When the Constitution of the country has said that the fugitive from labor shall be delivered up, come out and endorse it. You may say that the principles have been reiterated. If they have been reiterated, then to reiterate them again will not be once too often.

Good principles cannot be too often re-affirmed. What brings this intelligent body here to-day from all parts of the Commonwealth? A more intelligent body I have never before seen assembled together. Is it to nominate a Canal Commissioner? Is that the object? No, sir, they come here for nobler and higher purposes; they come here to proclaim the principles which made both Jefferson and Jackson immortal, and which principles were carried out by James K. Polk, and are now being carried out by Franklin Pierce.

In my resolutions I have embodied the principle involved in the Kansas-Nebraska bill. How much better would it have been to have had them there a year ago. Are the Democracy afraid to say that the people of a territory are capable of making their own laws? But you say, it is out of place here, because this Convention is only called for the purpose of nominating a Canal Commissioner? Not so, sir, we come here to imprint the articles of the creed upon the broad pages of the history of the Commonwealth, and there is one name that shall go down in favor of recording fearless and bold action.

I care nothing about temperance men. I am as temperate a man as any of them, but when Know Nothings say to me that a respectable innkeeper shall not be permitted to deal in liquor, and yet allows a worthless grocer to do so, I say there is no part of Democracy about it, and we should come out and resist it.

The question is submitted to you to-night. The majority resolutions are before you, but they are not as progressive in policy as the times need. We are now to avow our principles and publish them to the world. The majority resolutions, so far as they go, are all very well, but we have failed in them to introduce the cardinal and leading measure of Democracy, which is, that the sovereign people of a Territory shall have the right and power to make their own laws. This is the only doctrine by which the Democratic party can be sustained. It will not do to knuckle—it will not do to succomb to these isms. We must go forth and show the people our principles in broad daylight. We must keep nothing back—hide nothing under the bushel. Let us again proclaim the Democratic platform laid down by Jefferson and Jackson, and repeated over and over again a thousand times. It has not been repeated too often. Let us do it in a way that everybody can understand, and that our friends in Washington, when they take up the papers, can see what we have done in Pennsylvania, witheregard to some of the prominent measures which not only engage the attention of the Democracy of this State, but of the Democracy of the Nation.

I now leave the subject, sir, thanking you for the kind attention with which you have listened to me, and am afraid that I have trespassed upon your patience too long. I shall content myself hereafter with recording my name in favor of the repeal of this odious jug law—unconstitutional, unjust, unpopular—which the people of this State are bound to repudiate, and which we should this night repudiate by acclamation. (Great applause.)

Col. Saml. W. Black's Remarks.

Col. Black, of Allegheny, the Chairman of the Committee, introduced the majority report, and replied as follows:

I suppose as I had the honor to report the resolutions adopted by the majority of the Committee, it might be expected of me to say a word in reply to the eloquent gentleman who has just taken his seat. I do not know that it is improper for me to say that these resolutions were adopted almost unanimously, such is the fact; and hence I might very well trust them to the Convention without one word in their behalf. But the position of the gentleman who addressed the Convention is so high, and his ability so vastly great, that I acknowledge I would not feel that we were altogether safe if we were to remain silent, feeble as my power may be to answer him.

The gentleman saw fit, in the course of his remarks, to employ expressions that I thought might have been spared. Twice the word "coward" was used, and if it did not apply to us, it had no applicability at all. Now, sir, I take leave to say in our defence—

Mr. Wright—I made no personal allusion and intended none, I spoke of cowards as respected the opposition of some to certain measures.

Col. Black—The gentleman said that if we did not come out here and boldly defend those things which he saw proper to call principles, that we were cowards—that was his language. I know it was not intended in a personally offensive sense, for I am sure that that gentleman is too generous to entertain hard feelings towards any person here or elsewhere. Nevertheless, the word was used. Now, sir, in reply, permit me to say in the outset that there is no cowardice in being sometimes judicious. There is no cowardice in refusing to express in broad and unequivocal terms sentiments, however just they may be, that do not necessarily belong to our business. We have not introduced in terms anything about what is called the jug law. "Not have we to do with it here? It is a measure that bears the stamp of the Know Nothing Legislature. It is signed by the Know Nothing Governor. It goes before the people of the State as their measure, and if the people, because we do not choose forcibly to condemn it, see fit to support those who passed it, all I have to say is that the people are a little more blind to their own interests than I shall ever be willing to believe. [Applause.]

If, then, there is no use for our action in the matter, why offend unnecessarily that portion of our party who are in favor of the law? We have, from necessity, all the opponents of the present Legislature on our side, from their own sense of self safety. Why run into needless hostilities, when we have the other party just where we want them.

