Daily Morning Post.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

PITTSBURGH:

FRIDAY MORNING.....AUGUST 17.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,

ARNOLD PLUMER,

OF VENANGO COUNTY.

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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.*

Democratic County Committee of Correspondence.

The Democratic County Committee of Correspondence assembled at the St. Charles Hotel, on Saturday, July 21st. After a short address by Thomas Farley, Esq., and others, in favor of referring the nomination of State and County officers to a County Convention, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the Democrats of the several Wards, Boroughs and Townships, of Allegheny county, be requested to meet at the usual places on Saturday, the 18th of August, and elect two delegates from each district, to meet in County Convention on the following Wednesday, at the Court House, at 11 o'clock, A. M., to take such action regarding a ticket for State and County officers for the ensuing fall election as the Convention may deem proper. The citizens of the Boroughs and Townships will assemble between the hours of 5 and 7 o'clock, P. M., and of the cities of Pittsburgh and Allegheny between the hours of 5 and 7 o'clock, P. M.

THE "MOSAIC" PARTY AND THE DEMOCRACY.

There is a style of architecture called "Mosaic," and it consists in the blending of many different materials and colors into the same structure. This style, which many admire, is now to be carried into politics. The American party is eminently "Mosaic" in the variety of materials, colors and startling contrasts which enter into its composition.

In Louisiana this party is running a Catholic for Governor, and many Catholics belong to the order. In most of the northern States no member can vote for a Catholic for office; no member of that Church can become a member of the order, and no man is allowed to join who has a Catholic wife. In Maryland and California Catholics are not proscribed. In South Carolina it is made and declared an open party, and an intensely pro-slavery party. In Kentucky and Tennessee the speakers of the order declare its design to be to perpetuate and defend slavery. In New England it is purely an anti-slavery party. In Ohio the order is split into two parts, about one-half becoming Chase abolitionists, and the other half opposed to Catholics and foreigners. In California foreigners are admitted to membership, and the whole order there is in favor of the immigration and citizenship of foreigners. In Massachusetts a large portion of the party are in favor of admitting Protestant foreigners to membership. In most of the other States foreigners are excluded, and in Louisville they are excluded from the polls by force. In the south this order is in favor of the acquisition of Cuba. In the north they oppose it because Cuba is peopled by Spaniards and Catholics. George Law and his friends in the party in New York are in favor of free trade. In Pennsylvania the party seems to favor a high protective tariff. One of the principles announced by the party is that "office should seek the man, and not man the office." Office-seeking is thus condemned; and yet in their papers more candidates are offering themselves for nomination than of all other parties in existence. See the Philadelphia *Times* and Pittsburgh *Times* for proof of this. The New York delegation in the National Convention at Philadelphia committed the party in that State to the national platform which favors slavery. Most of the northern States seceded and repudiated that platform.

Such is the "mosaic" complexion of the party that is going to destroy the Democracy, break down the administration, swallow up *all* other parties, and "break things generally."

Taking the whole party together, then, it is pro-slavery and anti-slavery: it is in favor of and opposed to the foreigners; it is pro-tariff and anti-tariff; it runs a Catholic for Governor, and is opposed to Catholics; it is opposed to office-seeking, yet office-seekers rush into the party to get office; it affirms and approves all past legislation on the subject of slavery by a resolution of its national convention, and it resolves to repeal that legislation; it proclaims pure and "intense Americanism," yet forms a sectional party opposed to nearly one-half the Union. Taken as a whole, the country over, such is its condition; and even in localities its aims and principles are about as incoherent and inconsistent.

For half a century the Democratic party has enjoyed the confidence of the people, and for nearly all that time has administered the affairs of the government. Under its administration the country has grown and prospered beyond all precedent. No other country has ever experienced, in the same length of time, such peace and security; such freedom and prosperity; and such a rapid increase in population and in extent of territory. Its territory has been doubled, and its population six-fold, and its wealth ten-fold increased. There must be wisdom, patriotism and justice in the principles and policy of the party under whose rule such results have been attained. Why should any Democrat leave such a party for the desperate chance of something better promised by another party, whose principles are so incoherent and inconsistent as those of our opponents. As a party it has no elements of nationality; no basis broad enough for stability and permanency; and no chance of even temporary success. There may be errors in particular measures of the Democratic party, and faults needing correction. No human party can be free from such; but certain it is that its general policy and measures must have been sound and wise or it would not so long have triumphed, and produced fruits so rich and bountiful and good. Let it be judged candidly by its fruits and it cannot fail now, and it will not. If it presents a good ticket it will win this fall even in this county; and the next President will be a Democrat.

