Daily Morning Post.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

PITTSBURGH:

TUESDAY MORNING:.....SEPTEMBER 4.

STATE DEMOCRATIC NOMINATION.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,

ARNOLD PLUMER,

OF VENANGO COUNTY.

COUNTY DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

SENATOR:

WILLIAM WILKINS, Peebles township.

ASSEMBLY:

JAMES B. FULTON, Tarentum;
SAMUEL SMITH, Allegheny;
R. A. BAUSMAN, South Pittsburgh;
C. MAGEE, Pittsburgh;
L. B. PATTERSON, Mifflin.

SHERIFF:

RODY PATTERSON, City.

PROTHONOTARY:

JOHN BIRMINGHAM, Ohio township.

TREASURER:

THOMAS BLACKMORE, Upper St. Clair.

CORONER:

WILLIAM ALEXANDER, City.

COMMISSIONER:

JACOB TOMER, Pittsburgh.

AUDITORS:

JOHN MURRAY, South Pittsburgh;
A. W. PENTLAND, Sewickley.

DIRECTOR OF POOR:

WM. BELTZHOOVER, Lower St. Clair.

Democratic County Committee of Correspondence.

Under a resolution of the late Democratic Convention, the following gentlemen have been appointed the County Committee of Correspondence for one year:

Hon. Charles Shaler, Pittsburgh; Col. W. G. Hawkins, Wilkins Township; D. R. Miller, Sewickley; James Salisbury, Birmingham; Thomas S Hart, Indiana Township; William Johnston, Lawrenceville; Jacob L. Kleeser, Stewartstown; B. B. Roberts, Pittsburgh; James Herdman, Pittsburgh; Michael Snee, Jefferson Township; John H. Phillips, Robinson Township; John Silt, Versailles Township; John N. McGlevry, Pittsburgh; Col. James Scott, Elizabeth; John Reh, Pittsburgh; Col. Andrew Scott, Pittsburgh; A. Hartje, Esq. Allegheny; Morrison Foster, Allegheny; Samuel Kirk, Plum Township; A. B. McFarland, North Fayette Township.

The Committee of Correspondence above named will meet at the St. Charles Hotel, Pittsburgh, on SATURDAY, September 8, 1855, at 11 o'clock A. M.

SAML. W. BLACK, *Chairman.*

☞ S. M. PETTINGILL & CO., *Newspaper Advertising Agents*, are the Agents for the Pittsburgh Daily and Weekly *Post*, and are authorised to receive ADVERTISEMENTS and SUBSCRIPTIONS for us at the same rates as required at this office. Their receipts are regarded as payments. Their offices are at NEW YORK, 121 NASSAU STREET, BOSTON, 10 STATE STREET.

MORNING POST JOB OFFICE.

We would call the attention of MERCHANTS AND BUSINESS MEN to the fact that we have just received from Philadelphia a number of fonts of new Job Type, and are now prepared to fill orders for Cards, Circulars, Bill Heads, Paper Books, Posters, and Programmes for exhibitions. All orders will be promptly filled.

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

WHY WE SHOULD SUPPORT THE TICKET.

The Democrats of this county have presented for their support this fall one of the best tickets we have ever had. The Convention which formed it seemed resolved to do right, and to represent the views and promote the best interests of the party. Seldom has a Convention been so harmonious, so free from factional influences, and so intent upon commencing the work of the campaign well and wisely. We should all support the ticket, then, because it is a good one, and was put in nomination by a Convention that truly represented the sentiments of the party.

Last year was a year of disasters to our party. Private griefs and disappointments had alienated some of our former friends. Many were dissatisfied with our candidates. Novel combinations were formed against us; and by the lukewarmness of our friends, and the zeal of our foes, we lost all in 1854. But these causes are not at work now. Our foes are divided and cannot unite in time for the October election. Our candidates are unobjectionable. The disaffected and disorganizing have left us, and we have found many new friends in their stead. In all directions we find the Democrats going zealously and confidently to work. They seem to be resolved that it our turn now to triumph; that it is our duty to do so, and that there are elements at work that will enable us to do so if rightly employed. We should all support the ticket, then, because we have a chance of success; a chance to secure a fair share of the public offices, which our party in this county has seldom enjoyed. By failing to do our duty this fall we shall throw away the best chance we had for years of securing a just share in the administration of public affairs.

