Daily Morning Post.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

PITTSBURGH:

TUESDAY MORNING:.....SEPTEMBER 18.

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. B. M'FARLAND, North Fayette township.

DIRECTOR OF POOR:
JOHN BOYLE, Indiana township.

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. Kiesner, Stewartstown; R. R. Roberts, Pittsburgh; James Herdman, Pittsburgh; Michael Snee, Jefferson Township; John H. Phillips, Robinson Township; John Sill, Versailles Township; John N. McGowry, 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.*

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.

☞ S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., *Newspaper Advertising Agents*, are the Agents for the Pittsburgh Daily and Weekly Post, and are authorized 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, 122 NASSAU STREET, BOSTON, 10 STATE STREET.

THE NEWS.

The National Exchange Insurance Company of the city of New York, is a bogus institution of the worst kind. One of their securities, it appears, is a mortgage on lands to the amount of $52,000; which lands "are covered with water several feet deep, and of the sworn value of one hundred and sixty dollars!" The persons who committed this fraud deserve a snug berth in the penitentiary.

The harvest in England is so abundant, that it is now stated, on careful examination, that she will only require an importation of 30,000,000 bushels of wheat to supply every possible deficiency. The Western States could furnish the whole amount from their surplus stock.

Mrs. Gillespie, who was hurt at the Burlington massacre, died of her injuries on Saturday last. She makes the twenty-fourth victim. Mrs. G was the wife of Mr. John Gillespie, the wealthy Mississippian who was killed by the same catastrophe.

A meeting of benevolent gentlemen was held in Philadelphia the other evening for the purpose of establishing a home for destitute old men. One man pledged him elf to subscribe $1,000 to the project.

There was an insurance on the life of the late Abbott Lawrence to the amount of $40,000. By his will, this is left to his widow.

DEMOCRACY AND SLAVERY.—No. 3.

In two former articles on this subject we have shown that the Democratic policy of acquiring territory and population has given to the free States a vast preponderance in the American confederacy. It has aided in making the white population of the North double that of the South already; and it has acquired territory that will, probably in twenty or thirty years, make the number of free States nearly double that of the slave States.

We have shown, too, that the Democratic party has established firmly the doctrine that slavery is a local institution, entitled to no care and support of the federal government. It has constantly aimed to sever the general government from all connection with slavery. This was certainly not a pro slavery aim. It is quite the reverse. We have shown, too, that the policy and measures of the party have never extended slavery over one foot of territory that was free before their annexation or purchase; and that the Fugitive Slave Law was a measure of a *Whig* administration. So far, then, it is clear that the tendency of democratic policy has not been pro-slavery; but, on the contrary, its results have been entirely of an opposite nature. We proceed now to add other proofs, drawn from the history of the country, which equally evince that the democracy, as a party, has never been pro-slavery; has never yielded unduly to southern influence, or favored the south more than the north.

The democratic party has had the control of the general government nearly all the time for half a century, and during that time the whole country has grown and prospered as no other nation ever did before or elsewhere. And in that time the north has outstripped the south in the elements of material wealth, growth and prosperity. And let us see what the government has done to promote the success of northern interests.

One aim of democratic policy has ever been to foster and encourage the shipping interest; to secure favorable commercial treaties with all nations; and to extend in every direction the commerce of the country. Seven or eight such treaties, highly favorable to our commerce, have been concluded since the incoming of the present administration. It is well known that four-fifths of the shipping and of the commerce of the country belongs to the north; and no interests have been more zealously encouraged and protected than these. Light houses are built and supported at government expense for the safety and protection of commerce; and there are probably three times as many light houses, including those on the lake coasts and seaboard, north of Mason and Dixon's line as there are south of it on the whole vast extent of the Atlantic and Gulf coast. Our entire fleet of armed vessels is kept afloat at an expense of millions a year to protect that commerce all over the world. About two million dollars per annum is paid by the general government to northern steamship companies to aid them in their enterprises. Such has been the encouragement, aid and protection of our democratic government to commerce and shipping, and four-fifths of it belongs to the northern States.