☞ It seems to be a matter of some account to show that at a committee meeting on Wednesday, one of the editors of this paper voted with the Germans. To save further trouble we will acknowledge the fact. We *did* vote on the same side with *two* German fellow-citizens on a certain question. If our German friends were wrong, then we were. Is the *Gazette* reporter relieved from further trouble by our admission? Are all parties satisfied? We are.

It is proper to say however that the vote stood 9 to 6.

☞ The political contest in Ohio has become very animated already. Three parties are in the field, and the candidates are already on the stump. The Mt. Vernon *Banner* represents the Democracy as thoroughly aroused, and their meetings very large and enthusiastic. Medill is the Democratic candidate for Governor and will probably be elected.

News of the Vicinity.

A son of Mr. James McIntyre, of Greensburg, was badly injured, a few days ago, at that place, by being thrown from a hand car. He fell between the rails, and the car passed over him, mangling and bruising him badly.

The Butler county Agricultural Society will hold their annual Fair at Fairview, on Wednesday and Thursday, the tenth and eleventh of October.

The typhoid fever is said to be prevailing to a considerable extent in Clarksville, Mercer county.

Eleven cars, laden with hogs, arrived in Steubenville, on the Indiana and Steubenville Railroad, on Saturday. They were shipped to Pittsburgh for the Philadelphia market.

RETURNED HOME.—Levi K. Bowen, Esq., of Baltimore, who has for some time past efficiently discharged the duties of United States Consul at Bordeaux, France, returned to that city on Monday last, accompanied by his wife, and put up at Barnum's City Hotel. He was heartily greeted by his numerous warm friends. He reached New York several days ago, but was detained there on official business. During his absence the duties of the Consulate will devolve upon Mr. Bonnett, formerly of Pittsburgh, who is the Vice-Consul.

☞ The *Dispatch* calls on the Know Nothings to screw themselves up to more intense excitement on the anti-slavery subject; and it warns them if they don't the Republican party will get ahead of them. Now for another effort at extravagance and folly. The idea of two great political parties trying to see which can bawl the loudest in order to catch the crowd is an absurdity too barefaced to excite anything but derision. The very effort shows a lack of sincerity that all can see and understand.

EXPRESSIVE, IF NOT ELEGANT.—Gen. Geiger, of Franklin county, said some hard things of Chase in the Columbus K. N. Convention. Among the rest, the speaker compared the nomination of the 13th of July to a splendid stew, made of fine game—squirrels, rabbits, woodcocks, quails, turkeys, &c.; and some one coming along and pitching a skunk into the pot—hide, hair, smelling bottle and all.

LIES AND LIARS.—We hear of a few fellows who were engaged in circulating a lie about town to damage the *Post*. Go ahead, you whelps! you will only be laughed at for your folly. You were disappointed in your fusion schemes, and now you wish to prevent the election of the democratic ticket this fall. But your influence is too small, as you will never disturb us, nor the party.

NEWSPAPER CONSOLIDATION.—A consolidation of the Harrisburg *Democratic Union* and Harrisburg *Patriot*, has been effected. Mr. Zeigler, of the Union, retires, and Mr Hopkins, of the Patriot, takes the editorial charge of this new arrangement. Mr. H. wields a ready and able pen, and we wish him abundant success.

The York County Democratic Convention met in York on Monday, and made the following nominations: For Senator—W. H. Welsh, unanimously; for Assembly—Col. Jas. Ramsey, Isaac Beck and Samuel Mancer. The Convention was largely attended, and the greatest enthusiasm prevailed.

A late census of Minnesota Territory shows it to have a population of 53,600. Less than 7,000 more inhabitants are required to entitle her admission as a State. They show no disposition yet to assume the expense of a State Government, as at present all governing expenses are paid out of the Federal treasury.

MUSQUITOES.—These interesting little warblers have become epidemic at Cape May. They have driven off the Island immense numbers of visitors—one hotel alone losing upwards of 600 visitors in a single week.

