The Morning Post.

JAMES P. BARR, Editor and Proprietor.

PITTSBURGH:

MONDAY MORNING:.....JULY 26, 1858.

DEMOCRATIC STATE NOMINATIONS.

FOR SUPREME JUDGE,

WILLIAM A. PORTER,

OF PHILADELPHIA.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,

WESTLEY FROST,

OF FAYETTE COUNTY.

☞ DEMOCRATIC COUNTY COMMITTEE OF CORRESPONDENCE.—The Democratic County Committee of Correspondence will meet at the ST. CHARLES HOTEL, Pittsburgh, on SATURDAY, JULY 31st, 1858, at ELEVEN o'clock, A M. Punctual attendance is requested.

JAMES A. GIBSON, Chairman.

JOHN LAYTON, Secretary.

The following named gentlemen compose the above Committee, viz:

J. N. McClowry,	James A. Gibson,
H. B. Sinclair,	Thomas Farrer,
Joseph Birmingham,	D. D. Bruce.
L. B Patterson,	R. H. Patterson,
Charles Bryson.	Dr. Wm. M. Herron,
J. B Fulton,	R. B. Guthrie,
Robert Morrow, of Ross,	S. C. Wingard,
John Layton	

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WE refer our readers to the first page of to day's *Post*, for a couple of interesting tales.

THE ELECTION IN KANSAS.

On Monday next, the 2d day of August, the people of Kansas will decide the question of whether they will become a State, or remain a territory. They will then decide upon "their own institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States," in pursuance of the spirit of the English Conference Bill. The arrangements for the election have been so admirably made, that even Republican bitterness can find nothing upon which to base some infamous charge against the administration of Mr. Buchanan. The worn out cry of "unfair election in Kansas," is hushed at last. There can be no "Missouri invasions" this time, for Governor Denver has anticipated and prevented this danger, if danger it were, by securing a day for the Kansas election when the Missouri politicians will be required at home. The first Monday of August is fixed for the Missouri State election, as well as the Kansas election. The "Border Ruffians" must stay at home to attend to their more immediate interests, and the people of Kansas can decide for themselves what they will do, with "none to molest them or make them afraid." The system of tactics which has been adopted to prevent all difficulty, is fully approved and endorsed by Mr. Buchanan and his cabinet.—Every thing has been done which could be done, to secure a fair and legal expression of the desires of the people of Kansas. No fraud can happen, no trick be attempted, no event can occur on next Monday, which is calculated to impair the validity of the election upon the proposition submitted by Congress to the people of Kansas, that has not been foreseen and forestalled by the administration. The responsibility of this election, towards which the attention of the whole country is directed, has been manfully and fairly met. It must be an honest and a fair decision of the people of Kansas as to what they will do, unless, as at former elections, the Black Republicans adopt their old policy of skulking away from the polls, or the Missourians openly abandon their own State and their own institutions to achieve a useless triumph in Kansas. Thus stands the Kansas question now upon the eve of the election. The entire capital of the Black Republicans is destroyed. Whatever Kansas shall decide on Monday, whatever the result of this election shall be, she makes the decision in pursuance of a right bestowed by the Democratic party, and opposed by the Republican party. All the benefits which Kansas may derive from this election, must be awarded to the credit of the Democratic party.

THE ATTENTION OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER is especially invited to the condition of some property, located at the corner of Fifth and Smithfield streets, opposite the Post Office. The "owners, or reputed owners," of the personality, (the wooden man included) known as the *True Press*, will most indubitably be indictable for a nuisance, unless they provide sufficient sewerage to carry off the filth which daily accumulates in that locality. The scribbling scavengers of the city deposit the contents of their night cart brains in the polluted and polluting columns of this flash sheet, to the infinite disgust of all who have a regard for purity and cleanliness.—The pond holes in the Ninth Ward are a nuisance, which annoy the hard working mechanics who pay ground rent in that locality alone, but this depository of filth is in the very heart of the city, and "smells in the nostrils" of every citizen who goes to the Post Office. Those who are maintainers of this nuisance, we are aware, are averse to the abatement of all nuisances, until compelled by law to do so. They are silk stockinged and ruffled shirted aristocrats, who hate the poor and care for nothing except the increase of their own revenues at the expense of the toil of others, but the Cloacinian instincts of the hostlers of their Augean stable cannot but be disgusting to those who boast that "they can smell a mechanic across the street." In self defense they must construct a sewer to carry off the noisome accumulations they have attracted, for the wooden headed fishmonger whom they have employed to hold their net, lets every thing pass except three cent pieces, and these, they will find before they have done with him, he is willing to plunge his arms to the elbows into filth of any kind to secure.

The New Government Vessels.

