Daily Morning Post.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

PITTSBURGH:

THURSDAY MORNING.....SEPTEMBER 13

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;
JAMES SALISBURY, Birmingham;
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. K. Miller, Sewickley; James Salisbury, Birmingham; Thomas S. Hart, Indiana Township; William Johnston, Lawrenceville; Jacob L. Kleiner, Stewartstown; R. B. Roberts, Pittsburgh; James Herdman, Pittsburgh; Michael Sites, Jefferson Township; John M. Phillips, Robinson Township; John Sill, Versailles Township; John N. McGlocklin, Pittsburgh; Col. James Scott, Elizabeth; John Roth, Pittsburgh; Col. Andrew Scott, Pittsburgh; A. Hartje, Esq., Allegheny; Morrison Foster, Allegheny; Samuel Kirk, Plum Township; A. B. McFarland, North Fayette Township.

SAML. W. BLACK, *Chairman.*

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APOLOGY.—One of our carriers gave us the slip yesterday, and a part of our subscribers did not get the paper. It will not happen again, and yesterday's paper will be supplied so far as possible, as there is an article in it we want to have read.

THE CANADAS AND ANNEXATION.

Upper Canada, or Canada West, as it is usually called, is now increasing in population and wealth as fast as any State in our Union. The tide of European immigration is now tending towards that region more generally than ever before. Scotch, Irish, and even German and Norwegian emigrants, are of late giving it the preference to the United States, some of them say because of the late furious hostility to foreigners of a portion of our people. But it possesses some advantages over our far western States. It is much nearer to the great seaboard markets, and has cheap and most convenient access to them. Upper Canada lies principally between Northern New York and Michigan, and Lake Huron; and it is about equally as fertile and productive as Michigan and New York, and a ready numbers a population of about a million each a half. It stretches along the Northern shores of lakes Ontario and Erie, and has the benefit of all the New York railroads in reaching the seaboard markets. A railroad stretches across it from Niagara Falls to Detroit, and a road, too, that is competing with much success with our Lake Shore line of railroads in the carrying trade between the East and West. Its territory is large, and it could sustain a population of six or seven million people.

This best portion of all the British possessions in America, under the operation of the reciprocity treaty, is now enjoying an almost unrestricted trade with the United States, and will annually import into the Eastern and Middle States some twenty million dollars worth of its surplus products. Philadelphia gains a portion of that trade, but New York and the New England States are principally benefitted. It enables them to get cheap and abundant supplies of food; and it enables the thousands employed in the sea-fisheries to double their profits. That reciprocity treaty was a boon granted by the general government to New England and New York, more valuable than any thing the government has done for the South for a quarter of a century.

But this treaty will have a *political* influence on the Canadas of great importance. It is identifying their interests with those of our northern States; assimilating their taste, manners and habits; greatly increasing their intercourse; and making them more familiar and agreeable neighbors. Its inevitable result, we believe, will be, at no distant day, *annexation*. The Canadas are almost as free now as the United States. England is gradually relaxing her grasp upon those provinces. She is withdrawing her troops, and supplying their places with native soldiers. She allows them to govern themselves in almost all local matters. Accustomed to freedom and self government; familiarized with our people and our institutions; connected with them by commerce and pecuniary interests, it cannot be long until they will repudiate their nominally dependent condition upon a foreign monarchy, and declare their preference for a political union with the prosperous and fast-growing States of the great republic. Eastern papers tell us that that sentiment is becoming quite prevalent through Upper Canada now; and in Lower Canada, where a large portion of the population is of French origin, the English government has never been popular, and a union with the Country would be hailed with joy at any time. The Canadas will yet be annexed.

Who Did It?

It is a fact now well and fully ascertained, that Atchison, Stringfellow, and all that gang of Missourians that invaded Kansas and elected a Legislature for the territory, were Know Nothings. It seemed, at first, almost impossible that so extensive a plot could have been so successfully formed and carried out. But we now learn the secret of its success. It was through the agency of that secret political organization that for a time boasted its triumphs all over the country. Its success in Kansas shows to what evil purposes it can be directed, and what unholy designs it can be made to serve. It has subjugated a free territory, and commenced the work of planting slavery in it, by force and fraud. That the majority of the people of Kansas are opposed to slavery is proved by a mass of testimony too strong to admit of a doubt. Yet in defiance of the popular will, slavery has been recognized and legalized there by a body of legislators whom the people of Kansas did not elect.