Carlyle on the European War.

The opinions of Carlyle on political as well as literary subjects, are held in such high esteem on both sides of the Atlantic, that our readers doubtless will be pleased to learn the views of the illustrious historian of Cromwell in regard to the position of England, growing out of the war with Russia. The English papers generally publish the following letter from Mr. Carlyle:

CHELSEA, July 10, 1855.

DEAR SIR: Thanks for your good will to me, for your good opinion of me, which latter, I fear, is much exaggerated, I am sorry it is not in my power to do anything in the matter you suggest to me. I have known about Mr. Urquhart these many years, and not over very long ago I read carefully enough a thick book of his writings, not without esteem for the man in many considerable respects, but with no notion whatever to go further into his Turk-Russian, &c., speculations, upon which, indeed, I have no pleasure or interest in speculating at all. Except that poor England, with such an explosion of folly as never happened before, has plunged overhead into the bottomless pool, (where, my clear belief is, she had no business whatever,) and has thereby found the fate long due to her, of being proved to be a country rotten in folly, in hypocritical incompetence, and every species of cotton confusion, varnished over with parliamentary eloquence, free presses, liberty of the subject, &c.—so that simple persons thought it much the contrary—and is thereby getting into a condition hideous to all good citizens, and incapable of help by any words of mine—I take not the least interest in the Turk-Russian business, and have only one wish about it, for which the Turks are not much obliged to me! In these circumstances, silence, so long as silence can be kept, is clearly the one course; the rather as I am not idle otherwise, but doing the best I can in what seems to me the deeper strata of the business. It will be difficult for you to forgive me all this heresy; but I have no doubt your good nature will at length prevail as usual.

Yours (in much haste) very sincerely,

T. CARLYLE

ISAAC IRONSIDES, Esq.

Murdering a Murderer.

Some days ago we gave an account of the lynching of De Bar, in Wisconsin, by an infuriated mob. Commenting upon it, the N. Y. Express says:

We publish elsewhere a detailed account of the killing, by Lynch law, on the part of a Wisconsin mob, of a wretch named De Bar, who, to possess himself of the sum of $50 or so, attempted to murder a whole family. The atrocious character of the crime created in the city and vicinity an excitement that ended in the rescue of the murderer from the custody of the authorities, and the mob themselves performing the dread office of executioner. The affair, altogether, is one of the most revolting of its kind ever heard of in the annals of lawlessness and crime. But what we desire to make a special note of here however, is the fact that Wisconsin is one of those States that have erased capital punishment from their statute books. In the case of De Bar, it would seem that the people there, think there are some crimes for which mere imprisonment for life is no adequate penalty. They believe that a fiend in human shape, heartless enough to kill off an entire family for the sake of a few dollars, is not fit to walk on earth—and so, despite of their own enactment against life-taking, they proceed in the most cold-blooded and deliberate manner to stone him out of existence. The inference is, that the abolition of the death penalty does not work in these cases so well as was expected. And the inference is right, for we see here, that it does not deter one man from killing a whole family, nor a mob of a thousand men from turning murderers themselves, by murdering the murderer!

WHAT A LIFE!—A wretched specimen of humanity was taken to the second district Stationhouse, Thursday evening, whose history, if written, would furnish a volume. She gave her name as Mary Ann Sherwood. Upwards of twenty years since she left this city with Munroe Edwards, in what capacity may be easily guessed. She was then a fair young girl of sixteen, but already hardened in vice. She has returned to the city, and has been committed for vagrancy. Even now she gives evidences of talent that might have made her an ornament of any circle, but alas! her life has been worse than wasted, and also now begins to reap the fruit of her first false steps.—*Albany Register.*

Shocking Termination to a Marriage in France.

A frightful case of hydrophobia is described in the Lyons journals, which, if the facts are correctly stated, would go to prove that this fatal malady can remain in the system as long as four years without development. A young farmer named Peyron, about 25 years of age, in the department of the Rhine, was married a few weeks ago to a neighbor's daughter. The young couple had been long attached to each other; but the parents of the bride had refused their consent on account of the strangeness of conduct occasionally observed in the young man, who otherwise was a most eligible match; his parents being comparatively well off, and the son himself generally of exemplary conduct. His passion for the girl became at length so violent that he declared he could not exist without her, and his mother, fearing from his manner that he meditated suicide, went to the parents of the young woman, and, after some entreaty, prevailed upon them to agree to the match. Young Peyron at once recovered his spirits, the young woman was delighted, and the marriage was celebrated with all the rustic pomp and ceremony common in that part of the provinces, concluding with a grand dinner, and the inevitable ball. The gayeties were kept up until daylight, when the company separated.

