our companions and equals, and permit them to share the honors of the State and intermarry with our daughters and friends. In the forcible language of Mr. Jefferson, "we have the wolf by the ears, and we can neither hold him nor safely let him go."

And yet much has been done in a legal and constitutional way for the amelioration of this unfortunate race of people. The men of the revolution had to deal with the institution of slavery as they found it, and they so acted in the formation of the government. When these States were colonies of Great Britain every one was a slave-holding province. At the time the Constitution was framed, twelve out of the thirteen were slave-holding States. Six of the original thirteen have now become free, not by abolition agitation in Congress, but by the action of the people of the several States in their sovereign capacity at home.

This leaving the question to the people was first adopted by Congress in 1850, and was intended to be general in its application to all territories thereafter to be organized—that it was to be a finality as to the principle to be invoked, but not a finality as to its application—for that would imply that no more territories were to be organized. This position is sustained by the fact, that in forming the boundaries of Utah and New Mexico, no respect seems to have been paid to the act of 1820, fixing what is termed the Missouri line, nor the act of 1845 extending that line to the Rio Del Norte. The larger portion of territory included in these acts of organization was taken from the Mexican acquisition, but they include also a portion of the Texas territory north of 36 deg. 30 min., and a part of the Louisiana purchase, which was covered by that line. This territory was taken from under the act of 1820, interdicting slavery north of 36 deg. 30 min., and subjected to the action of the principles of the Compromise of 1850, that the territory thus embraced should be admitted into the Union as States with or without slavery as the people thereof might determine. These facts are claimed as a precedent for the act organizing Nebraska and Kansas. It is f r these reasons, and in this sense also, claimed that the principles of non intervention as adopted in 1850 should be regarded as a finality.

As Pennsylvanians we are not the advocates of the extension of slavery, and we deny that the principles of the Nebraska and Kansas bill produce that effect. It merely leaves it to the people to determine this question for themselves. But the soil, climate and productions of that region are not adapted to slave labor. It is our firm belief that slavery will not enter those territories. Those who are sensitive on this point should not close their eyes to the evidence that surrounds them. The indications are all opposed to its extension to that country. Such is the belief of the ablest men in the nation, those who advocated and voted for the Nebraska and Kansas bill, as well as those who voted against it.

Mr. Douglas said:

"I do not believe there is a man in Congress who thinks it would be permanently a slave holding country; I have no idea that it could."

Mr. Badger said:

"I have no more idea of seeing a slave population in either of them (Nebraska or Kansas) than I have of seeing it in Massachusetts."

Mr. Edward Everett said:

"I am quite sure everybody admits that this is not to be a slave holding region."

Mr. Hunter said:

"Does any man believe that you will have a slave holding State in Kansas or Nebraska? I confess that for a moment, I permitted such an illusion to rest upon my mind."

Mr. Bell said, that as respects the South, "it was a contest for a mere abstraction."

Mr Benton said in his great speech against the bill:

"Three question of slavery in these territories, if thrown open to territorial action, will be a question of numbers—a question of the majority for or against slavery; and what chance would the slaveholders have in such a contest? No chance at all. The slave emigrants will be outnumbered, and compelled to play at a most unequal game, not only in point of numbers, but also in point of States."

In his second speech, Mr. Benton again said: "I believe in the futility of this bill—its absolute futility in the slaveholding States, and that not a single slave will ever be held in Kansas or Nebraska under it, even admitting it to be passed."

Gen. Houston said:

"There was no more probability of slavery being introduced into these territories than into Illinois."

Even Mr. Seward, who is astute on this subject, thus expressed himself:

"I feel quite sure that slavery at most can get nothing more than Kansas; while Nebraska, farwilder region, will escape, for the reason that its soil and climate are uncongenial with the staples of slave culture—rice, sugar, cotton and tobacco. Moreover, since the public attention has been so well and so effectually directed towards the subject, I cherish a hope that slavery will not be able to gain a foothold even in Kansas."

But to render assurance doubly sure, we have even a stronger opinion from Judge Pollock himself, the Whig candidate for Governor, who says in a letter dated June 19th, 1854: "Slavery can have no legal existence in those territories, either by act of Congress, or under the false pretence of popular sovereignty."

It may in fact be safely said, that of all the acquisitions of territory from Mexico, there will not be a slave State added to the Union, and that the territory embraced in the Louisiana purchase, not already admitted, will come in as free States.

It should also be borne in mind, that any territory that the United States may hereafter acquire must be South of 36 deg. 30 min., and that this principle of popular sovereignty may drive the institution farther South than any positive act of Congress could do. Nor should it be forgotten that the interdiction of slavery north of 36 deg. 30 min. is a virtual dedication of the territory south of that line for slave purposes. This has been the moral influence of such legislation, and it would no doubt continue to have that effect. It would in all probability have been a happy event for the country, had this doctrine of popular sovereignty in the territories been adopted in 1820. We should most likely have a larger proportion of free States than we now have.

