Daily Morning Post.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

PITTSBURGH:

MONDAY MORNING.....JUNE 11.

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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.

☞ Mr. JOHN W. M'CARTHY is our authorised carrier on the route formerly served by JOHN FOSTER, and is alone entitled to collect from weekly subscribers.

PAPERS WANTED.—The following papers are missing from our files of the *Daily Post*: Thursday, May 31; Friday, June 1; Saturday, June 2; Tuesday, June 5. Any of our subscribers who have those numbers will confer a favor by sending them to our counting room.

THE NEWS.

Tom Thumb has not been married, as reported. The Miss Vinton, to whom he was to have been united, is merely hired to take charge of him, attend to his wardrobe, &c.

It is rumored that Charles Gordon Greene, of the Boston *Post*, will be the successor of Mr. Buchanan at the Court of St. James. We observe, however, that the telegraph contradicts the report.

Four men were recently poisoned at a ball in Juneau, Wisconsin, by drinking bed bug poison, which had by mistake, been placed in a basket of champagne. Two of them were getting along very well, but the other two are in a dangerous condition.

It is rumored by the knowing filibusters in New York that the Kinney Central American Expedition has departed for its destination by some other conveyance, and left the "United States" and "Ocean Bird" to be blockaded by the Federal authorities. In this connection we may mention that when Col. Kinney's case came up before the United States Court in New York, on Thursday last, he was not present to respond, and his bail was declared forfeited.

The Fairmount *Virginian* states that a youth, only 16 years of age, son of Mr. T. J. Clagett, of Fairmount, Marion county Va., lost his life on Friday of last week, while attempting to save the life of his father, who was placed in a perilous situation by losing control of a boat while crossing Valley River. The son, knowing that his father could not swim, and being himself an excellent swimmer, plunged into the stream, which was much swollen from the recent rains, for the purpose of saving his parent, but his father reached the shore in the boat, while the noble and affectionate son sunk only to rise a corpse.

THE MONEY COMING OUT.

For a long time past a large amount of gold has been locked up in the Treasury of the United States. Only a few months ago it amounted to over twenty-eight million dollars. Although this showed a prosperous condition of the government financially, it was by no means desirable to have so large a sum in specie withdrawn from general use. "Money begets money," says the Doctor, but not while it is locked up and lying idle. It should be kept in circulation; and there is a demand for it all to build railroads, and carry on all branches of business prosperously. It is no matter of regret, then, to learn that the amount of gold now locked up in the Treasury is reduced to $18,000,000. The large appropriations of the last Congress have contributed to this reduction; but the reduced importations of foreign goods will alone account for it in a great measure. The imports for the last five months, compared with the same time in the two precededing years, show a falling off to the value of nearly thirty million dollars. Even at 20 per cent. duties this would reduce the government revenues six million dollars since January. These facts are encouraging in every respect. The government does not need so much revenue, and the country does not need the foreign goods. If brought into the country they must be paid for partly in specie to be sent abroad, and the duties must be paid in specie to be locked up in the Treasury. If importation can be kept at the same low point for a twelve month more the Treasury will be relieved of its golden burden, and the whole country relieved from a burden of debt to foreign countries. The money will be kept at home and in active employment.

THE NEW REGIMENTS.—At the close of the last Congress, it will be recollected, four new regiments were authorized to be raised to operate against the Indians on our frontier, who have been very unruly of late. In consequence of the dilatory action of Congress, it is now announced they will not be ready for a campaign this summer. The country inhabited by the Sioux, against whom the first demonstration will be made, is at least eight hundred miles from Fort Leavenworth, and no expedition, with any hope of success, can venture to start on the plains so late in the season as the 1st of September, the earliest day that the new regiments can take the field; for the bleak prairies along the base of the Rocky Mountains are visited with such fierce storms during the winter months, that it would be extremely hazardous for a force of any magnitude to move upon them during that period of the year. In the meantime, it is understood the companies already organized will be employed in scouting along the frontier settlements of Kansas and Nebraska, keeping the savages in subjection, and preventing any more outrages by marauding bands of the more civilized whites.

WONDERFUL BUT NOT DANGEROUS.—The New York *Herald's* correspondent says that a proposition is before the Know Nothing Convention at Philadelphia to adopt as a part of their national creed the restoration of the Missouri Compromise line, and extending it through to the Pacific Ocean; and the writer alleges that Kenneth Raynor, of North Carolina, an aspirant for the Vice Presidency, is in favor of the proposition. That would be an unkind cut to the Free Soilers. It would be stealing their loudest thunder, and would leave them but little to "agitate" about.