Such are the purposes to which secret political societies may be devoted. We do not say that Northern K. N.'s are implicated or responsible for the gross wrong, but we certainly may learn from it that secret societies are dangerous to liberty, because under the management of corrupt and designing men they can be far more effectually used for the accomplishment of a base and evil design than an open party.

It behooves the American party to consider well this matter; for the public will hold it in some measure responsible for this Kansas outrage, unless they can clear their skirts of it.

☞ The *Times* has undertaken the mighty task of proving that the Democracy were opposed to the adoption of our Federal Constitution!! We thought James Madison was one of its most active friends and principal framers, and that Jefferson was for it heart and soul. *Pshaw!*

THE NEWS.

Baltimore is indebted over fifteen million dollars.

The buckwheat crop of Pennsylvania, this year, will be far greater than ever before.

Fifteen thousand Germans lately left Hamburgh, Germany, for Texas. They will reach Indianola, Texas, about the first of next month.

There is now a prospect of the union of the two wings of the Democratic party in New York. The papers speak like it, and such a union would give them a victory.

Madame Rachel gave $1,000 to the fund for the relief of the sufferers by the yellow fever at Norfolk. New York City has now given $10,000 to that purpose, and Baltimore $20,000.

A great balloon excursion came off at St. Louis on the 10th inst. Mr. Godard was to take ten passengers in his car, and make an excursion to St. Charles and back on the same day. Traveling by balloons may yet become fashionable.

Persons in the neighborhood of the railroad depot at Lasalle, Ill., on Thursday night last, heard a noise on the track like the mewing of a cat. Proceeding towards it, the sound became that of an infant crying; and when the bundle was picked up, an infant, wrapped in two blankets, was found. It lay directly on the track, and in a few minutes it would have been crushed by the approaching train. It is supposed to have been placed there to be killed.

Some madman or fiend, on the Mad River Road, a few miles north of Kenton, placed a plank across the track, on a corner where it could not be seen, and fixed it firm with rocks, just before the arrival of the afternoon Express train. The train was of course thrown off. The fireman's head and body and one leg were found in different places. One leg was not found when the train left. The engineer is supposed to be fatally injured, and the conductor, Mr. Witherell, was carried off on a litter. Nine of the passengers were so much injured that they could not be removed to Kenton, though it is hoped none of them are fatally injured.

LAWRENCE COUNTY.—The Democratic Convention met at New Castle on Monday and nominated D. M'Courtney for Assembly; David P. Morris for Prothonotary; John Long for Sheriff; John L. Hays, Register and Recorder; Andrew Lewis, Treasurer; John M. Heman for Auditor three years, and John Cooper for one year, and Dr. Y. Taylor for Coroner. We are told that it is a good and strong ticket. Resolutions were adopted against secret political societies; and in favor of the administration.

THE CHOLERA.—Last year, on the 18th September, just a year ago this day, the cholera broke out in Pittsburgh, and in fifteen days thereafter about eight hundred people had died of it. There is no appearance of it yet this year, and we may hope to escape from the scourge. We have had a cool and pleasant summer, with abundance of rain. Last year the summer was hot and dry.

☞ We are pained to learn of the dangerous illness of Mr. White, editor of the *Gazette*. At the latest account he was better, but still in a critical condition. We hope he may soon be able to resume his duties.

☞ The election for Governor in Maine is very close. Wells, the Democratic candidate leads in the fifty-six towns heard from. The K. N's and Republicans fused on Morill.

☞ We believe it will yet turn out that the report of Governor Shannon's speech at West port, is not true.

Democratic Meeting at Birmingham.

There will be a Democratic meeting in Birmingham on Saturday evening, in market square. A number of eloquent gentlemen will be present, among them, Judges Shaler and Shannon, Col. S. W. Black and Jehiel, Esq. Democrats and friends of the Commonwealth, attend.