The Democratic party is now the only *national* party; and upon its firmness and success must the country depend for the safety and integrity of the Union, and for peace and harmony between its different parts. The people have not yet forgotten the value of the Union, nor the history of the past. That history assures us that it was the Union of the North and South that secured our independence; that has enabled us in three-fourths of a century to become one of the greatest nations of the world; and it is that Union that now gives us domestic peace and prosperity, and secures us from foreign assault. Upon the Democracy alone now devolves the task of preserving that Union and all its inestimable advantages. This is our task and our duty; and each triumph won, each battle well fought, even in a local election, is a part of its accomplishment. Hence we should support the ticket; to measure our strength, perfect our organization, and prepare for the Presidential campaign of next year. If we win this year, the forces of our antagonists will be broken and scattered, while our friends will be cheered and encouraged. Every true Democrat will support our whole ticket this year. He will do so because it is a good ticket: because there is a reasonable hope of success: and because the success of the Democracy seems essential to the safety and best interests of the country.

The charm of novelty and success has departed from the Know Nothing party. It has met repeated defeats of late, both North and South. It is the old Native American party, with a fresh infusion of religious prejudice and abolitionism, and with a temporary accession of numbers gained by that attractive secresy that it can no longer maintain. The Republican party is the old Abolition party with a new name, but no new principles. Its greatest achievement will be to rend asunder the American party, and thus divide and defeat the opponents of the Democracy; and all effective opposition to us will be confined to the Northern States alone.

Mrs. Swisshelm and "Sam."

After all it appears Mrs. Jane G. Swisshelm is not "sound on the American question;" or rather she considers the Order unsound on the Anti-slavery issue. She therefore writes another letter to Mr. Biddle, expressing the hope that "if they (the Know Nothings) intend to count the importance of Philadelphia dry goods, to the extent of adopting that lame Reading resolution as their ultimatum, I hope they may be so badly beaten that they will never think worth while calling the roll after the next election." This is what she says after reading the platform of the principles of the Order as published in its organs in this county. Mrs. Swisshelm says further that when the members of the National Council meet at Cincinnati "if they do not throw the Slavedrivers out of the window, they may tie up their organization in a little canvass bag, with a quart of sand, and sink it in the Ohio." Mr. Biddle says never a word in reply to the epistle of his better half of the *Journal and Visitor*, and we consequently arrive at the opinion that the American party has concluded to go ahead without the aid of her powerful pen and—tongue.

THE NEWS.

The entire number of applications under the bounty land law since March last, up to the 1st inst., is 209,800, of which, 10,700 were filed in August. During the same month 8,700 warrants were issued. The total number issued is 24,000.

While some boys were "playing soldier" at Cold Spring, N. Y., on Thursday afternoon, Thomas Phalen was stabbed in the lower part of his body with a sharp bayonet fixed on a stick by a boy named Finnen, and injured so much that he died in about half an hour afterwards. The deceased was about eight years of age.

Eight miles more of the Huntingdon and Broad Top railroad has been completed, making now 15 miles in all that is in operation. The grand excursion and pic-nic party, including the military and a band of music, passed over the road on Thursday last as far as Green Groves, a distance of 13 miles, where the company partook of a sumptuous repast prepared for the occasion.

Four young men belonging to Montreal, named Charles Atwater, Wm. Webster, Harry M. Webster and Wm. Keeler, were drowned while crossing Lake Champlain, from Chimney Point to Crown Point. The day on which they were drowned is not stated. Atwater is a son of Alderman Atwater, of Montreal. All the bodies had been recovered. The Websters were sons of Dr. Webster, and Keeler was a step son of the proprietor of the Union Times. They all left Montreal on the 20th inst., on a pleasure excursion.

NEW YORK (SOFT) DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.—The Soft Shell Democrats of the Empire State met at Syracuse last week, and nominated the following ticket:

Judges of the Court of Appeals—Samuel Selden, of Monroe, (long term;) John A. Lott, of Kings, (short term.)

Secretary of State—Israel T. Hatch, of Erie.

Comptroller—Samuel Stetson, of Clinton.

State Treasurer—Ariel S. Thurston, of Chemung.

Canal Commissioner—Curtis Hawley, of Livingston.

Attorney General—Samuel J. Tilden, of New York.

State Engineer and Surveyor—John B. Jervis, of Oneida.

State Prison Inspector—Patrick Agan, of Onondaga.

Mr. Selden, who heads the ticket, is also the candidate of the Hard Shells, and will doubtless be elected. The Convention passed resolutions approving the policy of the administration, and condemning the invasion of Kansas by the Missouri ruffians.

Bogus American Citizens.