Now, sir, I do not say that the jug law is right or wrong, I think it is ridiculous, [laughter and applause.] But why should that involve us in that question? Paul was a wise man, and Paul said that even in religious matters all things that were right were not always expedient. [Great applause.] We have heard, Mr. President, and we have heard it, too, with a passion and eloquence that I admire, that our flag was trailing in the mire. Sir, did the whisky question put it there? [Laughter and applause.] Had that question any thing to do with the downfall of that glorious banner, in whose swell our eyes glisten both night and day? No, sir, other questions and other issues, which were forced upon that gallant man who preceded the Know Nothing Governor, were the cause of our defeat and downfall. [Applause.] He was compelled to shoulder issues for which the Democratic party did not bargain—and what were those issues? The eloquent gentleman who preceded me has seen fit to name them, I will repeat them too.

In the first place, this Kansas-Nebraska bill, right enough in principle though it may be, was forced upon Governor Bigler. It was forced upon him without instruction from the people. I do not stand here to condemn those who made that issue for him, but such is the fact, well known to us all by bitter experience, that he, without saying a word in the matter, was obliged to take all the responsibility on himself, and he and the party fell together in Pennsylvania. [Applause.]

Now, sir, I do not intend to discuss the merits of the Kansas-Nebraska bill. This is not the place to do it. It is passed, it is disposed of, let it sleep. Let Kansas and Nebraska stand where they are, but for heaven's sake do not resurrect them, for their spectre would appal the few of the party who have stood faithful to us so far through all. [Great applause.]

The gentleman says that the Compromise measures of 1850 were sound measures. Why, sir, who denies it, or doubts that they were? Does he not remember that when the Reading Convention met, these matters were pending. When Governor Johnston's term was about to expire, and we had made William Digler our standard bearer in the contest, that he fought the question boldly, openly, and fearlessly, and defeated Governor Johnston on the Compromise measures.

Does he not remember that, before we came into power, in the National Convention we passed solemn resolutions that, the Compromise Measures being then the law of the land, we would frown down all efforts in Congress and out of Congress to again revive the slave question in any part of the Union. [Tremendous applause.] But, sir, when the Nebraska and Kansas bill was offered it gave the Abolitionists a chance to raise a hue and cry upon the slavery question, to raise a noise, commotion and turmoil in comparison to which all their previous agitation was the quiet breathing of a sleeping child. And what is the result? Whether the Nebraska and Kansas bill is right or wrong what is the result? Why, Illinois, whose Senator proposed the measure, for the first time since its existence as a State, deserted the Democratic party and went to the opposition. Was there any whisky question there? [Applause.]

And what is the result throughout the nation? Why these restless slavery agitators have grown bold. And what is their cry now? That the Kansas and Nebraska bill must be repealed: No, sir, that is too small for them, they demand that the Compromise Measures, including the Fugitive Slave Law, shall be repealed; that they shall all, all be blotted from the statute book, and that we shall sink back into the dreadful condition from which the country was saved by its united friends, Daniel Webster, Henry Clay, and Lewis Cass. Three friendly hearts saw the danger of their country, and uniting their force, courage and manhood together, proposed a measure of peace which was not permitted to last the first year of the present administration. [Great cheering.]

Now, Mr. President, a little further on and we leave Nebraska and Kansas, and come to a question which more nearly and truly concerns our country. The gentleman asks, are we to repeal the Fugitive Slave Law? No, sir, and when we had the hands of the abolitionists tied by the Compromise Measure so that the Fugitive Slave Law and all other laws connected with it, we should have kept them so, and the gentleman would have no need to ask the question.

This is a question which I say we have nothing to do with here. We are not dodging any question which should come before us. We are not showing want of courage, but we are merely leaving out from the business of this Convention that which is past.

Sir, I have said enough in regard to the jug law to show that it is not a primary issue, in which we are concerned. But what is the question in which we are concerned? All of us, both native born and foreigner, both they that breathed the fresh air of life's first breath on foreign soil, or were born here, as I was, on the banks of the Monongahela, the son of an Irishman who fled from his country! [Applause.] I, sir, as long as I have a heart to swell with hope, a hand to raise, or a tongue to utter, will fight for the sake of my father's memory, if for no other reason, this thing, which being begun in proscription, like all proscription, will end in persecution. [Great Applause.]

The question, sir, of importance to us, is a plain one. The Know Nothings are the only men in the field against us. They come from cellars, vaults, from holes and corners with soiled flags, and the Democratic party of this State, on this glorious day, the Anniversary of our National Liberty and the Declaration of Independence, desire to stand boldly out and defy them—and here, on our own soil, show them that our pure, unsullied flag can still fly, and that we can defeat them. [Deafening Cheers.]

