Daily Morning Post.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

PITTSBURGH:

WEDNESDAY MORNING.....AUGUST 29.

STATE DEMOCRATIC NOMINATION.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,

ARNOLD PLUMER,

OF VENANGO COUNTY.

COUNTY DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

SENATOR:

WILLIAM WILKINS, Peebles township.

ASSEMBLY:

JAMES B. FULTON, Turtentum;
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 TOMBR, Pittsburgh.

AUDITORS:

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

DIRECTOR OF POOR:

WM. BELTZHOOVER, Lower St. Clair.

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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.*

NORTHERN MEXICO.

The people of this country will have to prepare for the question of more annexation in a few years. Santa Anna has left Mexico, and, it supposed, will come to New York to reside. The States of Northern Mexico have been for months in rebellion against his authority, and were expecting aid from Texas. That aid has been promised, and these northern States would soon have become independent of the central government. The departure of Santa Anna leaves them free to choose their own course, and it is believed they will form a separate republic, with a view of annexation to the United States at no distant day.

There is no doubt that the majority of the people of those States are convinced that it would be for their benefit to be brought into our Union, and have the benefit of our stable government, our equal and well executed laws, and our freedom and prosperity. The Central government of Mexico can afford them no protection. They are tired of revolutions; and must be convinced that with Mexico republicanism is a failure. The Mexicans cannot govern themselves. Shall these northern States of Mexico be annexed to the United States? They are rich in minerals. A large portion of the soil is good. They would form several large and wealthy States. They are but sparsely peopled yet, and could support ten times their present population. There are known to be several rich gold and silver mines in those regions, as rich as any of the mines of California. In ten years after their annexation the Anglo-Saxon would be the predominant and ruling race in all those States. Shall they be annexed, if it can be peacefully done at their own request?

It would extend our seacoast on the Pacific six hundred miles or more, add several hundred thousand square miles to our territory; make the Gulf of Mexico an American "lake;" and give this country a greater area of territory than any other nation on the globe. Shall those States be annexed? That is the question that will come up for settlement ere long, and the American people must be prepared to decide it.

For our part, there is but one ground of objection to the annexation. We do not desire to see the area of slavery extended. Slavery does not exist in those States now, and we hope it never will. If those States could be annexed without being converted into slave States, we would welcome the event. Texas is large enough to make four States, and will probably yet be divided into three or four. But if any more of Northern Mexico is to be annexed, let it come in as free territory.

One thing, however, is certain, no foreign State should be allowed to add the States of Northern Mexico to their possessions. Neither England nor France should be permitted to gain a footing there. Either of those nations would gladly plant colonies among the gold fields of Mexico, and acquire dominion upon our Southern borders, and thus set bounds to our growth and acquisition. That should never be allowed, whatever might be the cost of prevention.

OUR NEIGHBOR PROVOKED.

The *Gazette* of yesterday gave unmistakable signs of having been hit on a sore spot. We confess to having used one or two words in regard to it that were rather harsh. It was unnecessary to do so, and we will recall that word "knavery." It is enough to provoke any Democrat to reflect that fusion was only offered in order to get the Mayor's office. When it is talked of for the purpose of benefiting Democrats a little in return the *Gazette* repudiates it. And it was not enough to repudiate alone; our convention and its proceedings must be reviled in old fashioned *Gazettish* style.

But we let that pass. It is enough that the anger displayed by our neighbor betrays a consciousness that the rebuke was deserved. The rebuke was just, if it was a little harsh; and we can readily forgive the ebullition of temper it called forth.

That we gave the Whig candidate for Mayor last winter rather "a cold shoulder" we must admit. That is, we supported him *very reluctantly*. He was not our choice, nor the people's choice, but was forced upon us, and we had to do for once what was satisfactory neither to our taste nor our conscience.

