spirit of sturdy resistance to absolutism and of manly devotion to the cause of Liberty, for their own sakes, for the sake of their posterity, and for the sake of the human race, re-asserted the doctrines and dogmas of the Bill of Rights, and for a while declined to ratify the Constitution until these sacred and inviolable principles of natural right were acknowledged and adopted as a part of its text, and in all of these proposed amendments were incorporated a solemn declaration in favor of civil and religious liberty. At the first session of the first Congress the amendments to the Constitution were adopted and subsequently ratified by the States, and the first article of those amendments set the question at rest forever by declaring that "CONGRESS SHALL MAKE NO LAW RESPECTING THE ESTABLISHMENT OF RELIGION OR PROHIBITING THE FREE EXERCISE THEREOF." It is worthy of observation that when in Convention it was proposed by Mr. Pinckney to add to the Sixth Article the clause prohibiting a religious test that Mr. Sherman thought it unnecessary, the prevailing liberality being a sufficient security against such test, after which Mr. Gouverneur, Morris and General Pinckney approved the motion, and it was carried unanimously. These enlightened men were too well aware of the disastrous consequences attendant upon any interference by the State with the religious opinions of its citizens. The bloody record of fanatical persecutions was spread out before them, and in it they read of those atrocities that were the darkest stains upon the character of the human race. From the earliest days down to their own time, had the history of mankind shown that its advancements in civilization had been retarded, and sometimes almost stifled, in the ferocious conflicts between contending sects and exterminating propagandism. In all parts of the world had fire and faggot, the sword and the spear, brutalized men into implicit obedience to religious opinions they did not understand, and faiths at which their consciences revolted. From religious persecution had their fathers fled, and by emigration had their sovereignties been established. Up to that time, by God's providence, had this land been the refuge of oppressed men, and with God's protection they were resolved to dedicate their country to the cause of civilization and religious freedom, and from that day to this time had their noble work remained untouched. May it last forever!

But now, after we have enjoyed the blessings of these sacred provisions, has a party arisen in our midst, and with secret, oath-bound combinations, resolved to blot out this pure and life-giving principle, and by force and violence of law restrain and abridge the liberties of men, and limit their civil rights by an odious and impious religious test. As citizens of this mighty Republic, as members of the great Democratic party, as men for the sake of mankind at large, we call upon you to resist this sacrilege, and rebuke these conspirators against the honor and dignity of our Constitution and laws.

After the adoption of the Constitution, and during the administration of the elder Adams, Congress enacted two statutes, one concerning *aliens*, and the other entitled an act for the punishment of certain crimes against the United States, known as the Alien and Sedition Laws. Immediately upon the enactment of these statutes, the States of Kentucky and Virginia passed certain resolutions, condemning them as violations of the letter and spirit of the Constitution, and reprobating them as gross attempts to establish arbitrary authority, and as subversive of the liberties of the people. The Kentucky resolutions were written by Mr. Jefferson, and those of Virginia were written by Mr. Madison, one of these were addressed to the Legislatures of the several States, inviting their co-operation to resist these statutes. Some of the Legislatures refused to co-operate with Virginia and Kentucky, and pronounced these resolutions to be of a dangerous tendency, and therefore not fit subject for further consideration. To these refusals the Commonwealth of Virginia replied in the form of a Report drawn by Mr. Madison, and adopted by the Legislature of the State in 1799. The object of the Alien law was exposed in these resolutions and in that Report, and the mischievous consequences of its adoption were fully explained and demonstrated in those masterly papers. In them it was proclaimed to be inhuman, impolitic, illegal and irrational for Congress to restrain the current of emigration that was setting in towards our shores, caused by the high tides of civil convulsions and public discord that were raging in Europe. Mr. Jefferson there said that the Alien law will furnish new calumnies against republican governments, and new pretexts for those who wish it to be believed that man cannot be governed but by a rod of iron; and that a very numerous and valuable description of the inhabitants of these States would, by this precedent, be reduced as outlaws, and that "the mild spirit of our country and its laws had pledged hospitality and protection to these friendless strangers." It was denounced by Mr. Madison, in his report, as tyrannical in its spirit, and conferring a despotic power upon the President to banish "no alien from a country into which he had been invited as the asylum most auspicious to his happiness, a country where he may have formed the most tender connections, and where he may have invested his entire property."