From Russia.

The New York Daily Times professes to have received news from Russia through private channels, to the effect that Russia had failed in her effort to negotiate a loan in Berlin, and also in a similar negotiation with the Rothschilds; that consequently, she purposed to raise the loan in the United States, on stock issued in small amounts, somewhat on the plan of the recent loans in France, the sympathy of the masses being relied upon to cause it to be taken; that for this purpose Russian agents have been sent to the United States to inquire into the feasibility of the plan; and that the rumor of these intentions have reached the French and English governments, and has been a subject of consideration with them. The American officers sent out by the United States government to gather information relative to ordnance operations at Sebastopol were at St. Petersburg, and had obtained permission to visit Cronstadt first and Sebastopol next, on condition that they should not afterwards go within the lines of the allied forces. The Times also gives the following as the statement of Madame Bodisco respecting affairs in Russia.—

"Instead of the financial and commercial distress of which we have read so much, as consequent upon the war, she says that business wears its usual aspect, and is quite as brisk as ever,—that money is abundant,—the people contented and in excellent spirits about the war, and that no one living in the capital would, to appearance, from anything that met his notice, that there was anything unusual in the condition of the country. It is not believed there that the Allies will succeed in gaining possession of Sebastopol. The protracted and successful defence hitherto maintained is regarded as establishing the fact that, if no any force which the Allies can bring against it, the place is absolutely impregnable. A very large re erve force awaits orders at St. Petesburg, and no difficulty is experienced in obtaining recruits or supplies of provisions and money for the war. The same authority states that the reported capture and destruction of Sweaborg is so enormously exaggerated in importance, as to pass for a hoax. No part of the fortifications of the place have been destroyed or seriously injured."

Wages in Ireland

The Irish papers speak of the increase of the wages of labor in that country as a social revolution. It appears that the land owners are just beginning to wake up to a true value of "a bold peasantry," and to learn that laborers are something else than an absolute nuisance of which the country must be rid as fast as possible. On this topic a Galway paper, called the Vindicator, remarks as follows:—

"Between the field of war and the fields of corn, men in Ireland are looking up in the market. An Irishman is at last of some value in his own country. The economists who talk of a surplus population are now dumb and out of all concert with their miserable theories. We begin to understand that the wealth of a country lies in its population and not in any amount of inert matter. The quickening spirit lies in the sweat of mowers and reapers. Who is to serve in the militia—who is to cut the corn and dig the potatoes? The spirit of our laws exiled the population; now we feel the reaction. We drove our laborers to the valleys of the Mississippi; they are worth any money now on the banks of the Shannon. A Limerick paper tells us that mowers in Pallasgreen are demanding 6s 8d. a day. This is really a revolution in the labor market. In Galway our terms have not gone up to so extravagant a length. We have not heard of anything higher than 2s. a day, with diet, but the want of men, even at this comparatively high rate, is perceptibly felt in all directions."

Six shillings and eight pence would be about two dollars a day. At this rate the Irishman has, indeed, became of some value in his own country. The appreciation of the wages of labor has been far greater than we supposed.

AMERICANS IN PARIS.—The Paris correspondent of the Boston *Atlas* writes:

"There are a great many American families now in Paris. I may mention among them the wife of Gen. Winfield Scott, who is travelling with her sister, Mrs. Cabell, of Virginia, and Miss Gibson, of Washington, (a daughter, I understand, of Gen. Gibson.) General Scott himself is expected over before long. Mr. ex-President Fillmore and Mr. Corcoran were yesterday presented to the Emperor. The widow of Dr. Horner, of Philadelphia, and family, Mrs. Robert Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Hare and Mr. and Mrs. Arnold, are also among the representatives sent from that city. There are 8700 Americans now here."

(For the Morning Post.)