The *Gazette* says:

"It will be seen from this succinct statement of facts that the position of the Gazette and Post with regard to the parties they belong to, and the Know Nothings, is very similar; and that if the charge of 'knavery' can lie against the Gazette for not supporting the Democratic ticket, it can lie equally against the Post for not supporting a Republican ticket."

The force of that reasoning is not very apparent. We belong to the Democratic party, and shall continue to belong to it. It is a living and powerful organization, resolved to triumph again as of yore. There can be no possible obligation on us to join a new party, while the party of our choice is still in existence and doing battle for the right. But if we had persuaded the Republican party to help us once, we should have felt bound in honor to return the favor. But the *Gazette* adopts a different rule. It gets help when it can, and then turns round and spurns the hand that helped him. We certainly opposed fusion after the *Gazette* had named its terms.

WE call attention to the adjourned Orphans' Court Sale of Real Estate, to take place in M'Keesport, on Monday, the 3d of September next. The lots and farm are all valuable, and should obtain the attention of persons interested.

THE NEWS.

The deaths in New York last week were 585, being a decrease of 48. Of this number 111 were adults, and 474 children. In Philadelphia for the same time were 291 deaths—200 children and 91 adults.

The receipts of the Susquehanna and Tide Water Canal, from the opening of navigation to August 19th, 1855, are $125,149 77; the receipts for the corresponding period last year were $102,304 91. Increase of receipts this year, $22,844 86.

The shipments of specie from New York for the past week foot up $1,644,636 21,—of which $298,626 95 in U. S. Mint and California bars, was taken out by the Lebanon, on Saturday, $256,100 in gold coin, and $339,731 91 in bars, was taken out by the Union. Total shipments from 1st of January to date $22,458,920 49.

C. W. Couldock, the tragedian, is playing in St. Louis. The Democrat, in speaking of his personation of "Iago," says: "To say that we were surprised at its truthfulness and force would be untrue, as we expected to see a masterly personation; and such it was; but had we seen Mr. Couldock for the first time, we would indeed have been surprised."

By the article of agreement just published, between M. Raphael Felix and M'dlle. Rachel, it appears this celebrated tragedienne is to receive 6000 francs each for two hundred performances, besides having all her traveling expenses paid. As M. Felix is a brother of Rachel's, it is quite probable this magnificent "engagement" is published for the purpose of gulling a gullible public and adding to the furor.

Mr. Thomas C. Laman, a citizen of Poolsville, Montgomery county, Md., passed through Cincinnati the other day, accompanied by a slave between 70 and 80 years of age, when the slave was spirited away by abolitionists, black or white. His master is fearful he will suffer for proper care, as he says the old fellow had done no work for more than two years, and he therefore offers to compensate the Mayor of Cincinnati if he will forward him to his home in Maryland.

Rochester, Beaver County, Pa.

We paid a flying visit to Rochester, the other day, by the Ohio and Pennsylvania road, to take a peep at the new Railroad Car manufacturing establishment, just completed by Messrs. Rhodes & Kirk. These gentlemen deserve a world of credit for their superior sagacity in selecting the location, as well as the unyielding perseverence in carrying out a monster establishment, pronounced by railroad men and master mechanics a model in the way of buildings and machinery. The superintendents of the Rochester Car Company (composed of wealthy gentlemen) are throughly versed in the business they are about commencing, and railroad companies requiring cars of any description, whether passenger, baggage, post-office, house, freight, platform, gravel or hand, may rely upon being served with the best it is possible to furnish anywhere. The oak, ash and poplar timber furnished to this establishment is not exceeded in the country. The proprietors inform us they calculate to turn out from three to four cars per day. Cars can be shipped from this establishment by water or rail, to the lakes or St. Louis, or any intermediate point. We feel some degree of pride in boasting of this fine establishment in our vicinity, and hope its success may attract other eastern capitalists, if not to this, at least to Beaver Point, which already reports quite a number of manufacturing establishments. We visited one, devoted to the manufacture of seamless bags, of which they turn out immense quantities, and their agent informed us, they have more orders than can be filled in the next twelve months. Mr. Renton is erecting in old Brighton, a furnace, under his immediate direction, for the purpose of thoroughly testing his method of manufacturing iron, which, if successful, must create a revolution in the process now in vogue, from ore ore to the bloom.

