Pittsburgh Gazette.

D. F. WILLIAMS.....D. L. LATOY.....A. RIDDLE.....RUSSELL FRAZIER.

S. RIDDLE & Co.,
EDITORS and PROPRIETORS.

PITTSBURGH:
MONDAY MORNING, JUNE 29, 1857.

READING MATTER ON EACH PAGE OF THIS PAPER.

Republican County Executive Committee

The chairman of the late County Convention has appointed the following County Committee, for the ensuing year, under the resolution of the Convention:

Robert P. Nevin	Sewickley tp.
Robert McKnight	Allegheny "
Thos. M. Marshall	Pittsburgh "
Thos. W. Wright	"
W. E. Harrison	McKeesport
Benj. Coursin	Elizabeth tp.
J. D. Baldwin	Allegheny "
Jas. Park, Jr.	Pittsburgh
John Young, Jr.	Robinson tp.
J. M. Porter	Tarentum
Jacob Gerwig	Pittsburgh
W. C. Leslie	Lower St. Clair tp.
E. H. Stowe	Pittsburgh

The State Election.

The contest in Pennsylvania is narrowed down to a struggle between the friends of Slavery extension and its opponents. Packer represents one principle and Wilmot the other, and all efforts to direct the public mind from the real and vital issues of the campaign by the presentation of a third ticket, will signally fail, as the result on the second Tuesday of October will prove.—Pennsylvania must take her position on this great question; and to her action the friends of Free Labor, Free Speech and Free soil, in every part of the Union are looking with the most intense anxiety. The influence which the voice of the "old Keystone" would have on her sisters of this great confederacy—if that voice be fairly expressed—cannot be estimated at this time.

Pennsylvania should array herself with the great Northern phalanx in this contest for the eradication of the heaviest curse that ever blighted the prospects of an otherwise prosperous nation. Our good old State, whose early history is a standing rebuke to slavery, should shake off the thraldom of Southern influence in which she has been entangled by the course of her own unworthy sons, who would barter the fair fame of the Commonwealth for the "leaves and fishes" dispensed by power. Pennsylvania should no longer maintain the character of the blind giant, ignorant of her own power and resources, and subject to the control of weaker and insignificant rivals.

The great party which is represented in this political contest by DAVID WILMOT, is the only opposing party to the pernicious and destructive doctrines of the mis-named Democracy, now before the people of Pennsylvania. The effort to place a third ticket in the field is one of the shallowest schemes of locofocoism, although ostensibly introduced by "Americans," for the alleged purpose of maintaining a separate and distinct organization. These "Straight-out" disorganizers have their warmest sympathizers in the ranks of the bogus Democracy, and the voter who could be deceived by such paltry manœuvering must indeed be stupid beyond redemption!

In the meantime, the friends of Free Labor should not waste their time in idle discussion, but proceed with the work of thorough and effective organization, in every election district in the State. This is the right way to go to work if a final triumph is the object of our earnest hopes. Let it be known, then, and remembered too, that to elect Wilmot and the Union State ticket, WE MUST WORK FOR IT, with a heart and a will worthy of the candidates, the occasion, and the great cause in which we are enlisted. We must work for it as men and Christians—as Americans and as Republicans—in every county and every township, from the Delaware to Lake Erie—from the head waters of the noble Susquehanna to Mason and Dixon's line. Organize NOW! Organize as if you *felt* the great truth that eternal vigilance is the price of liberty. Organize closely and thoroughly, and with a view to secure a large turn out to the polls, for after all, if our friends do not vote, they are of very little service to the cause.

Among the most effective means to conduct a political campaign to a successful termination is the free circulation of newspapers and documents. Give the people light—spread among them sound and convincing facts—and the battle is more than half won. We trust our editorial brethren—the ever reliable sentinels on the watch-towers of Freedom—will sound the bugle [illegible] of preparation—or in other words, will recommend prompt organization and decisive action, in regard to the approaching State election. Should we go into the contest, determined to hang together, and if need be fall together, we have no fears for the final result. Wilmot will be the next Governor and Pennsylvania by the expressed voice of her own sons, will be where she should have been years ago—on the side of Free Labor, and in opposition to the dark spirit of slavery, and the train of evils that spring from it.

THE COUNTY TICKET.—The names of our candidates for the various offices in this county may be found displayed in *The Gazette* this morning. Had it been at all convenient they would have been placed there as soon as nominated. The spirit was willing. As our "Democratic" contemporaries have stated with great apparent anxiety that the *Gazettein* "just satisfied with the nominations," "thought they would do," implying that we are not so hearty as we might be in the support of our nominations, we have to say that the ticket is to us entirely satisfactory; that we shall use every honorable means to secure the election of every man on it; that in this fight we give no quarter and ask none; that we trust the "Democracy" will look carefully to their own business and we will try to see to ours, and that wherever the Republican banner is to be seen there are we, there we shall live and there we will fight to the end, in prosperity or in adversity, in success or in defeat.

