PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

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To the Republicans of the United States.

In accordance with what appears to be the general desire of the Republican party, and as the sentiment of a large portion of the Republican press, the undersigned, Chairman of the State Republican Committees of Maine, Vermont, Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, and Wisconsin, hereby invite the Republicans of the Union to meet in National Convention at Pittsburgh, on the 22d of February, 1856, for the purpose of perfecting the National Organization, and providing for a National Delegate Convention of the Republican party, at some subsequent day, to nominate candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency, to be supported at the election in November, 1856.

F. P. STONE, of Ohio.
F. K. GOODRICH, of Mass.
DAVID WILMOT, of Pa.
LAWRENCE BRAINERD, of Vt.
WILLIAM A. WHITE, of Wis.

THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.—A large number of delegates arrived yesterday, and the attendance is general from all parts of the Free States, together with several from the slave States. The Convention will assemble this morning, at 11 o'clock, in Lafayette Hall, Wood street, between Third and Fourth.

An *impromptu* meeting was held last night, in the parlor of the Monongahela House, of such delegates as were present, at which an interchange of views took place. It is probable from the various suggestions then thrown out, that the meeting to-day will be harmonious, and the purpose of the Convention attained without much discussion or difficulty.

We subjoin a list of such names of those in attendance as were accessible; and it will be seen that the list presents very many names well known to the country—men of high standing and enlarged views. The best of feeling prevails among them, and the general tone of conversation was moderate, kind and conciliating, free from radicalism and looking forward hopefully to the united action of the North in the coming Presidential contest.

The list is by no means complete; the trains last night and this morning were expected to bring in quite an addition to their number:

New York—Hon. Preston King, Simeon Draper, C. S. Crosby, Abijah Mann, Jr., P. Dornheimer, A. M. Clapp, Wm. A. Sacket, C. Hitchcock, Silas M. Burroughs, Hon. E. D. Morgan, Hon. H. Greeley.

Maine—Gen. M. Weston, Horatio G. Russ.

Massachusetts—Dr. A. M. Stone, E. R. Hoar.

Vermont—Hon. Lawrence Brainerd.

Wisconsin—Hon. Charles Durkee.

Maryland—Francis P. Blair.

Kentucky.—Wm. S. Bailey.

Iowa.—Hon. J. Stevens, W. Penn Clark, Col. C. G. Hawthorne.

Illinois.—J. C. Vaughan, Owen Lovejoy, P. H. Bryant, Hon. A. Lincoln, W. F. M. Arny, McMullen.

Michigan.—Hon. K. S. Bingham, Rufus Hosmer, Hon. J. M. Howard.

New Jersey.—Mr. Sherman.

Kansas.—S. N. Wood.

Dist. Columbia.—Lewis Clephane.

Ohio.—Hon. W. H. Gibson, Hon. F. D. Kimball, Hon. Jacob Brinkerhoff, Hon. R. P. Spalding, D. R. Tilden, Hon. J. R. Giddings, Hon. J. A. Foot, Prof. H. E. Peck, Gen. C. Spink, James Elliott, J. M. Brown, Dr. O. White, J. M. Ashley, E. Parsons, H. Howard, Henry Everts, J. McFarland, O. Harmon, Thos. Bolton, L. H. Hall, R. Steadman, Dudley Baldwin, Mr. Ladd, Seth Day, H. Carter, Fred Wadsworth, S. E. Edgerton, G. H. Frey, Dudley Seward, Jas. Medill, D. C. Doon, R. D. Harrison, J. M. Benson, A. J. Page, J. H. Wilkison, B. Rogers, J. B. Fish, J. L. Wharton, Jacob Heaton, R. Brinkerhoff.

Pennsylvania.—Hon. Jno. Allison, Gen. Joseph Markle, J. R. Morehead, W. W. Wise, J. Weyand, E. O. Goodrich, C. P. Markle, Raymond, R. B. McCabe.

SENATOR WILKINS.—"Poor old man! How art thou fallen!" Such was the exclamation of a Philadelphia print, after reviewing the speech of Hon. WILLIAM WILKINS on the liquor question; and such must be the exclamation of every right-minded citizen who peruses the low, unmanly, coarse attack made by the same individual in the Senate, the other day, upon Hon. THOMAS M. HOWE and Mr. WILMARTH, growing out of their opposition to the repeal of the Allegheny paving law. He has indeed fallen; and in discharging the task of vituperation which he has chosen, he challenges as much the pity of the public as their contempt.