This law thus resisted, and nullified, and defeated, never assumed to do more than exercise a restraining power over ALIENS; and harsh as it was, had no relation to naturalization, and no man among the hardiest of its supporters at that day, dared to propose the disfranchisement of emigrants or the abolition of the naturalization laws. The public that was indignant at the tyrannical spirit of that statute, would have burst out with one shout of condemnation at any attempt to outlaw freemen and reduce them to the condition of slaves, because they were born in another country and were of another people. Upon the resistance to the Alien and Sedition Laws, and in support of the principles announced in those resolutions and that Report of '99, was Mr. Jefferson elected and the Democratic party established as an organized element of political action in this country. From that day to this, has it been steadfast in its integrity and purity, upholding and vindicating the liberty of the country.

Our Constitution was not wrested from the reluctant hands of lawless kings. It was the free compact of free sovereignties of freemen, made with each other for their own domestic advantage in the common cause of human freedom, and for the perpetuation of humane rights. Our commercial and public necessities, and our political principles, all prompted us to encourage emigration, and by its healthful influence have we prospered as a people. We have multiplied in our inhabitants. We have increased in our wealth and grown mighty with a population that has been driven to us for shelter and to whom we are likewise pledged as Democrats, to confer the rights of citizenship as the indispensable right of their manhood. In the making of the laws that govern them they as freemen have a right to participate. To refuse them that right would be impolite, illegal and inhuman. By adopting them we have secured the services of men skilled in all the mysteries of the mechanic arts, and we have despoiled Europe, and European Monarchies of greater sources of national and personal property, individual happiness and public renown, than if we had conquered in a hundred fights. Treat them as aliens, disqualify them by statute, and we have in our midst a body of oppressed, unhappy and dissatisfied men, who would feel their degradation among freemen and sink to its level.

There is not an evil complained of in the whole catalogue of accusations preferred against the naturalized voters of the country, that would equal the wrong that would be done to our principles and our people, by the refusal to allow the right of suffrage and the equal right of office to all citizens. In countries where the government is a fraud upon the people, and the right of suffrage but a name, restraints upon the rights of citizenship and religious tests may be in strict harmony with their constitutions; but in this country, dedicated to civil and religious liberty, laws for those purposes would be violent inconsistencies that must shock all right-minded men. We know that there are many, very many honest and well meaning men who wandered off from the proper path, and in their desire to correct alleged abuses of the naturalization laws, have suffered themselves to give their support to this new and pernicious political heresy. To those men we would especially appeal, and earnestly entreat them to pause before they shall aid in furthering projects, the result of which will startle their understandings and appal their hearts. Let them beware of a political party that has been afraid to reveal its principles, and conceals its actions—let them consider how unmanly and irrational must those men be who would thus secretly unite, and binding each other in the spirit of mutual distrust, by solemn and illegal oaths, to carry out a great public purpose, and to produce a great political revolution. In tyrannical countries, where political intolerance and persecution prescribes men for liberal opinions, such combinations are sometimes necessary, but always dangerous for the cause of freedom. But it was left for a Democratic country, in a Democratic and liberal age, for men thus to conspire in favor of political intolerance and persecuting bigotry. To the pure minded men who have thus erred and strayed away, do we submit these considerations for their action, hoping that they will yet return to correct views, and sustain the cause of republican liberty by a zealous opposition to the pernicious principles and intolerant discipline of this new and dangerous faction.

