The Pittsburgh Post.

TUESDAY MORNING.....SEPTEMBER 16.

"THE FLAG OF OUR UNION FOREVER!"

FOR PRESIDENT,

JAMES BUCHANAN,

OF PENNSYLVANIA.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE,

OF KENTUCKY.

Democratic Electoral Ticket of Pennsylvania.

ELECTORS AT LARGE:

CHARLES B. 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 R. BRINTON,	Chester County
7th "	DAVID LAREY,	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,	Perr County
17th "	HENRY J. STAHLE,	Adams Co.
18th "	JOHN H. BOBBY,	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 PHILIPS,	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—TWENTY-FIRST DISTRICT:
WILSON M'CANDLESS, COLLIER TOWNSHIP.

CONGRESS—TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT:
JAMES A. GIBSON, PINE 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, WHEELING TOWNSHIP.
ROBERT WRIGHT, CITY.
EDWARD M'CORKLE, INDIANA TOWNSHIP.

DIRECTORS OF THE POOR:
HENRY BELTZHOOVER, BALDWIN, 3 years.
JOHN JOHNSTON, LAWRENCEVILLE, 1 year.

Rooms of Democratic County Committee, Corner of Grant and Diamond streets, Pittsburgh.

There will be MEETINGS OF THE DEMOCRACY, COLLINE WHIGS, and ALL WHO ARE IN FAVOR OF THE UNION AND CONSTITUTION, in the following places, Citizens without distinction of former party associations are cordially invited to attend:

The Democrats invite and challenge investigation.

TUESDAY, 16th inst.—Near Belzhoover's Tavern, Lot St. ST. CLAIR Township, at 6½ o'clock.

TUESDAY, 16th inst.—At Braddock's Fields, Plank Road, PITT Township, at 7½ o'clock, P. M.

WEDNESDAY, 17th inst.—At School House, near Jacob Graham's, MOON Township, at 6½ o'clock.

THURSDAY, 18th inst.—At John Stevenson's Stoneys Hotel, ROBINSON Township, at 6 o'clock, P. M.

FRIDAY, 19th inst.—At Blackburn's Mill, in MIFFLIN Township, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

SATURDAY, 20th inst.—At Monroeville, PATTON Township, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

SATURDAY, 20th inst.—At Fort Perry, at 2 o'clock.

SATURDAY, 20th inst.—At Lawrenceville, at 7 o'clock.

MONDAY, 22d inst.—At Temperance, PILUM Township, at 6½ o'clock.

By order of the Committee of Correspondence.

DAVID CAMPBELL, Chr.

CHEERING NEWS.

A few weeks ago the intelligence from different parts of Ohio was such as to induce us to suppose that we had small chance of carrying that State in November. But every day now brings us such news as to give hope that the Buckeye State will be true to the Union in November. Portions of it are thoroughly Abolitionized. But the white race party is evidently gaining strength and confidence in all other parts of the State. Never was the Democracy so harmonious, compact and resolute; and never were such tremendous mass meetings got up. Every meeting is largely attended, and the contest is carried on with a vigor that can seldom fail of success. The negro mania is beginning to be exhausted. The fact that the present bloodshed and murders in Kansas is entirely the work of Lane and his abolition confederates is well understood in Ohio, and is producing a reaction most cheering and salutary. Kansas was at peace four weeks ago. It is involved in a civil war now solely from an invasion of the territory by Lane and his hired ruffians. The people understand this now, and by November they will be prepared to repudiate the traitors. So say the best informed of Ohioans whom we have lately seen. Don't despair of Ohio. Our cause is just, and is gaining ground there.

Even from Connecticut, a Yankee State, constant assurances are received that it will be found in the column of the white race party in November.