The time was when WILLIAM WILKINS stood high, not only in this community, but throughout the nation. Then his native state honored him with a seat in the U. S. Senate, and Presidents conferred upon him Cabinet offices and appointments to represent the country abroad.—In those days he maintained his self-respect, honored himself with the dignity, and earned general esteem. But years appear to have brought him no increase of wisdom; and it is truly a lamentable sight to see one upon whom the past has smiled so serenely, and whose head is blossoming for the grave, ignoring the lessons which age should have taught, and descending, under cover of his Senatorial privileges, to the delivery of billingsgate speeches that would disgrace a taproom, in abuse of his friends and constituents.

We have nothing to say, now, about the paving law; let that go for the present. It is a matter of far more concern, just now, that this country is disgraced and its fair name tarnished by one to whom its representation in the Senate has unfortunately been entrusted; and as he seems to have no regard for his own gray hairs and good name, and thinks only of gratifying an insane malevolence which degrades him and is a reproach to his constituents, we drop all other subjects of controversy, and protest, in the name of an outraged people, against these silly exhibitions of senile malignity. If the record were not before us, with his name palpably endorsed upon these coarse and wicked utterances, we should take them to be the offspring of the orator of some disreputable purlieu—

"Base-born, ditch-delivered of a drab."

It is but a few days since this *Hon.* Wm. Wilkins stood up in his place in the Senate, and assailing his colleague with unmitigated fury, demanded of the presiding officer—"Mr. Speaker, is it in order for me to pronounce the Senator from Allegheny (Mr. McClintock) a *liar?*" And having thus quarreled with his colleague, he turns upon some of his constituents and pours out upon them a torrent of foul abuse, as understood by them as it is unworthy of him. Manifestations so disgraceful might tempt the uncharitable to attribute them to hallucinations that might entitle him to a place within other walls, where the restraints are somewhat more rigorous than those of the Senate Chamber.

And what was Mr. Howe's offence that he should become the object of so much venom? In his speech at the Allegheny meeting he but expressed a sentiment which is common in this community and throughout the State. Without making any personal allusions, he described the character of Harrisburg and some of the legislation obtained there, in the common language of the people; and for this he is libeled without stint, and cheered at as "a money changer."

"A money changer," quotha! He is the President of one of the old and well-established banks of the country; and the time was when even WILLIAM WILKINS did not think it any disgrace to be a Bank President, having himself served the public in that capacity. If *he* was, then, in very deed a "money changer"—a sordid Jew, a Shylock, he must remember that he is not at liberty to measure other men's corn in his own bushel.

There is no man in this community, we venture to say, who stands higher in reputation and character, than Hon. THOMAS M. HOWE. During the four years of his Congressional life, if he made no eloquent speeches, he at least did not disgrace his constituents by making blackguard puns; and whatever interests were entrusted to him were faithfully observed, without breach of promise or suspicion of bad faith. He enjoyed, during that time, a full measure of public confidence, and the regard of those who know him and have business relations with him is of far, far more worth to him than all the plaudits that can be worn by his Senatorial assailant by such attacks as these.

We do not take any pleasure in discharging the duty imposed upon us in this matter. It is a painful task to be compelled thus to speak of one who ought to have been able, from his age and experience, to achieve, at least, the respect of his political opponents; but he has left us no alternative.

☞ Several shares of Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad stock were sold at auction in Wooster, Ohio, a few days since, at $86 per share.

THE AMERICAN NATIONAL COUNCIL.—We give to-day a full and accurate report of the second day's proceedings of the American National Council, now in session in Philadelphia. The first day's proceedings were of no public importance.

Two important acts have been consummated. One is, the admission of Louisiana delegates, and the recognition of the principle, that Roman Catholicism is no bar to the admission of any Native-born American into the Order. Native Roman Catholics are placed on an entire equality with Native-born Protestants, and are entitled equally to membership and to office. This removes the religious proscriptive feature entirely. The only distinctive principle left is opposition to foreign-born citizens, whether Protestant or Catholic.

The other action is the admission of the delegates from Pennsylvania, who hold under the State Council which met at Reading, and repudiated the 12th section of the platform adopted last June at Philadelphia. This is a triumph of the Anti-Slavery section of the party in this State, over the Pro-Slavery-Hindoo-12th section-Hunsecker-section. It now looks as if the North would be victorious.

