The Morning Post.

JAMES P. BARR, Editor and Proprietor.

PITTSBURGH:

WEDNESDAY MORNING:::: AUGUST 11, 1858.

DEMOCRATIC STATE NOMINATIONS.

FOR SUPREME JUDGE,

WILLIAM A. PORTER,

OF PHILADELPHIA.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,

WESTLEY FROST,

OF FAYETTE COUNTY.

Missouri Election.

The official returns for Congressman in St. Louis county foot up as follows:

Samuel M. Breckinridge, American.....5,618
Francis P. Blair, Jr., Free Democrat.....6,456
J. Richard Barrett, National Democrat.....7,214

giving the latter a majority of 762 over Blair, the Emancipationist.

Kentucky.

We have official returns from 70 counties in Kentucky. In these Revill gets 48,800, and McKee 43,792 votes, and Revill's loss in the same counties is 946, as compared with the race of Garrard and Jones in 1857. In the 31 counties to hear from the vote for Garrard was 16,263, and for Jones 9,566. Should Revill lose nothing in these counties, his majority would be 11,705. We apprehend there has been a comparatively small vote cast in the First District, which may occasion a further loss. Revill's majority will, however, certainly exceed 10,000, and may reach 12,000. Who doubts the Democracy of Kentucky?

Senatorial Elections in Ohio

A correspondence appears in the Cincinnati *Enquirer* between several gentlemen and the Hon. Geo. E. Pugh, asking the opinion of the latter upon the constitutionality and legality of an election of Senator by the present legislature of that State, whose term shall commence at the expiration of Mr. Pugh's, which will occur on the 3d of March, 1861. He gives the opinion that the election will properly devolve upon the legislature to be chosen in October, 1859, as that will be the legislature actually in existence in March, 1861, when the senatorial term expires. Mr. Pugh argues the point at some length, alleging that the present legislature, neither under the law of the State of Ohio, nor according to the constitution of the United States, has the power to make an election for the term to commence in 1861.

The Hatters Bank Robbed of $86,000.

BETHEL, Connecticut, August 10.—The Hatters Bank of this place was robbed on Sunday night of $86,000, chiefly in its own bills. The officers caution the public against taking the bills at present.

What is the necessity for such caution. Will the bank refuse to redeem its own notes? The case has been decided over and over again, that a bank shall not repudiate its own notes, whether issued to a thief or for a consideration.

What a Name.

The New York *Evening Post* goes off on the Atlantic Cable, and calls it the "Umbilical Cord." We do hope Queen Vic. will hurry up that little inaugural to the "favorite son," for if she ever sees this New York paper she will give way for the private despatches.

The Moral Rectitude of John Covode.

The Blairsville *American*, in an article devoted to Mr. Covode, says that his representation in Congress has been one of "unbounded national popularity—an example of moral rectitude which spreads its brilliant light and vivifying influence from the Atlantic to the Pacific ocean and from the Frigid to the Torrid zone—an example of statesmanship, unflinching integrity and persevering industry, for which his fame has already reached to the centre of every civilized nation of the world."

It is said Covode wrote the above, but didn't like to put it on thick, for fear people might imagine he was a candidate for the Presidency—of some Westmoreland Coal Company.

A Disappointed Editor.

There is excellent sense in the following, from a late number of the Pittsburgh *Morning Post*, the editor of which was a candidate for the post office of that city. It is full of the right spirit. Barr, you had better be independent in the *Post* than dependent in the post office. It will teach your children that it is a great deal better to set up and distribute their own letters than to be made slaves by distributing the letters of others. —*Philadelphia Press.*

All very fine talk, Mr. Forney, but just think of those four thousand a year, without sacrificing "nary" principle. On the contrary, it would have assisted our expression, nerved our arm for the fight, and made us just as impudent as the statute admits. We feel convinced the President is very sorry for what he has done, and was often heard to repeat, before he made his sign manual at Bedford, after a big drink of iron rust-magnesia-barr-beate water, "If it were done, when 'tis dunn, then 'twere well it were done quickly," and down it went. We never did cry over spilt milk, but we don't like to see the cream wasted, and the only thing that consoles us is, that the President says he won't do it again.

The *Chronicle* of yesterday, pitches into the *True Press* editors in classic style. Perhaps the *Chronicle* editor is not aware of the conspiracy on the part of the *True Press* men, to write down the newspapers of Pittsburgh. The very Cataline of the group is John Beefhead Kennedy.

An Excellent Suggestion.