It might probably do more. It might satisfy some of the moderate Free Soilers, and induce them to co-operate with the K. Ns. But the great body of the Abolitionists will be content with nothing but the repeal of the fugitive slave law, and the establishment of the principle that no more slave States shall ever be admitted into the Union. There are numerous obstacles in the way of a union between the Free Soilers and the K. Ns.; and we do not believe that the Northern and Southern K. Ns. can act together. The whole body of the New England K. Ns. will go over to the Abolitionists. Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts, is resolved on accomplishing that result, and there is little doubt of his success.

THE GRASS CROP.—It is said that the grass crop this season will be unusually light, owing to the damage done by the drouth of last season to the roots. But corn, oats, potatoes, and in fact all other kinds of crops in this vicinity look very well. We are, informed, too, that the heavy rains lately have not beaten down the wheat so as to injure it, as was apprehended.

OUR NEIGHBORS IN TROUBLE.—One of the editors of the *Dispatch* attended a State Convention of the American party at Harrisburg a few days ago, and, it is said, he framed the resolutions that were adopted by that august body. His partner at home here comes down on the resolutions "like a thousand o' brick," declares them "milk and water"—"non committal," and "suited to any latitude and capable of any interpretation." The home partner accuses his travelling associate of lacking "*backbone*." The justice of the charge, coming from such a source, cannot be denied. He is bound to float with the current whether it flows north or south—towards slavery or freedom. There is evidently a pretty general "caving in" of the free soilers about here on the subject of a national platform for the Know Nothings. There will be some grumbling and kicking for a time, but they will knock under at last for the sake of the Union, and the next Presidecy. It looks that way just now.

Testimonial to Manager Foster.

As our readers have observed by the correspondence published on Saturday, it is proposed to give Manager Joseph C. Foster a grand complimentary benefit as a testimonial of his services to the drama in Pittsburgh. The season he has just passed through has been one of unparalleled fatality to Theatrical managers throughout the country. None, we believe, have made any money, and not a few have been compelled to succumb to the hardness of the times, and close their Theatres. That Mr. Foster has been enabled to furnish us with such excellent dramatic amusements during that season is therefore greatly to his credit, and should, as we doubt not it will, meet with a response in the heart of every citizen. The testimonial comes off to-night, on which occasion the whole company will appear in two excellent pieces—comedy and melodrama.

NEAL DOW.—The decision of the case in regard to the alleged riot, and the hasty action of Mayor Dow are now pretty fully understood. He is exonerated from the charge of having bought liquor on speculation; but his order to the military to fire on the citizens is not justified, and cannot be. He is known to be an over-bearing and violent man, and the death of one citizen and the disabling of others may fairly be set down to his want of discretion, coolness and careful regard for the responsibility of his office.

One thing is certain, his haste and recklessness will do more to damage the temperance cause than all his previous efforts have done to promote it. It is unfortunate that the friends of prohibition have thus shed the first blood, and exasperated its opponents to perhaps a bloody resistance elsewhere.

HISS' EXPOSE OF THE MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.—Mr. Joseph Hiss, the expelled member of the Massachusetts legislature, gave a lecture at the Boston Music Hall on Wednesday evening last. The *Telegraph* says that the object of the lecturer was to consider the action of the recent legislature as relating to his expulsion. He charged that injustice was done him at the investigation and on the trial, accused members of the committees on his case of conduct fully as reprehensible as his own, declared his innocence of any criminal conduct at Lowell, and defended the legislature from inordinate extravagance. He made specific charges of improprieties only against Messrs. Griffin, Kimball and Emery. About five hundred persons were present

NEW HAMPSHIRE LEGISLATURE.—This body met in convention on the 6th inst., and elected John G. Prentiss (Whig K. N.) Speaker of the House by a vote of 216 to 82 for Samuel Herbert, Democrat. In the Senate, Hon. Wm. Haile was elected Speaker, he receiving nine out of ten votes cast. Two United States Senators are to be elected at this session, and as the Know Nothings have 216 out of 304 members, we are not very sanguine of the election of Democrats to fill these important offices. Among the men most prominent are Hon. James Bell, of Gilford, the late Whig candidate for Governor; Hon. John P. Hale, of New York; Hon. Daniel Clark, of Manchester, and Hon. Edmund Burke, of Newport.

IMPORTANT DECISION.—The Supreme Court of Indiana has decided that whenever a person shall die from an injury resulting from the negligence or unskillfulness of any of the officers or servants of a railroad company, or the inefficiency of their bridges, cars, or locomotives, action for damages cannot be instituted by the wife or minor children, but by the administrator. The same court has decided that railway companies are not liable for the destruction of stock running at large at the crossing of a public road when the injury is done without negligence, inasmuch as the company won't have no authority to fence up the road.

THE BABY EXHIBITION A GREAT SUCCESS.—The receipts, for four days of Barnum's Baby Show, footed up $9,000, and the expenses for premiums, &c., were certainly not $2,000. It will thus be seen this has been one of the most successful speculations of the Arch-humbug.