Now, sir, that is the question of primary and vital importance, and because it is so, we desire to meet them upon that question mainly. It is fairly before us, and we need not go out of our way to hunt that issue.

Mr. President, we have said in these resolutions, that these Know Nothing measures are unconstitutional. We are going to fight them single handed, and if we strangle this monster of corruption all small lizards will choke themselves to death. [Applause.] Take hon constrictor, this serpent, is going to fight; let us meet it, and having destroyed it we can walk henceforth in a path of peace.

The Know Nothings defend their side of the question for two reasons. First they say religion is at stake—our Bible is at stake—that precious book on which all base their hopes of salvation, is in danger. They, sir, undertake to say, that, for the sake of America, American born must rule America, and, sir, they use that book as their first authority for proscribing men because they were born on a foreign soil, and because their religious sentiments may not happen to accord with theirs a large number of whom have no religious sentiments at all. I observe that those who are exercised on this interesting question of religion are openly professed infidels, who treat all religion with scorn.

But, sir, how is this Bible question, because they prate upon it and try to make capital out of it? They call themselves the "sons of the sires of '76," and say for that reason they have the right to the entire possession and glory of this country. Now, I will prate a little too upon our country, and in right of my father, who was a good old Covenanter preacher, I will refer a little to the Bible.

I will take the liberty of saying here, that from the beginning to the end of the old Testament, the whole tenor of that book is anti-Know-Nothing, and the treatment of strangers always generous and manly. In every part of it, it shows that especial care is taken that strangers be treated in precisely an opposite way to which the fathers of the Know Nothing order treat them now.

By the Declaration of Independence we hold out to foreigners an invitation to come here and dwell in our land; and we make a contract with them, that if they will come, we will treat them, not as aliens and enemies, but as citizens of our own country who conform to the laws, and guarantee to them the blessings and comfort which belong to our institutions. [Applause.] We, sir, one of the charges made in that Declaration was, that the King had prevented the naturalization of foreigners, that he had restricted it and thrown difficulties in the way, and that was considered sufficient cause to throw the nation into revolution, and finally to get to it freedom and independence. [Applause.]

Then, sir, if I am not growing tedious [cries of go on, Black: go on: and loud applause.] Then, when the Constitution of the United States was adopted, in 1789, George Washington was a member of the Convention, and I say that that instrument does not go against foreigners, but holds out the strongest inducements to them to come and settle this country. It may be said, and I will answer it now while I think of it, that our forefathers did hold out hopes then, but it was because the country was thinly settled, and we wanted population from abroad. It is not true, for when the thirteen States made the declaration of Independence, and afterwards formed the Constitution, we had less uncoupled territory than we have at this day.

But what did they do in the Constitution? They did this: In the article relating to the election of President, they use this language:

"No person except a native born citizen, or a citizen of the United States at the time of the adoption of this constitution, shall be eligible to the office of President; neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained the age of 35 years, and been 14 years a resident of the United States."

Now, sir, that does not only impliedly say that a foreigner may be President of the United States, it expressly says so. Look at it. The foreigner and native-born citizens are placed precisely on the same platform, for if the foreigner is in this country a citizen of the United States, at the time of the adoption of the Constitution, he may be elected to the Presidency of the United States, just as a native-born. And you will observe that all the figures harmonize in reaching the result to which I desire to come. If a foreigner is here at 21 years of age, add 14 years to that time, during which either native or foreigner must be a resident, and you make just 35 years, the time at which any man's eligible to that high office. So that George Washington himself when he voted for that, contemplated that a foreigner, then a citizen of the United States, might be elected when he had attained the age of 35 years, to the highest executive office in the Nation, and yet they say that George Washington was opposed to foreigners, and that they ought not to have even a vote for President of the United States.

But it does not stop here. In regard to the Senate of the United States we have this language:

"No person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained the age of 30 years, and been 9 years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not when elected be an inhabitant of the State for which he is elected."

Now, sir, 21 years makes both native and foreigner a citizen, and add 9 years to that and we make 30. The contemplation of the framers therefore was, that a foreigner, at the expiration of 9 years after he was 21, should stand upon the same platform for the Senate as the native-born citizen. That was the contemplation of George Washington and the patriots who fought through the Revolutionary War. These things looked at, show a positive elevation. The Declaration of Independence says, come and you shall be eligible as citizens. Our fathers said to them, come and stand with us in our Revolution, and you shall be eligible to the office of President and to the Senate, after only 9 years residence. They make no distinctions. No matter whether it be General Montgomery, who fell at Quebec, or General Shields, who had a hole made through his body big enough almost to allow a railroad car to pass through.