The following are the delegates admitted from this State:

C. D. Freeman, T. H. Vancleve, A. S. Cadwalader, Stephen Farrand, R. C. Fyle, T. M. Carlisle, T. J. Coffee, T. L. Gifford, Jno. Hiestand, R. C. Smith, L. Jones, W. F. Johnston, J. L. Gossler, Lemuel Todd, J. R. Edie, Jno. Covode, B. T. C. Morgan, E. Hammond, J. P. Kane, O. J. Dickey, Francis Park, J. Wood, Jr. R. P. Gillingham.

A GERMAN MOVEMENT.—A handbill was circulated yesterday, signed by a number of very respectable names, calling a meeting at Freeman's Hall, last evening, to select Delegates to represent our German fellow citizens in the National Republican Convention which meets to-day. The call states that the German voters are aware of the corruption which has vitiated, and destroyed the usefulness of the old parties, and the necessity which exists for a new organization. Their aim, it says, is to represent the opinions and wishes of the German citizens to the Republican Convention, and thus exercise their influence on the party which is now obtaining its national existence. Nearly all the men signed to the call have hitherto acted with the Democrats.

It seems no longer a question, that the South is willing to bear the burdens of a Union, in which her enemies predominate—that her Representatives at Washington feel no humiliation, no dishonor, in being presided over, ruled in, or ruled out—dictated to, shuffled from this committee to that committee, by one elected to defraud and insult us. It seems no longer a question, that Abolition, by firmness and pertinacity, can force Southern Representatives to its terms, calling as they may be. It seems no longer a question, that the argument of the Union, once so potent at the North, is powerless now, and from being the argument which decided the North from aggression, it has become the argument to drive the South into submission.—*Charleston Mercury.*

This is truly mournful, considering that the South has had the Speaker two-thirds of the time, and the management of the committees nearly the whole time. A new and brighter era is dawning, and we are glad to see the South submitting to inevitable necessity so patiently. We do not mind a little grumbling. It relieves the grumbler and harms nobody.

GOV. SEWARD was in New York on Monday morning on his way to Washington, but was recalled to Canandaigua by a telegraphic dispatch announcing the death of his brother-in-law, the Hon. Alvah Worden, whose sickbed Mr. Seward had left on Saturday, supposing him to be out of immediate danger. But for this melancholy event, Gov. S. would have been in his place in the Senate to participate in the Kansas debate.

NEBRASKA AND THE BORDER RUFFIANS.—A meeting of the citizens of Otoe County, Nebraska Territory, opposed to the extension of Slavery, was held in Nebraska City on the 23d ult. Resolutions were passed sympathizing with the Free-State men in Kansas, and severely censuring the course taken by the Missouri Ruffians in interfering with the affairs of the Territory.

UNION OF WHIGS AND AMERICANS.—At a meeting of the Whig and American Vigilance Committees, held at Washington, Pa., on the 18th inst., Jas. G. Hart, was called to the Chair, and L. C. Trusdell acted as Secretary, when the following was adopted as a basis of union between the two parties:

An open organization, absolved from all secrecy.

Emphatic disclaimer of any religious test as a qualification for office.

Freedom of Religious opinion and worship, and protection of all men in the peaceful enjoyment of these, in the largest sense.

Recognition and maintenance of the civil rights of all citizens, naturalized and native, under the constitution and laws of the land.

Opposition to religious intolerance, and therefore to any class or society which disaffirms this great principle of American freedom.

Resistance to every attempt to control the politics of the country by the constraint of church or denominational influence.

Opposition to every class or party which acknowledges allegiance to any foreign prince, potentate or power paramount to that which is due to the Constitution of the United States, or is inconsistent with the principle of Republican Liberty.

The propagation and predominance of American Institutions and policy; and the cultivation of American Nationality; and resistance to the influence or combinations inconsistent with or hostile to these ends.

Emphatic condemnation of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and opposition to the introduction of Slavery into any Territory of the United States, now exempt from that evil.

Opposition to that portion of the Fugitive Slave Law, which deprives the alleged slave of the right of trial by jury, and in favor of an amendment to said law, giving that right.

Union and co-operation with all men who approve of the foregoing principles, in any effective and just mode of securing their ascendancy.