FREE LIQUOR IN ILLINOIS.—Returns received from twenty-three central and southern counties in Illinois, show over ten thousand majority against the Prohibitory Liquor Law. The State now stands four thousand three hundred and forty against the law.

JARS FOR PRESERVING FRUITS

A new invention has made its appearance which all house wives desiring to preserve fruit and vegetables should examine. It is self sealing cans and jars, which will save much labor. They can be seen at the Queensware store of Mr. Henry Higby, No. 122 Wood street, who alone has them for sale in this city. The vessels are of various sizes, and the process of sealing makes them air tight without labor or trouble. Fruits and vegetables are likely to be abundant this season, and at little expense they can be preserved fresh and nice for use the whole year round. We have seen no invention more simple, or more sure to give satisfaction, and that an extensive sale. We add a description of it, taken from a circular of the patentee:

These cans and jars are constructed with a channel around the mouth, near the top, into which the cover fits closely. This channel is filled with a very adhesive cement, prepared for the purpose, and allowed to harden. In order to seal the vessel hermetically, *it is only necessary to heat the cover slightly, and press it into place.* It may be opened with as much ease as it is closed, by slightly warming the top. The ordinary tin cans, used for the same purpose for which this is intended, cannot be closed, it is well known, without the aid of a tinner; are difficult to open, and are generally so much injured in opening as to be useless for future service.

By this simple contrivance, the process of hermetical sealing is placed conveniently within the reach of every individual; and fruit, vegetables and butter (if properly prepared) may be kept, with their natural flavor unimpaired, for an indefinite length of time.

These vessels were thoroughly tested, during the past summer, and their contents, after the lapse of months, found unchanged.

How to know that the can or jar is hermetically sealed, and that the contents will keep:—If the cans are used, the contents, as soon as cool, will slightly shrink, leaving a vacuum, and the top and bottom of the can will become concave, from the pressure of the external air. Set the can in a warm place, and if, after a lapse of nine or ten days, the concave condition of the top and bottom remains, all is right. But, if they swell out, fermentation has commenced. Should this take place, open, and heat the contents as at first. In glass jars, the signs of fermentation will be the forming of air-bubbles.

The Liquor Convention at Lancaster a Failure.

LANCASTER, June 9.—The Liquor Convention is a complete failure, as only one hundred and sixty-three persons were in the procession. At 2 P. M. the procession had not organized. The getters up seem greatly disappointed.

"SAM" AND "SAMBO" IN PHILADELPHIA!

THE GRAND COUNCIL OF KNOW NOTHINGS.

Attack on the Wooly Heads.

SENATOR WILSON GOOD PLUCK.

THE CATHOLIC DELEGATES PRONOUNCED BOGUS.

[From the New York Tribune, 7th.]

PHILADELPHIA, June 6, 1855.
SECOND DAY.

The Council met this morning at 9 o'clock, and was engaged until 1½ P. M. in considering matters of form and the contested cases. The Massachusetts delegation was admitted without more ado, and the idea announced with much energy in Southern quarters of especially excluding Senator Wilson, was abandoned. It would have driven out the rest of the Massachusetts delegation and portions of those of other States. Arkansas too was eased off. Ohio was kept out until near 12 o'clock, but then rather grudgingly let in. The objection in her case was that thirteen delegates were elected, though but seven (the rightful number) were here. But the most important case decided was that of the Mississippi delegation, who were let in by a vote of 90 to 30, although they are the representatives of an altogether bastard organization. There is no regular branch of the K. N.'s there. The organization from which these come is called the "Stars and Stripes," of like objects with the Know Nothings, but utterly disregarding their forms. There is no State Council there and these delegates came on here in consequence of the three essential degrees of Know Nothingism. They were put through the third degree after reaching Philadelphia, in order to sweeten the admission which their pro slavery friends were determined upon, but have not yet taken either the first or second degree. Had Massachusetts sent such a delegation the last trump would sound before their admission would be granted.

The Louisiana case remains undisposed of, but is next in order. Alabama occupies a similar position, but her delegation is in under protest or explanation. In those States the organization has disregarded the Protestant test laid down in the Constitution of the Order. This Constitution expressly declares *that nobody shall be a member of the party who is not a Protestant.* Another provision as expressly states a chief object of its formation to be the counteraction of the influence of the Catholic Church. Yet in two States named the State Councils have "spit upon" and "crushed out" these provisions. In Louisiana a great proportion of the organization is Catholics, and one of the ablest of the white delegates from that State is no National Council is himself a Catholic, and openly avows it. There will be an earnest effort to admit them, nevertheless; and though the committee on credentials has unanimously reported against it, it is possible the vote this afternoon will carry it. The ultra slavery interest, headed by Neil S. Brown, of Tennessee, demands their admission because they are "sound" on the "great questions of nationality" that affect the interests of the South. The vote of admission is substantially a vote of dissolution, for it operates the fundamental doctrines of the organization. After that the Northern members say go or stay, without let or hindrance, and who shall blame them? This vote, if given in the case of Louisiana, or practically the same, by the contested retention of the Alabama delegation, will strip the mask from the Order and exhibit it to the world as only another contrivance to help on the war of slavery against freedom. Whatever its name, whatever its pretended objects, the real purposes of those who control its machinery and direct its end, are to make it an efficient ally of slavery, or as they call it here, to save the Union.