Another great interest of the country is the sea-fisheries. In them are invested millions and tens of millions of dollars. They have been encouraged by bounties, protected by armed vessels, and have been the subject of constant negotiations with England, and increased privileges in English waters have been repeatedly obtained by purchases and concessions. The most important of these additional privileges were secured by the reciprocity treaty of last year. These fisheries belong entirely to the north, and they were almost doubled in value by that treaty. But we shall speak of that treaty again, and show that it was of great value to the northeastern States, while productive of some injury to the south.

The manufactures of the country belong almost entirely to the north; and, against the constant protest of the South, they have been protected and encouraged by tariffs so high as to raise revenue enough for the whole support of the government, and of late far more than enough. To such an extent has this northern interest been protected that it has been a constant subject of complaint and discontent on part of the people of the south. They say it has enriched the north at the expense of all other classes and all other sections of the country. The very tariff that now produces about seventy million dollars a year is a Democratic measure—the Democratic tariff of 1846. It is a tax of seventy millions a year on all consumers of imported goods, both north and south, for the benefit mainly of northern manufactures.

Last year the reciprocity treaty was concluded which makes commerce nearly free from duties between the British American provinces and the States; and New England and New York got nearly all the benefits. It doubles the value of their fisheries, and enables them to get cheaper and more abundant supplies of provisions, and that, too, in part at the expense of southern and western producers of food. With the vast advantages of that treaty in view, the Yankees least of all have cause to complain of the policy of the present administration. They have received from it a boon more valuable than any accorded to the south for a quarter of a century. Like voracious gormandizers, however, the opponents of the Democracy in the north gulph down without thanks the "fat takes," as they come from the parental government; and then curse the Democracy when the south gets a nibble.

More donations of public lands have been made by the general government to aid in the construction of railroads and canals in Illinois, Wisconsin and Michigan than to all the other States both north and south put together. The railroads of Illinois are fast bringing that State to the front rank among the States of the Union. It is said that the lands given by the general government to aid in their construction will sell for an aggregate of twenty-seven millions dollars. Many of the southern States have never received one dollar from the general government to aid in building railroads.

A good deal more than half of all the appropriations made by the government for the improvement of rivers and harbors has been given to the north, and to improvements in which the northern States were directly interested. Not one fourth as much has been given to improve the harbors of the Gulf of Mexico as to the coasts and harbors of the northern lakes. The fortifications and defences of the harbors of New York and Boston have cost as much as all the other fortifications of the Atlantic coast.

Now, if the Democratic party, almost constantly in power, is pro-slavery, and its controlling spirit and its sympathies *Southern*, whence come these continual and substantial tokens of the fostering and liberal care of the federal government for northern interests? Interests, too, that have been protected against the constant protest, and in part at the expense of the south.

We do not say that the north has got too much; or that the government and the Democratic party have unduly favored the north. The south has not been wronged, and should not be. The southern people have equal rights and interests with the northern. They bore their share in the battles of the Revolution, and of the subsequent wars. In the days of the Revolution it is well known that the contest with the mother country commenced at the north. The south was not then equally complaining of burdens that made northern men resolve to be free. But the people of the south resolved to stand by their northern brethren in the conflict. And it is a known fact that England offered to the southern provinces separate and favorable terms of peace if they would abandon the north. The offer was rejected with scorn; and they gallantly and generously resolved to share a common fate with their northern brethren. In the last war with England it was southern men that fought and won the glorious battle of New Orleans. And in the Mexican war, what regiment was it that suffered most, and lost most of its men, in the battles before the capital of that country? It was the Palmetto regiment from South Carolina. One-half that regiment lies buried in the valley of Mexico. And, remember, not one foot of the territory acquired by that war has been devoted to slavery, or ever will be.