The Missouri line was never a favorite measure with the old Democratic statesmen. It suited a temporary purpose, and quieted agitation for the time, but it was manifestly wrong in principle, and legislation of a dangerous character, calculated to divide the country into geographical sections, and create dissensions and divisions among the States and the people.

Thomas Jefferson once said:

"This Missouri question, by a geographical line of division, is the most portentous one that I have ever contemplated."

In 1820 he wrote to John Holmes:

"A geographical line coinciding with a marked principle, moral and political, once conceived and held up to the angry passions of men, will never be obliterated."

James Madison said:

"I must own that I have always leaned to the belief that the restriction was not within the true scope of the Constitution."

James Monroe said:

"The proposed restriction as to the territories which are to be admitted into the Union, if not in direct violation of the Constitution, is repugnant to its principles."

We might swell the list of authorities on this same point, from eminent American statesmen, living and dead.

It is difficult to force from the mind the belief that this whole subject of slavery in the territories is greatly magnified. The right of a sovereign State to control this subject is not disputed even by abolitionists. The right to establish or abolish the institution is admitted. The only effect that the legislation of Congress can possibly have must be confined to the territorial probation of a State, during which time it can exercise but a limited influence upon the social or political affairs of the country. When once admitted into the Union with slavery, a State can abolish it—or admitted without it, she can establish it. Should the people north of 36 deg. 30 min., in Nebraska, become numerous enough to be admitted as a free State, they could afterwards establish the institution, even if the Missouri line or the act of 1820 had not been disturbed. Suppose, for example, that any of the States covered by the ordinance of 1787, were at this time to establish slavery, where would be the remedy? There would be none. If the people of a territory should desire to have the institution, but perceiving that Congress might object to their admission into the Union, they could forbear to establish it until after their admission, and then do as they might deem best. Hence the wisdom of allowing that power to control in the beginning that will most certainly control in the end, or at a subsequent period.

It is not to be denied that there is a most violent and unwarrantable spirit evoked by this slavery conflict, that should be discountenanced by the good men of all parties. It is one of the [illegible] of human nature, that it can become so [illegible] in some of its manifestations. Our [illegible] should take care lest the [illegible] governable fanaticism [illegible] possessed many other [illegible] reasonable pro[illegible] the city

[illegible] eat condemnation of every lover of our national Union.

Wendell Phillips said:—

"The Union sentiment is the great vortex which swallows up the great minds, and they have power enough for the time being to influence the people. The only remedy for the slave is the destruction of the government. I challenge any man to tell me what the Union has done for us."

Wm. Lloyd Garrison proposed the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That the one grand vital issue to be made with the slave power, is the dissolution of the existing American Union."

Henry C. Wright spoke to the resolution and said:

"I like that resolution very much. This country denies God, or if it believes in God, I do not. The Christian God is the most accursed of demons. No man's rights can be ascertained by reference to a Bible, a law, or a Constitution. I don't care that (snapping his fingers) for any such book or Constitution, when the question of liberty or slavery is to be considered. The only thing of importance is that the mass of the people venerate the Constitution We should endeavor to do away with this. I thank God that I am a traitor to that Constitution. I thank God also that I am an infidel to the popular religion of this country and of all Christendom."

The Hon. Edmund Quincy said that: "The Constitution displayed the ingenuity of the very devil, and that the Union ought to be dissolved."

This was during the pendency of the Nebraska and Kansas bill before Congress. At the time the leading Abolitionists were clamorous in loud in their denunciations of the bill itself; and treasonable in their opposition to the action of the government. Horace Greeley, through the New York *Tribune*, said in reference to the contemplated passage of the bill:

"Better that confusion should ensue—better that discord should reign in the National Councils—better that Congress should break up in wild disorder, nay, better that the capitol itself should blaze by the torch of the incendiary, or fall and bury all its inmates beneath its crumbling ruins, than that this perfidy and wrong be finally accomplished."

There were many treasonable exhibitions also, by the same class of men, during the recent Anniversary of American Independence. At some places the bells were tolled, as if mourning for some great National calamity. At Farmingham, Massachusetts, the transcript of a work of fiction, entitled, after which Garrison, above named, burned the Constitution of the United States and the Fugitive Slave Law, amid the applause of men of as little patriotism as Benedict Arnold or himself.

Such are the incendiary and inflammatory sentiments with which despicable fanatics are endeavoring to indoctrinate the minds of the Northern people. Such sentiments are the fit precursors of the recent riots and murder in Boston, trampling the Constitution and Laws under the feet of violence.

Let us therefore, fellow-citizens, discard the doctrines of the Abolitionists and anti-slavery agitators, and look upon the opinions which they have promulgated and are now promulgating, as the false lights thrown out by the ancient Federalists, during the Missouri controversy, to mystify the people and regain lost power.