The Sloops-of-war for which appropriation was made last session of Congress will be constructed at the following places:—One at Pensacola; one at Norfolk; one at Kittery, Maine; one paddle wheel steamer, drawing three to four feet water, at San Francisco; two probably at Philadelphia, and two at New York. There was some thought of constructing one at Boston and only one at New York; but looking at the amount of work done and now being done at Boston for the navy, and the superior facilities at New York, it is believed none will be constructed at Boston, and therefore two will be built at New York. No doubt two will be given to Philadelphia. Three are to draw not more than ten feet of water, and the rest not more than fourteen feet. The Secretary of the Navy, seeing the necessity for vessels of light draft, will not permit them to exceed this, but rather desires they should be under that draft.

The Secretary of the Navy will shortly visit the navy yards at the North.

India.

Sir Colin Campbell, with 40,000 troops in India, finds his hands full to manage the Sepoys. The old General is always victorious in an open field fight, or a siege, but the climate keeps one-tenth of his troops in the Hospital, and the Sepoys have adopted the Gurrilla tactics, and are off at the signal "The Campbells are coming." The war in India, will keep England busy for some years to come.

THE EDITORS AT THE MOUNTAIN HOUSE.

On Friday a large number of the editors of this State and of neighboring States, met at the Mountain House, and enjoyed the elegant hospitality of Col. W. S. Campbell during the day. The number in attendance was large, and they "had a good time generally." Among those present, was Morton McMichael, of the *North American*, Col. Forney and Dr. Mackenzie, of the *Press*, G. Nelson Smith, Esq., of the Johnstown *Echo*, who delighted the company with "Gentle Annie" and "The Birth of Washington," sung in most admirable style, and a large number of others. The party were in charge of W. B. Foster, Esq., Vice President of the Pennsylvania Railroad, who brought the party from Altoona by special train. The day was spent in most agreeable social intercourse. Judge Ellis Lewis was there, as young as the youngest, Ex-Marshal Hoover, of the District of Columbia, and a house full of other guests. The occasion was one of unalloyed pleasure and enjoyment.

Yellow Fever in Philadelphia.

Some of the newspapers, says the *Ledger*, are giving very indignant denials of our statement that there was yellow fever at quarantine and sickness at the Lazaretto. The newspapers may suffer themselves to be humbugged in this way by those who know they have neglected their public duties as sanitary officers; but if they had taken as much pains to ascertain the facts as the *Ledger* did, they would find that the statement is true. One vessel was suffered to come up to the city with the fever on board and had to be ordered back to quarantine. We have no doubt if this fact had been mentioned at the time it would have received an indignant denial also. The good health of the city is preserved, not by concealing the truth and covering up official neglect, but by calling public attention to them. We all know that a few years ago a similar piece of neglect on the part of the quarantine authorities caused a great deal of sickness and a number of deaths.

The Tariff Question.

The Easton *Argus* thus disposes of the Tariff game now about being played upon the people of Pennsylvania by the Mulatto party. That journal says:—"The attempt of a few of the papers in the interest of the Mulatto party to revive the Tariff question and make it an issue at the coming elections, will benefit nobody, and can only result in injury to those who really have a personal interest in Congressional action on this question. The coal and iron men, five or six years ago, saw the folly of dragging the Tariff question into party politics. The more prudent do not wish to do it now. Gentlemen should remember that the Democratic party is now in power for at least three years to come, and whatever is done relative to a tariff must be done by the Democracy. The Black Republican members of New England care nothing for Pennsylvania interests, and cannot be expected to legislate for them. Of this, past experience should convince us."

Wooster Wool Market.

We clip the following statement of the amount of wool purchased in Wooster the present season from the Wayne County (O.) *Democrat* of last week. We presume the figures are not far from correct.

French & Frost purchased about 75,000 pounds.

N. & J. B. Power	55,000	"
H. Carr	28,000	"
I. Grey	25,000	"
I. N. Jones	10,000	"
Wm. C. Downing	8,000	"
All others	10,000	"
	211,000	"

The average price paid would not vary much from 35 cents, which would amount to nearly $75,000, which is indeed a snug sum for the farmers of Wayne County in these exceedingly tight times.

Gold Everywhere on the Pacific Coast.

There is no doubt that gold exists, to a greater or less extent all along the Pacific slope. Especially it is believed that the auriferous region of which California is a part, extends through Oregon and Washington, and British and Russian America, and across Behring's Straits, into Siberia and the Ural Mountains, which last named region was found productive before the gold discoveries in California.

Gettysburg, Pa, Railroad

On Friday last the first locomotive and train crossed the Conowago bridge. The *Compiler* states that the Company are about to take measures to erect a passenger station and other necessary buildings at Gettysburg.

A New Doctrine.