It is not very easy to understand what the Whigs and Know Nothings are aiming at at any time, but such is the present complexion of affairs that, except upon the negro question, it is impossible to tell where they are at this moment; indeed, they paw so confoundedly and back and fill so much that no man upon looking at their craft under full sail can tell which way the wind blows. Nor is it very easy to discover what they are at (except, indeed, turning the Democrats out and getting themselves in) even in private communication with them; for, although being on terms of intimacy with some, I occasionally get a peering of their designs. Yet, either from ignorance of what they intend themselves, or from habitual caution and prevarication, I confess myself but little acquainted with their secrets. But, as my conversations with them may afford some inkling as to their plans and projects, I propose to give to your readers an account of the notions a few of their leading men appear to entertain as to the current events of the day, and probable future policy of the country. I recently fell in with one of these, a Whig, who was tolerably well posted up in political matters, and we got into conversation, as usual, about the views entertained by his friends in reference to party movements; and, as I really wanted information upon some points which I supposed he had examined, I endeavored to avail myself of the lights he could throw upon them. The prominent topic of the day was Kansas, and the outrages committed there by the pro slavery upon the anti slavery population. I found that he attributed these to the administration, and was disposed to censure with great severity the Kansas and Nebraska bill as the origin of these outrages. This brought him at once to these measures as the main question. And as I thought we could not agree as to which of the parties in Kansas these outrages had their origin, I was glad to find in him a disposition to enter into these topics as solving the difficulty. I was more particularly gratified with his course, as I really wanted instruction upon the subject of the acts of Congress relative to these territories; and I presumed he would give me all the necessary information. To my surprise, however, I found that he had never read the act, had never seen it, and was principally indebted to the newspaper tirades against it for all the information he had upon the subject. Indeed, he honestly confessed that he would not know where to look for it, and that he had but a very faint notion of its provisions. But, he said he was republican the Missouri Compromise, and that was enough for him. I asked him by what measures the Missouri Compromise was consummated; whether by resolution, act of Congress, or in what other way. He said, and I believe correctly, that it was contained in an act of Congress. Not being versed in these things I wished to know whether Congress by any act of theirs could bind a subsequent Congress, or whether a future Congress should be bound in case some national exigency existed rendering it proper to repeal a former act; and whether a compromise entered into by political parties a quarter of a century before, in order to settle a political difficulty and prevent confusion, would bind the statesmen of the present day in a matter of expediency.

He replied that he thought an act of Congress was as binding as the Constitution, and that a congressional compromise must be as enduring as the rock ribbed hills of Vermont. I remind him that I had understood it was a maxim amongst lawyers that one Legislature acts operating upon subsequent legislatures did not bind them, and that it was on that ground the Congress would tie up the hands of a future Congress forever. He said he was not a lawyer, but he had not come here to be "cross questioned." As I found he was not very well posted up as to the terms and time of the Missouri compromise, and we were near a lawyer's office, I proposed we should go in and examine the laws of the United States, which he very readily consented to do. We found the Missouri compromise act which was passed February 6th, 1820, in the collection of which is as follows: "Slavery in the territory ceded by France to the United States under the name of Louisiana north of 36 degrees of north latitude, shall not exist within the limits of Missouri, and slaves born therein are free at the age of twenty-five years." Upon turning to the Kansas and Nebraska bill which was passed on the 30th May, 1854, we found this provision following the extension of boundaries of the respective territories: "And when admitted as a State of States the said territory or any portion of the same shall be received into the Union with or without slavery, as their Constitution may prescribe at the time of their admission." I read my Whig friend cons. fearly elated with our research. I waited till he had exhausted himself, and then asked him whether it was the compromise or the principle of the compromise that the Whigs professed to sustain, at this he got a little nettled. He said the Whigs always stood for principle, that the Missouri Compromise had been brought about by men whose principles were opposed to the territorial extension of slavery, and that they had invariably carried out, and would continue to carry out this great doctrine, so long as they had a party name. After he had glorified himself and his party for a time, I turned his attention to the following passage in the Kansas and Nebraska bill, and asked him to explain it: "That the Constitution and all the laws of the United States which are not locally inapplicable shall have the same force and effect within the same territory as elsewhere within the United States, except the 8th section of the act preparatory to the admission of Missouri into the Union, which *being inconsistent with the principle of non intervention by Congress with slavery in the States or Territories is recognized by the Legislature of* 1850, *commonly called the compromise measure*, is hereby declared inoperative and void—it being the true intent and meaning of this act not to legislate slavery into any Territory or State, *but to leave the people there perfectly free to form and regulate* their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States."