Hon. John Y. Mason, U. S. Minister at Paris, calls the attention of our Government to the fact that persons who have only filed a declaration of their intention to become citizens of this country are going about Europe with papers alleged to be American passports, not even issued by the State Department, nor under its authority, but by private individuals. In such cases he had taken the responsibility of seizing the papers, and refusing to give, in place of them, any testimonial of American protection, and this course is approved by Secretary Marcy.

Surplus in the Treasury.

The net amount in the Treasury of the United States, subject to draft, is $19,916,619. While the Allied Powers and Russia are hard up, Uncle Sam has twenty millions more than he knows what to do with. Who says Uncle Sam aint "rich enough to buy us all a four acre lot"

POLITICAL.

Robert Kelley, of New York city, presided over the Soft Democratic Convention at Syracuse. In the evening session on Wednesday, on motion of John Van Buren, it was resolved, that the committee on resolutions be instructed to report to the Convention their views upon the time and manner of appointing delegates to represent the Democracy of New York at the Cincinnati National Convention.

The K. N. State Convention at Binghampton appointed Erastus Brooks and Mr. Scroggs, of Buffalo, delegates to the National Convention. It seems Rev. Chauncey Burr belongs to the order; he that was formerly editor of the National Democrat, a Hard print.

The Baltimore Republican, in expressing a preference for the re-nomination of the present incumbent of the Presidential chair, says:—"Surely no man has more faithfully adhered to the constitution in all its requirements than has General Pierce."

The State of Maine newspaper says that the visit of Hale and Bell, from New Hampshire, was as harmless as the visit of two grasshoppers. Banks and Hale are still laboring to inform the people of Maine who they should elect Governor and Representatives. Benevolent persons, these renegades; perhaps the voters of Maine know their duty as well as those foreign dictators from New Hampshire and Massachusetts.

AN ERROR, POPULAR OR NOT.—The New York Herald says the belief that "our officials and citizens" are prohibited from accepting titles of nobility, presents, &c., from foreign nations, is a "popular error." It says an amendment to the Constitution, to that effect, was introduced into Congress, in 1818, but was never passed, as only twelve States accepted it. If this be so, it is time that the Constitution of the United States were correctly printed, for every copy ever issued, that we have seen, stubbornly contains this paragraph in the 7th division of section ix, of article 1st:—

"No person holding any office of profit or trust under them, (the United States,) shall, without the consent of Congress, accept of any present, emolument, office or title, of any kind whatever, from any king, prince or foreign State."

This seems a very effectual prohibition to "our officials," and we never heard the clause applied to private citizens. When Gen. Jackson, while President, a number of years ago, was presented by some admiring foreign friend of princely rank, the Emperor of Morocco, we believe, with a "Numidian Lion," Congress had to pass an act allowing him to accept it. The belief referred to may be popular, but it is not so erroneous as the Herald supposes.

IMPORTANT STATISTICS.—It is stated, as showing that the Southern States maintain their growth relatively with the North, or nearly so, that in 1790 the population of Georgia was 82,000; in 1850 it had increased to 906,000, an increase of eleven fold in sixty years. In 1790, the population of New York was 340,000; in 1850 it had grown to 3,078,000, an increase of nine fold in 60 years. It will be perceived that Georgia has increased faster than New York, notwithstanding the advantage which the latter State has had from foreign immigration. To make a comparison with Virginia, take the State of Massachusetts. In 1790 her population was 378,000; in 1850 it was 994,000. In 1790 the population of Virginia was 748,000; in 1850 it was 1,421,000. In Massachusetts the increase in 60 years has been 230 per cent. In Virginia it has been 200 per cent. This difference in favor of Massachusetts is very small, and is more than balanced, if you compare Connecticut with South Carolina, both belonging to the old thirteen. In 1790 the population of Connecticut was 238,000; in 1850 it was 370,000. Thus nearly doubling in 60 years. In 1760 the population of South Carolina was 249,000; in 1850 it was 668,000, which is almost three times the number in 1790.

[From the N. Y. Evening Post, Saturday.]

Loss of the Sub-Marine Cable for Connecting Newfoundland & Nova Scotia.

A despatch has been received in this city from Sydney this morning, confirming the news of the loss of the sub-marine telegraph, which was being laid between Newfoundland and Nova Scotia. The vessel was forty miles from the Newfoundland coast, and had been engaged in laying the cable two days. The cable, which was insured, was abandoned to the underwriters, and the vessel, after coaling at Sydney, was to return to this city, where she is expected to arrive on Monday or Tuesday evening. It is supposed that this accident will delay the completion of the telegraph at least one year.

