ident, and Mr. Jefferson became competitors for the Presidential chair. As the law then stood, the candidate who received the highest vote became President, and he who received the next highest vote, the Vice President. On counting the electoral votes it was decided that Mr. Adams was elected President, and Mr. Jefferson Vice President. Many persons, however, were even then strongly impressed with the belief that this result was unfairly produced. Mr. Adams entered upon the Presidential duties on the 4th March, 1797, and affiliating to a great extent with the views of Col. Hamilton, selected his cabinet from those entertaining like views, and disposed of the patronage of the general government among those of like character. With the powers of the government and the monied influence of the bank combined, this administration soon began to show their disposition for arbitrary power. By the Sedition Law they sought to prevent the freemen of the country from speaking their thoughts, and made it a criminal offence, punishable by fine and imprisonment, to either verbally or in writing comment upon or investigate the improper acts of the government; thus effectually crushing the liberty of the press—the great palladium of the people's rights. By the Alien Law they gave the President the power to order any foreigner out of the country at his own discretion, and in case of refusal, to suffer imprisonment so long as the President might think the public safety required. They raised a large standing army, unnecessarily expended millions in the increase of the navy, imposed direct and indirect taxes upon everything which the citizens owned, and filled the country with hosts of revenue officers; that, like the locusts of Egypt, ate up their substance, and became the pliant tools of government in being spies upon the people, and prosecuting them for alleged sedition and treason, under laws to which we have already referred.

The reign of this party, emphatically and truly styled "the reign of terror," happily was of short duration, and expired with the term for which Mr. Adams had been declared to be elected. Federal vituperation and abuse had been resorted to without stint, to calumniate the great republican portion of our citizens. The horrors of the French revolution were held up as bugbears to frighten the timid, and declared to be the necessary result of the democratic tendencies of the republican party. The terms of Democrat and Jacobin were heaped upon them as names of reproach. The republican party, believing that the term Democrat, which in its signification meant an advocate of the government of the people, was correct, assumed the name and gloriously carried out its meaning. Pennsylvania, the keystone of the political arch, in the election of 1799, gloriously triumphed in her Democratic principles and gave an earnest of what was to follow in the succeeding year. In the fall of 1800 the people of the Union elected Thomas Jefferson and Aaron Burr, the two highest candidates for President and Vice President of the United States, each receiving an equal number of votes, although it was perfectly well understood that the former was to be the President and the latter the Vice President. The election had to pass into the House of Representatives to select the President and Vice President from the two, and if we before had specimens of federal arrogance and tyranny, we then had exhibited the fullest evidence of their utter profligacy as a party. They whispered into the ear of Aaron Burr, who was a bold, bad man, as the sequel showed, that if he would accede to their views, they would defeat the voice of the people—they would make him President. They were enabled for a long time (the members voting by States) to prevent the majority of the States going for Mr. Jefferson. They never were able to obtain a majority for Burr. The Democratic members proved true to their trust, and the federal members of one State at length yielded, and Mr. Jefferson received the majority. He was inaugurated the 4th day of March, 1801. He surrounded himself with the ablest and best men of his party, and having obtained the majority in each house of congress he repealed the obnoxious laws passed during the administration of his predecessor, simplified our government, reformed the abuses in its administration, lessened its expenses, and abolished all parade and ostentation—in fact, made it the model of republican government it was originally intended to be, and generally has been since. After administering the government for eight years, he voluntarily withdrew, and was succeeded by Mr. Madison. During the whole of the administration of these two statesmen the federal party were rancorous and malignant in their opposition to the government of the Union, (verging well nigh unto treason,) in the doings of the Essex Junto—the Hartford Convention—the refusal to furnish men and means to carry on the war in which we were engaged with Great Britain from 1812 to 1815, emphatically called the second war of independence, and their constant apologies for the acts of Great Britain during that war, mourning over our victories and rejoicing at those of our enemies Jackson, however, ended that war in a blaze of glory at New Orleans on the 8th January, 1815. Jackson fought many battles, martial and civil, for his country.