I asked my Whig friend what was meant by the principle of non-intervention with slavery as regulated by the compromise measure of 1850."

Next, whether the Whig party assented to or denied the principle that the people of a State or Territory might or might not be free to regulate their domestic institutions in their own way?

My friend was at first sorely puzzled to answer the first question. After hesitating, he intimated that it may have been some violation of the Missouri Compromise by the Democrats of 1850, the history of which he could not recollect. But I suggested to him that at the time referred to, the Whigs were in the full tide of power. General Taylor was President and they had the control of Congress, so that whatever was done in the way of violating the Compromise, must have been done by the Whigs. This balked him, but after some reflection he said that the only measure of the Whig administration that had a bearing upon slavery and compromise was the *Fugitive Slave Law*, which he believed was passed in 1850. I told him that there must be something wrong, and as we had the acts of Congress we would examine the acts of that year, when, to our surprise we ascertained not only that the acts for creating New Mexico and Utah (both of which by North and Missouri Compromise lines, into territories was then passed) but that they very obnoxious proviso about which so much clamor has of late been raised by the Whigs, to wit:—"*That when admitted as States the said Territories shall be received into the Union with or without slavery as their Constitution may prescribe at the time of their admission,*" had been taken word for word from these acts of Congress and transposed bodily to the Kansas and Nebraska bill. The principle of non-intervention and the Missouri Compromise, was a Whig measure, and not the subject of complaint until the Democracy adopted it. But that I might not make a fuss before I got out of the woods, I hunted for the proceedings in relation to Utah and New Mexico in the Washington Congressional Globe, and in page 945 first part, fell in with Mr. Clay's Compromise Report, in which he admons the doctrine of the Missouri Compromise, and recommends for adoption as regards Utah and New Mexico the very principles that were afterwards adopted for Nebraska and Kansas. The following is Mr. Clay's language. "The true principles which ought to regulate the action of Congress in forming territorial government for each newly acquired division, is to refrain from all legislation on the subject in the territory acquired, so long as it retains the territorial form of government, *leaving it to the people of such territory when they have attained to a condition which entitles them to an admission as a State, to decide for themselves the question of the allowance or prohibition of domestic slavery.*"

I could not, after reading this passage, refrain from turning to my friend and asking him by what shift or device the Whigs expected to evade this proof of their insincerity and double dealing; whether they considered Clay, Taylor, and Fillmore as good Whigs, or whether they put them in the same category as the Democracy they had been so long villifying? Well, it is very difficult to abash a Whig. After some reflection he admitted that the objectional proviso was of Whig origin, or if not, that it had been sanctioned by the Whigs in the Utah and New Mexico bills, but he alleged, that as these territories were acquired after the Missouri Compromise, although north of the line, they were still open to another arrangement. But I said to him you have but just now been vaunting your principles. It was the *principle* of the compromise, not the territorial extent that you were advocating. Have you abandoned the *principle* of the Missouri Compromise? If so, of what moment is it that it extends over a certain territory? By this time my friend had become so waspish that I did not see fit to press him farther. In relation to the matter, the substance of the thing seems to be, that the tirade of abuse poured out by the Whigs, and in too many instances assented to by the Democrats, has no foundation in the principles involved in the Kansas and Nebraska bills, that is of Whig origin; and is but a tub thrown to the whale with the hope that whilst we are looking at it they may be able to carry out their schemes for the subversion of Democracy, and the ruin of the nation. Should I meet my Whig friend again, and, should he have anything to say as to the right of people to govern themselves, I will advise you of it. And as it not easy for general readers to get a sight of acts of Congress, and the documents to which I refer, I have given the extracts verbatim, so that such Democrats as may feel an interest upon the subject, may have the materials by them for meeting the ridiculous aspersions of the Whigs. ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

Farmers' Calendar for the Month of September.

(From the New England Farmer.)