The following article from the Philadelphia *Bulletin* is equally applicable here as in Philadelphia:

The prostration of trade of all kinds, during the past year, has necessarily affected the newspapers considerably. We are not aware that any well-established papers have suffered a reduction of circulation; but dull business always makes dull advertising, and some of the large papers in New York, as well as in this city, show a very considerable diminution in the amount of their advertisements. The New York papers of quarto form, that used to have room for only ten or twelve columns of reading and news matter, have now thirty or forty colums to devote to that purpose. The only kind of advertising that seems to prosper as abundantly as ever, is that of servants and work-people wanting places, of landlords offering houses to rent. But such advertising is one of the signs of hard times, of dull business and scarcity of work.

But business men make a grand mistake when, in consequence of dull times, they discontinue advertising. Then is the very time above all others, when advertising should be persistently persevered in. The public then needs to be reminded and tempted, by unusual and attractive invitations, to visit and examine a merchant's wares. Those business men who, through all the storm of the panic and the subsequent stagnation, still boldly and persistently advertised as freely as ever, have prospered far more than those who discontinued their advertising, and sitting down with folded hands, resolved to wait patiently for better times before they would begin again. Those dealers in dry-goods, fancy goods, perfumery, jewelry, books, and miscellaneous articles, whose announcements appear every day, are those who have been the most successful in their business during the past eight or ten months. The timid ones, of the penny-wise order, who withdrew their cards from the various papers when the storm came on, have sunk into obscurity and will be heard of no more, until they muster courage to announce themselves again in the papers.

Discontinuing to advertise is like taking down one's sign. It is a sort of intimation of retirement from business, and the public treat it as such. Or they may regard it as evidence of something having gone wrong in the business, which requires privacy for the purpose of investigation. Whatever construction may be put upon it, the result is disastrous. Now we advise all our readers who may have fallen into the common error of the season, to come out of their holes, to put up their signs once more, and to advertise as much and in as many papers as they did in the best times. While business creates advertising, it is equally true that advertising creates business. It creates a talk and a stir in business circles, and reminds people that they have no right to be leading drones' lives, even though the times be dull. And even in the worst of times, advertising always pays well, and the more of it there is, the greater will be the business activity, the more free will be the circulation of money, and the sooner will we be restored to a condition of prosperity.

—Some wag, writing from Cairo, Ill., since the subsiding of the flood, says there are now in that city four hundred and fifty-two distinct and different smells, *and several wards yet to hear from!*

VARIOUS THINGS.

—Madame Shultz, the Cincinnati abortionist, has been pardoned on condition that she leaves the United States forever. The reprieve reads like a banishment, and is one of the few instances of the Venitian laws being enforced in America in the nineteenth century.

—An Auburn gentleman lately employed a novel mode of cleaning out an obstructed drain. He used a large eel, which worked itself through in two hours, followed by the water.

—In Chicago, on Independence Day, a German held in his mouth a fire cracker and touched it off. His tongue and cheeks were lacerated and two of his teeth blown out.

—Cincinnati is now the largest horse market in the United States, and during one week lately forty thousand dollars worth of horses were sold at the various stables.

—The other day a clerk in a store at Wheeling, Va., discovered in a coffee sack a note of the denomination of $1,000 on the Royal Bank of Brazil, a piece of silver coin, and twelve gold pieces of Brazilian coinage. The treasure had evidently been placed in the coffee sack for safe keeping. The lucky clerk fobs the plunder.

—An editor in Iowa has become so hollow from depending upon the printing business alone for broad, that he proposes to sell himself for stove-pipe at three cents a foot.

—The famous Marsh Troupe, consisting of twenty-three children, are playing in Detroit.

—Last week the first steam canal boat was started on the Erie Canal from Buffalo to New York

—The poetess, Mrs. Estella Anna Lewis, has obtained a decree of divorce from her husband.

—A person, writing from San Francisco, relative to the gold discoveries on Frazier River, says: "We had a revival here, but Frazier River knocked it cold. People care less apparently just now for salvation than gold The Coroner of this city complains that the new diggings have put an end to the suicides. Several literrary and political gentlemen of this city have been infected and have gone.

—It is said that a coinage of double sovereigns is shortly to be issued in England.

—The veiled murderess, Mrs. Robinson, of Troy, gives the keepers at Sing Sing a deal of trouble. Latterly she has become so troublesome that the officers are forced to confine her to her room a great portion of the time. For an hour or two each day, while the other convicts are engaged in the shops, she is left at liberty in the prison yard. Her universal employment there is to hunt over the grass plat for "four leafed clover." Four leafed clover is an ingredient in her imaginary cauldron, over which she mutters incantations scarcely less weird and wild than the "sisters three." Mad, or not, she is a puzzle and torment to those whose misfortune it is to have her in their charge.

—The *Plain Dealer* says the city of the Saints is left to the three thousand soldiers, and about one hundred male Mormons. Think of it. A city without a woman in it! First, from twenty to forty women to each man, then none! Nine commandments will do them at this time.

