Daily Morning Post.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

PITTSBURGH:

WEDNESDAY MORNING:::::::::AUGUST 22

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.*

$500 Reward!

The undersigned will pay the above reward to any one who will prove satisfactorily that he is now, or *ever was*, a member of the secret political order commonly called Know Nothings. Three referees to decide it, upon hearing all the testimony.

As there are a few "rats" about town who have asserted that we have "seen Sam," we now give them a chance to either prove the fact and be paid for it, or be proven liars, as they are. Our partner is absent on a journey, or he could safely make a similar offer.

GEO. F. GILLMORE.

REMARKS.—The above offer is not made because we have any apprehensions in regard to our own position; but for the purpose of proving the falsehood of a few scamps about town.

If any man says we are a Know Nothing, just tell him to prove it, and get the $500. If he declines doing so, tell him he lies. The above offer is of course based on the principle that a man cannot be a member of the order without his knowledge or consent.

Here is a chance for fun and a speculation. But it *won't pay*. If any one wishes to try it, however, he can go ahead. The terms and preliminaries shall be arranged all right, and the money will be sure to be paid when gained. Go ahead, boys, the offer is a liberal one. There is no trouble in getting the proof, if we are, or *ever were* a member.

THE NEWS.

At Norfolk the yellow fever is abating.

New Jersey and Delaware papers say that the peach crop was never more abundant.

Judge Mason, our Minister to France, is said to have nearly recovered his health.

The Middlebury Register says the crops in Vermont this year will be large beyond precedent.

It is said that four dollars per day is held to be moderate harvest wages in Wentworth, C. W. In York county the farmers are paying California wages also.

The pro slavery men at Atchison, in Kansas, have lately caught an abolitionist and publicly whipped him. They then got up a public meeting and ordered him to leave in an hour. He left. His name was Kelly.

The Washington Star says an impression prevails in Washington City, that Hon Wm. Preston, of Louisville, Ky., will have the place of Minister tendered to him when made vacant by Mr. Buchanan's intended resignation.

The Supreme Court has refused a new trial to Dr. Bealo, the Philadelphia dentist. Judge Black was the only one in favor of granting a new trial. The Doctor will have to serve out his term.

Mr. Hornberger forbade Mrs Collier to draw water from his well at Jonesboro', Ill., and ordered her off, but she returned with a knife and stabbed him several times. He then seized the knife and killed her. His own wounds are mortal.

Many of our exchange papers assert that an armed invasion of the northern states of Mexico is rapidly organizing in Texas, and that a large portion of the Mexican population will join the invaders. It is but a rumor.

The census of Boston, it is now said, will foot up 160,000, showing an increase of about 24,000 in five years.

"The census of Chicago has just been taken. The present population is 87,500; last November it was 60,140—increase in seven months, 27,000. The number of new buildings erected during the last year was 2,000, many of them of the first class. There are now 138 vessels belonging to that port."

There may be some mistake about the last item above. It seems hardly possible that the population of Chicago can have increased 27,000 in seven months.

THE TEST.--WHY WE DID'NT.

We have been asked why we did not vote for the "*test*" in the last meeting of the Democratic Committee. We answer:—

1st. We had all acted as a Committee to the end of our term, and it seemed an absurdity, as our last act, to endorse our own good faith and purity. Self-white-washing is of little avail at any time, and in this instance it seemed wholly uncalled for. Hence we voted against it.

2nd. If we would apply the same test generally we would prevent any Democrat, who might have joined the K. N.'s and got sick of it, from coming back into the ranks of our party. We want them all back, and would not prevent their coming. Such a proscriptive policy would be utterly absurd. Hence we voted against it.

3d. A member of the Committee, who was also a member of the Protestant Association, objected to the test in the form in which it was presented, because it appeared to strike as directly at the Protestant Association as at the K. N's. Was it not bad policy to produce such an impression? We thought so. Hence we voted against it.

4th. Party reasons were stronger with us than personal reasons, and we would vote for nothing we considered wrong, for fear of being misunderstood or maligned. We are not in the habit of taking counsel of our fears. Hence we voted against it, *and would do so again.*

Two German citizens, one of them a Catholic and the other a Protestant, voted with us. Three native born citizens also voted with us. If we were wrong so were they. But "we took the responsibility," and did as we thought right and proper. And now enough about ourselves. We have nothing more to say on the subject.