THE SWEATHEAT SEASON.—Now, careful housewives, is the time for stewing up the peaches, plums, and pears, and laying in a stock of winter sweets for the household. The more of these little *family jars* you have, the more happy you will be. This may be called the paradox of the stew pan.—*Phila. Times.*

TRENTON, N.J., has now a total of 13,819 inhabitants, being an increase of 3364 over the total of the year 1850, which was 10,445. Of the present total 3868 are of foreign birth.

The Burlington Railroad Massacre—Condition of the Wounded.

[From the Philadelphia Inquirer, Sept mber 1.]

The condition of the wounded, yet remaining in Burlington, has not materially changed. Every attention and kindness that a generous and humane people can bestow, is liberally extended by the good citizens of our sister city, each endeavoring to outvie the other in noble acts of philanthropy.

We are pained to add that our prediction as to the condition of Mrs. Gillespie, of Mississippi, has proved true. Yesterday morning, her left leg was amputated by Dr. Paul Goddard, assisted by Dr. John Neill and others. She bore the operation with an extraordinary degree of fortitude.

Mr. Gillespie, her husband, whose leg was amputated the previous evening, is rapidly sinking, and it seems almost impossible for the recovery of either. This is, indeed, a sad and truly distressing case. Husband and wife, in years advanced, far from home, but not without kind friends, suffering under such awful circumstances, cannot be otherwise than harrowing to the feelings of the most stout-hearted.

Both of the above are at the house of Mrs. Margaret Smith, Main street, below the railroad depot, where every attention is paid to them.

Mr. Otis Fisk, of Middletown, Conn., had a portion of his foot amputated on Thursday night. He is at the house of Caleb R. Smith. Seems to be easy, and in a fair way to recover.

Mrs. Boyce, of Georgetown, D. C., was somewhat better yesterday.

Lewis Lichtenstein, of Richmond, Va., was able to walk about yesterday, and will leave for home to day.

Mrs. Phillips was leeched yesterday, and seems to be improving. Her little daughter was taken to Philadelphia on Thursday night. Mrs P. is at the Railroad Hotel.

The body of Hughes B. Jervis, of Newark, Delaware, was clearly identified by Mr. Hugh S. M'Cauley, of the firm of M'Cauley & Campbell, Fourth and Market streets, Philadelphia. His remains have been sent home. As there were doubts about the identification of the body, we deem it proper to say that Mr. M'C. fully satisfied all upon that point. Mr. M'C. was deeply affected when the remains of his friend were shown him.

John Pugh, of Schuylkill county, and Dennis O'Kane, of Georgetown, are about the same.

Hon. Wm. B Maclay, of New York, now at the house of Col. James Wall, is in excellent spirits, and will no doubt be soon able to reach his home. He is in good hands, and will receive every attention from Col. W.

Charles Dixey, of Philadelphia, at Mrs. Reid's Main street, below Broad, is not so well as report last announced him.

The youth found in the vicinity of the accident, and who gave his name as Chambers, is believed to be John Mills, aged 6 years, whose mother, Alice Mills, resides a short distance from Bordentown, at which place he was lost on the evening of the 29th inst. He is now at the residence of Dr. Chaloner.

William A. Hughes, of Boston, whose arm was broken and otherwise injured, returned to his home yesterday.

Mr. Gillespie, of Mississippi, made a will yesterday afternoon, bequeathing property to the amount of $600,000, believing that his end was near approaching. He has sustained the sad affliction with manly fortitude.

PHILADELPHIA, September 1, 1855.—John F. Gillespie, of Natchez, a victim of the disaster at Burlington, died at two o'clock this afternoon. His wife is failing fast, and will not probably recover.

Much confusion has arisen regarding the body of Mr. Humphrey, it being claimed under four different names by no less than four persons. His body is retained by the coroner for more perfect identification.

A Kansas Judge Denying the Authority of the President.

We have before mentioned that Hon. Rush Elmore, one of the Judges of Kansas, had been removed by President Pierce for the same of fence charged against ex Governor Reeder, viz: speculation in the public lands. It seems he denies the power of the President to remove him, and being backed by the *soi disant* legislature of Kansas, defies the Federal authorities. Mr Elmore is a Virginian, hence we hear no howl from the abolitionists against his removal. But here is his letter to the Attorney General of the United States:

SHAWNEE MISSION, Aug 23, 1855.