Many of our citizens are selecting sites along the Ohio river, chiefly in the neighborhood of Sewickly, for country seats. We noticed several which were really elegant, among them the residence of our neighbor, the editor of the *Gazette*, who seems to have displayed consummate taste in his building, and the embellishment of the surrounding grounds. Mr. Kerr, the architect, is building a beautiful residence near Mr. White, which will exhibit the taste and skill of our architectural friend to an advantage.

THE YELLOW FEVER AT PORTSMOUTH, VA.—By a letter from a Philadelphia physician now at Norfolk, Va., ministering to the comfort of the sick and afflicted, we learn there were five hundred and thirty cases of yellow fever in that city on Saturday, in a population of from eight to nine thousand. So great is the panic that there are a great many families who are very well off in this world's goods, who are entirely dependent on the Howard Association for their bread and meat. We are further informed that, the city indeed presents a lamentable aspect. Every house is closed; not a sound to be heard, save the occasional howl of the faithful dog, mourning his departed master, or the rumbling wheels of the hearse or hospital wagon with their loads of dead or dying. While walking over the grass-green pavements, you are startled at the sound of your own footsteps—with them there is nothing to harmonize, save their one reverberations, from silent and lonely walls—walls, which but a few days ago, threw back the echo to the gay and giddy crowd that thronged the now deserted streets. The disease is of a most malignant type, and has not yet reached its culminating point.

It is, no doubt, on its northern tour; and next year you may expect a visit from this terrible destroyer in Baltimore and Philadelphia—the year following it will decimate New York, and will continue to travel North, and only stop when the warm temperature comes below 70° F.

There may be more truth in the speculation of the last paragraph than one would be willing to credit on a cursory glance. The yellow fever has been steadily marching North for two years past, taking in its way Mobile, Savannah, Charleston, and is now at Norfolk; and this it will be remembered was its course some years ago when it ravaged our Northern cities. Reasoning from precedent, it is not improbable they will have this fatal disease in Philadelphia next season, and then in New York, and so on until it has decimated all the cities of the sea coast. If it should be the case, we see no reason why cities in the interior should not also be endangered. Twenty years ago this was not the case, but then a different condition of affairs existed. The time occupied in a journey between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh was then almost as many days as it now takes hours, and consequently the opportunities for spreading the pestilence were small. But there is no necessity of hunting up trouble in the future;—it will be time enough to examine the matter more thoroughly when it verifies the prediction of the Philadelphia physician.

LATER FROM CHINA.—By the arrival at San Francisco of the barque Louisiana, from Hongkong, yesterday, we learn that the price of rice in China had fallen some sixty cents per picul. It was expected the new crop would be in the market in a few days.

There was much suffering among the poorer classes of Hongkong and vicinity. Thousands were dying of starvation. Many parents were selling their children, at from $5 to $10 each for boys of five to ten years of age, in order to procure feed for themselves and to have less mouths to feed.

The pirates still continue formidable in numbers and daring in adventure, committing many depredations, both on the eastern and western coasts, among native junks and fishermen. Two piratical junks attempted to board the clipper barque Geo. E. Webster, near Pedro Blanco, on her passage from Hongkong to Amoy, in the latter part of April, but were repulsed. Piracies are of every day occurrence about the entrance of Hongkong, near Macao, Cumsingmoon, and on the river below Whampoa.

A Large Constellation about to Disappear.

