The Pittsburgh Post.

WEDNESDAY MORNING::::SEPTEMBER 10.

FOR PRESIDENT.

JAMES BUCHANAN,

OF PENNSYLVANIA.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE,

OF KENTUCKY.

Democratic Electoral Ticket of Pennsylvania.

ELECTORS AT LARGE:

CHARLES R. BUCKALEW, Columbia.
WILSON M'CANDLESS, Allegheny.

1st District: GEO. W. NEBINGER, Philadelphia Co.
2d " PIERCE BUTLER, Philadelphia City.
3d " EDWARD WARTMAN, Philadelphia Co.
4th " WM. H. WITTE, Philadelphia County.
5th " JOHN McNAIR, Montgomery County.
6th " JOHN H. BRINTON, Chester County
7th " DAVID LAURY, Lehigh County.
8th " CHARLES KESSLER, Berks County.
9th " JAMES PATTERSON, Lancaster Co.
10th " ISAAC SLENKER, Union County
11th " FRAS. W. HUGHES, Schuylkill Co.
12th " THOMAS OSTERHAUT, Wyoming Co.
13th " ABRAHAM EDINGER, Monroe Co.
14th " REUBEN WILBER, Bradford County.
15th " GEORGE A. CRAWFORD, Clinton Co.
16th " JAMES BLACK, Perry County.
17th " HENRY J. STAHLE, Adams Co.
18th " JOHN D. RODDY, Somerset Co.
19th " JACOB TURNEY, Westmoreland Co.
20th " J. A. J. BUCHANAN, Greene Co.
21st " WILLIAM WILKINS, Allegheny Co.
22d " JAMES G. CAMPBELL, Butler Co.
23d " THOMAS CUNNINGHAM, Beaver Co.
24th " JOHN KEATLEY, Clarion Co.
25th " VINCENT PHELPS, Crawford County.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

CANAL COMMISSIONER:
GEORGE SCOTT, of Columbia Co.
AUDITOR GENERAL:
JACOB FRY, Jr., Montgomery Co.
SURVEYOR GENERAL:
JOHN ROWE, of Franklin Co

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

CONGRESS:
WILSON M'CANDLESS, Collins Township.
SENATE:
HOPEWELL HEPBURN, City.
ASSEMBLY:
THOMAS S. HART, Indiana Township
AUGUSTUS HARTJE, Reserve Township
SAMUEL JONES, City
L. B. PATTERSON, Mifflin Township
SAMUEL SMITH, Allegheny City
ASSOCIATE JUDGE:
Dr. JOHN POLLOCK, Findley Township
PROSECUTING ATTORNEY:
MATTHEW I. STEWART, Allegheny City.
COUNTY COMMISSIONER:
ROBERT B. GUTHRIE, Robinson Township.
AUDITOR:
EDWARD THOMPSON, Wilkins Township.
COUNTY SURVEYOR:
EDWARD M'CORKLE, Indiana Township.
DIRECTORS OF THE POOR:
HENRY BELTZHOOVER, Baldwin, (3 years)
JOHN JOHNSTON, Lawrenceville, (1 year)

Officers of the Mass Convention.

At a meeting of the Committee to Select Officers for the Mass Meeting to be held in this City to-day, the following persons were chosen, viz

PRESIDENT.... Hon CHARLES SHALER

VICE PRESIDENTS:

Allegheny County—John B. Guthrie, Daniel Fickeisen.
Armstrong County—Dr. Jacob Forney, Jacob Hill.
Cambria County—Thomas Collins, John C O'Neal.
Blair County—Hon. John Criswell, William G Murray
Butler County—Arthur McGill, Hugh McKee.
Clarion County—P. Kerr
Fayette County—Charles Stewart, Hon. John L. Dawson.
Greene County—James A J Buchanan, Charles Black
Indiana County—Col Woods, Capt Adams
Mercer County—Thomas McKean
Washington County—Col. Wm. Hopkins, J. S. Hart, Dr. J D Vowell.
Westmoreland County—James C. Clark, John C. Plummer.
Ohio—John M'Cully, Daniel Black
Kentucky—Samuel Milliken, F G Moore
Iowa—John D. Miller, Frederick Hesser.

SECRETARIES:

Allegheny County—Joshua Rhodes, Francis Bailey, Jr., Chas W. Hambright.
Armstrong County—William McWilliams
Butler County—John Graham.
Erie County—Col. R. K. Sloan.
Fayette County—T. B. Searight.
Cambria County—Gen. Richard White.
Lawrence County—J M. Kuester.
Westmoreland County—David K. Marchand

The above named gentlemen are requested to take their position on the stand at 12½ o'clock to-day, at which time the procession will arrive on the ground.

By order of the Committee on Officers.
CHARLES BARNETT, Chairman

GENERAL ORDERS FOR THE DEMOCRATIC PROCESSION,

On Wednesday, Sept. 10th, 1856.

1st—Chief Marshal and Aids.
2d—Stoy's Brass Band and Chariot
3d—President and Orators of the day, in carriages.
4th—Committee of Arrangements, in carriages
5th—Westmoreland County Delegation
6th—Cambria " "
7th—Fayette " "
8th—Greene " "
9th—Washington " "
10th—Indiana " "
11th—Armstrong " "
12th—Beaver " "
13th—Butler " "
14th—Lawrence " "
15th—Clarion " "
16th—Somerset " " &c., &c.
17th—Townships of Allegheny County.
18th—Boroughs.
19th—Allegheny City.
20th—Pittsburgh.

The right of procession will rest on St. Clair street, and will move at 10 o'clock A. M. The signal—firing of a gun from Holmes' Hill—will announce the advance.

BY ORDER OF THE CHIEF MARSHAL.

Democratic Meetings this Evening.

ROOMS OF THE DEMOCRATIC COUNTY COMMITTEE OF CORRESPONDENCE, St. Charles Hotel.

There will be MEETINGS OF THE DEMOCRACY THIS EVENING at 7½ o'clock, at the AMERICAN HOTEL, Penn street, and at THIRD WARD BATTERY, Grant street, to be addressed by Hon. JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE, Hon. DAVID TOD, L. K. BOWEN, Esq., Col. GEORGE W. M'COOK, and others. DAVID CAMPBELL,
Sept. 10, 1856. Ch'n County Com.

GRAND RALLY.—From information received from all quarters we believe there will be here to-day the largest convention ever assembled in Western Pennsylvania. Some of the best speakers in the country will address the meetings from several stands during the day and evening.

AWFULLY GOOD.—Our neighbor of the Pittsburgh *Journal* gives as an evidence of the morality of the State of Vermont that "*there is not a single Theatre in its boundaries!*" Virtuous State!

THE AMERICAN LAW REGISTER for September is received from D. B. Canfield & Co., Philadelphia. It is of vast use to the lawyer in posting him up on the most recent legal decisions of the different courts in the Union.

JOHN R. EDIE, the present American representative from the 18th congressional district, was re-nominated by the conferees at their meeting in Cambria last Tuesday. There were one hundred and eighty-four ballots.

THE five delegates from Berks county to the next Democratic State Convention are understood to be all in favor of Gen. Wm. F. Packer, of Lycoming for Governor.

COL. GEO. W. M'COOK of Ohio is here. He is considered one of the best stump speakers in the whole country, and will speak to-day.