The New York *News* has the following, which we think a good suggestion. It is eminently proper that the consummation of the great event should be properly celebrated, and we know of no more appropriate manner in which it can be done. An illumination of the public buildings in the cities and towns where there are telegraph offices, might be added to the programme:—"We learn that the Vestrymen of Trinity have determined on celebrating the event of the first successful working of the Atlantic Telegraph Cable, by ringing a merry peal on their bells for an hour after the transmission of the first message. We would suggest that all the churches throughout the country should follow the example of Trinity; and also, that at the same hour a general salute be fired throughout the Continent. The suggestion is worthy of general attention. May not the entire suggestion be acted upon? The occasion of such a consummation is sufficiently grand to justify a general "glorification." But there is no time to be lost in arranging the matter; for it will be seen by the latest despatches from Trinity Bay, that the first message may be expected every hour. Let America rejoice in one unbroken harmony over the most important of all achievements in the history of human undertakings."

North Carolina.

Judge Ellis, Democrat, is the Governor elect of North Carolina.

We have some important news relative to Central America. It seems that the Presidents of Costa Rica and Nicaragua have amicably arranged all their difficulties, and jointly appealed to Great Britian and France for protection against the United States. Our government has taken up the matter spiritedly.

[Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Post.]

ST. PAUL, Minnesota, July 28, 1858.

Dear Post:—A few day's experience of this city, and the country adjacent, has convinced me that no exaggeration is used when it is spoken of in such superlative terms by the inhabitants, for its appearance is certainly calculated to create admiration and enthusiasm in the mind of any one. The natural beauties of the landscape that greet one on every side, the charming and placid lakes that abound so plentifully, filled with the finest and choicest fish, the magnificent prairies, together with the clear, invigorating atmosphere, combine to render it the greatest resort in the Union.

In addition to the pleasures to be had after reaching here, the voyage from Prairie du Chien, by one of the splendid steamers that ply on the Mississippi, is the most satisfactory a tourist can take. The great variety and magnificence of the ever-changing scenery, the beautiful and picturesque views, the grandeur and sublimity of the towering bluffs which line the river on both sides, now precipitous and rugged, rising to a height of five or six hundred feet, and again sloping gently to the water's edge, with as smooth and well cleared a surface as a new mown lawn, present a series of views impossible to be equalled.

St. Paul has all the appearance of the flourishing and growing city it is said to be. Spread over a large and uneven surface, it gives the idea of a town of twice the population claimed for it, which is about twelve thousand, I believe, at the present time. The streets are narrow and irregular, not paved, and lighted with gas manufactured from Pittsburgh coal. With many fine public buildings and elegant private residences, the predominance of small wooden buildings, and unsightly shanties, usual in all western towns, creates rather an unfavorable impression, until opportunity is had to examine it in detail.

There are a number of very fine public buildings in the city, among which, the State Capitol is, perhaps, the largest and best. It has an elevated and handsome location in the rear of the town, and is one of the first objects seen as you approach by the river. The Legislature is yet in session, and is about as tumultuous and noisy a body as our own, and other Legislatures, if not more so. The bitterest feeling seems to exist between the two parties, which is displayed almost continually by the grossest personal attacks and vituperation. Yesterday the opposition were united on a contest relative to the repeal of a rule which interfered very much with the transaction of business, and as an offset, a protest was got up and entered on the proceedings, comparing the presiding officer of the Senate, Lieut. Governor Holcomb, to Judas Iscariot. The whole affair was certainly disgraceful to any party, but shows to what an extent party feeling is carried.

Much interest is felt here in relation to the establishment of an overland route to Frazer's river. Several public meetings have been held for the purpose of directing attention to the subject. Interesting statements and documents were read there, which establishes the superior advantages of St. Paul as a point of departure for that region. The distance from here to the gold fields is about 1700 miles through a country which is said to abound in all kinds of game, plenty of grass, and not molested by Indians. One or two parties have already started, and others will soon follow. It is thought the journey can be made in about seventy days, at an expense of less than two hundred dollars. It seems a cheap and safe way of reaching this new found auriferous region, and certainly offers inducements to adventurers desirous of going there.

As this is the season of the year that the traders of the Red river lay in their semi-annual supplies, the city is full of them and their queer looking vehicles. The fur trade of Northern Minnesota and Dacotah, which at one time was very extensive, is almost entirely in their hands now. It is still considerable, and the amount of their purchases, on the occasion of each of their visits, is a valuable item in the business of this place. The peltries are brought down in a clumsily constructed wooden ox cart, bound together with a Buffalo hide, in charge of a half-breed or Indian. They come a distance of from six hundred to a thousand miles, twice a year. Their hunting grounds lie adjacent to the Hudson Bay Company's possessions, who are beginning to pass through this port the supplies used at their factories, instead of bringing them through Canada, as has been the custom heretofore. A few days since, five hundred packages of goods, for the use of this company, passed through here to Pembina, the northern frontier of Minnesota.

In the southern portion of the State, the crops are in good condition, and the farmers feel well satisfied. In this vicinity, the heavy rains are interfering with the harvests, which are just now commencing. M.

