Daily Morning Post.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

PITTSBURGH:

MONDAY MORNING.....AUGUST 20.

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.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE OHIO RIVER.

The Philadelphia *North American and Gazette* takes up our late article on the importance of improving the Ohio river, and says:

"During the heat of summer the water is sometimes too low for navigation by any except a small class of boats peculiar to the Ohio. This is the real difficulty in the way of its commerce. If this were surmounted, and a steady navigation ensured at all seasons except winter, it would be of immense value to both Pittsburgh and Philadelphia. In this connection the *Post* refers to a corporation chartered by the Legislature of Pennsylvania at its last session for the purpose of introducing a slackwater navigation in the river, maintaing a regular depth of four and a half feet in the channel. To do this the corporation requires a capital of six millions of dollars, a sum rather too large to get easily just at present, or for some years hence."

Now, we don't like the closing remark in that paragraph. The means to improve a river of such importance to more than half the States of the Union can easily be obtained if the public mind is duly enlightened on the subject. *Twenty* millions can be obtained to build railroads almost every year. Then why not *six* millions to improve and make navigable the year round a highway of commerce more valuable to the country than any railroad in the Union. The river is a thousand miles long, and its waters wash the shores of six States, and upon it is floated the freights and merchandise of a dozen States; carrying them cheaper, too, than they can be carried over railroads. Every day the steamers are carrying down it the manufactures and merchandise of the East, and bringing back the products of the West in exchange. As the West and the vast regions beyond the Mississippi fill up with population it becomes more a matter of national importance, and the demand for its improvement more imperative.

But where will the money be found to do it? Congress has made large grants of land to build railroads and ship canals. When the copper regions of Lake Superior were opened, and the wealth of its minerals made known, a company was chartered by the Legislature of Michigan to make a ship canal around the falls of St. Mary, and thus make those mineral regions accessible. The company applied to Congress for a grant of land to aid the work. Congress, in view of its national importance, donated seven hundred thousand acres of land to the company, and the work is completed. Will any one say that the Ohio river is not of far more value to the whole country than the St. Mary? The Ohio runs for a thousand miles through the heart of the nation; and fully one-half the States are directly interested in its commerce. Why, then, cannot Congress give as liberally to this purpose as to that of the Michigan Company? There is precedent for it. There is abundant reason for it. It would be gross injustice to refuse it. To no national purpose could the public lands be more profitably and properly applied. They are given freely to build railroads: why not to improve rivers? Especially rivers so truly national as the Ohio? Two million acres of the public land would produce the means to do half the work. With that as a basis, the other half could easily be found. With such a basis, the stock of the company would be a good investment—better, probably, than any railroad stock; and it would be taken. The seven States along its borders are rich and thriving, and could without inconvenience contribute a million. With such public contributions to its cost, the company should be restricted to low tolls, scarcely more burdensome to the commerce of the river than the tolls at the canal at Louisville.

That such a donation of the public lands can be obtained from Congress, seems hardly susceptible of a doubt. The States directly interested could control the question; and in a separate bill, no President would refuse it his sanction. It can be obtained next winter if the subject receives the attention it deserves. The *North American* admits the full merits of the undertaking. Then why discourage it by doubting whether it can be accomplished. But the *North American* has some remarks on the subject so good that we must copy them, adding its extract from our own article. Speaking of the Ohio river, it says:

"If the freezing up in winter be so serious an objection, it is far more operative against the navigation of the lakes, which is obstructed much longer than the river. But no one now thinks of doubting that the commerce of the lakes is destined to expand into proportions of far greater magnitude even than we at present dream of. Why, then, may not the commerce of the Western rivers do the same? As regards the Ohio alone, it has a thousand miles of navigation, and is the highway of six of the most populous and flourishing States of the Union.

Tributary to it there are the Alleghany, Monongahela, Kanawa, Scioto, Muskingum, Wabash, Cumberland, Tennessee, Kentucky, Big Sandy, Green, Licking, Miami, White, and many other rivers, ramifying an extensive region of country, varied in soil, climate, population, and products, and teeming with abundance.