Up to the time of the war, Federalism, although foiled and defeated, had held its crest erect and displayed a portion of its former pride and arrogance. During this war, however, it assumed the name of the *"peace party,"* and since then has been known by almost as many names as there have been political parties in the country. About the conclusion of the war, one of its leading editors, in writing to another, about equally prominent in its ranks, advised a change of tactics, urging that it would be better to waive the proud pretensions they had assumed, of possessing all the talents of the decency, and all the learning of the country, and seek success *"by fanning the embers* of discontent in the Democratic ranks." The hint was taken, the party name was dropped, and since then they have been found, upon every occasion, fomenting divisions in the Democratic ranks, by inflaming the passions and prejudices of any portion of our citizens affected either from the influence of circumstances and trade upon their pecuniary affairs, from political or personal disappointments, from local prejudices or habits, from sectarianism or fanaticism in religion or any other cause. *But they have never changed their principles.* Whiggery of the present day is the federalism of 1779, grown more cunning. It has stooped from its high perch, and is now a mere truckler for office, in which, if once firmly reinstated, it would show all its obnoxious traits of character over again. The attempt to elect Burr in 1801, and the attempt to defeat the election in Pennsylvania in 1838, by the acts connected with the Buckshot war, are but different efforts of the same party "to treat elections by the people as though they had not taken place."

The Democratic party have ever been true to their professions. Recognizing to their fullest extent the right and ability of the people to govern themselves, they have deemed it the best policy to have the people governed as little as possible—to abstain from the passage of all arbitrary laws affecting their persons, property, or rights—to require the citizen to give up the fewest of his natural rights, that will be consistent with the safety of society, and clothe the public servants with only those powers that are absolutely necessary for these ends—to respect that all power, delegated to public servants, should return at stated and short periods to the people, to whom all power belongs, that the same may be conferred either on the former incumbents, when found worthy, or upon others more meritorious. For although power does not always corrupt, of which we have had many admirable examples, yet its tendency is to corrupt, of which, we regret to say, we have had not a few.

The principles of these two antagonistical parties are involved in the coming contest in Pennsylvania. The Democratic party, ever honest and candid, avow their principles in open day; they bear the same honest name they have borne for more than half a century. That name, conferred upon them as a term of reproach, has won its way to public confidence and esteem, and so much is the power of that name felt, that ancient federalism, now modern Whiggery, has often sought to steal it, to deceive the people. Democracy advocates the equal rights of all our citizens—it abhors all exclusive privileges to the few—it knows no distinction between our native born and naturalized citizens, other than those which the Constitution has created. One of its first acts, when Mr Jefferson came into power, was to amend the laws and facilitate the means for the naturalization of foreigners. It remembered, among the causes assigned for declaring our country independent, an important one, that the King of England had obstructed the laws for the naturalization of foreigners; and in this, as in all other acts, they have carried out the principles of 1776—not the principles of the miscalled *"sons* of the sires of '76."

Our adversaries are endeavoring to crawl into power at this time by a concentration of all their own partisans proper, and an attempt to excite among others prejudices foreign and inimical to the constitution of the United States, in relation to two subjects calculated to excite the sympathies and prejudices of portions of our citizens. The constitution of the United States left the institution of slavery, which had been imposed upon us by the mercenary cupidity of Great Britain, just where it found it—a mere municipal regulation of the States in which it existed. Pennsylvania, immediately upon the close of the revolution, abolished this institution within her borders, and almost all the northern States have since followed her example. Before the revolution, it existed in all the States. If the true motives of its abolition could be reached, we fear that the northern States would not be entitled to as much credit as many claim for its abolition. It was found that slave labor was unprofitable for mere farming purposes, and these, the motives of pecuniary interest, super-added to what were deemed the principles of humanity, procured its abolition in all the original States north of Maryland and Delaware. The compromises of the constitution upon this subject, which prevented any action by the general government on the subject of slavery, have been faithfully carried out by the Democratic party, in every portion of the Union. They hold that no State has a right to interfere with what appropriately belongs to another.

The Congress of the United States has the power to admit new States into the Union, and they have wisely determined that, in creating territories and admitting new States, the people of such new States and Territories shall have a right to make their own laws upon the subject of slavery, or any other subject that belongs rightfully to a municipal government. Our adversaries, taking advantage of the agitation produced on this subject of slavery by the erection of the new territories of Kansas and Nebraska, are charging the Democratic party with favoring the cause of human slavery. They have done no such thing. They have merely determined that Congress, according to the constitution, has no right to interfere with the subject, and that to the people of the Territories and States, respectively, this whole subject belongs, and they have unquestionably decided rightly. Pennsylvania, or any other State of the Union, might to morrow revive the institution, if it were thought right. Yet our adversaries are endeavoring to excite your sympathies in the cause of humanity, so as to induce you, practically, to violate the constitution of our country.