I presume that young America will tell us that Washington and those men, did not know anything about their business, and that it was reserved for us to ascertain that the Constitution which they adopted was a dead letter, so far as these things were concerned. For the supreme Order of the Star Spangled Banner to determine that Americans shall rule America.

Why, sir, do they know that, in regard to the flag, that this country never went into anything without a flag, and do they know that in February, 1776, when the first ship of war that started from our shores left Walnut street, in the month of February, before the Star Spangled Banner was adopted, that John Paul Jones, a Scotchman, and as gallant a man as ever looked into the deep sea, or gazed on the eagle's nest high up in the tops of the mountain, with his own hand raised the first American flag that ever floated over an American vessel. [Applause.] That flag was a yellow silk flag, with a pine tree, indicative of our country, and a rattlesnake uncoiled underneath, with that thrilling motto which he knew so well how to carry out, "Don't tread on me, my stroke is death." (Applause.) First among the list of Lieutenants in the American Navy, appointed there on the recommendation of General Hugh Mercer, of Virginia, and on the motion of Richard Henry Lee, is that same Jones, then a foreigner. He went to his duty faithfully, from one ship to another he passed. Wherever he went he was a terror to our enemies and a source of great joy to our country. Wherever he went, he struck terror to the eyesight of our foes; and when the Star Spangled Banner was adopted as our National flag, that same Paul Jones, still a Scotchman, but yet a true American, on the Ranger, raised the first American flag with his own hands over that vessel, twice sealing his fidelity to the country of his adoption.

Again, sir, to come back to Scripture. I contend that this Know Nothingism contradicts every sentiment and every instruction which Christ uttered in his last hour. What were they? He said to his Apostles—"go ye into all the world and preach the Gospel to every creature, beginning at Jerusalem, and then go into foreign countries." If they had been Know Nothings they would have been very unwilling to go into foreign parts, and their Know Nothing wisdom would have ended at Jerusalem. [Applause.]

Because I consider the Know Nothing question is the most important question in the coming campaign, I wish to lay aside all minor ones and meet them alone in the field, that we may defeat them. We will meet them in the field, with our flag unfurled—with every stripe of that flag displayed and every star glittering, answering with heavenly light the flashing eyes of the faithful that fight under it, and victory will crown our efforts. Proscription, persecution, fanticism and cruelty will be trampled in the dust, and that, too, by the only party in the country who can or will do it, and that is the National Democratic party of the Union. After that we will meet together and discuss smaller issues. [Great applause.]

Remarks of James R. Ludlow.

James R. Ludlow, Esq., of Philadelphia, then addressed the Convention in favor of amending, so as to embrace the principle of popular sovereignty, which amendment was adopted. He said:

Mr. President, it is pleasing on a day like this, of all others, to hear sentiments such as have been expressed by the eloquent and able gentleman who has just concluded, but I cannot shut my eyes to the fact, that this is not the occasion for mere pleasant recollection and pleasant sayings. For yet is this the occasion to expend our strength and energies in simple speeches. I, for one, sir, have to vote, and I have to return to my constituents, and so has every man here.

As the question now stands before the Convention, it is a practical business matter. These resolutions go to the world alone, and not under the excitement of this hour; they are read calmly and deliberately scrutinized, and the life or death of the party may hang upon the manner in which they are accepted or rejected. I am afraid, sir, that however eloquent, and truly eloquent, our friends may be, they may forget that fact; and of the same time, as the question is now before this Convention, I may be called upon as an individual delegate to record my vote against the minority report which I admire, and when by recording my vote in that way I am placed as those who vote with me, in a false position.

Again, sir, the majority report, in one particular, I am courageous enough to say—for I am solitary and alone—does not, in my humble view, come up to the mark; and the point in which it does not come up to the mark is the Nebraska-Kansas bill. [Applause.] It should be delivered as a principle of the party, in my opinion. While, therefore, I am not willing to vote for the minority reports upon the other hand, I desire slightly to amend the majority report.

Now, sir, the principle upon which I shall vote is this, that this Convention has nothing to do with local issues. We might as well go *ex tempore* to every act of the Legislature, and affirm or condemn it, as to take up the isolated liquor law. For my own part, I am opposed to a Maine Law—and I say it boldly, lest my motives may be misinterpreted; but there are many men in the party whose opinions I have a respect for; men in whose judgment I rely; who, although they might be unwilling to sanction an out-and-out Maine Liquor Law, may still be unwilling conscientiously to condemn the present law. I see no reason why I, as a member of the Philadelphia delegation to this Convention, should strike down my neighbor, who is a thorough-going Democrat upon all national issues, because his opinions may slightly, if you please, differ from mine upon a local issue, such as the temperance question.

