Daily Morning Post.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

PITTSBURGH:

FRIDAY MORNING.....OCTOBER 5.

STATE DEMOCRATIC NOMINATION.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,

ARNOLD PLUMER,

OF VENANGO COUNTY.

COUNTY DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

SENATOR:
WILLIAM WILKINS, Peebles township.

ASSEMBLY:
JAMES B. FULTON, Tarentum;
L. B. PATTERSON, Mifflin.
JAMES SALISBURY, Birmingham;
C. MAGEE, Pittsburgh;
SAMUEL SMITH, Allegheny;

SHERIFF:
RODY PATTERSON, City.

PROTHONOTARY:
JOHN BIRMINGHAM, Ohio township.

TREASURER:
THOMAS BLACKMORE, Upper St. Clair.

CORONER:
WILLIAM ALEXANDER, City.

COMMISSIONER:
JACOB TOMER, Pittsburgh.

AUDITORS:
JOHN MURRAY, South Pittsburgh;
A. B. M'FARLAND, North Fayette township.

DIRECTOR OF POOR:
JOHN BOYLE, Indiana township.

DEMOCRATIC MASS MEETINGS!

Mass meetings of the Democracy will be held in the following places:

TEMPERANCEVILLE and BRADDOCK'S FIELD, Saturday, October 6th.

PITTSBURGH, Monday, October 8th.

— Some of the following gentlemen will be present and deliver addresses: Hon Wm. Wilkins, Hon. Chas. Shaler, Col Wilson M'Candless, Col. S W. Black, P. C. Shannon, Dr J R. M'Clintock, W W Irwin, Christopher Magee, Geo F. Gillmore, James Salisbury

The meetings will begin at 7 o'clock, P. M.

ATTENTION!

DEMOCRACY OF ALLEGHENY CITY!!!

THE CONSTITUTION AND THE UNION.

☞ The Democrats of Allegheny City will hold business meetings in the several Wards, at the places named below, on SATURDAY EVENING, October 6th, at 7 o'clock, to make arrangements relative to the coming election on Tuesday next:

First Ward will meet at ADAM BEPLER'S, corner of Beaver and Ohio streets.

Second Ward at MRS. THOMPSON'S, corner of the Diamond and Ohio street.

Third Ward at GEO. GERST'S, East Lane.

Fourth Ward at ALDERMAN NELLIE'S office, corner of Robinson and Anderson streets.

A general attendance of those who intend to support the whole Democratic ticket, is expected. By order of the President. MORRISON FOSTER,

Secretary City Executive Committee.

THE MAN IS "DAFT CRAZY."

The "Confidence Man" of the *Journal* addresses himself to the Whigs in a long article, which he begins by saying, "*It becomes us only to advise.*" Indeed! And how many does the writer suppose will care a straw for his advice? A Know Nothing undertaking to "*advise*" those who conscientiously and earnestly oppose all secret political organizations! A "Shanghai" cackling to sober, sensible, earnest-minded men, and advising them how to vote! Deserting the Whigs in their weakness, and then turning round to tell them how to act and vote in order to help the deserter get the official patronage! Beau Hickman's demand of a quarter for a right of seeing his person hardly equals that in the "confidence" line. And what is the "advice?" Why, that Whigs should kiss the hand that smote them; and submit to the Know Nothing fraud that aimed to destroy their parties.

The man is growing perfectly frantic in his alarm for the probable fate of his ticket. It flounders about for something to say, and stumbles on the most unlucky topics. It chatters about slavery, yet admits that it advocated the fugitive slave law in 1850. It talks nonsense about river and harbor improvements, well knowing at the same time that more than twice as much money was voted and granted for such improvements under Mr. Polk's administration as under Mr. Fillmore's. It prates of a tariff; yet every body knows that we now have a tariff that raises a revenue of nearly *seventy million dollars* a year; and that that is a *Democratic* tariff—the tariff of 1846.

The editor of that paper knows, too, that Kansas and Nebraska were organized as territories in the same form, and with precisely the same words as were the territories of Oregon and Utah under a Whig administration. He knows, too, that the attempt to establish slavery in Kansas by force and fraud is the work of Missouri Know Nothings. That is proved beyond all doubt; and he knows it. Yet he asks Whigs and Free Soilers to vote for Know Nothings!

He is opposing the Anti-License law with all his might, and undertaking to pledge the Know Nothings in favor of its repeal; and one or two of the Know Nothing candidates for Assembly are writing letters to tavern keepers, soliciting their votes; and their candidate for Senate received his nomination by the same means. Yet that party, and the *Journal*, ask the help of temperance men! Such is the *Journal* and its distrusting friends. A more crazy medley of nonsense we have never seen served up than that paper treats the voters to every morning. Yet he imagines he is doing wonders. He is doing good service for the anti-Know Nothing party at any rate. Go on, neighbor.

THE MEETINGS.