FUSION.—No party in existence has offered to *fuse* with the Democrats for their fall election. Months ago the leaders of what remains of the Whig party had resolved on the Republican movement that is now started. We had then, and have now no choice but to stand alone. And we have no objections to doing so.

With harmony and vigorous exertions we can win this fall. There will be *three* parties in the field. Many Whigs are joining us already, and many more will come.

FAILED.—We understand private despatches have been in the hands of our Bankers for several days, stating that the Farmers' Bank of Knoxville, Tennessee, had gone to pot, broke flat.

☞ We are indebted to the Hon. John L. Dawson for Vol. 1 and 2 of the Patent Office Report. A valuable work.

ALLEGHENY CITY AND THE CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.

An ordinance or bill is now pending in the Councils of Allegheny City to subscribe $250,000 to the stock of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville railroad. It ought to pass. Allegheny will be as much benefitted by that road as Pittsburgh, and Pittsburgh has subscribed half a million to its stock. Can't Allegheny do half as much?

Any one looking at a map of the United States will easily see that the Pittsburgh and Connellsville road is Baltimore's route to the whole lake region of the northwest—the shortest, easiest and most practicable route. And how so? By the Baltimore and Ohio road to Cumberland; by the Pittsburgh and Connellsville road to Pittsburgh: Then, crossing into Allegheny, by the Ohio and Pennsylvania road to Cleveland, Chicago and the whole northwestern and lake regions. Its travel and trade then will pass through Allegheny City, and be thrown upon the railroad that Allegheny claims as peculiarly her own. Yet some members of the Councils of that city oppose any subscription to the stock of this road. We believe, however, that a majority will be found in its favor.

The road is progressing rapidly, and is well managed; but more funds will be wanted. As a community we are in for it and must push it through, and the sooner the better. And will it not pay? There can be no doubt of it. The single fact that we have mentioned that it is Baltimore's route to the northwest insures its success. Baltimore will be one of Pittsburgh's best markets, and our trade over the road will be large. The road runs through a rich agricultural, mineral and lumber region, and its local business will equal that of any other of our roads. It cannot fail to pay when completed, and we believe its construction is now entrusted to skillful and faithful hands.

Allegheny is not too poor to help in so good a cause.

DEMOCRACY ALIVE.

Those who are disposed to be discouraged about the prospects of the Democratic party should read such items as the following. They show that already the tide is turned, and that the reaction is everywhere in favor of the Democracy. All over the country, where elections have occurred lately, the same cheering news greet us. All over the country, too, we find the Democrats disposed to abide by their own organization, and to nominate good and pure tickets, and support them zealously and fearlessly. It is the right spirit, and will command our cause to all good citizens.

In Iowa last year the Democrats were badly beaten, but behold the result this year in several localities of that State, from which we have the official returns:

Jefferson county, Iowa, which last fall gave 104 fusion majority, has just elected a full Democratic ticket by a majority.

At a late election in Keokuk, Iowa, the Democratic candidates had majorities ranging from 34 to 104, or an average of 58. In April last, the Know Nothings carried the city by 201 majority.

In Davenport, Iowa, at the recent election, there was a Democratic majority of 160. The whole county (Scott) gave an average Democratic majority of about 100. In April last, fusion and Know Nothingism had 350 majority in the county.

Let it be remembered, too, that in all the Southern States, except one, where the elections have been held this year, the Democrats have triumphed. Virginia, North Carolina, Alabama, Tennessee and Texas have elected Democratic Governors. In Georgetown, D. C., the result was as follows:

On the 14th inst. the municipal election of Georgetown, D. C., came off. The Know Nothings polled 241 votes; their opponents 210. At the election for Mayor a few months ago the Know Nothing candidate was elected by 140 majority. It matches the rumble from

And so it goes wherever elections occur. From all quarters we learn that Democrats, who had joined the secret order, are coming out and joining our ranks again. And we learn, too, that many Whigs are coming into our ranks.