We have great confidence in the doctrine of popular sovereignty, and in the justice and wisdom of the people. They have saved the country in many important crisises in our affairs. It was the people that settled the government upon the republican platform after the Federal sway of 1798 were driven from power. It was the people who sustained Jackson against the mammoth bank. It was the mass of the people who have always upheld the country in time of war. It is to the people that we must look for protection against the miserable schemes and despicable wiles of the enemies of the republic. The people of Pennsylvania will be true to their constitutional obligations, and their triumph in 1851 and 1852, are evidences, that they are not only willing to be so, but also that they have the power to be so. The day of wild fanaticism and stolid bigotry on the question of slavery has passed by in this State, and her Democracy and her people generally have planted themselves upon the principles of the Compromise of 1850, and there they will continue to stand, whether victory or defeat awaits them. They are willing to see the citizens of the territories determined in their primary assemblages the question of domestic slavery for themselves, without the control or dictation of the Central Government, which may, by a usurpation of power, pretend to define the lines of freedom and slavery by degrees of latitude and longitude, or by geographical boundaries. The Democracy of Pennsylvania will guard the destinies of the great central Commonwealth of the Union, will adhere faithfully to the principles of the Constitution, the sovereignty of the States and of the people, and the stability and repose of the nation. The people of Pennsylvania are unselfish and unambitious, but they are just—they are modest and unpretending, and she is strikingly conscientious, but they are powerful for good. The people of Pennsylvania are patriotic by instinct, and will crush to atoms all the feeble barriers to a healthy flow of public sentiment. Pennsylvania has always been a patriotic, union-loving State. She has always kept the flag of our common country. She is the Keystone of the Federal Arch, and standing midway between the North and the South, she constitutes the great breakwater, against which the waves of northern fanaticism and southern folly, have long surged and will continue to surge in vain.

J. ELLIS BONHAM, *Chairman.*

GEORGE C. WELKER, *Secretary.*

THE "REPORT COURTEOUS." — Archbishop Hughes, under the signature of "Philo Veritas," has been replying to the New York *Times*, which asserts that disunion exists between the American and foreign Catholic Bishops of the United States. In the course of his remarks, the Archbishop poked at John Mitchel his foolish wish for "a plantation in Alabama well stocked with negroes." John in his reply retorts:

"Yet it is not wonderful that *you* should not covet a plantation in the South, so long as you possess that enviable piece of property, the Calvary Cemetery, where, I see by the newspapers, 44½ of your flock were buried last week at a fee of five dollars per corpse to you, I wish Grace joy. I shall be almost tempted, instead of a well stocked plantation in Alabama, to wish for a well peopled grave-yard on Long Island."

THE KNOW NOTHINGS VANQUISHED.—An election was held on the 14th inst., in the town of Waterviet, N. Y., for the purpose of electing a supervisor in the place of Dirlon Beebe, Esq., deceased, which resulted in the election of Gilbert J. Vanzandt, "Know Something," by 314 majority over M. L. Taylor, "Know Nothing."

Samuel R. Kramer, one of the oldest printers in this State, died in Harrisburg on Friday.

Charles Clements, a clerk in the New Orleans Post Office, has been held to bail on a charge of embezzlement.

The Philadelphia *Register* says money is so scarce you can't beg, borrow or steal anything of that indispensable article just now.

Thomas C. Porter has been appointed Collector of the Port of New Orleans, *vice* Gen. S. U. Downs, deceased.

[illegible] through his factiousness the Democracy of that State were prevented last year from electing a Senator in place of Mangum, we hope he will be disappointed.

Judge Romulus M. Saunders, it is stated has resigned his seat on the Supreme Court bench of North Carolina. He is probably looking to a seat in the United States Senate; but as it was the anti-division portion of the Whigs of Union county, have nominated Charles Merrill for Congress, and John W. Simonton (late member) for Assembly. Hon. Joseph Casey (late an M. C.) is the division candidate for Congress.

Among the passengers who sailed from New York on Saturday, in the Atlantic, is Daniel E. Sickles, United States Secretary of Legation at London. He carries out important despatches to our Ministers at London and Madrid.

For the first time in several years past, recruiting for the United States Army is going on in all regions of the country perfectly satisfactory to the War Department. The cause is attributed to the recent Act of Congress increasing the pay of non-commissioned officers and men of the service.

A terrible accident occurred on the Pennsylvania Railroad, about eight miles from Philadelphia, on Friday evening. As some workmen were engaged in blasting, the blast exploded prematurely, and three men, named Henry McGill, William Shaunn, and John Maney were dreadfully injured. McGill is not expected to recover.

Mr. Van Buren, ex-President of the United States, has, it is said, recently left Naples, after a residence there of three months, for Florence and the baths of Lucca. He has spent some time at the charming summer retreat of Sorrento, celebrated for its picturesque position on the sea shore, and for its historical recollections, as associated with the poet Tasso.