The meeting at East Liberty was a large and enthusiastic one. Judge Wilkins, Col. M'Candless, R. B. Roberts, Ch. Jehle, Dr. McClintock, P. Sawyer, C. Magee and Geo. Stewart made speeches, which were well received.

We have not noticed all the Democratic meetings, but can assure our readers that in numbers and enthusiasm they give us good grounds for hope of a sweeping triumph this fall. Thos. M. Marshall and D. D. Bruce, Esqrs., (old line Whigs,) have made strong and effective speeches at some of them, and Whigs in large numbers appland the manly stand they have taken against proscription, and the trickery of secret political societies.

Certainly we have never seen more enthusiasm in behalf of a good ticket than is every where manifested in our county this year.

Col. Black and the Ohio Democracy.

Col. S. W. Black, of this city, has been pressed several times to visit Ohio, and give the Buckeye boys the benefit of his eloquent speech, which has given him celebrity throughout the country. His name has been announced to speak at Massillon on Saturday, (to-morrow,) but it will be impossible for him to leave. Our own county must be attended to, and his services on the stump cannot be dispensed with. Rising from a sick bed, the Democracy have demanded and he has yielded his entire strength to the cause, and we expect to hear a glorious result.

The Westport correspondent of the Missouri Republican says that Judge Elmore (the Judge who won't be removed) thinks he has "got" the President. He proposes to wait until his successor demands the official seal, and then will refuse to give it up. It will then be sued for by an action of *quo warranto*, and thus the case will be brought up. It is said that the Judge feels confident of gaining his case; but he says, no matter how it ends, he will at once resign.

WHAT THEY SAY.

"They say so" is the most insidious, powerful, and deceptive of expressions in the mouth of the slanderer. The shifting of responsibility, the apparent air of consent which accompanies these words, render them to the unsuspecting dangerous in the extreme. We ask of all, on the eve of an election which involves issues never before presented, and we fervently hope never will again, to weigh with caution reports started by Know Nothings in relation to the state of the canvass. At one moment we hear that Democrats are deserting the ticket on account of the liquor league; when pushed for particular names, nothing more satisfactory is elicited than "they say so," an authority too impalpable and improbable for us to pursue. Another tells us the Catholics are going to vote against Rody Patterson and others on the ticket—who else they can or will vote for is not stated,—the same reference is given as before, "they say so." These things are begotten to disturb and distract the impenetrable front of Democracy, to scatter doubt among the confiding, and if possible alienate the loyalty of the masses. It will not serve the party now clutching at straws to save from sinking, or benefit those who have too often betrayed the adopted citizen, and exhausted a large revenue of falsehoods to mislead and destroy. Who are Catholics to vote for? Eph. Jones, who represents a party sworn on the evangelists to tear from them and theirs their dearest rights; will they do this? Never. It is to insult them to intimate it. The game has become desperate, and despicable as desperate has become the means of warfare of the Know Nothing party. The time is not now for old grudges, for retribution for unguarded expressions, for unhealed sores or local disturbances. The issue is, the integrity of our constitution, the vindication of our fair institutions, the right to worship God above all human control, and not by act of Assembly, the undismayed right of free speech, and the equal capacity of all citizens to enjoy individual political rights. This is the issue, and on this we are willing to plant our standard and bide the result. There is no defection in the ranks, but on the contrary an enthusiasm without being boisterous evinces a conviction of success most wholesome and encouraging.

NEWS OF THE VICINITY.

On Monday of last week, a hack, in which were four ladies, backed over a precipice near Blairsville, twenty feet high. Mrs. Lowry, of Indiana, received some bruises; Mrs. Weir, of New Florence, had her hand hurt and was slightly cut on the head; the other ladies sustained some slight injuries, but none were seriously hurt. The driver escaped by jumping off before the hack went over. The horses were not hurt, but the hack was a complete wreck.....The Blairsville *Apalachian* states that in a case in the County Court there, last week, for a violation of the law against selling or giving liquor to minors or intemperate persons, the jury found a verdict against the defendant, whereupon his counsel moved an arrest of judgment, on the ground that the indictment set forth that the liquor was given to a *minor*, instead of a *minor*. The Court considered the objection valid, and the defendant was discharged.....On Friday morning last, Daniel Meinhart, son of Jacob Meinhart, of Penn township, Westmoreland county, was instantly killed, by being thrown out of a wagon.....On Monday night last, a large mass of stone and material fell in the tunnel, east of town, upon a laborer who was at work underneath, injuring him so badly as to leave no hopes of his recovery.....The Greensburg *Argus* publishes the names of eleven persons who have withdrawn from the Know Nothings in Westmoreland county.....Mr. W. F. Washington, formerly connected with "Scott's Weekly Paper," has purchased the Connellsville *Sentinel*.....The postoffice at Clokeyville, Washington county, which has been closed for some weeks, was re-opened on Monday last, and Sam'l Clokey, Esq., appointed postmaster.

THE NEWS.