With such good omens to cheer us what cause have we for anything but courage and hope, and what need have we of *fusion*? In nearly every county in the State the Democrats are nominating full Democratic tickets, and good ones, too.

POLITICAL NOTES.

Hannibal Hamlin, U. S. Senator from Maine, has declared for the republican organization.

The opponents of the prohibitory law in Massachusetts are to hold a State Convention at Worcester on the 30th inst. The Springfield Republican expresses a fear that, if they and the Democrats in Massachusetts unite, they will carry the next State election.

Mr Brown, editor of the Marion (Indiana) Republican, formerly a Whig paper, announces that hereafter he will be found battling with the great Democratic party of the country.

Ex-Governor Hunt, of New York, has published a very able letter protesting against the abandonment of the Whig party.

Amongst all our exchanges we notice not one northern paper that does not condemn the infamous proceedings of the Kansas Legislature. Those proceedings will result in making Kansas a free State, or forever excluding it from the Union.

The latest rumor afloat at Vera Cruz was, that a conductor which left the city of Mexico on the 18th ult., with $1,500,000, had been captured by the Revolutionists. Forty of the troops escorting it were killed, and 500 others joined the Rebels.

There is every reason to believe, judging from present indications, that the Democratic party will be able to carry the next Presidential election by a large majority.—*Albany Argus.*

The Dubuque (Iowa) Tribune carries the name of William H. Seward at the head of its columns for President in 1856, subject to the decision of a National Convention.

DEMOCRATIC REJOICING.—A despatch received from Memphis says: "The Democrats are firing one hundred guns from the Bluff in honor of Johnson's victory. Great rejoicing.—*Union.*

(From the New York Post, August 20.)

Desperate Attempt at Highway Robbery --One Robber Killed, and two others Wounded.

Last night, about half-past eight o'clock, a bold attempt was made, by three Germans, to rob a Swiss watch pedlar, named Joseph Taylor, whom they had decoyed from New York to Aunter's Point, Queens county, near the Flushing Railroad depot, which resulted in one of the robbers being killed, and the other two wounded.

The following are the circumstances: Yesterday afternoon, the pedlar called into a drinking saloon somewhere in the Eleventh ward of New York, and offered four gold watches for sale, he having arrived in this country about two weeks since. Three Germans told the pedlar that they knew where he could dispose of his watches to good advantage, and accordingly took him to Hunter's Point, where they arrived about eight o'clock. In crossing some vacant lots in a secluded place, the Germans attacked the pedlar and succeeded in getting him down, and while they were upon him, he drew a knife and succeeded in stabbing them all.

One of the party received three wounds—one under the collar bone, causing his death in about ten minutes. The other two men ran away. The Swiss then went to the toll-bridge, and related the facts as well as he could, and while doing so one of the men came up, and was arrested by the bridge-tender, and handed over to officer Mink, of the Seventh police district, who conveyed him and the pedlar to the station-house at Green Point. The prisoner gave his name as William Green; that of the man killed as Thayher Dyer, and that of the other who escaped as Charles Myers. The Seventh district police were in search of Myers nearly all night, and took measures to prevent his crossing over to New York. This morning Assistant Captain Bruce, of the Seventh district police, discovered a quantity of blood under one of the dirt cars near where the occurrence took place, where it is supposed Myers secreted himself during part of the night.

The prisoners were yesterday removed to Queens county, where an investigation will take place.

Additional Foreign Items by the America and Union.

The mails by the steamer America at Boston, and the Union at New York, bring interesting intelligence from Europe.

The war news is scant. Vast preparations are in progress for some terrible blow in which the whole strength of the two great nations, France and England, will be put forth.

News from Sebastopol says the Allies are within 40 yards of the ambuscades, pallisades, &c., of the Russians, in front of the Malakoff. Between these ambuscades and the Malakoff is a further distance of 170 yards which the Allies must run in making the assault. From the ambuscades and the mouths of the trenches Russians and French shoot each other point blank. This trench labor may be considered, therefore, as nearly at an end.