HON. S. K. BOWEN of Baltimore is here. Many of our citizens have heard him and know his powers as a debater and orator.

THE CINCINNATI PLATFORM.

We publish to-day, and for the third time, the Cincinnati Platform; and invite all to read it. We challenge any candid and sensible man to find one word in favor of "slavery extension," or slavery in Kansas in it.

The first third of it—nine sections—is but the Baltimore platform of 1852 re-produced and re-affirmed. The *people* ratified that in 1852 by a vote of twenty-seven States against four.

The second portion of the platform declares against proscription on account of religion or birth place, and against slavery agitation in or out of Congress; and it announces steady adherence to the compromise measure of 1850. That is the whole sum and substance of the second portion of the platform.

The third portion of the platform relates to the principle of the Kansas-Nebraska Bill, and affirms the right of the people of each State and territory to settle all their local questions, including the question of slavery or no slavery for themselves, without interference by Congress, or from any other quarter. It is but a declaration that the people of each locality shall govern themselves in all local matters. Self-government, or "popular sovereignty," is the fundamental principle of all free government, and this portion of the platform declares that the Democratic party will maintain it. It refers the question of slavery in the territories to the "actual residents" thereof. That is exactly what the Nebraska Bill does, no more, no less.

The concluding portion of the platform relates to our foreign policy, and declares that the United States should have, and of right ought to have, a predominant influence in the Gulf of Mexico; and that no European nation should ever acquire the control of any of the Central American States. These are our routes of commerce, and there should be our controling influence. The British government has already backed down and is about to surrender all her acquisitions in Central America. The firm position of the Democratic party on that subject has had a potent influence already.

Such is the whole sum and substance of the Cincinnati platform.

THE LETTER OF MR. STOKES.

We publish to-day the letter of Mr. Stokes in reply to some questions put to him by the editor of the *Journal*. It is a masterly and unanswerable argument. The editor of the *Journal* evidently considers it so; he plainly admits it. He admits it in this way. He says that while Mr. Stokes says, No, he means, YES. Having thus by a complete perversion of the whole argument made a case that he could handle, he pours out a four column abolition lecture on things in general, and calls it a reply. A reply, not to what Mr. Stokes says, and says clearly and strongly, but to what Mr. Riddle chooses to assert that Mr. Stokes *means*. An easier way of getting over a difficulty could hardly be devised. It amounts to this: "I cannot answer what you *say*, and refute your argument, so I will simply assert that you *mean* something else, and then blaze away at *that*; and perhaps some of my readers will be silly enough to believe that I have answered Mr. Stokes."

Now, that is a pretty fair specimen of Black Republican logic throughout this whole campaign. Democratic principles and positions are impregnable; so our opponents just declare we mean something else than we say, and then answer that. Putting up men of straw to knock down again is an easy process, a very pretty pastime—but it can never mislead an intelligent people

Had Mr. Riddle been influenced by a sincere desire to illustrate truth he would have answered the argument of Mr. Stokes as it was written, and not have merely asserted that he meant something else, and then expended his columns upon that something else. He would also have placed the letter *first* on his page in good large type, and then placed his reply after it. But he reversed the order entirely. He gives his reply first in large type, and then the letter in small type. An opponent conscious of his ability to win a triumph by fair argument would take a different course.

Let our readers peruse the letter carefully, and they will be convinced that its positions cannot be overthrown.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HISTORY OF EARLY SETTLEMENT OF THE JUNIATA VALLEY, embracing an account of the early Pioneers, and the trials and privations incident to the settlement of the Valley. By U. J. Jones. Published by Henry B. Ashmead, Philadelphia.

We have received a copy of the above work, a beautifully printed volume of 380 pages octavo, and embellished with several engravings of the Juniata. As local editor of the Hollidaysburg *Standard*, Mr. Jones had already acquired a high reputation as a writer. In this work he has undertaken a task more worthy of one whose fine literary tastes and fondness for research should induce him to seek a wider field. The work in question is evidently, to him, "a labor of love;" he has bestowed upon it a degree of care, patience and industry essential to the impartial historian, which the graphic manner in which he has pictured the sufferings of the early settlers, and incidents of the new settlement, proves that he wields a powerful and vigorous pen. The history in question is truthful and graphic, and cannot fail to instruct as well as interest the reader; it is a valuable acquisition to the historic lore of the country.

Mr. Jones will wait upon our citizens in person during this week. It is also for sale by Miner & Co. and Gildenfenney & Co.

MR. ANDREW M'CALLISTER, the celebrated necromancer, expired at the St. Charles hotel, Keokuk, on the 1st inst. Mr. M'Callister had been suffering under a complication of complaints for several weeks previous to his lamented decease. Everything that human skill could do to arrest these maladies was done, but in vain. He was buried with masonic honors on the 3d.

A NEWLY invented rifle cannon weighing 7,838 pounds, burst while experimenting with it at St. Louis on Wednesday. The ball, which weighed eighteen pounds, was thrown to nearly the elevation which it would have reached had the bursting not taken place, striking the ground at about 15,000 or 16,000 yards.

Newland, the Fillmore candidate for Lieutenant Governor in Missouri, is elected by about two hundred majority. The rest of the Democratic State ticket has about five thousand majority. Newland was chosen because his Democratic opponent resigned a few days before the election, and the name of the substitute (Jackson) did not reach all the counties in season for the election.

TWO NEW YORK city fathers—Councilman McConnell and Councilman Bickford—got into a quarrel in a drinking house, which resulted rather disastrously to the former, who is represented as a great blackguard. Subsequently a party of McConnell's friends attacked Bickford, and beat him so unmercifully as to endanger his life.

IN 1852 the sixteen Northern States cast 1,057,669 votes for Gen. Scott; 148,871 for Hale, and 1,195,268 votes for Pierce—in all, 2,401,808. The fifteen Southern States polled 365,285 for Scott; 440 for Hale, and 445,091 for Pierce—making in all 810,819.

COL. DAVID TOD, of Ohio, late Minister to Brazil, arrived yesterday afternoon, and is stopping at the Monongahela House. He is ranked among the best speakers in the United States.

HON. JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE will arrive here on the noon train to-day from the east. A despatch was received here yesterday promising it positively.

WE had not heard of John Van Buren's arrival up to the time of going to press, but expect him here certainly.

LETTER OF WILL. A. STOKES.

LUDWICK, Westmoreland Co., Pa., August 30, 1856.

R. M. RIDDLE, ESQ.—*Dear Sir:*—I recognize and appreciate your courteous notice of the speech recently delivered by me in Pittsburgh. Its admitted fairness, the result of confidence and conviction, is a characteristic which it shares with numerous addresses by my Democratic brethren, who, for the temperate utterance of undoubted truths, have been assailed with a fury of invective novel in its intensity, and unknown in Pennsylvania politics until the recent attempt to subject our good old Commonwealth to subserviency to the vagaries of New England fanatics and the interests of New England speculators. Your impulses as a gentleman have constrained your columns to form an exception to the common course of the partizan press. I complain not, however, even of the vilest vituperation, for slander injures only the slanderer, and the freedom of the press concerns greater interests than touch the private sensibilities of any man.