A letter from Kansas dated September 20th, to the N. Y. Daily Times, chronicles the arrival there of two hundred more of Sharp's rifles, to arm the settlers. Emigration to the territory has begun to revive. On the 15th, from seventy-five to one hundred settlers arrived in the territory by the river route, among them being the first full party from Boston.

There was a baby show exhibition in Worcester, Mass., last week, in imitation of Barnum & Wood's exhibition. Everything passed off pleasantly till the last day, when the award of prizes was made, which caused some dissatisfaction. One of the proprietors calmed the rising storm by requesting the ladies and gentlemen present to retire to the ante rooms, where the prizes would be distributed. As they went in one door he went out the other, and neither man nor money has been heard of since. The same scene was enacted at Buffalo, where the proprietor vamosed the ranche without paying the prizes.

The Late Speaker of the House of Congress.

The Henderson (Ky.) *Reporter*, of the 21st September, says: "We regret to learn of the declining health of that pure and incorruptible statesman, the Hon. Lynn Boyd. For some time past, he has been laboring under chronic diarrhœa, and is now much emaciated. At last accounts, he was convalescent."

THE FOREIGN NEWS.

The details by the Pacific's mail arrived yesterday, but there is nothing of moment that was not given in full in our telegraphic despatch. Bosquet, the gallant French General who headed the storming party, was not killed, as reported—only slightly wounded.

[From the Baltimore Sun, 3d.]

Latest from Norfolk and Portsmouth—The Epidemic Still Very Fatal.

Dr. Rizer, of Philadelphia, Dr. Briggs, of Pennsylvania, and Mr. Reside and Mr. Butler, apothecaries, of Baltimore, all of whom (except the latter, we believe,) have had the fever, arrived here by the Norfolk boat yesterday morning, as did also seven nurses. Dr. Rizer has just recovered from a very severe attack, and still looks much debilitated. He proceeded to Philadelphia yesterday, in company with Dr. Briggs. Both of these gentlemen have for weeks performed most efficient service among the sick. Dr. Rizer has been in Portsmouth for forty days, and Dr. Briggs for thirty-three days.

We learn from Dr. R. that there were five deaths in Portsmouth on Monday, and that the disease is more fatal there now than ever. Dr. Cortlan Cole, of Philadelphia, died on Sunday, after thirty hours' illness. Dr. Hunter, of New York, is also dead and buried. Dr. Webster, of Baltimore, had been down for four days, but was recovering on Monday. Mr. John Holyday is convalescing rapidly; Mr. Hartt, Mr. Holt Wilson and Dr. Schoolfield are hard at work and untiring in their efforts to relieve the distressed. There has been but one light frost in Portsmouth, and that was last week.

Among the nurses who came up on the boat yesterday were Messrs. Floyd, Butrick, Wilson, Kelley and John Mills, the latter having in charge the baggage of Dr. Cole of Philadelphia, and Singleton Mercer, Esq., both of whom died in Portsmouth. Forty-two nurses left for New Orleans on Sunday, and seven doctors and twelve nurses left on Monday for Savannah and Charleston.

Several more physicians and nurses will leave Portsmouth to-day, their services being deemed no longer necessary. No less than nine volunteer physicians have died in Portsmouth, all of whom were from the north of that place. Only four resident physicians have died. Dr. Thomas, of Cincinnati, was taken suddenly ill on Friday, but was convalescing on Monday.

There are now about 125 persons sick in Portsmouth, including many poor Irish, who lately returned to the city from the woods, where they sought safety when the disease first began to rage with violence. The total number of yellow fever deaths in Norfolk, (including 10 resident and 11 volunteer physicians,) is estimated at 2,000; and in Portsmouth about 950.

LETTER

From the Kansas Legislature

TENDERING THE HOSPITALITIES OF

"SQUATTER AND FRONTIER LIFE"

TO HON. JOHN L. DAWSON.

MR. DAWSON'S REPLY.

SHAWNEE MANUAL LABOR SCHOOL,
Territory of Kansas, Aug. 30.

To the Hon. John L. Dawson:—

The undersigned, citizens of the Territory of Kansas, have learned with much regret that you thought proper to decline the acceptance of the office of Governor of this Territory, so appropriately tendered to you by the President of the United States. They, in common with their fellow citizens of the West, have marked with deep interest and unqualified approbation, your career as a public man. They have observed that sound nationality which is conservative of the rights of the States, whether North or South, and more particularly do they, as Western men, feel under obligations to you for your exertions in behalf of the Homestead law, a measure of more importance to them than any which has engaged the attention of Congress for many years.

Though the comforts of a residence amidst the refinements of a more advanced state of society may have been more alluring to you than the possession of office on this frontier, we venture to hope that they are not so seductive as to disincline you to make us a visit, and to accept of the hospitalities of frontier and squatter life. To this end we beg leave to invite you, at such time as may suit your convenience, between the first and the middle of the month of October, to be amongst us for the purposes indicated. We can promise a fine climate, the sight of a country of unsurpassed beauty and fertility, and a greeting of generous and cordial hearts.