VARIOUS THINGS.

—Employers should keep a close watch upon their clerks who "live fast."—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

Ditto upon those who "live loose."—*Chicago Journal.*

Ditto upon those who "live tight."—*Buffalo Express.*

—A congress, having for its object the discussion of questions relating to literature and art, will meet at Brussels on the 27th of September, and remain in session four or five days. Delegates from the United States and from all parts of the world have been invited to unite in the deliberations.

—Labor is brisk enough in the Brooklyn navy yard. There are at present 2,100 mechanics at work there in the various departments. The sloop-of-war Brooklyn which was recently launched, is fast being got ready for her trial trip.

—The National Teachers' Convention meets at Cincinnati to-day. Addresses will be delivered by distinguished educators from all parts of the United States. Arrangements have been made with the different railroads centreing in Cincinnati, to furnish free return tickets to the delegates.

—The following is the weekly report of deaths in the city and county of New York, from the 31st day of July to the 7th day of August, 1858: Men, 66; women, 85; boys, 268; girls, 260; Total, 679. Decrease this week, 19. Adults, 150; children, 529; males, 334; females, 345; colored persons, 8.

—In England, Dr. Livingstone's volume of travels is now in its thirtieth thousand, and sells at a guinea. Murray, the publisher, undertook to give him two thousand pounds out of the proceeds of the first edition of twelve thousand copies. When the second edition was called for, the publisher wrote to the author that he should have a third of the profits. A third and a fourth impression was demanded, and this princely publisher informed the traveler that he should have half of the profits of all the editions together, first, second, third and fourth. Moreover, Murray paid up the money at once, and Livingstone had it in his pocket before he left Scotland.

Escape of a Murderer.

On June 6th, a man named Stone, who killed McIntyre, a coalboatman, on a steamboat, was committed to the Louisville jail for 60 days to await a requisition from the Governor of Louisiana to answer for the murder, which was of great atrocity. The requisition was brought here on Thursday by a New Orleans officer, who, with policeman Kirkpatrick, went to Grayson Springs for Judge Muir, through whose action only could the prisoner be given up. The 60 days were out on Friday night, and on Saturday, Stone's lawyer went to the jail and demanded his release. The jailer refused to comply without an order from Judge Johnston, who had previously had the prisoner committed to await the requisition. Judge Johnston informed the jailer that the man was entitled to his liberty, and, acting under his advice, Stone was released and of course fled. The New Orleans officer returned in the evening and found the bird flown. Certainly, the exhibit of the requisition constructively placed the murderer in the custody of the Lousiana officer, and there was no authority to discharge him. The public would like to know why this was done. The requirements of justice should have held this murderer against any technicality of law, if such existed.

[*Louisville Courier.*

M'Intyre was a Pittsburgher, and received twenty-one stabs from the fiend Stone. It was one of the most brutal murders on record. Yet the jail clique of Know Nothings at Louisville thrust the murderer again on society, or perhaps to assist at the polls on election day.

The Telegraph Across the Atlantic--How it will be worked.

The New York *Times*, in a history of the Telegraph, gives the following information how the Telegraph across the Atlantic will be worked:—

THE BATTERY TO BE USED IN TELEGRAPHING.