You publicly put three questions, and direct me as to the manner of reply. Not being a candidate for any office, and asking no man's vote or voice, I am not bound to answer; and certainly if I waive my privilege and respond to your interrogatories, I am the proper judge of the mode of doing so. But I waive this also, and agree to your strongly-stated suggestion that they be answered "plainly and fairly, not by elaboration or evasion, or by homilies on good breeding or metaphysical abstractions or wire drawn law pleadings." We shall then see "whether the results" (as you predict) "differ widely from those which seemed to follow," what you are pleased to term "specious speculations in regions too exalted for the practical subjects before the American people."

In my judgment, whatever is incomprehensible in politics is false. The extent of popular intelligence is the limit of legitimate power; for the servant cannot be greater than his master, and those who administer the government are servants of the people.

Your questions are:

1st. "Are you in favor of excluding Pennsylvania white men from Kansas by filling the territory with slaveholders and slaves?"

To which I answer NO!

2d. "Do you deny the assertion in the Declaration of Independence that 'all men are created free and equal?' If not, how can you interpose to extend further the subjection of one race to the enslavement by another?"

To which I answer NO! I assent to the sentiment quoted, and also to the declaration in the same instrument, that "governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed." I would not, therefore "interpose" to extend over a State or Territory, of which I am not a citizen, any law whatever, but would leave the making of the entire domestic code to those who live under it.

3d. "Do you agree that 'the North should be subdued in the sense of Stephen A. Douglas' insolent threat?'"

To which I answer NO! And I deny that Mr. Douglas used the language imputed to him.

Having thus categorically replied to all your inquiries, allow me to observe—

1st. That I am not in favor of excluding Pennsylvanians from Kansas, because, as citizens of the Republic, they have a right to go where they choose and do what they please, except so far as restrained by law. The Constitution provides that "the citizens of each State shall be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of the citizens in the several States," and this absolute equality among the people of the Union, compels us to recognize the same right of emigration and settlement by those in the South as those in the North. We hold by a common title, and if we deny the right of the South we admit the invalidity of our own claim. That a man is a slaveholder does not affect his character as a citizen, and as it is in his character of citizen that he may perform any act which we can perform, he may, like ourselves, choose his home in any State or Territory. He must submit to the local law, whatever it may be, for when he selects his abode, he must be assumed to accept all the consequences of the act. A slaveholder entering any State or Territory may bring his slaves with him—whether they remain subjects to his service depends on the law to which he voluntarily subjects himself. This is the risk which he must incur. But it is a hazard confined to the action of the people of the community into which he thus enters, and does not extend beyond. It is a submission to the sovereignty of the people which is not confined to any one subject, but extends to all matters of legislation.

A New Yorker, at home, may lawfully pass one dollar bank notes. We cannot prevent his coming into Pennsylvania, but we can forbid his putting those bank notes into circulation, and any organized attempt in New York to subvert our laws in this particular, or to limit their application would be repelled and resented as an insult to this Commonwealth. If a man comes into Pennsylvania his rights of property are dependent on Pennsylvania law, except under the special restraints of the Federal Constitution. If his own notions, wishes, or interests could make the law, we should have either the despotism of the dictation of a single man, or the anarchy of rule as various and discordant as the men who make them. Do not these principles apply every where? Would not these fatal consequences follow from like causes anywhere?

Suppose the inhabitants of Kansas were unanimous in favor of the exclusion of slaves, would it not be monstrous for one immigrant to assume that he could take slaves there and keep them in defiance of the lawfully expressed will of the rest? It would be monstrous, *only*, because in derogation of the rule that the majority govern, for the *extent* of the majority does not determine the application of the doctrine. If, on the other hand, a majority of the people declare, by law, that this or any other species of property shall be recognized and protected, can it be maintained that a minority can at once annul the will of the majority and destroy the rights of property by limiting according to their views the application of the term?

Those principles were settled long ago, when the blood of the Revolution baptized every American into the family of freemen. The swords of our soldiers crowned the people with the supreme sovereignty. The chief argument for the Revolution was the omnipotence of the public voice, and by consequence the right of the people to make the laws under which they live. Can those who say that Congress may make laws for Kansas, deny the power of the English Parliament of 1776 to make laws for the Colonies? Where would those who seek to force laws on the Territories against their will have been found if they had lived in the days of the Revolution and been called on to resist laws forced on the Colonies against their will? Would they have refused or obeyed this British tyrant's call? Would they have been patriot whigs or tory traitors?

This sovereignty, in which each citizen shares as a personal right older than the Constitution and higher than the law; which he carries about with him wherever he goes within the broad bounds of our glorious Republic; which is not lost by passing from one State to another, nor limited by territorial lines. It is our most precious birthright—will be the richest heritage of our children—shall we abandon it at the bidding of a desperate band of disorganizers, or swear never to surrender it but with life itself?

Either popular sovereignty is true and safe, or it is false and dangerous. The whole structure of our government assumes the former, and he who denies it is no Republican—he who asserts it by force is a traitor. Why is it not to be applied as well in Territories as in States?

To say that the Missouri Compromise destroyed this right is to assume that Congress may alter the radical relations which connect the citizen with the State, and that one Congress may divest at their pleasure the constitutional powers of all surrounding Representatives of the people. There is no such grant of power in the Constitution, and what is not found there and is not necessary, does not exist, because, by the terms of that instrument, the powers not delegated are reserved. To assume that an Act cannot be repealed is to limit each succeeding Congress at the pleasure of all preceding Congresses, and thus gradually to diminish the legislative power until finally present popular will would be wholly controlled by the sentiments of former generations. All laws are compromises, but the great compromise is the agreement to submit to the will of the majority. This is the only irreprievable law, for it is the human recognition of God's truth of man's equality—in organized Government equality before the law.

If Congress may interfere to exclude slavery they may with equal warrant interfere to introduce it. And thus in either way, destroy political liberty by destroying popular sovereignty. If so, we have a new species of slavery introduced—the political slavery of the white man, and a new master created—the Congress of the Union.

To assume that unlimited control over inhabitants of Territories is conferred by the clause, "Congress shall have the power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the Territory or other property belonging to the United States," is to confound the distinction between persons and things, and convert citizens into chattels to be "disposed of" at the pleasure of the Federal Government. Horrible distortion of language—miserable necessity of subterfuge—which seeks by subjecting those of our own flesh and blood to worse than Egyptian bondage, to assert for the degraded creatures of servile race an equality, impracticable, because forbidden by nature's eternal decree. As plenary power of legislation is granted only in regard to the seat of government, it is virtually withheld elsewhere. The Constitution is reconcilable in its several parts, and each of these with the great motive and chief object of its formation.

It is true that Congress may interfere to secure this right where an attempt is made to violate it, for a Republican form of government is guaranteed by the Constitution to all the people of the Union. This is not in derogation but in support of popular sovereignty, which is the principle which brings republics into being. And as Congress must judge on application for recognition as a State, of the freedom and fairness of the exercise of the popular will, they may legitimately use the necessary means to secure this independence of action. It is in both aspects the power to preserve, not the right to destroy this principle of Freedom.