Please signify, at your earliest convenience, your acceptance or rejection of the invitation.

With profound respect, &c.

Lucian J. Eastin, Member of Council, (K. T.) Leavenworth
D. A. N. Grover, " " "
David Lykins, " Paola.
R. R. Rees, " Leavenworth.
Wm. P. Richardson, " Whitehead.
William Barbee, " Fort Scott.
John Donaldson, Council, " Pawnee.
Hiram J. Strickler " Tecumseh.
A. M. Coffry, " Paola.
M. W. McGee, Member of House, Washington.
Wm. G Mathias, " Leavenworth City.
Thos W. Waterson, " Whitehead.
Joel P. Blair, " Bryan, K. T.
John M. Banks, " Willow Springs.
W. H. Tebbs, " Hawkes, K. T.
F. J. Marshall, " Marysville, K. T.
H. W. Younger, " Shugar Mach.
Wm. A. Heiskell, " Paola.
Saml. A. Williams, " Fort Scott
O. H. Browne, " Glendale
D. L. Croysdale, " Tecumseh
Samuel Scott, " West Point.
Jonah Reddy, " Kickapoo City.
Geo. W. Ward, " Douglass, K. T.
A Payne, " Leavenworth.
Atd. McDonald, Council, Lecompton.
Thos Johnson, President Council.
John H Stringfellow, Speaker of House
Joseph C. Anderson, Speaker pro tem.

BROWNSVILLE, PA., Sept. 15, 1856.

GENTLEMEN OF THE COUNCIL AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF KANSAS:

Circumstances which I need not particularly advert to, which yet are imperative in their nature, compel me to decline the invitation which you extend to me in such flattering terms, to visit your Territory. However high the gratification which I is could experience from the acceptance of the hospitalities which you so cordially tender me, and from beholding those attractive regions in the glory of a prodigal and luxuriant nature, I yet console myself, that for any purpose of public usefulness which I might propose by such a visit, it is yet quite unnecessary. If any opinions and views of so humble an individual as myself, can be regarded as of importance with regard to the present posture of your Territorial affairs, it will afford me pride, not less than pleasure.—as I hold it the duty of every good citizen to promote, to the extent of his influence, the welfare of his country—to place them unreservedly at your service.

That we may not be deterred by the first aspect of difficulties of this kind, we should remember that they are no novelty in our history. Troubles arising from religious dissensions and persecution, and from sectional jealousies, from disputes in relation to territorial limits, and between proprietors and communities, have at various intervals of our colonial and national existence thrown a cloud over our happiness as a people, shrouding it for a time in a depth of gloom which seemed to threaten a total eclipse. Thus we have witnessed the excesses of religious fanaticism, as exhibited in the rise of the Salem witchcraft, and the persecution of sects; and those of local jealousy, in the different boundary disputes in New England, and other portions of the confederacy, some of which have even led to foreign wars. All of these are troublesome and irritating, and to the genuine patriot discouraging subjects. But they have all successively passed away, and if evils were borne along in their train, these too have proved but transient, and skies of brighter promise have still succeeded, and at this day we have yet to thank God as to the most favored of all the tribes of men, who in different ages have been the recipients of his country. This should teach us not to be disheartened by the menacing aspect of the peculiar troubles which now disturb Kansas. Let us be sure that, out of these too we shall come unscathed; and with this unfaltering confidence in a protecting divinity, let us march steadily forward in the ranks of duty.

To place us on the vantage ground, whence we may see truly the condition of the question involved in the Kansas troubles, it is proper to advert to a few facts and considerations, which, though either unknown or lost sight of, are yet important in their bearing, and necessary to be kept in view, in order to a proper apprehension of the causes which have drawn the question of slavery into the political arena; and to estimate aright the movements of individuals and parties in regard to it. It is matter of authentic history, that at the breaking out of the Revolution, the slave States were engaged in a noble contest with the avarice of the parent country, for throwing off the institution of slavery. That contest, as it is well known, found slavery nearly universal within the old limits of the Union. In no single instance within the history of this government has it been voluntarily introduced. The increasing magnitude of the evil had already awakened the fears of the far-seeing patriots of the South, but their efforts towards its removal were vain, so long as England continued to apprehend detriment to her manufactures, from the substitution in the colonies of white labor for that of the negro. The successful issue of our struggle for liberty did indeed remove the difficulty arising from external restraint, but the designs of the benevolent were for a time diverted by the new activity imparted by freedom to the productive energies of the nation, and by the tempting appeals to interest presented by the golden returns which flowed in annually increasing amount from the extending production of cotton. The sense of the evils of slavery was, however, only suspended, and the statesmen of the South are still found appealing to their fellow citizens, until 1832, in tones of earnest and anxious argument, for the adoption of some effectual means for its gradual diminution and final extinguishment.