The special Paris correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, writing on the 9th inst., says: "Messrs Marshall, Barry and Bates, theatrical managers, from the United States, are now here, looking up artists and studying the style of the French stage. It is said that these gentlemen, with a design of putting a stop to the starring system in the United States, have entered into a combination, and taken the majority of theatres in the large cities, and that they intend to employ good stock companies without "stars," changing the companies from one house to another, so as to keep up the novelty, and thus, do justice to meritorious artists, whose salaries have heretofore been swallowed up by stars. It remains to be seen how this combination will succeed." These gentlemen can, if they will, put an end to the pertinacious "starring" system now so much in vogue in this country—a system that foists upon the public as "bright particular stars," a multitude of actors and actresses whose talents could not begin to stand the test of a season's engagement. Mr. Marshall is lessee of the Broadway Theatre, New York, the Walnut, in Philadelphia, and the National, in Washington; Mr. Bates owns the three principal Theatres in Cincinnati, Louisville and St. Louis; and Mr. Barry is a great Boston Manager. Heretofore, they have all been in the habit of engaging stars—their discountenancing the system in future will tend materially towards breaking it up.

Santa Anna's Abdication.

[Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.]

WASHINGTON, August 26.

Santa Anna's Abdication — Distrust of News from Mexico—Texanizing or the Acquisition of the Northern States of Mexico—An Independent Confederacy to Begin With, &c.

Last evening a telegraphic despatch was received here from New Orleans stating that the steam packet Orizaba had just arrived from Vera Cruz, bringing intelligence that Santa Anna had taken his passage on the war steamer Steerbide, with his family, and departed for Havana, or some other port. It has long been expected that Santa Anna would, a *fourth* time, be expelled from power. A fortnight ago, I informed you he was about, according to private advices that had been received here, to retire voluntarily from the government and be permitted to retain his large private fortune.

Still, I view with some distrust this New Orleans despatch. Yesterday was the day for the arrival at New Orleans of the mail packet Orizaba. But on no occasion heretofore, has a telegraphic despatch with her news been received here on *the same day* with her arrival. Moreover, very incorrect or partial statements of intelligence from Mexico have heretofore been telegraphed from New Orleans. Still, the news may be verified, and it is not altogether improbable, because Santa Anna was hard pressed on all sides by the revolutionists, to say nothing of the American filibusters, who have undertaken to *Texanize* the important Mexican States on the Rio Grande and on both slopes of the Sierra Madre.

The abdication of Santa Anna, at this time, is highly important in connection with the American, or rather the Texan movement for the acquisition of the Northern States of Mexico. Amidst the confusion that will follow the fall of Santa Anna, it is not improbable that the Northern States may organize themselves into a separate and independent federal Republic. They need no protection from the United States, or against any future central government of Mexico. Their Texan companions will soon drive out their formidable enemy, the Indians.

Captain Henry, the Texan leader, proposes to bring these States into the American Union, which would make his enterprise a capital land speculation. The proposition has not yet been broken to the stupid Mexicans, and it is not necessary that they should be consulted in regard to it. In these revolutionary times we constitute legislatures for them—*a la Kansas* fashion.

☞ The Baltimore *American* speaking of the Kansas legislature says:

Its ultra radicalism upon all subjects that call into exercise its legislative functions, and the violence with which it proscribes opinions not squaring with the ideas of its leaders, have already made it a disgrace to the country, and thrown upon the cause which it pretends to uphold an onerous degree of responsibility. An instance of this is seen in a bill on the subject of slavery now before it, and which had passed through the preliminary stages of consideration without opposition. The 12th section of the bill provides:

"If any free person, by speaking or writing, assert or maintain *that persons have not the right to hold slaves* in the Territory, or shall introduce into Kansas, print, publish, write, circulate, or cause to be introduced into the Territory, written, published, or circulated in this Territory, any book, paper, magazine, pamphlet, or circular, containing any denial of the rights of persons to hold slaves in this Territory, such person shall be deemed guilty of felony, and punished by imprisonment at hard labor for a term not less than two years."

Laws of this complexion which undertake to punish as a penal offence differences of opinion, can have but one effect, and that is to provoke opposition, to keep alive excitement, and ultimately to secure their own repeal by the very strength of the objections which they put in the mouths of their opponents.