The primary source of the influence which will be charged with the service of Atlantic Telegraphy will be a giant voltaic battery, of ten capacious cells, which may appropriately termed the "Whitehouse Laminated or Perpetual Maintenance Battery," on account of the one marked peculiarity which especially fits it for the employment it is designed for. This battery is made upon the Sonze principle, so far as the adoption of platinized silver and zinc for its plates is concerned; but it differs from every form of combination that has hitherto been in use, in having the plates of each cell so subdivided into subordinate portions, that any one of these may be taken away from the rest for the purpose of renewal or repair, without the action of the rest of the excited surface of the cell being suspended for a single moment. The battery, in fact, may be entirely renewed a hundred times without its operation having been troubled with even a passing intermission. So long as a fair amount of attention is given to the renewal of its zinc element, piecemeal, it is indeed, literally exhaustless and permanent. This very desirable quality is secured by a singularly simple and ingenious contrivance. The cell itself is formed of a quadrangular trough of gutta percha, wood-strengthened outside, in which dilute acid is contained, the proportion of acid to water being one part in 15 or 16. There are grooves in the gutta percha into which several metal plates slide, in a vertical position. These plates are silver and zinc alternately, but they are pairs of plates in an electrical sense. Each zinc plate rests firmly at the bottom on a long bar of zinc, which runs from end to end of the trough, and thus virtually unites the whole into one continuous extent of zinc, presenting not less than 2000 square inches of excitable surface to the excitable liquid. Each silver plate hangs in a similar way from a metallic bar which runs from end to end of the trough above, the whole of the silver being thus virtually united into one continuous surface of equal extent to the face of the zinc. The zinc does not reach as high as the upper longitudinal bar, and the silver does not hang down as low as the inferior logitudinal bar. The battery is thus composed of a single pair of laminated plates, although to the eye it seems to be made up of several pairs of plates. Nature has set the example of arranging an extended surface into reduplicating folds, when it is required that such surface shall be packed away in a narrow space at the same time that a large acting area is preserved, in the laminated antennae of the cock chafer. The antennae, indeed, are the types of the Whitehouse battery. If any one of these reduplicated segments of either kind of metal is removed, the remaining portion continues its action steadily, the effect merely being the same that would be produced if a fragment of an ordinary pair of plates were temporarily cut away. The silver laminae are of considerable thickness, and securely "platinated" all over—that is, platinum is thrown down upon their surfaces in a compact metallic form, and not merely in the black pulverulent state; consequently they are almost exempt from wear. Each zinc lamina is withdrawn as soon as its amalgamation is injuriously affected, or as soon as its own substance is mainly eaten away by the action of the chemical menstruum in which it is immersed, and a freshly amalgamated, or new zinc lamina, is inserted into its place. The capability of the piecemeal renewal of the consumptive element of the battery in this interpolatory and fragmentary way is then the cause of its "*perpetual maintaining*" power. The *intensity* of a voltaic arrangement depends upon the number of its pairs of plates, or cells. If, in the experiment, the intensity of the electricity had been increased without any alteration of quantity, merely by multiplying the number of the cells engaged, or by some analagous modification of instrumental agency, the body which resisted the current of the battery with such complete effect, would have been flashed through and burnt up, like the fragment of metal that had inferior powers of resistance.

NEW DEVICE TO AVOID A DESTRUCTION OF THE METAL.

The flashes of light and crackling sparks produced on making and breaking contact with the poles of this great battery, are very undesirable phenomena in one particular. They are accompanied by a considerable waste of metal of the pole. Each spark is really a considerable fragment of the metal absorbed into itself by the electrical agent, so to speak, and flown away with by it. To avoid this danger, an ingenious contrivance of the Electrician of the Company will be used. First he arranged a set of twenty brass springs, something of the form and appearance of the keys of a musical instrument in opposite pairs, so that a round horizontal bar, turning pivot-ways on its centre, and flattened at the top, could lift by an edge either of the sets of ten springs; right or left, as it was turned. This enabled the contact to be distributed through the entire length and breath of the brass springs, and the course of the current to be reversed accordingly as the right or left edge (the bar being worked by a crank-handle) was raised to the right or left of the springs—the right set, it will be understood, being the representatives of one of the poles of the battery, and the left set of the other pole. By this arrangement four-fifths of the sparks were destroyed, simply on account of the large surface of metal through which the electrical current had to pass when contact was completed. Still there remained enough to constitute a very undesirable residue. This was disposed of finally, after sundry tentative attempts, by coiling a piece of fine platinum wire and placing it in a porcelain vessel of water, and then leaving this fine platinum coil in constant communication with the opposite poles—The battery is unquestionably one of the most economical that has ever been set to work, considering the amount of service it is able to perform. It is calculated that the cost of maintaining the ten-celled battery in operation at the terminal stations on either side of the Atlantic, including all wear and tear and consumption of material, will not exceed one shilling per hour.

TRANSMISSION OF THE CURRENT.

The primary voltaic current procured from this battery, will be used to "stimulate and call up" the energies of those fleeter messengers, electrical in nature, by the aid of which alone can the message be expedited. The voltaic current therefore passes to a silk covered wire, in innumerable coils, enveloping a bar of soft iron immediately sheathed in gutta-percha. Several miles of this fine wire (No. 20,) are twined about this iron centre; then comes another coat of gutta-percha, then another coil of wire, thicker this time, (No. 14.) and 1½ miles in length. The voltaic current, passing through the wires and reaching the iron core, converts it into a powerful magnet, exciting a current of electricity, which is delivered to the No. 20 coil, and thence to the cable, whence it departs on its transatlantic voyage. Electricity having thus produced in the first instance magnetism, and magnetism having reproduced electricity, a transmissive power is obtained, which the original current did not possess.

THE RECEIVING INSTRUMENT.