Before we conclude this appeal to your reason and your patriotism, we must invite your attention to the subject of domestic slavery. With that institution Pennsylvanians have nothing to do. In the exercise of a wise philanthropy, we have long since abolished it. But because we have exerted our sovereign power over it, we must not endeavor to control sister States in the regulation of the subject. If we entertain sentiments adverse to its introduction, we must not propagate those opinions at the cost of the domestic tranquility of other States, or at the risk of periling four common Union. It would not become freemen to be involved in inappeasable discord, for the sake of a small number of slaves, whose condition we cannot change. The Constitution was the result of many adjustments and compromises, and with it we have secured domestic tranquility, private prosperity and public liberty. Time will reveal the end and purpose of this institution of slavery existing in some of the States of this Union; but while we live under the Constitution, we must abide by its provisions and its solemn compacts. All attempts to regulate this subject by congressional action must prove abortive and end in tumult and disorder. With us the Constitution is paramount to the laws, and it is disobedience and insubordination of the worst kind, to strive, by political agitation, to subvert the one, and encroach with the other.

Like all other questions of strictly legal concern, that of slavery should be submitted to the exclusive jurisdiction of the people of the territory or place in which it is proposed, to establish or reject it. This principle of local self-government is the basis of all our institutions, and is essential to political freedom. It may for a time, be abused and trampled on, as other rights have been, but men should not, because of that, be deprived it. It is for the common interest of all that each and every citizen should freely and peacefully exercise the right; and the principle and practice thus universally ordained and recommended by the founders of our government, will be firmly maintained by the Democratic party.

J. F. JOHNSTON, Chairman.
H. A. GILDEA, JACOB ZEIGLER, } Secy's.

Daily Morning Post.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

PITTSBURGH:

FRIDAY MORNING.....AUGUST 24

STATE DEMOCRATIC NOMINATION.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,

ARNOLD PLUMER,

OF VENANGO COUNTY.

COUNTY DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

SENATOR:
WILLIAM WILKINS, Peebles township.

ASSEMBLY:
JAMES B. FULTON, Tarentum;
SAMUEL SMITH, Allegheny;
R. A. BAUSMAN, South Pittsburgh;
C. MAGEE, Pittsburgh;
L. B. PATTERSON, Mifflin.

SHERIFF:
RODY PATTERSON, City.

PROTHONOTARY:
JOHN BIRMINGHAM, Ohio township.

TREASURER:
THOMAS BLACKMORE, Upper St Clair

CORONER:
WILLIAM ALEXANDER, City

COMMISSIONER:
JACOB TOMER, Pittsburgh.

AUDITOR:
JOHN MURRAY, South Pittsburgh;
A. W. PENTLAND, Sewickley.

DIRECTOR OF POOR:
WM. BELTZHOOVER, Lower St. Clair.

☞ S. M. PETTINGILL & CO., *Newspaper Advertising Agents*, are the Agents for the Pittsburgh Daily and Weekly *Post*, and are authorised to receive ADVERTISEMENTS and SUBSCRIPTIONS for us at the same rates as required at this office. Their receipts are regarded as payments. Their offices are at NEW YORK, 122 NASSAU STREET, BOSTON, 10 STATE STREET.

MORNING POST JOB OFFICE.

We would call the attention of MERCHANTS AND BUSINESS MEN to the fact that we have just received from Philadelphia a number of fonts of new Job Type, and are now prepared to fill orders for Cards, Circulars, Bill Heads, Paper Books, Posters, and Programmes for exhibitions. All orders will be promptly filled.

☞ *Persons leaving the city during the summer, who desire the daily or weekly Post forwarded to them, can have it done regularly for any specified time, by leaving their orders and address at the office, corner of Fifth and Wood streets.*

ADDRESS OF THE COMMITTEE.

The address of the State Central Committee will be found in our paper this morning. It is worth a perusal. Democrats should read it. It is the proper time to understand our position and our principles as a party, when such desperate exertions are made by our opponents to defeat our tickets. The address will well repay a perusal.

A STAB IN THE DARK.