Yet such are the people that it has now become fashionable at the north to abuse and vilify; to brand with every opprobrious epithet; and to goad and insult till they are driven to secession, and then to conquer and subjugate by force, as some of the abolitionists propose. Such are the people every northern man is invoked to hate and abhor. And if a great and predominant political party resolves to do them equal justice, and to treat them as brethren and friends, it is to be branded with the lying obarge of being pro-slavery! Such injustice cannot prevail, nor such falsehoods obtain belief.

But let us look at the present distribution of the important offices of the federal government, under the present Democratic administration. The President is from the north. The Vice President is from the north. It is Mr. Bright, of Indiana, who is Vice President, by virtue of his office as president of the Senate. The Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Interior, the Postmaster General, the Attorney General, the Commissioner of the Land Office, and the Commissioner of Patents, are all from the north. Four of the five most important missions to foreign courts are held by northern men; to wit: to England, Russia, Spain and China. The most valuable consulate—that at Liverpool—is held by a northern man. The Governors of the Territories of Minnesota, Kansas, Utah, Oregon and Washington are northern men. Two out of the three judges of the Court of Claims are from the free States. We might pursue this inquiry through the less important offices with a similar result. Does this distribution of offices look like a disposition on the part of the Democratic party to yield to southern influence, and give to the south an undue control? A *pro-slavery* party would make a different distribution.

Taking population as the basis of claims to office the free States would be entitled to the most, and it seems they have the majority of the federal offices. But we must reserve other facts for future use.

AT IT AGAIN.—A clergyman being requested to give notice from the pulpit of a woman's rights lecture, announced that "at half past six o'clock, at the school-house in the first district, *a hen will attempt to crow.*" Speaking of hens invading the "reserved rights" of roosters, reminds us of the fact that President Lucy Stone (Blackwell) has given notice that a Woman's Rights Convention will be held at the Meionaon Hall, in Boston, on Wednesday next, September 19th, commencing at 10 A. M.—the first session being free to all—and that Ralph Waldo Emerson, Lucretia Mott, Lucy Stone, Antoinette L Brown, Wendell Phillips, and many other eminent advocates of the movement, will be present, and give interest to the proceedings.

MAINE ELECTION.—Every mail brings us more cheering news in regard to the Maine election. The full returns will show a vote of over 107,000 polled, and Morril, the Fusion K. N. Republican candidate for Governor is defeated by eight thousand. The State has gone by a very large majority for the Democrats. So large a vote out of a population of about 650,000 shows that no voters neglected their duty.

The Wheat Crop.

Clist's Advertiser, Cincinnati, estimates the wheat crop of this year in the United States at *one hundred and eighty-five millions of bushels!* Of this mountain of breadstuffs Ohio yields forty, Pennsylvania eighteen, Virginia thirteen, New York fifteen, Illinois twenty, Indiana fifteen, Michigan nine, Wisconsin eleven millions of bushels each.

These "estimates," for the most part, are the sheerest gammon. To show their absurdity, we would merely ask by what rule of arithmetic Ohio can be made to raise more than double the quantity of Pennsylvania, when the latter State at the taking of the very last census was fully one million of bushels ahead! We verily believe that the Keystone State raised more wheat than Ohio in the year just closed, for it is well known that the failure of the wheat crop in the two preceding seasons so discouraged the Buckeye farmers that not more than two-thirds the usual quantity of land was sown with that cereal. They turned their attention to grazing and the raising of stock—much of the land in Ohio being peculiarly fitted for such purposes. The lands of Pennsylvania farmers, on the contrary, not being so fitted, are still sown with wheat—therefore it is that we conclude our own Commonwealth is not behind any of her sisters in wheat growing.

MRS. DUFFIELD.

This lady, who we are pleased to see has been re engaged at our theatre, possesses much histrionic genius. It is not of that character which creates, momentarily, a blaze of enthusiastic admiration, but is of the calmer, gentler sort, which wins gradually upon the soul, and commands a permanent regard. The first is evanescent, like the flash of lightning; the latter is enduring, stable, reliable, like the steady light of the moon.