Sir—I received yours of the 6th on the 20th I did not expect the explanations and reasons assigned in my communication of the 11th of July to have been satisfactory to the President, for I felt confident that the President's course being dictated altogether by political policy which would not be successful without the removal of an equal number of Territorial officers from the North and from the South, was fully determined upon (ex parte as it evidently was) on the date of your letter of the 14th of June, and I gave the statement of the facts, and the reason which induced me to become a party to those contracts in the way of explanations, so that the facts and my reasons might be placed on file in the Department.

The Legislature has deemed it proper and right to locate the seat of justice in and for the county of Calhoun at the town of Calhoun—a town laid out on the reserve granted to the half breed Kansas Indians, (in which neither of the parties to the contracts heretofore submitted by Gov. Reeder and others have any interest whatsoever,) and surely they would not have done so if they had conceived for one moment that by so doing they apparently violated the acts of Congress, or the Regulations of the Department. I asked, for information, what act of Congress and what regulations of the Department I had apparently violated, and I consider that I had a right to expect that I should receive such information, and, as it is, has not been given, I must think that I have not apparently violated even the spirit of a single act of Congress or regulation of the Department, otherwise the information would have been imparted in your letter of the 6th instant.

The 27th section of the act known as the Nebraska and Kansas Act fixes the tenure of office of the Judges of the Supreme Court in these words, "and they shall hold their office for the period of four years, and until their successors shall be appointed and qualified." No power is given by the bill to the President to remove. And if you examine the tenure of office of the Governor, the Secretary, the District Attorney and Marshal, you will see a marked difference The power to remove all and each of these officers is expressly retained in these words, "unless sooner removed by the President. (See the 20, 21, 27 and 29th sections: pamphlet acts 1853-4, p. 284.)

I must think, if the English language means anything, that the President has not the power or the right to remove the Judges of this Territory at his will and pleasure; and, as the Territorial Legislature has deemed it right and proper to express an opinion on the subject which is contained in the resolutions herewith enclosed, I cannot consent to the action of the President, and I hereby give notice that I shall resist this action through the courts of the country.

Respectfully, RUSH ELMORE.

HON. CALEB CUSHING, Attorney General, U. S.

Greeley at a Dance House.

Our neighbor Greeley gives, in the Tribune, an interesting account of a visit he paid to the Cremorne Gardens during his recent stay in London. He says there were over three thousand persons present there, including a thousand women, the majority of whom were manifestly lost to virtue, if not dead to shame. He says:

"The English are not skillful in varnishing vice—at least, I have seen no evidence of their tact in that line. I endured the spectacle of men dancing with women when rather heavy and smoking; but at last the sight of a dark and by no means elegant mulatto waltzing with a decent looking white girl, while puffing away at a rather bad cigar, proved too much for my Yankee prejudice, and I started."

This shows how shockingly men may be misunderstood. The popular notion hereabouts is that the prejudice which actually proved too much for Mr. Greeley, was the last one to which he would be likely to yield. If he had "started" at the sight of the unvirtuous women,—or of the beer and smoke, nobody would have been surprised; but that he should stand all this, and finally be upset by the sight of a mulatto dancing with a decent looking white girl, contradicts all the popular notions of his prejudicetions. Yankee prejudice, after all, is rather an unconquerable sentiment.—*New York Times.*

Newspaper Sagacity.

[From the Albany Evening Atlas.]

A STRANGER IN TOWN.—F. S. Rew, editor of the Rochester *Democrat*, is now on a visit to this city, in company with the Mayor and Councils of Rochester. We have not the pleasure of his acquaintance, but as he has the reputation of being a sterling Democrat and a noble-hearted gentleman, we cordially welcome him to our city, and feel a desire to take him by the hand.—*Phil. Pennsylvanian.*

We have nothing to say in derogation of Mr. Rew's gentlemanly qualities, but the idea of setting up an editor of the paper named as a "sterling Democrat," will be news in this section. There is not a more unmitigated partizan sheet in the State, or one which hesitates less in the means it uses to advance the interest of Seward & Co.

Kenneth Rayner on Religious Proscription.

The following extract from a speech of the Hon. Kenneth Rayner, delivered in the North Carolina Constitutional Convention in 1835, on the question of removing Catholic disabilities, contains, as the Mobile Register well says, noble sentiments:

But it is said, if the Catholic is excluded from office, that will not deprive him of the right of worshipping God according to the dictates of his conscience. Sir, the right of worshipping God, free from all personal pains and penalties, is a right which can now be enjoyed in any country in Christendom. *An exclusion from the honors, the profits and emoluments of the State is the highest persecution which public opinion will tolerate in any Christian country in this enlightened age.* So that if you sanction the principle recognized in the thirty-second article, you use the rod of persecution with as unsparing a hand as it is used in Spain or the States of the church. And if you exclude one sect, why not another and another, and finally all except one? It was a favorite saying of Napoleon that there was but one step from the sublime to the ridiculous: and on the same principle there is but one step from religious freedom to the most bitter and intolerant persecution.