The transmission current generated in these double induction coils, on reaching the further side of the Atlantic, will of course have become somewhat faint and weak from the extent of the journey it has performed. It will not therefore be set in this state to print or to hard work; but it will be thrown into a sort of nursery, known as the receiving instrument, where its flagging energies will be restored. The conducting strand of the cable will be here made continuous with a coil of wire, surrounding a bar of soft iron which will become a temporary magnet, strong in proportion to the number of turns in the coil, whenever the current passes. This temporary magnet will have its precise polarity determined by the direction in which the electrical current passes along the wire. The pole which will be north when the current passes in one direction, will be south when the current runs the opposite way. The apparatus relied upon by the Company to effect this object is an improvement upon the relay magnet, which figured in Messrs. Cooke and Wheatstone's patent. The advantage of it is, that the temporary magnet has no other work to do than to make the small permanent magnet traverse upon its almost frictionless pivot. On account of this peculiarity of construction, it possesses the utmost sensibility. It may be put into vigorous action by a sixpence, and a fragment of zinc placed on the moist tongue. When two or three of these instruments are scattered about in the room where the large double induction coils are at work, they are then merely traversing upon their pivots, obediently to the magnetic attraction of the great bars, having their magnetism successfully reversed some two or three yards away, and curiously enough, are sympathetically recording, at such times, precisely the same signals and messages that the great magnets are sending off through the transmission coils.

THE RECORDING MACHINERY.

The actual recording work of the telegraph will be performed by the ordinary instrument of Professor Morse. In this recording instrument a ribbon of paper is unrolled from a hollow cylinder or drum by a train of clock-work, and as it is unrolled, a sharp style, magnetically directed, indents a series of dots or lines upon the paper. When the style is thrust down, only for an instant, as the paper is dragged beneath a *dot* is impressed. When it is kept down for a little more than an instant, a lengthened line or *dash* is left on the onward moving paper as a track. But how is the style thus magnetically controlled? It is held up by a strong spring. Beneath it there is a soft iron bar, which becomes a magnet when over a voltaic current is turned on from the local battery along a coil surrounding it. Whenever the soft iron bar becomes a magnet, it is stronger than the spring, and drags down the style to make its dot or dash, as the case may be. When it ceases to be a magnet, the spring comes into play, and lifts the style up, so that the paper traverses on beneath, traceless and free. The style is held down an instant, or more than an instant, accordingly as an instantaneous or as a prolonged current is sent from the transmission coil, and therefore from the local recording battery through the short circuit, for as it has been seen, the two will be in magnetic and electrical rapport, although severed by the Atlantic's breadth.

There will be only one conducting strand laid down in the Atlantic, but yet enough distinct signals can be transmitted by this one wire, to accommodate all the letters of the alphabet and the several numerals. When a message is sent across the Atlantic, the crank handle of the mighty battery will be worked backward and forward, making its contacts instantaneous or prolonged. When they are instantaneous, dots will be formed on the paper ribbon by the recording style at the other side of the Atlantic; when they are protracted, dashes will be traced there. Words will be spelt according to the way in which instantaneous and protracted contacts, and therefore dots and dashes, are caused to succeed each other. The trace on the paper in America will correspond to the movement of the hand in Great Britain, or *vice versa*. The clerks who attend at the recording instrument become so expert in their curious hieroglyphics that they do not need to look at the printed record to know what the message under reception is; the recording instrument has for them an intelligible articulate language. They understand its speech. They can close their eyes, and listen to the strange clicking that is going on close to their ear, while the printing is in progress, and at once say what it all means.

THE LATEST NEWS

BY TELEGRAPH.

Address of the Executive Council of Newfoundland to Cyrus W. Field, Esq.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Aug. 10.—The following is a copy of the address presented to Mr. Field, who arrived here yesterday in the Niagara:

To Cyrus W. Field, Esq., General Manager of the Atlantic Telegraph Company:—We, the Executive Council of Newfoundland, have great and sincere pleasure in offering you our congratulations on the success of the great project of the laying of the Atlantic Telegraph Cable. Intimately acquainted as we have been with the enterprise which has distinguished you from the commencement of the great work of telegraphic connection between the old and new worlds, and feeling that under Providence this triumph is mainly due to your well-directed and indomitable exertions, we desire to express to you our high appreciation of your services to the cause of the world's progress and our sympathy in those feelings inseparable from the present profound result.

We recognize in this achievement the creation of new bonds of commercial and social union between the people of the two great nations thus marvellously connected, and we are gratified to remember the aid contributed towards this most important object by the Colony of Newfoundland and the privileges conferred upon the company you represent. We sincerely trust that the best expectations of the enterprise to all the interests associated with it may be abundantly fulfilled, and that you, sir, individually, may reap from it the recompense for your many labors and an ample return in addition to the present sacrifices from its consummation. S. CUTHBERT & SON, hour.

On behalf of Newfoundland.

LAWRENCE O'BRIEN, President.