Mrs. Duffield has won many admirers in our city, and those who know her as Miss Wemyss are not disposed to abate their admiration of Mrs. Duffield. Her Parthenia was a fine specimen of the womanly, elevated by that master power of her sex—love. Her Lady Macbeth was a terrible impersonation of the woman sunk in the passions that belong not to her sex. In comedy, Mrs. Duffield is *au fait.* This is her forte. Nature capacitated her for genteel comedy. We hope our appreciative patrons of the drama will see to it that this talented lady shall have a good opinion of our city in respect of theatrical patronage.

NEGROES AND THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.—If any one wants to see what the so-called Republican party are after, let them read the following article from the great organ of that item, advocating the claims of Fred Douglass, a negro, for a seat in Congress:

"Among the candidates put up by the Convention of the Liberal party at Utica, on Wednesday, is Mr. Frederick Douglass, of Monroe county, who is nominated for the office of Secretary of State. With respect to ability, a better nomination could hardly be desired, but yet we confess that we should regret to see Mr. Douglass elected. His proper place is not as a member of the State Administration at Albany, but as a member of Congress at Washington. For the former office he possesses no qualifications that might not be found in other gentlemen, while for the duties of a Representative at Washington, he is particularly gifted. As an orator and debater, he possesses both the fire and the grace proper to a Virginia gentleman of the old school, and of one of the first families, to which a depth of conviction and a resolution of purpose worthy the best days of the Republic add a persuasive and magnetic charm not often felt in the Federal Capitol. We trust, then, that the friends of Mr. Douglass will not persist in urging his election to the office for which he is now nominated, but will make every preparation to return him to Congress on the very first vacancy in the Monroe district."

People of Ohio, if you want to have negro candidates for your highest offices you have only to elect Salmon P. Chase, to secure that object. His triumph will encourage the black republicans, and you can see from the above paragraph to what lengths they would go had they the power.

POST OFFICE MATTERS.—The Postmaster General has made the following appointments in Pennsylvania:

Wilson W Morrison, postmaster, New Germantown, Perry county, vice Thomas Legon, removed; William Stoever, postmaster, Boyerstown, Lebanon county, vice Wm Urich, resigned. The post-office at Forkston, Wyoming county, Pa., is re-established: Richard Adams, postmaster.

AN OBSOLETE SAW—that you can't catch an old Bird with Chaff: for recently Mr. Benjamin Bird, a bachelor aged 70 years, was married at the Roman Catholic Church, on Fifth street, Cincinnati, Ohio, to Mrs. Julia Chaff, a buxom widow of 30.

Sow Timothy Seed.

The right time to sow Timothy seed has arrived. For several years I have sown my Timothy the forepart of September, always with good success. It may be sown with winter wheat or rye after the land is prepared, and immediately before drilling, if a drill is used, or before the last dragging if the seed is put in with a drag. Timothy seed is better with a slight covering; a light drag or a bush does well, or the movement of the earth by a drill is quite sufficient. With this, as with all other seeds, the main point is to have the land in a good state of cultivation. Plow deep, make the soil mellow, and if wet, ditch it, and then, if the land is not too poor, it will give you a crop of Timothy most likely—provided always that you sow the seed.

For hay or pasturage we can scarcely do better than to raise Timothy. It stands the winter much better than clover. It is a great folly to sow clover where there is a certainty that the roots will be found on the top of the ground the following spring. Leaves or straw would make a cheaper top-dressing.

Put on the seed liberally; six quarts or a peck is not too much. It is a poor economy, for the want of one-fourth or one-half your land for two or three years, while you are waiting for the grass to spread and cover it. When the grass does cover it, it will probably be June grass, or blue grass, or some other hardy variety, which the Creator in his great mercy has sent for the especial benefit of shiftless men, who either don't sow seed, or sow it in such questionable shapes that it won't grow.