September, though the first of the autumnal months, has an average heat scarcely less than that of June. For several years past, the severe summer droughts have extended even into September, and the first half of the month, both day and night, has been oppressively hot, the earth parched and cracked, and the foliage hard, dusty and dry. This year is an exception, and vegetation has more the appearance of the vernal season, than that of the season of decay. The frequent summer showers have given great and constant activity to the growth of plants, and kept them in a green and vigorous condition, so that they now cover the earth with freshness and beauty.

Notwithstanding this, "the youth of the year" is gone. Even the vigor and lustihood of its maturity are quick passing away. It has reached the summit of the hill, and is not only looking, but descending into the valley below. But if September is not so bright with promise and so buoyant with hope as May, it is even more embued with that spirit of serene repose, in which the only true, because the only continuous enjoyment consists. And September is the month of consummations—the fulfiller of all promises—the fruition of all hopes—the era of all completeness. Let us then turn at once to gaze on, and partake in its manifold beauties and blessings; and let them pass us by, with the empty salutation of mere praise; for the only panegyric that is acceptable to Nature is that just appreciation of her gifts which consists in the full enjoyment of them."

Before the month changes, however, the general face of the country will have undergone a very material change since we left it last month; and none of its individual features, except the woods and groves, have improved in their appearance. Fields where the small grains were cut present a rough appearance of coarse stubble; all weeds which have grown and ripened their seeds since the grain plants were harvested; others show the new furrows of the plow, or perhaps, if criticized carefully, the young wheat or rye, just penetrating the surface, to come out and warm itself in the soft sunlight, to take root and gather strength to resist the winter frosts.

And even now, what Nature is about to do in the September and following months.

In other fields, milk cows and oxen are cropping the "fall feed," or quietly chewing the cud under the spreading branches of some friendly tree. But the fields have no longer the rich luxuriance of their spring time or early summer, which the farmer then imparts while sharing them with his friends.

September will be like herself after a [illegible] Hasten the Zephyrs of October to [illegible]

The leaves begin to fall, the maples turn brown, frosts occasionally sparkle in the early sun, and the beautifully varied hues appear among the leaves of the trees standing in low grounds.

So the months and seasons roll along, each peculiar to itself, and each presenting separate and features more interesting at their own proper time than they possibly could be at any other season; and all proclaiming the benevolence of that intelligence which has spoken them into existence, and which directs them all, even to the tiniest insect that dwells upon the dust of a flower.

In their succession and varied attractions, we must find sources of gratitude and joy; learn to avail ourselves of the opportunities which they present for our improvement, and fully appreciate the advantages which they present as they pass along.

"To me the meanest flower that blows can give
Thoughts that do often lie too deep for tears."

Septem er affords us an opportunity for doing certain things which no other months can—there is such an opportunity. The farmer having secured his grain—all but the inimitable Indian corn harvest—his hay, his winter rye and winter wheat got in, and his piles of stalks and muck for winter hauling out, can afford to visit others and see how they manage their affairs. How deep they plow, and what sort of implement the work is done with—how crops are planted and tended; how orchards are set and pruned; how reclaimage and drainage are managed; how milk cows, horses, oxen and swine appear compared with their own, and lastly, but by no means of the least consequence, how farmer Thrifty's wife manages her domestic concerns, and whether she has not a washing machine, and several other exceedingly convenient and not costly articles of furniture, which his own has not.

Such a visit of observation as this would be of a most pleasing as well as profitable character; and the wife and daughters may profit by it just as much. We hope September will be greatly improved by our friends in this manner.

If winter rye has been omitted, it may answer to get it in early this month.

Old grass land may be plowed and seeded to grass, though it were better done in August.

Swamps may be reclaimed and ditching done, where the land is sufficiently dry to admit of operations.

Meadow muck in abundance should be thrown out, ready for winter hauling.

All the crops should be carefully harvested as they ripen; the potatoes sorted as they are collected, and those intended for seed kept by themselves.

Rank weeds that have been overlooked and gone to seed should be pulled, dried a little and burnt, to prevent their seeding the ground for another year.

Cutting the stalks of corn is preferable to letting them stand. Cut when the spindle is dead, and the edges of the leaves begin to be dry.

Fight with an Elk.