They are also endeavoring to foment difficulties between different classes of our citizens, and to array our native born and naturalized citizens in opposition to each other, and to effect this they would bring to their aid sectarian feelings in religion. Our forefathers wisely inhibited this action in every State constituting part of the Union substantially declaring that every man has a right to enjoy his liberty of conscience, and to worship Almighty God in the manner he shall think to be most acceptable; and the constitution of the United States prohibits the general government from giving preference to any one religious denomination over another. That Constitution, too, confers upon naturalized citizens all the rights conferred upon those who are native born, with one exception. We, therefore, protest, in the most distinct and solemn manner, against any indirect attempts to accomplish that which the constitution and laws of the United States, and of the several States, so pointedly and so properly prohibits. It would be sapping the foundations of our free institutions. It would be loosening the bonds which hold us together. It would be a practical wrong upon a portion of our citizens, who have equal rights with ourselves, and making a distinction which the Constitution of the United States does not make or permit.

We should guard against all attempts to violate the principles of that constitution. It is the ark of our political safety. It should never be touched with unhallowed hands. Open and bold attempts to violate it are seen through, and at once excite our resistance. It is from secret, insidious, and undetected attempts to undermine it, that we shall be exposed to the greatest danger.

Opposition to those of foreign birth constitutes much of the political capital of our adversaries of the present day. In this they are close imitators of the federalists of '98.

By the third section of the Alien Law, every master or commander of any ship or vessel, shall (shall! mark! ye port of the United States, shall immediately make report in writing to the collector or other chief officer of the customs, of all aliens on board his vessel, specifying their names, age, the place of nativity, the country from which they shall have come, the nation to which the emigrants are likely to throw them into the class of malcontents, (Democrats, in plain English,) they might become a disadvantage instead of a benefit to our country."

Of course they would, in the opinion of Mr. King. Here was a denial of hospitality as cruel as it was unnecessary. The sufferings which were caused to many of the patriot Irishmen, by this conduct of the federalists, are incalculable. "As to me," said Mr. Emmet in a letter to Mr. King, "I should have brought along with me my father and family, including a brother, (the lamented Robert Emmet,) in those same perhaps you will not read without emotions of sympathy and respect—and others nearly connected with me would have become partners in my emigration. But all of them have been torn from me. I have been prevented from saving a brother, from receiving the dying blessing of a father, mother and sister, and from soothing their last agonies by my cares—and this, sir, by your unwarrantable and unfeeling interference."

This is the leaven that has leavened the whole lump. The Democrats and their political opponents have ever been at issue upon this subject of foreign emigration and the laws of naturalization. The one constituting as a fundamental principle of their political faith the free and full extension of the rights and blessings they enjoy to all the human family that desired to partake them, and who sought our shores as a refuge from oppression in their native land. The other party dreading the expansion of that spirit of liberty, and that hatred to titled dignitaries and various forms of oppression in monarchial governments, that urge continually the tide of emigration from Europe, have always advocated such restrictions upon citizenship, and pursued such a hostile policy to foreigners, that had they continued in power, and been enabled to carry their views into effect, the now flourishing and populous western States of this Union, would have still been territories, and our national character degraded and disgraced, instead of having a great name and power and glory among the nations of the earth.

The first naturalization law, passed in 1790, only required a residence of two years to become a citizen. The act of 1795 extended the time to five years. But the federalists discovering that when foreigners were naturalized they generally voted the republican ticket, conceived the idea of punishing them for their contumacy, and accordingly the time of probation was still further extended by the act of June 18, 1798, to *fourteen* years, and a declaration of intention *five* years before the admission of the applicant to the rights of citizenship. It is some what remarkable that this act was passed on the 17th June, 1798, the alien law on the 25th June, and the Sedition Law on the 14th July, of the same year. It would seem as if the whole energies of federalism were roused to one tremendous exertion to crush the spirit of the people and destroy the liberties of the country. All these acts were repealed on Mr. Jefferson's accession to the Presidency, and the time of residence necessary for a foreigner to become a citizen brought back to five years, at which it has ever since remained.

Nearly every civilized nation has adopted liberal naturalization laws, particularly where they have been situated as we are with a sparse population, and extensive regions, millions of acres of uncultivated lands. It is our policy to draw the power and productive industry of other nations to ourselves. France, Holland, Russia, and even England, have all in turn pursued this policy to great advantage at different periods in their history. In the time of the Edwards, the Henrys, and in the reign of Elizabeth, alien citizens and manufacturers were invited to England and naturalized without any previous residence, or even an oath of allegiance.