We can best judge of the importance of this river trade by glancing at the prosperity and size of the cities which have sprung up on its route. At the present time it is estimated that Cincinnati has 150,000 inhabitants, Pittsburgh—including the outlying suburbs—100,000, Wheeling 14,000, Louisville 50,000, and St. Louis, which is the depot of the Ohio river trade, 90,000. These are all towns largely dependent upon the river trade, and chiefly built up by it. They have now, it is true, railway facilities, but their principal growth was attained previous to the construction of those iron roads. Cincinnati and Pittsburgh are rapidly becoming first class cities, taking rank with Boston and Baltimore. As regards the present condition of the Ohio river trade, we have before us an article in the Pittsburgh Post, which says:

"The business done on the Central road this year shows another fact of importance. When the Ohio river is in a good navigable stage during the summer months, our Central road will be crowded with freights. *It is the preferred route* when the river is right."

Is not the Central road then, deeply interested in the improvement of the river? It is its most important feeder, and ever will be. The Central road has contributed liberally towards the building of several Western roads because they connect with it, and bring travel and trade upon it. The Ohio river connects with it, and brings trade upon it; and it would bring thrice as much upon it as it does, if made navigable all the year round. Will not the Central road, then, contribute to the improvement of the river. The navigation is not usually obstructed by ice more than three or four weeks each winter. We believe that if the river was improved so as to be navigable the year round by a large class of boats, it would add from half to three quarters of a million of dollars to the receipts of the Pennsylvania railroad every year. It can well afford then to take stock in the improvement company. Let the company be organized and go ahead; the means can be found to complete the undertaking.

THE NEWS.

The election in California takes place on the 10th of September.

Hay has fallen in New York from $34 to $12 per ton.

James Buchanan, our Minister to London, is expected to reach home about the middle of October.

The editor of the Washington Examiner has seen a head of oats this year that contained 242 grains.

Our thanks are due to Hon. John L. Dawson for several volumes of documents, two of them lately received, and valuable.

Don Ramon F. Valdes has been recognized by the President as Consul General of Mexico to the United States.

Santa Anna, it is rumored, intends leaving Mexico and settling in New York city, where he owns property.

Bakers ought to get rich fast. It is said that they sell the bread made from a barrel of flour for about $20. If the flour costs $9, it leaves $11 to pay for the yeast and the labor of baking.

The yellow fever is still very severe at Norfolk and Portsmouth, and on the increase. A large amount of money is being raised for the relief of the sufferers.

The Whig party of Crawford county met in County Convention on Wednesday last, but adjourned without making any nominations, deeming it inexpedient.

Preparations were making in all the French cities through which Queen Victoria would pass on her way to Paris, to receive her majesty with unexampled splendor.

The census of Providence, R. I., has just been taken, and shows an aggregate population of 46,087, against 41,513 in 1850, and 31,753 in 1845. In the year 1836 the population of Providence was 6,880.

An old man named John Gwinn, from Western Virginia, was defrauded out of $500 by the ball game, in Chicago, on Wednesday last, by two young fellows who were subsequently arrested. The money was mostly recovered.

The news by the America rather strengthens the impression that the siege of Sebastopol may be abandoned. An article from the Paris Constitutional speaks of the fortifications of Kamiesch, which would thus command the city that cannot be taken, and render its strength a nullity and useless. The allied army may then attack the Russian army in the open field.

THE FULL NAME.

A communication appeared in the Organ of the robbed Custom House on Saturday, signed "*A. B. C.*" We think it proper to give the full name of the *liar* who wrote that communication. "*A. B. C.*" means A BASE COWARD. We know the fellow, and could give his history, and that of some of his ancestors. It would be rich but sad, and we forbear *for the present*.