Grass crops cost us so little that we do not sufficiently appreciate them. One of two things we must do—"seed down," or use a great deal of manure or other fertilizers. When hay is from eight to twenty dollars per ton, we need not be adverse to the former alternative. The forepart of September is safest, but Timothy will generally succeed in time in this month.—*Rural New Yorker.*

ANOTHER MURDEROUS AFFRAY AT THE ST. NICHOLAS.—The St. Nicholas Hotel on Saturday evening was again the scene of another stabbing affray between two of its boarders, one of whom it is feared will not survive his injury. Much excitement prevailed throughout the house, as both parties are well known and possess an extensive circle of acquaintances. The names of the parties in this melancholy affair are Captain Wright, formerly of the steamship Jewess, and a Mr. R. S. Dean, of Baltimore. Some difficulty of long standing existed between them, and Captain Wright last evening, in the barroom, attempted to chastise Mr. Dean with a cowhide. A conflict immediately ensued, and before a separation could take place, Mr. Dean had drawn a dirk knife and inflicted two wounds of a fatal character in the body of his antagonist—one under the ribs on the left side, and the other in the upper portion of the stomach. Mr. Dean, in the excitement, inflicted a wound upon his own person, but not of a dangerous character.

SHORT LECTURES TO YOUNG LADIES.—Have a good piano or none. Be sure to have a dreadful cold when requested to "favor the company." Cry at a wedding. Scream at a spider. Never leave your papers in the drawing-room. Drop your handkerchief when you are going to faint. Mind you are engaged if you don't like your partner. Abjure ringlets on a wet day. It's vulgar to know what there is for dinner. Nuts are bad if you are going to sing. Never see a black coat as long as there is a red one, and always give the preference to the elder brother. Get married at St. George's, if you can—at all events get married.—*Punch.*

THE MURDERER.

A little more than fifty years ago, a man by the name of Henry Thompson called at a house of Mr. J. Smith, a resident in a retired part of England, and requested a night's lodging. This request was granted, and the stranger, having taken some refreshments, retired early to bed, requesting that he might be awakened at an early hour the following morning.

When the servant appointed to call him entered the room for that purpose, he was found in his bed perfectly dead.

On examining his body no marks of violence appeared, but his countenance looked extremely natural. The story of his death soon spread among the neighbors, and inquiries were made as to who he was and by what means he came to his death.

Nothing certain, however, was known. He had arrived on horseback, and was seen passing through a neighboring village about an hour before he reached the house where he had come to his end. And then, as to the manner of his death, so little could be discovered that the jury which was summoned to investigate the cause, returned a verdict that he died "by a visitation from God." When this was done, the stranger was buried.

Days and weeks passed on, but little further was known. The public mind, however, was not at rest. Suspicions existed that foul means had hastened the stranger's death. Whispers to th t effect was expressed, and in the hearts of many, Smith was considered as the guilty man.

The former character of Smith had not been good. He had lived a loose and irregular life, involved himself in debt by his extravagance, and at length being sus ected of having obtained money wrongfully, he suddenly fled from the town.

More than ten years, however, had now elapsed since his return, during which he had lived at his present residence apparently in good circumstances, and with an improved character. His former life, however, was now remembered, and suspicion, after all, was fastened upon him.

At the expiration of two months, a gentleman one day stopped in the place for the purpose of making inquiries respecting the stranger who had been found in his bed. He supposed himself to be the brother of the man. The horse and clothes of the unfortunate man still remained, and were immediately known as having belonged to his brother. The body, also, was taken up, and though considerably changed, bore a strong resemblance to him.

He now felt authorised to ascertain, if possible, the manner of his death. He proceeded, therefore, to investigate the circumstances of the case as was able. At length, he made known to the magistrate of the district the information he had collected, and upon the strength of this, Smith was taken to the jail to be tried for the wilful murder of Henry Thompson.

The celebrated Lord Ellenborough was then on the bench. He charged the grand jury to be cautious as to finding a bill against the prisoner. The evidence of his guilt, if guilty, might be small. At a future time it might be greater. More information might be obtained. Should the jury now find a bill against him, and should he be acquitted, he could not be tried again, whatever testimony should rise up against him. The grand jury, however, did find a bill, but by a majority of only one.