But the miserable Know Nothings of the present day have refined upon the cruelty and tyranny of the federalism of '98—for they would repeal all naturalization laws and prevent foreigners from becoming citizens at all. They would also add *religious* to political intolerance. They would not only enact laws by which those, not born on American soil, would be shorn of all the attributes of freedom, but they would deprive native as well as foreign born of the blessed privilege of worshipping God according to the dictates of their own consciences. The comparison is manifestly in favor of the black cockade federalism of "the reign of terror," in the time of the elder Adams.

The Democracy respect all religions, and in the spirit of our institutions tolerate all. This was the spirit of our revolutionary fathers. They persecuted neither Protestant nor Catholic, neither Puritan nor Quaker, but extended the broad aegis of the fundamental law of the land over them for their protection. In December, 1787, General Washington wrote to the Roman Catholics of the United States as follows:

"As mankind become more liberal, they will be more apt to allow that all those who conduct themselves as worthy members of the community, are equally entitled to the protection of civil government. I hope, *ever to see America among the foremost nations in examples of justice and liberty.* And I presume that your fellow-citizens will not forget the patriotic part you took in the accomplishment of their revolution, and the establishment of their government, or the important assistance received from a nation in which the catholic religion is professed."

When, therefore, fellow-citizens, we find that a consolidated government, a love for exclusive privileges and monied corporations, a desire to draw implied powers from the constitution, and exercise them for their own selfish purposes, and to establish a restriction to citizenship, constitute the favorite dogmas of our political adversaries, it is reasonable to believe that a change in our very system of government would follow their ultimate success.

The historical view of the parties, their principles and their acts, has occupied more space than was expected, and we must hasten to the conclusion of this our last address. Remember, fellow-citizens, that the motto of our party is, "principles and not men." Yet in popular elections men must be selected as the standard bearers of parties and of their principles. They, however, are but the representatives of their party, and are bound to carry out its principles. Test the coming contest by principles—let no false issues be introduced into it. Confine the issue to the fact, shall a party one out of thousands who have been bled—the rights of the people. Every other element attempted to be introduced into it is a device of the enemy—a stepping stone to get themselves into power, which, whenever possessed, they have abused. Remember the cause of the old democracy; its upright, straight forward course. Rear its banner on high, march boldly in solid column to the fight—victory will crown your efforts, and the cause of popular rights will be safe.

J. ELLIS BONHAM, Chairman.
GEORGE C. WELKER, Secretary.

Daily Morning Post

PITTSBURGH:

SATURDAY MORNING.....SEPTEMBER 9.

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 FIRE COUNTY.

News of the Day.

It is estimated that there were not less than thirty thousand people—men, women and children—at the different places of amusement in New York on Tuesday evening.

Quite a number of persons have very suddenly died within a few days, at Baltimore, from eating crabs and other fish caught in the harbor. At this season of the year, the water of the bay, in front of the city, is little better than a stagnant pool of corruption; and the fish are consequently unhealthy, if not poisonous.

The News by the Africa.

The crowd of other matter prevents our giving to-day any further details of the foreign news. It is fortunate, therefore, the matter is of little interest. We find that the cholera still continued in the allied army, though its progress had been somewhat checked. The expedition to Crimea had been resumed. Sixty thousand men had been embarked at Constantinople for Sebastopol. A Princess and the wife of a General had been carried away from Odessa by Schumyl, a Circassian chief. An insurrection had broken out at Damasous, but had been suppressed. A fire at Varna destroyed one hundred and eighty houses and some of the provisions of the French army. The crops in Great Britain are good. The potato rot prevails in Ireland to a considerable extent. This is the substance of the news, which, had we given it in detail, would have crowded out the noble republican document from the State Central Committee.

The "Saturday Morning Post,"

For this week, is an unusually choice number. It contains a full report of the proceedings of the Allegheny County Democratic Convention; a beautiful tale, entitled "The Emigrant Boy," by L. Maria Childs; Poetry; Miscellaneous news; Editorials on the current topics of the week; and under the head of news of the week, an abstract of everything of importance that has occurred since the last issue. For sale at the counter; price five cents. Persons wishing it put up in a wrapper, can have it done so without extra charge.

Address No. 4, of the Democratic State Central Committee.