It is not necessary for us to go over our ticket man for man, and declare that we yield this one that one and the other one our support, such as it is: we go in for the whole ticket and have no shadow of doubt that it will be triumphant in October next. Whatever particular choice we might have had among the various candidates offered, makes to us now no difference. The ticket is there, and we come heartily to its support.

HON. WM. STRONG.—The *Hon.* Wm. Strong, of Berks, who was lately nominated for Supreme Judge by the Locofoco State Convention, appears to be anything but the proper man for the place. A mechanic of Reading sends the following statement to the Philadelphia *Times*, and its reliability is vouched for by men who know all about the transaction:

"In 1851, a mechanic of Reading was possessed of a patent right for an invention which his skill had devised. He became embarrassed, and was induced to make an assignment for the benefit of his creditors. He had not intended, however, to assign his patent. He knew that under his direction more could be realized from it than if it passed into the hands of others. Designing to realize thus, as much as possible, not only for such of his creditors as might not be able to get under the assignment everything their claims called for, and also to support his family, he reserved this. He sold it for $50,000. Of this sum $12,500 had been paid previous to the assignment.

Wm. Strong was the attorney for the assignees.—As an attorney he discovered that the assignment gave a *color* of title to the assignees in this patent right. He, therefore, took the deed of assignment to the Patent Office in Washington city, and had it recorded. He returned to Reading and had the patent sold, and bought it for $20!!!

This mechanic, anxious to carry out his agreement with the previous purchasers, and desiring not to have them embarrassed with a law suit, offered first $200, then $500, and finally $6000 to Mr. Strong to withdraw all claim that Mr. Strong believed he had under this "bogus" purchase. He sternly refused to do it. When the mechanic in person requested him for the sake of his family to take the $6000, Mr. Strong replied with an emphatic "No!"

Mr. Strong afterwards sold this "bogus" claim to speculators for $10,000. Thus he speculated upon the skill, enterprise and ingenuity of a mechanic, and made $9950 by a quirk, a quibble. The mechanic lost thus $37,500. Now, fellow-mechanics, what think you of such a man? Will you vote for one for so responsible a position as Supreme Judge who thus speculates upon the sweat and blood of your class? If you do not put faith in these statements, I refer you to the Hon. John Banks and J. Glancy Jones for their truth."

The Old Whig Party.

The ultimate failure of the "American Party to maintain even an organization in the South, and the tendency of the Democracy towards filibusterism, has given rise to a movement, for the re-establishment of the Old Whig Party, and a revival of Old Whig issues. This movement is confined to the States south of Mason & Dixon's line, and leading journals of Baltimore, New Orleans and Richmond are quite enthusiastic in their remarks, and indulge in a strain that reminds us of the times of the "gallant Harry of the West," of happy memory. The solid old *National Intelligencer* is even elated at the prospect of enlisting under the Whig banner, and all its old Whig instincts seem aroused at the prospect. The editor thus speaks of the movement:

Yet it is an instructive and significant fact that the members of the old Whig party even in seeking new political associations, have almost uniformly protested their paramount adhesion to the great fundamental principles of the Whig faith, and have sought to retain them with the least possible sacrifice or admixture in the new alliances into which they have entered. But that in making choice among the competing organizations appealing to their confidence and support, the Whigs of the country should have found their ranks not only broken, but transferred to rival factions, was a result which, in despite of the common motive that influenced their conduct, could hardly fail of occurrence under the peculiar circumstances of our Federal politics during the last few years. It was but natural that each individual, according to his local tendencies and prepossessions, (which were repressed or harmonized while he acted with the Whig party,) should, on the decline of that organization, seek affiliation, in which, as his second choice, he hoped at least partially to atone for deserting his ancient faith; and hence it is that we have seen the elements of the old Whig party, under the influences of different elective affinities, gather around one and another of the political centres of attraction lately existing in the country.

With the gradual disappearance of the causes which have produced and accelerated the disruption of the Whig party we might naturally expect to see old Whig *sentiment* beginning to reassert its vitality and power. And that the distracting influences which for a time have paralyzed its efficiency are gradually spending their force, can be doubted by none who contemplate the subsidence of sectional excitement and the inevitable decline of the political confederations which have assumed as their bond of union a common purpose inadequate in its dignity or in its universality, to meet the demands of the whole country, or form the basis of beneficial political action in view of its varied interests. The platform, in a word, of both the "American" and "Republican" parties is too narrow for a liberal and national Whig to stand on, while to the theory and administration of the Democratic party there must ever remain much that is repulsive to one who has been thoroughly imbued with the principles of a Clay and a Webster.