At length the time of trial arrived. Smith was brought into court, and placed at the bar. A great crowd thronged the room, eager and anxious to see the prisoner, and to hear the trial. He himself appeared firm and collected. Nothing in his manner or appearance indicated guilt; and when the question was put to him by the clerk, "Are you guilty or not guilty?" he answered with an unfaltering tongue, and with a countenance perfectly unchanged, "Not guilty." No counsel for the prisoner appeared in the case. But it was apparent that he had little expectation of being able to prove the prisoner guilty. He stated to the jury that the case was involved in great mystery. The prisoner was a man of respectability and of property. The deceased was supposed to have about him gold and jewels to a large amount; but the prisoner was not so much in want of funds as to be under a strong temptation to commit murder. And, besides if the prisoner had obtained the property he had effectually concealed it. Not a trace of it could be found.

Why, then, was the prisoner suspected? He would state the grounds of suspicion. The deceased, Henry Thompson was a jeweler, residing in London, and a man of wealth. He had left London for the purpose of visiting a trader at Hull, of whom he expected to make a large purchase. The trader he did meet; and after the departure of the latter, Mr. Thompson was known to have in his possession jewels and gold to a large amount.

With these in his poseession, he left Hull on his return to London. It was not known that he stopped until he reached Smith's, and the next morning was discovered dead in his bed. He died, then, in Smith's house, and if it could be shown that he came to his death in an unnatural way, it would increase the suspicion that the prisoner was in some way connected with the murder.

Now then, continued the counsel, it will be proved beyond the possibility of doubt, that the deceased died by poison. What was that poison? It was a recent discovery of some German chemists said to be produced from distilling the seed of the wild cherry tree. It was a poison more powerful than any other known, and deprived of life so immediately as to leave no marks of suffering, and no contortions of the features.

But, then, the question when, by whom was it administered? One circumstance, a small one, indeed, and yet upon it might hang a horrid tale, was, that the stopper of a small bottle of a very singular description had been found in the prisoner's house. The stopper had been examined, and said by medical men to have belonged to a German vial, containing the kind of poison which he described. But, then, was that poison administered by Smith, or at his instigation? Who were the prisoner's family? It consisted only of himself, a housekeeper, and one manservant. The man-servant slept in an out-house adjoining the stable, and did so on the night of Thompson's death. The prisoner slept in one end of the house, the housekeeper at the other, and the deceased had been put in the room adjoining the housekeeper's.

It would be proved, that about three hours after midnight, on the night of Thompson's death, a light had been seen moving about the house, and that a figure holding the light was seen to go from the room in which the prisoner slept to the housekeeper's room; the light now disappeared for a minute, when two persons were seen, but whether they went into Thompson's room the witness could not swear; but shortly after they were observed to pass quite through the entry to Smith's room, into which they entered, and in about five minutes the light was extinguished.

The witness would further state that after the person had returned with the light into Smith's room, and before it was extinguished, he had twice perceived some dark object to intervene between the light and the window, almost as large as the surface of the window itself, and which he described by saying it appeared as if a door had been placed before the light. Now in Smith's room, there was nothing which could account for this appearance, and there was neither cupboard nor press in the room, which but for the bed was entirely empty, the room in which he dressed being a distance beyond it.

The counsel for the prosecution here concluded what he had to say. During his address, Smith in no wise appeared to be agitated or distressed, and equally unmoved was he while the witnesses testified in substance what the opening speech of the counsel led the court and the jury to expect.

Lord Mansfield now addressed the jury. He said: that in his opinion the evidence was not sufficient to condemn the prisoner, and if the jury agreed with him in opinion, he would discharge him. Without leaving their seats, the jury agreed that the evidence was not sufficient.

At this moment, when they were about to render a verdict of acquittal, the prisoner rose and addressed the court. He said he had been accused of a foul crime, and the jury had said that there was not sufficient evidence against him? Was he to go out of court with suspicions resting upon him, after all?