To this address Mr. Field made a suitable reply. Mr. Field and the officers of the Niagara partook of a dinner given by the Governor, and a grand ball at the Colonial Buildings closed the festivities of the day.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON CITY, August 10.—The Secretary of the Treasury has awarded the two millions of a loan to Robbins & Son. Although that house, by telegraph, wished to reduce their proposals to one million, the Secretary acted on the principle that nothing but sealed proposals, to be first opened by him, could be considered. One of the bidders of the premium of five per cent., telegraphed, offering five and a half per cent. for twenty thousand, but the Secretary would not consider the telegraph despatch, and made the award at five. This loan at one hundred and eight pays the same rate of interest as the Government six per centum loan at one hundred and fourteen and a half.

The Secretary of the Navy left this morning for Connecticut. He will be absent about three weeks, and before returning he will inspect the navy yards. Chief clerk Welsh will be Acting Secretary.

From present indications, it is supposed at the Navy Department that the Paraguay expedition will start by the first of October.

From St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, August 10.—A despatch from St. Joseph, per United States Express to Booneville, says that the Salt Lake mail has arrived. Brigham Young, Orson Hide and Heber Kimball had returned to the city. Capt. Dickson, Quartermaster of the army, had issued proposals for timber and materials for building a fort in Cedar Valley, which, when completed, will be occupied by Gen. Johnson, in command of the tenth infantry, Phelp's battery and second dragoons, as headquarters of the Utah forces. The sixth infantry is ordered to Oregon to reinforce Col. Steptoe. The battalion of volunteers under command of Col. Bell left on the 19th ultimo for Fort Leavenworth, when they will be mustered out of service.

The steamer Edward Manning was burned to the water's edge at Alton yesterday. Loss about $20,000. The boat was insured for $11,000 in Pittsburgh offices.

The river is falling at the rate of a quarter of an inch per hour. The Illinois and Missouri are receding. The Upper Mississippi is stationary, with eight feet water on the bar at Dubuque. The weather is oppressively hot; at 2 P. M. the thermometer stood at 104 degrees in the shade.

More About the Cable.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., August 10.—The following despatch has just been received from Trinity Bay:

TRINITY BAY, August 10—Everything in connection with the Atlantic Telegraph is progressing satisfactorily. (Signed) CYRUS W. FIELD.

Age and Debility.

As old age comes creeping on, it brings many attendant infirmities. Loss of appetite and weakness impair the health, sad want of activity makes the mind discontended and unhappy. In cases where old age adds its influence, it is almost impossible to add vigor and health, and although many remedies have been tried, all have failed, until BOERHAVE'S HOLLAND BITTERS were known and used. In every case where they have been employed they have invariably given strength and restored the appetite. They have become a great agent for this alone, and are used by many people who are suffering from loss of appetite and general debility. In cases of long standing chronic diseases, they act as a charm, invigorating the system, thus giving nature another opportunity to repair physical injuries.

Caution!—Be careful to ask for *Boerhave's Holland Bitters*. Sold at $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5, by the sole Proprietors, Benjamin Page, Jr., & Co., No. 27 Wood street, between First and Second streets, and Druggists generally.

DIED.

On Tuesday morning, August 10th, at 5 o'clock, WILLIAM, youngest son of John and Jane M'Grew, aged 16 years and 11 months.

The funeral will take place to-day, (Wednesday) from the residence of his parents, Anderson street, at 4 o'clock, P. M; The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

☞ TAPE WORM CURED BY DR. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE.

NEW YORK, August 2, 1852.

A certain lady in this city testifies that, after using Dr. M'Lane's Vermifuge, prepared by Fleming Bros., of Pittsburgh, she passed a tape worm ten inches long; and has no hesitation in recommending it to every person afflicted with worms; as, in her opinion, it far excels every other remedy now in use. The name of the lady, and further particulars, can be learned by calling on Mrs. Hardie, Manhattan place, or R. L. Thoall, Druggist, corner of Rutger and Monroe sts.

☞ Purchasers will be careful to ask for DR. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE, manufactured by FLEMING BROS. of Pittsburgh, Pa. All other Vermifuges in comparison are worthless. Dr. M'Lane's genuine Vermifuge also his celebrated Liver Pills, can now be had at all respectable drug stores. *None genuine without the signature of*

[483] au5:1wdaw FLEMING BROS.

VELLUM COPYING BOOKS—For sale by

jel0 J. B. WELDIN.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

TARENTUM CAMP MEETING,

COMMENCING WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 25th, 1858.

Regular trains will leave daily from Pittsburgh (Sundays excepted) at 7:15 A. M. and 5 P. M.

On Wednesday, the 25th inst., an extra train will leave Pittsburgh at 9:15 A. M.

On Saturday, the 28th inst., extra trains will leave Pittsburgh at 1:30 and 5:30 A. M.; returning, leave Tarentum for Pittsburgh at 1:30 and 7:20 Monday morning, 30th inst.

On the last day of the meeting trains leave Tarentum for Pittsburgh at 7:20 A. M., 2 and 6:40 P. M.