The new married couple were lodged in one wing of the farm house, separate from the main buildings; but in a short time after they retired; cries were heard from the nuptial chamber. At first they were unnoticed; but at length they increased to fearful shrieks, and the father and mother, alarmed, hastened to the room, followed by the farm servants. The cries were by the time they arrived changed to scarcely audible groans from the poor girl; and on breaking open the door she was found to be in the agonies of death—her bosom torn open and lacerated in the most horrible manner, and the wretched husband in a fit of raving madness and covered with blood, having actually devoured a portion of the unfortunate girl's breast. A cry of horror burst forth from all present, and he was dragged from the room after a most violent resistance, it taking no less than six men to hold him down. Aid was instantly sent for, and before the doctor could reach the spot, the unhappy victim was no more. Young Peyron was put under treatment, and a straight waistcoat was attempted to be put upon him, but his struggles and screams were such that the doctor, apprehensive that he should expire in the assistants' hands, orders them to desist. The unfortunate man had become so weak that he was easily conveyed to bed, and died at 4 o'clock in the afternoon of the same day, without having for one moment recovered his consciousness. It was then recollected, in answer to searching questions by a physician, that some, where about five years previously he had been bitten by a strange dog, and taken the usual precautions against hydrophobia.

But although the dog was killed, it had never been satisfactorily shown that it was really mad; and no ill consequence resulting from the bite, his friends concluded that it would come to nothing, and the incident had been altogether forgotten. It was considered by the doctor that the circumstances preceding the marriage and the excitement of the occasion itself, had roused the latent virus, which had so long laid dormant in the blood, and led to the terrible outbreak of frenzy which had ended so tragically. On the medical report being laid before the authorities, the extraordinary nature of the case naturally excited much attention and considerable controversy—the opinions of the heads of the profession being, after full inquiry, that there was no hydrophobia in the case, but rooted insanity, and that it was shown to exist by the occasional aberations of the unfortunate young man, as before mentioned; and that his diseased temperament and too violent passions, powerfully acted on by the circumstances, led to the fatal consequences narrated above. The sad catastrophe has given rise to a fierce medical controversy in some of the professional journals on the nature of hydrophobia, from which it would appear that, although instances of remarkable cases of this frightful malady are often described in the journals, no authenticated account of its favorable termination is yet known in France.

[From the Chicago Press, Aug. 14]

The Wheat in the Garner—The Crops yet to Mature.

The wheat harvest throughout the country is near its conclusion. The winter crop has, we think, been cut in every wheat-growing State in the Union. The balance of the spring crop will probably be secured within the next week, should the weather prove favorable.

In Wisconsin, says the Wisconsin, the former has been secured in every county in the State, some of it slightly damaged by rain, but not enough to materially detract from its value. The crop is not only a good one, but one third larger than was ever before raised. The spring crop has been cut in every portion of the State, and that is also good. There is probably some spring wheat yet to be harvested in Northern Michigan, and possibly a little in the Northeastern States; but a few days of favorable weather will complete the harvest everywhere.

For all practical purposes of estimate as to quantity and quality, it is now as good as finished. The crop is everywhere extraordinary—unexampled in the history of the country. Some of our cotemporaries estimate the aggregate crop as high as 175,000,000 of bushels; and we believe this to be an under rather than an over statement. Upon this estimate the New York Courier and Enquirer has made up the following table:

States and Territories where there is a surplus produced beyond the consumption required for each, viz:

	Quant. produced.	Consumed.	Excess.
		—Bushels—	
New York	14,500,000	12,700,000	2,300,000
New Jersey	2,500,000	1,800,000	700,000
Pennsylvania	13,000,000	9,000,000	9,000,000
Delaware and Maryland	6,500,000	2,500,000	4,000,000
Virginia	10,000,000	4,500,000	5,500,000
N. Car., S. Car. & Georgia	11,000,000	7,700,000	3,300,000
Texas and Arkansas	2,000,000	1,300,000	700 000
Tennessee	9,000,000	3,300,000	4,700,000
Kentucky	5,000,000	3,000,000	2,000,000
Ohio	20,000,000	9,000,000	11,000,000
Michigan and Wisconsin	14,000,000	2,800,000	11,200,000
Illinois	16,000,000	4,000,000	12,000,000
Indiana	12,000,000	3,800,000	8 200,000
Iowa and Minnesota	11,000,000	2,000,000	9,000,000
Missouri	7,000,000	2,500,000	4 500,000
Kansas, N. Mexico & Utah	3,000,000	700,000	2,300,000
California	3,000,000	1,800,000	1,200,000
Total			98,000,000
Deduct—			
Deficiency in ten States		12,450,000	
For seed and stock		26,000,000	
			32,450,000
Surplus for export			bushels 64,450,000

Surely this may emphatically be called a land of plenty when in the single article of wheat we have a surplus of from sixty to seventy millions of bushels after the wants of the whole country are supplied. That of itself is enough to furnish bread to many millions of people in other countries. Much of it will go to England if a small portion will probably be sent to feed the armies of the Allies—but the abundance of wheat and other crops in Europe is such that only moderate prices can be anticipated. Suppose only a dollar per bushel for the surplus be realized, it ought to be sufficient to keep farmers from grumbling. But no matter what the nominal price may be, the *value* of such a wheat crop is not computable in dollars and cents.

The accounts which we receive from all parts of the country concur in stating that corn, potatoes, oats, &c., will be correspondingly abundant. At the West, the corn crop will be next in importance to wheat. Imagination can hardly set a limit to the quantity that will be raised. The season has been too cold to force it forward very rapidly, but with favorable weather hereafter, it will turn out well everywhere. Potatoes give great promise. From the Eastern, Western, and Middle States, and the British Provinces, the reports are everywhere the same—"there never was such a year for potatoes."

Let the people rejoice in view of the abundance which Providence has showered upon the land. It is in every way an unmixed blessing. It will give stimulus and steadiness to every department of trade and industry. It will make bread cheap in unnumbered households whose inmates would otherwise be pinched and lean, and light up millions of anxious countenances with joy.

HOW THE ENGLISH NATIONAL DEBT ORIGINATED.—England spent 36 millions of pounds in the Revolutionary war, when William of Orania ascended the throne—20 millions there of had been borrowed.

92 millions were spent in the Spanish war from the 4th of May, 1702, to 17th March, 1718; 32½ millions borrowed.

54 millions in the Spanish war from 23d October, 1739, to 30th April, 1748—29 millions borrowed.

112 millions in the war of seven years—50 millions borrowed.

136 millions in the American Revolutionary war from 1774 to the peace made in Paris the 30th November, 1782—104 millions borrowed.

464 millions in the French revolutionary war from 1st February, 1793, to the peace of Amiens, 1802—200 million borrowed.

1159 millions in the wars with Bonaparte from April, 1803 to 18th June, 1815—888 millions borrowed and 771 millions raised by taxes.

WE call attention to the card of M. Arnold & Son, Market st. This firm has received a large supply of cloths, and gentlemen's furnishing goods from the East. We call attention to their stock which is large and well selected.

FOREIGN NEWS.

THREE DAYS LATER BY THE LEBANON!

The British Parliament is prorogued.

Gen. Simpson is expected to resign, on account of ill health.

The Russians made another sortie against the French on the 14th of July, but were repulsed.

The death of Gen. Todleben is now denied.

THE WAR.

The information from the Crimea (it is impossible to call it news,) continues satisfactory. The works are advancing rapidly in front of the Redan and Malakoff Tower, though more easy on the latter point, on account of the character of the soil. The allies appear decided to push them to such a near point that the damage effected to Russian defences cannot be repaired before the assault takes place. This is but a return to the plan sketched out by Canrobert.

It is certain the Russians have for several days slackened their fire, which circumstance is ascribed by the deserters to an order from Gortchakoff to spare the powder and ammunition on account of the difficulty of transport. A curious circumstance is, that through the recent rains a number of infernal machines, placed by the Russians in the Baidar and Inkermann valleys, were left visible and uncovered; the earth under which the enemy had placed them being washed away.

