PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

PUBLISHED BY D. E. WHITE.

PITTSBURGH:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPT. 17, 1856.

GREAT MASS
Fremont Convention
FOR WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA.

To be held at Pittsburgh, Wednesday, September 17, 1856.

IN ACCORDANCE with a Resolution of the Executive Committee of the Allegheny Co. Fremont Club, a Grand Mass Convention of the friends of Fremont in Western Pennsylvania will be held in Pittsburgh on Wednesday, Sept. 17, 1856. The friends of Freedom throughout the State and in adjoining States are urgently invited to attend.

The following distinguished Speakers have been invited to attend:—

Hon. CHARLES SUMNER, of Mass.,
" A. BURLINGAME, "
" HENRY FERRIS, of New York.
" E. D. CULVER, "
" SAMUEL GILMORE, of Ohio,
" THOMAS CORWIN, "
" DAVID WILMOT, of Pennsylvania,
" CHARLES GIBBON, "
" WM. RUPER, "
" FRED. HOLMES, of Illinois,
" A. LINCOLN, "
" SCHUYLER COLFAX, of Indiana,
" H. S. LANE, "
" J. O. W. CHENEY, of New York.
" C. M. CLAY, of Kentucky.

And other gentlemen of distinction in other parts of the country.

The friends of Fremont in the various counties of Western Pennsylvania are urgently requested to make early arrangements for a large attendance on that occasion.

Committee of Invitation—Hon. T. M. Howe, Henry Woods, Robert M. Riddle, Gen. W. Robinson, Jr., and Richard Brown.

Committee of Arrangements—Joshua Harper, Robert R. Sellers, James Parke, Jr., O'Hara Denny, Capt. William Ward.

By order of the Executive Committee.

A. H. MILLER, Chairman.
RUSSELL KERRY, Sec'y. au25

☞ *I never owned one dollar in human flesh, and while reason holds its throne in my brain, I never will.*

I love my wife with the most ardent affection, but that wife must sink with her own hands rather than own the first child in human flesh.—JOHN C. FREMONT.

☞ *I recognise neither American nor anti-American. Whig, Democrat, or abolition parties, in the approaching contest—but simply a union of the people for freedom to Kansas, and the arrest of slavery extension.*—JOHN C. FREMONT.

☞ FREE LABOR, THE NATURAL CAPITAL WHICH CONSTITUTES THE REAL WEALTH OF THIS GREAT COUNTRY, AND CREATES THAT INTELLIGENT POWER IN THE MASSES IN ALMOST UNLIMITED DEGREE ON AS THE BULWORK OF FREE INSTITUTIONS."—*Fremont's Letter of Acceptance.*

TEN-CENT JIMMY—ITS ORIGIN

On the 22d of January, 1840, Mr. Buchanan addressed an agricultural meeting in Lancaster, of which he was a member, in which among other things he said:

"In Germany, where currency is purely metallic, the cost of everything is REDUCED TO A TEN-CENT STANDARD, a piece of broadcloth can be manufactured for *fifty dollars*, the manufacturers of which in our country, from the high price of labor, would cost one hundred *cash dollars*. . . . I would to heaven that I could *arrest the attention of every manufacturer of the nation to this subject.*

What is the reason that, with all these advantages and with the protective duties which our laws afford to the domestic manufacture of cotton, we cannot obtain active employment of the home market, and consequently command for the markets of the world? It is simply because we manufacture at the nominal prices of our cash inflated currency, and are compelled to sell at the real prices of gold dollars. REDUCE OUR NOMINAL TO THE REAL STANDARD OF PRICES THROUGHOUT THE UNION, AND YOU COVER OUR COUNTRY WITH BLESSINGS AND BENEFITS.

The comparative LOW PRICES of France and Germany have offered such a stimulous to their manufactures that they can actually undersell us in the markets of the world, obtain possession, in no small degree, even of the English home market, *if it were not for their protecting duties.*"

Labor is the cost of cash in the manufacturing, from the making of watchsprings up to locomotives. The price of raw materials is of small comparative consequence.

The Hon. Mr. Merrick, of Maryland, made a speech last evening exhibit of the ruinous influence upon the workingmen of the United States of the adoption of the policy which Mr. Buchanan had so strongly urged. In the course of his speech Mr. Merrick said:

"Mr. President, as it has been arrayed in support of this bill that one of the good effects will be TO REGULATE THE WORKING OF LABOR IN THIS COUNTRY—that all manufacturing, agricultural, and all others, of course—I have considered it necessary to enquire what is the extent to which existent this reduction was to take place. These gentlemen say, we are told, must come down to the *specie standard*, and we have been referred to Germany, England, and other European countries, as examples of hard money currencies, and the cheapening effects of such currencies upon wages. . . .