Excursion tickets good during the encampment can be had at the depot on Carson street at 60 cents each; also at the Methodist Book Depository, Fourth street.

Passengers obtaining tickets before taking seats in cars will save ten cents.

W. REYNOLDS, Superintendent.

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Madame Appoline Tetedoux's

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, 148 Third street, Pittsburgh, Pa. This School, designed on the plan of French Schools in France, and modified as to the English departments on the plan of French Schools, in the United States, offers to young ladies, besides a full English course, the best opportunity of thoroughly acquiring the French language and literature, the Principal having resided several years in France, and being assisted by Mr. Tetedoux, a native of Paris, and a graduate of the "College Charlemagne."

French and Latin will be integral parts of the course.

The Fine Arts will be taught under the superintendence of Mr. Tetedoux, a pupil from the Conservatory of Paris.

Arrangements have been made for young ladies who, having already gone through a regular course of studies, still may wish to know English literature more thoroughly, acquire more facility in speaking the French language, and improve in the Fine Arts.

School will open on the second Monday of September.

Expenses by the term of Five Months:—Board $100; Tuition $30; Vocal Music $25; in classes $15; Piano $25; use of instrument $5; German and Italian, each $25, in classes $10; Drawing, in classes $10; Oil and Water Colors at the Professor's price. All charges payable in advance.

For circulars and further particulars apply to the Principal. au11:6td

☞ *Editor of the Morning Post*:—You will very much subserve the interests of the Democratic cause and party by announcing the name of Col. JOSEPH E. M'CABE, of South Fayette, as a candidate for the State Legislature. The Colonel is eminently qualified and competent; a Democrat of the old Jeffersonian stamp, and sound on all the isms of the present contest, and the very kind of a man for the times. ANTI-TAX.

August 9th, 1858. au11

☞ PEOPLE'S ANTI-TAX CONVENTION.—The Tax Payers of Allegheny county, *without distinction of party*, who are opposed to Railroad Taxation, the repeal of the Tonnage Tax, undue Railroad influence, the bribery and corrupt party management, and in favor of inaugurating a thorough Legislative reform, and securing an honest and economical administration of the affairs of this county and the two cities, are requested to meet in Convention at the Court House, in the city of Pittsburgh, on Wednesday, the 25th day of August, at 11 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of deliberation upon the present crisis in our affairs, of uniting for mutual protection and defence, and of nominating a TICKET FOR THE PEOPLE to be supported by them at the approaching election.

The primary meetings for the election of delegates to be held at the usual place, between the hours of 1 and 7 o'clock, P. M., on Saturday, the 21st day of August next. au11:ts

SUMMER CLOTHING.—

MARKED DOWN AT PRICES

BELOW COST,

To close out the balance of stock at

CHESTER'S GOTHIC HALL,

au11 Corner Wood street and Diamond alley.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF LEASE OF STORE ROOM AND CELLAR.—On MONDAY AFTERNOON, August 16th, at 3 o'clock, on the premises, by order of W. P. Baum, assignee of Wm. S. Harris, will be sold the unexpired term (having four years to run from the 1st of April last,) of the lease of the store room and cellar, lately occupied by Wm. S. Harris & Co., on the corner of Market and Fifth streets, of which immediate possession will be given. Also, counter, desk and office furniture. [au11] P. M. DAVIS, Aucr.

THE LOWER ST. CLAIR SCHOOL will meet on WEDNESDAY, August 18, at 4 o'clock, P. M., at School House, No. 3, near Birmingham, to appoint Teachers for the ensuing year. All interested will please attend. [au11] T. J. BIGHAM, President.

PINE APPLES.—500 for preserving just received and for sale by REYMER & ANDERSON, No. 39 Wood street, au11 Opposite St. Charles Hotel.

DRY GOODS of every description cheap for cash. C. HANSON LOVE, (Formerly Love Brothers,) au11 74 Market street.

$1600. The owner is going west and will sell his brick dwelling house on Webster street, near Townsend, for the above price, and on easy terms. The house is now arranged for two families, but can be easily altered to suit but one family. Contains six rooms and finished attic. Lot 24 feet front by 109 deep to an alley. In a good neighborhood. S. CUTHBERT & SON, au11 51 Market street.

LOGAN STREET.—Only $650; $300 in hand, balance on time, for a [illegible] lot and stable. The lot has a front of 34 feet on Logan street, by 100 deep to Carpenter's alley. S. CUTHBERT & SON, au10 51 Market street.

ALLEGHENY CITY LOTS FOR SALE.—Four lots of ground situated on Federal street, above the North Common, will be sold low and on easy terms. Apply to JAMES C. RIGHEY, au10 Real Estate and Bill Broker, 65 Fifth st.