—The Galena and Chicago Railroad has declared a dividend of four per cent.

—The board of visitors to this Naval Academy have made an interesting report to the Secretary of the Navy. They recommend a change in the present mode of appointing cadets, so as to enlarge the field from which selections are made. The general management and course of instruction pursued at the academy are generally commended, and the institution represented to be in a flourishing state.

—Mr. Pell, in his late address to the American Institute on the subject of fish, says that at ninety-three feet below the surface of the water, a shad would be compelled to bear about the weight of sixty pounds to every square inch of surface on its body; at three hundred and sixty-one feet, one hundred and eighty-one pounds; at six hundred and six feet, two hundred and eighty-six pounds; at four thousand two hundred six feet, eighteen hundred and thirty-one pounds to the square inch; at six thousand feet, over one ton. Whales sometimes descend into the depths of the ocean four thousand nine hundred feet, when they sustain considerably over the enormous weight of two hundred thousand tons—nearly, if not quite, one hundred and thirty-eight tons to each square foot of surface exposed. The fish do not, of course, feel this pressure, as it is exerted on all portions of their bodies alike.

Hon. Jefferson Davis on the Union.

Among the passengers of the ship Joseph Whitney, Captain Howe, from Baltimore, which was making for the port of Boston on the 4th of July last, was the distinguished Senator, Hon. Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi. There was on board an unusually brilliant array of passengers from different parts of the country, and, upon the patriotic suggestion of the captain, it was resolved to celebrate the day in a manner befitting the great anniversary. A committee was appointed to invite Senator Davis to make an address. He accepted the invitation, and delivered an impromptu oration, which is spoken of as characterized by "singular felicity of diction and impassioned eloquence," and which commanded the admiration of those who listened to it. We make from the report of the speech the following extract:

"And this great country will continue united. Trifling politicians in the South, or in the North, or in the West, may continue to talk otherwise but it will be of no use. They are like the mosquitoes around the ox—they annoy, but they cannot wound, and never kill. There was a common interest which run through all the diversified occupations and various products of these sovereign States; there was a common sentiment of nationality which beat in every American bosom; there were common memories sweet to us all, and though clouds had occasionally darkened our political sky, the good sense and the good feeling of the people had thus far averted any catastrophe destructive of our constitution and the Union. It was in fraternity and elevation of principle which rose superior to sectional or individual aggrandizement, that the foundation of our Union was laid; and if we the present generation, be worthy of our ancestry, we shall not only protect those foundations from destruction, but build higher and wider this temple of liberty, and inscribe perpetuity upon this tablet."

Laughing Philosopher.

The author of a work called "Notes of an Army Surgeon," records the following incident as having occurred during the war of 1812: "I remember one day in making my hospital rounds, a patient, just arrived, presented an amputated fore-arm, and in so doing, could hardly refrain from a broad laugh; the titter was constantly on his face.

"What is the matter? This does not strike me as a subject for laughter? "It is not, doctor; but excuse me—I lost my armin so funny a way that I still laugh when I look at it." "What way?" "Our first sergeant wanted shaving, and got me to attend to it, as I am corporal. We went together in front of the tent. I had lathered him, taken him by the nose, and was just applying the razor, when a cannon ball came, and that was the last I saw of his head and my arm. Excuse me, doctor, for laughing, but I never saw such a thing before."

Weakness of the Stomach and Indigestion.

Another Great Cure Effected by Boerhave's Holland Bitters.

The wife of Pieter De Witte, living in Holland Town, Sheboygan county, Wisconsin, suffered much from *Weakness of the Stomach and Indigestion.* She had been under a physician's care for some time, but the disease seemed to baffle even his skill. She purchased some HOLLAND BITTERS at our office, which has given tone to her stomach; her appetite and strength are returning, and we firmly believe that this is another great cure effected by your medicine.

We have still to record many wonderful cures effected by this remedy, but must wait another opportunity. One thing you can rely upon, what we have published are from persons much respected in our community, and are literally true.

J. QUINTUS,

Ed. Sheboygan Nieuwsbode, Sheboygan, Wis.

Caution!—Be careful to ask for *Boerhave's Holland Bitters.* Sold at $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5, by the sole Proprietors, Benjamin Page, Jr., & Co., No. 27 Wood street, between First and Second streets, and Druggists generally.

[For the Pittsburgh Post.]

THE RIME OF THE ANCIENT LUMBERMAN.

WRITTEN ON *COAL*-RIDGE.

BY STRANGER.

I.

[An ancient lumberman meeteth three countrymen going to a frolic, and grabbeth one.]

It is an ancient lumberman,
And he stops Darius Lee;
"Git out yer ugly looking cuss,
I'm going to the spree."

"The farmer's doors are open'd wide,
The cakes are on the griddle,
The folks have come, the dance begun,
May'st hear the merry fiddle."