The villainy of the man who would write such an article is only equalled by that of the publisher who would publish it. It is but a part of a settled purpose to sow distrust and discord in the ranks of the Democracy, and, if possible, defeat the Democratic ticket this Fall. The writer was one of the dirty tinkers who were getting up a *fusion* scheme for base and selfish purposes, and when that scheme and its motives were exposed and knocked in the head, the tinkers resolved to have vengeance by disturbing the harmony of the party and producing defeat this Fall in order to prove that *their* plan was right. "Rule or ruin" is their motto. If they can't rule the party and *sell* it, they resolve to ruin it. We shall not bring on a contest with such manifest traitors. They are few in number, and have little influence. The *Post* is too well established to be harmed by them.

Harmony, discretion, and a vigorous effort may give us a triumph this Fall. We shall labor for such a result with all our might. Our foes are divided: if our friends are united we can restore our party to its former strength and prosperity. In that cause we labor, and have no time nor taste for a skirmish with common libellers and traitors to the party.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS IN CRAWFORD COUNTY.—The Democracy of Crawford county held their County Convention in Meadville, on Tuesday last, and selected the following ticket:

Assembly—A. B. Richmond and Jesse Smith.
Treasurer—John McBill.
Commissioner—Jos. McArthur.
Auditor—John Radle.
Delegates to State Convention—Vincent Phelps, D. N. Bole, J. Porter Brawley.

The Convention passed a series of resolutions defining the position of the Democracy of Crawford on various subjects. They avowed themselves decidedly opposed to the illegal and violent interference of the citizens of Missouri in the affairs of Kansas, and hold their conduct as unjustifiable and subversive of the peace and good morals of the country.

THE ANGEL GABRIEL BEFORE SEBASTOPOL.—The latest exciting news from Sebastopol, was of the arrival at the camp before that place, of the famous "Angel Gabriel," Orr, who had turned up there in the street preaching line, and had, as usual, succeeded in creating a disturbance The last that was heard of him previous to this, was, it will be remembered, that on his return from this country to his native town in Scotland, he had occasioned a destructive riot there, and had taken his departure, avowing that he was about to proceed to the Crimea and infuse enthusiasm into the crusaders there.

The Hero of San Jacinto.

Gen. Houston has written a long letter defending Know Nothingism. Wonder how he likes the Southern elections. They don't look as though the weight of his name could do much. The General has played his last card for the Presidency, and lost the game. The hero of San Jacinto has made a sad mistake. He cannot get the nomination in a single Northern lodge of the order, and that party cannot carry a single Southern State next year.

☞ We are authorized to announce W. N. Fleming, of Peebles township, as a candidate for the office of Coroner, at the ensuing Democratic Convention.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK for September is received. It is a good number, full of fashions, pictures and good reading. It is improved of late. For sale at the depots.

SAM DOWN IN IOWA.—An election took place for county officers some days ago, and as far as heard from the result favors the Democrats.

[From the Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.]

Scourge at Norfolk—Hospitality of Hon. Henry A. Wise to the Refugees.

WASHINGTON, August 15.

We have two letters from Norfolk up to Monday afternoon, which furnish additional particulars of the desolation in that place, Gosport and Portsmouth. Miss Hope, daughter of Mr. George Hope, was lying very ill with yellow fever. Chubb & Bros., bankers here, have consented to receive and forward contributions to the suffering. One gentleman has already contributed $100, and the employees in the bureau of the First Comptroller of the Treasury have given $62, and many individuals have sent in different sums. I learn from Petersburgh that a check for $2,000 has been sent from that city to Norfolk, and that another remittance will be made in a day or two.

Hon. Henry A. Wise fitted up his dwelling house, barns, and every other place of shelter, and cordially invited the afflicted communities to come there, assuring them that they should be welcome. Other gentlemen of that neighborhood followed this example, and their kind offers have, doubtless, been accepted by many. A large company of the refugees are in Matthews county, Va., and are doing well.

☞ The liquor dealers and brewers of Cincinnati have held a meeting, preparatory to a regular organization, of all interested in the liquor traffic throughout the State. Similar organizations exist in New York and Pennsylvania.

[From the Pennsylvanian, of the 17th inst.]

In Session at Harrisburg.

