# Daily Morning Post.

*OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.*

PITTSBURGH:

MONDAY MORNING:::::::::::::AUGUST 13.


FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,

## ARNOLD PLUMER,

*OF VENANGO COUNTY.*

The Democratic Committee of Correspondence, FOR ALLEGHENY COUNTY, Are requested to meet at the ST. CHARLES HOTEL, on WEDNESDAY, the 16th August inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

R. B. GUTHRIE, *Chairman.*

The following gentleman compose the Committee:

| | |
|---|---|
| John Birmingham, | D. R. Williams, |
| Wm. Wilson, | A. Holstein, |
| I. B. Patterson, | Thos. J. Keenan, |
| Thos. B. Hamilton, | J. Heidman, |
| Henry Ingram, | James A. Irwin, |
| Barnes Ford, | Geo. P. Gilmore, |
| Wm. M. Porter, | John M. Irwin, |
| Thos. Farley, | Alex. Black, |
| Edmund Snowden, | John Mellon, |
| Dr. A. H. Gross, | Chas. Barrett, |
| F. H. Collier, | Francis Fells, |

Jacob M'Collister.

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NEW YORK, 122 NASSAU STREET,
BOSTON, 10 STATE STREET.

**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.

☞ *Persons leaving the city during the summer, who desire the daily or weekly Post forwarded to them, can have it done regularly for any specified time, by leaving their orders and address at the office, corner of Fifth and Wood streets.*

## THE NEWS.

The reported marriage of Eliza Logan, the tragedienne, with Mr. Geo. Wood, of the People's Theatre, St. Louis, is contradicted. She is now playing an engagement at Milwaukie.

Shawk's Steam Fire Engine is to be added to the Fire Department of Philadelphia. The sum necessary, excepting a few hundred dollars, has already been subscribed.

There were 168 deaths in St. Louis last week—of these, 85 were five years and under. In Cincinnati the mortality was nearly as large—including upwards of 80 of cholera.

The Whigs of Philadelphia met on Tuesday evening last, and elected delegates to the convention which meets on Tuesday next, at the county court-house. In some of the wards the excitement ran high, in consequence, as is alleged, of an attempt on the part of members of another political party to control the meetings, though nothing serious resulted. There seems to be a determination to revive the old Whig party, and in some wards their strength was shown by the large number voting. At one meeting four hundred and eighteen votes were polled, and at several others upwards of three hundred.

## LOUISVILLE RIOTS.

The Louisville papers have given us their various accounts of the election riots that occurred there a week ago this day. In the details they do not materially differ. But the main fact which all are most anxious to learn was, who were the aggressor? Who struck the first blow, or fired the first shot?

The Louisville *Journal*, Prentice's paper, and organ of the Know Nothing party, boldly avers that in every instance of a disturbance there the Irish and Germans were the aggressors, firing from their houses upon peaceable and unoffending citizens, and manifesting a determination to provoke an outbreak and a riot. On the other hand three papers, the *Times*, the *Courier* and the *Democrat* charge the whole blame upon the Know Nothing party. The *Courier* was formerly a Whig paper, and for several months was an earnest advocate of the principles of the K. N.'s. The *Democrat* and *Times* are Democratic papers. Which shall we believe?

In the first place, there are three witnesses against one, the *Journal*, which never was distinguished for a scrupulous regard for truth. And it is certain that the telegraph reports in the main confirm the *Courier's* statements which we have published. Again, it should be remembered that the Irish and Germans form but a small portion of the population of Louisville. Is it likely that they, knowing their numerical inferiority, would desire and wantonly provoke a bloody riot? On this point, too, the election returns exhibit a material fact. In some of the Wards it appears from these returns that the Democratic vote, including the Catholic and foreign vote, was not one-fourth part cast. In the 1st Ward only 111 votes were given out of nearly 1000: in the 2nd Ward only 62 votes were given out of 600, and in the 8th Ward but 118 votes were cast out of 600. Not only naturalized but native votes must have been kept from the polls by some means; and the returns indicate that means of intimidation were effectually employed, as the *Courier* avers. Is it likely that, if the foreigners and Catholics were too much alarmed to try to exercise their right of suffrage, in an exciting election, they would at the same time *seek* and provoke a bloody affray, in which they were sure to be overborne by overwhelming numbers? It appears, too, that most of the fighting occurred at a distance from the polls, and that most of the foreigners who perished were slain in their own houses, and some of them burned to death amid the wreck of their own homes. Again, it appears that one Catholic church was with difficulty saved from destruction by the mob, though the Mayor and two Councilmen examined the church, and then declared to the rioters that there were neither men, nor arms, nor powder in it. Does that look like aggression on part of the foreigners and Catholics? Where was the provocation for that intended destruction of property? It appears, too, from *all* the accounts that the foreigners were no where found assembled in numbers. Had they meditated an affray, and designed to provoke it, would they not have been found together, and with arms in their hands? Their foes were gathered in crowds, and armed; while they were separate, and flying to their homes for refuge. The *Times* tells us that one infant's brains were blown out in its mother's arms, while she was fleeing from her burning house. Had that infant offended? Did the foreigners in their feeble and despairing defence kill any children? It is not so stated. Did they provoke disturbance by demanding their rights at the polls? It appears that they did not go to the polls at all.