The annexed resolution was then unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we urge the citizens of the different townships and boroughs, who believe in the foregoing principles, to hold meetings and select tickets to be supported at the approaching spring elections.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That a Mass Convention, of all those opposed to the present National Administration, be held at Washington, on Thursday, the 28th inst., at 11 o'clock, A. M. to appoint delegates to the State Convention to be held at Harrisburgh, on the 26th of March.

Wm. M'Daniel, Jas. B. Ruple,
R. R. Reed, J. B. Musser,
Ed. M'Donald, Jno. S. Brady,
L. C. Trusdell, S. R. Welrich,
David Clark, G. V. Lawrence,
E. L. Christman. J. S. Vanvoorhis,
Jas. G. Hart.

RUM President, on Monday, communicated to the U. S. Senate several official documents in relation to Kansas affairs. Among them are the reports of Gov. Shannon to the President giving an account of the disturbances in Kansas.

The instructions to Colonel Sumner, the commandant of the United States troops, and the instruction to Governor Shannon, are also among the documents. The following are Secretary Marcy's instructions to Gov. S.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, February 26, 1856.

Sir: I hereby enclose to you a copy of a proclamation by the President dated the 11th inst., duly authenticated, and also a copy of orders issued from the Department of War to Col. Sumner and Brevet Colonel Cook, of the United States Army.

The President is unwilling to believe that, in executing your duties as Governor of the Territory of Kansas, there will be any occasion to call in the aid of the United States troops for that purpose, and it is enjoined upon you to do all that can possibly be done before resorting to that measure; yet if it becomes indispensably necessary to do so in order to execute the laws and preserve the peace, you are hereby authorized by the President to make requisition upon the officers commanding the United States military forces at Fort Leavenworth and Fort Ripley for such assistance as may be needed for the above specified purpose. While confiding in the respect of our citizens for the laws, and the efficiency of the ordinary means provided for protecting their rights and property, he deems it, however, not improper, considering the peculiar situation of affairs in the Territory of Kansas, that you should be authorized to have the power herein conferred, with a view to meet any extraordinary emergency that may arise, trusting that it will not be used until you shall find resort to it unavoidable in order to insure the due execution of the laws and to preserve the public peace.

Before actual interposition of the military force on any occasion, you will cause the proclamation of the President, with which you are herewith furnished, to be publicly read.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
W. L. MARCY.

THE PRESIDENCY.—A correspondent of the Worcester (Mass.) *Spy*, expresses a strong preference for Mr. CHASE as the Republican candidate for the Presidency. He says:

"I take the liberty to express my own conviction that the man we can elect, is Governor Chase, of Ohio. He is an honest man, a profound lawyer, an experienced Senator, are farseeing and prudent statesman, and an able administrator—in none of these respects second to any other. In addition to this, he thoroughly represents our movement, in its spirit and in all its objects. And, what is equally essential, he cannot be suspected of representing any side issues, or old political interests. He is in a position, as shown by his whole history, to command the confidence and secure the support of all, of every class of citizens, who agree with us on the main issue, without a single sacrifice of principle, of interest, or even of prejudice, by any. He is also *the* man of the West, and we must not forget, that the West is entitled to the lead in this campaign, on account of its growing strength, and the vital interest which it has in the issue, and because the forces of freedom are there better united and longer drilled than at the East, *to the one question.*"

The Cincinnati *Commercial* has an able article on the same subject, the conclusion of which is as follows:

"The candidate of the Republicans of the United States for the next Presidency, should be a man in whose hands every legal and constitutional right of slave-holder and slave-state will find a consistent and resolute defender. To this extent, his character should be a guaranty beyond all national doubt. He will be almost necessarily taken from the North, but he should be such a man as can be presented to the South, untainted with any just suspicion of infidelity to the Union. Thus much is due from one section of the confederacy to the other. If party antecedents are to be taken into consideration—and that they are important, there can be no doubt—we are inclined to prefer those of the Democratic party. We say this because we believe that the masses of that party at the North, *as it was constituted*, have been more uniformly opposed to the extension of slavery than those of any other; and that among them, the tendency will continue. Above all, he should stand firmly upon his feet as a consistent and thorough republican—a man who feels as if one platform is all that he requires—who has no principles either to buy or sell, no compromises to arrange, no coalitions to conclude—who can be content to be a President or a private citizen as the people shall decide, and is too high minded to employ means to gain the one, that are, in the slightest degree, inconsistent with the dignity of the other."