An article in the Moniteur looks as if it were preparing the public mind for the probability of such an event as raising the siege. It says:

"Without entering upon military consideration or details of operations which would be here out of place, we may observe on the important part which Kamiesch may be called upon to play in the Crimean war, as a possibility which must strike every mind. Now that it is assured of such a formidable basis of operations, the army has perfect freedom of movement, which it had not at the beginning of the campaign. In every possible contingency the possession of Kamiesch, fortified as it now is, will aid in the accomplishment of the object with which the war in the Crimea was undertaken. Sebastopol, commanded by Kamiesch, which holds it so to speak, by the throat, can never henceforth be of any use to the Czar. On the supposition that events should call the army to fresh points of the Russian territory, who does not see that the presence of a few French and English ships at Kamiesch would suffice to nullify the entire of fensive power of Sebastopol? Therefore, the possibility of the *mobilization* of the Allied army and of the *nullification* of Sebastopol are the two grand results of the transformation of Kamiesch into a place of war. It is now the sentinel—the keeper of the Russian citadel * * * France now knows that without abandoning its conquest it may at will send an army of 180,000 men to any point where the glorious cause for which it is fighting by the side of England may call for their service."

Solomon de Rothschild, the dean of the bankers of Paris—though himself belonging to the Vienna Bourse—died in Paris the last week in July. His funeral was very sumptuous and attracted great attention.

The corn crop in Portugal is abundant, and large exports are anticipated. Cholera has broken out at Oporto.

From Canton a report has been received that the Mandarins had retaken the important town of Shao King-Foo, in the Canton province, the rebels having retreated toward the defiles on the borders of Kwangsi, where they were likely to hold their ground, and oppose an effectual barrier to transit from the ten growing districts.

The import trade at Canton shows no signs of improvement, and only a few sales have been made for local consumption.

The U. S. ship Macedonian was at Shanghae, the Powhattan at Macao, and the J. P. Kennedy at Canton. The Vandalia sailed from Manilla on the 23d of June.

MR. FILLMORE IN IRELAND.—The Cork Reporter thus alludes to the honors paid to a distinguished visitor at the Irish lakes: "The ex President of the United States, Millard Fillmore, accompanied by Mr. Davis, of the New York bar, and a courier, has been sojourning for the last few days at the Lake Hotel, Killarney. As he was leaving in the morning, the boatmen connected with the Lake Hotel placed themselves under a tree, out of view, and commenced playing "Yankee Doodle." As he passed, the boatmen grouped in different parts of the avenue gave three hearty cheers, as an acknowledgment of their gratitude to the great republic of America. This distinguished gentleman repeatedly acknowledged the compliment, which was as unexpected as it was enthusiastic."

IRISH EMIGRATION.—The total number of emigrants who left the United Kingdom during the 10 years between January, 1815, and December, 1854, was 4,116,268, being on an average, 102,925 persons a year. But of this number, 1,140,502, or nearly three fifths, have emigrated during the last eight years; and 1,336,026, or nearly one-third, in the last four years. The average emigration of the last four years has been 334,506. The largest emigration was in 1852, viz: 368,761. In 1851 the emigration was 335,871, 14,355 than in 1852. The greater part of emigrants go to the United States. In 1852, the number was 244,261; in 1854, it was 193,065, of which number, 150,209 were Irish. In the last seven years no less a sum than £7,520,000 was remitted to Ireland by emigrants to enable their connections to join them in their adopted country.

A Monster Railroad Enterprise.

A correspondent of the Dubuque Tribune has presented a formidable array of facts to show that the time is not far distant when there will be an uninterrupted line of railway communication between the Falls of St Anthony, on the Mississippi, and the Gulf of Mexico, a distance of some twelve hundred miles. For most of the distance it appears the work is already commenced, as appears by the following summary, condensed from the statement to which we have referred, which we find in the Chicago Press:

"From New Orleans to Memphis, 800 miles, the road has been in progress for three years, and is now nearly finished. So far it is in the hands of distinct companies—the first owning from New Orleans to Canton, Miss, the second from that point to Grenada, Miss, and the third thence to Memphis.

"At that point the road crosses the river to Arkansas, through which State it passes seventy miles, and a company has been organized for its construction.

"From Arkansas, passing the Iron Mountain of Missouri to the city of St. Louis, a distance of 220 miles, the line is under the charge of the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad Company, who have purchased 9,000 tons of rails, and are making preparations to run their engine on the road this year.