But all the accounts show that the Irish and Germans did, in some instances, commit acts of violence. Six Americans were killed. And, in the first detailed statement published in the *Courier*, it was stated that the first shot in one of the wards was fired out of a German house, into which a German who was beaten had fled. That there was blame on both sides cannot be doubted. But the weight of testimony, circumstances and appearances is clearly against the Americans; and we are glad to find that the conduct of the rioters is very generally condemned by right-thinking men of all parties.

Acts of cruelty and barbarity were committed there equalling in cold-blooded atrocity any acts the Indians ever committed upon the white people. One house, we are told, was set on fire and two small boys burned up in it. From all accounts we learn that the mob was in part composed of *boys*, armed and eager for the fray; and thus learning in their youth to scoff at the sacredness of human life. Bloodshed, arson, murder were the lessons they learned that night. Will those boys ever make good citizens, obedient to law, and just and merciful to their fellow men? Such are the lessons taught by mobs.

The Louisville editors are responsible for a part of the great crime that has disgraced their city. Their inflammatory appeals, their wholesale denunciations, their personal abuse, and the violence of the language employed during this political campaign were well calculated to stir up the worst passions, and array Protestants and Catholics, natives and foreigners, against each other in deadly hostility. Chief amongst these offenders against decency and the public peace was the Louisville *Journal*. Such was the verdict of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, which is not a party paper. And such is the verdict of many others of all parties. The *Times* (Democratic) was not much better.

How many more such riots may we expect during the August and the Fall elections? There are plenty of materials for mobs in all cities; and they can easily be aroused to strife and bloodshed. Personal abuse, inflammatory appeals to the prejudices of religion and birth, violent and insulting language, and, above all, any effort to deter men from exercising their political rights, are sure to produce riots in these distempered times. That press and that party is surely in the wrong that resorts to such weapons of political warfare.

The Philadelphia *Ledger*, not a party paper, closes an article on this subject as follows:

"One of the most deplorable evidences of popular ignorance and prejudice, is the recent election riots in the western cities. It is something new, connected with popular government, to find electors, after they have deposited their votes, rushing out with arms in their hands and trailing cannon through the streets, to be used in deadly conflict against each other. It was formerly our boast, under republican institutions, that all our revolutions were peaceful ones, fought through the ballot box, and decided by the popular majority. But if such scenes as are witnessed, at Louisville, and which were recently enacted at Cincinnati, are to be the accompaniments of a popular elections, it will not be long before bayonets will take the place of ballots, and every election be a bloody revolution, as it in Mexico and Central America. We are not prepared to see the experiment of popular government defeated by popular ignorance; therefore, we hope that some effort will be made by the intelligence of the country to enlighten the popular mind so far that sectarian and political fanaticism will lose its power to do mischief, and be made unable to destroy, by civil commotion, a country which heaven seems to have raised its choicest blessings upon, if they were only used properly.

**The Ohio K. N. Convention--Nomination of Ex-Governor Trimble.**

The Ohio Know Nothings opposed to the nomination of Salmon P. Chase, assembled in Convention on the 9th inst., at Columbus. There was a very fair representation, considering the briefness of the call; and the enthusiasm of the delegates was immense. The following resolutions were passed singly, and with the most rapturous applause:

WHEREAS, we believe that the period has arrived when all who cherish the permanence and integrity of the *union* of our common country, and have a regard for the interests of the State of Ohio, so long and so deeply injured, should distinctly and solemnly announce their wishes and opinions; therefore,

*Resolved*, That, with reverential accord, we accept the admonition of the Father of our Country to beware of sectional parties, and utterly repudiate as unworthy of the confidence of the people of Ohio the party inaugurated in our State under the auspices of the Convention of the 12th of July last, the avowed object of which is to array one section of our Union against the other.

*Resolved*, That, in common with the vast majority of the people of Ohio, we consider the repeal of the Missouri Compromise a flagrant violation of a compact between the North and South, established by statesmen and patriots, and that a restoration is demanded by the plainest dictates of honor and policy.

*Resolved*, That we cannot consent to the abandonment of the principles of the American party, and shall continue to maintain them so long as there remains a vestige of that influx from foreign lands whose presence threatens our institutions.

