Daily Morning Post.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

PITTSBURGH:

TUESDAY MORNING:::::::::::::AUGUST 14.

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 15th August inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

R. B. GUTHRIE, *Chairman.*

The following gentlemen compose the Committee:

John Birmingham,	D. R. Williams,
Wm. Wilson,	A. Holstein,
I. B. Patterson,	Thos. J. Keenan,
Thos. S. Hamilton,	J. Heidman,
Henry Ingram,	James A. Irwin,
Harvey Ford,	Geo. F. Gillmore,
Wm. M. Porter,	John M. Irwin,
Thos. Farley,	Alex. Black,
Edmund Snowden,	John Mellon,
Dr. A. H. Gross,	Chas. Barnhill,
F. H. Collier,	Francis Felix,

Jacob M'Collister.

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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.

☞ *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.

Ex-Governor Allan Trimble, nominated by the Ohio Know Nothings at Columbus, has accepted.

The frigate Constitution has sailed from Norwalk to join the Mediterranean squadron.

The Girard House, kept at Atlantic City, by E. Doyle, was burned down last week. Nothing whatever was saved from the building.

Mr. Charleton Kelrns, of Chester county, was bitten by a viper recently, and in consequence of not immediately attending to it, nearly lost his life. The bite of the viper is frequently mortal.

By the City Inspectors report, we learn the mortality in New York last week was 592—471 children and 123 adults. In Philadelphia for the same time there were 810 deaths.

During a thunder storm last Saturday evening a week, about 6 o'clock, the frame barn belonging to Henry Medenford, in Tulpehoccon township, Berks county, was struck by lightning, and consumed, with all its contents, consisting of hay, wheat, rye, oats, two wagons, and farming implements. Two valuable horses were also burnt to death. The barn was protected by a lightning rod at one end, but as it was fifty-six feet long, this did not prove sufficient, as the lightning struck on the opposite end.

LOUISVILLE POLICEMEN.

The officers of the city government of Louisville, it is known, are members of, and elected by, the American order. The police of that city appear to have been sensible of that fact during the late disturbances; and the Mayor, though forewarned of the danger of a riot, appears to have made no preparations whatever to prevent it. The very proposition of the Louisville *Journal* that the native Americans had a right to take possession of the polls and vote first, and then, if there was time, the naturalized citizens might vote, was an insult well calculated, and doubtless designed to breed disturbances and violence. Does the law or the constitution of any State make any such degrading distinction among the legally qualified voters? Certainly not. We know of aged and respectable citizens of Pittsburgh who, under the operation of such an arbitrary rule, would have to stand back and wait till their own sons and even *grandsons* had voted; then, *if there was time*, the old sires and grandsires might vote. Such would be the operation of Mr. Prentice's rule, if adopted, in very many instances. Do the Know Nothings of this vicinity adopt the suggestions of the Louisville *Journal?* If they do let us know it in time; and will they let us know, too, how such a rule is to be carried out, except by physical force—the knife, the revolver, and the torch. But all the Louisville papers now say that a riot was generally apprehended. Yet no extra police force was provided until the disturbance was nearly over. During the fighting and burning and slaughter we can hear of no arrests except of foreigners. One Irishman, after being beaten to insensibility, and a pitch-fork thrust into his flesh, was arrested and carried to jail, whilst the man with the fork marched off in triumph, with the blood dripping from its points.

We would not charge this lack of energy and effort on part of the police to any improper motive if it could be avoided. But it certainly is remarkable that during so many fights and murderous assaults so few if any arrests of the perpetrators should have been made. We trust there will be a thorough judicial investigation, and equal justice administered. The investigation will at least enable us to judge clearly who were the guilty parties; and there can be no doubt that it will prove those who were prevented from going to the polls through intimidation were not the party who sought a riot and bloodshed. That the American party *did* take possession of the ballot boxes is clearly made out already. Even the Louisville *Journal* does not deny it; and the returns of the vote of the city leaves no doubt on the subject.