But from the great State of New York, with its thirty-five electoral votes, comes the most satisfactory tidings. In New York city there was lately assembled the most tremendous meeting ever held on this continent; and all over the State the Democracy are rallying under the leadership of the Van Burens, the Seymour's Dickinson, Beardsley, Bronson, and a host of other distinguished men. Fremont is *cowed* down in that State, too, by the imposing front of Fillmoreism. State pride operates strongly in New York; and a son of that State will always poll a tremendous vote. The contest there is evidently between Buchanan and Fillmore; and in no event can Fremont carry the State. That lost and all is lost for them. The Democrats can see then what reason there is for encouragement and effort. At this time in 1852 the Democratic party had much stronger reasons for apprehension. Then Gen. Scott was the candidate of a great *national* party. As a military man he was generally esteemed the greatest general of this age. The Whigs were confident, and with some good reasons. Now, the abolition party, having succeeded in destroying that Whig party, have no chance of an electoral vote in one-half the States, and are utterly lost if they lose one large northern State. What possible chance have they of carrying either New York or Pennsylvania? New Yorkers confidently assert that Fillmore will poll more votes there than Fremont, and that Buchanan's vote will be over 200,000. If this prediction is anywhere near right it settles the whole question. But New Jersey and Pennsylvania are beyond doubt for Buchanan. Saying nothing about any of the western States, then, where is there any loop for the cow boys to hang a hope upon? Democrats have only to work diligently, and be of good cheer, and Pennsylvania's son is the next President. Pennsylvanians will not desert him, after having so long admired his great qualities and profound statesmanship.

FUN OVER.

The fight in Baltimore was between a few Francis P. Blair republicans and the rest of the people.

☞The Fillmore party in Ohio has held a State Convention and put in nomination a full State and Electoral ticket.

Hon. John C. Breckinridge was in Cincinnati on Friday. The Democracy turned out in vast numbers, and in the evening gave him a serenade.

The French Emperor's illness is said to be a softening of the spinal marrow, producing at times a loss of his mental faculties, and the indulgence of the most extravagant hallucinations. The mental and bodily exertions which he has made during the past few years are said to be the cause of the recent aggravation of his old ailment.

We see it generally stated that the State election of California was held on the 3d of September. This is a mistake. By the law of California, the State election every fourth year, viz: the year of the Presidential election, is deferred until the Presidential election takes place, and both are held on the same day. Consequently the State election in California this year will not occur until the 4th of November.

The friends of Fillmore and Donnelson met in imposing numbers in New York on Friday evening. At 8 o'clock there were not less than twenty-five thousand people in the square around the Washington Statute, and at any subsequent period until near 10 o'clock the scene was animated and more or less picturesque. There were six stands erected in convenient portions, each decked with American flags and party-mottoed transparencies.

The New York Evening Post says the success of the Kansas Aid Society has suggested the formation of similar societies to operate for freedom within the State of Virginia. The world never yet has produced such fools as those who have joined the Fremont party, with the idea that it will limit itself to securing Kansas as a free State, and will abstain from all interference with slavery in the States where it now exists.

A passenger train from Laurence for Boston, on the 11th inst., met with a serious mishap by the axel of the baggage car breaking. There were some fifteen men in it, employees of the company, who were on their way to work at a bridge near Boston, of whom Morris Leonard, a car inspector, and Richard Barns, a car repairer, were killed, and B. Keyes, F. S. Parks, James Keith, Augustus Parks, Patrick Barreck and Michael McCarty were seriously injured.

The Cincinnati *Columbian* has ceased to be among the things that are. It was started in 1853, and after changing hands half a dozen times, the proprietor each time getting his fingers burned badly, its pulse suddenly ceased to beat. There is more money squandered in rash newspaper enterprises, considering the amount of capital invested in the business, than in any other, and it will continue to be so until the fools are all dead.

MR. MAGRAW'S SPEECH.