"From St. Louis to St. Charles, Missouri, twenty miles, the North Missouri Railroad is finished.

"From that point to Keokuk, Iowa, one hundred and forty miles, the line is under the charge of the Mississippi Valley Railroad North Company, organized at Hannibal, Missouri, in June last. The dependence of the company is upon an expected grant of the credit of the State of Missouri to the extent of $2,000,000 at the next session of the Legislature. Considering the slow progress of the Pacific Railroad through Missouri, the company are not exactly sure of obtaining the anticipated credit.

"From Keokuk to Muscatine, seventy-five miles, the line is surveyed, and the portion from Keokuk to Montrose is now advertised for contract; while from Muscatine to the Iowa river, twenty miles west, the road is expected to be finished on the first of January, 1856. Muscatine and Davenport are expected to be united by a railroad communication on the fifteenth of September proximo, by the road going north from Muscatine (twelve miles and forming a junction with the Davenport road, twenty-five miles of which, to the junction, are expected to be in operation on the twenty-fifth of the present month, while the engine is now running more than half that distance from Davenport.

"An extension of the line from Muscatine to Dubuque is proposed, seventy five miles, for which no provision has yet been made. The Minnesota road, from Dubuque to the Falls of St. Anthony, (about 200 miles,) the northern end of the Mississippi Valley Railroad, (which Minnesota road is to be extended north to Lake Superior,) is provided for by an organized company of New York capitalists, having $10,000,000 subscribed, and $100,000 now lying in their treasury."

INTERESTING CELEBRATION.—The descendants of Robert and Mary Cushman, who landed from the Mayflower, held an interesting and happy reunion at Plymouth, Mass., August 15th. There was a procession and address by the Rev. Robert W. Cushman, of Boston, and a dinner, of which about 600 members of the Cushman family partook.

A GIRL OF SPIRIT.—"Mary, why did you kiss your hand to the young gentleman opposite, this morning?" said a careful parent to his blooming daughter. "Why the fellow had the impudence to throw a kiss clear across the street to me, and, of course, I threw it back indignantly. You wouldn't have had me encourage him by keeping it, would you?"

A SINGULAR MISS-ADVENTURE.—A French newspaper gives a serious account of a thunder storm, which recently occurred in Neaufles, during which the lightning struck a little girl about seven years old, completely changing her sex and transforming her into a *boy!* France is a great country and wonders are always happening.

NAVAL ENGAGEMENT—GLORIOUS VICTORY.—A few nights since a sail-boat, approaching the shore at Bath, Me., was boarded by a police officer, whom the brave crew instantly threw overboard. The gallant officer, however again boarded the enemy and succeeded in capturing the vessel, with a cargo of brandy and wine valued at $400.

The Happy Typo.

A cheerful temper is a natural gift, the desirability of which cannot be questioned, but seldom do we meet with a spirit so thoroughly saturated with good nature that no disappointment, no poverty, deprivation or combination of adverse circumstances can break it down or overcome its geniality. But yesterday morning a man made his appearance before Justice Brennan who, seemed to have a perfect fountain of undiluted contentment somewhere in his composition which no depressing influences of care or accident had been able to exhaust or adulterate—a typo, a modern edition of Mark Tapley—a human barrel of jolliness without hoops on. He was arrested for being intoxicated. He gave his name as Gettyphat Take, and said he was a printer, and hailed from "The Gem of Science" office. He is a short man, of a beer-cask figure, and a face as rubicund as if he slept in a room with red curtains. His answers to the questions of the authorities showed his contentment under all shades of fortune. The justice being also in a genial humor, was inclined to banter the disciple of Ben Franklin, and accordingly addressed him as follows:

Judge—Well, Mr. Take, it seems you have thrown aside the "composing stick" and gone to getting drunk for a living. I'm afraid you're a "bad case" and stand in need of "correcting." I think I shall send you to "quod."