Is it not time, then, for the Whigs of the United States to restore their old organization, and thus give form and efficiency to their conservative opinions? It is only by such concert of action that the nucleus of a political party can be formed. That the elements for the formation of such a nucleus exist in every State of the Union, we do not for a moment doubt; and, if we had been tempted to do so, the evidences which meet us on every hand would suffice to remove any such distrust.

The "elements for the formation of the nucleus" to which the *Intelligencer* alludes may exist "in every State in the Union," but we do not think the movement will extend north of Maryland.

TOADIES.—The Boston *Traveller* says that at the late inauguration on Bunker Hill of the Statue of Warren all the attentions of the day was bestowed on Senator Mason of Virginia.—While the men who represent the free spirit of the old Bay State which poured out its best and the first blood upon the altar of the revolution, were unnoticed and left either to walk in the procession or hire a hack to convey them, Mason rode in lordly style and received homage from the chief fuglemen on that occasion. Mr. Mason as is well known is the author of the Fugitive Slave Law—an enactment as disgraceful to the age and nation as it is unchristian in spirit and unconstitutional in its requirements. Had Attucks, the negro man whose blood was the very first shed in the revolutionary struggle, whose arm was the very first one raised against and the very first one stricken down by the hated red-coats when he met them upon State street through which the late Senator Mason rode in the grand procession,—had Attucks, stood there a fugitive from Virginia, on the 17th of June, 1857, as Mr. Mason rode by, would Senator Mason have continued his triumphal march like Cæsar to the Capitoline Hill, or would he have caused the champing steeds to halt, and standing up among the velvet cushions of the grand carriage, cried out to the New England Pocksniffs to seize the chattel who was obstructing the highway, the chattel who "has no rights a white man is bound to respect," and convey him back to his owner, whose duty it is to carry forward the great designs of Providence, and to work the rascals under the lash through the cotton, rice, and tobacco fields of the South, straight into the kingdom of Heaven? What would Mr. Mason have done at such a conjuncture?

But a question more apropos to the time and the occasion might be what Senator Mason was thinking relative to the spirit and independence of the immediate constituents of Charles Sumner! the man whom Senator Mason would not deign even to shake hands with! Senator Mason of course should have been received with all due hospitality, but what can one think when the attentions to him were so displayed as to become by contrast insulting to Senator Wilson and men who are born of the times and breathe the spirit of Massachusetts? What would have been the reception of Charles Sumner had he visited Richmond?

But *The Traveller* is to blame for not letting us into the secret of this toadyism; we have this moment chanced upon an explanation of it in *The St. Louis Republican*, and without comment we append it, as we learn from it that fossil Whigs and Custom House officers had the celebration in hand. Read the explanation:

"The *Traveller* indulges so far in personal indignity toward the Virginia Senator, as to remark that he was "unworthy to stand upon the ground consecrated to liberty by the blood of the patriot Warren. The secret of the dissatisfaction seems to be, that the Black Republicans *did not have the management of the celebration*, and enjoy the most conspicuous positions in the procession and on Bunker Hill, and thus enjoy the opportunity of turning an event national in its relations, and suggestive of Revolutionary memories, into a Black Republican jubilee and a sectional triumph. The Republican party may be dominant in Massachusetts, but they are not the proprietors of Bunker Hill, or the guardians of the national fame of the lamented general Warren, and there were no considerations of propriety which enjoined upon the managers of a celebration possessing a national interest, the elevation to the most conspicuous places of the leaders of a political party, of recent origin and temporary existence, however true it, may be that they represented the political sentiments of Massachusetts. No matter if they did. It was much more decorous, in reviving revolutionary memories, *to give the honor to those who most nearly represent the spirit of revolutionary times*—who embody the old love of the Union, and who to-day possess the confidence of the conservative portion of the American people."

THE FIGHT IN OHIO.—Notwithstanding the fact that the tremendous defalcation in the Ohio treasury has been fixed unmistakably upon Breslin, the locofoco ex-treasurer, the locofoco papers are striving to fix the responsibility of it upon the Republicans, because it has been discovered and exposed under a Republican administration. The Ohio *State Journal*, exasperated by this unfairness, threatens to carry the war into the enemy's country, and says:

"We can show where Governor Medill has paid men for personal services to himself and party out of the public treasury. We can show where locofoco papers in this city have been printed on State paper; where the military arms of the State have been sold by locofoco officials, in one instance to the amount of sixteen hundred dollars, and the money never paid into the Treasury. We can show how the people's money was taken by the handful to enrich corrupt contractors on the State House and Lunatic Asylums, and how men who had charge of the Ohio Penitentiary abstracted the public moneys in a manner that would have disgraced some of the convicts over whom they had charge. Many of these facts stand recorded on the imperishable records of the General Assembly, and the others, we believe, are susceptible of being proved by indisputable testimony before any court of justice.