To show how reckless Prentice has become in his support of the new party, we publish below an extract from his paper, which appeared some days ago. He asserts, what was never heard of before, that there was not time enough for all the citizens to cast their votes in one day. So he argues that the K. N.'s should vote first, and then *if there was time* the naturalized citizens might vote. Here is the extract:

"We all know that it was considered very doubtful on Monday morning whether the whole vote of the city could be polled within the thirteen hours of the election. The native-born American citizens thought and felt that, if any portion of the people legally entitled to vote should have to stand back and lose their suffrages for want of time, the foreign-born citizens should stand back rather than themselves. They thought and felt that this ought to be perfectly manifest even to the minds of the foreigners. Undoubtedly they pressed forward early and vigorously to the polls, in order to be the first, if possible; and in this they were right. They had a perfect right to go, if they chose, to the polls at 12 o'clock on Sunday night, and remain there until the following morning. They had a right to go at what time they pleased, and in what numbers they could. They had a right even to toss their friends over the heads of the crowd to the polls, as we are told they did in some few instances, though this was no doubt a violation of courtesy. They had a right to vote as fast as they could, provided they used no violence in pulling or thrusting back their opponents from the polls, and we have not heard it alleged that they did this in a solitary instance."

Now the simple reply to all this is that there was plenty of time for all to vote; and the object of the above remarks was to *advise* the K. N.'s to take possession of the polls and keep them, which it appears they did.

MR. DAWSON AND THE KANSAS NEBRASKA BILL.—The "Times" is assured that we have the very best authority for exposing the falsehood of the Detroit "Advertiser," in relation to this gentleman. We would not have given the contradiction otherwise. The reiteration of its statement by that mendacious sheet is of very little moment: a man who will tell a falsehood, it is very easy to believe, would swear to it.

Tactics of the Opposition.

We find the following going the rounds, purporting to be part of a letter from Kansas:

Mr. Pierce has earnestly desired the resignation of Gov. Reeder for some time past, but was afraid, by dismissing him, to offend the Pennsylvanians. Gov. Reeder is very popular in the "Keystone State." Mr. Dawson is one of his bitterest opponents. At the recent Democratic Convention in Pennsylvania I am told he made a fierce phillipic against him, and was the means of defeating a motion endorsing Governor Reeder's course in Kansas and denouncing the followers of Atchison.

If the first three sentences are as false as the fourth, we think the author of the above paragraph deserves a premium from the Father of Lies. Mr. Dawson delivered no phillipic against Gov. Reeder in the Democratic Convention, for the simple reason that he was not a delegate, but on the contrary was distant from Harrisburg more than one thousand miles when that Convention met. It is a fair specimen, however, of the honesty of the opposition. If Mr. Dawson had accepted the Governship of Kansas, he would have been as soundly berated and abused as was Col. Reeder, to whom they applied (at the time of his appointment) all the epithets in the abolition vocabulary.

RETIREMENT OF THURLOW WEED FROM THE ALBANY JOURNAL.—The Albany *Atlas* hints that the retirement of this gentleman and the substitution of the name of Mr. Wilkeson, of the Buffalo *Democracy*, is only a ruse of that arch-old-coon to humbug the Know Nothings until after the election. Says the *Atlas*: "The necessities of the approaching campaign, may make it politic to put forward Mr. Wilkeson as editor—as more likely to conciliate the seceding lodges of Know Nothings and the Temperance organization, and the other fragments of parties—than the present editor, whose Anti-Secret Society, Anti-Temperance and Anti-Know Nothing, and close and exclusive Whig partizanship are so well known. As Know Nothingism, Republican, Temperance Fusion, are all one and the same thing, so this newspaper revolution will be a mere change of words—a new designation for 'the same old coon.'"

THE KINNEY EXPEDITION.—Col. Kinney, about whose expidition to Central America so much has been said, arrived at Greytown some time ago, was well received, even by the English there, and has commenced building a house. About twenty men landed with him, and there seems now a fair chance that he will succeed in planting a colony there. A Yankee colony in Central America would no doubt prosper if disposed to peaceful colonization, and the Colonel avers that he has no other motives. Yankee enterprise and intelligence would soon do much to improve the condition of those States where now a mixed race of Spaniards, Negroes and Indians are perpetually engaged in wars and revolutions. We hope the Colonel and his colony will keep the peace and prosper.