Washington Correspondence Philadelphia N. Amer.

Since public attention has been drawn to the case now before the Supreme Court of the United States, which partially involves the constitutionality of the Missouri Compromise, a brief sketch of the leading facts may prove acceptable and interesting. The case is docketed Dred Scott, plaintiff in error, vs. John F. A. Sanford, defendant. The plaintiff, a man of color, brought the original suit in the Circuit Court for Missouri, to try his right of freedom, claiming to have been manumitted by his master's having taken him to reside on the State of Illinois, which act, it is declared by the Constitution of that State, operated to liberate him from slavery.

At the trial, the plaintiff read in evidence a statement of facts, agreed to between the parties, as follows: In the year 1834, Dred Scott, the plaintiff, was a negro slave, belonging to Dr. Emerson, who was a Surgeon in the Army of the United States. During that year (1834) Dr. Emerson took Scott from the State of Missouri to the military post at Rock Island, in the State of Illinois, and held him as a slave until the month of April or May, 1836—about two years. At the time last mentioned, Dr. Emerson removed Scott from the military post at Rock Island to the military post at Fort Snelling, situated on the west bank of the Mississippi river, in the territory known as Upper Louisiana, acquired by the United States of France, and lying north of the latitude 36 degrees 30 minutes north, and north of the State of Missouri. Dr. Emerson held Scott in Slavery at Fort Snelling from the spring of 1836 until the year 1838—two years more, and making four years during which he resided on free soil.

In the year 1836, Harriet—named in the second count of the plaintiff's declaration—was the negro slave of Major Taliaferro, who belonged to the army of the United States. During that year—1836—Major Taliaferro took Harriet to Fort Snelling—a military post situate as before stated—and kept her there as a slave until the year 1836; and then sold and delivered her as a slave at Fort Snelling to Dr. Emerson, already named. Dr. Emerson held Harriet in slavery at Fort Snelling until the year 1838.

In the year 1835, Dred Scott and Harriet, at Fort Snelling, with the consent of Dr. Emerson, who then claimed to be their master and owner, inter married, and took each other for husband and wife Eliza and Lizzy—named in the third count of the plaintiff's declaration—are the fruit of that marriage. Eliza is about fourteen years old, and was born on board the steamboat Gipsey, north of the north line of the State of Missouri, and upon the river Mississippi. Lizzy is about seven years old, and was born in the State of Missouri, at the military post called Jefferson Barracks.

In the year 1838, Dr. Emerson removed Scott and Harriet and their daughter Eliza, from Fort Snelling to the State of Missouri, where they have ever since resided. Before the commencement of the suit, Dr. Emerson sold and conveyed Scott, Harriet, Eliza and Lizzy to John F. A. Sanford, of New York—the present defendant—as slaves, and he has ever since claimed to hold them as such.

These were the material points in the evidence, adduced before the Circuit Court in Missouri, and Dred Scott prayed the Court to instruct the jury that upon the facts agreed on by the parties, they ought to find for him. The Court refused to give this instruction, but instructed, that the law was with the defendant, and the jury so found, on all the issues presented. In this way the pending appeal has come before the Supreme Court here.

The Court below decided against Scott on two grounds mainly: first by his return to Missouri, his master's right, dormant while residing in Illinois, was revived, and second, that the Constitution of Illinois was a penal law, which the courts of other States were not bound to enforce. These grounds were also taken in the opinion of the Supreme Court of Missouri, in a case which Scott brought against his former owner, Dr. Emerson, in which cause a majority of the bench overruled the doctrine previously and uniformly recognized in Missouri, and generally classed with the removal of a slave by his master into a free State, makes him free forever. Judge Gamble, who delivered a dissenting opinion on that occasion, held the following language. "In this State (Missouri) it has been recognized from the beginning of the government, as a correct position in law, that the master who takes his slave to reside in a State or Territory where slavery is prohibited, thereby emancipates his slave."

The plaintiff resists his right to freedom upon the benefits conferred by the constitution of Illinois upon him, during two years residence there, and, subsequently during his residence of two years at Fort Snelling, upon the restriction in the act admitting Missouri as a State into the Union Both of these prohibitions are in the same words, substantially, with only the reference in application between a State and Territory, and both exclude slavery emphatically.