We commend the gentry who are now trying to blacken the fair fame of one of the noblest men that the people of Ohio ever honored with their confidence, to husband their resources, and not to presume any further upon the forbearance of their opponents. The men who are now endeavoring to turn the current of public indignation from its proper channel into directions devious and winding that they may escape from the consequences of their own acts, and thus screen the guilty and wrong the innocent, know full well the hue of the catalogue which is written against them, and it is only the common trick of the detected criminal who hopes to escape by joining the hue and cry of stop thief, which they are now attempting to palm off upon the public."

A decision of the Supreme Court of this State, delivered on Wednesday last, deprives the Friends' Collegiate School of a legacy amounting to $60,000, left by the late Thomas Smith, in consequence of a recent law which invalidates all bequests to religious or charitable institutions if made within thirty days of the death of the testator.

☞ The Lebanon *Courier* says that Mr. Linderman, nominated on the straight-out ticket for Canal Commissioner, declines the nomination. He will support Wilmot and the rest of the Republican State ticket.

THE Harrisburg *Herald* says that counterfeit quarters are very plenty at the capital. We have no doubt of it. We never stopped at Harrisburg without having to submit to the infliction of bad quarters.

RAILROAD SUCCESS.—The Boston *Post* says: Every railroad running from Boston, except the Eastern, pays a dividend in July. Nearly all of them have earned much more than they pay. The Maine, Providence, Western and Old Colony, in particular, have done exceedingly well, and the price of their stock attests the public appreciation of their value. Most of our roads, in the first half of this year, have gone ahead of the corresponding portion of 1856; but the general stagnation of trade is beginning to tell upon many of them, both as regards freight and passenger earnings, and unless the business should be very active, the chance is they will receive less in the whole of 1857 than in the whole of 1856. On the other hand they are reducing their expenditures as much as possible, and their net earnings this year may not fall behind those of 1856.

AFTER DANCING, PAY THE FIDDLER.—Alta Ta-lor, of committee appointed to audit the bills presented for service s at the late railroad celebration in St. Louis, reported as follows:

Total amount of bills	$14,146 09
Receipts	3,589 35
Balance	$10,556 74

The receipts were for subscriptions booths, for dinner tickets, and admissions to the fair grounds. The committee demurred to two bills, one of Baker, Moore & Co., of $335 38, and one of steamer Quincy for $1,000. These amounts were not embraced in the above account.

CURIOUS CAUSE FOR MUTINY.—The mutiny among the native troops of the British Indian regiments is said to have been caused by using pork and bullock fat instead of mutton suet, to grease the cartridges of their guns. The religious feeling of thousands is either Mahomedan or Hindoo. The first could not stand the pork abomination and the last hold the bullock as sacred. The fanaticism of the troops being once roused, it could not be easily quelled again.—The latest report is that a new insurrection has broken out in the Bengal cavalry, and that several officers had been killed and wounded.

THE POWER OF THE SUN.—A distinguished chemist, in a recent lecture, while showing that all species of moving power have their origin in the rays of the sun, stated that while the iron tubular rail road bridge over the Menai straits in England, four hundred feet long, bent but half an inch under the heaviest pressure of a train, it will bend an inch and a half from its usual horizontal line, when the sun shines upon it for some hours. He stated that Bunker Hill monument is higher in the evening than in the morning of a sunny day; the little sunbeams enter the pores of the stones like so many wedges lifting it up.

LUTHER'S WEDDING RING DISCOVERED.—An interesting antique has just been discovered at Munich in the shape of Luther's wedding ring. It is described as of pure gold, closed with a single hoop, and the circle skilfully engraved in relief with the emblems of the passion—such as the cross, ladder, sword, sponge and cloth. In the inside is engraved "Dr. Martino Luthero, Catharina a Bora, 13 Junius, 1525." Such is the description given by a Munich journal.

THE FORTY-FOURTH ASTEROID.—A circular from Cambridge, Tuesday, contains a letter from Hermann Goldschmidt, dated Paris, June, 8 announcing the discovery on the night of May 27, of a forty-fourth planet, between Mars and Jupiter. This is the sixth which has been discovered by Mr. Goldschmidt. It resembles a star of the 10.11 magnitude. The forty-third asteroid, discovered at the Ratcliffe observatory by Mr. Poyson, has received the name of Ariadne.

LIBERATION OF SLAVES.—George C. Mendenhall, Esq., of Guilford county, North Carolina, has just brought a company of ten of his slaves to Ohio to be liberated. This is the third company he has brought. He originally owned about eighty slaves worth $70,000, and has already liberated fifty of them. The balance he designs setting free at an early day.

A CIRCASSIAN RAID.—According to the *Traxter Zeitung* an engagement between the Russians and Circassians took place in the latter part of April in which both sides sustained heavy losses the Circassians, however, taking with them as captives five thousand Russian families—depopulating five several villages in their route.