THE NEW GOVERNOR OF KANSAS.—As the telegraph has already announced, Hon. Wilson Shannon, of Ohio, has been appointed Governor of Kansas, to succeed Col. A. H. Reeder, of Pennsylvania. Mr. Shannon has seen considerable public life and is a man of very fair abilities. In 1842 he was elected to the Chief Magistracy of Ohio over Thomas Corwin by a majority of 3443; in 1845 sent to Mexico as U. S. Minister, and in 1852 elected a member of Congress. He was a firm and consistent friend of the principles of the Kansas-Nebraska bill. We hope he will be able to restore peace to that troubled territory and have the laws faithfully executed.

BEAVER COUNTY.—A call, numerously signed, for a Republican County Convention in Beaver county, has been published. The New Brighton *Record* says that this has alarmed the K. N.'s, and their committee has called on the Republican committee and offered fusion. They were told they could come into the Republican party in welcome, and act with it. But they claimed that the Republicans must come in with them on the K. N. platform. This was refused, and the parties have resolved to pursue their separate paths.

[For the Pittsburgh Post.]

MESSRS. GILMORE & MONTGOMERY: You will confer a favor on many citizens by publishing the name of JNO. D. MILLER, of South Pittsburgh, as a candidate for the office of Sheriff. If nominated, the Democracy of Allegheny county can vote with perfect safety for him, as he is a sound and unflinching Democrat.

ROBINSON.

HOLD HER BONNET.—A Mrs. Catharine Smith, of Mt. Holly, offers $2 reward for a truant husband—the amount, probably, being his full value. She says:

"I should like to see him for about half an hour, just to let him have the length of my tongue—and oh! wouldn't I give it to him. Anybody who will bring him back, so that he can have my opinion of him, shall receive two dollars of hard earned money."

We hope Katy Darling may get him.

THE OFFICIAL VOTE OF VIRGINIA.—The Richmond *Enquirer*, of Friday morning, publishes the official vote cast at the late election in Virginia. The vote for Governor is as follows:

Wise	88,424
Flournoy	78,244
Wise's majority	10,180

[From the Louisville Courier, 10th inst.]

Further About the Riot.

During Monday the most excited and exaggerated reports were constantly in circulation, and to the effects they produced is to be attributed, in a great measure, the difficulty in ascertaining the origin of the difficulties. A crowd of men half grown boys, who were ripe for mischief, would, to increase the excitement and give them an excuse for carrying out their wishes, report that a certain house in certain locality, was filled with Germans and Irish having weapons. Instantly the gang would repair thither, probably find a foreigner in the streets, whom they would give chase or knock down and then throw rocks at the house. The terrified inmates would probably reply by a discharge of weapons they chanced to have, and in some instances, random shots happened to hit innocent persons who were passing by. This was then considered by the mobocrats sufficient provocation to tear down or burn down house after house, and maim and murder their inmates. It was such reports that originated most of the outrages, and that almost caused the destruction of the Cathedral and Catholic church on upper Green street.

YELLOW FEVER IN VIRGINIA.—Yellow fever has for some time been prevalent in Norfolk and Portsmouth; and a despatch from Baltimore informs us that it is still increasing. Our exchanges from, and in the vicinity of the infected districts, contain most disheartening accounts of its effects. Over seven thousand persons have fled, and both cities wear the aspect of affliction. Under such circumstances it is pleasant to read, as we do in one of the Portsmouth papers, that "While the panic is so great as to have caused the flight of more than one-half of the citizens, to have closed all the stores, to have suspended all branches of business, *the Sisters of Charity* have voluntarily sought the fearful scene, and are rendering the kind offices of nursing the sick and comforting the afflicted."—*N. Y. Times.*

LADIES' DRESSES.—The editor of the Frankfort (Ky.) Yeoman thus comes to the defense of the ladies, whose dresses are accused of being too low in the neck. The scamp says:

"We are bosom friends of the ladies; we have enlisted under their banner, and are ready to die in defense of their breastworks. Nobody but a milk sop or a sucker would be always making disparaging remarks about the ladies' dresses. That's the naked truth."

MR. BUCHANAN.—We have definite information with reference to the intentions of Mr. Buchanan, U. S. Minister at the Court of St. James, as to the exact time of his return to the United States. He has written to Washington that he will leave England for the United States in the steamer of the 6th of October, and will have J. Addison Thomas, Esq., the new Assistant Secretary of State for a fellow voyager.—*Wash. Star.*

[Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Post.]

LETTER FROM NEBRASKA.