Some Pittsburgher has written a letter, which is published in the Washington *Union*, in which the writer undertakes to damage the interests of the Pennsylvania Railroad in a most unfair and unjustifiable manner. John H. Hampton, Esq., of this city is the Solicitor of that Railroad Company. He attends to their law business in this city, and is paid a salary for his services. Further than that he has no connection with the company, or control of its affairs.

But Mr. Hampton happens to be a politician, and a K. N., and he occasionally takes the liberty to make a speech at a public meeting. We don't like his political principles or his speeches; but neither of them has any thing to do with his legal services to the Railroad Company. Yet the *Union's* Pittsburgh correspondent undertakes to make the Company responsible for Mr. Hampton's political sentiments, and warns the people of the South "of what they are to expect from the Pennsylvania Railroad Company." Thoroughly intelligent object of the writer is to drive Southern travel and trade from our Railroad. We have very little doubt as to the authorship of that letter, and the motive—the private spleen—that dictated it.

The malignity of such an attack upon our railroad is only equalled by its absurdity. The whole South is expected to rise up at once and resolve never to ride over, or send another pound of freight over the Pennsylvania Railroad, because one of its law agents in Pittsburgh makes political speeches. Or, to avoid so dire a calamity, the company must at once discharge Mr. Hampton, and appoint the writer or his friend Solicitor in his place.

We are not employed to defend Mr. Hampton. He must take care of himself. But we think the writer of such a letter should be exposed, and we will probably give his name in a few days. The railroad company is not likely to be harmed by such malignity. It is in fact a "black mail" operation. But we doubt whether any money can be made out of it. The Southern people are not fools to be humbugged by such nonsense, and the railroad company will not be likely to suffer much from such a silly absurdity.

The Washington *Union* has certainly secured the services of a valuable correspondent, and we may expect that some of our citizens will suddenly acquire a national fame if the writer keeps on as he has begun. He signs himself "A BORN AMERICAN." Think of that! He is resolved to satisfy the South and the nation that *he* is a *born* American. He scorns the idea of being considered an *unborn* American. He is actually *born*: and from the style of his writing we should judge that that auspicious event occurred not very many years ago.

[For the Pittsburgh Post.]

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Will you be kind enough to suggest to our excellent Postmaster, the propriety of extending a gas light to the front of the lock box, yes. It would be a great convenience to all who visit the Post Office after night, and would be an additional security to the lock boxes. The expense would be very trifling, compared with the advantage to the public. Will he do it?

We hope so, as we have heard numbers speak of the matter. We presume it requires but to be mentioned to be attended to.

THE NEWS.

A letter in our money article of this morning gives wonderful accounts of the crops.

Ex-Governor Reeder is expected to remain in Kansas until October.

Full two inches of water fell during the rain of Thursday night. So says Mr. Hart, who is always right on such matters.

The Carolina Times nominates Judge Douglas for President, and James L. Orr for Vice President.

The Know Nothing Executive Council of New Castle, Pa., have resolved to throw up their organization and disband.

A large meeting was held at Faneuil Hall, in Boston, to express regret at the death of Abbott Lawrence.

The opponents of the Maine Law of Massachusetts have called a State Convention to meet at Worcester on the 30th inst.

The Kansas Legislature has a bill before it which forbids any schools or religious meetings of slaves or free negroes in the territory.

Mr. Thomas G. Booth, comedian, died at Toronto, Canada, on Saturday. Mr. Booth was a native New Yorker, and an actor of marked ability.

The annual session of the R. W. Grand Lodge of I. O. of O. F. of the United States will be opened at Baltimore on Monday, the 17th of September.

Michael K. Boyer, Esq., formerly of Berks, but now a resident of Punxatawney, Jefferson county, in this State, has been nominated by the Democrats of Jefferson for the Assembly.

Mr. James E. Wharton has retired from the editorial chair of the Wheeling Times, after a connexion with that paper of nearly twenty years' continuance.

The grasshoppers have eaten up the crops of the Mormons, and now the Mormons are going to eat the grasshoppers. They are proving from Scripture that grasshoppers and locusts were designed for food.