This he was unwilling to do. He was an innocent man, and if the judge would grant him the opportunity he would prove it. He would call the housekeeper, who would confirm a statement which he would now make.

[CONCLUDED TO-MORROW.]

FINE SOAP—I have received a very large and fine assortment of Toilet Soaps, among which are Lubin's genuine Benzoin, Nymph, Lone Brown Windsor, Honey, Poncina, and the celebrated Milk of Lettuce Soap: Those wishing anything in this line should call and examine mine before purchasing. [sep14] JOS. FLEMING.

EAU LUSTRALE—I have just received a supply of M Hauel's and Bazin's Eau Lustrales—excellent articles for beautifying and promoting the growth of the hair. sep14 JOS. FLEMING.

AROMATIC VINEGAR—An excellent article for sick headache. Sold by [sep14] JOS. FLEMING.

FINE EXTRACTS FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF—I have just received a large assortment of fine Extracts. Those wishing anything in this line should call and examine mine before purchasing. sep14 JOS. FLEMING, corner Market and Diamond.

STRIPED BLACK SILKS—Just received, a variety of the above, of excellent quality. sep18 A. A. MASON & CO., 25 Fifth st.

☞ **Worms!**—As this is the season of the year when worms are most formidable among children, the proprietors of M'Lane's Vermifuge beg leave to call the attention of parents to its virtues for the expelling of these annoying, and often fatal enemies of children. It was invented by a physician of great experience in Virginia, who, after having used it for several years in his own practice, and found its success so universal, was induced at last to offer it to the public as a cheap, but certain and excellent medicine. It has since become justly popular throughout the United States, as the most efficient Vermifuge ever known, and the demand has been steadily on the increase since its first introduction to the public.

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.,
sep17:daw No. 56 Wood street, corner of Fourth.

☞ **Just Received, at Gribble's**, a splendid assortment of Fall and Winter Goods, of every description, consisting of Plush, Grenadine, Valencia and Figured Satin Vestings, Doeskin and Fancy Cassimeres, Cloths, Overcoatings, &c., &c. Also, Gents' Furnishing Goods in great variety, which will be sold low for cash. No. 240 Liberty street. sep17

☞ **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

☞ **Just Received**, a superior lot of Lutong, Pongee and Grass CLOTHS, which are desirable, and will be sold low FOR CASH, at GRIBBLE'S,
17ⱷ No. 240 Liberty street, head of Wood.

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' INHALANT is the original and only genuine article. sep18:wdw

OHIO & PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD
THE ONLY RAILROAD
RUNNING WEST FROM PITTSBURGH.

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

MAIL TRAIN LEAVES AT 8 A. M.
EXPRESS TRAIN " AT 3 P. M.

These Trains all make close connections at Crestline, and the first two connect at Alliance. The direct route to St. Louis is now open, via Crestline and Indianapolis, 100 miles shorter than via Cleveland. Connections are made at Mansfield with the Newark and Sandusky City road; and at Crestline with the three roads concentrating there. For particulars see handbills. No trains run on Sunday.

Through Tickets sold to Cincinnati, Louisville St. Louis, Indianapolis, Chicago, Rock Island, Fort Wayne, Cleveland, and the principal Towns and Cities in the West.

The NEW BRIGHTON ACCOMMODATION TRAIN will leave Pittsburgh at 10 A. M. and 5 15 P. M., and New Brighton at 7 A. M. and 1 P. M.

For Tickets and further information, apply to

J. G. CURRY,
At the corner office, under the Monongahela House,
Or, at the Federal Street Station, to
GEORGE PARKIN, Ticket Agent.
Pittsburgh, July 23, 1855. (jy24)

OHIO AND INDIANA RAILROAD,
BEING THE
Continuation of the Ohio and Penna. R. R.
TO FORT WAYNE,
THREE HUNDRED AND EIGHTEEN MILES FROM PITTSBURGH.