The fact is, Mr. Chairman, that the Democratic party is assailed by a combination of local issues. They take that course to defeat us, instead of boldly assailing us upon national principles. My own view, therefore, is, that we have nothing to do with it—I mean the local issue in this Convention. I take a bigher and bolder ground. That we have not been sent here to legislate upon the question of temperance; that whatever may be the opinion of delegates around me, as individuals, I have no right to bind them upon that issue, which is, as I again repeat, a purely local issue. My friend, the gentleman who made the majority report (Mr. Black,) took proper grounds, to wit: That the last Legislature passed a law, and they must stand or fall by it. But I have no right to ensure you or any other man here by my vote, if your opinion may in a greater or less degree accord with the law as passed, and you may, at the same time, be a thorough-going, conscientious, anti-Know-Nothing Democrat.

Now sir, upon the question of the majority report. The Nebraska and Kansas bill is made an issue against us in the next contest and every contest that shall come. The opposition papers are teeming with it. We have asserted a certain great principle, whether politic or not, is not the question. We have asserted the principle that the Territories have a right to govern themselves, and, sir, upon that issue we must stand or fall. We have abiding faith in the democracy of this country, that when they shall have properly considered it they will find that every man who voted for the bill, no matter how he felt upon it, was correct, and, it will stand the test of time and sound, sober reason. [Applause.]

I therefore say that the policy of this Convention is to adopt broad National Democratic views in their platform, and to discard, now and forever, local issues, which are the only means by which the enemy can conquer us. Not to jeopardize the interests of the party in the Union, but, sir, I ask, as far as the Union exists, and if we do this, we must take the Jeffersonian platform, with the anti Know-Nothing and Nebraska and Kansas planks.

In doing this we stand as a unit. The resolutions may be read and pondered over, and we will not on the one hand, be considered as having been ruled by miserable local questions, or given the lie to our professions as regards national principles. I, therefore, humbly and earnestly—as earnestly as I know how—ask this Convention that they will not adopt the minority resolutions, but that they will amend the majority resolutions so that we go before our constituents and the country at large upon a clear, decided, bold national platform. [Great Cheering.]

[From the Journal of Commerce, July 7.]

The Outrage on Gov. Reeder of Kansas.

KANSAS CITY, MO., June 28, 1855.

The country is again thrown into a state of intense excitement, by the attempted perpetration of an outrage upon the person of Gov. Reeder, at his quarters at Shawnee Mission, about nine miles from this place. The facts, as I am able to give them, are undoubtedly reliable. It appears that the Governor was sitting alone in his office, his secretary, Mr. Lowrey, being sick and confined to his room at the time, when the well-known Gen. Stringfellow entered. He was courteously received, and after a general preliminary conversation, in which he dilated on the influence and control he would have over the present legislature, and the great excitement existing in Missouri against Gov. Reeder, he made two propositions to the Governor—one being that the Governor should sanction any bill that should be passed to punish the tampering with slaves in the territory, of the uttering of abolition sentiments, and the other that he recommend in his message that the legislature adjourn to Shawnee Mission, on the border of Missouri. The Governor replied that, although in favor of a free State, he was willing and thought it quite proper that temporary protection be given to slave property in the territory, until the question be properly decided; but that he could not promise to sanction a bill he had never seen, and much less could he agree to a bill making the penalty for minor offences death, as he had heard proposed, and that he would not officially recommend the legislature to adjourn to Shawnee Mission.

At this the General became much excited, and endeavored to get up a quarrel upon the words "border ruffians," reported to have been used by Gov. Reeder. He was told that the use of such language had been disavowed, and that as early as possible. He then desired to know if Gov. Reeder had representated Kansas as being conquered and subjugated by the citizens of Missouri; to which the Governor replied that he had. Stringfellow then inquired further, if the Governor had intended to charge him with any unlawful or dishonorable act; to which the Governor replied, that he believed and had said, that Gen. Stringfellow was mainly instrumental in creating the excitement in Missouri which had produced the present state of things; and in answer to another question by Stringfellow, said that he considered such a course of conduct as unlawful and dishonorable.