Retain that article, and I assert it that the Catholic and the Jew will be placed under the ban of proscription, no matter how great may be his merits; although he may pour out blood like water in her defense; yet, for daring to worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience, you cut him off from all hope of political preferment, and from all stimulus to a laudable ambition. Like the Israelites in Egypt, he will be oppressed by the land in which he lives, the soil on which he treads, and like them he will have no other resource left but to turn his back upon the graves of his fathers, and take up his march for some more tolerant clime. Sir, the exclusion from office for opinion's sake, in this enlightened age proceeds from the same spirit of bigotry and superstition which has preyed upon mankind from the building of Babel to the present time; it is the same spirit which presented the cup to Socrates, confined Galileo in his dungeon, which bound Cranmer to the stake of martyrdom, which drove the Huguenots from France—nay, more, Sir, it is the same spirit which led the Saviour of the world to Calvary's awful summit. Sir, when I must be the situation of the immigrant who comes to this country for the sake of religious freedom, if the appearance of the good old North State should induce him to make it his home? Will he not wish himself across the waters again, that "after life's fitful fever is o'er" he may lay his bones with those of his fathers? What must be the feelings of the pious mother, when looking on her tender infant whom she believes her duty to her God enjoins her to train up in the same way which has secured peace to her own bosom—what must be her agonizing feelings when she reflects that by so doing she is consigning him to obscurity forever?

Sir, I would ask the Convention whether this proscription is in accordance with the holy precepts of the requirements of the Gospel? Does it accord with that benevolence for the human family, that charity for others, without which the Apostle says a practical exercise of all Christian duties, coupled with a faith strong enough to remove mountains is "as sounding brass and tinkling cymbals."

Sir, is this convention ready to incorporate into our fundamental law the doctrine that honesty, capability, and faithfulness to the Constitution, is not a sufficient qualification for office, but that he who obtains it must abjure to a certain particular faith? Sir, who constituted us judges of the hearts and consciences of men? What right have we to impugn the motives of our fellow-men? It is asserting one of the attributes of the Deity itself, for it is the Lord alone that ponderets the heart. Sir, you may carry on this system of persecution, but there is one point which you cannot tether the mind; fetters cannot bind it; tyrants cannot enchain it; dungeons cannot confine it; it will rise superior to the power of fate, and aspire to him who gave it.

[From Household Words.]

THE FLOWERS' PETITION.

We flowers and shrubs in cities pent,
From fields and country places rent,
(Without our own or friends's consent)
In desperate condition,
Yet on no wilful outrage bent,
Do humbly here petition.

Whereas: Against our silent will
With fire of sun and parling rills,
Cooped up in pots, on window sills,
In rickety old boxes—
The city's breath our beauty kills,
And makes us grey as foxes.

Condemned to walk of brick and lime,
In narrow beds of clay and slime,
To one our buds and shed our prime—
We need some kind defender;
We pray, oh, let us live our time
As we are very tender.

Oh, cheat us not of Heavens Dew,
Nor air (however stale) refuse;
God knows 'tis little we can use,
Scorched are all our vitals,
No slightest care will we abuse,
Nor fall to load requitals.

We'll breathe our delicate perfumes,
We'll glad your eyes with choicest blooms
But do not shut us up in rooms,
Or stifling, crowded places.
The sky, in clouds and light assumes
To us, far lovelier faces.

Our sooty and bedraggled fate,
Our evergreens turn chocolate;
Do we scathe to spite or hate?
No; we are sure you love us,
Yet, half ashamed, we beg to state
We love the sun above us.

Then treat us in your gentlest ways
And next into dear graves we pass,
With beauty's homage, incense-praise,
We ever will caress you,
And in the bending of our sprays,
In grateful silence bless you.