NEW FLOUR IN TEXAS.—The Galveston, Texas *Herald*, says that a sack of new flour was received at Galveston, on the 13th inst. from Brazoria, "the first fruits of the season and the forerunner of millions to follow."

DIED—In Woodbury, Conn., June 8th, 1857, JOHN PAYNE MARSHALL, infant of Walter P. Marshall, of the firm of W. P. Marshall & Co., of this place.

Special Notices.

Nervous and Rheumatic Affections—HOLLAND BITTERS.—We have used this medicine ourselves, and in many cases with the greatest success. The most celebrated of our German Physicians are recommending it. During this changeable weather, while most persons are troubled with rheumatic and nervous affections, it will be found a valuable remedy.—*Saints Zeitung.*

☞ Sold at $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5, by the proprietors, BENJ. HOOFLAND & SON, Manufacturing Pharmaceutists and Chemists, Pittsburgh, Pa., and Druggists generally. See advertisement.

Exchange Bank of Nebraska,
PLONS, NENCE, N. T.
GEO. SINCLAIR, *Pres't*.....H. YEEDER, *Cash'r*.
GEO. SINCLAIR & CO.,
General Land Agents & Dealer in Land Warrants,
Florence, N. T.,
Will give their personal attention to Buying and Selling Real Estate, Entering Lands, Loaning Money and Paying Taxes, in Nebraska, Iowa and Kansas.
REFERENCES:
Exchange Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.
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H. F. Raley, Banker, Philadelphia.
Winslow, Lanier & Co., New York.
Lucas & Simonds, Bankers, St. Louis.
Belleer & Co., Merchants,
Bank of Commerce, Cleveland, Ohio.
J. G. Hussey, " " apl7:6m&w2w*

LEA & PERRINS'
Celebrated Worcestershire Sauce,
PRONOUNCED BY CONNOISSEURS To be the ONLY GOOD SAUCE. And applicable to EVERY VARIETY OF DISH.
EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM A MEDICAL GENTLEMAN AT MADRAS, To his Brother at WORCESTER, May, 1851.
"Tell LEA & PERRINS that their Sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion the most palatable as well as the most wholesome Sauce that is made."
The Only Medal awarded by the Jury of the New York Exhibition for Foreign Sauce, was obtained by LEA & PERRINS for their WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, the world-wide fame of which having led to numerous imitations, purchasers are earnestly requested to see that the names of "LEA & PERRINS" are impressed upon the Bottle and Stopper, and printed upon the labels.
Sole Wholesale Agents for the United States,
JOHN DUNCAN & SONS,
105 Broadway, New York.
A stock always in store. Also, orders received for direct shipment from England. ap24:1y&eo

ISAAC JONES.....JOHN L. BOYD.....W. M'CLELLAN.
Pittsburgh Steel Works.
JONES, BOYD & CO.,
Manufacturers of CAST STEEL; also, SPRING, PLOW and A. B. STEEL SPRINGS and AXLES,
Corner Ross and First Streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.
ISAAC JONES.....D. B. ROGERS.
D. B. ROGERS & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Rogers' Improved Patent Steel Cultivator Teeth,
Corner Ross and First Streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.
jn29:1y&c*

MINERAL WATER.
PURE, COLD AND SPARKLING,
DRAWN FROM
PORCELIAN FOUNTAINS,
THROUGH SILVER TUBES.
THE ONLY PORCELIAN FOUNTAIN IN PITTSBURGH.
H. D. SCULLY, Fourth street,
Corner Ferry st., two doors from Knox's Confectionary.
jel3:3m&ds

GEORGE W. GREIG & CO.,
KEG MANUFACTURERS,
Corner of Pike and Mechanics Street, Fifth Ward,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
Manufacture Pine and Oak Kegs of the various descriptions of NAIL KEGS, which they will sell at the *lowest market prices.*
☞ Contracts are respectfully solicited. All work warranted of the best quality. de12:1y&c

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BRINKERHOFF & DAY,
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SAMUEL GRAY,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
No. 52 ST. CLAIR STREET,
(Dr. Irish's New Building.)
ap24:6m

WM. BARNHILL, Jr.,
House, Sign and Ornamental Painter,
Grainer and Gilder on Glass,
No. 122 SMITHFIELD STREET,
Nearly opposite the Post Office,
ap24:1y&c PITTSBURGH, PA.

Dentistry.
Dr. J. F. HULLIHEN, having engaged the services of the most experienced Block Worksman in the United States, is prepared to Set Teeth, adapted to each particular case. Full sets of teeth, or pieces of sets made with artificial gums, in one continuous solid piece.
Artificial Eyes inserted, and all deformities of the face corrected.
☞ Operations and work warranted.
Office No. 105 Fourth street, between Wood and Smithfield streets, Pittsburgh. apl5:m&ds

Special Notices.