Prior to the passage of the Missouri Compromise Bill in 1820, patriots of all sections of the country had been of one mind,—with common aspirations and labors of all. At that time the influence of the North and South in Congress was nearly poised, and the history of the events of the day shows conclusively, that the contest which resulted in the passage of that act, was one for power, entirely regardless of the interest or welfare of the slave. It was the effort to obtain the political direction of the country, and the control of its legislation—to shape its policy in the building up of sectional interests, by the adoption of measures protective of manufactures, internal improvements and commerce, and by the application of the resources of the national treasury—which led to the fierceness of that struggle, and seduced Congress into an over-stretch of its powers in order to quiet the tremendous excitement. The question having been put to rest for the time by the acquiescence of the nation in that adjustment, the slave did not as yet, in his domestic relations attract any regard from the North, and the efforts of Southern philanthropists for the amelioration of his condition were not yet intermitted. In the third of a century which has elapsed since the law of 1820, State after State North of the line of slavery, has been added to the confederacy, each contributing to swell the influence of the free States. The question of political power has thus at length been fully settled, but the excitement which was begun for extensive political objects, has since passed into fanaticism, and those who were Abolitionists from over-wrought benevolence have become the prey of demagogues, who continue the agitation for their individual benefit in the attainment of power and place—to the prejudice of the country, and at the sacrifice of its peace and the stability of its institutions.

The unconstitutionality of the Compromise Act was indeed admitted at the very next session of Congress, so far as Missouri was concerned, by the joint resolution of March, 1821, under which, and not under the Act of 1820, that State was received into the Union, upon the footing of the old States, in all respects whatever, excepting a fundamental condition which in no wise impairs the truth of the general assertion. Congress having thus early disregarded her own act, from a perception that in its passage she had gone beyond the constitution, the progress of time showed, in the continuance of the Abolition excitement, its total inefficacy, and the unconstitutionality of such legislation having been almost universally conceded, that body possessed the clear right, which it exercised in the passage of the Bill for the organization of the Territories of Nebraska and Kansas, to repeal the law of 1820, and vindicate the constitution by the restoration of the true doctrine, and thus to remove the question from their deliberations.

It is the pride of the English judiciary, as well as of our own, upon discovering an erroneous decision, to rectify the error by a re-affirmance of the law; and similar reasons of justice and consistency, form the proper vindication of the Congress of 1853–4, in the repeal of the Missouri Compromise.

The relative expediency of free and slave labor in Kansas, with reference to the influence of either upon production, upon the morals and general interests of the Territory—what effect the adoption of either may have upon the progress of settlement,—upon the advancement in the value of property,—and to what extent it would increase or diminish her representation in the councils of the nation, it is not my province to discuss. These are questions which are all committed by your organic law to your legitimate voters, who are thus supposed equal to the responsibilities which it imposes.

In the repeal of the law of 1820, and the organization of Nebraska and Kansas free from the restriction which it imposed, Congress only asserted the right of the people to form their own government according to the will of the majority, a right which lies at the basis of all our institutions, and which we cannot take exception to, without calling in question the very principle which has given us all our distinctions as a nation all our superiority and greatness. It is the same which built us up from feeble colonies into wealthy and important provinces, and which occasioned our resistance to British tyranny, and led to the establishment of American nationality. By virtue of that principle it is, that the States of the Union and the confederacy over where exhibit laws framed upon principles of equality and justice, and administered by tribunals characterized by intelligence and virtue; that the productive energies of the nation have produced such fruits in agriculture, manufactures and commerce: that the works of American invention are sought, for their admitted superiority, by the most enlightened nations of Europe; that we have an empire stretching from ocean to ocean, with thousands of miles of easy intercommunication; and that the ships engaged in our commerce traverse the waters of every sea. All these, and more than I have space to enumerate, are the wonderful results of the principle of popular sovereignty as displayed in our government and institutions, and whose successful working cannot be denied without the assertion that the experiment of a Republic is a failure.

I am not ignorant of the peculiar state of things exhibited by your Territory in the effort to carry out the law of your organization, in the establishment of a local government. Not content with the impartial fairness with which the subject of slavery is disposed of by that law, we have seen attempts to take undue advantage over the well disposed citizen who emigrates to this new free soil and choice, for the purpose of a bona fide settlement, by bands of men, sent out in numbers and with means adequate to the exigency by combinations in the north, for the purpose of anticipating the action of the legitimate settlers of the country, and thus fixing by a fraud, the character of your institutions when applying for admission as a State. We have seen, under the feeling naturally excited by such a proceeding, a counteracting movement on the part of the south, from Missouri, and the dispute seems ready to burst forth into the flames of civil war. The interests at stake are even held by the excited and excitable portion of the community throughout the States, but which happily everywhere limited in number, to be of that importance which will justify *disunion*. But while there is no imaginable contingency which can render expedient the disruption of the Union, there is nothing in the case of Kansas which can justify even a resort to violence. It is not the determination of a few thousands of men, whatever their political complexion and no matter whether from Massachusetts or Missouri, which can fix permanently the character of the institutions of a State. They may do so for the moment, but it can be permanently done only by the interests of the population, as determined by climate and soil, and the relative predilections for free and slave labor.