A PRISONER RELEASED.—Rather more than three years since, a gentleman connected with this journal buried a live toad in his garden. It was covered up about two feet below the surface without anything as a protection against the pressure of the earth, and, on being dug up a few days ago, the loathsome creature, after staring for a moment with its bright, beautiful opal, leaped away as nimbly as if it had been crossing a foot-path. We are quite aware that toads have been found alive after more than three years' confinement, some of them having been found in the heart of rocks, where they must have remained for thousands of years; but the experiment recorded is nevertheless interesting, as it affords additional confirmation of one of the most inexplicable facts in animated nature. Above the toad's grave the flowers of three summers have grown; heartsease and mint have struck down their roots towards the reptile, but were far from reaching its narrow house, in which, if undisturbed, it might have slept and lived for innumerable ages, till, perhaps, released by a convulsion of nature, raising what was once Moryshire from under the waters of the ocean. Man has been called the tenant of a clay that—his life, if compared with geological epochs, is than instant. It is otherwise with toads that we spurn from our feet, for when buried alive, they have an immortality which may continue till the elements melt with fervent heat, and the whole framework of nature be dissolved.—*Elgin Courant.*

GRASSHOPPERS.—These depredators have been much less injurious than usual in all the country east of the Rocky Mountains. In California, Utah, and Oregon, on the contrary, they have been so abundant as to amount to a pestilence. California has suffered exceedingly, while in the Mormon Territory they have seriously threatened to produce famine. Our latest accounts from Salt Lake represent them as destroying all kinds of grain and vegetables. It has been proposed to preserve them in a dried state, to be eaten as food after the manner of using locusts in some parts of the Eastern World. It is feared that unless the Grasshoppers are themselves turned to amount as food, there will not be sufficient sustenance to preserve the population alive until supplies can be obtained from the Eastern States.

THE RECOGNITION.—"Your name is ——?"

"To be sure it is."

"Your father's grand mother name was ——?"

"You're right."

"Everybody knows you are ——?"

"Of course they do."

"Tis ——! 'Tis ——! It's him! It's him! Come to my arms!—Oh! oh! oh! oh! A——h!"

GREAT STEAMBOAT SPEED.—The steamer Commonwealth, running between New York and Alpin's Point, on the Worcester and Norwich line from Boston to New York, recently made the whole distance, 188 miles, *in six hours and twelve minutes*, inclusive of a stop at New London. The average rate of speed was 22 miles per hour. This is the fastest time on record.

☞ A lady said to a gentleman who had accompanied her and her sister to church, "Why, it rains—send and get an umbrella."

"Why," said the beau, "you are neither sugar nor salt, rain will not hurt you."

"No," said the lady, "but we are lasses."

He sent for one immediately.

☞ **Opinions of the Press.**—The following is from Gen. Geo. P. Morris, in the *Home Journal*, of Nov. 7, 1846:—"All editors profess to be the guardians of the rights of the people, and to keep them advised, through their columns, of whatever shall arise for their benefit. We will live up to this letter, and inform them that the most wonderful and valuable medicine for their general use ever invented, is "DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR." Its virtues are so rare, mighty and eccentric, that often they appear to work more like miracles than by science, so effective, electric, and astounding are its powers on the human body, that, though now it is daily tried by thousands of people, not one of this great mass but is delighted beyond comparison, and candidly confess they, on no consideration, will ever again be without it.

The inventor, Mr. H. DALLEY, has wisely kept the secret to himself. Counterfeits are busy about it, but without success. Its overwhelming merits defy all competition, and its peculiarities analysis. We confidently commend all parents to seek its acquaintance, for surely such a friend, who laughs at death and suffering, restores the blind, lame, halt, and scarred to perfection, and all from pain, is "a friend indeed."

We wish the discoverer of this mighty blessing, who is a real benefactor to mankind, God speed.

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

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

Sold at 25 cents per box by Dr. G. H. KEYSER, 140 Wood street, and by nearly every dealer in medicines throughout the United States. All orders or letters for information or advice, to be addressed to G. V. CLICKENER & CO., New York. sep4daw2w

Inhalation for Diseased Lungs.

The mode of inhalation, in cases of diseased lungs and throat, recommended by Dr. Curtis in his advertisement, strikes us as the true one. It is now generally admitted by our best physicians, that *local* difficulties can only be successfully treated by *local* applications. This practice has been pursued from the first with respect to external inflammation and corrosions, and we see not why diseases of the throat and lungs may not be treated in the same manner; we believe they may. In this variable climate of ours, where lung and throat complaints have become so prevalent and rife, we earnestly recommend to the public, and *to the afflicted especially*, to avail themselves of Dr. Curtis' remedy.—(One who has tried it.) See advertisement in this paper.