The arguments in the court below were reviewed here, with some additional points. It was contended, among other things, that the Missouri restriction was unconstitutional, and therefore, that the two years residence at Fort Snelling did not affect the *status* of Scott as a slave.—Much stress was laid upon a point that it was not shown Scott had resisted the return to Missouri; and, indeed, it was assumed in the argument that his non-appearance of refusal amounted to acquiescence, which would revive the condition of bondage, even if temporarily free while living in the State or Territory where slavery was prohibited. The learned counsel took care to withhold any expression of opinion adverse to the ability of the alleged slave to resist, when he had always been accustomed to obey, or of his knowledge of his rights at all, when at Rock Island or Fort Snelling.

It is expected the judgement of the Court will be rendered within a fortnight. Of course nothing can be positively known as to its character, for the Judges have not yet formally consulted on the important points which are involved. But there is a speculation abroad, which almost assumes the shape of conviction, that the decision of the Circuit Court will be affirmed, and principally upon the ground that Scott voluntarily returned into the State of Missouri, by which act the authority of the owner was restored and the condition of slavery resumed. Perhaps this suggestion may prove to be unfounded, as it is ventured without any sufficient knowledge, but all doubt upon the subject will soon be removed, and the public will have an opportunity of ascertaining how wrong or how right this conjecture may be.

INDEPENDENT.

JUDGE EDMONDS JOINING THE REPUBLICANS.—The Evening *Post* publishes a letter from Ex-Judge John W. Edmonds to Platt Potter, Esq., of Schenectady, in which Mr. Edmonds renounces the Democratic party, in which he has long served, and embraces the Republican organization and fortunes, in the full belief that from the latter will yet flow union, safety, and freedom to the whole country. The substance of the ex-Judge's reasons for this step is, that subserviency to the pro-slavery interest has become the only passport to the Presidential chair, and the doctrine is fast spreading that no one but an adherent to that interest shall be entrusted with any power under the government. That, at length the feeling hostile to the extension of slavery is aroused in the land, and is driven into activity by repeated encroachments upon it, and by the admonition which years of unavailing submission have promulgated. That he cannot remain inactive, and that he cannot continue with the organization still claiming the name of Democracy; for both phases of it, at least in this State, have evinced a subserviency to the pro-Slavery interest, which is most intolerable to public sentiment, and both encourage aspirants for power and place to agitate still this unhappy question. He, therefore, becomes a Republican, and invites his friend Mr. Potter to follow in his path.—*N. Y. Courier.*

MR. BUCHANAN AND LORD CLARENDON.—The report that angry words had recently been exchanged between these two gentlemen is not credited. The journal upon whose authority it is reported is the London Morning Advertiser, a paper which is said to be the receiver of all the filthy whispers and absurd fictions floating about the purlieus of the British metropolis.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Dr. M'Lane's Vermifuge Always restored to Fresh every other Remedy fails.

NEW YORK, Sept. 15, 1852.

This is to certify that my child, three years old, was troubled with worms some 6 months. I had tried several kinds of medicine, but none of them done any good; and it was not till I tried Dr. McLane's Celebrated Vermifuge prepared by Fleming Bros. that she found any relief. I gave her the contents of one bottle, which brought from her a very large quantity of worms, but they were so completed cut to pieces it was impossible to count them. My daughter is now doing well; indeed, she is completely relieved to health. I therefore take pleasure in recommending it to parents. I would say, by all means keep a supply of this valuable medicine constantly in your house. I have known many children to die suddenly from the effects of worms. It also not unfrequently happens that children are treated for croup, when the choking and coughing is caused altogether, by the irritation of worms. Therefore, I say again, keep it always in the house it can but little, and may be the means of saving life, and in any rate it will save physicians' bills.

MRS. LANE, No 533 Eighth st.

☞ Purchasers will be careful to ask for DR. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE, and take none else. All other Vermifuge in comparison, are worthless. Dr M'Lane's Vermifuge, also his celebrated Liver Pills, can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores in the United States, and Canada.

For sale by be sole proprietors,
FLEMING BROTHERS,
Pittsburgh, Pa.
f4:6w Successors to J. Kidd & Co.. 60 Wood st.

More Attestations!

DR. I. SCOTT & CO.—Having used your McLane's Improved Liver Pill s, I am compelled to state that, after trying almost all others, there are no Pills equal to them in Liver Complaint, Sick Headache and Derangement of the Stomach. Very respectfully yours,

JAMES JACKSON,
Smith Town, Va., Dec. 13, 1855.