In France, *yearly wages* for an able-bodied man ranges from 48 to 72 francs, and day labourers in that country from 6½ to 13 pence per day, and wherever there is so much as 2 pence, they have to find themselves. In Germany, yearly wages and hiring by the year, between 50 and 100 shillings, and day labourers between 6½ and 7 pence per day, and find themselves in food. In South Holland, yearly wages from 30 shillings to 250 shillings, and day labourers from 8 to 14 pence per day, and find themselves. In Belgium, I will not delay the trouble to examine, will see that, in all these countries, which are held up to us as such bright examples of low money countries—France, Germany, Netherlands, Italy—wages by the year for able-bodied male, and female servants ranges from 250 shillings' and, in many instances, fall low as 50, and 60 shillings, and day labourers' wages *from 3 to 9 and 13 pence—rising in one place, and one, to 20 pence, and the laborer hauling himself!* What a community upon which to found money policy! Was there ever before a man born the son of poor parents ever to better his condition? Was there ever any hope in these countries to exertion? None, none! He who is there born a peasant, *dies a peasant.* He may be sober, he may be industrial, and all that the longest life of laborious toil can produce, but *never* for them is peace and comfort and ease.

Henry Clay took part in the debate, and denounced the Democratic policy of "ESTABLISHING, AS AVOWED POLICY TO REDUCE THE WAGES OF LABOR."

succeeded by "honest John Davis," of Massachusetts, who stated a mass of statistics, to show that the average of wages of labor throughout the world, which Mr. Buchanan had described as lower than in America, was, to wit, less than TEN CENTS A DAY!

And the Mechanics of his own State of Pennsylvania, as a token of their resentment, forthwith fastened upon Mr. James Buchanan the stigma and nicknams of TEN CENT JIMMY.

☞ Resolution at the Cincinnati Convention which nominated Buchanan:

RESOLVED, That the *Administration of FRANKLIN PIERCE* has been true to the great interests of the country—*In the face of the most determined opposition it has maintained the Laws, enforced economy, fostered progress, and infused integrity and vigor into every department of the government at home. It has preserved our foreign relations, extended the field of commercial enterprise, and vindicated the rights of American citizens abroad. It has asserted with firmness and dignity the just claims of our country, and has at all times been faithful to the Constitution. We therefore proclaim it OUR UNQUALIFIED APPROBATION OF HIS MEASURES AND POLICY.*

☞ For Telegraphic News see 3d page. For City and Commercial News see 4th page.

☞ The County Executive Committee will meet daily at 2 o'clock, P. M. at Head Quarters, Corner Fourth and Wood streets.

The Birmingham Preparing for the 17th.

At a meeting of the Birmingham and East Birmingham Fremont Clubs, held on the evening of the 12th Sept, to make arrangements for the Convention of the 17th; the following Committees were appointed.

To procure Music—Capt. Lewis Harris.

Bunners—M. Bonner, C. Markham, L. Harris.

And the following Marshals appointed:

Chief Marshal—JAMES BAIN, Sr.

Assistants—Col. T. H. O'Connor, Capt. John Nasser, Geo. E. Appleton, John Brown, O. H. Slocum, M. Lipp.

It was also *Resolved*, That we will meet at the Market House in Birmingham, at 8 o'clock A. M. on the 17th, and that the Fremont men of South Pittsburgh, Mifflin, Lower St. Clair, Baldwin, Jefferson, and Peters Township, or other places, are hereby invited to join the Birmingham Delegation at the above time and place.

Resolved, That we earnestly appeal to every friend of Fremont to lay aside his business and devote the 17th to the cause of the Rights of the States, the Union of the States and the oppressed Freemen of Kansas.

G. E. APPLETON, } Secretaries.
sep12 4t M. LIPP.

Rally for Freedom.

A Fremont Mass Meeting will be held at the Grove of Greenfield and Oaklands, Washington county, on FRIDAY, Sept. 19th. The following eminent Speakers are invited and expected:

Hon. Thos. Corwin, Hon. F. Johnson,
" C. M Clay, Ky., " J. Veach, Esq.,
" C. L. Giddings, Ohio, " Wm. Bigler,
" Thos Corwin, " Wm. McKennan, Esq.,
" Wm. F. Johnston, " H. Rupper,
Col. Holliday, " Hon. F. Kelley.