There was a raft, a tidy craft,
She hailed from Olean;
"Let go, don't tear my Sunday suit,
Thou ancient lumberman."

[The ancient lumberman continueth his grab, and compels Mr. Lee to listen to his yarn.]

He holds him by his swallow coat;
Darius stood stock still.
And listens like a three year's colt,
When Harey hath his will.

Darius Lee sat on a stump,
He saw no other plan;
And thus spake on that ancient bore,
The bright-eyed lumberman.

The craft was mann'd, we left the land,
And sailed in weather rainy,
Below the ridge, below the bridge,
Adown the Allegheny.

[The lumberman tells how the raft sailed on good water till it reached the Ohio.]

The stream rose up on right and left,
And o'er the banks did flow;
Adown the side our bark did glide
Into the Ohio.

[The river still rises.]

Higher and higher every day,
It rose with louder din;
Darius Lee here beat his knee,
For he heard the violin.

II.

[Mr. Lee heareth the dancing, and surmiseth that his Jemima is flirting with a rival, but the ancient lumberman continueth his yarn.]

Jemima trips into the room,
All dock'd in finerie;
Bobbing his head, before her goes
A long slab-sided he.

Darius Lee here beat his knee,
His ruddy cheek grew wan;
And thus spake on that ancient bore,
The bright-eyed lumberman.

[The lumberman telleth of windy weather.]

And now the STORM BLAST came, and he
Was tyrannous and biding;
No need of care, past Buckeye's shores
He sent us south 'a kiting:

[The land of swine, where no land is to be seen, and all movable things moveth on the water.]

A hous' was here, a barn was there,
The drift was all around;
It roll'd and jump'd, and turn'd and bump'd,
Came up and then went down.

[Till a great bird, called the Shanghai, came on a corn crib, and was taken on board with great rejoicing.]

At length did come a male Shanghai:
On floating crib it came;
We took the lonely bird aboard,
When it grew wondrous tame.

Along the craft, from stem to stern,
It walked, or ran, or flew;
Our ears did split with a thunder fit,
Each time the Shanghai crew.

[And lo! the Rooster proveth a bird of good omen, likewise a great feeder.]

At morn, and noon, and supper time,
It perch'd among the kettles;
Whilst all the night this big bird white,
Would gobble up the victuals.

[The ancient lumberman shooteth the voracious bird.]

"What ails the ancient lumberman,
Then wear'st so black a scowl?"
One day for fun, with my shot gun,
I kill'd the greedy fowl.

III.

[The lumberman sees the spirit of the chicken and despaireth much.]

That gloomy night, no moon did light.
We passed the mouth of Licking;
I, at my post, did see a ghost,
The slaughtered Shanghai chicken.

And the good high wind still blew behind,
But no Shanghai was there;
Yet every night I saw its sprite,
That made my heart despair.

[The crow cry out against the ancient lumberman for shooting the bird of good luck.]

And I had done the foulest thing,
And it would work 'em woe;
For all did growl, I had kill'd the fowl,
That made the raft to go;
Ah fool! said they, the bird to slay,
That did so sweetly crow.

[But when the weather cleared up, they said it was right to kill the bird that ate so much provender, and never laid any eggs.]

But when upon the morrow morn,
The sun spread out his rays,
Then all averr'd I had killed the bird,
That ate their bread and maize;
'Twas right, said they, such bird to slay,
A bird that never lays.

The good craft sped as though her keel
Were greased with sperm-oil;
O'er waters glide, swift, deep, and wide,
The mighty Mississippi.

[The raft runneth aground.]

Down drop't the breeze, the raft drop't down,
And struck against a tree;
Then wheeled around and ran aground,
On banks of Tennessee.

Day after day, day after day,
We stuck upon the shore;
As idle as a painted ball
Above a tavern door.

[The Shanghai begins to be avenged.]

Water, water, everywhere,
Yet all the hands were dry;
Water, water, everywhere,
But not a drop of rye.

The very stream did smell, and made
Each man with ague shiver;
Yea, alligator gars did crawl
Upon the muddy river.

About, about, in reel and rout,
The catfish dance'd at night;
We tried to catch a mess for grub,
But nare a one would bite.

IV.

[The ancient lumberman thinks he sees something.]

Here pass'd "a dry old time." Each man
Was sulky as a hag;
A weary game, a weary game,
Grew both "old sledge" and "brag;"
When looking westward, I beheld
A something like a snag.

[As its nearer approach it proves to be a whisky boat, with a darkey crew.]

At first it seemed a little speck,
And then grew big and bigger;
As it drew near it proved a skiff,
Whose captain was a nigger.

As near he row'd, the raft I strode,
And hailed him with a yell;
Through utter joy I dance'd and jump'd,
I clapp'd my hands, and cried, A boat!
A boat, with rum to sell!