To Consumptives and other Invalids!
APPOINTMENT EXTENDED TO JULY 1ST.
Drs. C. M. FITCH & J. W. SYKES!
Have concluded to extend their stay in Pittsburgh, till SATURDAY EVENING, July 11th, and will remain at the ST. CLAIR HOTEL, where they may be consulted by those wishing to avail themselves of Dr. Fitch's system of treatment.
The combination of remedial measures adopted by Drs. Fitch and Dr. Sykes has been amply tested, and so abundantly proved to be preeminent that it claims to be in theory, that its originators do not hesitate to assert, that by their system, relief may be obtained in all cases not absolutely beyond the reach of counsel.
By this mode of treatment, the advantages of *Medicinal* and Sthenotropic Inhalations is added to that of appropriate internal remedies, to recover and sustain the strength of the general system; and these with such mechanical means as the case may indicate, joined to proper attention to exercise, diet, bathing, friction, &c., &c., will not only afford more or less relief in almost all cases, but will effect permanent cures in many cases, in which only partial and temporary relief could be obtained from any one of the above measures singly. But although many otherwise fatal cases of consumption may be thus relieved, there are still many which passed beyond hope, and those who are in any way inclined to a disease so insidious, and so fearfully fatal as consumption, cannot be too careful to give their cases *early attention.*—The delay even of a few weeks may, in many cases, turn the scale against the patient.
Where it is possible, we always prefer to make a *personal* examination, and thus ascertain the precise condition of the lungs, as we wish to undertake no case where we have not a chance of doing good; and we wish no one to consult us who is not ready to hear the truth.
Those unable to visit us will, in writing, be careful to state their cases fully, answering, at length, our published list of questions, which will be sent to any requesting it; and the necessary remedies, as well for diseases of the Lungs and Stomach, as for Female Diseases, may be sent by Express to almost any part of the United States. Consultation Free.—Office hours, 10 to 4 o'clock, daily.
St. Clair Hotel, Pittsburgh, } CALVIN M. FITCH, M. D.
May 12th, 1857. } JOHN W. SYKES, M. D.
my14:d&w1m

FRANGIPANNI.

The price of a Flacon	is 88 cents.
The price of the Pomade	is 75 cents.
The price of the Sachet, (very elegant)	is 75 cents.
The price of the Fruit, (per box)	is 1,00
The price of the Incense	is 50 cents:

Get some Frangipanni. Everybody uses it.
INGER & CO., 320 Broadway, New York. Sold Every where.

FRANGIPANNI.
NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC—Whereas certain persons in the United States are offering for sale
Frangipanni Perfumes,
of a spurious nature, in imitation of the real article made by Messrs. PIESSE & LUBIN, this is
TO CAUTION THE PUBLIC
that none is genuine but what has the name of PIESSE & LUBIN of Bond st., London, on the bottle, and sold by INGER & CO., of New York. SOLE AGENTS.
The New London Scent,
Frangipanni, an Eternal Perfume
From the Holy City.
INGER & CO., 320 Broadway, New York. Sold Everywhere. je24:3m&w1m&eo

SEWING MACHINES!
FOR FAMILIES AND MANUFACTURERS.
WHEELER & WILSON
MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
Bridgeport, Conn.,
Pittsburgh, 68 Fifth Street.
This Machine Stitches the
Finest or Coarsest Fabric,
At the pleasure of the Operator, making with ease *One Thousand beautiful and durable Stitches per Minute*, almost noiselessly, and are becoming indispensable for family use.
Full information may be obtained by addressing James Ewing, or ALEX. R. REED, Agent, No. 68 Fifth street, Pittsburgh. apl4:1y&c

☞ A LADY WANTED TO OPERATE ONE OF THE ABOVE MACHINES, AT THE ROOMS. apl4:1y&c

DR. KEYSER'S SHOULDER BRACES—From Pittsburgh Dispatch, April 10th, 1856.—For more than 3 years past we have constantly worn the Washington Suspender Brace, manufactured by Dr. Geo. H. Keyser, of No. 143 Wood street, in this city, and would heartily recommend to all those who are compelled to follow a sedentary occupation. As we have before remarked, in calling attention to its merits, it answers for a brace and suspenders, the weight of the pantaloons being so placed as to continually tend to bring the shoulders to their natural position and expand the chest. Women, hundreds of whom are annually injured by the weight of enormous "skirts," should also procure these braces. Be particular in procuring the kind mentioned, as many of the braces sold are humbugs. Sold at Dr. GEO. H. KEYSER'S Wholesale Druggist, 140 Wood street, sign of the Golden Mortar. je20:d&w1mF