On saturday evening last H. S. Magraw, Esq., addressed a very large meeting of our citizens, at the Third Ward "Battery" in this city. We have heard many who listened to it say that it was one of the most sound, powerful and convincing arguments they have ever heard on the issues involved in the contest. Mr. Magraw's ability to discuss political questions with skill, in this part of the State, and it was never more fully sustained than on Saturday evening. He met all the arguments of our opponents fully and fairly, and we defy any Black Republican orator in the land to controvert fairly his positions. We are glad so vast an assemblage listened to him.

Our cause is right, and all that is asked is that the people hear its principles fairly discussed. It was admirably done on Saturday evening by Mr. Magraw and Col. Black.

We have no occasion for any falsehoods. The truth, and nothing but the truth, is our weapon, and it is mighty and will prevail.

THE STREETS. The *Journal* wants the people to water the streets, so that the Fremont gentry will not get their hands dusty on Wednesday in the procession. He wants the street commissioners to move in the matter. Good. The Democrats are not afraid of a little dust, or they would not have marched all on such a hot, dusty day as last Wednesday. But the Fremonters must have the streets sprinkled for them!

Didn't that rich? We would suggest that the ladies load these gentry all their parasols with eologne bottles. There ought to be a commission on *tans* and lavender at once.

We understand that a large portion of the procession is going to ride. That is right. Hence take up more room than men, and will make the procession look longer. And then it is so much easier riding than walking. Very, the age of humbug is just beginning.

STRETCHERS.—The *Gazette* shrieks to the merchants and business men to hang out their "flags and stretchers" on Wednesday. The *Gazette* has great confidence in "stretchers," as evinced by the enormous ones its "hangs out" in his paper every day.

He wants all the mills and business houses to shut up on that day, too, lest the crowd should be too small. One would suppose by the shrieking about the matter that it was to decide the fate of the canvass over the whole country. If it changes twenty votes we shall be greatly deceived.

People want argument, not "stretchers," now-a-days. A good speech or document is potent now as it should be; and certainly our Democratic friends cannot complain of any lack of supply of those.

THE Democratic Convention of Lancaster county put in nomination a ticket consisting of six old line Whigs and nine Democrats. Hon. Isaac E. Heister was nominated for Congress. Mr. Heister has long been known as a Whig of the City and Webster school; but, like the Chouteys, the Pratts, the Pearces, the Benjamins, and the other distinguished statesmen of the same school, he has boldly enrolled himself under the banner of that party upon the broad folds of which are inscribed "the Union, the Constitution, and the equal rights of the States," and is laboring zealously and effectively for a cause which he dignifies by his talents, sustains by his eloquence, and illustrates by his example.

A. MURRAY MCILWAINE, of Bucks county, for many years a leading old line Whig, has come out in a strong letter for Buchanan and Breckinridge in which he expresses his firm belief that the success of the sectional party "would dissolve the Union, destroy the hopes of the world in the success of a free government, array one portion of the confederacy against the other in horrid civil war, crush our commerce and manufacturing interests, and lead inevitably and of necessity to a military despotism which would extinguish forever the last ray of hope for freedom."

THE New York *Herald* gives a two column account of a Fillmore mass meeting in that city, so large that four stands were erected and occupied by the speakers. The crowd was very large, and after the speaking was over a procession was formed and marched through some of the principal streets. After reading the accounts of the democratic meeting and the Fillmore meeting in that city, we wonder where will be found the material out of which to make up a respectable Fremont meeting in Gotham?

FIRE GONE OUT.—The Black Republican meeting in the Second Ward, last night, showed by its meagreness that the zeal of that party is fizzling out. Democrats have no occasion to be alarmed.

A Moral Problem on Slavery.

The owners of a score of neighboring plantations, from which issued many distinct and separate springs, which wasted away in an immense marsh beyond them, united into an association for the purpose of collecting the springs into one large stream and redeeming the marsh at the common expense, and disposing of both justly for the common benefit. After having succeeded in the principal purpose, and after a long trial of the new state of things, a majority of them became satisfied that some of the springs issuing from several of the plantations were naturally of a noxious character, being injurious to the health when applied to domestic purposes, and to the soil when employed for irrigation. Would it be just for that majority to decree that those noxious springs should be stopped at the boundary and dammed back upon the lands from which they issued, against the will of the several owners?