Dr M Lane's Improved Liver Pills and improved Vermifuge, also Dr. J. Scott's Celebrated White Circassian Liniment, prepared and under the supervision, of Dr. I. Scott, a Regular Medical Graduate and Physician of extensive practice.

None genuine only in prepared by Dr. I. Scott & Co., sole Proprietors, East Place, Bergen town, Va. Dr. McLane's Improved Liver Pills and Improved Vermifuge accompanied by certificate of Dr. McLane.

All the above Medicines for sale by
Dr. GEO. H. KEYES, 140 Wood street, Wholesale agent.
JAS. P. FLEMING, Allegheny, near B. R. Depot Whole sale agent.
f:72:1wdawT.

British and Continental Exchange.

SIGHT BILLS DRAWN BY
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
ON THE UNION BANK, LONDON,
IN SUMS OF £1 AND UPWARDS.

Those Drafts are available at all the principal Towns of England, Scotland and Ireland, and the Continent.

We also draw SIGHT BILLS on
M. A. Grunbaum & Ballin,
FRANKFORT A MAIN,

Which serve as a Remittance to all parts of Germany Switzerland and Holland.

Persons intending to travel abroad may procure through us Letters of Credit, on which Money can be obtained, as needed, in any part of Europe.

Collections of Bills, Notes, and other securities in Europe, will receive prompt attention.

WM. H. WILLIAMS & CO.,
mh23. Wood, corner Third street.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY,
SIR JAMES CLARKE'S
Celebrated Female Pills.

Prepared from a prescription of Sir James Clarke, M. D. Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.—This invaluable Medicine is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases incident to the female constitution.

It moderates all excess, removes all obstructions, and brings on the monthly period with regularity. These Pills should be used two or three weeks previous to confinement; they fortify the constitution, and lessen the suffering during labor, enabling the mother to perform her duties with safety to herself and child.

In all cases of Nervousness and Spinal Affections, pain in the Back and Limbs, Heaviness, Fatigue on Slight Exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Lowness of Spirits, Hysterics, Sick Headache, and all the painful diseases occasioned by a disordered system, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed, and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, antimony, or any other mineral.

Full directions accompanying each package. Price, in the United States and Canada, One Dollar.

Sole Agents for this country,
L. C. BALDWIN & Co., Rochester, N. Y.
TUTTLE & MORSE, Auburn, N. Y., General Agents.

N. B.—$1.00 and 6 postage stamps enclosed to any authorised agent, will insure a bottle of these Pills by return mail.

For sale in Pittsburgh, by FLEMING BROS, corner of Wood and Fourth sts; JOS. AIKEN, corner Fourth and Smithfield sts; JAS. FLEMING, corner Diamond Market street, and Druggists generally. d:74:1ydawtf

Another Instance of the efficacy of Boerhave's Holland Bitters:

Mr. N. M. PORTERFIELD, of the Union Office, says—Some weeks since being seriously affected with pain and uneasiness at the stomach, loss of appetite, and at times strong symptoms of dyspepsia, I was induced to try your Holland Bitters, and I feel it but an act of justice to the article, as well as for the good of those who may be affected with like derangement of the stomach, to state, that before I had taken a single bottle of this medicine proved of inculculable benefit, having freed the stomach from all sense of depression, and removed every symptom of dyspepsia. I would also remark, that two other members of my family, who were also afflicted in a similar manner with myself, were entirely relieved by the use of a single bottle of each.

See advertisement. f:61:dawT.

NEW YORK, June 15th, 1850.

New York & Liverpool Line of Packets.

MR. JOHN THOMPSON, No. 410 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa., is the only person in the above city authorized to sell Passage Certificates for my Line of New York and Liverpool Packets.

CORNELIUS GRINNELL,
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Has always on hand Sight Drafts for any amount, payable at any Bank in England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales.

Also, brings passengers from New York and Philadelphia by Railroad.

JOHN THOMPSON,
je:6:2dawtf and No. 410 Liberty street.

Certificate from Delaware.—Smyrna, Delaware, March 20th, 1854.—*Messrs. R. A. Fahnestock & Co.*—Gentlemen: I feel it to be my duty to you, as well as to the public, to inform you of the wonderful effects your invaluable Vermifuge had on my children. One was so low ill, a short time since, and I called in my family physician, Dr. John D. Perkins. After an examination, he pronounced the illness to arise from worms, and prescribed Fahnestock's Vermifuge. After the child had taken a few doses, he discharged, at the first operation, *Fifty-Three of the Largest Worms* I ever saw in my life, and in the course of the day and evening he discharged between a quart and half a gallon of large worms.