*Resolved*, That the interests of the people of Ohio require a radical change in the policy and organic law of the State regarding revenue and taxation; and that we will use all honorable means to obtain the co-operation of our citizens, of all parties, to secure such reform.

*Resolved*, That, while we denounce the outrages that have resulted from the passage of the Nebraska and Kansas bills, we demand from all departments of the National Government the preservation of the laws and the punishment of ultra-sectional party, which, for the accomplishment of that end, proclaims its determination to resist the laws of the land, and make them void and inoperative.

*Resolved*, That since the organization of our Government, candidates for Governor have been selected as the representatives men of their party and their friends; that while Hon. Salmon P. Chase may represent the Abolitionists of Ohio, and Hon. Wm. Medill the Nebraska Democrats of our State, both of them are the furthest from impersonating our political tenets, that the Hon. Joe Trimble, a favorite Governor of our State in times when a thought of disunion was abhorred as a crime—a man of lofty personal character, and strong and manly intellect—is our choice for Governor of Ohio, and we therefore nominate him as a candidate for that office.

A gentleman of our acquaintance who has just returned from a tour through Ohio, informs us there is a feeling of the most unrelenting bitterness against Chase among the Know Nothings. Chase's chances are growing desperate. We shouldn't wonder if he were to withdraw from the canvass.

BEDFORD SPRINGS.—The popularity of this once fashionable resort of politicians and pleasure seekers appears to be on the decline. Up to the 9th of August, 1853, there were 729 arrivals; to the same period in 1854 there were 628; and up to the same date the present season only 468—thus showing a falling off of nearly one-half in two years. On the other hand, the rest of the mineral springs in the interior of our State are increasing in popularity, and such watering places as Cape May, Nahant, Newport and Saratoga were never more crowded with guests than the present season. The reasons for Bedford's wane we presume are not difficult to guess; at least to any one who has ever been there or read the complaining letters of the famished victims to pleasure. It is well known the waters of Bedford create a prodigious appetite in all who drink of them; and if we believed half that was written by correspondents last season we should judge the proprietor was experimenting to see how poor food a guest would partake when his appetite had been stimulated by a few draughts from the mineral springs in the vicinity. Men cannot live by water alone—if it does have the effect of increasing one's appetite—and consequently they go to a summer resort where they can satisfy the cravings of nature. It will take several seasons for Bedford to recover her ancient popularity—even under a new management.

☞ Hon. J. P. Benjamin, Whig United States Senator from Louisiana, has written a letter condemning the new party commonly called Know Pothings,

Because they are anti-republican in refusing equal political rights to all American citizens:

Because they violate the spirit, if not the very letter of the constitution, by the proscription of citizens on account of their religious belief:

Because they are a retrogression towards the errors of the dark ages in tending towards a union of church and state, a union equally dangerous to civil and religious liberty:

Because they present issues addressed to the passion and prejudices of the people, and thus tend to divert their attention from those higher subjects over which it is their duty to keep ceaseless watch:

Because, above all, they infringe that priceless privilege of a freeman, the right of independent personal action, guided by independent personal judgment.

☞ A good anecdote is current about the first interview between the two allies at Windsor. When the French party had retired to their apartments, Empress Eugenie remarked that the queen, making every allowance to the Guelph features was not at all handsome; but Napoleon replied sternly, "She has seven children." At the same time Prince Albert expressed his admiration of Eugenie's beauty to the queen, and Victoria turned proudly round, saying, "She has no children!"

☞ From all quarters we learn now that the rains have done but little damage to the wheat. A gentleman who has just returned from the country says he saw 24 bushels of oats threshed out of 17 dozen shocks, and the oats would weigh 40 pounds to the bushel. The farmers think potatoes will be so cheap they will hardly pay for bringing to market. Some are sold now in our market for 50 cents per bushel.

## EXTRA-JUDICIAL OATHS.

### LETTER FROM HON. WM. B. REED.

Hon. Wm. B. Reed, District Attorney, of Philadelphia, has addressed a letter to Col. Andrew G. Curtain, resigning his position as a member of the Whig State Committee. The reason for Mr. Reed's resignation appear to be this. At the late meeting of the Committee, held a short time ago, he offered a series of resolutions asserting the following principles of action in calling the Whig Convention to meet in Harrisburg: Disapproval in the strongest form of secret political associations, especially those proscribing a man on account of his birth-place or religion; disapproval of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise and the enactment of the Kansas-Nebraska bill; and the re-assertion of ancient Whig principles, such as the policy of protection to American manufactures; of peace and neutrality on the part of the General Government; and resolute abstinence from all schemes of foreign aggrandisement and sympathy or affinity to foreign politics. These resolutions, after a free discussion, were laid on the table.