AFTERNOON SESSION

No progress has been made in the council this afternoon. The question of admitting the Louisiana delegation, who are part Catholics, was up. But the holding blood of Virginia which has been rocking just a little week against Massachusetts and Senator Wilson, has begun to hinge, and Mr. Hunter, who is a delegate in Congress from that old slave circle. The whole afternoon session was thus devoted to a free talk on slavery. President Barker refusing to entertain a point of order but throwing the gates wide open. The debate proceeded in earnest for near three hours. The Union was cited several times; but Albert Pike and others gathered up the fragments for use to-morrow, when the Council is to be reopened. Mr Hunter's speech very much annoyed the better part of the Southerners by its unapologetic contempt and vulgarity. He called Senator Wilson "the chief," Wilson while making it, pointing at him and putting his hand into his face. He charged Wilson with defeating the Know Nothings in Virginia—and niggers were but one remove from niggers, and acquitted himself generally in the blackest style of negro driving.

Gen Wilson replied with admirable coolness and bold frankness. He said he was the last man to shrink at home or abroad from the frank avowal of his opinions and he was the last man on earth to be intimidated by threats. The gentleman from Virginia charged him with endorsing Buchanan's speech in the Tremont Temple, and then striking him down in Virginia. He did endorse that speech. He now endorsed it, and he should do so to the last. And Massachusetts will stand by that speech. An effort had been made in Virginia to strike him down in Massachusetts, but he was not to be stricken down there by the slave power of Virginia. He conceded the right of the States to settle their own domestic affairs. He stood by the State right doctrine of Virginia in 1760. Massachusetts had just asserted her own sovereign powers. She flung back with infinite scorn all assaults, coming from South or North. He was for abolition of slavery in the District and in the Territories, for the restoration of freedom in Kansas and Nebraska, for securing the national government from all connection with slavery. This was the only national position, and on this we can carry the free States like a tornado; but if Northern men wavered, all was lost at the North, and the South goes for the winning party. He was for the Union. So did his State. They responded to the sentiment of Andrew Jackson—the Union must be preserved. And they mean that liberty shall be preserved at any cost. He was for peace, but he did not shrink from war, personal or political, if necessary to wind it on an entrance. He told the South that the North would overrate them on these questions, and they would submit. We have submitted, and your turn is now to come. Ours is the future—yours the past.

The speech of Gen. Wilson was received with much attention, and made a deep impression. It has cleared the air, and Massachusetts and Gen Wilson are more respected to-night than at any time before this week. Many Southern gentlemen came to him after he closed and congratulated him. The debate will be resumed to-morrow, unless the South chokes it off. Massachusetts is ready—she has several more speeches in reserve.

The convention had not organized up to the journment this afternoon. The sessions thus far have been merely preliminary.

From the *Herald* of Friday we gather some additional gossip. In a list of delegates given we find the names of Gov. Gardner and Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts; James W. Barker and Horatio Seymour, Jr., of New York; Hon. W. F. Johnston, J. Bowman Bell, C. D. Freeman, R. Coulter, R. A. Lamberton, D. E. Small, and F. A. Van Cleve, of Pennsylvania; Hon. Kenneth Reyner, of North Carolina; S. Colfax, M. C. elect from Indiana; Hon. Albert S. Pike, of Arkansas; George D. Prentice, of Kentucky, and Hon. Neill S. Brown, of Tennessee.

[From the New York Herald, of Friday.]

EVENING SESSION.

The Council adjourned at 6 P. M., after Wilson's anti-slavery harangue of an hour. He holds his ground, and as yet there has been no manifestation in the body to reject him and his gang. Perhaps the best test of membership in the national organization will be applied in the platform. There will be the devil to pay before the Council gets through. The loss of Virginia suggests the necessity of holding on to the North, and as the downright rejection of Wilson & Co. may lose the North in a diversion to the Seward coalition, you will see that the onse requires delicate steering to avoid the breakers. I think Wilson desires a split. He seemed to be dragging his coat through the Convention this afternoon, and asking Southern members to tread on the tail of it. Look out.

The Louisiana Catholic delegates, though "natives and to the *manor* born," and d so aiming anything like civil allegiance to the Pope, will, of course, have to be rejected.