Later dates from Texas show that Pease, Democrat, is elected Governor by a majority of several thousand. The whole Democratic State ticket is chosen. Ward, Democrat, is elected to Congress from the Eastern district.

HEAVY FREIGHTING BUSINESS.—The Central road received and shipped westward over five hundred tons of goods yesterday. This is considered a heavy business for spring, but unprecedented at this season. The equipment and management of the Pennsylvania Central road is commending itself to the attention of shippers in the Eastern cities, and we have no doubt will hereafter maintain pre-eminence in the carrying line. The difficulties on the Baltimore and Ohio road in consequence of the dilapidated tunnel and extravagant grades; the circuitous and expensive routes of New York, has directed the trade upon the natural and most direct route, the Pennsylvania road and the Ohio river. We hope it may long continue.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE for August is received, and is a good number, as usual. For sale by Miner & Co., and Gildenfenney & Co.

MISTAKES IN THE CRIMEA.—The mistakes in the Crimea have been numerous; but the first was the most fatal, and was the parent of all the others. An extraordinary work has appeared in Germany, written by a surgeon in the Russian army, who was in Sebastopol at the time of the expedition to the Crimea, and who remained there until long after the battle of Inkermann, at which he was wounded. His statements have a look of truth about them, and his long residence in Russia has made him a Muscovite patriot: but his facts are apparently set down in good faith.

The first fact is rather astonishing. He tells us that the troops available in the Crimea at the time the allies landed did not exceed twenty thousand men. These, like the natives, were filled with panic at the exaggerated account of the terrible resources of the British army. A notion prevailed that the shells would carry down to the whole forts, and that the steam guns would rain bullets without intermission. There was wailing and gnashing of teeth, the women and children filled the houses and streets with cries and lamentations, and the sailors and soldiers betrayed their fears in their smileless faces. Prince Menchikoff partook of the general gloom, and, in his address to the army, he anticipated not victory, but defeat. The troops went as victims—not willing ones—to Alma, and their defeat there heightened the alarm in Sebastopol. No hope existed for saving it, a defence was hardly possible, but there were violent embraces and loud congratulations when the allies, instead of entering at the north side, made a flank march to the south. That movement relieved the terrified people, saved the town, and led to the disasters at Balaklava.

BURNING OF A HAREM.—A correspondent of the *Journal of Commerce* gives that paper the following account of the burning of a Harem, on the Bosphorus:

Within the last few days we have been visited by a terrible fire on the Bosphorous, and the beautiful palace of Ahmet Fetika Pasha was completely destroyed by the devouring element. The fire broke out in the smoking room about 4 o'clock, A. M., and owing to the prevalence of a high wind, spread in a few minutes through the harem, driving the frightened women before it, half dressed and unveiled. The light of the conflagration spread to Constantinople, a distance of five miles, and a large number of people went out to see it. I, among others, was on the spot about 6 o'clock, and from the neighboring gardens viewed the sublime spectacle.

A dense crowd of villagers from Bebek and Arnautkoi, were on the ground, and a number of pumpers or squirters were discharging water on the blazing pile. About five women, in a state of half nudity, revealed their handsome features to the gaze of the infidel, and as many black muzzled eunuchs were endeavoring to restore order in the female flock. Every now and then a lot of Turkish Lancers would come dashing through the crowd, knocking and trampling under their feet, to show their authority. However, this did not last long, for coming in contact with a number of Englishmen, a row ensued, and the unfortunate lancers got rather severely handled. Altogether, there was some fun, some fight, some noise, and some—fire.

☞ The Sultan's favorite dwarf, a little man about forty years old, and three feet high, a few years ago took a notion to marry, and applied to the Sultan for a wife. The latter gave him permission to go into his harem, and take the one *whom he could kiss*. The dwarf, like all other short men, was ambitious to have a long wife. While the Sultan's five hundred women, who knew the terms according to which the dwarf was permitted to choose, were laughing at the manikin, he went up to the tallest and handsomest of them, and struck her a sudden blow on the stomach. She collapsed with the pain, and, before she could recover, he caught her by the neck, and gave her the dreaded kiss. The Sultan kept his word, and the tall beauty is now the mother of the dwarf's children.

