

ESTABLISHED IN 1786. PITTSBURGH GAZETTE. PUBLISHED DAILY AND WEEKLY BY WHITE & CO. DAVID NEWELL, Proprietor. TERMS: For one year, \$10.00; for six months, \$6.00; for three months, \$3.50; for one month, \$1.00. Single copies, 5 cents.

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AGENCIES. NEW YORK ADVERTISEMENTS. THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE. THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 29, 1854. SENATE DEBATE IN THE SENATE. WASHINGTON, June 29, 1854. The Senate met at 10 o'clock, and the President of the Senate, Mr. Sumner, delivered the opening prayer. The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the bill for the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. Mr. Sumner, in support of the bill, delivered a long and powerful speech, in which he reviewed the history of the Missouri Compromise and its effects on the Union. He argued that the compromise was a temporary expedient, and that it was now necessary to repeal it in order to preserve the Union and the principles of liberty and justice for all.

CONVENTION OF JULY 1854. The People of Ohio, of all political parties, who were opposed to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, have agreed to the extension of the Convention of July 1854. The convention will be held in Columbus, Ohio, on the 15th day of July. It is expected that delegates will be appointed in every county of the State, and that the convention will be a grand and important one. The issue at stake is the preservation of the Union and the principles of liberty and justice for all.

THE BOARD OF HEALTH AND CHOLERA. The Board of Health of the City of Pittsburgh has issued a public notice regarding the cholera epidemic. The board has advised that cholera is a highly contagious disease, and that it is necessary to take precautions to prevent its spread. The board has recommended that all persons who are afflicted with cholera should be isolated, and that their surroundings should be disinfected. The board has also advised that all persons who are in contact with cholera patients should be vaccinated.

THE DEBATE IN THE SENATE. (Continued) Mr. Sumner's speech continued, and he further elaborated on his arguments in support of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. He argued that the compromise was a violation of the principles of liberty and justice for all, and that it was necessary to repeal it in order to preserve the Union. He also argued that the compromise was a temporary expedient, and that it was now necessary to repeal it in order to preserve the Union and the principles of liberty and justice for all.

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