By this time the excitement of Stringfellow became very great, so much so as to attract several persons standing in front of the door; and he on the spot gave the Governor a verbal challenge, which was immediately declined, the Governor saying that he was no subscriber to the duelling code. At this time the Governor was carelessly sitting with his chair balanced upon the two hind legs. Stringfellow advanced, and by putting his hand upon his shoulder, pushed him over, at the same time falling upon him, and scratching him deeply in the cheek with his nails. The Governor kicked him off and rose to his feet, both gentlemen drawing their pistols, when Stringfellow was seized by Attorney General Isaacks and Mr. Halderman, and the Governor dropped the muzzle of his weapon, saying that he scorned to attack a man who was prevented from defending himself. By the interference of the two gentlemen, the matter was calmed down, and Stringfellow left.

To yourselves and your readers I leave all comment on this most unparallelled outrage, merely stating, further, that Stringfellow, who thus begins by attempting to intimidate the Governor of Kansas Territory, and, failing in that, personally assaults him, is a resident of Weston, Missouri, and makes no pretence of living in the Territory. It is generally believed that the Missourians have discovered that they will be unable to manage two-thirds of the Legislature, and thus avoid the Governor's veto; and, therefore, the conduct of their acknowledged leader. During the late affair the Governor had twice a good opportunity to shoot Stringfellow, and the friends of order, and his friends, are very thankful that he refrained, for had any injury, even the slightest, occurred to Stringfellow, in two hours a crowd would have been raised on the border, against which resistance would have been useless, and no one can imagine what would have been the ultimate consequence.

Daily Morning Post.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

PITTSBURGH:

TUESDAY MORNING:.....JULY 10.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,

ARNOLD PLUMER,

OF VENANGO COUNTY.

The Democratic Committee of Correspondence, FOR ALLEGHENY COUNTY, Are requested to meet at the Dr. CHARMS HOTEL, on SATURDAY, July 21st, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

R. B. GUTHRIE, *Chm.*

The following gentleman compose the Committee:

John Birmingham,	D. R. Williams,
Wm Wilson,	A. Holmes,
I. D. Patterson,	Thos. J. Keenan,
Thos. B. Hamilton,	J. Heldman,
Henry Ingram,	James A. Irwin,
Barnes Ford,	G. P. Gillmore,
Wm. M. Porter,	John M. Irwin,
Thos. Farley,	Alex. Black,
Edmund Snowden,	John Mellon,
Dr. A. H. Gray,	Chas. Barnett,
F. H. Collier,	Francis Foley,
Jonas Jones,	Jacob M'Collister.

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☞ Mr. JOHN W. MCCARTHY is our authorized carrier on the route formerly served by JOHN FORSYTH, and is alone entitled to collect from weekly subscribers.

☞ We are indebted to Adams & Co. for late Western papers in advance of the mail.

☞ We are indebted to the *Pennsylvanian* for the phonographic report of the speeches before the Democratic Convention. The remarks of Col. Black were made upon the spur of the moment, in the reply to Mr. Wright.

Almost a Miracle.

Since the third of July the liquor sellers of New York sell nothing but foreign liquors; only such as are allowed by treaties with other countries. They all have this sign put over their bars: "None but Imported Liquors sold here." It is a little singular, and shows an extraordinary spirit of enterprise, that hundreds of men who had their collars full of Philadelphia lager bier, Albany ale and Monongahela whisky on the 3d inst., disposed of their entire stock that day, and laid in a supply of the German, English and Scotch article. It is remarkable, too, that these imported liquors have the smell and taste of the common article, and what is more important with some, can be sold as cheap.

The following scenes are now said to be of daily occurrence in Gotham:

Scene First.—A Lager Bier Saloon. [Enter a Thirsty Customer.]

CUSTOMER—To Bartender—Give me some Philadelphia lager bier.

BARTENDER—There is none to be had in the city. We have, however, an excellent article imported from Germany, which has very much the flavor of the bier you ask for. You can have it for the same price.

CUSTOMER—Well, bring it along. (A huge mug is brought, into which the thirsty gentleman thrusts his head, and does not withdraw it for five minutes.) Well, I declare, this is an excellent substitute for the Philadelphia bier.

[Exit in capital humor.]

Scene Second—A Restaurant in Broadway. [Enter Carson League Agent.]

AGENT—To Landlord—I want some Albany cream ale.

LANDLORD—We don't sell that, but can furnish you with fine English or Scotch ale on draught.

AGENT—Well, I'll take some New England rum.

LANDLORD—We run out of that on the Third of July. Would not the Jamaica variety do as well?

AGENT, (confussed)—Well, I guess, I shan't drink to-day. [Exit disgusted.]