All are invited with their music and banners. The procession will be formed at 10 o'clock A. M. all necessary accommodations will be provided.

JOS. JOHNSON,
J. J. LOVERY, } Committee.
L. SHUTTERLY,

Evening Meetings on the 17th Sept.

There will be meetings held at the following places on the evening of the 17th, 18th and 19th inst.

In Pittsburgh, at the 7th and 4th Ward Stands.

In Allegheny, at the 2d and 3d Ward Stands.

Distinguished Orators from abroad will be present and address all the above named meetings.

By order of the Executive Committee
sep16 2t

Speakers for the Mass Convention of the 17th.

A meeting of the Committee of Invitation held yesterday, it was ascertained that the following eminent speakers had positively signified their purpose to be present on the 17th:

Hon. Cassius M. Clay, of Kentucky,
Lt. Gov. W. Y. Roberts, of Kansas.
Cooper K. Holliday, do.
Hon. Wm. H. Gibson, of Ohio.
" Jno. A. Bingham, "
" D. K. Carter, "
" D. E. Tilden, "
" E. Galloway, "
" L. V. Bierce, "
" Charles Gibbons, of Philadelphia.
" Wm. F. Johnston, of Pittsburgh.
" Thomas Williams, "
" A. A. Loomis, "
F. Hassaurek, of Cincinnati.

Other distinguished gentlemen are expected, whose names will be announced as their letters shall be received.

By order of the Committee,
ROBT. M. RIDDLE, Sec'y.

In addition to the above, the committee have verbal assurances that Hon. C. Sumner, Hon. N. P. Banks and Hon. B. F. Wade, will be present, and they also expect, to-day, to get an affirmative answer from Mr. Burlingame.

Campaign Gazette—New Terms.

We propose now, to furnish the Weekly Gazette, for three months, for 25 cents to Clubs. This will give an opportunity to any person who desires to read the paper during the remainder of the campaign, to do so, at a trifling expense. This proposition will hold good until the first of October. The paper will be sent for three months, from the time the money is received. One Dollar will pay for four papers. Two Dollars for eight papers. Three Dollars for 12 papers. Four Dollars for 16 papers. Five Dollars for 20 papers, for three months, and so on for larger amounts.

Friends of Freedom, help on the good cause by circulating the Gazette. There is no better way of making votes for Fremont.

The Convention.

Everything bids fair for a glorious Convention to-day, yesterday afternoon and evening the crowds began to pour in from the country, and the hotels were full at an early hour. From all the counties around us there will be large delegations. The only difficulty will be to find room for them in the procession.

Our citizens are preparing for a grand display of local strength and we have no doubt that today will witness such a gathering as has never been seen here before.

THE WHITE RACE VS. THE BLACK RACE.—The Buchaniers take infinite pains to make upon the minds of the people the impression that the friends of Fremont are the peculiar friends of the Negro race. They call us *"Black Republicans," "Negro-Worshippers," "Woolly Heads," etc.*, and boldly assume that they are the friends of the *white* race, and that the Republicans are the peculiar friends of the *colored* race, and that it is their battle that we are fighting. That their positions are false, and that the issue is falsely stated a few words will show.

We do not suppose that any honest Republican desires to oppress the colored race or to inflict upon them further injustice; but we trust they would prefer to lighten their heavy burdens. But the present contest is one which effects the colored race but indirectly and remotely.—It is not a contest of races, but a contest of institutions. It is a contest between the Slave-holding Oligarchy, on the one hand, who desire to introduce slave labor and slave institutions into Kansas, and the laboring white people of the country opposed to slavery, and who wish to introduce Free Labor.

If Slavery conquers in this contest, the Free Laborers of Pennsylvania—our Farmers and Mechanics—will be forever debarred from settling in Kansas; an immense region, large enough for several States as large as Pennsylvania, which is on the great highway to the Pacific, and containing more fertile soil than all the remaining territories put together.