2. To your second question I have also answered NO. In the fair sense intended by Mr. Jefferson, I agree that all men are "born equal." That is to say, each citizen of the State may justly claim to be, in his political character, equal to all his fellow citizens. It cannot be pretended but that both nature and fortune unite in creating beings as various, in all the accidents of humanity, as their own numbers. If of that race of man which formed the State, they must be recognized by the State of which they are citizens, without regard to those inequalities. But such recognition depends on, and is to be controlled by, the object for which the State exists. By common consent and general necessity large classes are excluded from direct political action. It is with consistency, therefore, that many of those who favor the extension of the elective franchise to negroes advocate also its extension to women. Certainly no argument can be presented in favor of the former which has not increased force applied to the latter. The answer to all these visionary projects is, that social order, without which is universal anarchy, demands a rule for the practical application of abstract principle, and this rule can be found only in the will of the body of the nation.

Such was the view held by our fathers, who declare in the preamble of the Constitution. "We establish it to secure the blessing of liberty to ourselves and our posterity." Not to the negro, nor to his blood, but to the white race which alone created the Constitution and can alone control its action.

You ask, would "you interfere to extend further the subjugation of one race to another?" No! I would leave all this, as a political question, to the several States, and as a moral question to the disposal of a higher than mortal power; content to perform my duty, as a man by respecting the rights of others; my duty as a citizen by obeying the laws, always observing that Christian charity which "beareth all things, hopeth all things, endureth all things."

3. In reply to your other question, I say that neither the North nor the South can be subdued, so long as they are in the right. The rock of refuge for weakness—sure shield against superior force—is the Constitution. The charge that Mr. Douglas ever used the language imputed to him by ferocious fanatics, is cumulative proof of the madness of those whose moral sense and political creed is bounded by the one infinite idea of the excellence of the negro race.

The abstract question of negro slavery is one on which there may be a fair difference of opinion, but the founders of our freedom unanimously united in declaring that, as a political measure, it belonged exclusively to the several sovereign States; and the framers of the Constitution, with Washington, himself a slaveholder, at their head, expressly provided not only for the exercise of entire control of the subject by the States, but even extended into non-slaveholding States the rights of owners of slaves for purposes of reclamation of fugitives.

By the example of our fathers, and the sacred compact into which they entered, we are bound by every consideration of the past and hope for the future.

What modern man dare proclaim himself purer than Washington, wiser than Franklin, more patriotic than Henry? The great conservative doctrines which they taught should be indelibly engraven on our hearts. It is the glory of Pennsylvania that, calm in conscious strength and rectitude of purpose, she stands immovable as her own mountains, between those in the North who are perverted by fanaticism, and those in the South who are inflamed by prejudice. Devoted to the common interests of our common country and ready to put down, with a quick will and a strong arm, all that may assail the integrity of the Union, which is the palladium of our freedom, or weaken the bonds which bind us together as a band of brothers, which alone makes us an example to the nations of the earth.

The price of political freedom is the sacrifice of private predilection for the general good. On this basis—by conciliation, concession, and compromise—our constitution was constructed; and it can be preserved only by the perpetual practices of these cardinal republican virtues. No delusive phantom of impracticable perfection should divert us from the plain path pointed out by those wise and virtuous men in whose footsteps we may safely tread.

Resolved to transmit to our children the blessing which ourselves enjoy, we should discard temptation to infidelity, and disown the tempter who would under any pretence however specious seduce us from our duty to the great Republic, of which we are citizens, equal in our obligations as in our rights.

The chief reply to all allegations of the dangers which now threaten the Union is, that the South is too weak for resistance to the will of the North. Is this the answer of a brother? Is it the answer of an honest man? Is it not, on the contrary, the proclamation of the tyrant's law? Is this what the Union has come to?

No, it is not; for the North will never sustain the assumptions of those who insolently assume to speak in her name the language of treason. In every State of the confederacy a powerful party still stands by the Constitution and, discarding sectional distinctions, uphold the rights of each State to perfect internal independence and absolute external equality. This is the true conservative attraction which holds together the political system and keeps the stars of the Union within their spheres, all revolving round a common centre, without confusion or danger; a harmonious whole. The American people will visit with signal vengeance those who may diminish, by one ray from one star, the light of liberty which streaming from this Western Continent penetrates the darkness of despotism, and kindles hope in the heart of humanity throughout the world.

I write hastily and briefly, for I cannot command my time and must not further intrude on your space. I will therefore pursue these subjects at a meeting in Wilkins Hall on Tuesday evening next, which you are invited to attend. Doubtless the Democratic citizens of Allegheny county will be glad to see you there. For myself, I assure you of a cordial welcome, a fair hearing of any reply you may see fit to make, and a respectful rejoinder by

Your obedient servant,
WILL A. STOKES.

Horace Greeley for a Negro Congressman.

As some of the Black Republican scribblers and spouters deny that their party is an Abolition party we beg their attention and the attention of all doubters on this subject, to the open declaration of their chief fugleman—Horace Greeley—in favor of the negro, Frederick Douglass, for Congress, in 1855.

As Horace is a progressive, it is barely possible that he has modified his views on this subject in the short period of twelve months. Here is Horace's indorsement of "Fred." as a gentleman of the old Virginia school—"worthy of the best days of the Republic:"

"Among the candidates put up by the convention of the liberty party at Utica, on Wednesday, is Mr. Frederick Douglass, of Monroe county, who is nominated for the office of Secretary of State.

"With respect to ability, a better nomination could hardly be desired; but yet we confess that we should regret to see Mr. Douglass elected.

"His proper place is not a member of the State administration at Albany, *but as a member of Congress at Washington.*

"For the former office he possesses no qualifications that might not be found in other gentlemen, while for the duties of a representative at Washington he is particularly gifted. As an orator and debater he possesses both the force and the grace of a Virginia gentleman of the old school, and one of the first families, to which a depth of conviction and a resolution worthy of the best days of the Republic and a persuasive and magnetic charm not often felt in the federal capital. We trust, then, that the friends of Mr. Douglass will not persist in urging his election to the office for which he is now nominated, *but will make every preparation to return him to Congress on the very first vacancy in the Monroe District*

[For the Pittsburgh Post.]

Fremont Pole Raising by Horse Power.

EDS. POST—*Sir:* In going out to the Glenn Hotel I saw the Fremont and free nigger men at the Copper Works in Pitt township, or I should say the superintendent and owners, with some aid from one of the members of the Kansas Aid Committee, (for you know Mr. Editor that the Fremonters cannot do anything without aid,) raised a pole on Tuesday last, and before they could do so had to bring to their aid a couple of very strong horses, the Fremonters in the neighborhood not being numerous enough to do it themselves. Don't you think, sir, that that is a new wrinkle in the present campaign. If the Fremonters are going to have a fusion with horses, mules and jackasses, the friends of old Buck will have to look out. They will have to console themselves like the Irishman, when he first seen what is called, a "nigger hoisting machine," on board a steamboat. Och, you can hoist away you divil, but, be jabers you can't vote, do you mind that. So it will be with the Fremonters, they can hoist poles and gather crowds and use horses to do so, but, be jabers they can't vote by horse power. No, sir, not under the present Constitution.

[From the Boston Saturday Evening Gazette.]

A PERFUMED BREATH.—What lady or gentleman would remain under the curse of a disagreeable breath when by using the "*Balm of a Thousand Flowers*" as a dentifrice would not only render it sweet but leave the teeth white as alabaster? Many persons do not know their breath is bad, and the subject is so delicate their friends will never mention it. Pour a single drop of the "Balm" on your tooth-brush and wash the tooth night and morning. A fifty cent bottle will last a year.

A BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION may easily be acquired by using the "*Balm of a Thousand Flowers.*" It will remove *tan pimples* and *freckles* from the skin, leaving it of a soft and roseate hue. Wet a towel, pour on two or three drops, and wash the face night and morning.

SHAVING MADE EASY.—Wet your shaving-brush in either warm or cold water, pour on two or three drops of "Balm of a Thousand Flowers," rub the beard well and it will make a beautiful lather much facilitating the operation of shaving. Price only fifty cents. For sale by Fetridge & Co., proprietors; and B. A. Fahnestock & Co., Fleming Bros., R. E. Sellers & Co., Dr. G. H. Keyser and H. Miner & Co., Pittsburgh and Beckham & McKennan, Allegheny city.

THE DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM

Adopted at the Cincinnati National Convention.

Resolved, That the American Democracy place their trust in the intelligence, the patriotism, and the discriminating justice of the American people.

Resolved, That we regard this as a distinctive feature of our political creed, which we are proud to maintain before the world, as the great moral element in a form of government springing from and held up by the popular will; and we contrast it with the creed and practice of Federalism, under whatever name or form, which seeks to palsy the will of the constituent, and which conceives no imposture too monstrous for the popular credulity.

Resolved, therefore, That entertaining these views, the Democratic party of this Union, through their delegates assembled in a general Convention, coming together in a spirit of concord, of devotion to the doctrines and faith of a free representative government, and appealing to their fellow citizens for the rectitude of their intentions, renew and reassert before the American people the declarations of principles avowed by them when on former occasions, in general Convention, they have presented their candidate for popular suffrages.

1. That the Federal Government is one of limited power, derived solely from the Constitution; and the grants of power made therein ought to be strictly construed by all the departments and agents of the Government; and that it is inexpedient and dangerous to exercise doubtful constitutional powers.

2. That the Constitution does not confer upon the General Government the power to commence and carry on a general system of internal improvements.

3. That the Constitution does not confer authority upon the Federal Government, directly or indirectly, to assume the debts of the several States, contracted for local and internal improvements, or other State purposes, nor would such assumption be just or expedient.

4. That justice and sound policy forbid the Federal Government to foster one branch of industry to the detriment of any other, or to cherish the interest of one portion to the injury of another portion of our common country; that every citizen and every section of the country has a right to demand and insist upon an equality of rights and privileges, and to complete an ample protection of persons and property from domestic violence or foreign aggression.

5. That it is the duty of every branch of the Government to enforce and practice the most rigid economy in conducting our public affairs, and that no more revenue ought to be raised than is required to defray the necessary expenses of the Government, and for the gradual, but certain extinction of the public debt.

6. That the proceeds of the public lands ought to be sacredly applied to the national objects specified in the Constitution; and that we are opposed to any law for the distribution of such proceeds among the States, as alike inexpedient in policy and repugnant to the Constitution.

7. That Congress has no power to charter a national bank; that we believe such an institution one of deadly hostility to the best interests of the country; dangerous to our republican institutions and the liberties of the people, and calculated to place the business of the country within the control of a concentrated money power, and above the laws and the will of the people; and that the results of the Democratic legislation in this and all other financial measures upon which issues have been made between the two political parties of the country, have demonstrated to candid and practical men of all parties, their soundness, safety and utility in all business pursuits.

8. That the separation of the moneys of the Government from banking Institutions is indispensable for the safety of the funds of the Government and the rights of the people.

9. That we are decidedly opposed to taking from the President the qualified veto power, by which he is enabled, under restrictions and responsibilities amply sufficient to guard the public interests, to suspend the passage of a bill whose merits cannot secure the approval of two-thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, until the judgment of the people can be obtained thereon, and which has saved the American people from the corrupt and tyrannical domination of the Bank of the United States and from a corrupting system of general internal improvements.

10. That the liberal principles embodied by Jefferson in the Declaration of Independence, and sanctioned in the Constitution, which makes ours the land of liberty and the asylum of the oppressed of every nation, have ever been cardinal principles in the Democratic faith, and every attempt to abridge the privilege of becoming citizens and the owners of soil among us, ought to be resisted with the same spirit which swept the alien and sedition laws from our statute books.

And WHEREAS, Since the foregoing declaration was uniformly adopted by our predecessors in National Conventions, an adverse political and religious test has been secretly organized by a party claiming to be exclusively American, it is proper that the American Democracy should clearly define its relations thereto, and declare its determined opposition to all secret political societies, by whatever name they may be called.

Resolved, That the foundation of this union of States having been laid in, and its prosperity, expansion and pre-eminent example in free government built upon entire freedom of matters of religious concernment, and no respect of person in regard to rank or place of birth; no party can justly be deemed national, constitutional, or in accordance with American principles, which bases its exclusive organization upon religious opinions and accidental birth-place. And hence a political crusade in the nineteenth century, and in the United States of America, against Catholics and foreign-born, is neither justified by the past history or the future prospects of the country, nor in unison with the spirit of toleration and enlarged freedom which peculiarly distinguishes the American system of popular government.

Resolved, That we reiterate with renewed energy of purpose, the well considered declarations of former Conventions upon the sectional issue of domestic slavery, and concerning the reserved rights of the States—

1. That Congress has no power under the Constitution, to interfere with or control the domestic institutions of the several States, and that such States are the sole and proper judges of everything appertaining to their own affairs not prohibited by the Constitution; that all efforts of the abolitionists or others, made to induce Congress to interfere with questions of slavery, or to take incipient steps in relation thereto, are calculated to lead to the most alarming and dangerous consequences; and that all such efforts have an inevitable tendency to diminish the happiness of the people, and endanger the stability and permanency of the Union, and ought not to be countenanced by any friends of our political institutions.

2. That the foregoing proposition covers, and was intended to embrace the whole subject of slavery agitation in Congress; and therefore, the Democratic party of the Union, standing on this national platform, will abide by and adhere to a faithful execution of the acts known as the Compromise Measures, settled by the Congress of 1850; "the act for reclaiming fugitives from service or labor," included; which act being designed to carry out an express provision of the Constitution, cannot, with fidelity thereto, be repealed, or so changed as to destroy or impair its efficiency.

3. That the Democratic party will resist all attempts at renewing, in Congress or out of it, the agitation of the slavery question, under whatever shape or color, the attempt may be made.

4. That the Democratic party will faithfully abide by and uphold the principles laid down in the Kentucky and Virginia resolutions of 1798, and in the report of Mr. Madison to the Virginia Legislature, in 1799; that it adopts those principles as constituting one of the main foundations of its political creed, and is resolved to carry them out in their obvious meaning and import.

And that we may more distinctly meet the issue on which a sectional party, subsisting exclusively on slavery agitation, now relies to test the fidelity of the people, North and South, to the Constitution and the Union:

1. *Resolved*, That claiming fellowship with, and desiring the co-operation of all who regard the preservation of the Union under the Constitution as the paramount issue—and repudiating all sectional parties and platforms concerning domestic slavery, which seek to embroil the States and incite to treason and armed resistance to law in the Territories; and whose avowed purposes, if consummated, must end in civil war and disunion—the American Democracy recognize and adopt the principles contained in the organic law establishing the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska as embodying the only sound and safe solution of the "slavery question" upon which the great national idea of the people of this whole country can repose in its determined conservatism of the Union—NON-INTERFERENCE BY CONGRESS WITH SLAVERY IN STATE AND TERRITORY, OR IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The reading of this resolution was interrupted for some time by tremendous and prolonged applause.