The Central Committee were in session yesterday at BRUEHLER'S Hotel, a full attendance of members being present from every section of the State. The best spirit prevailed and the information from every quarter indicates a decisive and complete overthrow of the Know Nothing treason. Honorable and high-minded Whigs are coming out openly everywhere, and refusing to act with them. One such fraud as that of last year upon the elective franchise is enough for one generation. The letter of WM. B. REED, Esq., District Attorney, charging falsehood direct upon Gov. POLLOCK, and duplicity, treachery and falsehood by implication upon his Secretary, Mr. CURTIN, is much talked of in Harrisburg.

We learn that the State Central Committee adopted an Address, which we are told by one who heard it read in Committee, is one of masterly ability.

The following letter from the Hon. ARNOLD PLUMER, in reply to the one from the State Central Committee, will be read with pleasure. It is full and ingenious in its declarations, and worthy of so noble a Democrat as our nominee for Canal Commissioner:

SIR:—Having received the nomination for the office of Canal Commissioner, from the Democratic State Convention, assembled at Harrisburg on the 4th inst., and said Convention having passed the following resolution:

Resolved, That the candidates for nomination for Canal Commissioner be severally pledged that they are not at the present time, members of, or in any way connected with, any secret political association; that they will not become connected with such association, if nominated, at any time prior to their election, nor, if elected, during their continuation in office; and that the nominee of the Convention shall give to the State Central Committee a pledge, which they shall prescribe, in relation to the subject of Know-Nothingism, and that if he declines to take such pledge, the State Central Committee is authorized to make a nomination in his stead.

It affords me pleasure hereby to pledge myself to the State Central Committee, that I am not at the present time, nor have I been at any time, connected with any secret political organization or association—nor will I become connected with any such association or organization at any time prior to the election, nor if elected during my continuance in office.

This pledge is given in the language of the resolution of the State Convention, and in the form prescribed by the State Central Committee; but I desire further to state to that Committee, and through them to the voters of the Commonwealth, that I reject in the most unqualified terms the doctrines of the Know-Nothing party, so far as they have not been taken from, and do not conform to, the avowed principles of the Democratic party, they being otherwise anti-Republican and anti-American. As a citizen of the United States, as a Pennsylvanian, professing to be governed by the Constitution of my country, and liberal Christian principles, I could not subscribe and solemnly take the oath required of me upon assuming the office of Canal Commissioner, "to support the Constitution of Pennsylvania and the Constitution of the United States," if I had taken an oath or other obligation binding myself to reject the claim of any American citizen for office, on account of his religious belief or the place of his birth, such tests being expressly forbidden by both of these sacred instruments.

From the principles involved in the approaching election, I deem it the most important which the Democracy have been called upon to participate in for many years. To be the chosen standard bearer of the party in such a contest, is a high honor, for which I shall ever be grateful.

Truly, yours,
ARNOLD PLUMER.

To JAS. F. JOHNSON, Ch'n. State Central Com.

AFFAIRS IN KANSAS TERRITORY.—A correspondent of the St. Louis Republican says that the Supreme Court of the territory gave an opinion on the 8th inst, fully sustaining the legality of the acts of the Legislature Three judges compose the court, two of whom are Southern men, Elmore and Lecompte, and one a Northerner, Johnson. The decision was given by the two southern judges, Johnson dissenting on the ground that it was improper for the court to give any opinion on the subject. Elmore has been removed by President Pierce for being concerned in the Pawnee land speculation, but it seems he was not notified of his removal as promptly as Governor Reeder. Had that been the case, this decision could not have been made, at least at present, nor until the arrival of his successor Judge More, of Alabama. Judge Johnson is from Ohio, and a friend of Governor Reeder. Governor Shannon being from the same State some curiosity is felt to know what course he will pursue. Judge Lecompte wrote the decision of the Court alluded to. On joint ballot the Legislature has fixed the permanent seat of Government at Lecompton, a place on the Kansas river, about sixty miles from Westport, named after Judge Lecompte, and laid out and owned by a company of special users, who have all been suddenly wrecked by the act. Before the passage of the measure, shares could have been bought for one hundred dollars. Next day they could not be had for less than a thousand. President Shannon has been at Westport delivering one of his long and inflammatory addresses in advocacy of slavery. Atchison, Stringfellow, and their associates were wonderfully pleased with it, but the people of other sections of Missouri violently denounce him Under the pressure of the repeated outrages, the free State settlers are fast organizing and drilling as military companies for mutual defence.