The Ohio State Journal says that on Monday evening last John Steiner, herdman to Mr. M. L. Sullivant, had a desperate fight with a buck Elk. Mr. S. was attempting to drive away the cows, when the elk, which has always associated with the cows, constituting himself leader of the flock, and making them go where he pleased in the pasture, shook his head, stamped his feet, and showed that he did not wish the cattle to go away. Mr. S. picked up a stick, and the elk, with his hair bristled up, plunged at him. Mr. S. struck the animal an ineffectual blow, and then seizing him by the horns and nose, attempted to protect himself from the thrusts of his tremendous horns, and continued the struggle for more than an hour, when he fainted, and the elk, thinking him dead, left him. Mr. S. was ardly able, when he recovered his senses, to drag himself to his cabin, and there he managed—finding that owing to internal hemorrhage his breathing was becoming difficult, and there was no one near to help him—to saddle his horse and ride to Franklinton, a distance of two miles. His injuries are thus described:

One prong of the antler entered his chest, a little below the heart, lacerating his left lung, the other piercing the right. A dreadful gash, some five inches long, on the right thigh, barely missed the femoral artery, and the back and body are very much bruised.

The elk has a wave previous to this occurrence been peaceable. He is described as a noble specimen of his race, proud and erect in his carriage, and crowned with a pair of enormous spreading antlers.

☞ **What the New York City Folks Say** of DR. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE.

NEW YORK, August 25, 1852.

This is to certify that I am well acquainted with a man fifty years of age, for many years a resident of this city, who has been at times extremely ill, but could not tell from what cause, unless it was worms. He told his attending physician his suspicions, but the physician at once ridiculed the idea, and refused to attend him any longer. His son then mentioned Dr. M'Lane's Vermifuge, and asked him if he would take it; his reply was—I must take something to get relief, or die.

They at once procured a bottle of *Dr. M'Lane's celebrated Vermifuge*, and took one-half at one dose. The result was he passed upwards of *three quarts of worms*, cut up in every form. He got well immediately, and is now enjoying most excellent health; and, like the good Samaritan of old, is endeavoring to relieve his unfortunate neighbors. He makes it his business to hunt up and select cases similar to his own, that may be given over by the regular physicians, and induces them to try Dr. M'Lane's Vermifuge, and in every case with the most happy results. He is well satisfied that Dr. M'Lane's Vermifuge is far superior to any known remedy, and that if more generally known, would not fail to save many valuable lives. For particulars, inquire of Mrs. Hardie, 124½ Cannon street, New York City.

P. S.—The above valuable remedy, also Dr. M'Lane's celebrated Liver Pills, can now be had at all the respectable Drug Stores in this city.

Purchasers will please be careful to ask for, and take none but Dr. M'Lane's Vermifuge. All others, in comparison, are worthless.

Also, for sale by the sole proprietors,

FLEMING BROS.,
Successors to J. Kidd & Co.,
No. 60 Wood street, corner of Fourth.

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THE FAST TRAIN leaves at 2 A. M., through to Cincinnati in 12 hours and 40 minutes.

MAIL TRAIN LEAVES AT 8 A. M.

EXPRESS TRAIN " AT 3 P. M.

These Trains all make close connections at Crestline, and the first two connect at Alliance. The direct route to St. Louis is now open, via. Crestline and Indianapolis, 100 miles shorter than via. Cleveland. Connections are made at Indianapolis 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 GUNBOAT AND MOTHER MILE FROM PITTSBURGH.

☞ Trains connect at Crestline, *without detention, with all the Trains on the Ohio and Penna. Road*, and also at Leesburg 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.

☞ **Opinions of the Press.**—The following is from the late N. P. Morris, in the *Home Journal*, of Nov. 7, 1854:—"He (Hicks) professes to be the guardians of the rights of the people, and to keep them advised, through their organ, 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 HALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR." Its virtues are so rare, mighty and eccentric, that often they appear to work more like miracles than by science. Its effects are so sudden and astounding are the powers of 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 that, on no consideration, will ever again be without it.