If it is asked how they are debarred, we reply by the same causes which now prevent them from settling in Missouri, Alabama and Texas, and other Slave States. The area of the Slave States is now about double to that of the Free States. That is, about twice as much of the territory of the country has been absorbed by Slavery and devoted to its purposes, as has been preserved for Freedom. As the Slave territory is more fertile, and has a more genial climate, why do not the Free white laborers of the country flock to it? That they do not, facts incontestibly show. Take for instance, the votes cast in the last Presidential election, which stand as follows:

Votes cast in Free States.....	2,401,808
" " Slave States.....	810,819
Balance in favor of Freedom.....	1,590,989

This shows that there are now three times as many voters in the Free States, as in the Slave States, although the Slave States have twice the area of territory!

This proves incontestably that the introduction of slavery into Kansas is a complete bar to its settlement by free white laborers, farmers and mechanics. No freeman of spirit, will consent to come into contact with slavery, and to compete with slave labor. If slavery is established in Kansas, then the whits people of the free States are shut out.

The contest, then, is between the southern slave owners, who want Kansas as a market for their human chattels, and the Free White Laborers of the North. Both cannot possess it. If slavery succeeds Free Labor cannot enter. If free white men succeed, slavery will be interdicted, and Kansas will become the home of a prosperous, and numerous Free white population.

So far from this contest being for the negro race, as is falsely asserted by the Buchaniers, it is emphatically for the rights of the free whites of the country against the encroachments of the aristocracy,—the slave owners!

Every white man who depends upon free labor for a livelihood, is interested in this contest, and ought to vote for Fremont; while every man who wishes free white labor driven out of Kansas, that it may be given up to the slave masters, who have already two-thirds of the national area, should vote for James Buchanan. Here is the issue fairly and truly stated, and we defy any honest man to gainsay it.

THE OCTOBER ELECTION.—Only four weeks now remain before the annual election in October. The immense bearing which the results of this election will have upon the Presidential election, renders it of the last importance. It may, and most probably will, decide the fate of Kansas, and the immense territory west and south of it, forever, or at least as long as slavery and the effects of the colored race upon our population and social and political welfare, shall last. What immense results are depending upon an ordinary political action of the people of Pennsylvania! But we live in an extraordinary time, and when the ballot box wields an influence and a power potent for weal or woe unknown in our previous history.

If Pennsylvania elects the Union State ticket, by a handsome majority, we may consider the Presidential question settled. It will electrify the country, and produce such confidence in the ranks of Freedom, that the battle in November will result in a comparatively easy victory.

We therefore make an earnest appeal to all our readers to prepare for the October election. Take measures to have every vote out in every district, and roll up such majorities as will carry dismay into the ranks of the pro-slavery Buchanan forces.

JUDGE BOWEN sends us a letter from Erie denying a statement published by us respecting him. We insert all that is material to the facts at issue:

BROWN'S HOTEL, ERIE, Sept. 13th, 1856.

D. N. White, Esq.,—Dear Sir: I have seen in your paper of this morning an article stating that at the meeting at East Birmingham the other evening, I was asked during the delivery of my speech—"How many slaves have you?" and that I answered—"not half so many as there are in any one of your Factories here."

Now I take for granted you was not present at the meeting or you would have known this statement to be entirely untrue. I can only pity and despise the creature who was your informant. *I heard no such question asked and consequently made no such answer.*" * * * *

Very Respectfully yours, &c.,
LEVI K. BOWEN.

Our informant, in this case, being a man of veracity, we had no reason to doubt his statement to us, especially as the expression attributed to Judge Bowen is one so common in the mouths of southern democrats. We call the attention of our informant to the denial put forth by Judge B.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

Fremont Meeting at McKeesport.

A people's mass meeting was held in the borough of M'Keesport, on Saturday afternoon and evening, the 13th inst. The meeting was large and enthusiastic. John P. Mines was called to the Chair, and W. H. Vankirk, J. Edmundson, F. Haughton, B. Coursin, W. D. Wood, O. A. Lee, D. Shaw, G. Bowman were appointed Vice Presidents, and W. E. Walker, J. H. Scott and J. Guilford, Secretaries.

Hon. D. Ritchie being present was called upon and made a very forcible, argumentative and eloquent address, in which he gave a full exposition of the origin, design and dishonorableness of the Kansas-Nebraska Act. He produced an official copy of the Kansas laws, showed the manner in which they were enacted, gave an outline of them and went on to prove by conclusive arguments that it is utterly impossible for Kansas to take any step towards Freedom so long as they are in force. He also nobly vindicated the supporters of the Kansas proviso from all accusation preferred against them.