I do not intend to present a solution of this question, but propose it for the solution of others. The answer might possibly be placed upon the contract between the parties, if we had the whole of it; but that is not always convincing, for some people will evade a contract if a theory can be invented which, in their opinion, leaves it without any moral basis. Or the contract may be deficient in clearness, by reason of this difficulty not having been anticipated or provided for. It is therefore desirable that the solution should be made to depend upon the obligation of some *higher law*. What does *morality* require? Would it be *right* that the power created by the act of association should be exerted so as to throw upon some of the members the water that, by a plain law of nature, tended to flow away upon the land that had been redeemed at the common expense and for the common benefit? Or would the injustice of such an act be avoided by the answer, We do not object to your turning the superabundant water of your plantations into the channels of the common territory.

No doubt many will discover some resemblance in principle between this problem and the one which the American people are now endeavoring to solve, and it is because of this resemblance that I present it. Questions often arise in which we take so much personal interest that our judgments are cheated by our feelings; and then duty requires us to change the proposition, so that the principle may be tested by some like case, real or supposed, in which our feelings cannot become enlisted, either because it has already been fully determined, or because we can have no kind of interest to influence in its deterministion.

All the public territory of the United States has been acquired as a result of our union, and is therefore the common property of all the States. All our dealing with it show that we intend it to be formed into new sister States, and we would not think of allowing any part of it to be settled for any other purpose. We intend therefore that the influence which shall prevail in the settlement of it shall be one that is favorable to the best and most permanent. The influence which most naturally tends to flow there consists of the moral, religious and political opinions, customs and principles which belong to our citizens from all parts of the Union, for they are the population whose most mature interests make the best and most enduring, and, I add, the subsequent institutions. This influence would have much more weight if it could be so arranged that no people can migrate with slavery in the territory in which they may possess a majority of those who will be left behind, and who may flow into the new territory. I believe that this is a law of nature so simple and so natural by which water flows downward, that legislation can prevent it.

It may be said that Congress might by legislation to prevent the very one evil which I mention, that grow out of such influences, and thus restrain their extension. I admit that Congress may legislate to the effect mentioned. But they need do no such little it be possible. They may organize them, and thus require legislation for them can be no more or less gaurantee where there is no law. The mere act of Congress, with no organization or laws, leaves the others have a law in force and not one. It may be difficult, however, to make Congress pass a strong and unpopular law, when it can make so much more in its favor by doing nothing. Congress may, and probably will, pass a law to establish slavery, and yet not have the slave law in force anywhere, for want of other proper enactments, such as those for the protection of property, or even slave property, or free socialism, though we might argue against it, and without deciding any sentiment or institution, yet we may safely say that the people of the North and South have had ample time to become acquainted with the nature of their respective institutions, and to form a settled opinion of their value. Slavery would never have been established in Kansas, if it had been plainly understood that it would be a prohibitory institution. Congress could not, with any show of decency, force it upon the people against their will. Nor can it force it upon them against their interests, if they understand what those interests are. Congress would have been [illegible] if it had attempted to establish slavery in Kansas, but it would never have dared to do it if it had been plainly understood that it would be a prohibitory institution. It is supposed that it is [illegible] that Congress could not exclude slavery from the territories. That, or might the power of Congress to demand this of Congress, though it was the true power which [illegible] the territories, yet it would be a power which would have been [illegible] if it had been exercised in opposition to the wishes of the people, and it would have been plainly perceived.