Of extra-judicial oaths, Mr. Reed says:

"The resolutions affirmed this secret organization, with its proscriptive and evasive oaths, to be not only *unconstitutional* but *immoral*. I deliberately reiterate that opinion, be its value what it may, without agitating another grave question, whether these combinations and these extrajudicial oaths are not strictly unlawful. It is a very safe kind of swearing for easy consciences, when no penalties or perjury are risked. I am, by education and principle, opposed to all extra-judicial oaths—having been taught long ago by one of the greatest lawyers Pennsylvania ever produced—one, too, whose memory I most affectionately nourish, that the administering or the pronouncing any oath, except by authority of law, is an offence against the law. The example of this secret party is making them fearfully common—this taking in vain the Almighty's name—"this rash swearing not required by the magistrate" which the wisdom of more than one Protestant Church condemns. I am free to say that oaths of exculpation are nearly as repugnant as oaths of initiation or proscription. Aside, I repeat, from all question of law, the whole secret organization is immoral, and degradingly so in this, that it exacts evasion and sometimes the denial of truth. If it does not now, it certainly did so once, in its prime of youth and pride of victory. The obligation once was, and I fear is yet, to evade the confession of membership if possible, and if not, expressly to deny it; and I have myself seen instances of this degrading prevarication which make the use of the word "immoral" almost too gentle.

He goes into a recapitulation of matters of local interest, and comes down to the municipal election in Philadelphia in May, 1854, by which Conrad was chosen by an overwhelming vote. He then says:

It was not long after this election, when the glory of triumph was brightest, that the Whig State Committee met for the first time in this city. I am confident in the belief that at that time this secret party had no considerable foothold in our Committee. I have no idea of recapitulating the acts or counsels of the Committee then or thereafter. You will do me the justice to say, that from first to last, in every form and guise, I opposed all affinity to this new party, and I am glad to do you the justice, that you were equally decided and resolute on the same side. We worked together most harmoniously. Then, too, it was, that the question of our duty to George Darsie was considered and discussed, and then we were, or seemed to be unanimous, that it was a matter of duty and honor to support him. The fact is now confessed, I regret to say, that some of our Committee, thus pledged in honor and honor, recognizing the superior obligation of a Know Nothing oath voted for Mr. Mott, the Democratic candidate, believing him to belong to the order. The same subject of discussion arose at our meeting at Pittsburgh, with the same apparent result, though I have no doubt the scheme for sacrificing Mr. Darsie was in the meantime matured. It certainly was most systematically perfected, and thus one of the ablest and most upright public men in the Commonwealth, in the infancy in Protestant Scotland, and in a Pennsylvania Legislator for nearly fifteen years, was sacrificed at the bidding of secret oath-bound association, composed, to a large extent, of individuals who openly claim communion with the party they betrayed. How little the State Committee could do to avert this disorder, you very well know. The secret influence was around them, and upon them, and within them, and those who, like myself and others, were open and candid in their condemnation of this secret action and organization, were not fairly met or answered. The secret order was satisfied with rapid recruiting. Their oaths prevented discussion or fair play. It was confidently alleged and assumed that Mr. Pollock himself joined the order. From his own lips I have it that, at the time of his election, he was not a member of any party whose organization required him to proscribe any portion of his fellow citizens, and relying on that assurance, I continued my humble exertions, and voted for him. I voted for the Whig ticket at the fall election.

Mr. Reed then gives a slight sketch of the scramble for the Senatorship.

In January, of this year, the new administration was inaugurated and the new Legislature met. Of the doings of that Legislature I need not speak, and especially of that scene of impotent intrigue, the canvass for United States Senator. Though there was a nominal Whig majority, the very name of Whig was ignored. The caucus was one of "*Secret* Americans" from both Whig Senators and Representatives were excluded—and within and upon that caucus, everything being veiled by what was thought to be safe secrecy, the influences of corruption, personal, pecuniary and political, were thought to be brought to bear. What better illustration, (I now appeal to your own observation,) could there be of the mischievous capabilities of this secret organization than Gen. Cameron's success in the "American caucus"? I do not unite in the denunciation heaped on that gentleman. I think—aside, of course, from all question of right or wrong—that his consummate skill and capacity of accomodating himself to an emergency, deserved better success than he attained. He fought his enemies with their own weapons and beat them. If they mined he countermined. If they plotted and organized in secret lodges, he constituted lodges of his own, or went into theirs, and beat them even at mystery. If they renounced past political fidelity, Whig or Democratic, he, without any effort, renounced too. If they swore eternal enmity to Catholics and naturalized citizens he swore as hard as they. It was with them all "Death to the Romans," Punic antipathy and Punic faith. I confess I do not see how any "Know Nothing" can find fault with Mr. Cameron. And this accounts, in my poor judgment, for the feeble result of the secession which took place from the Democratic Caucus. The deserters carried with them, as marks of shame in Know Nothing eyes, the fragments of their broken oaths, oaths of fidelity to secrecy and obedience. They had on their breasts the "*Scarlet Letter*," and they could not get rid of it, or hide it, or disguise it. And thus it ended. I am sorry to refer to all these matters, filled as they are with painful memories, but they are too illustrative of the domination of this secret and dangerous party to be passed in silence.