General Pelissier is said to have made his dispositions for the expected assault. Canrobert will command the right column. Simpson the left—both being supported by a numerous reserve under Pelissier himself.

The allied commanders are said to have held, on the first news of the offensive movement of Muravieff against Kars and Erzeroum, a council of war, in which a memorandum of the measures to be taken, was adopted, and transmitted to Constantinople. The plan is said to rest on the assembling of an army of 36,000 men at Trebizond and Eschurukeu. Now, according to all military men, for the execution of such a plan, the Porte would require six weeks at least, and meanwhile her army in Anatolia would be dispersed. Mafflk Pasha and General Williams seem to have adopted the best available means by shutting themselves in Kars until something might be done for their rescue.

Rumors have been current of a misunderstanding about Sebastopol having broken out between the English and French governments, but, on inquiry in the best informed quarters, the Paris correspondent of the London *Times* finds that it simply amounts to this:

"England asked the French government for its opinion on the question whether, in the event of Sebastopol not falling into the hands of the allies before the end of October, it would not be desirable, in order to preserve the troops from the terrible rigors of a Crimean winter, to give up the siege, remove the camps to near Constantinople, and recommence the siege early in the spring, on an entirely new plan.

"The French government answered that, though the plan suggested was not without its advantages, the withdrawal of the French army from the Crimea without the capture or destruction of Sebastopol, would create such a painful sensation in France that, for its part, it could not think of anything of the kind. The English cabinet, which, probably, had no fixed opinion on the point, did not say a word in defence of its question, and the matter dropped."

[From the London Times, July 30.]

Whatever may be the causes that retard the progress of the siege of Sebastopol by land, and cause the allied commanders to postpone those field operations which are considered by all those military authorities who have investigated the subject, both abroad and at home, to be indispensable preliminaries to the reduction of the place, none of these reasons can affect the movements of the navy. It is obvious that the allies can still possess all the advantages which the undisputed possession of Sebastopol itself has hitherto secured to the naval power of Russia.

They have a fleet, an army and an arsenal at their disposal, in so central a position that they can strike the enemy within a few hours on any point of the vast semicircle which extends from the mouth of the Danube to the mouth of the Don—and the terror inspired by these sudden incursions would be greatly increased by the rapidity with which they might be made to succeed each other in different places. Indeed, large armies would be required to garrison and defend so vast an extent of coast. The experiment tried in the sea of Azoff was completely successful, but it has been scarcely followed up, and, with forces capable of achieving anything at sea, it is incredible how little has as yet been undertaken. We sincerely hope that the time of these intermittent operations is nearly at an end.

POLAND.

[From the London Daily News, of July 30.]

General Count Zamoyski arrived in London yesterday morning. We understand his visit is the result of a special invitation from the British government. The Count's talents and abilities, and his practical knowledge of military and diplomatic affairs, are well known; and as he comes direct from the East, he will be able to give important information respecting the real state of matters in that quarter. It is evident that Count Zamoyski can only have been invited to England at the present crisis, with a view to enable the government to arrive at some final decision on the Polish question.

We have had occasion to notice ere now that the opinion of the continental liberals who are most conversant in the affairs of the Polish provinces of the countries bordering on Poland, is, that the present moment is auspicious for striking a blow at Russia in that quarter. The nucleus of a Polish Legion already exists in the so-called Turkish Cossaks, who are almost exclusively Poles, wearing a Polish uniform and carrying Polish ensigns. If there is any meaning in the expression used by Sir William Molesworth at the Southwark nomination—to the effect that it is the purpose of the British government to "strike a body blow" at Russia—we may warrantably infer that Count Zamoyski's arrival in this country will be the prelude to some decisive movement. The meeting on the affairs of Poland, to be held in Saint Martin's Hall on Wednesday, under the presidency of Sir De Lacy Evans, will afford ministers an opportunity of testing the feelings of the country on this question.

It is manifest that the sphere and objects of the war are extending. An electric thrill is running through the whole of Europe. We would be the last to encourage rash or Quixotic enterprises, but we know that the people of England will not flinch from any responsibilities which the prominent position of their country among the nations of the world is likely to impose upon them; and that they will insist upon their government's using every effort to conduct the struggle in which we are involved to a termination that will better the position of liberty, law and order in Europe, in opposition to the convulsive efforts of despotism.