This taste to be foremost in the race is therefore doubtless of less importance than excited passion may persuade us it is. Certainly in any event, Disunion is never to be thought of as a remedy. The very fact that for every imagined grievance Disunion is held up as a threat, is sufficient to illustrate the desperation of that policy. The enormity of the proposition is sufficient to stamp its own fallacy, while its positive inefficacy cannot fail to strike the commonest intellect. Contemplate for a moment the consequences of that remedy! Suppose that in consequence of the impossibility of settling to our mutual satisfaction the vexed question of slavery, the Union should separate into two great organizations, without natural boundaries. By this arrangement the subject of slavery south of the dividing line forever passes from the control of the North, while the South is left to feel the full force of its evils entirely within her own limits. But how long could two such organizations, with constitutions so opposite, maintain peaceful relations in such close contiguity! In the antagonism of feeling which would naturally exist, mutual encroachment upon each other's rights would soon occur. A border broil in two contiguous States would thus, by sympathy and common interest, draw in the entire population of these States on both sides of the line, till the two powers should be engaged in a war, which, in respect of the bad passions which it would evoke, and the frightful atrocities to which it would lead, may scarcely find a parallel in history.

In the progress of such,—which it can hardly be supposed would be of brief duration, but which would doubtless be prolonged until one party or the other should be entirely wasted in the conflict—the clear perception of human rights, would grow confused: with the suspension of the pursuits of peace, their value would be forgotten;—the very idea of a peaceful world fade out; and a people, mentally as well as morally degraded, would soon offer their willing necks for the yoke of some military chieftain, who, alike regardless of the enslaver and the enslaved, will seize the occasion for the permanent establishment of his authority, and rule them with a rod of iron. Thus, instead of ameliorating the condition of the slave, we shall become slaves ourselves. That this is no idle picture, we may learn from the case of Athens and Sparta, both members of a common confederacy, when, after the civil strife of the Peloponnesian war, the former passed under the kingly rule of Philip of Macedon, and from that of the States of the Achaean league, which flourishing only while united, in an evil hour listened to the voice of internal jealousy, and, calling in the assistance of Rome, soon fell under her galling yoke. Disunion, therefore, affords no remedy for the domestic discussions of the States, and is only to be contemplated as the opening door through which a passage may be found to a stronger government, when the miseries of anarchy shall have proven us incapable of governing ourselves. Of a ruin so complete, so dark and so hopeless as that, to this proudest achievement of man's intellectual and moral nature, may Heaven forever avert the day.

I would, therefore, earnestly exhort every friend of Kansas by his love for himself and his children,—by his desire for the welfare of his remote posterity,—and by his love for his country—her past achievement, and her present position in the van of nations in this the most enlightened age,—to cast away the counsels of passion, of prejudice, and momentary excitement, and listen to those of moderation, of reason, and of justice—the practical lesson of whose teaching is, that violence can accomplish nothing of any permanent value, and may be productive of irreparable mischief. Let every one who is without legal qualification for the exercise of the elective franchise, carefully avoid interference; and let every legitimate voter use his privilege with scrupulous regard to the rights and feelings of others, and the Kansas troubles will vanish by magic; and one more testimony,—and that the most honorable and distinguished,—is secure that the exigence is the most trying—will be afforded of the fitness of our countrymen everywhere and under all circumstances, to be entrusted with the privileges and responsibilities of self-government.

In conclusion, gentlemen, let me thank you most cordially for the unsolicited honor of your invitation, and let me express the pleasure it would afford me to enjoy the observation personally, of the many interesting features of your territory—her broad and fertile plains—her rich valleys, and her genial climate. The development of her resources presents a magnificent field for the energies of her population; and I trust they will be guided by a wisdom which will lead to complete success. For the commendation which you are pleased to express of my efforts in behalf of the Homestead, I hope to have the opportunity, another season, of thanking you in person. Of the policy of that measure, I yet entertain profound convictions, and hope still to see it placed upon the Statute Book. Accept my assurances of regard for each of you individually.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
JOHN L. DAWSON.

☞ **Batchelor's Hair Dye.**—The ORIGINAL, RELIABLE, TRUE and NATURAL—beyond all question the BEST—never fades, or fails to dye brown or black, true to nature, without the least injury to skin or hair. Made and sold, or applied, (in nine private rooms,) at BATCHELOR'S old established Wig Factory, 233 Broadway, New York.