THE FOURTH EVERYWHERE—The celebration of Independence Day in every city, town and hamlet throughout the length and breadth of our happy republic seems to have been unusually jubilant this year. Newspapers from all quarters are filled with the patriotic resolves and speeches of the sons of liberty. It is pleasing to contemplate this. We have no fear for the cause of freedom, no apprehension of the dangers which some imagine are threatening the republic, so long as her children cherish the anniversary of the day that gave birth to our nation and recollect through what a list of treasure and of blood it was achieved.

Gen. Quitman was recently charged by a New York paper with having pocketed several thousand dollars of the money belonging to the Cuban Junta, besides making other reflections upon his character. He has replied in a card in which he says "they are a tissue of barefaced and gratuitous falsehoods, for which no honorable man will make himself responsible."

Now and Then.

On the eighteenth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, the combined French and English forces assaulted the Redan and Malakoff towers before Sebastopol, and was defeated by the barbarous Russians with great slaughter. Forty years before, on the eighteen of June, eighteen hundred and fifteen, the English and Blucher gained a great victory at Waterloo over the French and Napoleon the Great. Formerly the English celebrated the anniversary of the great day at Waterloo with great *eclat*; but they have changed all that now, and this year we have witnessed the delightful spectacle of the victors and the vanquished embracing each other, and mutually endeavoring to forget all about Waterloo, Wellington, Blucher, Grouchy, the Great Napoleon, and several other matters equally gratifying to the British lion and distressing to the Gallic cock. But affection is, after all, a bore, says Pelissier. One must have some excitement on Waterloo day; and so he assaulted the southeastern defences of Sebastopol, and the anniversary of Waterloo day was celebrated by the most disastrous and bloody defeat that the Allies have yet sustained. It is a singular and interesting historical coincidence.—*N. Y. Her.*

☞ **On such Subjects the Testimony of Woman should be Conclusive.**

NEW YORK, August 2, 1852.

Mrs. Clute, of No. 272 Second street, believing her child, about three years old, to be troubled with worms, purchased one bottle of Dr. McLane's Celebrated Vermifuge, and gave it two tea spoonsfull, which had the effect of causing the child to discharge a large number of worms. The child is now enjoying good health. We would advise all parents who may suspect their children to be troubled with worms to lose no time, but immediately purchase and administer Dr. McLane's Celebrated Vermifuge. It will cure. *The money will be refunded in all cases where it does not give satisfaction.*

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

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

Also, for sale by the sole proprietors,

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

jy7:daw

OHIO & PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

THE ONLY RAILROAD

RUNNING WEST FROM PITTSBURGH.

On and after MONDAY, March 12th, 1855, the PASSENGER TRAINS will run as follows, until further notice:

FAST TRAIN WILL LEAVE AT 3 A. M.
MAIL TRAIN " " AT 8 A. M.
EXPRESS TRAIN " " AT 3 P. M.

These Trains all run through to Crestline, and connect there with the Columbus and Cincinnati, Ohio and Indiana, and Bellefontaine and Indiana Railroads. At Mansfield, connections are made for Newark, Zanesville, Monroeville, Sandusky, Toledo, Chicago, &c.; and at Alliance for Cleveland, &c. No trains run on Sunday.

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

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

For Tickets and further information, apply to

J. G. CURRY,
At the corner office, under the Monongahela House.
Or, at the Federal Street Station, to
GEORGE PARKIN, Ticket Agent.

Pittsburgh, March 10th, 1855. (mh10)

OHIO AND INDIANA RAILROAD,

BEING THE

Continuation of the Ohio and Penna. R. R.

TO FORT WAYNE,

THREE HUNDRED AND EIGHTEEN MILES FROM PITTSBURGH.

☞ Trains connect at Crestline, *without detention, with all the Trains on the Ohio and Penna. Road*, and also at Forest, with Trains going North and South, on the Mad River and Lake Erie Railroad.

For Tickets, apply at the Railroad Offices of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad Company in Pittsburgh, Allegheny City, or at any of the following points:

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

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

J. R. STRAUGHAN, Sup't.

jy6

☞ **Syphilis, Scrofula & Diseased Blood.**—For these terrible diseases, Carter's Spanish Mixture is the only specific.

The proprietors have in their possession over one hundred certificates of the most extraordinary cures effected by it.

We refer to the certificate of Richard Adams, late High Sheriff of Richmond, Va; Edwin Burton, Commissioner of the Revenue for Richmond; General Welch, of the Monumental Church; Dr. Hinsley, of Washington City; Mr. Wm. A. Mathews and C. D. Lack, Esq., of Richmond, Va; Mr. F. Boyden, Exchange Hotel, Va; and a host of others, who have seen cures of the worst description cured by Carter's Spanish Mixture. They all certify that it is the greatest purifier of the blood known.