CATHOLICISM IN THE UNITED STATES.—Maryland, the first State where the Roman Catholic Church gained a footing, now contains eight hundred and seven Protestant Churches, and only sixty-five Catholic congregations. In Florida the Catholics early made settlements. Now there are one hundred and seventy Protestant and only five Catholic churches! Louisiana was settled by the Catholics, who have fifty five Churches in the State, while the Protestants have two hundred and forty-seven congregations. In Texas, the Catholics were the first sect in point of time; they now have thirteen churches, but the Protestants report three hundred, and seven societies in the State. The number of Episcopal, Lutheran, and Roman Catholic Churches are nearly the same throughout the country, but each of the three denominations have about *one-eleventh* of the number of the Methodists, scarcely *one eighth* that of the Baptist, and not *one-fourth* that of the Presbyterians. The entire Protestant population of the country, compared with that of the Catholic, is about as twelve to one.—*Boston Transcript.*

THE WILL AND THE WAY.—I learned Grammar when I was a private soldier, on the pay of six-pence a day. The edge of my berth, or that of my guard bed, was my seat to study in; my knapsack my book case, and a bit of board lying on my lap was my writing-table. I had no money to purchase a candle or oil; in winter, it was rarely that I could get any light but that of the fire, and only my turn even of that. To buy a pen or piece of paper, I was compelled to forego some portion of my food, though in a state of half starvation. I had not a moment of time that I could call my own; and had to read and write amid the talking, laughing, singing, whistling and bawling of at least half a score of the most thoughtless men—and that, too, in their hours of freedom from all control. And I say, if I, under these circumstances, could encounter and overcome the task—is there, can there be, in the whole world, a youth who can find an excuse for the non-performance.—[Cobbett.]

☞ **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

POLITICAL.

☞ Please publish the following ticket, and oblige

PUBLO-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. McELHINNY,
of Jefferson Township.

aug18e

☞ **MATTHEW HARBISON**, 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 S. RIDDLE, of the City of Allegheny, will be a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Allegheny County, at the ensuing election. jy2dawtc

☞ **We have just received** from the East a large lot of Panama, Canton, Brali 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.,
164 Wood street.

my26

☞ **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,
One door from Sixth street.

jel6

☞ **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 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. Thrall, 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. 60 Wood street, corner of Fourth.

aug13dew

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

RICHMOND, July 9th, 1855.

Messrs. Wm. S. Sears & 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, must cease, and vigor is given by DALLEY'S PAIN EXTRACTOR. Its magic effects, and except the parts are decomposed, they will soon be restored to their natural state. The voltaic battery, it will directly attract, dissolve, and by metamphorse the poisoning influence. At the sting of bees and musquitoes, the instant it touches you the pain ends. The bites of rabid animals also are as speedily neutralized.

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

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

Sold at 50 cents per box by Dr. G. H. KEYSER, 140 Wood street, and by nearly every druggist in Pittsburgh throughout the United States. All orders or letters for information or advice, to be addressed to C. V. CLICKENER & CO., New York. jy10dawlyr

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

☞ **Just Received,** a superior lot of Lutong, Pongoe and Grass COATS, which are desirable, and will be sold low for CASH, at

GRIBBLE'S,
No. 240 Liberty street, head of Wood.

jy1

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 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,
Indianapolis, Richmond,
Tiffin, Findlay.

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

J. R. STRAUGHAN, Sup't.

jel

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, ON DELIVERY.

jy29 BRYAN, KENNEDY & CO.

Irving's Great Work.

THE LIFE OF GEORGE WASHINGTON.—The first volume of the above work is now ready for delivery—the second volume will be ready shortly. It is neatly gotten up—printed on fine paper, with three or more portraits and plans. Price $2.00 per volume.

This edition is published exclusively by subscription, and payable on the delivery of each volume

T. J. KISNER & CO. are sole Agents for the above work. Office, No. 26 Fifth street, opposite Mason's, in Dr. G. H. Shaw's Optician Store.

☞ All orders addressed to T. J. K. & Co. will be strictly attended to. ☞ Canvassers wanted. aug2dawlm

EUREKA INSURANCE COMPANY
OF PITTSBURGH.

JOHN H. SHOENBERGER, PRESIDENT.
ROBERT FINNEY, SECRETARY.
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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. (jy1