He winds up with a hope that the Whig State Convention may meet; that "its action may be unreserved in the enunciation of principle—conciliatory to those who agree in principle—and REPUBLICAN in every sense—and most so in this, that no whisper shall be uttered, no intimation given, that can be construed into an interference with Religious Liberty, which the Constitution guards, or with social or political rights, which the Constitution recognizes."

We need hardly say anything in regard to Mr. Reed's position in Philadelphia. He has been twice elected District Attorney, and is undoubtedly one of the very foremost lawyers in the Commonwealth. And it is a significant fact, too, that nearly all the great lights in the old Whig party in that city are vehemently opposed to the new and secret order. Wm. B. Reed, Wm. M. Meredith, Charles Gilpin, and George M. Wharton have each declared their opposition to its proscription and the immorality of its extra-judicial oaths; and Mr. Morton M'Michael's *North American*, which expects to have more than a fitful existence, with its usual discreetness is dumb on the "American question." Verily, it looks as if the dissolution of the new party was close at hand, or there is no reading the signs of the times.

DESECRATING THE SABBATH.—Patrick Hughes, of Lower St. Clair township, was committed to jail, on Saturday, for ten days, by Justice Stevenson, for violation of the Sunday labor law.

## of the Vicinity.

A publiscsion of the Odd Fellows of Washington is announced to come off in that borough the 4th of September next.

The whey of Washington county is all cut and gd. The damage done to it by the late rahnuch less than was feared. In some placesod deal of it was injured by sprouting; in general, only a very small portion wated in that way. The crop is a very hea—and in many fields the yield will be thirty, and even *fifty* bushels per acre.

At a me of the Board of Trustees of Madison Cc held in Uniontown, on the 4th inst., the fog Faculty was elected: Rev. George Bro. D., President. Professor of Menial and Sciences, Rhetoric and Logic. Milton B. G. B, Professor of Ancient Languages and nature. N. Thomas Tupton, A. M., Professor Mathematics and Natural Sciences. John L. Dawson, Professor of Agricultural Chemistry. Gen. Joshua B. Howell, Peor of Municipal Law. Rev. Geo. B. Mey, Principal of the Preparatory Department. The College will open on the first Monday of November next, with a large accession of stus and the most flattering prospects of suc.

☞ Reverge G. Goss, a Baptist minister, who wnaplain to the 2d regiment of Kentucky nteers in the Mexican war, had been adjudto be a lunatic at Chicago, and had a guardappointed. The reverend gentleman is vergil of the ladies, and has a whimsical desiretouch everything. He tried to marry Mrs. ttson, and annoyed her so much that her bnr wrote to him to desist. Towards the clof his examination Mr. Goss presisted in say, "I love that woman more than ady other earth; I'll marry her yet." When the jurought in their verdict Mr. Goss commenced nuching." Advancing to Judge Manierro, hid, "Judge, I want to sound you before you sence me; you are a very good looking marather short in the neck, like Douglass, babout right, I guess." In this style he wom until the bystanders left the room.

**Comparatt Railroad Receipts for July, 1854 and 1855.**

The receipot the Illinois Central Road for July were, inund numbers, $140,000. They would probal have been $150,000, but for the stoppage of a trains on the Ohio and Mississippi Road. The following are the receipts of the other prilpal roads, as far as reported:

| | 1855. | 1854. |
|---|---|---|
| Pennsylvania Ctral | $207,616 | $209,200 |
| Michigan Cents | 183,232 | 122,382 |
| Baltimore and Io | 301,909 | 300,847 |
| Galena and Chigo | 182,131 | 93,957 |
| Cleveland and Ndburgh | 59,101 | 56,643 |
| Hudson River | 119,494 | 122,153 |
| Chicago and Rdington | 125,417 | New |
| Chicago and Re Island | 96,650 | 82,326 |

VIRTUE.—writer in the Boston *Post* takes offence at th somewhat common abuse of the word "Virtu," and fears it will be wholly banished from polite discourse. "He gives a very good illustration of the evils complained of, suppose the haracter of a woman is under dis course, in court or elsewhere. "You say she is selfish, cruelind a bad mother?" "Yes, but she is virtuous." "You admit she is termgant to her husband, and the terror of her household?" "Ves—but she is the most virtuous of women." "A slanderer and a liar?" "Yes—but of unimeachable virtu." "A drunkard and a thief?" "Yes—but virtuous,—rigidly, unimpeachably virtuous." *Me Hercule!*—Here now is a woman with all the vices in the calendar, save one,—yet a paragon of virtue! Surely, if words could talk (on their own account) the noblest of them all might exclaim

"To what base uses do we come at last!"