AN ACKNOWLEDGED BUST UP.—The Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, a Know-Nothing paper, and the special organ of Mr. Fillmore, on the eve of the recent State elections, when it thought it saw a brilliant victory in the distance, made use of the following remarks:

"If Gentry is defeated in Tennessee, and the Democrats achieve a decided success in North Carolina, the American party will no longer have an existence as a national organization. Even if they win a signal victory in Kentucky on Monday next, it will avail them nothing, coming upon an overthrow in the other States just named."

Gentry is defeated in Tennessee, the Democrats *have* achieved not only a decided but brilliant success in North Carolina, their majority in that State being nearly or quite 10,000, and the Know Nothing victory in Kentucky is anything but a "signal" one. Morehead's majority will be less than 5,000, and deducting from it the votes of those ruthlessly deprived of their rights in this city, his majority will not much exceed 2,000, which is less than the paltry majority obtained by Scott. According to such high authority as the Commercial Advertiser, the Know Nothing party "no longer has an existence as a national organization" a fact which has been as clear as the noon-day sun to all sensible men ever since the split in the Know Nothing National Convention at Philadelphia, but which is at this late day first acknowledged by recognized organs of the party.—*Louisville Courier.*

"GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE."—A paper called the Chicago Pathfinder came to us by mail yesterday, with an editorial article headed as above. Naturally enough, we supposed that it referred to the route by railway from St. Louis to Philadelphia, Vincennes, Indianapolis, Columbus and Pittsburgh; but on reading it, we found that the line spoken of, was, in reality, the Lake Shore route, by way of Buffalo, Cleveland, &c, from Boston to Chicago. We are not ignorant of the fact that "great central routes" are as plenty as blackberries all over the country, but we supposed they had generally something in their location which made them central. Thus the Illinois Central, Indiana Central, Pennsylvania Central, New Jersey Central, Ohio Central, and a whole host of others, are central enough for the regions they are located in. But what is the Lake Shore line central to? It is a frontier route altogether, the wealth, population and business of the country being south of it. Now the railway from Philadelphia to St. Louis is nearer centrality, as it is a long distance from the Lakes, and tends to the Ohio river, which is centrality itself. Nevertheless, we live to learn, and there is something so peculiarly refreshing in this claim on behalf of the Northern line, that we must award the palm for cool effrontery, without further dispute, to the originator of the ingenious idea.

THE LOUISVILLE ELECTION.—*Louisville*, Aug. 12, 1856.—There are eighteen polls in the city of Louisville, and sixteen in the county, making thirty four in all. The inspectors or judges of election, two for each, were appointed by Judge Garland, Know Nothing, who named four Democrats and sixty-four of his own order. The judges decided that they would dispense *with the ballot box itself.*

They required every voter to open his ticket, and read aloud the names of his candidates. A scratch of the pen on the book opposite the name was the only record and evidence of the vote cast. The voter either threw his ticket on the ground or carried it away with him. The inability of the foreigners to read English, or to read at all, as far as it went, was then made the pretext for rejecting their votes. When this statement was made to me I could not credit it, though my informants, who were two of the most respectable citizens of Louisville, assured me that they had read off their own tickets, and then threw them away.—*N Y Evening Post.*

[From Dickens' Household Words.]

TWO NEPHEWS.

[CONCLUDED.]

"May I gain my deserts, then?" replied John. "Are you not to be my loving wife, Mary? And are you not to sit at needle work in my studio while I paint my great historical picture? How can this come to pass if Mr. Collett will nothing for us?"

"Ah, how, indeed!" said Mary. "But here is our friend Peter Finch, coming through the gate from his walk. Leave you together," and so saying, she withdrew.

"What, Meade!" asked Peter Finch, as he entered: "skulking in doors on a fine morning like this! I've been all through the village. Not an ugly place—but wants looking after sadly. Roads shamefully muddy! Pigs allowed to walk on the footpath!"