Sold, wholesale and retail, by Fr. GEO. H. KEYSER, 140 Wood street. sep28:3daw

☞ **Just Received, at Gribble's,** a splendid assortment of Fall and Winter Goods, of every description, consisting of Plush, Grenadine, Valencia and Figured Satin Vestings, Doeskin and Fancy Cassimeres, Cloths, Overcoatings, &c., &c. Also, Gents' Furnishing Goods in great variety, which will be sold low for cash. No. 240 Liberty street. sep17

☞ **Stockings and Hosiery for Winter.**—If you don't want your feet pinched with bad and short Stockings, you will take our advice and go to C. DALY'S, corner of Market alley and Fifth street, and buy some of those elegant Fine Stockings, that make your feet feel nice and comfortable. DALY also makes and sells every variety of Hosiery that you can mention, at wholesale and retail.

Remember the place, corner of Market alley and Fifth street. oct4

FOR THE FAIR.

☞ Citizens and strangers visiting the Fair, in want of a HAT or CAP of the latest style, would do well to call and examine our stock, as we are determined not to be undersold. Quick sales and small profits.

MORGAN & CO., No. 164 Wood street,
oct3 One door from Sixth.

MARRIED.

September 26th, by Rev. J. C. Owens, Mr. JEFFERSON CLARKE, of Dauphin, Pa., to Miss MAGGIE H. KIMMEL, daughter of George Kimmel, Esq., of Locust Hill, Cumberland county, Pa.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

☞ **Young Men's Library Association**—The regular Quarterly meeting of this Institution will be held in their Room, on MONDAY EVENING, the 8th instant, at 7½ o'clock. Punctual attendance of *all* the members is requested.

W. H. KINCAID,
oct8 Secretary.

Thomas Oliver,
SADDLE, HARNESS AND TRUNK MANUFACTURER, No. 4 St. Clair street, Pittsburgh.
☞ Horse Clothing, Whips, Spurs, &c. [oct8

L. G. Fox,
FASHIONABLE BOOT MAKER, No. 45 Diamond alley, second door from Wood street, keeps constantly on hand a good assortment of
BOOTS, SHOES,
CONGRESS GAITERS,
TYES, &c., &c.
Makes to order to fit the feet. Keeps none but the best workmen, cuts the best stock, and manufactures all his work. He has no machinery. oct6:3t

IRON CITY COLLEGE.

Opening of the New Hall.

ON FRIDAY EVENING NEXT, October 5, at 7 o'clock, Addresses will be delivered by JUDGE WILKINS and others, adapted to the occasion of the opening of the new "College Hall," which has been fitted up for the permanent location of the Iron City College, at the corner of Fifth and Smithfield streets, opposite the Post Office; entrance on Fifth street. The public—to the ladies and gentlemen—are respectfully invited to attend.

F. W. JENKINS, Principal.
oct5

BARNUM & COL. WOOD'S

GREAT NATIONAL BABY SHOW!

AT THE

NEW CITY HALL.

FOR FOUR DAYS ONLY.

Commencing on TUESDAY, October 16th, continuing 17th, 18th and 19th.

34 Premiums, amounting to $3,180!!!

Will be awarded to the FINEST BABIES, TWINS, TRIPLETS, QUATERNS AND QUINTETTS.

Number of Competitors limited to One Hundred.

Highest Premium, $1,000!!!!

THOSE wishing to compete for "Prizes," should apply for certificates immediately, as the applications in New York, Boston and elsewhere greatly exceeded the number limited.

OVER 200,000 PERSONS

Visited the Baby Shows held in New York, Boston and Albany, with the greatest delight.

MR. BARNUM will be present, and deliver Premiums in person.

The New York Prize Baby,

Several of the Boston Prize Babies, and one Quatern (or four at a birth) are engaged to be present.

☞ Certificates and all information in reference to the Baby Show in Pittsburgh, can be had at

W. A. GILDENENNEY & CO.'S BOOKSTORE,
Fifth street, opposite the Theatre.

☞ Admission, 25 cents; children under 10 years, half price. oct6:d1w*

DAN RICE'S

GREAT SHOW

IS COMING.

DAN RICE respectfully announces to the citizens of this vicinity, that his

Great Equestrian Establishment and Performances Annually Combined,

As organized for 1855, will have the honor of appearing before them, at Pittsburgh, for TWO DAYS, *Friday* and *Saturday*, October 10th and 11th, in front of the AMERICAN HOTEL, Penn street.

☞ Admission, 25 cents. Performance commences at 2 and ½ o'clock P. M., each day.

The three great features that distinguish DAN RICE'S GREAT SHOW from every other exhibition in the country are as follows: 1. The Brilliant Array of Professional Talent. 2. The Beautiful Stud of Horses, Ponies and Mules. 3. The most perfectly trained Wild Animals ever exhibited.

Among the Equestrian Talent, the following eminent Artists will appear:

Mrs. Dan Rice, Mad. Rosston, Mad'lle Jonia, the Vocalist, Mad'lle Georgiana, F. H. Rosston, W. O. Dale, Young Jean Johnson, C. Richardson, Chas. Spencer, I. Showers, Wm. Walker, A. Lovell, Geo. Miller, Master Chas. Reed,

DAN RICE,

And his counterpart, *Little Mike Lapman.*

In his ZOOLOGICAL COLLECTION will be found the stupendous and magnificent Elephant, **Hella Rookh,** who, among other feats and sagacious tricks, has been taught to

WALK THE TIGHT ROPE.