(From the St. Louis Democrat, 7th inst.)

In the country election for the offices of Assessor and Assistant Circuit Attorney, which the Know Nothings so stoutly contested, we have been victorious by an overwhelming majority. In the city alone, our candidates are more than twelve hundred ahead, and there is no doubt but that the county will add largely to this majority. We say, therefore, well done for the Democracy of St. Louis. They have re-echoed nobly the cheers of Tennessee and North Carolina. They have shown that the dominion of the Dark Lantern Faction is ended in St. Louis. Three cheers therefore for the lion-hearted Democracy of St. Louis.

☞ **Worms! Worms!**—A great many learned treatises have been written, explaining the origin of, and classifying the worms generated in the human system. Scarcely any topic of medical science has elicited more acute observation and profound research; and yet physicians are very much divided in opinion on the subject. It must be admitted, however, that, after all, a mode of expelling these worms, and purifying the body from their presence, is of more value than the wisest disquisitions as to the origin. The expelling agent has at length been found—Dr. M'Lane's Vermifuge is the much sought after specific, and has already superceded all other worm medicines, its efficacy being universally acknowledged by medical practitioners. As further proof, read the following from a lady—one of our own citizens

NEW YORK, October 15, 1852.

This is to certify that I was troubled with worms for more than a year. I was advised to use *M'Lane's celebrated Vermifuge*. I took one bottle, which brought away about fifty worms; I commenced improving at once, and am now perfectly well. The public can learn my name, and further particulars, by applying to Mrs. Hardie, No. 3 Manhattan Place, or to E. L. Theall, Druggist, corner of Rutger and Monroe streets.

☞ Purchasers will please be careful to ask for *Dr M'Lane's Vermifuge*, and take none else. 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 in the United States and Canada.

Also, for sale by the sole proprietors,

FLEMING BROS.,
Successors to J. Kidd & Co.,
aug13daw No. 60 Wood street, corner of Fourth.

[Letter from Hon. John Minor Botts, of Virginia.]

RICHMOND, July 9th, 1855.

*Messrs. Wm. S. Berry & Co.—Gents*: Considerations of duty to the afflicted alone prompt me to send you this voluntary testimonial to the great value of **Carter's Spanish Mixture**, for that almost incurable disease, *Scrofula*.

Without being disposed or deeming it necessary to go into the particulars of the case, I can say that the astonishing results that have been produced by the use of that medicine on a member of my own family, and under my own observation and superintendence, after the skill of the best physicians had been exhausted, and all the usual remedies had failed, fully justify me in recommending its use to all who may be suffering from that dreadful malady.

I do not mean to say that it is adapted to all constitutions, or that it will afford the same relief in all cases; for, of course, I can know nothing about that—but from what I have seen of the effects, I would not hesitate to use it, in any and every case of Scrofula, with persons for whom I felt an interest, or over whom I could exercise influence or control.

Respectfully yours,
JNO. M. BOTTS.

☞ **Mortification**, the instant a plaster is applied, must cease, and vigor is given by DALLEY'S PAIN EXTRACTOR'S galvanic effects, and except the parts are decomposed, they will soon be restored to their natural color; but if so, the contagious influence will be neutralized and arrested, for mortification cannot proceed wherever the salve be laid on, and new flesh will certainly be generated.

POISON FROM INSECTS, REPTILES AND PLANTS

Are rendered quite harmless by rubbing in instantly a quantity of DALLEY'S PAIN EXTRACTOR, and after it has swollen, and livid spots are visible. Even then, like the voltaic battery, it will directly attract, dissolve, and metamorphose the poisoning influence. At the sting of bees and mosquitoes, the instant it touches you the pain ends. The bites of rabid animals also are at speedily neutralized.

None genuine without a steel-plate engraved label, with signatures of

HENRY DALLEY, Manufacturer,
G. V. CLICKENER & CO., Proprietors.

Sold at 25 cents per box by Dr. G. H. KEYSER, 140 Wood street, and by nearly every dealer in medicine throughout the United States. All orders or letters for information or advice, to be addressed to G. V. CLICKENER & CO., New York. jy10daw7w

**Lungs! Lungs!!**

PERSONS suffering from diseases of the throat or lungs are, in a great majority of cases, completely restored to health by a faithful trial of Dr. Curtis' Hygeana or Inhaling Vapor. By the Doctor's new method of treatment, the medical agent is brought in direct contact with the diseased parts, and cannot fail of having a beneficial effect. All druggists sell it. See advertisement in this paper.