We publish this morning the fourth and last address of the Committee to the people of this Commonwealth. Those who have read the former addresses will not fail to read this. It equals its predecessors, and gives a candid view of the history of the two great parties that have prevailed in this country for the last half century. We commend it to the attention of all.

☞ Junius, in the *Gazette*, says the administration is going to revive the slave trade, restore slavery in St. Domingo, and then annex it to this country, and do various other awful things.

If Junius thinks he will deceive or alarm any one by such stupid lies, he is a dunce; besides being under-witted."

CARPING CRITICISM.—The *Journal* endeavors to find fault with the resolutions of the Democratic County Convention. Those resolutions were not designed to please Whig editors, and we are glad to know that they do not. They suit the Democrats, however.

☞ Of the thirty-eight thousand and sixty-one churches in the United States, the Catholics own twelve hundred and twenty-one. Thus, about one-thirtieth of the churches of the Union are Catholic. Yet the Know-Nothings consider the Catholics a very dangerous "institution!!!"

NO GREAT SHAKES.—It is exceedingly probable that Hackett's Grisi speculation will not prove so fat as he had reason to hope from the reputation of that contatrice in Europe. The press generally speak in a disappointed strain; but the best ometer is her power of "drawing." At the second concert, Castle Garden was not more than half filled, although the price of tickets had been reduced to the uniform price of three dollars, and of this audience, doubtless the largest portion went as much from curiosity to see the redoubtable Coutts, who buys the first seat sold at any price, as to hear the music. There is but one Barnum, and Jenny Lind was his profit. All other attempts to get up an excitement must fail from there being but feeble imitations of a successful humbug.

POLITICAL.

CENTRE COUNTY.—The Unterrified Democracy of this ever reliable county met in Convention, and put in nomination the subjoined ticket:—Congress—Hon. Samuel Strohecker. Assembly—Major John Neff.

TWENTY-FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.—The Democratic conferees of the 24th District, composed of Jefferson, Clarion, Warren, Elk, McKean, Venango, Forest, and Clearfield, met in Brookville, and nominated Daniel Barclay, of Jefferson county, Mr. Curtis, his talented predecessor, having declined. Mr. B. is a lawyer of marked ability, with a very extensive practice, and is, withal, one of the shrewdest politicians in Western Pennsylvania. He will be returned by an immense majority.

THE NEWARK RIOT.—The Newark *Advertiser* of last evening, has some further facts in relation to the riot in that city, between the Irish Protestants and the Irish Catholics:

"In reference to the commencement of the riot, no opinion can be justly formed from the present floating rumors, as to where the culpability of originating the disturbance belongs. It has been currently reported there were persons stationed inside the church, but the officiating clergyman earnestly protests that this is wholly untrue, and that he was quietly dining, without any knowledge of the disorder, till he was alarmed by the noise of destruction.

The Coroner's Jury organized in the hall of the Court House this morning, having been refused admission to the Court Rooms, but the testimony taken thus far throws no new light on the case

Most of those composing the procession carried revolvers, and discharged them in the air, in return for the cheers and waving of handkerchiefs, with which the procession was greeted at various places. The arms were concealed in hats, under coats, and partially for self-defence. One of the members of the Association stated that he had paraded several times, and never without some molestation, and that by unanimous agreement, the Association had prepared themselves to resist any attack. This is their excuse for an act certainly unlawful."

SERIOUS DAMAGE BY LIGHTNING.—We learn that the barn of Mr. David Bowman, near Hanover, Pa., was struck by lightning on Tuesday evening and consumed, with its contents, including a lot of grain of last year's growth. Loss, $3,000; half not insured. The residence of Mr. Trone, in the same vicinity, was also struck, but not consumed. Mrs. Trone was prostrated, but not dangerously injured. Unfortunately, the thunder and lightning was accompanied with but a slight rain.

The steamer Asia, which sailed from New York on Wednesday, for Liverpool, carried out $1,086,550 in specie.

A fire in Cincinnati, on Monday night, destroyed property to the amount of $90,000. One of the steam fire engines had not been kept in order for service, and therefore was useless.

To illustrate the state of postage in Cuba, the Aurora is published at Matanzas, at the following cost: Subscription, $11; Postage on 318 numbers to Havana, $39,12½; Penny post, $7,-82½; Total, $57,96.

An Artesian well at Charleston, S. C., has been bored to the depth of twelve hundred feet The borer now rests in a hard sand stone rock, which has already been penetrated, with great difficulty, to the extent of twenty-three feet.