*** See advertisement. [jy2:tuw

☞ **Just Received**, a superior lot of Lutony, Pongee and Grass COATS, which are desirable, and will be sold low for cash, at GRIBBLE'S,

jy4 No. 240 Liberty street, head of Wood.

☞ **Library Meeting.**—The regular Quarterly Meeting of the YOUNG MEN'S LIBRARY ASSOCIATION will be held in their Room, on TUESDAY EVENING, the 10th inst., at 8 o'clock. It is very desirable that every member of the Institute be present on the occasion.

WM. H. KINGAID, Secretary.

jy10

☞ **St. Paul's Cathedral.**—The sale of Pews will commence on WEDNESDAY, the 11th instant, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD OF MANAGERS.

jy9:td

☞ **Sheriffalty.**—GEORGE R. RIDDLE, of the City of Allegheny, will be a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Allegheny County, at the ensuing election.

jy2:daw1w

☞ **Before purchasing your Hat or Cap** to-day, call at 101 WOOD street, and examine our stock of HATS and CAPS, which will be sold as LOW for CASH as any other house in the city can or will sell them.

MORGAN & CO.
Next house to the new Presbyterian Church,
One door from Sixth street.

jy10

☞ **We have just received** from the East a large lot of Panama, Canton, Brail and Canada STRAW HATS, which we can sell much below the usual price. Straw Hats from 25 cents upwards. Panama Hats from $1.50 to $4.00.

MORGAN & CO.,
164 Wood street.

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OFFICE OF THE ALLEGHENY BRIDGE CO.,
Pittsburgh, July 2d, 1855.

THE President and Managers of "The Company of Proprietors of a Bridge over the Allegheny river opposite Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny," have this day declared a Dividend of One Dollar and Seventy-five Cents on each Share of the Capital Stock of said Company, for which dividends will be paid to Stockholders or their legal representatives on or after the 5th inst.

JOHN HARPER, Treasurer.

jy3:3t

Pennsylvania Insurance Company

OF PITTSBURGH,

Corner of Fourth and Smithfield streets.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, $300,000.

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

DIRECTORS:

Wm. P. Johnston,	Rody Patterson,	Jacob Painter,
A. A. Carrier,	W. M'Cullough,	Kennedy T. Friend,
James S. Negley,	W. S. Haven,	D. L. Park,
I. Grier Sproul,	Wade Hampton,	D. M. Long,
A. J. Jones,	J. H. Jones,	H. B. Coggshall,
	J. L. Gill,	

OFFICERS:

President.....Hon. WM. P. JOHNSTON.
Vice President.....RODY PATTERSON.
Sec'y and Treasurer.A. A. CARRIER.
Assistant Secretary.S. S. CARRIER.

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☞ **NOTICE.**—The ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the ATLANTIC AND OHIO TELEGRAPH COMPANY, will be held at BUEHLER'S HOTEL, Harrisburg, Pa., on THURSDAY, the 19th of July, 1855, at 10 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of electing NINE DIRECTORS for the ensuing year, in accordance with the Charter.

By order of the Board of Directors.

A. B. CUMMINGS, Secretary.

jes2td

JAMES ROBINSON,
OF INDIANA TOWNSHIP,

WILL be a Candidate for nomination for the Office of COUNTY COMMISSIONER, on the Democratic Ticket, at the October Election.

PITTSBURGH

Life, Fire and Marine Insurance Company;

CORNER OF WATER AND MARKET STREETS,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

ROBERT GALWAY, President.

JAS. D. M'KITT, Secretary.

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

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

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

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

DIRECTORS:

Robert Galway,	Alexander Bradley,	
James S. Moon,	John Fullerton,	
John M'Alpin,	Samuel M'Clurkan,	
William Phillips,	James W. Hallman,	
John Scott,	Chas. Arbuthnot,	
Joseph P. Gazzam, M. D.,	David Richey,	
James Marshall,	John M'Gill,	
	Horatio N. Lee, Kittanning.	

☞ **CITIZENS' Insurance Company of Pittsburgh.**—WM. BAGALEY, President;

Office: 94 Water Street, between Market and Wood streets.

SAMUEL L. MARSHELL, Secretary.

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:

William Bagaley,	Richard Floyd,
James M. Coope,	Samuel M. Kier,
Samuel Rea,	William Bingham,
Robert Dunlap, Jr.,	John B. Dilworth,
Isaac M. Pennock,	Francis Sellers,
S. Harbaugh,	J. Schoonmaker,
Walter Bryant,	William B. Hays.
John Shipton.	

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☞ **Notice.**—The JOURNEYMEN TAILORS SOCIETY, of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, me