A Priceless Jewel.

Hon. Edward Everett, in his eulogy upon Abbott Lawrence, remarks:

"His business life extended over two or three of those terrible convulsions which shake the pillars of the commercial world, but they did disturbed in no degree the solid foundation of his prosperity. He built upon the adamantine basis of probity; beyond reproach, beyond suspicion. His life gave a lofty meaning to the familiar line, and you felt, in his presence, that

"An honest man is the noblest work of God."

Far from being ashamed of his humble beginnings, he was proud of them, as the merchant princes of Florence, at the height of their power, and when they were giving the law to Italy, preserved upon their palaces the cranes by which bales of merchandise were raised into their stores. A young gentleman told me yesterday, at Newport, that two or three months ago Mr. Lawrence took from his waistcoat pocket, and exhibited in his presence, a pair of blunt scissors, which had served him for daily use at the humble commencement of his business life. As for his personal integrity, Mr. Choate, to which you alluded, I am persuaded that if the dome of the State House, which towers over his residence in Park street, had been coined into a diamond, and laid at his feet as the bribe of a dishonest transaction, he would have spurned it like the dust he trod on. His promise was a sacrament."

[From the Philadelphia Ledger.]

Wild Cat Banking.

The Augusta Sentinel says, the "Miners' and Manufacturers' Bank," of Knoxville, Tennessee, which exploded a few days ago, was one of the genus wild-cat, and was only recently put into operation, having been chartered by the last Tennessee Legislature. Its principal circulation, singularly enough, is said to be in Pennsylvania, which promises soon to have more banks in the State than schoolhouses, and if the next Legislature should be as reckless as the last, will soon have a currency equal to any of the wild-cat order.

Governor Bigler, by his inflexible resolution, kept these currency-mongers at bay; but they have since been inspired by success, with new courage. Now, they actually beslege the State Capitol. Should not our citizens, in making their nominations for the Legislature, exact a pledge from every candidate, that he will vote for no more bank privileges under any consideration? A candidate who will not give such a pledge is unworthy the citizens' suffrage, and should be at once rejected.

☞ A writer in one of the newspapers, in reply to the question, "Why cranberries cure erysipelas?" says—"A lady visited our family a few days since, and stated that her daughter had the erysipelas quite bad. We called to mind the remedy recommended by the New Haven editor. On returning home in the evening she found the disease was spreading rapidly and assumed a frightful appearance. She immediately applied a poultice made of cranberries, which seemed to arrest it at once, and the second poultice effected a complete cure."—*Buff. Com. Adv.*

CENSUS ITEMS.—Returns from twenty-six counties of Wisconsin, which in 1850 had an aggregate population of 288,066, now show an aggregate of 740,354. Twenty-three counties of N. York State, including the city of New York, now show a total population of 1,713,744, against a total of 1,548,468 in 1850. The Herald estimates the population of the State at 3,350,000. New York city, which has now sixteen members of the Assembly, will have twenty-four under the new apportionment.

President Pierce's Visit to the White Sulphur Springs, Va.

SPEECHES OF MESSRS. TYLER AND PIERCE.

The President of the United States (accompanied by his lady) visited the White Sulphur Springs, Va., on the 21st of August, when he was given a reception, without distinction of party, by all the visitors at the Springs. Among the Committee of Arrangements were distinguished citizens from all parts of the Union. Ex-President Tyler was chosen to deliver the welcoming address. He said:

Mr. President:—The citizens here assembled from almost every State of the Union have appointed us a committee to tender you their cordial congratulations upon your safe arrival at this celebrated watering place. In the fact that they have constituted me the medium for the interpretation of their feelings and sentiments, you will readily conclude that their greetings are presented without the remotest reference to political parties. I have no place now, such is the working of our free institutions, among politicians, and my position is entirely in the social circle. There is not one of us all, however, who does not regard you as the representative of a great idea, which, springing from the bosom of a confederacy of States, constitutes you the chief magistrate of a glorious republic; and in that sentiment, apart from all other considerations, entitling you to their deference and respect, each and all salute you. Your journey hither has been unaccompanied by the ostentation and parade which attends upon the movements of the chief executive officer of other countries. No sabre has flashed, no bayonet has glistened in the eyes of the populace, no body of armed mercenaries has surrounded your person, and yet your body-guard is larger and stronger than ever in the history of our race surrounded the person of any other than an American President. A whole people constitutes that body guard, which now amounts to nearly 20,000,000 of freemen. Their destinies, under the constitution, are in a great measure committed to your hands, and we are well aware of the many anxieties and cares which necessarily beset you. While we sleep, it is your province to keep watch over the public safety; and after much labor and toil, you come hither to enjoy a short repose, and at this health giving fountain to renew your ability to encounter new cares and new anxieties. And where else upon earth can a spot be found better suited to your purpose? No noise of rival factions disturbs this peaceful valley. Here all meet in forgetfulness of party differences, and unite in one unbroken social circle, animated alone by the feeling that the country over which you preside is our country, and that our true glory is in the American name. That health-giving fountain, like the pool of Siloam, gives strength to the weak, and restores the faded rose in all its morning pride to the cheek blanched by sickness and by pain. To this spot we tender you a free and cordial welcome, and after the manner of our fathers, receive you in our midst to all our social enjoyments, as one of us.

The President of the United States replied as follows:

He said that he had come hither for relaxation and repose, but although he could not repress a feeling of regret when he heard, late last evening, of the purpose to receive him in a public manner, he was nevertheless deeply moved by this warm and cordial greeting on the part of his countrymen assembled at this Paradise of watering places, the attractions and charms of which were strikingly evinced by the presence of those from all, even the most distant portions of the Union, who represented more than twenty-five millions of people; and, might he not add without violation of the proprieties of the occasion, he hoped none of the modest *items*, which were potent for evil but powerless for good, which could distract and destroy, but never create or adorn. He was sure that this assemblage, while it comprised so large a share of the beauty and refinement, also represented the intelligence, patriotism and valor of the country.

Permit me, sir, he said, to express the gratification at the part you have consented to bear on this occasion has imparted to me personally, and to say that no citizen in the country rejoices more sincerely than myself, in the fact that you are enjoying the best reward which can be accorded to a faithful and conscientious public servant, the only really valuable worthy recompense for duties well performed and days well spent. You cannot have failed to observe with just pride, now that the emotions of personal ambition and the passions and prejudices of party strife have passed away, that the conviction has settled upon the public mind that, in your conduct of national affairs, you were actuated by pure motives, and that high purposes were bravely and wisely executed.

The President did not fail to appreciate the comprehensive and national tone of the remarks which had just been made. They were in the truly spirit worthy of an American citizen. An opposite spirit—one sectional or fanatical—would have stamped disgrace and defeat upon the ensign of the revolution. It would have paralyzed the energies, which, in that great contest for the right of self government, inspired words of defiance, and gave blows of vigor when vigor was so much needed. It would have made this glorious constitution—under which we have lived together and grown together in peace, under the controlling influence of which we have enjoyed for more than sixty years such a degree of advancement, prosperity and happiness, individually and socially, as States and as a confederacy, as the world has never yet witnessed, and which only mad fanaticism would recklessly destroy—an impossibility.