Caution.—Dr. CURTIS' HYGEANA is the original and only genuine article. sep4;3w4aw

☞ **Ague and Fever of Three Years' Standing Cured.**—Mr. John Longden, now living at Beaver Dam, Hanover county, near Richmond, had Ague and Fever for three years; most of the time he had chills twice a day, and rarely less than once: he was pastured for two years as soon as the chill left him; and after trying physicians, quinine, most of the tonics advertised, and everything recommended to him, was about to give up in despair, when Carter's Spanish Mixture was spoken of: he got two bottles, but before he had used more than a single one, he was perfectly cured, and has not had a chill or fever since.

Mr. Longden is only one out of thousands who have been benefited by this great tonic, alterative and blood purifier. See advertisement. sep4;1m

☞ **M'Lane's Worm Specific.**—The following, from a customer, shows the demand which this great medicine has created wherever it has been introduced;

BLOOMSBURG, Tioga Co., Pa., March 30, 1850.

Gentlemen—In consequence of *the great consumption of* your "Worm Specific" in this place and vicinity, we have entirely exhausted our stock. We should feel obliged by your forwarding, via Corning, N. Y., twenty dozen, with your bill, on the reception of which we will remit you the money.

From the wonderful effects of said "Specific" in this neighborhood, there could be sold annually a large quantity, if to be had, (wholesale and retail,) from some local agent. If you would compensate a person for trouble and expense of vending, I think I could make it to your advantage to do so. Yours, respectfully,

WM. M. MALLORY,

MESSRS. J. KIDD & CO. Per W. E. POSTEN.

☞ 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.,
sep3;3w No. 60 Wood street, corner of Fourth.

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, 106 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 thereat 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 Fort Wayne with Trains going North and South, on the Steel 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.

☞ **Fraud!**—We call attention to the fact of numerous unprincipled efforts that are daily making to our city by vendors of a bitter mixture, using the persuasive argument (in order to effect sales) to dealers in Hostetter's Bitters, to purchase from them and sell it in Hostetter's bottles. We hope that such imposters will be held up to public contempt by all respectable persons who sell or use the genuine article.

Not only have we the individual evidence of the country, but almost every paper in the Union is commenting upon the superior excellence of, and the great benefits derived from the use of this celebrated tonic; besides various diplomas awarded, among which is one from the Ohio Mechanics' Institute, at Cincinnati, where the committee—composed chiefly of physicians of the city—awarded HOSTETTER, SMITH & Co. a diploma for the superior virtue of their Bitters as a tonic and strengthener of the human system. We therefore caution all against impositions, and to purchase of none but respectable dealers, whom they know would not deceive them; or of the proprietors, No. 267 *Penn st., Pittsburgh.*

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

GRIBBLE'S,

jy1 No. 240 Liberty street, head of Wood.

☞ **Board of Trade.**—The annual election of Officers of the Board of Trade and Merchants' Exchange will be held at their Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, 6th inst., between the hours of 1 and 4 P. M.

sep1 W. S. HAVEN, Secretary.

☞ **We have just received, by Express,** a large lot of PLANTERS, HUNGARIAN and other SOFT HATS, of latest style, which we will sell as low for cash as any house in the city. Call and see.

MORGAN & CO., 104 Wood street,
aug25 next house to the new Presbyterian Church.

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

MORGAN & CO.,
my26 104 Wood street.

☞ **Sheriffalty.**—GEORGE R. BIDDLE, of the City of Allegheny, will be a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Allegheny County, at the ensuing election. jy23dawto

A BARGAIN OFFERED.

THE undersigned offers for sale SIX LOTS of ground fronting upon and adjoining the Depot of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad, in the growing and thriving Borough of M'KEESPORT. Four of the Lots are 37½ feet in width by about 120 in depth, fronting at one end on the Depot, and at the other on Sinclair street; and two of them fronting for their whole length on other streets.

ALSO—TWO LOTS, 37½ feet in width, fronting the other side of the Depot, and in depth 120—one of the Lots bordering for its whole length on Jerome street.

No better property can be found, and it will be sold low. Part of the payment taken in stock of the Connellsville Railroad, if desired.

GEO. F. GILLMORE,
Office of the Morning Post.

Pittsburgh, August 31, 1855.—dawtf

Boot and Shoe Manufactory.

JAMES O'DONNELL & BRO.,

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

At No. 79 Smithfield street,

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

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

Terms strictly cash; goods at cash prices.

A share of the public patronage is solicited. [my26m

WILLIAMS & ALLEN,

SUCCESSOR TO

ARNOLD & WILLIAMS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Chilson Furnaces, Wrought Iron Tubing,

AND F