DAN RICE will convince the public there will be nothing done at his Exhibition but what is *Novel, Wonderful,* and *Morally Instructive.*

During each exhibition, DAN RICE will introduce his through bred Horse, **Excelsior,** and the famous pair of *Educated Mules,* taught to perform some of the most laughable and incredible feats of sagacity. Besides these, will be exhibited the most perfectly trained AUSTRALIAN BEAR ever captured.

A Brilliant Cornet Band will head the Grand Procession, and pass through the principal streets at 10 o'clock A. M. on the day of exhibition. C. H. CASTLE, Agent.

☞ This Company will exhibit at

JOHNSTOWN.....Monday, October 13th.
LIGONIER.....Tuesday, " 14th.
GREENSBURG.....Wednesday, " 17th.
EAST LIBERTY.....Thursday, " 18th.
ZUTLER.....Monday, " 221.
oct6 67 Market street, corner of Fourth.

Polytechnic Department

OF THE IRON CITY COLLEGE—Commencing MONDAY EVENING, October 8, at 7 o'clock. A Session of nearly lessons. Students can attend every day and evening to practice, but are charged for only four lessons per week.

C. BARTBERGER, Teacher of Architecture.

1. Elementary Drawing and Shading.
2. Descriptive Geometry.
Part I. Line and planum and intersections.
Part II. Cylinder, cone and sphere, with their intersections, with line, planum, &c.
Part III. Perspective.
3. Constructions in different building materials, stone, brick and timber.
Foundations, trussing, roofing, arching and vaulting.
Furnaces, ventilation and heating. Dams and locks, bridges.
4. Designing of public and private buildings, in the different styles of architecture, with lessons on their origin, &c.

E. MORGENROTH, Teacher of Ornamental Drawing, adapted to the business of the marble cutter, cabinet maker, ornamental painter and carver, &c.

Mechanical Drawing, applied to machine building in all its branches.

Prof. F. KOETHEN, Teacher of Modern Languages.

Instruction given day or evening, individually or in classes. Separate apartments for Ladies.

☞ For terms, &c., call at "College Hall," opposite the Post Office. [oct5] F. W. JENKINS, Principal.

Administrator's Notice.

WHEREAS, Letters of Administration, *de bonis non cum testamento annexo*, to the Estate of THOMAS FLOOD, late of the City of Pittsburgh, deceased, have been granted to the subscriber, all persons indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the same will present them without delay, duly authenticated, for settlement.

JOHN J. MITCHEL,
oct5:1aw6w No. 87 Fifth street, Pittsburgh.

Executor's Notice.

WHEREAS, Letters Testamentary to the Estate of WILLIAM PROCTOR, late of Allegheny City, dec'd, have been granted to the subscribers, all persons indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the same will present them without delay, duly authenticated, for settlement, at the office of Mitchel & Palmer, Attorneys at Law; No. 87 Fifth street, Pittsburgh.

CHERRY PROCTOR, Executrix.
Phillipsville.
JOHN J. MITCHEL, Executor,
oct5:1aw6w No. 87 Fifth street, Pittsburgh.

FLEMING'S BOOK-KEEPING—New edition of Fleming's Book-Keeping, just published and for sale by
W. S. HAVEN, Bookseller,
oct5 Market street, corner of Second.

ENVELOPES—Blue laid, white laid, white wove, cream laid, buff wove, buff laid, amber laid, damask laid, enameled, and every variety of note, letter and legal Envelopes, for sale by [oct5] W. S. HAVEN.

WRITING INKS—Arnold's, Hibbert's, Orth's, Warren's, one who is without legal qualification for the exercise of the elective franchise, carefully avoid interference; and let every legitimate voter use his privilege with scrupulous regard to the rights and feelings of others, and the Kansas troubles will vanish by magic; and one more testimony,—and that the most honorable and distinguished,—is secure that the exigence is the most trying—will be afforded of the fitness of our countrymen everywhere and under all circumstances, to be entrusted with the privileges and responsibilities of self-government.

In conclusion, gentlemen, let me thank you most cordially for the unsolicited honor of your invitation, and let me express the pleasure it would afford me to enjoy the observation person-

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

150 CUST MERS daily can be attended to with ease at CARGO'S two Skylight Galleries, 76 Fourth street.

J. J. GILLESPIE.....A. FINKOFF.

J. J. Gillespie & Co.,
LOOKING GLASS MANUFACTURERS, and Dealers in Looking Glass Plates, Plate Glass, Engravings, Combs and Fancy Goods, No. 76 Wood street, Pittsburgh.
On hand and made to order, Gilt Pier and Mantle Glasses; Mahogany, Rosewood, Walnut and Gilt Frames, or Moulding, of every description.
STEAMBOAT CABINS