Mr. H. Halley, of Baltimore, has wisely kept the secret of its component. Counterfeits are busy about it, but without success. Its overwhelming merits defy all competition, as no one can stand its analysis. We confidently commend it patiently to seek its acquaintance, for surely such a friend will laugh at death and suffering, restore the lost, lame, halt, and scared to perfection, and all from pain, the friend indeed."

We would call the discoverer of this mighty blessing, who is a man of science, a benefactor of the human race.

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. sep4dawlw

☞ **Pic Nic.**—There will be a Pic Nic given by the children of ST. PETER'S Congregation, Allegheny City, on THURSDAY, the 13th inst., at Snyder's Hollow. Festivities will start from Fifth street, in the morning, and proceed along Federal street, Allegheny, and the Lake Erie road. sep13dl

MONONGAHELA BRIDGE,
Pittsburgh, September 7th, 1855.

☞ The President and Managers of the Company erecting a bridge over the river Monongahela, opposite Pittsburgh, in the County of Allegheny, have this day declared a Dividend of Six per Cent. on the Capital Stock of said concern, which will be paid to the Stockholders or their legal representatives, at the Toll House, on and after the 17th inst. (sep10:3t) JOHN THAW, Treasurer.

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

MORGAN & CO., 164 Wood street,
next house to the new Presbyterian Church.

aug28

☞ **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

Pennsylvania Insurance Company
OF PITTSBURGH,
Corner of Fourth and Smithfield streets.
AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, $200,000.

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

DIRECTORS:

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A. J. Jones,	J. H. Jones,	H. R. Coggeshall,

OFFICERS:

President.....Hon. WM. F. JOHNSTON.
Vice President.....RODY PATTERSON.
Sec'y and Treasurer.A. A. CARRIER.
Assistant Secretary.S. S. CARRIER. (je28:1y

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 Building, 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. (my26dm

PEARL STEAM MILL,
ALLEGHENY.

☞ FLOUR DELIVERED TO FAMILIES in either of the two Cities.

Orders may be left at the Mill, or in boxes at the stores of WM. WILSON & CO., 62 Wood street,
BRAUN & REITER, corner Liberty and St. Clair sts.
H. P. SCHWARTZ, Druggist, Allegheny.

TERMS, CASH, ON DELIVERY.

jy20 BRYAN, KENNEDY & CO.

PITTSBURGH
Life, Fire and Marine Insurance Company;
CORNER OF WATER AND MARKET STREETS,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
ROBERT GALWAY, President.

Jas D. Moriel, Secretary.

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

Also, against Hull and Cargo Risks on the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers and their tributaries, and Marine Risks generally.

And against Loss and Damage by Fire, and against the Perils of the Sea and Inland Navigation and Transportation.

Policies issued at the lowest rates consistent with safety to all parties.

DIRECTORS:

Robert Galway,		Alexander Bradley,
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John Scott,		Chas. Arbuthnot,
Joseph P. Gazzam, M. D.,		David Richey,
James Marshall,		John M'Gill,
	Horatio N. Lee,	Kittanning.

feb17

EUREKA INSURANCE COMPANY
OF PITTSBURGH.

JOHN H. SHOENBERGER, PRESIDENT.
ROBERT PINNEY, SECRETARY.
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WILL INSURE AGAINST ALL KINDS OF
MARINE AND FIRE RISKS.

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W. W. Martin,	R. D. Cochran,
R. T. Leech, Jr.,	John A. Caughey,
George S. Selden,	S. S. Bryan,

David McCandless.

☞ 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

WILLIAMS & ALLEN,
SUCCESSORS TO
ARNOLD & WILLIAMS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Chilson Furnaces, Wrought Iron Tubing,
AND FITTING GENERALLY.
For Warming and Ventilation of Buildings.

☞ W. & A. will contract for Warming and Ventilating by Steam or Hot Water, Pipes or Chilson's Furnace, Churches, Schools, Hospitals, Factories, Green Houses, Court Houses, Jails, Hotels, or Dwellings. No. 22 MARKET street, Pittsburgh. sep15

☞ **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 parched with fevers 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

Inhalation for Diseased Lungs.

The mode of Inhalation, in case 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 earn