"Dreadful!" exclaimed John.

"I say, you came out pretty strong last night," said Peter. "Quite defied the old man! But I like your spirit."

"I have no doubt you do," thought John.

"Oh, when I was a youth, I was a little that way myself," said Peter. "But the world—the world, my dear Sir—soon cures us of all romantic notions. I regret, of course to see poor people miserable; but what's the use of regretting? It's no part of the business of the superior classes to interfere with the laws of supply and demand; poor people must be miserable. What cannot be cured must be endured."

"That is to say," returned John, "what we can't cure they must endure."

"Exactly so," replied Peter.

Mr. Collet this day was too ill to leave his bed. About noon he requested to see his nephews in his bed room. They found him propped up by pillows, looking very weak, but in good spirits, as usual.

"Well, boys," said he, "here I am, you see, brought to an anchor at last! The doctor will be here soon, I suppose, to shake his head and write recipes. Humbug, my boys! Patients can do as much for themselves, I believe, as doctors can do for them; they're all in the dark together—the only difference is that patients grope in English and the doctors grope in Latin!"

"You are too skeptical, sir," said John Meade.

"Pooh!" said Mr. Collett, "let us change the subject. I want your advice, Peter, and John, on a matter that concerns your interests. I'm going to make my will to day—and I don't know how to act about your cousin Emma Briggs. Emma disgraced us by marrying an oilman."

"An oilman!" exclaimed John.

"A vulgar, shocking oilman!" said Mr. Collet, "a wretch who not only sold oil, but soap and candles, turpentine, black lead, and birch brooms. It was a dreadful blow to the family. Her poor grandfather never got over it, and a maiden aunt turned Methodist in despair. Well! Briggs, the oilman died last week, it seems; and his widow has written to me for assistance. Now, I have thought of leaving her a hundred a year in my will. What do you thing of it? I'm afraid she don't deserve it. What right had she to marry against the advice of her friends? What have I to do with her misfortunes?"

"My mind is quite made up," said Peter Finch, "no notice ought to be taken of her. She made an obstinate and unworthy match—let her abide the consequences."

"Now, for your own opinion, John," said Mr. Collett.

"Upon my word, I think I must say the same," said John Meade, bracing himself boldly for the part of the worldly man. "What right had she to marry—as you observed with great justice, Sir! Let her abide the consequences—as you very properly remarked, Finch. Don't she carry on the oilman's business? Dare any it will support her very well."

"Why, no," said Mr. Collett; "Briggs died a bankrupt, and his widow and children are destitute."

"That does not alter the question," said Peter Finch. "Let Briggs' family do something for her."

"To be sure!" said Mr. Collett. "Briggs' family are the people to do something for her. She must not expect anything from me—must she, John?"

"Destitute, is she?" said John. "With children, too! Why, this is another case, Sir. You surely ought to notice her—to assist her. Confound it, I'm for letting her have the hundred a year."

"Oh, John, John! What a break down!" said Mr. Collet. "So you were trying to follow Peter Finch through Stony Arabia, and turned back the second step! Here's a brave traveler for you, Peter! John, John, keep to your Arabia Felix, and leave sterner ways to different men. Good bye, both of you. I've no voice to talk any more. I'll think over what you have said."

He pressed their hands, and they left the room. The old man was too weak to speak next day, and in three days after that he calmly breathed his last.

As soon as the funeral was over, the will was read by the confidential man of business who had always attended to Mr. Collett's affairs. The group that sat around him preserved a decorous appearance of disinterestedness; and the usual preamble to the will having been listened to with breathless attention, the man of business read the following in a clear voice:

"I bequeath to my niece, Emma Briggs, notwithstanding that she shocked her family by marrying an oilman, the sum of four thousand pounds; being fully persuaded that her lost dignity, if she could even find it again, would do nothing to provide her with food, or clothing, or shelter."

John Meade smiled and Peter Finch ground his teeth—but in a quiet, respectable manner.

The man of business went on with his reading.