A RETIRED PHYSICIAN
Whose hands of life harmonarily run out, discovered while in the East Indies, a certain cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and General Debility. The remedy, thus discovered by him when his only child, a daughter, was given up to die, he has heard much of the wonderful restorative and healing qualities of preparations made from the East India Hemp, and the thought occurred to him that he might make a remedy for his child. He studied hard, and succeeded in realizing his wishes. His child was cured, and is now alive and well. He has since administered the wonderful remedy to thousands of sufferers in all parts of the world, and has never failed in making them completely healthy, and happy. Wishing to do as much good as possible, he will send to each of his afflicted fellow-beings as request it, this recipe, with full and explicit directions for making it up, and successfully using it. He requires each applicant to enclose him one shilling—three cents to be returned as postage on the recipe, and the remainder to be applied to the payment of this advertisement.
Address
DR. H. JAMES, No 19, Grand street, Jersey City, N. J.
N. B.—Dr. H. James has neither office nor regular in New York, as some have pretended and advertised. The recipe is sent from no place but No 19, Grand street, Jersey City, New Jersey. je22:d&w3mJeo1

If you value your teeth and a pure breath, healthy gums, and comfortable mouth, go to KEYSER'S, 140 Wood street, and buy a bottle of Wash's Tooth Wash and Dentifrice. je20:d&w1

☞ **To Nervous Sufferers.**—A retired Clergyman restored to health in a few days, after many years of great nervous suffering, is anxious to make known to others the means of cure. Will send (free) the prescription used. Direct to the Rev. JOHN M. DAGNALL, No. 59 Fulton street, Brooklyn, New York. my8:d&w1m

BREAST PUMPS, of a superior kind, for sale at DR. KEYSER'S, 140 Wood street. je20:d&w1F

SYRINGES of every kind for sale at DR. KEYSER'S, 140 Wood street. je20:d&w1F

New Advertisements.

CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY,
PITTSBURGH, June 15th, 1857.
☞ DIVIDEND.—The President and Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of Eight Dollars per share upon the Capital Stock, say Five Dollars payable in cash to the Stock Holders, or their legal representatives, on and after Monday, the 22d inst., and Three Dollars credited to their Stock.
je16:6t&m SAMUEL L. MARSHALL, Sec'y.

☞ THE ONLY PLACE where Tickets can be procured via
CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO,
TO CHICAGO AND THE NORTHWEST,
is at the office of the Company, Monongahela House, No. 123, and opposite the Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, corner of Wayne and Liberty streets.
my30:d&w6mT my30 F. KNOWLAND, Agent.

CITIZEN'S BANK.
☞ CITIZENS' BANK, PITTSBURGH, May 19, 1857.—Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of this Bank, that books for the subscription of the $300,000 of additional capital stock, (authorized by the late supplement to the charter of the Citizens' Deposit Bank,) will be opened on MONDAY, 25th inst., and remain open until the 30th of July next E. D. JONES, Cash'r.
my29:2m&ds&c.

MERCHANTS AND MANUFACTURERS' BANK,
Pittsburgh, June 25th, 1857.
☞ In conformity with the 25th section of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, notice is hereby given that application will be made to the Legislature at the next session, for the Renewal or Extension of the Charter of the Merchant and Manufacturers' Bank of Pittsburgh, for the term of fifteen years. By order of the Board of Directors.
W. H. DENNY, Cashier.
je26:6md

☞ NOTICE—The Stockholders of the Pittsburgh and Allegheny Bridge Company, (at Hand st.,) are hereby notified that an election of Managers, &c., will be held at the North end of the Bridge, on MONDAY, July 6th, between the hours of 3 and 5 o'clock, P. M.
GEO. E. ARNOLD, Clerk.
je27:d3d

☞ DOLLAR SAVINGS BANK, No. 65 Fourth street.—Deposits made with this Bank before the first day of July will draw interest from that date.
CHAS. A. COLTON, Treasurer.
je26:2td