Daily Morning Post.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,
WILLIAM BIGLER.
FOR JUSTICE OF THE SUPREME COURT,
JEREMIAH S. BLACK,
OF SOMERSET COUNTY.
FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
HENRY S. MOTT,
OF PIKE COUNTY.

PITTSBURGH:
TUESDAY MORNING::::::::::::::AUGUST 22.

News of the Day.

We are indebted to the New York *Herald* for the very full and comprehensive abstract of the Baltic's mails, in another column.

Hon. Joseph R. Swan, of Ohio, the "Republican" candidate for Supreme Judge at the next election, is lying at the point of death at his residence in Columbus.

The Baltic brought 149 passengers. Among the *distingue* we notice Grisi, Mario, Hackett, Niblo, and Capt. McKinnon, of the Royal Navy.

The mortality of New York and Boston last week was as follows:

	Cholera.	Other Dis.	Total.
New York	212	704	916
Boston	14	90	104

Whilst a man named Ruff was filling a Camphene lamp, on Friday night, in a butcher shop in Cincinnati, it exploded, killing three children who were in the shop, and so injuring the man that he is not expected to live.

Thomas C. Jessup, charged with shooting in the telegraph office at Hamilton, near Cincinnati, Stephen R. Smith, has been admitted to bail in $10,000. He found no difficulty in securing the required amount.

A deplorable catastrophe occurred on the recent trip of the steamer Ediburg, Capt. Johnson, upon the Upper Missouri. She ran aground and while trying to get her off, seven of the crew were knocked overboard by the captain breaking, and all drowned save one. The names of three of them were J. O'Brien, D. Drennan, and Patrick Curran, from St. Louis. The other three had shipped shortly before, and had not yet registered their names.

On the trip of the barque A. J. Harvey, from Port-au-Prince to Philadelphia, she brought a man named Muller, who had given himself up to the U. S. Consul at the former port. He declared he had killed a fellow-workman named Mullheiser about 10 months since, while at work on a farm between Bordentown and Trenton, New Jersey, and hearing that another man was likely to be convicted on circumstantial evidence of the crime he alone was guilty of, he voluntarily gave himself up and was sent back by the Consul. Since that Muller had an interview with the Sheriff of Burlington county. The latter is not aware of any such murder having occurred in that county, and thinks it probable that the prisoner is under a mistake about the person dying with whom he had the quarrel.

STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE'S ADDRESS, NO. 2—NEBRASKA.

We publish to-day, the third Address of the Democratic State Central Committee. It will be seen on reading it, that the Democracy this year, as usual, meet all issues presented fairly and fearlessly; and present arguments that no reasoning can refute, and no sophistry or falsehood overturn. This Address is devoted to the Nebraska question, and shows, with a force of reasoning that defies all cavil, that the Nebraska law, so far as it relates to the subject of slavery, is but a re-affirmance of two great and settled principles:—first, that the people of each State and territory have a right to choose and shape their own local institutions, and control their own local affairs; and second: the principle of non-intervention by Congress on the subject of slavery.

The Nebraska-Kansas law refers the question of slavery in those territories to the tribunal of the popular will. The opponents of the law, denying the right and the capacity of the people to govern themselves, demand that Congress shall settle a local question which it has no constitutional right to settle; and with which the peace and harmony and best interests of the Union require that it should not interfere. The Compromise measures of 1850 established the principle of non-intervention by Congress on the subject. The feature of the Nebraska bill that is objected to, is but the true application of the principle to the case that arose out of the organization of the two new territories. It made congressional non-intervention the rule as to those as well as all other territories or States. The Nebraska law then does not disturb the Compromises of 1850, but re-affirms them, and applies their principles to a case arising out of the necessity of organizing those territories. The Compromise measures are "a finality;" the application of their principles a duty that must be done whenever a case arises demanding it. The Missouri Compromise possessed no more sanctity than any other Act of Congress, and was as properly a subject of repeal, when a return to true constitutional principles demanded it, as any other act of legislation. Those who claim for it the odor of sanctity, cannot prove for it the virtue of Constitutionality, or the merit of one particle of utility in its practical effects. It was opposed to the principles of popular sovereignty, state rights, and Congressional non intervention, and was, therefore, properly repealed. Its repeal will tend to the reduction instead of the extension of slavery; and do more than any other measure adopted to put an end to the eternal and odious agitation of the subject of slavery in Congress. The people are wearied of that perpetual agitation; and will welcome any measure that tends to give to the country repose; and that will stop the clamor of demagogues who seize upon that subject as a means of winning notoriety.

The excitement raised by the enemies of democracy and popular sovereignty is fast dying out. The certainty that both the new territories will become *free* States is now generally admitted. The merits of the bill are now understood. The people are no longer deceived.