☞ **Dr. Morse's Invigorating Elixir and Cordial.**—Whence proceed the lassitude, the depression, the debility, the indifference to life, the instability, the continual feeling of illness which it is impossible to define or localize, so common, so hard to bear, and so little pitied by the world and healthy? We answer—from the stomach and the nervous system, between which there exists the closest sympathy. Want of vital energy, sluggishness in the secretive organs, a general overturn of the system is at the bottom of all the difficulty. To rouse the whole organization from the torpor, to imbue it with new life, activity and vigor, and to sustain it in that condition, there is no preparation comparable with DR. MORSE'S INVIGORATING ELIXIR OR CORDIAL. Other stimuli may excite the dormant physical energies for a time, but like the night flush of the tightrope dancer, the effects of these fallacious exhibitions of these ash laurels is followed, after the first convulsive effect is over, by a depression of body and mind more profound and paralyzing than ever The remedy is literally worse than the disease. But the Elixir has a dynamic influence. It not only creates a new condition of the physical organization, but perpetuates it. Such a manner are not only cheered and sustained by its agency, but kept up to their new level without flagging. A vegetable compound, congenial to the system, it seems to act upon the constitution itself, and to revolutionize it. In chronic diseases of the nerves, the stomach, and the liver, its effects are astonishing.

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

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

AGENTS.

FLEMING & BROS., No. 60 Wood street, Pittsburgh.
DR. GEO. H. KEYSER, No. 140 Wood street,
J. P. FLEMING, Allegheny City. sep2:dawtf

☞ **A Great Blessing to the Afflicted.**—Dr. M'Lane, the inventor of the celebrated Liver Pills, used these Pills for several years in his practice, before he could be induced to offer them to the public. He was induced at last to make them known throughout the country. This learned physician felt the same repugnance that all high-minded men of science feel in entering the lists again at those unscrupulous empirics who obtrude their useless nostrums upon the public, and rely upon a system of puffing to sustain them. Convinced, however, of the value of the Liver Pills, and influenced by the plain dictates of duty, the Doctor finally sacrificed his delicate feelings on the altar of public good. His great medicine has not disappointed the expectations of the medical practitioners, at whose instance he was induced to forego his inclinations. From every quarter do we hear of the most gratifying testimonials of the wonderful curative effects of the Liver Pills. In the east, the north and the south, are alike laden with "tidings of great joy" from the afflicted. These wonderful Pills have completely conquered that great scourge of America, the Liver Complaint.

Purchasers will be careful to ask for *Dr. M'Lane's* Celebrated Liver Pills, and take none else. There are other Pills, purporting to be Liver Pills, put forward by unprincipled parties. Dr. M'Lane's Liver Pills, also his celebrated Vermifuge, can now be had at all respectable drug stores in the United States and Canada.

Also for sale by the sole proprietors,

FLEMING BROS.,
Successors to J. Kidd & Co.,
60 Wood street.
sep9:daw

[From the Pittsburgh Daily Dispatch Feb. 14, 1853.]

Chest Expanders—Shoulder Braces.—An Excellent Article.

Persons who have acquired a stooping position, by following a sedentary occupation, will experience great relief by the use of the "Washington Suspender Brace," made and sold by Dr. KEYSER, corner of Wood street and Virgin alley. It answers for a brace and surpenders, the weight of the pantaloons is so placed as to continually tend to bring the shoulders to their natural position, and expand the chest. We purchased one some time ago, and have been so pleased with it, that we unsolicited gave it a "puff," gratis.

Women, hundreds of whom are annually injured by the weight of enormous "skirts," should also procure these braces. Be particular in procuring the kind mentioned, as many of the Braces sold are humbugs.

Sold wholesale and retail at the Drug Store of GEO. H. KEYSER, No. 140, corner of Wood street and Virgin alley.

☞ Sign of the Golden Mortar.

N. B.—I also keep every variety of Trusses, Supporters Body Braces, Pile Props, Elastic Stockings, Suspensary Bandages, &c. au21: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.

R. GRIBBLE,
Tailor and Pantaloon Maker,
240 Liberty st., head of Wood.
mar24

☞ **Perfumery, Fancy Soaps.**—I have on hand a large and well selected assortment of Soaps and toilet articles, from the best perfumery establishments of *London, Paris* and *Philadelphia*, which I am selling out, wholesale or retail, at the lowest prices. Also, Pomades, Oz Marrow, and Hair Oils, of the richest and most delightful odors.