2. That this was the basis of the Compromises of 1850—confirmed by both the Democratic and Whig parties in National Conventions—ratified by the people in the election of 1852, and rightly applied to the organization of Territories in 1854.

3. That by the uniform application of this Democratic principle to the organization of Territories, and to the admission of new States with or without domestic slavery as they may elect—the equal rights of all the States will be preserved intact—the original compact of the Constitution maintained inviolate, and the perpetuity and expansion of this Union insured to its utmost capacity of embracing, in peace and harmony, every future American State that may be constituted or annexed, with a republican form of government.

Resolved, That we recognize the rights of the people of all the Territories, including Kansas and Nebraska, acting through the legally and fairly expressed will of a majority of actual residents, and whenever the number of their inhabitants justifies it, to form a Constitution, with or without domestic slavery, and be admitted into the Union upon terms of perfect equality with the other States.

Resolved, finally, That in view of the condition of popular institutions in the Old World, (and the dangerous tendencies of sectional agitation, combined with the attempt to enforce civil and religious disabilities against the right of acquiring and enjoying citizenship in our own land,) a high and sacred duty is devolved with increased responsibility upon the Democratic party of this country, as the party of the Union, to uphold and maintain the rights of every State, and thereby the Union of the States; and to sustain and advance among us constitutional liberty, by continuing to resist all monopolies and exclusive legislation for the benefit of the few, at the expense of the many, and by a vigilant and constant adherence to those principles and compromises of the constitution which are broad enough and strong enough to embrace and uphold the Union as it was, the Union as it is, and the Union as it shall be, in the full expansion of the energies and capacities of this great and progressive people.

1. *Resolved*, That there are questions connected with the foreign policy of this country which are inferior to no domestic question whatever. The time has come for the people of the United States to declare themselves in favor of free seas and progressive free trade through the world, and, by solemn manifestations to place their moral influence at the side of their successful example.

2. *Resolved*, That our geographical and political position with reference to other States of this continent, no less than the interest of our commerce and the development of our growing power requires that we should hold as sacred the principles involved in the Monroe doctrine; their bearing and import admit of no misconstruction; they should be applied with unbending rigidity.

3. *Resolved*, That the great highway which nature, as well as the assent of the States most immediately interested in its maintenance, has marked out for a free communication between the Atlantic and the Pacific Oceans, constitutes one of the most important achievements realized by the spirit of modern times and the unconquerable energy of our people. That result should be secured by a timely and efficient exertion of the control which we have the right to claim over it, and no power, on earth should be suffered to impede or clog its progress by any interference with the relations it may suit our policy to establish between our government and the governments of the States within whose dominions it lies. We can, under no circumstance, surrender our preponderance in the adjustment of all questions arising out of it.

4. *Resolved*, That in view of so commanding an interest the people of the United States cannot but sympathize with the efforts which are being made by the people of Central America to regenerate that portion of the Continent which covers the passage across the Interoceanic Isthmus.

5. *Resolved*, That the Democratic party recognize the great importance, in a political and commercial point of view, of a safe and speedy communication, by Military and postal roads, through our own territory, between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of this Union, and that it is the duty of the Federal Government to exercise promptly, all its constitutional power for the attainment of that object.

MARRIED.

At St. John's Church, Philadelphia, on 4th inst., by the Rev. Dr. Ryder, S. J., GEORGE W. FETTERMAN, of Pittsburgh, and LOUISE E., daughter of Thomas Moore, Esq., of the former city.

DIED:

On Sabbath morning, September 7th, 1856, Mrs. CHARLOTTE SOPHIA HERN, consort of John Hern, deceased, in her 70th year.

Her funeral will take place from the residence of Charles Brewer, Esq., First Ward, Allegheny, at 10 o'clock on WEDNESDAY MORNING next, to proceed to Trinity Church. The friends of the family are requested to attend without further notice. 2t—ehC

Mrs. Hannen, No. 600 Fourth street, says of Dr. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE, prepared by FLEMING BROS., of Pittsburgh:

NEW YORK, May 15, 1852.

A child of mine showing symptoms of worms, I gave it a bottle of Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Vermifuge, which brought away a bunch of worms, numbering, I should judge, about thirty. The child was very sick during the operation, but is now well and hearty.

Mrs. TWIST, No. 18 Avenue D, writes, under date of August 10, 1852, and says she had been troubled with worms for more than a year, and that she took one bottle of Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Vermifuge, prepared by Fleming Bros. which brought away from her over three hundred worms, big and little. She now believes herself to be entirely free from disease.

Mrs. BUGGINS, a German woman, residing at 204 Rivington street, says that after using one vial of M'Lane's Celebrated Vermifuge, she passed *two large tape worms.*

The above certificates are all from parties well known in this city. If there are any who doubt, they have the names and addresses, and can satisfy themselves by personal inquiry.

Purchasers will be careful to ask for Dr. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE, manufactured by FLEMING BROS., of Pittsburgh, Pa. All other Vermifuges in comparison are worthless. Dr. M'Lane's genuine Vermifuge, also his celebrated Liver Pills, can now be had at all respectable Drug stores. None genuine without the signature of FLEMING BROS.

Also, for sale by the sole proprietors,
FLEMING BROS.,
Successors to J. Kidd & Co.,
se8:daw] No. 60 Wood street, corner of Fourth.

Medical Testimony.—From the justly celebrated Doctor PARSONS, of Virginia:

This is to certify that I have used in my practice, and have seen used by others, DR. I. SCOTT'S CELEBRATED WHITE CIRCASSIAN LINIMENT, and I have no hesitation in saying that I have more confidence in it than any other Liniment I ever saw. I have used it in Rheumatism, Sprains, Bruises, Pains and Burns, with almost universal success, and can with confidence recommend it to the afflicted.

——, Va., Dec. 4, 1855. EDWIN PARSONS, M. D.

Dr. McLane's IMPROVED Liver Pills and IMPROVED Vermifuge, also Dr. I. Scott's Celebrated White Circassian Liniment, prepared solely under the supervision of Dr. I. Scott, a regular Medical graduate, and Physician of extensive practice. None genuine, only as prepared by Dr. I. Scott & Co, Bank Place, Morgantown, Virginia.

NEWS FROM THE FOUNTAIN HEAD!

MORGANTOWN, VA., Sept. 12, 1855.

This is to certify, That I have examined the Recipe for preparing McLane's Improved Vermifuge and Improved Liver Pills by Dr. I. Scott, who has been in the habit of preparing and using my original medicines in my office during the last thirteen years, and that I believe he has improved them. I make the above statement the more willingly as I have no interest in them whatever. C. McLANE, M. D.

Dr. McLane's IMPROVED Vermifuge and IMPROVED Liver Pills, accompanied by certificate of C. McLane, for sale by Druggists and Merchants everywhere.