We are gratified to observe, in reading this address of the committee, how entirely it endorses all the views we have heretofore expressed on the subject. The readers of the *Post* will observe this fact on reading the address.

We hope the address will be read by every democrat in the State; and whigs would be greatly profited by its perusal. We invite and urge our whig friends to read it. It is candid; not offensive in tone; ably written, brief and eloquent.

One or two facts brought distinctly to view by this address we would call the attention of our readers to especially. The territories of Utah and New Mexico, were organized in 1850, without any slavery restriction; although a large portion of them lie north of the Missouri Compromise line. Whig papers acquiesed, and even applauded, *then*. The same thing is done for Nebraska and Kansas in 1854; and whig papers are frantic with abuse and denunciation *now*. Why this difference? The answer is easy. A whig administration prevailed in 1850, and the territorial act of that year *was all right*. A democratic administration is at the helm in 1854, and a territorial bill based on the same principles is all wrong. Such is the honesty and consistency of the enemies of democracy and popular sovereignty! Another fact to which the address refers is worthy of special attention; and that is the entire disconnection of our *State* administration with the Nebraska law. Governor Bigler had no more to do with the passage of the law than the whig candidate, or any other man in this State; and is in no way responsible for the law, be it good or evil.

Steamship Baltic's Mails.

THE CRIMEA EXPEDITION.

THE RUSSIANS AT LARGE IN THE BLACK SEA!

INTERESTING FROM SPAIN.

Nothing New from the Baltic Sea.

The news received by the Baltic from the seat of war in Europe adds but little to the facts previously announced. The invasion of the Crimea seems now to be definitely decided upon, and if we are to credit the last telegraphic despatches from the Euxine, the embarkation of troops for that destination has already commenced. It is stated that on the 21st of July the light division of the British army, under General Brown, and the division of the French army under General Canrobert, had sailed from Varna for the Crimean coast, and although some doubt seems to exist as to the correctness of this intelligence, it regards rather the date of their departure than the fact itself. To resist the large force which is to effect this operation, it is said that the Russians have at present in the Crimea only seventy thousand men, exclusive of the marines and dock yard battallons at present in Sebastopol. It is true, as stated in the London *Times*, that in the absence of communication by sea a vast extent of steppes and marshes has to be traversed before additional reinforcements can be brought from the interior of Russia; but it must not be forgotten that, as Sebastopol is now confessedly unapproachable from the sea, a large proportion of the Russian land forces, and even of the garrison itself, will be available for the defence of the place. It now remains to be seen whether fighting for the defence of their territory, and freed from the embarrassment arising from the hostile feeling of the population of the Principalities, as well as the doubtful attitude of Austria, the Russians will exhibit that bravery and determination upon which the Czar seems so confidently to rely. If he loses the Crimea, there is no doubt that a great blow and discouragement will be inflicted on his cause, and we may, therefore, anticipate a resistance proportioned to the magnitude and importance of the interests at stake. The struggle will, in any case, be a desperate and bloody one; and it is fearful to reflect on the amount of sorrow and misery that is certain to result from the operations of the next few months. The campaign in the Crimea promises to surpass, in the novelty of its joint operations by land and sea, and in the difficult and sanguinary character of its details, any similar attempt at invasion recorded in history. We believe, however, that more importance is attached to the success of this operation by the allies than it really deserves. Admitting that the Crimea should fall into their hands, they will find themselves but little advanced in their main object. They must then either carry the war into the interior of Russia, or continue the system of blockade for an intermediate period. If they should fail in this attempt—and who will venture to say that such an event is impossible—their defeat will exercise a fatal influence on the wavering policy of the courts that have hitherto held aloof, and may even lead to the proximate rupture of the coalition itself.

In the meanwhile Austria continues to play the same subtle and adroit game which she has hitherto so cunningly pursued. Every step she makes towards the fulfilment of her engagements with the allies is guarded by precautions which are evidently intended to protect her retreat in the event of their arms proving unsuccessful. It is now stated that not only have the Turks not entered Bucharest, but that they will refrain from doing so, in consequence of an agreement entered into to that effect between the Austrian envoy and the Porte. It is further stipulated that the Turks are to be withdrawn from the Danube on the arrival of the Austrians, and that Wallachia is not to be made the theatre of military operations. The London *Daily News* seems to think that with such evident intentions on the part of Austria to consult her interests alone, it is foolish on the part of the coalition to make any great sacrifices to secure the Crimea, when their movements will be checked and paralysed by the duplicity of the Austrian government. It is of opinion that a great blow should be first struck in the North, where they could be defended by no counteracting influence. There is some force in this idea.

To show the efficiency of the Admirals to whom the command of the allied fleets in the Black Sea has been entrusted, we may mention that three Turkish merchantmen have been burnt at anchor in the harbor of Heraclen by a Russian steamer, and that the British war steamer Cyclops was even chased near the Bosphorus by the Valdimir, which every one thought was safely shut up in the harbor of Sebastopol.