I also keep a splendid assortment of imported and domestic Hair Brushes, Nail Brushes, Tooth Brushes, &c.

GEO. H. KEYSER,
jy21:dAw No. 140 corner Wood st. and Virgin alley.

Hernia, or Rupture of the Bowels.

☞ THERE ARE THOUSANDS OF PERSONS WHO are afflicted with a Rupture of the Bowels, who pay little attention to the disease until the Bowels become strangulated, when, in all probability, it may be too late. How important it is, then, for all those suffering from any form of Rupture of the Bowels, to call at once upon DR. KEYSER, at his Wholesale Drug Store, on the corner of Wood street and Virgin alley, and procure a TRUSS, to retain the protruding portion of the Bowels. Dr. Keyser has an office back of the drug store where Trusses are applied, and warranted to give satisfaction. He also has every variety of Trusses that you can name, and at any price, to suit the means of every one in need of the article. I also keep every kind of *Supporters, Body Braces, Suspensory Bandages, Elastic Stockings*, for enlarged veins, and all kinds of mechanical appliances used in the cure of disease.

I would respectfully invite the attention of the public to an excellent Truss for Children, which invariably effects cures in a very short time.

N. B.—I also keep on hand, and for sale, a large assortment of Shoulder Braces of the most improved kind, that have been worn with so much satisfaction by hundreds of persons, both in and out of the city.

DR. KEYSER'S DRUG STORE AND TRUSS DEPOT, corner of Wood street and Virgin alley, No. 140, sign of the Golden Mortar. jel4:dAw

☞ **The Great French Remedies!!**—MBALLY'S ANTIDOTE AND LOTION.—Those persons who wish for a safe, speedy, and permanent cure, should use the above celebrated and unrivalled FRENCH PREPARATIONS. They have now been in use for five years—have been thoroughly tested in thousands of the most obstinate cases, and invariably have given satisfaction. They are not composed simply of Balsam Copaiva, but are entirely different from all other preparations, both in the nature of their ingredients and the manner in which they operate upon the patient. Hence the wonderful success attending their use.

A gentleman connected with the Western Railroad says: "I have expended for other people during the last three years over $300, for remedies of this description, and have never found a single article that gave such universal satisfaction as your Antidote and Lotion does. I do not recollect of one in my acquaintance that has failed in curing, many have been cured in two or three days."

Price, Antidote $1; Lotion 50 cents per bottle.

Invented by M. Bally, Physician to the Paris Hospitals, and prepared from the original recipes, and sold wholesale and retail by FLEMING & CO., Sole Proprietors for the United States and Canadas. Principal Depot, 456 Broadway, New York.

Sold by Druggists throughout the United States.

☞ **For Enlarged or Varicose Veins, Weak** KNEE JOINTS AND WEAK ANKLES.—I would respectfully invite the attention of Physicians, and the public generally, to my assortment of Silk Elastic Stockings, Knee Caps, Ankle Socks and Bandages for the relief and cure of Varicose or Enlarged Veins, Weak Ankles, Weak Knee Joints, and the various appliances used in the cure of diseases requiring outward support.

I also keep every variety of Trusses, Body Braces, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, and in fact all kinds of mechanical appliances used in the cure of disease.

GEO. H. KEYSER, Wholesale Druggist,
au29:dAw No. 140, cor. Wood st. and Virgin alley.

☞ **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 benefitted by this great tonic, alterative and blood purifier.

*** See advertisement. au12:dAw

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Know-Something!**—Cargo's Union Assembly meets next, and each succeeding WEDNESDAY EVENING, at WILKINS HALL. The pleasure-seeking public are invited. Two Bands are engaged statedly. Codillons in Hall No. 2; Schottisches, Polkas, etc., in Hall No. 1. The Halls have been thoroughly refitted, and are finely ventilated, and abundance of refreshments always provided.

The Social Assembly as usual, on TUESDAY EVENING. Admission the same to each—Gents and two Ladies 50 cents; Gent and Lady 75 cents; Gent, alone $1. Tickets may be obtained of the Managers, or Frank Cargo, at 76 Fourth street; or at Wilkins Hall, 2nd story, or at the door. [sep2

AGENT

For Selling and Buying Patent Rights.

THE subscriber, having learned from his intercourse with Patentees, and with persons who were desirous to sell Patent Rights for Cities, Counties, States, &c., as well as with others who wish to purchase such rights, that an agent to transact that kind of business was much needed here, has determined to devote his time and his abilities to the service of those who may desire to employ him.