Some of the Southerners say that a batch of Northern men have a platform cut and dried, involving the restoration of the Missouri compromise, and that Kenneth Rayner is ready to go it in behalf of the South. Kenneth is very accommodating.

The name of George Law here is a tower of strength. The fact that he was once an ostler, and fond of crackers and cheese, takes well; the fact that he has been a stone mason proves that he is as sound as a brick. These are the things, they say, for the people—a self made man, working his way up from a stable to a palace in the Fifth avenue, and more money than he knows what to do with, and a generous, whole-souled, practical man at that. Perhaps before the adjournment of this body there may be something done indicating its preferences. If so, I am very much mistaken if George Law does not turn up the first choice of the council. There are men here who think that even if they fail in any other compromise, a junction of all sections may be made upon Live Oak George.

There is some disposition among the knowing ones to extend the arena of the Order by including a limited class of naturalized foreigners, say all arriving in this country under ten years of age. Doubtless something will be done to liberate the present stringent rules of the Order for the good and sufficient reason of going for more votes. A little more rope of this sort would have carried Virginia perhaps. The great difficulty is, that this council is the strangest admixture of incongruities you ever saw, lacking the essential elements of tact and experience to a remarkable degree. They are all aware of the dangers which surround them, yet few have the courage to strike out boldly for the land.

The only thing which I hold to be perfectly clear concerning this convention is, from present appearances, that a very decided majority of its members are in favor of George Law for the White House. As for Gen. Sam Houston, he is nowhere. Even the Texas delegates are looking elsewhere for their man.

We have had an exciting afternoon, inside and out, to day, and to-morrow we shall perhaps have it still better and heavier. I think it is not unlikely that the convention will hold on more than two or three weeks longer, on account of the high prices of breadstuffs and provisions.

On the third day, "after a most animated debate of several hours duration," says the *Herald*, "eliciting the finest forensic display that ever graced or distinguished the deliberations of the national Americans in grand council assembled, it was decided, by an overwhelming majority, to exclude, or rather not to introduce, the American Catholic delegation from Louisiana into the national assemblage." After some other unimportant business, the Council adjourned to attend the grand banquet, given at Sansom Street Hall by Mayor Conrad and his friends.

THE BANQUET.

PHILADELPHIA, June 7, 1855.

The grand banquet of the Know Nothings came off at five o'clock this afternoon. Four hundred and fifty persons were present. Mayor Conrad presided. The room and tables were most beautifully decorated.

The first toast was, "The Union." It was responded to by Kenneth Rayner, of North Carolina, in no old time patriotic glorification star spangled banner speech.

The second toast, "America ruled by Americans," was responded to by J. B. Ricard, of Maryland.

The third toast, "Religious liberty," was responded to by E. A. Andrews, of New York.

To the fourth toast, Mr. Ridgway, of the Richmond Whig, responded briefly, and, apologizing, called on Mr. Prentice, of the Louisville Journal, but he was not present. His name was received with loud cheers.

Judge Crane, of Virginia, then spoke at length, chiefly on the Virginia election.

After he had concluded, the President called on the States, alphabetically, for speeches. Albert Pike spoke for Arkansas; Mr. Stewart, for Alabama; Connecticut was called upon, but no response returned. California came next, and her delegate, Mr. Mathews, commenced by saying that he desired to hear from Massachusetts first. Delaware was answered by Mr. Smithers, who also desired to hear from Massachusetts. Florida, Georgia and other States were called upon, and speeches were made by the delegates representing them.

THE ORGANIZATION COMPLETED.—LIST OF OFFICERS ELECTED.—THE PLATFORM COMMITTEE CHOSEN, ETC.

FOURTH DAY.

PHILADELPHIA, June 8—12 P. M.

The Convention assembled this morning at nine o'clock. After some general discussion the business for the election of permanent officers was fairly entered upon at four P. M. The following nominations were made:

For President—James W. Barker, of New York; James B. Ricard, of Maryland. Henry J. Gardner, of Massachusetts; ——— Birkhead, of Kentucky; Ex Governor Colby, of New Hampshire; W. W. Danenhower, of Illinois.

For Vice Presidents—Henry J. Gardner, of Massachusetts; ——— Cone, of Georgia; N. D. Sperry, of Connecticut; ——— Mathews, of California.

For Recording Secretary—David B. Booth, of Connecticut; B. M. Stafford, of Vermont.

For Corresponding Secretary—C. H. Dechler, of New Jersey.

There was no nomination of a candidate for Treasurer offered. After an animated debate a resolution was adopted empowering the several delegates to nominate one each to constitute a committee on the preparation of a platform, the nominations to be made the afternoon session. At two P. M. the Convention adjourned till four o'clock. Maugre newspaper reports to the contrary, a more harmonious body never convened. Barring a few malcontents, the entire body is strictly national and conservative.