DR. GEO. H. KEYSER, 140 Wood st., Wholesale Agent.
DR. J. P. FLEMING, Allegheny, near Railroad Depot, Wholesale Agent. se3:dawpc

Opinions of the Press.—The following is from Gen. Geo. P. Morris, in the *Home Journal* of November 7, 1846:

All editors profess to be the guardians of the rights of the people, and to keep them advised, through their columns, of whatever shall arise for their benefit. We will live up to this letter, and inform them that the most wonderful and valuable medicine for their general use ever invented, is "*Dalley's Magical Pain Extractor.*" Its virtues are so rare, mighty and eccentric, that often they appear to work more like miracles than by science; so effective, electric and astounding are its powers on the human body, that, though now it is daily tried by thousands of people, not one of this great mass but is delighted beyond comparison, and candidly confess they, on no consideration, will ever again be without it.

The inventor, Mr. H. Dalley, has wisely kept the secret to himself. Counterfeits are busy about it, but without success. Its overwhelming merits defy all competition, and its peculiarities analysis. We confidently commend all parents to seek its acquaintance, for surely such a friend, who laughs at death and suffering, restores the blind, lame, halt and scarred to perfection, and all from pain, is "a friend indeed."

We wish the discoverer of this mighty blessing, who is a real benefactor to mankind, God speed.

None genuine without a steel-plate engraved label, with signatures of

HENRY DALLEY, Manufacturer,
C. V. CLICKENER & CO, Manufacturers.

Sold at 25 cents per box by Dr. GEO. H. KEYSER, 140 Wood street, and by nearly every dealer in medicines throughout the United States. All orders or letters for information or advice, to be addressed to C. V. CLICKENER & CO., New York. se6:daw2w

Astonishing Effects of one Bottle, in an aggravated case of DYSPEPSIA.

PHILADELPHIA, March 20, 1855.

Dear Sir—During the last five years I have been afflicted with *Dyspepsia* in its most aggravated form, and have used, without receiving any benefit therefrom, every remedy recommended for that disease. In fact, I was afflicted so badly that on many occasions I was in *great danger of dying from suffocation*, in consequence of the rise of matter in my throat, as all my efforts for relief were in vain. I was at last induced, through the recommendation of several of my friends, to try "Hoofland's German Bitters," and I assure you the amount of relief I have received, from the use of only one bottle, is astonishing, and compels me to say that I would not be without the Bitters for any money, as I am now, through their use, enjoying better health than I have known for many years. Very respectfully, yours,

ELIZABETH GAUL,
To Dr. C. M. Jackson. No. 12 Carter's alley.
See advertisement.

For sale by FLEMING BROS. and Dr. GEO. H. KEYSER, Pittsburgh. se9:2wdaw

No Fiction, but Truth.—We are aware that it is customary to speak of many of the remedies of the day in a light and frivolous manner. This may answer where the case to be cured is of a trifling character, and the remedy presented simple, although perhaps adequate to the case required. But when we are called upon to prescribe for diseases, endured only by excruciating pain, and whose termination is often fatal, all levity and jesting aside, and proceed with earnestness to utter facts that will perhaps rescue a fellow-being from a bed of sickness or the grave. It is thus that we would introduce to our readers KENNEDY'S MEDICAL DISCOVERY, and state that for the cure of humors there is nothing in the world can equal this popular and extensively used medicine.

See long advertisement in another column.

Sold wholesale and retail at DR. GEORGE H. KEYSER'S, 140 Wood street, sign of the Golden Mortar, and at J. P. FLEMING'S, Allegheny. se3:daw

The Voices of the Cured.—A large number of recovered invalids, personally and by letter, are daily acknowledging their indebtedness to Dr. Rogers. Cures are continually being performed by his SYRUP OF LIVERWORT, TAR, AND CANCHALAGUA, which would astonish even the inventor himself, were he now living. In Pulmonary diseases, not excluding Consumption, it almost works wonders. See pamphlet. An advertisement is inserted in another column.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by R. E. SELLERS & CO., corner Wood and Second streets.

Sold also by HENDERSON & BRO., Liberty street; H. P. SCHWARTZ, and BECKHAM & McKENNAN, Allegheny City. se3:dawlm

Why will you Suffer, WHEN RELIEF CAN BE SO EASILY OBTAINED?—Have you a Sore Throat, Quinsy, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Bronchitis, Croup, Stiff Joints, Frost Bites, Burns, Sprains, or Pains in any part of your system? You *can be* relieved at once by using the most beautiful of all Liniments, the "*White Circassian Liniment,*" prepared by Dr. SCOTT, of Morgantown, Va., and for sale cheap, wholesale and retail, by Dr. KEYSER, 140 Wood street, and JAS. P. FLEMING, near R. R. Depot, Allegheny. See advertisement in another column of to-day's paper.

Fall Style.—We will introduce on Saturday, August 30, 1856, our FALL STYLES OF SILK HATS. Call and see them. A good Hat for $3.00.
au30 MORGAN & CO., 164 Wood st.

1856. FALL AND WINTER 1856

DRY GOODS!

A. A. MASON & CO.,

Twenty-five Fifth Street,

Have received and will open in a few days a LARGE & SPLENDID STOCK OF DRY GOODS for the FALL AND WINTER TRADE, Consisting of more than

150 CASES AND PACKAGES

OF

SILKS

DRESS GOODS,

AND

EMBROIDERIES.

Elegant styles of RICH PLAID, BROCADE, OMBRE SHADED, EXTRA HEAVY PLAIN BLACK, and COLORED SILKS.

Beautiful styles of PRINTED MOUSSELIN DE LAINES, WOOL PLAIDS, PRINTED MERINOS, COL'D PARAMETTAS, BLACK ALPACAS AND BOMBAZINES, New German and Scotch EMBROIDERIES, WHITE GOODS.

One Hundred Cases of

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,

LINEN SHEETINGS, DAMASK TABLE LINENS, TOWELINGS, BLANKETS, QUILTS AND DIAPERS.

Fifty Cases of LONG AND SQUARE WOOLLEN PLAID AND PLAIN AND STELLA

SHAWLS!

FIVE HUNDRED CASES DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,

GINGHAMS, ENGLISH MADDER PRINTS, SHIRT CHECKS, TICKINGS, FLANNELS, BLEACHED AND BROWN MUSLINS.

2000 CLOAKS, TALMAS & MANTILLAS

Of new style, in Silks, Velvets, Cloaking Cloths and ver Cloths.

New Goods will be daily received throughout the season.

ONLY ONE PRICE.

A. A. MASON & CO.

PITTSBURGH, September 6, 1856.—1m

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE DEMOCRATS of the SIXTH, SEVENTH, EIGHTH WARDS WILL MEET AT HENRY RE... op. Fulton street, at 8 o'clock A. M., to form in procession.
se10 BY ORDER OF COMMITTEE.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—A SPECIAL TRAIN will run regularly to the DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION GROUNDS TO-DAY, Wednesday. se...

GEO. ALBREE, SON & CO., No. 71, WOOD and FOURTH street, Have received a superior stock of Men's, Boys', Women's, Misses' and Children's seasonable BOOTS AND SHOES, FOR FALL AND WINTER WEAR, Composed of the best workmanship and materials that can be brought together of like amount, and are offered LOW FOR CASH Or approved credit, wholesale or retail. Families will ... the best kind of customer-made Ladies, Misses and Children's Boots, as good as can be made in the United States. No. 71, warranted. se10:1...