Being willing to attend faithfully to all matters entrusted to him, he concludes by referring the public to the following testimonial of a few of the citizens in Pittsburgh.

MOSES F. EATON.

PITTSBURGH, August 23, 1854.

The subscribers have long been acquainted with Mr. Moses F. Eaton, and have no hesitation in recommending him, to all who may wish to employ his services, as a gentleman of undoubted integrity and inexhaustible industry, in whose exertions every reliance may be placed.

Neville B. Craig, W. Robinson, Jr.,
Wm. Larimer, Jr., John Graham,
W. H. Denny, H. Childs & Co.,
James Weed, N. Holmes & Sons,
P. R. Friend, Kramer & Rahm,
F. Loreux, L. R. Livingston.

☞ **Philadelphia, 1854.**—The attention of the citizens of Pittsburgh and vicinity, who wish to read a Philadelphia paper, is called to the *Evening Register*, a journal published every day, containing complete routine of local matters that transpire to the hour of going to press, and as particular attention is paid to this department, it is recommended itself strongly to the friends of those persons who formerly resided in that vicinity, as it conveys a faithful epitome of the vast changes occurring in their neighborhoods, since their departure. 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 literary and political 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 advocates and seeks to promote the interests of the people.—*"one side set 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,
au9:3m Philadelphia, Pa.

A LARGE LOT FOR SALE.

A LOT OF GROUND, on the river bank, in Birmingham, 40 feet by 240 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 most 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,
jy26 Fourth street, above Smithfield, Pittsburgh.

☞ **Notice.**—The Partnership heretofore existing and doing 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 Clinton Rolling Mill, South Pittsburgh. Office at present with English & Richardson, No. 116 Water, and 150 First street.

WM. B. ENGLISH,
ROBERT MARSHALL,
JAS. J. BENNETT,
JOHN GRAFF.

Pittsburgh, June 28th, 1854—jy30:tf

PITTSBURGH

Life, Fire and Marine Insurance Company;

OFFICE 55 FIFTH STREET.

MASONIC HALL, PITTSBURGH, PA.

JAMES S. HOON, President.

CHARLES A. COLTON, Secretary.

This Company make 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,
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John M'Alpin, Alexander Reynolds, Armstrong County,
Wm. F. Johnston, Horatio N. Lee, Kittanning,
James Marshall, Hiram Stowe, Beaver.
George S. Selden,
my25:1y

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

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

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R. B. Roberts, John M. Irwin,
Joseph Eaton, Wm. Wilkinson,
David Campbell. 1y13

☞ **Western Pennsylvania Hospital.**—Drs. L. SCHECK, Second, between Wood and Market streets, and J. REED, North-east corner of Diamond, Allegheny city, are the attending Physicians to 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. ja10:tf

☞ **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 weight, time and expenses. ja8:y1

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

PITTSBURGH LODGE, No. 336—Meets every Tuesday evening.

MESSENIA ENCAMPMENT, No. 37—Meets first and third Friday of each month. [mar25:1y

☞ **Notice.**—THE JOURNEYMEN TAILORS SOCIETY, of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, meets on the first WEDNESDAY of every month, at SCHOCILKEPF'S, in the Diamond. By order,

jel:y GEO. W. SEESE, Secretary.

☞ 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.

P. EANE,
mar29:2tmd Secretary pro tem.

☞ **ANGERONA LODGE, I. O. O. F.**—The Angerona Lodge, No. 263, I. O. of O. F., meets every Wednesday evening in Washington Hall, Wood st. [jy1:y

BILLIARD SALOON.

THE BANK EXCHANGE BILLIARD SALOON which has been closed for some time and undergoing repairs, is now open for the reception of visitors. sep1:tf

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

☞ **Lecture.**—Rev. W. D. Moore, Professor of Natural Science, Oxland College, Mississippi, will deliver a lecture before the Young Men's Christian Association, in the Second Presbyterian Church, Fifth street, on MONDAY EVENING, 11th inst., at 8 o'clock. Subject—"The True Relation of Science to Scripture."

Tickets 15 cents; to be had at the principal Book Stores, and at the door. sep9:2t*

TO CRICKETERS.

THE OLD ALLEGHENY COUNTY CRICKET CLUB, hereby *Challenges any Club West of the Allegheny Mountains*, to play at a time agreed upon by the parties, prior to the first of November. Apply to, or address ROBERT MORRIS, (President,) Diamond, Pittsburgh.