Strive, said he, to compute the value of this peerless inheritance, both by what it cost and by the blessings which it has already conferred, and see how vain are all efforts at computation. The great and engrossing question which, under existing circumstances, should call for the profoundest deliberations of every man who values the boon of civil and religious liberty, is here to preserve that which, if once lost, can never be recovered. The general answer must be, by all possible means, but chiefly by an habitual reverence for every principle, and a cheerful obedience to which our fathers pledged themselves, and bound us their children. By a sacred obligation, not only in letter but in spirit, of all the provisions of the common bond. In a country so vast as this, so diversified in climate, soil, productions, interests and population, it was vain to expect the prevalence of the same sentiment, or concurrence in the same opinions. But this was true during the revolution. Just as true at the adoption of the constitution, which embraced the then thirteen States, as it is now. It was then perfectly understood. But the generation of our fathers were not merely brave and patriotic; they were eminently wise and practical men. They saw how vain would be the attempt to preserve the liberties of this country without a cordial union upon all questions which could not be better and more safely entrusted to the States, and they made the best provision for this diversity which human wisdom could devise. Under that provision, said he, I am cherish and love, as I do, the institutions of the State in which I was reared. You, and those our countrymen, from whatever region they may have come, from the Madawaska to the Capes of Florida, can do the same; and the man who interferes with the enjoyment of our rights and privileges in this regard, and in all others, fails to keep faith, and is recreant to the most sacred injunctions of duty. It is no matter what our peculiar views may be, or what prejudices may take possession of our minds or hearts, if, as American citizens, we find ourselves constrained by a law higher or more imperative than this law, we then deny the obligations which the constitution imposes, and can have no just claim to the protection and blessings which it confers.

The President said he apprehended that the great danger to be guarded against, at the present time, was the prevalence of heresies which were in direct antagonism with the basis, doctrines, and principles of the constitution, and, perhaps he might say, a general want of deference to the authority of law. Let it be remembered, that whenever in a State or Territory, from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast, a single citizen of the Republic is deprived of the right guaranteed to him by law, there is a blow aimed at the constitution itself. It matters not whether that citizen be so wronged by evasion or violence; and let it also be remembered that he suffers not alone! The whole framework of our system to a greater or less extent inevitably feels the shock. Hence, obedience to the fundamental law, and to all laws, national or State, local or municipal, enacted in subordination thereto, is the lesson first to be taught and the last to be disregarded.

The President remarked, in conclusion, that although we were assembled here for relaxation, and to enjoy the noble scenery and bracing atmosphere, we could not be unmindful of the soil upon which we trod, nor could we, if we would, withhold our cheerful, grateful homage from the "mother of States and of statesmen." Here she stood, with all the glorious memories of the past, and the kindling hopes of the future clustering pre-eminently around the fields of her victory, and the tombs of her sages! Here upon her calm bosom reposed the ashes of the Great Captain, who thoroughly inspired with the idea of patriotic nationality, solved, under the Providence of God, the problem of independent sovereignty for this continent! Here, near the seat of learning which he established, rises the modest shaft which points to the burial spot of the bold but sagacious and philosophic reformer who promulgated and developed in the Decreta tion of Independence, and in the act of 1787 "to establish religious freedom in Virginia," now incorporated into her constitution, the great principles of civil and religious liberty?

Here too lived and died the calm and learned statesman who, more than any other, contributed to the formation and perfection of the details of the completed system of government under which we live, who may justly be said to have launched the constitution, and to have been the pilot during the first years of the great experiment. Here was the home of that matchless orator whose tongue seemed to have been touched as with a live coal from off the altar of liberty; and whose silver-tongued voice pronounced those inspired sentiments which cheered the hearts of Samuel Adams and John Hancock in Faneuil Hall. How amazing that in the development of great talents in the world's history such an allotment should have fallen to a single State. Long may Virginia maintain her present position, encouraging by her precept and her example hopes of a union which shall never perish.

☞ **The Great Restorative.**—*Fever and Ague, Cured by Dr. M'Lane's Liver Pills.*—Mr. Jonathan Hougham, of West Union, Park county, Illinois, writes to the proprietors that he had suffered greatly from a severe and protracted attack of Fever and Ague, and was completely restored to health by the use of the Liver Pills alone. These Pills unquestionably possess great tonic properties, and can be taken with decided advantage for many diseases requiring invigorating remedies; but this Liver Pills stand pre-eminent as a means of restoring a disorganized Liver to healthy action; hence the great celebrity they have attained. The numerous formidable diseases arising from a diseased Liver, which so long baffled the skill of the most eminent physicians of the United States, are now rendered easy of cure, thanks to the study and perseverance of the distinguished physician whose name this great medicine bears—a name which will descend to posterity as one deserving of gratitude. This invaluable medicine should always be kept within reach; and on the appearance of the earliest symptoms of diseased Liver, it can be safely and usefully administered.