BOOTS AND SHOES—GEO. ALBREE, SON & CO., No. 71, corner Wood and Fourth st... Would invite the attention of Country Merchants and others visiting the city to a superior stock of Men's, Women's, Misses', Boys' and Childrens' BOOTS and SHOES, of best materials and workmanship, for the Fall trade.

ANOTHER GREAT PUBLIC SALE LOTS, BLOCKS AND ACRES, AT ROCHESTER, SATURDAY, the 13th inst., at 10 o'clock.

100 items will be offered and *sold* to the highest bidder on the ground.

TERMS—One-third cash; one third in one year, one third in two years, and a liberal deduction for prompt pay.

Notwithstanding numerous private sales are being made almost daily, it seems necessary to have a PUBLIC SALE OCCASIONALLY, to keep up with the times and the demand for Lots.

The CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD will be completed into ROCHESTER this week. The MAMMOTH HOTEL and the MAMMOTH LOCOMOTIVE and STEAM ENGINE FACTORY, are now both under way; hundreds of industrious men will soon be required at Rochester, over and above the hundreds now employed there.

Now is the time to get CHEAP LOTS, if ever. Lots sold on Saturday next will be worth double in one year. Ask the hundreds who have bought at former sales.

Come down on the half-past seven train, and be at Rochester half past eight o'clock, ready for the SALE AT TEN A. M.

N. B.—*Maps* will be ready for distribution at the Booth for Depot.

Rochester, September 10, 1856.

CARPETINGS AND OIL CLOTHS! ROBINSON & CO., No. 21 FIFTH STREET, Have now received a complete assortment of Fall Carpetings and Oil Cloths of every quality and price, consisting of Wilton Velvets, Tapestry Velvets, Brussels and Tapestry Velvets, Imperial and Super 3-Plys, Super. and Fine Ingrains, Twill'd and Plain Venitian, Listings, &c., &c.

Chintz, Fresco, Marble and Tile patterns of OIL CLOTHS of all qualities; and all Goods usually found in Carpet Houses, and at the lowest prices. se...

PARAMATTAS—We will receive in a few days more than 500 pcs. Black and Col'd Paramattas. se10 A. A. MASON & CO.

FRENCH MERINOS—500 ps. French Merinos just received; for sale to the trade at a small advance. se10 A. A. MASON & CO., 25 Fifth st.

NEW SHAWLS—A. A. MASON & CO. will open, in a few days, a large and very ... lot of new styles in Woollen Shawls.

FRENCH PRINTS—A large lot of French Prints just received, which will be offered at a reduced price. (se10) A. A. MASON & CO.

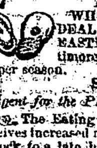
94.—READ PAGE 94 of the new CITY DIRECTORY.

DON'T NEGLECT frequent reference to Page 94 of the CITY DIRECTORY.

LOOK TO YOUR INTERESTS! and read the 94th page of the CITY DIRECTORY.

TO MAKE MONEY, Read the NINETY-FOURTH PAGE of the CITY DIRECTORY.

EXCELSIOR RESTAURANT, No. 111 WOOD street, Pittsburgh.



WHOLESALE and RETAIL DEALER IN LAKE AND EASTERN FISH, fresh Philadelphia and Baltimore OYSTERS and WILD GAME, all in proper season.

S. STEINBRUCK,

Agent for the Philadelphia Oyster and Fish Company.

The Eating Department of the Excelsior Restaurant receives increased attention. The ordinary is served from ... o'clock to a late hour in the afternoon. Meals supplied of all kinds and of the best, at any hour of the day and evening, to midnight.

LANDLORD'S SALE OF THE MERCHANTS' HOTEL.—There will be a sale of Beds, Bedsteads, Tables, Chairs, Bureaus, Carpets and Oil Cloths, Cooking and other Stoves; one hundred Mattresses, Quilts, &c., Knives and Forks, and all kinds of D... Sale to commence on FRIDAY next, 12th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

TROY HILL PROPERTY AT AUCTION.—We will sell at Public Auction, on SATURDAY, ... day of September, at 3 o'clock, P. M., on the premises, Lots of Ground, each 43 feet front by 145 feet deep, bounded by Gardner street, Main street, Downing street, and Washington street. This property is very desirable for a suburban residence. The view from it is not exceeded by any in the neighborhood of the city, commanding, as it does, some of the most delightful scenery in the county. The U. States Arsenal, Allegheny Cemetery, the cities of Allegheny and Pittsburgh, and surrounding villages, Allegheny river, &c., &c., can be seen from it. Choice Fruit Trees have been planted on the ground, some years since, and are now bearing. To any one desirous of securing a home, where pure air, good water and lovely scenery is an object, these lots offer great inducements.

It will be sold altogether, or in separate lots, as may be desired. BLAKELY & RICHEY,
se9 Auctioneers.

FREEMAN'S GLEE BOOK, with Notes, price 20 cents.
Fremont Songs for the People; by Thomas Drew.
Republican Campaign Song Book.
Life of Fremont; pamphlet edition.
Appleton's Railway Guide, for September.
Retribution, a Tale of Passion; by Mrs. Southworth.
The Star Chamber; by W. H. Ainsworth—illustrated.
Mrs. Stephens' Illustrated Monthly Magazine—12½ cents.
For sale by W. A. GILDENFENNEY & CO.,
se9 Fifth st., opposite the Theatre.

FINE COUNTRY SEATS TO BE SOLD on SATURDAY, September 13th, at 2 o'clock P. M., on the premises.—A portion of that fine property near the Perrysville Plank Road, north of W. M'Clintock's and west of the Montgomery estate. It is just outside the City of Allegheny, and is truly the most desirable property for fine residences in this vicinity. It will be sold in large lots at great bargains, by H. M. BYLE...
se9 Auctioneer.

TRIMMINGS! TRIMMINGS!!—We are now receiving our FALL STOCK OF TRIMMINGS, comprising a great variety of elegant, novel ... Moire Antique, &c., and the subscriber, in offering them to the public, feels confident that in point of style and ... beauty of design, they cannot be surpassed.
se9 FRANK VAN GORDER, No. 78 Market street.

DRY GOODS.—A. A. MASON & CO. will open, on the 10th inst. 50 cases assorted Dry Goods, consisting of every description of Silks and Dress Goods, Linen Goods.

EXTRA FAMILY FLOUR—1000 barrels Palmetto Extra Family Flour, to arrive; for sale by se3... JAS. MCCULLY & CO.

HARDWARE.—SAM'L FAHNESTOCK, Importer and Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Hardware, No. 83 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Penna.—The subscriber has received his FALL STOCK OF HARDWARE; And in addition to his extensive assortment, has received ... pairs of Ivory-handle Knives and Forks, German silver, plated, tea table, dessert and soup Spoons; fish, pie ... butter Knives; Shovels, Tongs and Pokers; Waiters; patent ... Irons; superior Planes and other Carpenter Tools; ... Moulding; Mahogany Veneering; Chain and ... Springs; Pump Chain Fixtures, &c.—all of which will be sold low. (se3) SAM'L FAHNESTOCK.

DAVID M'CANDLESS ... WILLIAM MEANS ... E. A. CO...

M'Candless, Means & Co.,

(Successors to Wick & M'Candless,)

WHOLESALE GROCERS, and Dealers in IRON, NAILS, GLASS, COTTON YARNS, and Pittsburgh Manufactures generally, corner of Wood and Water streets, Pittsburgh.