The last Russian propositions have, as was expected, been unconditionally rejected by England and France, and it was believed that Austria would simply notify her intentions to the Court of St. Petersburg, and then enter the Principalities. The Russian Envoy has made his preparations to quit Vienna.

From the Baltic we have no news of a positive character. A Stockholm paper announces that on the 3d a French force occupied Aland, after a bombardment of seven hours; but the news is unconfirmed.

The most important feature in the Spanish news, at least as regards this country, is the re appointment of Don Jose de la Concha to the government of Cuba. This may be taken as an indication of the feeling that exists on the part of the new government towards the United States. Espartero has taken upon himself the office of Governor of the Palace, the post to which he will in all probability find more troublesome than the general administration of the affairs of the kingdom. The population of Madrid seem disposed to make the Queen Mother disgorge some portion of her ill-gotten wealth before they allow her to quit the country. There are rumors of fresh disturbances and fighting at Barcelona. O'Donnell's appointment to the Ministry of War has given general satisfaction.

"LARIMER'S COUNTERFEIT MIRROR AND FINANCIAL GAZETTE" has again made its appearance. The August number is before us, and is evidently got up with great care and labor. We have no doubt business men will find it as reliable and full of valuable information. The artistic execution is tasteful and good, and we have no doubt the enterprize will succeed. Published monthly by Geo. H. Thurston & Co., for $1 per year.

☞ **Dr. M'Lane's Vermifuge.**—ANOTHER MEDICAL WITNESS.—It is no small evidence of the intrinsic value of this great Vermifuge, when even physicians, who are generally prejudiced against patent medicines, voluntarily come forward and testify to its triumphant success in expelling worms. Read the following:—

HARRISONVILLE, Shelby co., Ky., April 2, 1849.

J. Kidd & Co.—I am a practising physician, residing permanently in this place. In the year 1843, when a resident of the State of Missouri, I became acquainted with the superior virtues of Dr. M'Lane's Vermifuge. At some more leisure moment, I will send you the result of an experiment I made with one vial, in expelling upwards of 900 worms. A. CARTER, M. D.

Purchasers will be careful to ask for Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Vermifuge, and take none else. All other Vermifuges, in comparison, are worthless. Dr. M'Lane's genuine Vermifuge, also his Celebrated Liver Pills, can now be had at all the respectable Drug Stores in the United States and Canada. Also for sale by the sole proprietors,

FLEMING BROS.,
Successors to J. Kidd & Co.,
60 Wood street.

au19:dawtf

☞ **Nervous Diseases Controlled and Conquered.**—Three fourths of the physical pain endured by the human race proceeds from affections of the nerves. The unutterable agony of neuralgia, rheumatism, gout, spasms, headache, and a thousand nameless pangs that dart through every portion of the system, and distract the brain, are referable directly to an unnatural condition of the nervous system. The weaker sex are a prey, to a variety of agonies that may truly be called infinite, all growing out of the disordered action of the nerves. The nerves are the seat of all pain. Kill the nerve of a "raging tooth," and the pain ceases. Destroy the nerves of a limb, and it is paralyzed. Render all the nerves of the frame insensible, and you produce death. Of what importance, therefore, must a preparation be that will infuse health, vigor, hardiness, and permanent energy, into this complex arrangement of vital agents known as the nervous system. Experience has proved, the faculty admit, the record shows, that DR. MORSE'S INVIGORATING ELIXIR AND CORDIAL will produce those almost miraculous effects. If all men could witness the changes it brings about in the condition of those who are "ready to perish"—how it banishes melancholy, begets strength, controls pain, builds up and fortifies the constitution, and prolongs life—it would be unnecessary to advertise it. Newspapers are merely used as media to draw attention to it. To be universally used, and unhesitatingly relied upon, it merely requires to be universally known. The aid of the press is invoked to guide the public to this living fountain; but no printed works can adequately set forth its value.

The Cordial is put up, highly concentrated, in pint bottles. Price three dollars per bottle, two for five dollars, six for twelve dollars.

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192 Broadway, New York.

Sold by Druggists throughout the United States, Canada, and the West Indies.

AGENTS.

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DR. GEO. H. KEYSER, No. 140 Wood street, do
J. P. FLEMING, Allegheny City. au19:daw

☞ **Pantaloons.**—The well-known superiority of GRIBBLE'S fit in the Garment, needs no comment on his part; it has been acknowledged by all who have favored him with their orders, that they have never been fitted with the same ease and style as by him. He begs to inform his patrons and the public, that his stock is now replete with the newest styles for coats, vests and pants, suitable for the present season.

E. GRIBBLE,
Tailor and Pantaloon Maker,
249 Liberty st., head of Wood.

mar24

☞ **Notice.**—The Stockholders of the Pittsburgh Gas Company, are hereby notified that the annual meeting for the election of two persons to serve as Trustees of said Company for three years, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Pittsburgh, on the FIRST MONDAY of September next, between the hours of 2 and 5 o'clock, P. M., of that day.

au18:td JAMES M. CHRISTY, Treasurer.