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

Bellefontaine, Fort Wayne,
Cincinnati, Urbana,
Dayton, Springfield,
Indianapolis, Richmond,
Tiffin, Findlay.

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

J. H. STRAUGHAN, Sup't.
jy6

☞ The Captains of the different Fire Companies will meet on SATURDAY next, at 7 o'clock P. M., in the NEPTUNE Hall. Punctual attendance is requested. sep17 GEORGE FUNSTON, Chief Engineer.

☞ **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. jy14wts

☞ **We have just received, by Express**, a large lot of PLANTER'S, 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., 164 Wood street,
sus25 next house to the new Presbyterian Church.

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

☞ Insures 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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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 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; proof of cash price.

A share of the public patronage is solicited. [my26:m

PEARL STEAM MILL,
ALLEGHENY.

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

ORDERS may be left at the Mill, or in boxes at the stores of LOGAN, WILSON & CO., 52 Wood street.
BRAUN & REITER, corner Liberty and St. Clair sts
H. P. SCHWARTZ, Druggist, Allegheny.

TERMS: CASH, OR DAILY PAY.
1y20 BRYAN, KENNEDY & CO.

PITTSBURGH
Life, Fire and Marine Insurance Company;
CORNER OF WATER AND MARKET STREETS,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
ROBERT GALWAY, President.
JAS. D. M'GILL, 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 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,
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James Marshall,	John M'Gill,

Horatio N. Lee, Kittanning. feb17

EUREKA INSURANCE COMPANY
OF PITTSBURGH.
JOHN H. SHOENBERGER, PRESIDENT.
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WILL INSURE AGAINST ALL KINDS
OF
MARINE AND FIRE RISKS.

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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, Conservatories, Jails, Hotels, or Dwellings. No. 25 MARKET street, Pittsburgh. sep15

Watches and Watch Repairing.

W. WILSON, Market street, corner of Fourth. Gold and Silver Watches from $10 to $200. Sole agency for sale of Charles Frodsham's unrivalled Timekeepers. Watch Repairing attended to promptly, and done in a superior manner.

Jewelry, Silver Ware and Military Goods at Eastern prices. sep13

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Horticultural Exhibition.

THE PITTSBURGH HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY will hold their Annual Exhibition on the 18th, 19th, 20th and 21st days of September inst. Open to the public on Tuesday evening, at 6½ o'clock.

☞ Single admittance, 25 cents. Season ticket, for man, wife, &c., One Dollar. R. McKNIGHT, Pres't.
A. M. SEVERSON, Secy. [sep18:3t*

WANTED—A CONFECTIONER. Steady employment will be given. REYMER & ANDERSON,
sep18 No. 39 Wood street.

FOR SALE—1 Fairbanks' Patent Platform Scale—nearly new, and warranted;
1 good Counter, with ten drawers.
Both of the above will be sold very low, at LAUFFER'S Bookstore, No. 30 Fifth street. sep18

TAX LAWS—A Digest of the Laws of Pennsylvania relative to County and Township Rates and Levies, laying Road, School and Poor Taxes; and to State Taxes and Duties; with notes of Judicial Decisions. By M. McKinney. Price $1,50. For sale by
W. A. GILDENFENNEY & CO.,
sep18 Opposite the Theatre.

THE SCHOOL-BOY, and other Stories by the Christmas Fire; by Charles Dickens. Price 12½ cents; only 7 cents.
Seven Poor Travelers; in eight chapters; by Charles Dickens. Price 12½ cents.
Little Leigh, and the Miner's Daughters; by Charles Dickens. Price 12½ cents.
Yellow Mask; in twelve chapters; from Dickens' Household Words. Price 12½ cents.
Mother and Step-Mother; in twelve chapters; from Dickens' Household Words. Price 12½ cents.
Sailor's Magazine, for October; price 10 cents.
Leslie's Journal, do do 18 do.
For sale by H MINER & CO.,
sep18 No. 32 Smithfield street.

ADJOURNED ORPHANS' COURT SALE of *Baldw