FRENCH CONSPIRATORS.—A Paris correspondent of the New York Herald gives an account of the alleged discovery of a new political conspiracy against the Emperor of France. He states that on the evening of the 27th of July information was received at the police office in Paris that in a solitary house upon the Faubourg St. Antoine, a number of members of an affiliated club were sitting in solemn conclave. The house was speedily surrounded by the police, and thirty-five men were taken in custody. Papers were also siezed, containing evidence of the existence of a plot to assassinate the Emperor by means of a gunpowder explosion.

REMOVAL OF THE CAPITAL OF IOWA.—The Supreme Court of Iowa has decided that the law for the removal of the capital to Fort Des Moines is constitutional. The decision settles the matter, and Fort Des Moines is the capital of that great and growing State. The new seat of government is situated on the Des Moines river, about one hundred and fifty miles above Keokuk, and in a most delightful and fertile region. The river runs a distance of four hundred miles through the State, and is represented as one of the finest in the United States.

TO KEEP MILK SWEET.—A. Boyd, a correspondent, informs us that he has practiced a peculiar method with much success of preserving milk sweet in the pans. It simply consists in placing a piece of new hammered iron, or three twelve penny nails in each tin pan; then pouring the warm milk on them. He believes that electricity has something to do with producing the result. He had tried many experiments before he hit upon this one, which he found to preserve the milk sweet for a longer time than other plans tried by him.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE PACIFIC.

PARLIAMENT.

[From the European Times, August 11.]

The business of Parliament this week has been of a very hurried and miscellaneous character. The most remarkable event was the speech of Lord John Russell on Tuesday evening, on the prospects of the war, the state of Italy, and other topics, indicative of his lordship's desire for an early peace.

Lord John did not adopt the bold and decided tone of Mr. Gladstone on the evening of yesterday week, against the continuance of the war, but while he lagged behind the ex Chancellor of the Exchequer in power and declamation, his lordship evidently entertains in substance the same opinions. This speech fell listlessly on the House and on the country. As an exponent of party feeling, Lord John Russell has sunk to the condition of a cypher, and this move to recover his ground has been a failure.

When Lord Derby was here on Thursday, attending Lord Sefton's funeral, he had a slight conversation with a distinguished townsman, in which the leader of the Conservative party stated that he did not envy the position of the Government in the existing condition of the country, and that with regard to Lord John Russell his political career was over—a state of things which cannot be supposed to distress Lord Derby very greatly, as his return to power some day or other will be smoothed thereby.

The annual statement of Mr. Vernon Smith, relative to the financial and political condition of our Indian empire provoked a keen discussion, in which Mr. Bright made his eloquence felt. He denounced, with just indignation, the practice of torture in India, which it appears, exists, but its perpetration is exclusively confined to the native administrators of the law.

FAILURE OF THE POLISH MOVEMENT.

[From the European Times, Aug. 11.]

The meeting in favor of the organization of a Polish Legion and the restoration of Poland, was held on Wednesday, when the chair, as pre viously announced, was taken by the Earl of Harrington. The *Daily News*, which has taken the lead in this movement, says, in its impression of yesterday, "We are not ashamed to say that the result of the postponed Polish meeting has deeply mortified us.

"An opportunity was afforded to the inhabitants of the metropolis of doing real service to Poland and Europe, and nothing has come of it. The meeting was called upon solemnly to declare that the claim of Poland to have its nationality re-established was indefeasible; and that, as a first step to the re-establishment of its nationality, the enrolment of a Polish Legion ought to be urged upon Parliament and the Government. But instead of these resolutions, the meeting, after a tedious scene of prestidigitations, inarticular noise and anger, voted that nothing should or could be done until Lord Palmerston was turned out of office. As if the task of promoting the resuscitation of Poland were not in itself sufficiently arduous, it was resolved that it should be linked with the task of bringing about a ministerial crisis in England. The advocate of such a policy reminds us of Charles Lamb's Legion of the Chinese, who, in the infancy of the culinary art, burned down a house whenever they wished to roast a pig."