☞ **Philadelphia, 1854.**—The attention of the citizens of Pittsburgh and vicinity, who wish to read a Philadelphia paper, is called to the *Evening Bulletin*, a journal published every day, containing a complete routine of all local matters that transpire to the hour of going to press, and as particular attention is paid to this department, it will recommend itself strongly to the favor of those persons who formerly resided in that vicinity, as it conveys a faithful epitome of the vast changes occuring in their former homes. To the reading and manufacturing portion of the community no better medium could be selected for advertising their wares and products, thus bringing directly before the eyes of the merchants the advantages of patronizing the factories of the "west end" of the State. As a journal of liberal sentiments, advocating all the reforms of the age, we heartily recommend it to one and all, believing that all may be benefited by subscribing and supporting a paper that supports the people,—"*nem nibi sed omnibus.*"

The subscription price is $5 per year, in advance, and should be sent, pre-paid, to WILLIAM BIRNEY,
N. E. corner Third and Chestnut streets,
Philadelphia, Pa.

au9:3m

A LARGE LOT FOR SALE.

A LOT OF GROUND, on the river bank, in Birmingham, 283 feet by 390 feet, and bounded by four streets, will be sold on reasonable terms. It is near Bakewell & Co.'s new glass works, and several other manufacturing establishments. It is the largest and best lot now to be had in Birmingham for manufacturing purposes. Title perfect, and clear of incumbrance. Enquire of

C. B. M. SMITH, at his Law Office,
Fourth street, above Smithfield, Pittsburgh.

jy26

☞ **Notice.**—The Partnership heretofore existing under the firm of business under the name and style of BENNETT, MARSHALL & CO., was dissolved on the 19th inst., by mutual consent.

BENNETT, MARSHALL & CO.

Pittsburgh, June 28th, 1854.

Copartnership.

THE UNDERSIGNED have entered into Copartnership under the name and style of GRAFF, BENNETT & CO., for the purpose of manufacturing Iron, Nails, &c., at the Union Rolling Mill, South Pittsburgh. Office at present with English & Richardson, No. 56 Water, and 160 First street.

WM. B. ENGLISH,
ROBT. H. MARSHALL,
JAS. J. BENNETT,
JOHN GRAFF.

Pittsburgh, June 28th, 1854—jy28:tf

FIRE!

Life, Fire and Marine Insurance Company;
OFFICE 55 FIFTH STREET,
MASONIC HALL, PITTSBURGH, PA.
JAMES S. HOON, President.
CHARLES A. COTTON, Secretary.

This Company do 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:

James S. Hoon,	Wm. S. Haven,
Samuel M'Clurkan,	James D. M'Gill,
William Phillips,	Alexander Bradley,
John Scott,	John Fullerton,
Joseph P. Gazzam, M. D.,	Robert Galway,
John M'Alpin,	Alexander Reynolds, Armstrong County.
Wm. F. Johnston,	Horatio N. Lee, Kittanning.
James Marshall,	Hiram Stows, Beaver.
George S. Selden,	

my26:ly

☞ **CITIZENS' Insurance Company of Pittsburgh.**—H. D. KING, President; SAM. UEL L. MARSHALL, Secretary.

Office: 84 Wood Street, between Market and Wood streets.

Insures HULL and CARGO Risks, on the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers and tributaries.

Insures against Loss or Damage by Fire.

ALSO—Against the Perils of the Sea, and Inland Navigation and Transportation.

DIRECTORS:

H. D. King,	Wm. Larimer, Jr.,
William Bagaley,	Samuel M. Kier,
Samuel Rea,	William Bingham,
Robert Dunlap, Jr.,	John S. Dilworth,
Isaac M. Pennock,	Francis Sellers,
S. Harbaugh,	J. Schoonmaker,
Walter Bryant,	William B. Hays.
John Shipton,	

dec26

☞ **ASSOCIATED Firemen's Insurance Company of the City of Pittsburgh.**—J. K. MOORHEAD, President—ROBERT PINNEY, Secretary.

Will insure against FIRE and MARINE RISKS of all kinds. Office: No. 99 Water street.

DIRECTORS:

J. K. Moorhead,	W. J. Anderson,
D. C. Sayers,	R. B. Simpson,
Wm. M. Edgar,	H. B. Wilkins,
G. H. Paulson,	William Collingwood,
R. B. Roberts,	John M. Irwin,
Joseph Kaye,	Wm. Irwin,
	David Campbell,

jal2

☞ **Western Pennsylvania Hospital.**—Drs. J. SCHUCK, Second, between Wood and Market streets, and J. KEAN, North-east corner of Diamond, Allegheny city, are the attending Physicians of the above Institution, for the first quarter of 1854.