See! see! (I cried) she heads for us!
This is a happy morn;
Behold the cask of pure red-eye,
From Old Kentucky corn!

With glaring eyes, and mouth agape,
Each thirsty man espied her;
Gramercy! they for joy did grin,
And thick and hard their breath drew in,
As they were sucking cider.

[Dinah, the captain's better half, a great spiritualist.]

Adown the tide, close by our side,
She came at rapid rate;
And is that darkey all her crew?
Is that a she, and are there two?
Is Dinah that man's mate?

If or lips were red, her nose was flat,
Her teeth were yellow as gold;
Her skin was as black as ebony,
The bar maid of the boat was she
Who Bourbon whisky sold.

And when we asked the price of drink,
Ten cents a quart, she said;
And all the while, as run the spile,
She whistled Uncle Ned.

Each boatman dips, shells out the tips,
Broad grins the lady dark;
With empty barrel, o'er the stream
Off shot the Bourbon bark.

[The crew get on a high.]

Three times seven living men
Drank on till all was done;
With tipsy thump, a lifeless lump,
They fell down one by one.

V.

[The ancient lumberman is pursued by the gentleman with the fire-iron.]

Alone, alone, all, all alone,
I had the horrid shake;
And all too tight to help me fight,
The devil or the snakes.

[Mr. Lee feareth the lumberman has another attack.]

"I fear thee, ancient lumberman!
I fear thy pallid brow!"
Oh, fear me not, Darius Lee,
For I am sober now.

[The lumberman perceiveth all sorts of diabolical things' including the big chicken.]

I look'd upon the muddy tide,
There monsters vile did lie;
I look'd upon the shingle pile,
There stood the grim Shanghai.

A devil blue, with fiery mane,
Did sit and grin aloft;
And monkeys red, with tails of flame,
Ran swiftly 'round the raft.

A squalling babe would cause to swear
An Angel from on high;
But, Oh! more horrible than that
Is the crow of a dead Shanghai;
All day, all night, I saw that bird
Around the cabin fly.

[The spirit of the foul layeth out the ancient lumberman.]

Then like a hopper-grass let go,
He made a sudden bound,
He hit me chuck, between the eyes,
And I fell down in a swound.

VI.

[When the lumberman recovereth he hears two persons talking, who prove to be the Sheriff and his deputy, sent by the Buckeye buckwheat to arrest the destroyer of his poultry.]

How long I lay upon the deck,
I have not to declare;
But when my life return'd, I heard
Two voices in the air.

"Is it he?" quoth one, "is this the man
Who is so wond'rous sly?
Through wanton fun, took up his gun,
And killed the fine Shanghai?"

The other was a little man,
Who chewed the honey-dew;
Quoth he, "This surely is the chap
The 'Squire must put through."

The Sheriff and the Deputy,
I heard them coming fast;
And dodg'd behind the cabin door,
In hopes they would go past.

They came aboard, the warrant read,
As only sheriffs can;
Then in the boat they took me off,
To see the Alderman.

VII.

[The Alderman of Arkansas.]

This 'Squire lives in Arkansas,
His face is red with gin;
Behind his ear he keeps his pen,
He likes to talk with river men,
And take the stranger in.

He sits at morn, and noon, and eve,
He hath a body plump;
And while he doeth out the law,
He puffs a toby stump.

"Strange, by my faith," (the 'Squire said,)
"A boatman with his gun!
What charge have you, good officers?
What hath the fellow done?"

"Your Honor, he did shoot a bird,"
(The Sheriff did reply.)
"What kind of bird?" (said Alderman.)
Quoth Sheriff, "Big Shanghai."

[The lumberman atoneth for destroying the rooster by forking over an eagle.]

Oh! fine me light, thou man of law!
He eyed me through his specs;
"Shanghai," (spake he,) "a noble bird!
So shell me out an X."

Forthwith I drew my wallet out;
It was an agony;
I forked them o'er the golden chick,
And then they left me free.

I pass around from town to town,
On river, lake, or shore;
The moment that his face I see,
I know the man that must bear me—
The man that I must bore.

Farewell, farewell; but this I tell
To you, Darius Lee!
He boateth well, who 'voids shanghais,
And lets the Bourbon be.

[The lumberman taketh his departure, and leaveth Mr. Lee considerably riled.]

The lumberman, who, with his yarn
The Frolic guest did bore,
Is gone; and now Darius Lee
Turned from the farmer's door.

He went like one that hath been sick,
Or one of pleasures shorn;
A sadder and a madder man
He rose the morrow morn.

THE LATEST NEWS

BY TELEGRAPH.

Latest from Europe---Arrival of the Indian.

QUEBEC, July 24—The steamer Indian, with Liverpool dates to the 14th, has arrived.

The Agamemnon had returned to Queenstown, and the fleet was to start on the 17th, to make another attempt.

The Europa arrived out on the 10th and the Vanderbilt on the 13th.