HALF PAST SIX O'CLOCK.

The Convention met at the hour appointed. The address of the late President was read amidst the most evident demonstrations of applause. The election of officers was now entered upon, and on the sixth balloting—Mr. Barker having been ahead five ballots successively—

MR. BARTLETT, OF KENTUCKY,

was chosen President, having received ninety votes.

HALF PAST EIGHT O'CLOCK.

The following is the result of the election for permanent officers:

President.....——Bartlett, of Kentucky.
Vice President.....C. D. Freeman, of Pennsylvania.
Cor Secretary.....C. D. Dechler, of New Jersey.
Rec Secretary.....——Stephens, of Maryland
Treasurer.....——Crane, of Ohio.

The following names were announced as the nominations for the

Committee on Platform

Gibson, of Illinois
Dean, of Indiana.
Lyons, of New York.
Gamble, of Missouri.
Colby, of New Hampshire.
Ortle, of Indiana.
Ellis, of District of Columbia
Foster, of Massachusetts.
Balling, of Virginia.
Dashler, of New Jersey
Ricard, of Maryland.
Ma brew, of California.

SCHUYLKRIZING IN LANCASTER, PA.

FAILURE OF THE SAVINGS INSTITUTION.

Estimated Defalcation $180,000.

[From the Intend Daily, 6th]

Our city was thrown into an unusual commotion yesterday morning, by the announcement that the Lancaster Savings Institution had failed. Before 9 o'clock, the hour for opening, the following notice was posted upon the door of the Institution:

"In consequence of the discovery of a defalcation on the part of Charles Boughter, the accounting officer of the Institution, the doors are closed until an investigation can be made, when the result will be made known to the public at an early day. By order of the Board. June 5th, 1855."

As soon as it became generally known, a large crowd assembled around the Institution, many of them persons of limited means, having small deposits in the Institution; some of them females, all of whose small earnings, the fruits of years of industry and toil, had been placed in the Institution for safe keeping. It was painful to hear the lamentations of some of these, whose all, though little, they considered as having "taken to itself wings" and flown beyond their reach. No disturbance or violence was attempted. We understand that an investigation has been going on, for some days, on the part of the Trustees of the Institution, and that a rumor was prevalent on Monday that all was not right, in consequence of which some ten thousand dollars of deposits were drawn out. Yesterday morning, Mr. Boughter, the Treasurer, was arrested on complaint of the Trustees, and committed to prison for want of bail, to await his trial, on a charge of fraud and embezzlement.

The amount of defalcation is reported to be $300,000. Before his arrest, Mr. Boughter had assigned over to the Trustees all his real estate and other property, amounting in value to $120,000. The capital stock of the institution was $50,000, all paid in, which taken from $180,000 leaves $130,000 to be lost by the depositors. The deposits are set down at $550,000; and from this statement it is estimated that the depositors will realize from 75 to 80 per cent. on their deposits. Some seem inclined to believe that they will eventually realize the whole, and that the institution will be again put into operation. We fear that the hopes of such will fail. The most favorable reports of failures of this kind are apt to be put forth at first. But we should rejoice if the hopes of the most sanguine should be realized. This is the most stunning blow that has ever been received from the moneyed institutions of this city—it is indeed the first failure that has ever occurred.

Since the above was in type we learn that additional assets have been obtained, which will materially lessen the losses to the depositors, and that efforts will be made by the Trustees to save all, provided they are seconded by those interested. The Trustees of the Institution are the Hon. E. Shaeffer, President; Col. Reah Frazer, Hon. C. Kieffer, Newton Lightner, Esq., John S. Guble and Adam Wolf, of this city, and Dr. Jeremiah B. Stubbs, of Fulton township.

These gentlemen are all known to be men of means, of staid and thorough business habits, and who have never used the funds of the institution for speculation. The defalcation rests alone upon the Treasurer, who had so managed the matter as to prevent detection by the Trustees, until recently. The security of Mr. Boughter, as Treasurer—George Krug, A. W. Russell and Henry Reed—are bound in the sum of $20,000. We also learn that it is the determination of the Trustees to save the institution from bankruptcy, and put it in motion again, on a firm basis again, if it can be done. Its supposed soundness and prosperity have been a source of pride and pleasure to them, and they are anxious to sustain it even at heavy personal sacrifice.

[From the Cincinnati Commercial, Friday.]

Arrison Allowed a New Trial.