$900 will purchase an island situated in the Allegheny river, opposite Sharpsburg, containing about ten acres. Apply to JAMES C. RIGHEY, au10 Real Estate and Bill Broker, 65 Fifth st.

$20,000. WANTED $20,000.

$20,000 WANTED—Twenty thousand Dollars of Good Bonds and Mortgages. Apply to JAMES C. RIGHEY, Real Estate and Bill Broker, au9 No. 65 Fifth street.

THORN'S COMPOUND EXTRACT OF COPAIVA, SARSAPARILLA AND CUBEBS.—Another supply of this celebrated English remedy, received this day, by JOSEPH FLEMING, au9 Corner Diamond and Market st.

SOLUTION OF CITRATE OF MAGNESIA—Made fresh every day, at JOS. FLEMING'S, au9 Corner Diamond and Market st.

SYRUP OF PHOSPHATES—A large supply of Blair & Wyett's Syrup constantly on hand, and for sale wholesale and retail by JOSEPH FLEMING, au9 Corner Diamond and Market st.

KISS ME SWEETLY.—The latest and most elegant perfume, distilled from the Tulip Flower—for sale by JOSEPH FLEMING, au9 Corner Market street and Diamond.

BALM OF ONE THOUSAND FLOWERS—Constantly on hand, and for sale by JOSEPH FLEMING, au9 Corner Diamond and Market street.

BOOTS, SHOES AND GAITERS.—Closing out sale of Spring and Summer

BOOTS AND SHOES,

At greatly reduced prices for Cash, to make room for fall stock. Call soon and secure a bargain, at the Cheap Cash Store of JOSEPH H. ROLLAND, au7 98 Market street, two doors from Fifth.

TO SPORTSMEN.

On hand the very best assortment of Needles, Fish Hooks, and Fishing Tackle. Has constantly on hand a large assortment of Fishing Rods, Reels; Silk, Linen and Cotton Lines, Chinese Grass Line, and Silk Worm Gut, Bamboo and Reed Poles.

☞ Serpentine Spinners. To be had at BOWN & TETLEY'S, au7 No. 136 Wood street.

PITTSBURGH

TRUSS MANUFACTORY,

CARTWRIGHT & YOUNG,

au7 No. 66 Wood street.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST VINEGAR is selling at the most extensive VINEGAR WAREHOUSE in the West. This house now supplies, and has for the last ten years, more than one-half of the Pittsburgh grocers, and the same in every other city in which it has been introduced. A. BALLOU, 146 Water street, au5:1ydaw between Smithfield and Grant.

CLOCKS! CLOCKS!! CLOCKS!!!—We are offering our entire stock of Eight Day and One Day, Mantle, Office and Church Clocks, at a very small advance on cost, to make room for our fall stock. REINEMAN & MEYRAN, No. 42 Fifth street, au4 Agents for the celebrated American Watches.

LOOK AT THE HOUSES.—No. 17 Scott street, house of 7 rooms. Price, $1800. No. 56 Marion street, house of 7 rooms, for $1700. No. 31 Clark street, near Carpenter's alley, for $1200. For sale by S. CUTHBERT & SON, au3 51 Market street.

PROMUCE.—10 b'ls. White Beans; 9 " Mess Pork, for sale by W. H. SMITH & CO. je30

SEVERAL FINE FARMS—cheap Dwelling Houses, and Building Lots, for sale by S. CUTHBERT & SON, 51 Market st. au7

A BUSINESS MAN WANTED—To purchase a Steam Mill, near the city, in complete order and but small capital required. S. CUTHBERT & SON, 51 Market street. au7

OUT OF THE CITY.—Persons desirous of residing out of the city, can purchase two frame dwelling houses pleasantly situated on Chesnut street, Lawrenceville, each house contains 5 rooms and cellar, a garden of fruits, flowers and shrubbery. All in complete order. Will be sold together, or separately to suit purchasers. Apply to S. CUTHBERT & SON, au5 51 Marked street.

GARRETT'S Scotch Snuff, Baker's Cod Liver Oil, Sic. Liquorice, Calcb Liquorice, Turpentine, Corn Starch. For sale by B. L. FAHNESTOCK & CO., au6 No. 60 corner Wood and Fourth streets.

PURE PORT WINE, for medicinal purposes, by the bottle or gallon, at HAWORTH & BROWNLEE'S, c5 in the Diamond.

AT A BARGAIN—Two large Lots of ground in South Pittsburgh, each 30 feet front on Carson street, by 100 deep to Chesnut street, with two frame dwelling houses, each containing four rooms. Terms easy. Also—A valuable building lot, 20 feet front, on Carson street, near the Public School House, by 100 feet deep to Chesnut street. The purchaser to have the use, in building, of the gable end of the house adjoining. Price, $600. Terms easy. S. CUTHBERT & SON, jy10 51 Market street.

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