The Mahomedans rose on the Christians at Jeddah, and massacred upwards of twenty persons, including the English and French Consuls. Three British men-of-war were ordered there.

It is rumored that the government intend to ask for power to raise a loan of three millions for the purification of the Thames.

The flotilla which will accompany the Queen to Cherbourg will consist of six sail of the line, six frigates and a steam yacht.

The *Times* encourages the idea of an annexation of Cuba to the United States.

Large orders have been received in France from the United States.

There are rumors of another conspiracy, and arrests of Italians implicated.

The budget of Cuba for the next year presents a surplus of a hundred millions of reals.

It is reported that Naples offered the owners of the Cagliari one hundred thousand dollars for the detention of the vessel, but they declined it as insufficient.

INDIA.

Sir Colin Campbell is still at Futtegbar. Seindid is reported to have been beaten by the rebels, and arrived at Agra. The rebels are becoming troublesome in Central India, and are reoccupying many forts from which they had been driven.

CHINA.

The allied fleet will anchor off the mouth of Pei Ho. The six days allowed for a reply having expired, the steamer had taken up two gun boats and one hundred and fifty sappers.

A French transport with nine hundred marine infantry had arrived. The French got two gun boats over the bar of Pei Ho, but two English despatch boats had stuck fast. The capture of the forts at the mouth of the river was expected in a few days.

The House of Lords passed the bill to permit the Commons to admit Jews in Parliament, as also reasons for objecting to the Commons bill. In the House of Commons, Mr. Hutt moved to discontinue the practice of authorizing men-of-war to visit and search vessels under foreign flags, with a view of suppressing the slave trade. He contended that England ought to abandon the futile efforts on the coast of Africa. Mr. Cardwell denied that those efforts were futile, and urged the continuance of the blockading squadron. Mr. Fitzgerald, on the part of the Government, agreed with Mr. Cardwell, and stated that the difficulties with America had been swept away, and that Lord Napier had sent a despatch saying that Mr. Cass had assured him that America would give earnest consideration to any proposal for the verification of the nationality of vessels.

Lord Palmerston opposed the resolution which was rejected by 24 to 123.

The *Times* satirizes the visit of Victoria at Cherbourg, and calls on the government to man a large channel fleet and otherwise prepare for defence.

Two fireworks manufactories in London exploded; about 100 persons were injured, some fatally.

It is reported that Sir Allen M'Nab will be the first Governor of New Caledonia.

The Liverpool Chamber of Commerce has memorialized the government to protect British rights in the matter of the forced loan in Mexico.

From Mexico.

NEW ORLEANS, July 24.—The steamship Gen. Rush, from Galveston and the Rio Grande on the 21st, brings intelligence that San Louis Potosi had been captured by the Constitutionalists under Vidauri. It is rumored that Zulouga has abandoned the city of Mexico. The Liberals are about to unite against the city.

The Telegraph Fleet.

WASHINGTON CITY, June 24.—Capt. Hudson, in a letter to the Navy Department, dated at Queenstown, July 8th, says that the Niagara was then awaiting the arrival of the Agamemnon and Valorous, when he hoped to start again for the rendezvous in seven or eight days, under more favorable auspices of weather than experienced in June.

Fire in Williamsburg.

WILLIAMSBURG, July 24.—The foundry owned by S. Wilson was destroyed by fire last night, about half-past ten o'clock. The loss is estimated at $8000, upon which there was $3100 insurance.

Mail Car Burned.

ALBANY, July 24.—The mail and baggage car attached to the train of the Central road, due this morning, was burned at Johnsville. The mails from Buffalo, and some other intermediate stations, were burned.

RAILROAD CONVENTION AT CLEVELAND.

The New York and Erie Railroad Cut Off.

[From the Cincinnati Gazette, July 24.]

Agreeably to notice, a Convention of the representatives of the Western Railroad Companies was held at Cleveland, on Tuesday, to take into consideration the action of the managers of the New York and Erie Railroad, in reducing passenger fares, in violation of the Cleveland agreement. The following roads were represented:

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago, by Geo. W. Cass, President.

Pittsburgh, Columbus and Cincinnati, by T. L. Jewett, President.

Buffalo and Erie, by Dean Richmond, Vice President.

Cleveland and Erie, by William Case, President.

Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati, by M. Hubbey, President.

Little Miami and C. and X., by John Durand, Superintendent.

Indiana Central, by J. S. Newman, President.

Michigan Central, by Thomas Frazer, General Ticket Agent.

Great Western, of Canada, by C. J. Brydges, General Superintendent.

Ohio and Mississippi, by P. W. Strader, General Ticket Agent.

Sandusky, Dayton and Cincinnati, by J. P. Yelverton, President.

Mr. Brough, President of the Bellefontaine line, was authorized to act for the roads from Indianapolis to St. Louis, but he was prevented from attending the Convention by a meeting of his own board, which required his attention.