THE BALTIC.

We find the following in the European Times, of the 11th inst.:

The present week has been rife in conjectures, but the events of interests have been few. There was a rumor in town yesterday, which came from Paris, to the effect that the French Government had been informed of a successful attack upon Revel; but all details are wanting.

Previously, it was believed that the fortresses of Sweaborg and Helsingfors were on the point of bombardment. The impression was strengthened by the latest intelligence from the Baltic, the allied vessels at the mouth of the Gulf of Finland at present month being concentrated at Nargen. Many hours cannot elapse before we learn something decisive.

[From the European Times, 11th inst.]

REPEAL OF THE CONSTITUTION IN HANOVER.

The King of Hanover has been taking a step which has surprised many and distressed more. He has repealed the constitution which his father granted to the people seven years back, and, anticipating an uprising of the Hanoverians, is said to have invoked the aid of the Federal army to put down any disturbance which may ensue. This movement may possibly lead to results of a very important kind. If the war do not ultimately merge into a war of opinion, it will clearly not be the fault of the German Sovereigns.

[From the European Times, 11th inst.]

THE ALLIES DESTROYING ANAPA.

Omar Pacha, as we announced recently, is to take the command of the Turkish forces in Asia, where his presence is urgently required, for the troops of the Sultan have been defeated by the Russians in the vicinity of Kars. The allies are stated to be engaged in demolishing the fortifications of Anapa, contrary to the wishes of the Circassians.

GEN. MARKHAM, GEN. SIMPSON'S SUCCESSOR

The European Times of the 11th inst. states that from the Crimea the latest intelligence is to the 9th, at which time some cases of cholera had reappeared. It was rumored that the bombardment of the Malakoff and the Redan would recommence on the 10th—yesterday. If the Daily News is to be credited, General Markham, a brave and enterprising Indian officer, in his 47th year, is to succeed General Simpson. The evils of a divided command are dwelt on in letters from the camp; and this unpromising condition of things, taken in connexion with the recent Peace speeches in Parliament, has given a desponding tone to the public mind during the last two or three days.

☞ **Diseases of the Liver.**—When the celebrated Dr. Rush declared that drunkenness was a disease, he enunciated a truth which the experience and observation of medical men is every day confirming. The many apparently insane excesses of those who indulge in the use of spirituous liquors, may be thus accounted for. The true cause of conduct, which is taken for infatuation, is very frequently a diseased state of the Liver. No organ in the human system, when deranged, produces a more frightful catalogue of diseases. And if, instead of applying remedies to the manifestations of disease, as is too often the case, physicians would prescribe with a view to the original cause, fewer deaths would result from diseases induced by a deranged state of the Liver. Three-fourths of the diseases enumerated under the head of Consumption, have their seat in a diseased Liver. (See Dr. Gunn's great works.)

Purchasers will please be careful to ask for, and take none but Dr. M'Lane's Liver Pills. There are other Pills, purporting to be Liver Pills, now before the public.

☞ Dr. M'Lane's genuine 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.,
aug20-daw No. 60 Wood street, corner of Fourth.

[Letter from Hon. John Minor Botts, of Virginia.]

RICHMOND, July 9th, 1855.

Messrs. Wm. S. Berry & Co.—Gents: Considerations of duty to the afflicted alone prompt me to send you this voluntary testimonial to the great value of **Carter's Spanish Mixture**, for that almost incurable disease, *Scrofula*.

Without being disposed or deeming it necessary to go into the particulars of the case, I can say that the astonishing results that have been produced by the use of that medicine on a member of my own family, and under my own observation and superintendence, after the skill of the best physicians had been exhausted, and all the usual remedies had failed, fully justify me in recommending its use to all who may be suffering from that dreadful malady.