The meeting was also addressed by J. W. F. White, Esq. and J. H. Hampton, Esq. Their speeches were eloquent, abounding in humor, facts and thrilling appeals to the friends of outraged Kansas.

The meeting then adjourned, with enthusiastic cheers for Fremont, till 7½ o'clock.

The meeting in the evening was addressed by Messrs. C. S. Syster, J. E. Wills and J. P. Drave. The meeting in the evening was very large, a good number of ladies being present. The speeches were received with hearty cheering and the utmost harmony prevailed. The McKeesport Fremont Glee Club was in attendance and acquitted itself with great credit, and great good for the cause of Freedom. Free Territory Free Speech, Free Press and Fremont!

The meeting then adjourned with three most enthusiastic cheers for the People's nominees.

J. P. DAVIS, Secretary. JOHN P. MINES, President.
McKeesport, Sept. 13, 1856.

The Vice Presidency—Gov. Johnston's Letter of Withdrawal.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Aug. 29, 1856.

To F. H. Brooks and S. M. Allen, Chairman and Corresponding Secretary of the American National Committee:

My Dear Sirs—Patriotism demands of the American party its disapprobation of the measures of the present national administration, as well as the defeat of those who have willingly and cheerfully endorsed and are pledged to support its foreign and domestic policy.

Its selection of agents to, and their management of our affairs at other Courts, has justly rendered it obnoxious to the condemnation of the American people. When the present administration assumed the conduct of our domestic affairs all causes of sectional strife had been removed, and peace and fraternal concord existed among the States and people of the confederacy.

With a controlling influence in all departments of government, we are informed by the admissions and declarations of its friends and advocates, that at this moment discord, sectional strife and angry agitation, dangerous to the permanency of our cherished Union, have been brought upon the country. Those evil things are justly attributable to its action and ambition.

Our character among the nations of the earth has been degraded by the authorized announcement on the part of its employees that our government was unwilling or unable to control and check the rapacious longings for the possessions of neighboring and weaker nations falsely admitted to exist among our citizens.

The revenues of the country have been devoted to sustain a wasteful and extravagant administration of our affairs, whilst appropriations for the judicious improvement of our rivers and harbors have been resisted and refused; a Territory of the United States has been desolated and depopulated by civil broils, while within its borders laws have been enacted and others adjudged to exist and attempted to be forced by the government that are destructive of the sacred rights of a free people.

To restore the government to its legitimate purposes—to preserve the Union and constitution from dissolution and destruction—to re-establish the high reputation of our country abroad for fair dealing and just action toward other nations—to devote our surplus revenues to national improvements required for the security of commerce and the safety of travel—to preserve inviolate the vast and fertile plains of Kansas in obedience to the compacts of a purer and wiser generation—to abrogate unjust, tyrannical and wicked laws, and to protect the citizen against the odious doctrine of constructive judicial treasons—would seem to be the dictate of rational patriotism and enlightened humanity.

To effect the entire condemnation of these monstrous abuses and usurpations the defeat of the nominees of the Cincinnati Convention is an admitted necessity.

To accomplish this desirable result, united action must be secured among the opponents of the national administration.

Believing that the American party, whose candidate for the Vice Presidency I became by the action of the New York Convention, coincides in these views, and that their candidates for the Presidency will carry them into effect, and feeling that it has heretofore made every effort that the correction of these wrongs demanded of it, to secure harmony of action among the opponents of the national administration, and convinced that it is still willing to place upon the altar of our country's welfare all its preferences for men, and knowing that in the event of success its sacrifices and exertions will be respected and regarded, and with a full knowledge that, in all its actions, it has been and will be controlled more by a desire for the public welfare than by any selfish or partisan motives, I do not hesitate to appeal to its patriotism that "for the sake of the cause," and for the removal of all grounds of dissatisfaction, my name may be withdrawn as a candidate for the highly important office with which the partiality of friends, undeserved on my part, has connected it. In this I do not doubt I shall have the good satisfaction of knowing that so far as our party could control events no cause for distraction and dissension can be charged upon us. Should the committee decide that it possesses no power to act in the premises, I shall consider it my duty to assume the responsibility of declaring this letter a withdrawal of my name from the list of candidates. It may be excused in me, so lately honored by your confidence, to venture a few words in defence of the conduct I shall pursue as an individual citizen and member of the American party. I shall vote for Col. Fremont—

1. That he is honest, capable and faithful to the Constitution.

2. That he is the nominee of the New York Convention of the 12th of June last.

3. That he disapproves of the measures of the present national administration.

4. That he favors the admission of Kansas as a free State, and is utterly opposed to the unjust and anti-republican laws therein enacted and attempted to be enforced; laws and judicial decisions disgraceful to civilization and humanity, and repugnant to the great character of American liberty.