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.,
No. 60 Wood street, corner of Fourth.

aug27-daw

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

Messrs. Wm. S. Byers & 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' Hygoana or Inhaling Vapor. By the Doctor's new method of treatment, the medicinal agent is brought in direct contact with the diseased parts, and almost full 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 the Store, corner of Market alley and Fifth street. Don't forget the name—C. DALY and No. 20. sp25

☞ **Just Received**, a superior lot of Lutons Fingers and Grass OATS, which are desirable, and will be sold low for CASH, at

GRIBBLE'S,
No 240 Liberty street, head of Wood.

jy1

OHIO & PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD
THE ONLY RAILROAD
RUNNING WEST FROM PITTSBURGH.

THE FAST TRAIN leaves at 2 A. M. through to Cincinnati in 12 hours and 40 minutes.

MAIL TRAIN LEAVES AT 8 A. M.

EXPRESS TRAIN " AT 3 P. M.

These Trains all make close connections at Crestline, and the first two connect at Alliance. The direct route to St. Louis is now open, via Crestline and Indianapolis, 100 miles shorter than via Cleveland. Connections are made at Mansfield with the Newark and Sandusky City road; and at Crestline with the three roads concentrating there. For particulars see handbills. 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 MINUTION ACCOMMODATION TRAIN will leave Pittsburgh at 10 A. M. and 5 15 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, July 23, 1855. (jy24)

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 Fort Wayne with Trains going North and South, on the Michigan 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,	
Indianapolis,	Richmond,	
Tiffin,	Findlay.	

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

J. R. STRAUGHAN, Supt.

☞ **Mortification**, the instant a plaster is applied, tumor, cancer, and vigor is given by DALLETT'S PAIN EXTRACTOR'S galvanic effects, and except the ingredients composed, they will soon be restored to their natural color; but if so, the contagious influence will be neutralized and arrested, for mortification cannot proceed whatever 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 DALLETT'S PAIN EXTRACTOR, and after it has swollen, and livid spots are visible. Even then, if the vehicle 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 neutralized.

None genuine without a steel-plate engraved label, with signature of

HENRY DALLEY, Manufacturer,
C. V. OLICKENNER & CO., Proprietors.

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. OLICKENNER & CO., New York. jy10dawtw

☞ **We have just received, by Express**, a large lot of PLANTER'S, HUNGARIAN and other SOFT HATS, of latest style, which we will sell as low for cash as any house in the city. Call and see

MORGAN & CO., 164 Wood street,
next house to the new Presbyterian Church.

aug22

☞ **We have just received** from the East a large lot of Panama, Canton, Brazil and Canada 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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☞ **Sheriffalty.**—GEORGE H. RIDDLE, of the City of Allegheny, will be a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Allegheny County, at the ensuing election. jy25dawtw

Pennsylvania Insurance Company
OF PITTSBURGH,
Corner of Fourth and Smithfield streets.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, $300,000.

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

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☞ **CITIZENS' Insurance Company of Pittsburgh.**—WM. BAGALEY, President;
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Office: 94 Water Street, between Market and Wood streets.

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

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EUREKA INSURANCE COMPANY
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☞ All Losses sustained by parties insured under policies issued by this Company will be literally adjusted and promptly paid at its Office, No. 99 WATER street. [jy11

PITTSBURGH
Life, Fire and Marine Insurance Company;

CORNER OF WATER AND MARKET STREETS,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

ROBERT GALWAY, President.

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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.

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