PROGRESS OF THE TERRITORY—HOW TO GET THERE—INDUCEMENTS OFFERED.

FORTELLE, DODGE COUNTY, NEB. TER.
August 5th, 1855.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—On my arrival home from a late visit to your city, I found everything in a flourishing condition. The prairies are whitened in every direction with the tented canvass, and our part of the Territory is filling up very rapidly; in our county since I left till my return, and I was only about six weeks absent, I found an addition of about fifty families, making a population of twelve hundred persons—and all this within the last six months. Our crops look very promising and fine, and we expect to raise corn and potatoes in abundance, to supply all who may choose to settle among us. We are now very rapidly improving, and hauling up our city; not less than ten houses per week are put in a tenanted condition. We now have a saw mill under full headway, and expect by November to have half a million of brick in readiness for use. I think that we will have a city whose growth in one year from the first stroke of the hammer will number fifteen hundred. There is a part of the material now on the way for a paper to be established in our town.

We are truly under the magic influence of "Young America," and go for the Union, the Constitution, squatter sovereignty, and Territorial freedom; and deeply lament that our Kansas kinsmen are not governed by the same principle of morals, and intellectual intelligence, for when such principles as these govern, fanaticism never will lead us astray. But we hope that both parties will be ashamed of their wilful selfishness, and compromise, and be led on or at least advised by one of the best men in our government, Hon. John L. Dawson. The people must rule here or the heavens will fall.

Well, enough of Kansas. Now for Nebraska Territory. I think it holds out greater inducements to settlers than Kansas. There is one thing certain, we are all peaceful and quiet, and not at all molested by the Indians, or slavery questions; there are now very few to be seen among us. In one day's ride we are in the midst of an old settled country, where all the conveniences of life can be had as well as in your own city.

Now, the way for your citizens to visit is to go directly to Chicago, Rockisland, or Burlington, Iowa, take the stage, or to Council Bluffs, or private carriage or wagon, as suite; and from Burlington it is 825 miles to the Bluffs—and 50 miles west you can find us, in the most beautiful valley of the world. Where, if you choose to settle among us, we will show you fine farms, that you can improve, under the law of the United States and Territory, which is by preemption. The lands will most probably come into market in the course of 2 or 3 months which, when they do will have to be for, $1,25 per acre; and under the present arrangement of the law one person can hold 320 acres. Or if you choose to go by water from your city, you go to St. Louis—and then up the Missouri river as far as Omaha city, and you will find us 40 miles west, on the Elkhorn river, which affords abundance of the finest kind of fish. Again, if you choose to form yourselves into a colony you can locate a county, and a town, within 30 miles, and the lands are fully as good as those we have, and make a profit at once, by your settlement, on the rise of town lots, and your farming lands also. A little energy and perseverance for a few years makes a poor man rich, besides it will make a home for his family, which will not have to scatter when they grow into action upon the stage of life.

Yours, J. H.

Particulars of the Murder of the Murderer De Bar at West Bend.

EXTRAORDINARY LEGAL PROCEEDINGS—GATHERING OF THE EXCITED MULTITUDE—MILITARY TO HOLD THEM IN CHECK—INDICTMENT OF THE PRISONER BY THE GRAND JURY—ARRAIGNMENT IN COURT—TAKING HIM TO JAIL—THE RUSH OF THE MOB—THEIR DEMONIAC FURY—PRISONER MURDERED AND THEN HUNG, ETC.

The Milwaukie *Sentinel* publishes very full particulars of this terrible tragedy, the more material portions of which we give below:

On Sunday noon a messenger reached Judge Larrabee at Horicon, who brought word that the people, who were greatly excited, had agreed to await a trial of the murderer De Bar, if it might be had speedily. The Judge, after deliberation, concluded that as it seemed certain that De Bar would be killed without trial if none was had speedily, it was his duty to go to West Bend and provide for a trial, and to take such measures as circumstances should afford to preserve the life of the prisoner. He found the people quiet, but that there was an evident determination that the murderer should not live. He arrived at West Bend on Monday, at 10 A. M., and mingling among the people, urged them to preserve order and let the law take its course, but found no feeling answering to his appeals.