5. That he will administer the government with the energy and wisdom of our earlier Presidents favoring no one section to the injury of another, and without doing violence to the interests, rights and consciences of any portion of a common country.

6. That an American by birth, a protectant by education and training, the great principles of the American party may be safely intrusted to his keeping and direction.

7. That he is the most available candidate before the people to carry an election against the present national administration and its nominees and platforms.

Should any member of the American party consider it to be a duty to act differently in the approaching campaign, I shall hope that the fraternal feelings hitherto prevailing will hereafter unite us in the defence of American nationality and to maintenance of the fundamental truth that our association was formed to cherish, protect, love and venerate a common Constitution, a common Union, a common country, and a common God:

With sentiments of sincere regard, I am truly your friend and fellow-citizen.

WM. F. JOHNSTON.

In addition to the speakers before announced, for to-day's Convention, Gen. JOHN N. PURVIANCE, of Pa., and Hon. N. P. BANKS, of Mass., the distinguished Speaker of the House, will be present at the Convention to-day. Mr. BANKS will reach here to-day in the noon train from the East.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 15, 1856.

D. N. WHITE, DEAR SIR:—I see in this morning's *Post* some comments on your paper, and among other things, it says that the working class will never be deceived by *your paper.*

This is true. It is very true, but the wonder is that the *Post* should say so.

Although Messrs. Gillmore and Montgomery bear you no good will, yet they read your paper. If you would do me the kindness I would inform Messrs. G. and M. to prepare for the glorious 17th, and of seeing almost to a man the Working people arrayed on the side of Freedom and Fremont.

After the procession broke up last Wednesday (10th inst.,) a company of men, calling themselves the working-class, passed along Water st. so drunk that they could scarcely stand up, yelling and screaming Buchanan and Breckinridge. Pay, far, different, will be the mechanics' and working men on the 17th.

In passing through the streets you see men working, as if nothing was going on, but you will not find it so on the glorious 17th, there they will be in the ranks lending their aid for the promotion of Free Speech, Freedom of Press, Free Kansas and Fremont.

Yours respectfully,
FREMONT AND DAYTON, MECHANIC.

"THEY ASK TO BE LET ALONE."—The venerable Josiah Randall, of Pennsylvania, who has known all the Presidents," we are told by the Democratic papers, has made a speech in Tammany Hall, and uttered what they call the "eleventh commandment"—that is, to let the South alone." *"All they ask is to be let alone,"* says the venerable sage. While the South are hesitating at no means to extend the institution of Slavery over free territory, *"all they ask is to be let alone."* When they are marching into free territory, and seizing upon the ballot-boxes and driving the free voters from the polls at the point of the bowie-knife, and themselves voting instead, without a shadow of right to do so, *"all they ask is to be let alone."* When they sack and pillage and burn the houses of quiet, freedom-loving citizens, and then murder them, *"all they ask is to be let alone."* When they beset the highways, and rob and plunder Northern emigrants, and send them back whence they came, *"all they ask is to be let alone."* When, by and by, in fulfilment of a threat often repeated, they attempt to call the roll of their slaves on Bunker Hill; *"all they ask is to be let alone."*

THE Boston Bee says: The reception tendered to the Hon. Anson Burlingame on his return from Congress and the West, last evening, was in every respect a great and successful affair. It called out an immense multitude, estimated at from 25,000 to 30,000 people. So grand a demonstration has not been witnessed in our city for years. It was an ovation of which Mr. Burlingame may well have been proud. Delegations were present from the neighboring cities and towns in large numbers, bearing transparencies, banners, flags, devices, &c. Our streets were alive with the tramp of the multitude, with music, shouts and song. The streets had the appearance of a holiday! Altogether it was the demonstration of the campaign so far.

The Boston Journal says there is a regular stampede going on in that quarter, amongst the Fillmore men, since the Maine election.

On Saturday last, says the Lehigh Times an overwhelming Republican county meeting was held at Coalsville, Lehigh county. It was one of the most enthusiastic gatherings of the kind ever held in the county, and inspired every one with confidence that John C. Fremont will even carry this hitherto strongly Democratic county. The meeting organized at an early hour, C. L. Mohr, of Upper Saucon, being chosen President. We think it safe to say that there were from 1000 to 1500 present, which is a very large meeting for a county like Lehigh.