These technicalities, which were uttered in sort of you see I know your trade-as-well-you-do air, which seemed to give Mr. Take that assurance which printers seldom lack, but of which the solemnities of a Police Court might temporarily have deprived him, and he answered:

Prisoner—Well, at any rate, I'm glad we've no "galleys" in this country, or I suppose you'd put me there, and well "leaded" at that. But bless you, Sir, going to jail's nothing: the last time I was there I tamed a rat and taught him to chew tobacco, besides inventing three new steps for a fancy hornpipe—it's a good deal better than setting "solid minion," more than three-quarters "figure work" and getting only a "price and a half" for it, Lord bless you, Squire I'd a great deal rather go to jail ten days than not. I've got sick of work just now, and I'll have a chance to get the bile off my stomach.

Judge—You seem do take it easy; how do you propose to employ your time this trip?

Prisoner—Well, Corporal, I'm undecided whether I'll learn to whistle the opera of the "Bohemian girl," practice standing on my head, or undertake to acquire the elegant accomplishment of balancing straws on my nose; if I could get a cat I'd teach her to play the fiddle, if I thought the strings wouldn't remind her unpleasantly of intestinal discords, after her feline body had been nine times slain.

Judge—Mr. Take, you seem particularly happy under the circumstances; have you got a wife?

Prisoner—Not now, Lieutenant; I had one, but she run off with a bow-legged cobbler. I was so glad about it that I sent her her dresses and quit claim deed of her person, which I signed in capital letters; she left me one boy—but he was a "foul copy," not a bit like me. I bound him 'prentice to the type sticking trade, but the first day he quarreled with the regular "devil," knocked over the "bank," pulled a "form off the imposing stone," and "pied" five "columns;" he dropped the "shooting-stick" into the "alligator press," and in the evening he and another hopeful boy were caught rehearsing a broad-sword-combat with a couple of "column rules;" the foreman "battered" him with the "mallet," and when he got home to me he had a "fancy head," if there ever was one.

Clerk—Where is he now?

Prisoner—He ran away with a circus, and the last I saw of him he was in the middle of a new just ring trying to tie his legs in a bow-knot round his neck: I've been jollier since then than ever before.

Judge—You seem to be always jolly.

Prisoner—So I am; I laughed when my father turned me out of doors at eleven years old, laughed when I broke my arm, and made funny faces at the doctor while he was setting it; the happiest day I ever spent was one time when I hadn't but one shirt and a pair of pants to put on, and spent all my money, and gone hungry forty hours. I never was really unhappy but once in my life, and that was when I fell down stairs, fractured my collar bone, and skinned my legs so badly, I couldn't get down on my knees to thank God I hadn't broken my neck.

The Judge relented and let Mr Take go, and that retund individual left the room trying to whistle and sing at the same time, and also dance an independent jig with each leg in a different fashion.—*N. Y. Tribune 17th*

☞ We invite attention to the following statement of the case of John Freeman, which we find in the *Gazette*. The benevolent are appealed to for aid.

JOHN FREEMAN.—*An Appeal to the Benevolent.*—John Freeman, a man of color, is at present in this city, and is desirous of receiving pecuniary aid from those who have a heart for liberty, and who sympathize with the colored man in the many trials and oppressions to which his race is subjected in our slavery-accursed land. Mr. Freeman (our readers will remember the case) was the subject of a most villainous prosecution by a slaveholder in Indianapolis in 1853. We propose to make a brief statement of the case:

Mr. Freeman was a much respected citizen of Indianapolis, Indiana, for many years; where by industry he acquired a small property, in the enjoyment of which he lived undisturbed until about the month of July, 1853—when Pleasant Ellington, a citizen of Missouri, claimed him as his slave, and instituted suit accordingly, stating that Freeman had escaped from him, while he (Ellington) was a resident of Kentucky. He then caused the imprisonment of Freeman for sixty-eight days, during most of which time the U. S. Marshal required of the prisoner three dollars per day for guarding him, positively refusing to take bail, in any amount, though offered to the amount of half a million.

Several of the citizens of Indianapolis, convinced that Freeman never had been a slave, interested themselves in his behalf; and letters were written to Georgia, where Freeman had formerly resided. Citizens of that State forwarded the most conclusive evidence of his freedom, but Ellington persisted in urging his claim, which made it necessary to call other witnesses from Georgia, Alabama and Kentucky. And to the credit of those generous Southerners it must be said, they promptly responded to the call of Freeman, and came to his relief. The people of Georgia, concerned in the matter, have shown themselves worthy of the land in which Meade successfully labored.