*Caution*—Dr. Curtis' HYGEANA is the original and only genuine article. jel8:3wdaw

☞ **Stocking Factory.**—C. DALY'S Stocking Factory, where everything is made in the HOSIERY LINE, is at the corner of St. Clair and Penn streets. He is continually turning out every variety of Hosiery, well made and suitable to the season, which may be always obtained Wholesale and Retail at his Store, corner of Market alley and Fifth street. Don't forget the name—C. DALY and No. 20. ap25

☞ **Just Received**, a superior lot of Lutong, Pompee and Grass COATS, which are desirable, and will be sold low for CASH, at GRIBBLE'S,
jy4 No. 240 Liberty street, head of Wood.

## POLITICAL.

☞ Please publish the following ticket, and oblige PHILO-CASSIUS.

SENATOR:
WILLIAM WILKINS, Peebles township.

ASSEMBLY:
HOPEWELL HEPBURN, City:
WILLIAM KERR, Upper St. Clair;
JAMES A. GIBSON, Pine township;
JOHN H. McILHENNY, Jefferson township;
Dr. A. H. GROSS, Peebles township.

PROTHONOTARY:
JOHN BIRMINGHAM, Ohio township.

SHERIFF:
RODY PATTERSON, City.

TREASURER:
THOMAS BLACKMORE, Upper St. Clair.

CORONER:
WILLIAM ALEXANDER, City.

COMMISSIONER:
WILLIAM G. HAWKINS, Penn township.

AUDITOR:
JAMES B. FULTON, Tarentum.

☞ **To the Democracy and Qualified Voters of Allegheny County**—Having seen my name in the Pittsburgh Post and Union presented by some one as a candidate for a seat in the House of Representatives at the coming October election, I feel grateful for the kindness of my friends deeming me a suitable person to fill a seat in the Legislative hall of the Keystone State—nevertheless, owing to my having solicited a number of the Democratic party to place me on their ticket for the office of Prothonotary, I feel compelled to decline a nomination by said Convention as a member of the Legislature; still asking my friends of the Democratic party a nomination for the office of Prothonotary.

JOHN H. McILHINNY,
aug13:tc of Jefferson Township.

☞ **MATTHEW HARRISON**, OF ROBINSON TOWNSHIP, will be a candidate for the office of SHERIFF of Allegheny County, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. jy24

☞ **JAMES ROBINSON**,
*OF INDIANA TOWNSHIP*,
WILL be a Candidate for nomination for the Office of COUNTY COMMISSIONER, on the Democratic Ticket, at the October Election.

☞ **Sheriffalty.**—GEORGE R. RIDDLE, of the City of Allegheny, will be a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Allegheny County, at the ensuing election. jy25dawte

☞ **We have just received** from the East a large lot of Panama, Canton, Brazil and Canada STRAW HATS, which we can sell much below the usual price. Straw Hats from 25 cents upwards. Panama Hats from $1.50 to $4.00. MORGAN & CO.,
my26 164 Wood street.

☞ **Before purchasing your Hat or Cap** to-day, call at 164 WOOD street, and examine our stock of HATS and CAPS, which will be sold as LOW for CASH as any other house in the city can or will sell them.

MORGAN & CO.,
Next house to the new Presbyterian Church,
jel6 One door from Sixth street.

## OHIO & PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD
## THE ONLY RAILROAD
### RUNNING WEST FROM PITTSBURGH.

THE FAST TRAIN leaves at 2 A. M., through to Cincinnati in 12 hours and 40 minutes.

MAIL TRAIN LEAVES AT 8 A. M.

EXPRESS TRAIN " AT 3 P. M.

These Trains all make close connections at Crestline, and the first two connect at Alliance. The direct route to St. Louis is now open, via. Crestline and Indianapolis, 100 miles shorter than via. Cleveland. Connections are made at Mansfield with the Sandusky and Sandusky City road and at Crestline with the three roads concentrating there. For particulars see handbills. No trains run on Sunday.

Through Tickets sold to Cincinnati, Louisville St. Louis, Indianapolis, Chicago, Rock Island, Fort Wayne, Cleveland, and the principal Towns and Cities in the West.

The NEW BRIGHTON ACCOMMODATION TRAIN will leave Pittsburgh at 10 A. M. and 5.15 P. M., and New Brighton at 7 A. M. and 1 P. M.

For Tickets and further information, apply to

J. G. CURRY,
At the corner office, under the Monongahela House
Or, at the Federal Street Station, to
GEORGE PARRIN, Ticket Agent.
Pittsburgh, July 23, 1855. (jy24)

## OHIO AND INDIANA RAILROAD,

BEING THE

Continuation of the Ohio and Penna. R. R.