A Republican mass meeting was held at Sandusky, Ohio, on the 10th. People are no longer numbered at such meetings in the Buckeye State, they are counted by the acre. It is estimated that there were fifteen acres present. They were addressed by Messrs. Chase, Wade and Sherman. The reception of the last named was perfectly furious, on account of his connection with the Kansas commission.

Pittsburgh Coal is selling in Louisville at 24 to 25 cents. The stock of it kinds is reduced to 100,000 bushels.

Jesse D. Bright has been making a speech, in which he said he did not regard the Union to be in danger. How relieved we feel.

DIED—On Monday, 15th inst., NEVILLE, infant son of Alexander Skaat Elliz O. Wallingford, aged 5 months.

On Tuesday morning the 16th inst., THOS. CHARLTON in the eighty fifth year of his age.

His funeral will take place from the residence of his son Capt. Wm. A. Charlton, Friet Ward, Allegheny City, at 10 o'clock A. M., Thursday morning. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

DIED—On Tuesday, 16th, Mrs. NANCY COYLE, relict of Bernard Coyle, deceased, aged 65 years.

Her funeral will take place on Thursday, at 2 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, corner of Pride and Locust streets, and proceed to St. Mary's Cemetery. chr

SPECIAL NOTICES.

We think we are justified in saying that

no other Pill, or Remedy for Liver Complaint, has gained, so deservedly, the reputation now enjoyed by *Dr. McLane's Celebrated Liver Pills*, prepared by Fleming Bros. of Pittsburgh. As an evidence that they will cure, read the following certificate from a lady residing in New York city:

NEW YORK, Jan. 23, 1852.

This is to certify that I have end the liver complaint for 6 years, and never could get any medicine to help me until I commenced using *Dr. McLane's Celebrated Liver Pills*. Prepared by Fleming Bros. I can now say to the public, that I do believe them to be the best. I, therefore, would command them to all persons afflicted with a diseased Liver. *They will cure.*

MARIA EVANS, No. 93 Lewis st.

☞ Purchasers will be careful to ask for DR. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS, manufactured by FLEMING BROS. of Pittsburgh, Pa. 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. *None genuine without the signature of* FLEMING BROTHERS.
se8:d&wlyr

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 infuses on the monthly period with unerring 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.

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creeping on us, it brings many attendant infirmities,—Loss of appetite and weakness impair the health, and want of activity makes the mind discontented and unhappy. In cases where this is the misfortune, it is almost impossible to add vigor and health and although many remedies have been tried, all have failed, until BERHAVE'S HOLLAND BITTERS were known and tried. In every case where they have been used they have invariably given strength and restored the appetite. They have become a great agent for this alone, and are used by many people who are suffering from loss of appetite and general debility. In cases of long standing chronic diseases, they act as a charm, invigorating the system, thus giving nature another opportunity to accomplish physical injustice.

Caution!—Guard against purchasing an imitation. To prevent imposition, be careful to ask for *Berhave's Holland Bitters.*

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Scrofula, Effects of Mercury, Consumption, Bronchitis, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Affections of the Stomach, Diseases of the Liver, Kidneys, Bladder, Debility of the Nervous System in both Sexes and Diseases

SCROFULA (and Genital) Weakness will cause, these and other chronic diseases, to terminate in death. Dr. HALL'S BALSAM FOR THE LUNGS, New York, devotes his whole time to curing these and all chronic affections. He invites the afflicted to call, especially those who have received no benefit from previous treatment by other physicians.

We were cured by Dr. Hall:—Marcus Colburn, 43; Brooklyn; J. C. Bevers, Jane Leighton; D. F. Banker and child (stammers), M. O. Chapple (deafness), F. Stebbins S. Y., blood and pile, &c.

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ap8:1yr&o

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FOR THE CURE OF

Croups, Cold, Croup, Hoarseness, Bleeding Lungs, Asthma, Bronchitis, Influenza, Sphasm, Sore Throat, Consumption, and all diseases of the Throat and Chest

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The thousands who have used these Medicines testify to their excellent merits by a voluntary offering of thanks. To those who have not used them we would say TRY THEM and they will find them to be all they are represented, and that they will act with *magnetic effect.*

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se12:1ydawly

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January 1 1856:dly

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