Freeman was finally discharged, but all his means had been absorbed in asserting his freedom, and he still found a large balance against him. The total amount of his expenses on the 9th of January, '54, was $1,238. Under these circumstances, Mr. Freeman determined to appeal to the friends of liberty, and they have manfully come to his aid. Many citizens of Georgia nobly contributed. There are still some $300 to be paid, and we earnestly hope that amount will be made up in our city. Let Pittsburgh have the honor of cancelling that bond. There are hearts and pockets in our midst ever open to the cry of the distressed, and we confidently appeal to them in behalf of this unfortunate sufferer for color's sake.

(From the N. Y. Herald, 20th.)

Will Sebastopol be Taken?

We publish in our columns to day the translation of an article under this head, published by the *Invalide Russe*. This paper may be supposed to speak by the authority of the Russian government, and therefore the article in question is in the highest measure important and interesting. And so it has attracted much attention on the continent, although we were unable to find a translation of it in any of the English papers. However, that fact is easily accounted for by the tenor of the article itself, and by the calm, dispassionate, and yet eloquent reasoning by which it proves the negative of the question asked in the caption.

"Sebastopol will not be taken"—calmly intimates the *Invalide Russe*—and "Sebastopol will be taken" reply the English and French journals. The former does not even assert in terms—it merely insinuates—that the siege will prove the most disastrous failure in the annals of war. It simply undertakes to point the inadequacy of the means to attain the end, and shows, in a suppressedly exultant tone, that the garrison is more than able to repel all the efforts of the besiegers. The journals of the Allies retort in a doggedly inconclusive assertion that Sebastopol will be taken, but they do not attempt to sustain the assertion by facts or arguments.

One of the severest and most caustic statements contained in the article in question, is that wherein it shows that, had the Allies undertaken intrepidly and daringly to assault Sebastopol, when they first came before it, victory would infallibly have crowned the effort. This is the unkindest cut of all. The garrison was weak—says the article—the city was only partly surrounded by a wall, and defended for the most part by sailors unused to fighting behind ramparts, and though the defence would have been gallant and obstinate, the result would have been unquestionable. Now—says, in substance, the *Invalide Russe*—the fall of Sebastopol is one of the most chimerical illusions that ever entered the head of a rational man. We think the reasonings of the *Invalide*—particularly when backed by the experience of the last ten months—are good; and when the question is asked, "Will Sebastopol be taken?" the Russian answer will be a confident and decided "No." Still the Allies can't leave the Crimea; how can they get away? That is yet to be decided, and we must therefore await the next attacks.

POLITICAL.

☞ Please publish the following ticket, and oblige

PHILO-CASS.US.

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.

aug22:tde

☞ **MATTHEW MARSHSON**, 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. jy2dawte

☞ **We have just received** from the East a large lot of Panama, Canton, Brail 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.

jn16

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

RICHMOND, July 9th, 1855.

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

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

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

Respectfully yours,
JNO. M. BOTTS.

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

GHIDELA'S,
jy4 No. 240 Liberty street, head of Wood.

☞ **Mortification,** the instant a plaster is applied, must cease, and vigor is given by DALLEY'S PAIN EXTRACTOR'S galvanic effects, and except the parts are decomposed, they will soon be restored to their natural color; but if so, the contagious influence will be neutralized and arrested, for mortification cannot proceed wherever the valve 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 veteran Hunter, it will directly attract, dissolve, and instantaneous the poisoning influences. At the sting of bees and mosquitoes, the instant it touches you the pain ceases. The bites of rabid animals also are speedily neutralized.

Not genuine without a steel-plate engraved label, with signatures of

HENRY DALLEY, Manufacturer,
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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. CLICKENER & CO., New York. jy10dawZw

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THE ONLY RAILROAD
RUNNING WEST FROM PITTSBURGH.

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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 thereto 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 Office 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.

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

J. R. STRAUGHAN, Sup't.

jy26

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

☞ Insure 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

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

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dec21

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JAMES O'DONNELL & BRO.,
Would respectfully inform the citizens of Pittsburgh, that they have opened a manufactory of MEN'S