I do not mean to say that it is adapted to all constitutions, or that it will afford the same relief in all cases; for, of course, I can know nothing about that—but from what I have seen of the effects, I would not hesitate to use it, in any and every case of Scrofula, with persons for whom I felt an interest, or over whom I could exercise influence or control. Respectfully yours,
JNO. M. BOTTS.
jy24

Lungs! Lungs!!

Persons suffering from diseases of the throat or lungs are, in a great majority of cases, completely restored to health by a faithful trial of Dr. Curtis' Hygeana or Inhaling Vapor. By the Doctor's new method of treatment, the medical agent is brought in direct contact with the diseased parts, and cannot fail of having a beneficial effect. All druggists sell it. See advertisement in this paper.

Caution—Dr. CURTIS' HYGEANA is the original and only genuine article. je18:3wdaw

☞ **Stocking Factory.**—C. DALY'S Stocking Factory, where everything is made in the HOSIERY LINE, is at the corner of St. Clair and Penn streets. He is continually turning out every variety of Hosiery, well made and suitable to the season, which may be always obtained Wholesale and Retail at his Store, corner of Market alley and Fifth street. Don't forget the name—C. DALY and No. 20. ap26

☞ **Just Received,** a superior lot of Lutong 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.

☞ **Before purchasing your Hat or Cap** to-day, call at 184 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.
jel6 One door from Sixth street.

☞ **Mortification,** the instant a plaster is applied, must cease, and vigor is given by DALLEY'S PAIN EXTRACTOR'S galvanic effects, and except the parts are decomposed, they will soon be restored to their natural color; but if so, the contagious influence will be neutralized and arrested, for mortification cannot proceed wherever the salve be laid on, and new flesh will certainly be generated.

POISON FROM INSECTS, REPTILES AND PLANTS

Are rendered quite harmless by rubbing in instantly a quantity of DALLEY'S PAIN EXTRACTOR, and after it has swollen, and livid spots are visible. Even then, like the voltaic battery, it will directly attract, dissolve, and metamorphose the poisoning influence. At the sting of bees and mosquitoes, the instant it touches you the pain ends. The bites of rabid animals also are as speedily neutralised.

None genuine without a steel-plate engraved label, with signatures of
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Sold at 25 cents per box by Dr. G. H. KEYSER, 140 Wood street, and by nearly every dealer in medicines throughout the United States. All orders or letters for information or advice, to be addressed to C. V. CLOCKENER & CO., New York. jy10daw2w

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For Tickets and further information, apply to
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At the corner office, under the Monongahela House,
Or, at the Federal Street Station, to
GEORGE PARKIN, Ticket Agent.
Pittsburgh, July 23, 1855. (jy24)

OHIO AND INDIANA RAILROAD,
BEING THE
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Corner of Fourth and Smithfield streets.
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Boot and Shoe Manufactory.

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In WYMAN'S BUILDINGS, where they will be prepared to fill all orders of every description of Boots and Shoes at the shortest notice.

In order to accommodate all classes of customers they will also keep on sale a good assortment of the best eastern work. Also, all descriptions of children's wear.

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

ORDERS may be left at the Mill, or in boxes at the stores of
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jy20 BRYAN, KENNEDY & CO.

☞ **We have just received** from the East a large lot of Panama, Canton, Braid and Canada STRAW HATS, which we can sell much below the usual prices. Straw Hats from 25 cents upwards. Panama Hats from $1,50 to $4,00. MORGAN & CO.,
my26 164 Wood street.

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These Works are in complete running order, and being abundantly supplied with Coal Cars, and everything appertaining thereto, for doing an extensive business, offer rare inducements for any persons wishing to engage in the Coal business.

The quality of the coal is equal to any in the Monongahela Valley, and has had the preference in the New Orleans market for steam purposes, &c.

ALSO—FIFTY TOWN LOTS, eligibly suited for building purposes.

ALSO—Several large LOTS, suitable for