RESOLUTION
Proposing Amendments to the Constitution of the Commonwealth.
Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met—That the following amendments are proposed to the Constitution of the Commonwealth, in accordance with the provisions of the tenth article thereof.
FIRST AMENDMENT.
There shall be an additional article to said Constitution to be designated as article sixteen, as follows:—
ARTICLE XI.
OF PUBLIC DEBTS.
SECTION 1. The State may contract debts, to supply casual deficiencies or failures in revenue, or to meet expenses not otherwise provided for; but the aggregate amount of such debts direct and contingent, whether contracted by virtue of one or more acts of the general assembly, or at different periods of time, shall never exceed seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and the money arising from the creation of such debts, shall be applied to the purpose for which it was obtained, or to repay the debts so contracted, and to no other purpose whatever.
SECTION 2. In addition to the above limited power the State may contract debts to repel invasion, suppress insurrection, defend the State in war, or to redeem the present outstanding indebtedness of the State; but the money arising from the contracting of such debts, shall be applied to the purpose for which it was raised, or to repay such debts, and to no other purpose whatever.
SECTION 3. Except the debts above specified, in sections one and two of this article, no debt whatever shall be created by, or on behalf of the State.
SECTION 4. To provide for the payment of the present debt, and any additional debt contracted as aforesaid, the legislature shall, at its first session, after the adoption of this amendment, create a sinking fund, which shall be sufficient to pay the accruing interest on such debt, and annually to reduce the principal thereof by a sum not less than two hundred and fifty thousand dollars; which sinking fund shall consist of the net annual income of the public works, from time to time owned by the State, or the proceeds of the sale of the same, or any part thereof, and of the income or proceeds of sale of stocks owned by the State, together with other funds, or resources, that may be designated by law.—The said sinking fund may be increased, from time to time by assigning to it any part of the taxes, or other revenue of the state, not required for the ordinary and current expenses of government, and unless in case of war, invasion or insurrection, no part of the said sinking fund shall be used or applied otherwise than in extinguishment of the public debt, until the amount of such debt is reduced below the sum of five millions of dollars.
SECTION 5. The credit of the commonwealth shall not in any manner, or event, be pledged, or loaned to, any individual, company, corporation, or association; nor shall the commonwealth hereafter become a joint owner, or stockholder, in any company, association, or corporation.
SECTION 6. The commonwealth shall not assume the debt, or any part thereof, of any county, city, borough or township; or of any corporation, or association; unless such debt shall have been contracted to enable the state to repel invasion, suppress domestic insurrection, defend itself in time of war, or to assist the state in the discharge of any portion of its present indebtedness.
SECTION 7. The legislature shall not authorize any county, city, borough, township, or incorporated district, by virtue of a vote of its citizens, or otherwise, to become a stockholder in any company, association, or corporation; or to obtain money for, or loan its credit to, any corporation, association, institution or party.
SECOND AMENDMENT.
There shall be an additional article to said constitution, to be designated as article XII, as follows:
ARTICLE XII.
OF NEW COUNTIES.
No county shall be divided by a line cutting off over one-tenth of its population, (either to form a new county or otherwise,) without the express assent of such county, by a vote of the electors thereof; nor shall any new county be established, containing less than four hundred square miles.
THIRD AMENDMENT.
From section two of the first article of the Constitution, strike out the words, "*of the city of Philadelphia, and of each county respectively*," from section five, same article; strike out the words, "*of Philadelphia and of the several counties*," from section seven, same article, strike out the words, "*Philadelphia or any county*," and insert in lieu thereof the words, "*and so*," and strike out "*section four, same article*," and in lieu thereof insert the following:
"SECTION 4. In the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and in every seventh year thereafter, representatives to the number of one hundred shall be apportioned and distributed equally, throughout the state, by districts, in proportion to the number of taxable inhabitants in the several parts thereof: except that any county containing at least three thousand five hundred taxables, may be allowed a separate representation: but no more than three counties shall be joined, and no county shall be divided in the formation of a district. Any city containing a sufficient number of taxables to entitle it to at least two representatives, shall have a separate representation assigned it, and shall be divided into convenient districts of contiguous territory, of equal taxable population as near as may be, each of which districts shall elect one representative."
At the end of section seven, same article, insert these words, "*the city of Philadelphia shall be divided into single contiguous districts, of contiguous territory as nearly equal in taxable population as possible; but no ward shall be divided in the formation thereof.*"
The legislature, at its first session after the adoption of this amendment, shall divide the city of Philadelphia into senatorial and representative districts, in the manner above provided; such districts to remain unchanged until the apportionment in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.
FOURTH AMENDMENT.
There shall be an additional section to the first article of said Constitution, which shall be numbered and read as follows:
SECTION 26. The legislature shall have the power to alter, revoke, or annul, any charter of incorporation heretofore conferred by, or under, any special, or general law, whenever in their opinion it may be injurious to the citizens of the Commonwealth; in such manner, however, that no injustice shall be done to the corporators.
IN SENATE, *March 27, 1857.*
Resolved, That this resolution pass. On the first amendment, yeas 24, nays 7; on the second amendment, yeas 22, nays 8; on the third amendment, yeas 24, nays 4; on the fourth amendment, yeas 23, nays 4.
{Extract from the Journal.}
GEO. W. HAMERSLY, *Clerk.*
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
April 29, 1857.
Resolved, That this resolution pass. On the first amendment, yeas 73, nays 12; on the second amendment, yeas 57, nays 31; on the third amendment, yeas 72, nays 22; on the fourth amendment, yeas 58, nays 7.
{Extract from the Journal.}
JACOB ZIEGLER, *Clerk.*
Filed in the Secretary's office, May 2, 1