The motion for a new trial in the case of William Arrison was decided in the District Court. Judge Bartley delivered the opinion. The writ of error was prosecuted by defendant to reverse the judgment of the Criminal Court. The grounds relied on in the record were that the indictment was insufficient; that the Grand Jury was not properly qualified; that the prisoner was refused the option of electing to be tried by the District Court; that the panel of the petit jury was not legally filled. These assignments of error were all overruled; but the motion for a new trial was granted on the ground that the Judge of the Criminal Court erred in instructing the Jury that if they found the prisoner guilty as charged in the indictment, "they should specify that he was guilty of murder in the first degree," without leaving to them the discretion to find him guilty of any other grade of homicide. On this ground the verdict was set aside, and the case remanded to the Court of Common Pleas of this County for further proceedings.

THE MACKEREL CATCH.—The Newburyport Herald learns from one of the crew of the fishing schooner Flying Cloud, who arrived home, by land, on Friday, that all the vessels are rapidly filling up, and that the catch of mackerel out on Cape Ann this year will be greater than for many years past. He reports the mackerel to be of large size, and of good quality, the covers and harbors literally swarming with them.

☞ **A Certificate** from one of our Williamsburgh friends—

NEW YORK, August 30, 1852.

I hope every one, whether adult or child, who may have reason to believe they are troubled with worms, will take Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Vermifuge. I firmly believe it is one of the strongest worm destroyers of the age—certainly the most extraordinary I know of.

A child of mine, about five years old, has been troubled with worms about six months back; we could get nothing to relieve it until we came across Dr. M'Lane's Vermifuge, of which we gave but a small quantity. The result, however, was extraordinary. The child passed over three hundred worms

Williamsburgh, Long Island.

P. S.—The above valuable remedy, also Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Liver Pills, can be had at all respectable Drug Stores in this city.

Purchasers will please be careful to ask for Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Vermifuge, and take none else. All other Vermifuges, in comparison, are worthless.

Also, for sale by the sole proprietors,

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

jy2:4w

DIED:

At Phoenixville, Pa., on Saturday, June 2d, Mr. JAMES McGUFFEY, of this city, and formerly of Tionesta, Pa.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

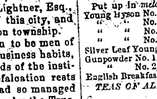
Important to Housekeepers and Fruit Growers.

Arthur's

PATENT AIR-TIGHT SELF SEALING

CANS AND JARS.

For Preserving Fresh Fruit and Vegetables.



THE SUBSCRIBERS, AGENTS FOR THE ABOVE CELEBRATED CANS, AND JARS, BEG LEAVE TO INFORM THE PUBLIC, THAT THEY HAVE NOW ON HAND, AT THEIR WAREHOUSE, No. 122 WOOD STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA., AT THE SIGN OF THE GOLDEN BOOT, A LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF THE ABOVE CELEBRATED CANS, AND JARS, WHICH THEY WILL SELL AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES. THE CANS AND JARS ARE MADE OF THE BEST MATERIAL, AND IN THE MOST SUBSTANTIAL MANNER, AND ARE WARRANTED TO KEEP FRUIT, PICKLES, &c., PERFECTLY FREE FROM AIR, AND TO BE THE MOST DURABLE AND CONVENIENT CAN OR JAR NOW OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC. THE CANS ARE SO CONSTRUCTED, THAT THE FRUIT, PICKLES, &c., CAN BE PUT IN THE WARM VESSEL, AND THE CAN SEALED UP WITHOUT HEATING THE CONTENTS, AS IS NECESSARY WITH THE COMMON TIN CAN. THE JARS ARE SEALED BY SIMPLY PLACING THE COVER ON THE TOP, AND PRESSING IT DOWN, WITHOUT HEATING THE COVER. THE CANS AND JARS ARE ALSO VERY DURABLE, AND CAN BE USED MANY YEARS. THE SUBSCRIBERS ARE ALSO AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF PATENT RIGHTS, AND WILL ATTEND TO THE SALE OF ANY GOOD PATENT, ON REASONABLE TERMS. ALL ORDERS ADDRESSED TO US, WILL BE PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

JOHN H. ARTHUR & SON,
No. 122 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

jy1:3m

MADAME EDWARDS,
The World Renowned Clairvoyant.

WOULD respectfully announce to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Pittsburgh and vicinity, that she has taken the PARLORS at the corner of Wood and Fifth streets, over Patricks and Friend's Banking House, entrance on Wood street. Mrs. EDWARDS is acknowledged by all to be the best Clairvoyant in the country. For further particulars get one of her Circulars. Consultations strictly private and confidential. Rooms open day and evening. Terms—gentlemen, $1; Ladies only 50 cents. jy11:1w

Coral Cork!! Coral Cork!!

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION—including Mineral Water, Ale, Porter, Sperm, &c., &c. To be had at H. OVERING'TON'S Wholesale and Retail Cork Store, No. 76 Smithfield street, at New York prices. jy11:6t

New Intelligence Office.