After consultation with the officers, he ordered an extra jury term for the next morning. The only other alternative was to call a special term on ten days notice, and it was evident that the people would not wait. It was hoped that by fixing the time for the next morning, means might be found to get the prisoner safely away by night, but it was soon learned that every movement of the authorities was closely watched by spies. Messengers were then sent to Milwaukee and Ozaukee for military force, and dragoons were asked for from here, with the intention of having De Bar plead guilty, be sentenced, guarded to the door, put upon a horse, and taken away rapidly to the prison at Waupun. But the dragoons did not go, and that plan failed.

The Ozaukee Company had such orders given it, that, by travelling in citizens dress, with arms concealed, they went forward in wagons and arrived near West Bend, having an opportunity to stop near that place and put on their uniform, and dash to the jail before any alarm could be given. The crowd kept quiet during the night, and up to 11½ A. M., of Tuesday, when the Ozaukee company had surrounded the jail. In a short time some 200 people had gathered, and were moving toward the jail, when Judge Larrabee directed the prisoner to be conveyed to the Court House, which was done on being accompanied by the officers and enclosed in a square formed by the troops.

A part of the troops guarded the outside doors and only by presenting bayonets kept back the crowd. As the excitement increased, the Judge went out and appealed to the people, and aided by M. Well, and other Germans, succeeded in quiting them for the moment. While so engaged Sheriff Conover of this county, arrived and brought word that part of the Artillery Company of this city, were close at hand. Feeling then more secure, (although, as it is now known, two Germans, who are known, had arrived half an hour before, and told by the crowd of the coming of this company,) Judge Larabee left this company and part of the other to guard the outer door, directing Capt. Silverman, of the Ozaukee Company to admit only sufficient to fill the seats; and went in to open the Court, the prisoner being guarded by a line of soldiers around the bar. Immediately, Capt. Silverman allowed the whole crowed to rush in, and fill the room almost to suffocation.

Order was restored after a time, and the persons composing the Grand Jury were sworn in. The District Attorney appeared for the State, and counsel appeared for the prisoner. Judge Larrabee then charged the Jury, deprecating mob violence, and earnestly urging the claims of the prisoner to a fair and impartial trial. We quote the remainder of the account from the Sentinel:

The Grand Jury went to their room at about 2 P. M. At about 3½ o'clock the crowd became excited at the delay—became disorderly and rushed towards the prisoner, but were kept back, more by the officers than by the military guard. A couple of Americans, believing that the military were disposed to give in, if not fraternize with the mob, seized two of the muskets and planted themselves before the prisoner. This made further excitement, and by direction of the Judge the arms were returned. It was now agreed among the officers and counsel that the prisoner should plead *not guilty*, and be remanded for trial next, the military pledging themselves to protect him till then. The plan was, to have the soldiers and officers inside take De Bar promptly to the door, where the rest of the troops were to form around him, and so escort him to the jail.

The Grand Jury came into court with their indictment; but meantime a large number of people had crowded around to the side of the bar and behind the prisoner. The indictment was read by Judge Larrabee to De Bar, standing up before him. He plead Not Guilty, and the judge directed a special venire to be issued for a jury, returnable at 9 o'clock Wednesday morning, and ordered the prisoner to be remanded to the jail. The officers at once took him by the shoulders, the detachment from Ozaukee closing around them, and thus pushing through the crowd, they reached the door, where the rest of the Ozaukee Company and the Milwaukie Company were stationed. So they advanced, the crowd coming after, when suddenly a rush was made by not more than twenty or twenty-five men upon the centre of the line, and the troops, without a blow struck or a gun fired, met no resistance whatever, save by Lt. Boger of the Ozaukee Company, (who behaved well,) fell back and left the prisoner to the fury of the mob! De Bar was instantly felled to the ground; while lying with his face downward, he was struck by a large stone upon the head, crushing in the skull, while one fiend more brutal than the rest, jumped with his full force upon the mangled head! The poor wretch was doubtless dead from the blow of the stone. A rope was attached to his legs, and the body dragged by the yelling demons some half mile, the garments being stripped from the body as it went, and then, mangled and bleeding, it was hung to a tree, head downward.

There seems little room to doubt that if the troops had acted like men, the result would have been different; but there is less room to doubt that nearly all the military sympathized with, or actually fraternized with, the mob. Orders were given to the troops to have no intercourse with the excited people, but to attend to their duty. This they disobeyed, and most of the troops, as they were alternately relieved, left the Court House, and went away to drink beer with the rioters again and again. If this is the sort of men to whom the military equipments of the State are entrusted, to be used for the peace of the State in just such emergencies as this, the sooner it is understood the better; and the sooner the corrective is applied the better.