Applications for admission may be made to them at all hours at their offices, or at the Hospital at 2 o'clock, P. M.

Recent cases of accidental injury are received at all hours, without form.

jal5:p

☞ **C. YEAGER,** 110 MARKET street, Pittsburgh, Importer and Wholesale Dealer in FANCY AND STAPLE VARIETY AND DRY GOODS, offers to city and country dealers as large and well selected stock of Goods as any Eastern house, and same prices, thus saving freight, time and expenses.

jaly2

☞ **I. O. O. F.**—Place of meeting, Washington Hall, Wood street, between Fifth street and Virgin alley.

PITTSBURGH LODGE, No. 136—Meets every Tuesday evening.

MONONGAHELA ENCAMPMENT, No. 57—Meets first and third Friday of each month.

mar25:y

☞ **Notice.**—The JOURNEYMEN TAILORS SO CIETY of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, meets on the first WEDNESDAY of every month, at SCHOLMEYER'S, in the Diamond.

By order,

GEO. W. BERGE, Secretary.

jel2

☞ ATTENTION! S. L. G.—You are hereby notified to attend at your Armory, on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, for drill, and to transact such business as may come before the Company.

GEO. W. ELKIN, Secretary pro tem.

mar22:tmos

☞ **ANGELONA LODGE, I. O. O. F.**—The Angelona Lodge, No. 339, I. O. of O. F., meets every Wednesday evening in Washington Hall, Wood st. [jy12

DIED,

On Sunday evening, at 8 o'clock, HENRY J. BEALE, aged 25 years.

The funeral on to-morrow (Tuesday) MORNING, from the residence of his father, George Beale, Second street, below Ferry.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

☞ **Pursuant to Notice** of Brigade Inspector, the UNION SHIELD LIGHT GUARDS met at their Armory, on yesterday, for the purpose of electing Commissioned Officers. Robt. M'Keever and Wm. B. M'Conlogue were sworn as judges. The election resulted in the election of JOHN COYLE, Captain; P. KANE, First Lieutenant; H. MAHILL, Second Lieutenant; WM. M'LAUGHLIN, Third Lieutenant.

On motion, a committee was appointed to notify the officers of their election.

On motion, adjourned. M. WALLACE, President.

M. BRANNAN, Secretary. (City papers copy.)

☞ **Vote of Thanks.**—At a meeting of the NEPTUNE FIRE COMPANY, held on Saturday evening, August 19th, 1854, the following resolution was unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That the thanks of this Company be hereby tendered to Messrs. J. & S. Wilson, (Contractors,) for the highly satisfactory manner in which they have built and completed the new Engine House for the Company.

GEO. DUNSTON, President.

JOHN DUNWODY, Secretary.—[au22:1t

Fifty Dollars Reward and no Questions Asked.

STOLEN ON SATURDAY, 19th inst., about 12 o'clock, out of the office of the subscribers, a POCKET BOOK, or NOTE CASE, containing no money but one counterfeit five dollar note on the Unadilla Bank, and one counterfeit one dollar bill on the State Bank of Ohio, and the following described notes and papers:

A note drawn by Salazar Stotz, favor of Geo. Bingham, dated March 30, 1854, 12 months, $300.00.

A note drawn by Hart & Brown, favor of Wm. Bingham & Co., dated June 27, 1854, 5 months, $218.25.

A note drawn by Hart & Brown, favor of Wm. Bingham & Co., dated June 27, 1854, 7 months, $218.25.

A note drawn by J. P. Stevenson & Co., favor of Geo. Bingham & Co., dated June 20, 1854, 6 months, $154.00.

A note drawn by Pringle, Rose & Ross, favor of Wm. Bingham & Co., dated July 3, 1854, 6 months, $675.00.

A note drawn by M'Ullvray, Sell & Co., favor of Wm. Bingham & Co., dated July 8, 1854, 5 months, $316.98.

A note drawn by M'Ullvray, Sell & Co., favor of Wm. Bingham & Co., dated July 8, 1854, 7 months, $316.98.

A note drawn by Thos. Little & Co., favor of Wm. Bingham & Co., dated July 17, 1854, 90 days, $750.00.

A note drawn by Thos. Little & Co., favor of Wm. Bingham & Co., dated July 17, 1854, 4 months, $750.00.

A note drawn by M. & S. H. Darragh, favor of Wm. Bingham & Co., dated July 26, 1854, 6 months, $220.00.

A note drawn by Stewart & Kingery, favor of Wm. Bingham & Co., dated July 27, 1854, 6 months, $470.00.

A note drawn by Knap & Wade, favor of Wm. Bingham & Co., dated August 1, 1854, 8 months $1,041.66.

A note drawn by Knap & Wade, favor of Wm. Bingham & Co., dated August 1, 1854, 7 months, $2,041.69.

A note drawn by W. J. M'Cl