THE subscriber has just opened an INTELLIGENCE OFFICE at No. 410 Liberty street, in the well known office of John Thompson, Ship Agent; and as he has been kept busy as Agent for the Young Men's Bible Society of Pittsburgh for nearly two years, he flatters himself that his knowledge of the city and its citizens gives him great facilities in furnishing housekeepers with help, and also in finding places for boys, girls and others seeking employment. The patronage of the public is solicited. Terms easy, and every effort used to give general satisfaction.

GABRIEL BARR.

jy11:1w

Sale of Public Property.

IN accordance with instructions from the War Department, the SNAG BOATS BEN, SEVIER and TERROR, (No. 2, No. 4 and No. 5) together with their equipments, tackle, &c. will be sold to the highest bidder, at the places and dates following, to wit:

At Napoleon, Arkansas, on Saturday, the 30th day of June, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M., the small twin Snag Boat TERROR, together with her equipments, &c., in lots or parcels, to be designated in printed hand-bills prepared for the occasion.

At St. Louis, on the Marine Railway, on Saturday, the 7th day of July next, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M., the two large twin Snag Boats, BEN and SEVIER, together with their equipments, &c., in lots or parcels for each boat, to be designated as before in hand-bills.

The items to be sold will be classed under the following general head for each of the boats, viz:

1st—Hulls, cabins and upper works.

2d—Engines and boilers, complete.

3d—Equipments, including large purchase chains, anchors, chain cables, cordage, tackle, yawls, tools, &c.

4th—Cooking apparatus and other furniture.

The boats are scarcely two years old, sound and substantially built, and well adapted for use as Cotton Boats, Diving Bell Boats, Floating Mills, Wharf Boats, &c., &c.

Their engines are constructed in the most efficient manner, and are in good condition.

The Ben and Sevier are large twin Snag Boats, about 150 feet long, 22 feet beam for each hull, exclusive of their snag rooms and wheel houses, and 12 feet between the hulls.

The Terror is about 123 feet long, 18 feet beam for each hull and 10 feet between the hulls.

TERMS OF SALE—The Ben and Terror will be sold for cash, payable on the days of their sale. The terms of sale for the Sevier will be made known on the day of sale.

In all cases the privilege of dismantling the boats of all articles sold to different individuals will be reserved for a reasonable time in favor of the purchasers of said articles.

Individuals and Companies wishing to purchase are desired to examine the premises and judge of their value.

S. H. LONG, Lt. Col. T. E., Sup't W. R. Imp'ts.

St. Louis, June 7th, 1855. jel1:3tawts

VALUABLE STOCKS AT AUCTION.—On Thursday evening, June 11th, at 8 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, Fourth street, will be sold

27 shares Merchants' and Manufacturers' Bank Stock;
24 " Exchange Bank do
35 " Ohio and Penn's Railroad Co. do

jel1 P. M. DAVIS, Auctioneer.

NEW BOOKS received every day at MINER & CO.'S, 32 Smithfield street.

Pickwick Papers, by Charles Dickens; 12½ cents.

Blanche Dearwood, a tale of modern life. One volume, cloth, $1.75, or 2 volumes, paper, $1.

The Missing Bride, by Mrs. Southworth. Two large volumes, paper covers, $1, or bound in one volume in cloth for $1.25.

Rose Ayleford, by C. J. Peterson. Two volumes, paper, $1, or in one volume, cloth, $1.25.

The Initials, a love story of modern life. Two volumes, paper, $1, or one volume, cloth, $1.25.

Miss Leslie's New Receipts for Cooking. This work is the best and most complete Cook Book published in the world. Price $1.

Leaves from a Family Journal: 75 cents.

Thoughts, Memories and Fancies, by Mrs. Jamieson. Price 75 cents.

All the Plays published.

Call in and look over our counters and shelves or send for whatever you want in the Book line to

jel1 H. MINER & CO., 32 Smithfield street.

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, FANCY GOODS, &c., AT AUCTION.—On TUESDAY Evening, June 12th, at 8 o'clock, at the Commercial Sales Rooms, corner of Wood and Fifth streets, will be sold an extensive assortment of Fine Table and Pocket Cutlery, Hardware, Fancy Goods, &c., among which are Knives, Forks, Spoons, Pen and Pocket Knives, Scissors, Razors, D or Locks, Latches, Hinges, Screws, Tacks, Sand Paper, Ball Braces, Spring Balances, Curry Combs, Shoe Knives, Buckles, Pad Locks, Mixed Pins, Hand Saw Files, Combs, Hand Saws, Augers, Mill Saw Files, Coffee Mills, Brushes; a Variety of Fancy Goods, &c.

jel1 P. M. DAVIS, Auct'r.

DRESS SILKS.—A. A. MASON & CO. are offering their splendid stock of Silks, comprising rich Striped, Barred and Figured Dress Silks; Foulard, India, Brocade and Plain Black Silks,