When we add that the troops formed again after allowing the prisoner to be taken from them, and then marched along to the tune of "Hail Columbia," we have told the story.

Such seem to be the facts in this shocking case. Long ago, when crime stalked abroad in California, and no man's life or property was safe, the people used to gather together deliberately, the criminal was tried, and if convicted, hung to a scaffold, or the nearest tree, the deed being in most cases done with the forms and solemnities of justice, and we said it was right.

But in the case of Mayberry at Janesville, and in far greater enormity in this case of De Bar, the killing of the murderers was *not* the deliberate sense of justice of the people showing itself, but the mad, brutal, fiendish act of a mob, taking vengeance on its victim. As such it is to be reprobated by every good citizen, and to be frowned upon by every friend of order. The excuse of a want of laws to punish such crimes as that of De Bar, weighs but little against the disgrace thrown upon the people of Washington county, and upon our whole State, by such a deed. Heaven grant that this may be the last tragedy of the kind!

George De Bar was aged 20 years, born in Niles, Cayuga county, N. Y., and has lived five years in this State, principally in what is now the town of Barton, Washington county.

From the West Bend Organ, we get further particulars as to the murder. Briefly they are as follows:

On the 31st, Muehr, who owed De Bar $1,50, for which he was directed to call on the next Sunday, informed Mr. Young, in presence of De Bar, that he had just sold a yoke of oxen for $60. On the next night, at eleven o'clock, De Bar went to Muehr's house, and demanded his $1,50. In the conversation, Muehr proposed to give De Bar a drink of beer, and went down in the cellar to get it.

On returning from the cellar, and when about half his body was above the floor, he handed the beer to De Bar, who took it in his left hand, at the same time striking Muehr on his head with some weapon he had in his right. Muehr fell down the cellar, but soon arose and had another scuffle with De Bar, who struck him several more blows. Muehr caught him by the hair, but was soon obliged to let go his hold.

In the meantime, Meuhr's wife got up from bed and started for help. De Bar gave chase and caught her a short distance from the house, where he inflicted several dangerous wounds on her throat and neck with a knife, and as is supposed left her for dead. He then went again to the house, saw Meuhr, and gave him chase. Meuhr secreted himself in a cornfield, and thereby evaded another assault. De Bar's attention was next directed to Paul Winderling, who was also in the field, shrieking for assistance. De Bar caught him but a short distance from the place where Mr. Meuhr was secreted. The lad called on Meuhr for help, exclaiming:

"John! John, help me, or I shall be murdered!"

But Meuhr was stunned, and too weak or frightened to help. He then entreated his murderer to spare him, saying:

"Oh, George! don't kill me—let me live!—DON'T KILL ME!"

But his entreaties were unheeded—with a pocket knife brute, demon like, cut his throat, inflicting a deadly wound!

Meuhr then started across the fields for the house of a neighbor, where he arrived without being further molested. Here he found his wife, who had just arrived, having sufficiently gained her strength to walk the distance.

The alarm was then given, and the house was found in flames, and the murderer gone.

Gov. A. H. REEDER.—During the next and succeeding sessions of Congress we must have Senators that have some regard for truth and right, and some honesty in fulfilling honest contracts. And we think he is the man to stand by the principles of such democratic republicanism as the constitution aims to establish, cherish and protect.—*Pitts. Chronicle.*

From the above it will be seen our neighbor has taken up a new candidate for U. S. Senator. How dreadfully Messrs. Cameron, Johnston, Veech, McCandless, Black, and a half dozen others (all the favorites of the *Chronicle* betimes) will feel to find themselves abandoned—coolly thrown overboard—for a new man! Abandoned, too, for a candidate residing in the same town with Senator Brodhead. We cannot think our cotemporary is in earnest. Do you really mean it, Brother B.? or is it one of those grave jokes by which you strive to enliven the dog days. Let us "not burn in ignorance!"

An Ex-Celebrity.