TO FORT WAYNE,

THREE HUNDRED AND EIGHTEEN MILES FROM PITTSBURGH.

☞ Trains connect at Crestline, *without detention, with all the Trains on the Ohio and Penna. Road*, and also at Forest with Trains going North and South, on the Mad River and Lake Erie Railroad.

For Tickets, apply at the Railroad Offices of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad Company in Pittsburgh, Allegheny City, or at any of the following points:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Fort Wayne, | Bellefontaine, | |
| Cincinnati, | Urbana, | |
| Dayton, | Springfield, | |
| Tiffin, | Xenia, | |

Persons dealring Tickets will be particular to ask for a Ticket by the Ohio and Indiana Railroad.

J. R. STRAUGHAN, Sup't.
jel5

## EUREKA INSURANCE COMPANY
### OF PITTSBURGH.

JOHN H. SHOENBERGER, PRESIDENT.
ROBERT STEWART, SECRETARY.
C. W. BATCHELOR, GENERAL AGENT.

**WILL INSURE AGAINST ALL KINDS**

**MARINE AND FIRE RISKS.**

DIRECTORS:

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| J. H. Shoenberger, | G. W. Cass, |
| C. W. Batchelor, | W. K. Nimick, |
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| W. W. Martin, | R. D. Cochran, |
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| George S. Selden, | S. S. Bryan, |

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☞ All Losses sustained by parties insured under policies issued by this Company will be liberally adjusted and promptly paid at its Office, No. 99 WATER street. [jy11.

## Pennsylvania Insurance Company

OF PITTSBURGH,

Corner of Fourth and Smithfield streets.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, $300,000.

INSURES Buildings and other Property against Loss or Damage by Fire, and the Perils of the Sea and Inland Navigation and Transportation.

DIRECTORS:

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*Vice President*.....RODY PATTERSON.
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*Assistant Secretary*..S. S. CARRIER. [je28:1

## *Boot and Shoe Manufactory.*

JAMES O'DONNELL & BRO.,

Would respectfully inform the citizens of PITTSBURGH, that they have opened a manufactory of MEN'S AND WOMEN'S BOOTS AND SHOES,

**At No. 79 Smithfield street,**

In WEYMAN'S BUILDINGS, where they will be prepared to fill all orders of every description of Boots and Shoes at the shortest notice.

In order to accommodate all classes of customers they will also keep on sale a good assortment of the best eastern work. Also, all descriptions of children's wear.

*Terms strictly cash; goods cheap for cash.*

A share of the public patronage is solicited. [my26m

## PEARL STEAM MILL,

ALLEGHENY.

☞ FLOUR DELIVERED TO FAMILIES in either of the two Cities.

ORDERS may be left at the Mill, or in boxes at the stores of

LOGAN, WILSON & CO., 52 Wood street.
BRAUN & REITER, corner Liberty and St. Clair sts
H. P. SCHWARTZ, Druggist, Allegheny.

TERMS: CASH, OR DELIVERY.

jy20 **BRYAN, KENNEDY & CO.**

☞ **CITIZENS' Insurance Company of Pittsburgh**—WM. BAGALEY, President;
SAMUEL I. MASHELL, Secretary.

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

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

Insures against Loss or Damage by Fire.

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

DIRECTORS:

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| William Bagaley, | Richard Floyd, |
| James M. Cooper, | Samuel M. Kier, |
| Samuel Rea, | William Bingham, |
| Robert Dunlap, Jr., | John S. Dilworth, |
| Isaac M. Pennock, | Francis Sellers, |
| S. Harbaugh, | J. Schoonmaker, |
| Walter Bryant, | William B. Mays. |

John Shinton. dec21

**PITTSBURGH**

**Life, Fire and Marine Insurance Company;**

*CORNER OF WATER AND MARKET STREETS,*

PITTSBURGH, PA.

ROBERT GALWAY, President.

JAS. D. M'GILL, Secretary.

This Company makes every insurance appertaining to or connected with LIFE RISKS.

Also, against Hull and Cargo Risks on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers and tributaries, and Marine Risks generally.

And against Loss and Damage by Fire, and against the Perils of the Sea and Inland Navigation and Transportation.

Policies issued at the lowest rates consistent with safety to all parties.

DIRECTORS:

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| Robert Galway, | Alexander Bradley, |
| James S. Hoon, | John Fulleston, |
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| William Phillips, | James W. Hallman, |
| John Scott, | Chas. Arbuthnot, |
| Joseph P. Gazzam, M. D., | David Richey, |
| James Marshall, | John M'Gill, |

Horatio N. Lee, Kittanning. feb17

## WILLIAMS & ALLEN,

SUCCESSORS TO

ARNOLD & WILLIAMS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

**Chilson Furnaces, Wrought Iron Tubing,**

AND FIT