"Having always held the opinion that woman should be rendered a rational and independent being—and having duly considered the fact that society practically denies her the right of owning her own living—I hereby bequeath to Mary Sutton, the only child of my old friend Frederick Sutton, the sum of ten thousand pounds, which will enable her to marry or remain single, as she may prefer."

John Meade gave a prodigious start upon hearing this, and Peter Finch ground his teeth again—but in a manner hardly respectable. Both, however, by a violent effort, kept silent.

The man of business went on with his reading.

"I have paid some attention to the character of my nephew, John Meade, and have been grieved to find him much possessed with a feeling of philantyroph, and with a general preference for whatever is base and false. As these tendencies are by no means such as can advance him in the world, I bequeath him the sum of ten thousand pounds—hoping that he will thus be kept out of the workhouse and be enabled to paint his great historical picture—which, as yet, he has only talked about.

"As to my other nephew, Peter Finch, he views all things in so sagacious and selfish a way, and is so certain to get on in life, that I should only insult him by offering an aid which he does not require; yet, from his affectionate uncle, and entirely as a testimony of admiration for his mental acuteness, I venture to hope that he will accept a bequest of five hundred pounds toward the completion of his extensive library of law books."

How Peter Finch stormed, and called names—how John Meade broke into a delirium of joy—how Mary Sutton cried first, and then laughed together; all these matters I shall not attempt to describe. Mary Sutton is now Mrs. John Meade; and her husband has actually begun the great historical picture. Peter Finch has taken to discounting bills, and bringing actions on them; and drives about in his brougham already.

☞ Pompey, why am a bee hive like a bad tater?"

"Kase it's round."

"Kase it's round! What nonsense! Guess again."

"Well, I wont guess 'cause you so ugly; I know well 'nuff what it am, only I won't guess for spite."

"Do you gib it up?"

"Well, yes!"

"Well, Pompey, don't de hive hold de bees?"

"Yes."

"Well, dat makes de bee hive a bee holder, and a bee-holder am a spectator, and a spectator am a bad tater. See de inference?"

RATHER "FRENCHY."—A letter from Paris, says:—"An individual, condemned some time ago to ten years' hard labor for robbing a church, having served out his time, and having, by good conduct, recovered his reputation, was last week married, at the age of sixty, to a girl of eighteen. Hardly had they retired for the night, when a scream was heard and the bride fainted. She had seen upon her husband's shoulder, in deeply branded letters, the horrible words 'sacrilege.' When she had recovered her senses, it was found she had lost her reason."

☞ The Governor of New Jersey has offered a reward of $400 for the arrest and conviction of John McKinney, the murderer of Conrad Bauer, in Newark, on the 7th inst. The Mayor of Newark also offers $400, and the Germans will offer $400 which will bring the whole reward up to the figure of $1,200.

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,
of Jefferson Township.
aug18: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. jy2dawtc

☞ **We have just received** from the East a large lot of Panama, Canton, Brait 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.
my28 154 Wood street.

☞ **Before purchasing your Hat or Cap** to-day, call at 101 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.

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

RICHMOND, July 9th, 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.

☞ **Mortification,** the instant a plaster is applied, tension, ease, 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 whenever the salve is laid on, and new flesh will certainly be generated. GOOD FOR INSECT INJURIES, ACHES AND PAINS. 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 as speedily neutralized.

Non-genuine without a steel-plate engraved label, with signatures of
HENRY DALLEY, Manufacturer,
C. V. OLIGKENEB & 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. OLIGKENEB & CO., New York. jy10:law2w

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.

Citation—Dr. Curtis' HYGEANA is the original and only genuine article. jel8:2wdaw

☞ **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 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 Lutons, Pongee and Grass COATS, which are desirable, and will be sold low FOR CASH, at
GRIBBLE'S,
jy4 No. 240 Liberty street, head of Wood.

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.

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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

Pennsylvania Insurance Company
OF PITTSBURGH,
Corner of Fourth and Smithfield streets.
AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, $300,000.

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

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PITTSBURGH
Life, Fire and Marine Insurance Company;
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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

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