A New-York correspondent of the Portland *State of Maine*, thus sketches a character whom he met in Broadway:

Then came a huge man, more than six feet tall, with very broad, high and square shoulders, very noticeable if only for this peculiarity. Above the shoulders, as might be supposed was a head, but the head was covered with a reddish, grizzly hair, which was not so supposable. Take him for all in all, one might imagine he was an ogre of our school boy imaginations. And the lady who trotted along by his side as he strode down the street, not coming up to his shoulders, was evidently a forlorn damsel whom he was hurrying into helpless captivity. In truth, she was taken in his toils and is his wife. But the man, this Colossus of side-walks, who you think is laughing, but may be frowning, with a deep set but sharp eye, with the dubious nose and sandy complexion; this man who is well dressed, and much of a gentleman as a giant can be, who evidently don't like musquitoes—for he bought a patent netting one day—and has no especial regard for hot weather, this individual who you would image was the master of a "donjon keep" but who you would prefer should keep in the dungeon—wouldn't you like to know who he is? Well, if you won't bother, but give a fellow a chance, I will tell you. When LOUIS PHILLIPE fled so disgracefully from France, there was a mighty man in Paris called the Prefect of Police. He was subsequently banished by the provisional Goverment, lived a while in England, then came to this country, where he supported himself partially, if not entirely, as agent for a French manufacturer of champagne. LOUIS NAPOLEON would let him go back probably, but he don't want to. This is the man, and his name is CARESSIDIENS.

[From the Louisville Democrat.]

A Narrow Escape.

During the election riot on Monday, and while the mob were surrounding the burning houses of Quinn, on Main street, near Eleventh, and were shooting the Irishmen as they were escaping from the flames, an Irishman, disguised as a woman, came out with an infant in his arms, and succeeded in passing through the crowd, when his guise was discovered, and the cry raised to "shoot him," "hang him," "kill him." The poor fellow ran but a short distance till he was overtaken, and would undoubtedly have been killed but for the intervention of two or three gentlemen, one of whom, driving up in his buggy, offered to convey him away from the mob, which, by rapid driving, he succeeded in doing, and lodged him safely within the walls of the jail, from whence he can be summoned to answer any charge that may be preferred against him, or if innocent, may regain his freedom, to thank God for preserving him from a violent death at the hands of a lawless mob.

DR. J. P. DAKE, one of our best homœopathic physicians, has been chosen Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics in the Homœopathic Medical College, at Philadelphia. The Doctor has been a successful practitioner in this city for several years, and the news of his departure will be heard with universal regret.

THE WEATHER.—At 12 o'clock yesterday, the thermometer stood at 80° in the shade.

POLITICAL.

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

SENATOR:
WILLIAM WILKINS, Peebles township.

ASSEMBLY:
HOPEWELL HEPBURN, City;
WILLIAM KERR, Upper St. Clair;
JAMES A. GIBSON, Pine township;
JOHN H. MCLHENNY, 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. MCLHINNY,
of Jefferson Township.
aug7:tc

☞ 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. jy24awtc

☞ **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 made 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 superseded 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.,
No. 56 Wood street, corner of Fourth.
aug12:daw

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

RICHMOND, July 8th, 1855.

Messrs. Wm. S. Beers & 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.
jy24

☞ **Mortification;** the instant a plaster is applied. Heat 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 not, 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 so speedily neutralized.

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

HENRY DALLEY, Manufacturer,
C. V. GLICKENER & CO., Proprietors.

Sold at 25 cents per box by Dr. G. H. KEYSER, 140 Wood street, and by nearly every dealer in medicines throughout the United States. All orders or letters for information or advice, to be addressed to C. V. GLICKENER & CO., New York. jy10dawzw

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. jel3:2wdaw

☞ **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 constantly 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, Pongee and Grass COATS, which are desirable, and will be sold LOW FOR CASH, at GRIBBLE'S,
jy1 No. 240 Liberty street, head of Wood.

☞ **We have just received** from the East a large lot of Panama, Canton, Brai 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 Newark 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 PARKIN, 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 NEAR 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,	
Indianapolis,	Richmond,	
Tiffin,	Findlay.	

Persons desiring Tickets will be particular to ask for a Ticket by the Ohio and Indiana Railroad.
je6 J. H. STRAUGHAN, Sup't.

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 at cash prices.

A share of the public patronage is solicited. [my28tm

**EUREKA INSURANC