There were persons present, as spectators merely, from the New York Central, Pennsylvania Central and Baltimore and Ohio. Mr. Corning, of the New York Central, assured the Convention of the intention of his company to act in good faith.

J. S. Newman was chosen President of the Convention and John Durand Secretary.

It was stated that the New York and Erie managers, without notice, having reduced the passenger fare below a remunerative point, this meeting had been called for the purpose of putting in force the 13th article of the Cleveland Convention of 1857—renewed at Buffalo at a recent meeting.

Mr. Cass, on the part of the two Southern lines—Pennsylvania Central and Baltimore and Ohio—stated that this reduction made by the New York and Erie road had been in operation five or six weeks, during which time the South lines had stood quietly by, hoping that a satisfactory arrangement could be made. He further stated, that the representatives of the four lines had met at Buffalo, and afterwards at New York; that at the New York meeting an arrangement had been entered into, satisfactory to Mr. Moran, President of the Erie Company; but as usual in such cases, it required the action of the respective boards of directors to render this agreement binding. The Baltimore and Ohio directory composed of thirty-one members, confirmed the agreement, with but three dissenting votes. The New York Central adopted it unanimously, and the Pennsylvania Central directory was understood to be unanimous in its favor; but the Erie directors rejected it, and persisted in keeping the fare at low prices.

It was then proposed to enforce the 13th article of the Cleveland Convention. This elicited a lengthy and rambling discussion, principally however, with reference to the manner of proceeding. There was no direct opposition to the motion, and upon the main question there was general harmony. After fully canvassing the matter, in connection to the causes which led to the reduction, it was unanimously resolved to put in force the 13th article of the Cleveland agreement.

The effect of this action is to decline all passenger and freight relation with the Erie road, to make a reduction on through tickets of three dollars, from all points west to New York. This reduction of prorated off the proportions as now received by the several roads. There is also a reduction of one dollar per ton, in freights.—This arrangement is to take effect on Monday next.

It was understood that all the roads in the West would cheerfully and fully co-operate in this movement.

Under this agreement the Western roads will refuse to receive tickets from the Erie road, or to sell tickets over that road or to bill freights in connection with the Erie road, thus effectively cutting off the latter from all connection with the West.

Should the Erie Managers make a further reduction in fares, a corresponding reduction will be made by the other lines, and pro-rated as provided above.

It is doubtful whether this arrangement can be carried out; but should the movement succeed, the Erie Managers will find themselves in a tight place. The N. Y. Courts will probably interfere to prevent the New York roads from discriminating against the Erie Company, a decision to this effect, if our recollection is correct, having been rendered in a similar case, last winter. Such a decision would defeat, in a measure, the present movement. In any event, a fierce railroad war may be expected.

The Erie Company will fight hard, and use every possible effort to bring the New York Central to terms. Its object is, probably, to secure a subsidy from the latter company as stated by the New York Tribune. The war has now been fairly commenced, and its progress will be watched with interest by the holders of railroad securities, as also by the public at large.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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IRON, NAILS, GLASS, DRUGS,

FURNITURE,

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IOWA.

450 acres 10 miles from Muscatine.
560 " in BUTLER County.
480 " in CRAWFORD County.
640 " in GRUNDY County.
160 " in KOSSUTH County.

WISCONSIN.

10,000 acres of Prairie and Timber Land in PIERCE, DUNN, SAUK, CRAWFORD, BUFFALO, LA CROSSE, OUTAGAMIE, WAUPACA, JACKSON, ACONTO, EAU CLAIRE, SHAUTANA, ST. CROIX, CLARK, CHIPPEWA, TREMPELAU, MARATHON, and BAD AXE Counties.

MISSOURI.

2,000 acres of first class Timber Land, near the Pacific Railroad, west of St. Louis, in WARREN, OSAGE, MARIAS and MILLER Counties.

KANSAS.

240 acres in CALHOUN and JEFFERSON Counties; some improvements in the vicinity of TOPEKA and JEFFERSON CITY.

MINNESOTA.

1,000 acres in RAMSEY, BENTON and CHISAGO Counties.

INDIANA.

800 acres near the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, in STARKE County.

TEXAS.

640 acres, one fourth timber, within 4 miles of Matagorda, MATAGORDA County.

320 acres timber in WILLIAM County, 12 miles from County seat.

523½ acres in BEXAR County, 28 miles southeast of San Antonio, price $3.

All of the above will be warranted

CHOICE FARMING LANDS:

TITLES INDISPUTABLE.

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE,

near the city, will be taken in exchange for a portion of the above.

PLATS

can be seen, and further information obtained at the office of

WM. FRAZIER & CO.,

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jy23:3td

LOVERING'S SUGARS.—
20 barrels Pulverized;
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