He immediately got well, and has enjoyed good health since. It has had a good effect with my other children. You may use this certificate to the benefit of the whole.

EBENEZER LURTZ.

Sold wholesale and retail by all the principal druggists and country merchants throughout the United States. f:61:dawT.

OHIO & PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE ONLY RAILROAD
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The Fast Train leaves at 2.30, A. M. through to Cincinnati in 13 hours and 40 minutes. Fare $7.00.

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These trains all make close connections at Crestline, so that passengers avoid detention. The direct route to St. Louis is now open, via Crestline and Indianapolis, 469 miles shorter than via Cleveland. First class fare from Pittsburgh to St. Louis $12.25. Second class $12.00. Connections are made at Alliance with the Pittsburgh Newark and Ravenna R. R. for travel road to Newark, Monroeville and Sandusky City. No Trains run on Sunday.

Three roads connect at Crestline. For particulars, see handbills.

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

The NEW BRIGHTON ACCOMMODATION TRAIN leaves Pittsburgh at 10 A. M. and 4:15 P. M. and New Brighton at 7:45 A. M. and 1 P. M.

For Tickets and further information, apply to
J. CUMMINS, Agent,
At the corner office, under the Monongahela House.
Or at the Federal Street Depot.
UNION FARMIN,
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Pittsburgh, Oct. 22, 1855.

All that science could do and experience suggest has been united in Dr. R. B Wright's "Liquid Cathartic" Preparation. It is as easily taken as water, as sure to eradicate disease as taken, and operates without pain, or leaving the bowels in the least costive. This preparation is all *purely vegetable*, simple and wholesome, perfectly safe in all cases where a good family physic is needed; an unexceptionable medicine for children as well as adults; cleanses the system of impure humors that engender fevers, and a multitude of other diseases too numerous to mention; stimulate the liver to throw off those impurities, and allow this easily operating medicine to carry them off through the natural channels of the body, thereby cure your annually swelling doctor's bills, much sickness, distress, and sometimes death. This Family Physic is equally as good a remedy as purgative. Give a trial. Full directions accompany each bottle. For sale by all respectable Druggists. f:61:1md

JOHN COCHRAN & BROS.
MANUFACTURERS OF
Iron Railing, Iron Vaults, Vault Doors, Window Shutters, Window Guards, &c.
Nos. 91 Second st., & 86 Third st.,
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PITTSBURGH, PA.,

Have on hand a variety of new patterns Fancy and Plain, suitable for all purposes. Particular attention paid to enclosing Grave Lots. Jobbing done at short notice. mh9-1f

Nelson's Ambrotypes.

The Ambrotype is decidedly the most pleasing, beautiful and durable style of Portrait ever known in the art. Their tone is yet richer and more delicious in a degree never obtained by the old process. Being taken on glass, they are excellently brilliant and yet unlike the Daguerreotype, they are perfectly distinct in any angle. Little children are pictured just to life by the Ambrotype. By no other process can pictures be made so strictly identified. We respectfully request our friends and the public generally to call and examine specimens and rates for themselves. Remember the place.

J. E. NELSON & BRO., Old Post Office Building, Third street, near Market. d:74:1ydawtf

PITTSBURGH
Life, Fire & Marine Insurance Company,
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PITTSBURGH, PA.
ROBT. GALWAY, President. THOS. GRAHAM, Sec'y.

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

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

And against Loss or Damage by Fire,

And against the Perils of the Sea and Inland Navigation and Transportation.

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

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MARINE INSURANCES,
On VESSELS, CARGO, FREIGHT, to all parts of the world.
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ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, Nov. 5TH, 1855.

Bonds and Mortgages, and Real Estate	$101,920 94
Philadelphia City and other Loans	85,110 00
Stock in Banks, Railroads and Insurance Companies	23,060 19
Bills Receivable	180,449 97
Cash on hand	20,828 09
Balance due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies recently issued,—and other debts due the Company	93,889 96
Subscription Notes	100,000 00
Total amount of Assets	$617,348 06

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☞ INSURES HULL AND CARGO RISKS ON THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RIVERS AND TRIBUTARIES.

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