Congress could not, I suppose, have established slavery in Kansas, if it had been understood that it would be a prohibitory institution, it is supposed that it could not be held to be right for the North to aid, or even to countenance the trustees in such an act of bad faith? To me it seems very plain that this would be a fraudulent use of the power vested in the trustees; and it is only because the question presents itself in a more complicated form that the injustice of the proposition is not seen; and for the same reason the fraudulent intent is absent.

The South and the North own the land together, and if it is thought best to settle it together and in common, then of course their title, and their title alone is the measure of their right, for they have made no agreement as to the mode of its enjoyment. There is no superior power that has a right to dictate the law to them. The law of nature is their only rule and what this is each has a right to declare. Whatever is the fair proportion of the land belonging to each, their title to it is absolute, and one cannot dictate to the other how it shall use its rights. While the land remains in common each ought to be entitled to the free settlement of it without terms imposed by the others, simply on the condition of respecting the natural law that requires discordant customs and institutions to be kept asunder by men of like principles going together. If discord cannot be avoided in this way, then it is plain matter of right that a line should be run that may fairly limit and divide the discordant elements. This I believe to be a legitimate subject of compromise, founded upon the necessity of the case, and that when such compromise is made it is binding on the mere principle of natural law. The founding of nations does in many cases no other foundation. Having no such compromise, our settlement must be in common.

This seems to me to be a fair and complete statement of the natural law of the case which, as citizens, we have to decide. It shows clearly what is our moral duty as a Union in relation to this question, and proves that the Northern States are not responsible for the extension of slavery, because they have no legitimate power to prevent it. And I do not know that its extension has any tendency to prolong it. I incline to think that that the dispersion of slavery into the wild lands of the new free States greatly facilitated abolition in them; just as the dispersion of a local disease facilitates its cure.

EQUAL RIGHTS.

Senator Crittenden on Kansas and Black Republicanism.

Senator Crittenden, of Kentucky, is well known throughout the country as one of the most moderate and conservative men in the South. Indeed, so far has he carried his moderation that he has become unpopular in his own State. The testimony of such a man, in regard to the troubles in Kansas and their cause, will therefore have great weight, even with the Black Republicans. In a late speech in the Senate of the United States, Mr. Crittenden said:

"Is it not known to every one who hears me—is there one so uncandid as to deny it—that these troubles in Kansas are to form the great elements in that excitement *which is expected to carry Mr. Fremont into the Presidency?* WE ALL KNOW IT. *And poor Kansas, what is her destiny, and what is her part to be?* She must remain a scene of blood; and more, in their bloody winding sheets, in the virgin soil of Kansas, must be victims, *in order to propitiate fortune in favor of a particular party election in the United States.* YOU MUST HAVE VICTIMS FROM KANSAS. You must have emissaries to announce those victims; you must have witnesses, or you must at least have telegraphs, to establish their truth throughout the land; and stump speeches, or, if I may say so, long senatorial speeches, cut up into half a dozen little ones, would serve the purpose of many a little county meeting, and many a stump, to rouse the people to madness and to mutiny. Sir, this is the temper existing in the country at this time, and it tends greatly to increase apprehension that, while this policy is pursued merely for the purpose of carrying an election, it may collaterally have the fatal effect of stirring up CIVIL WAR in the land."

No person who has paid the least attention to the so-called "Kansas outrages," will dispute the truth of Mr. Crittenden's position. What a Gibbet many try to upon a political faction that its success is dependant upon its ability to excite civil war and bloodshed! Yet such is exactly the position of that atrocious and never enough to be execrated faction of Black Republicans. Peace and quiet are death to it. It can only flourish amid the rage of war and civil convulsions.

Knowing this fact, its leaders in their passion for power and place have incited and caused these troubles in Kansas. In the sight of Heaven they are morally accountable for every drop of blood that has been shed in that ill fated Territory. The Black-Republican banner, upon which is inscribed bible, has these emblazoned on it stars. Good men and patriots should shrink back in horror and dismay from contact with men like Seward, Sumner, Chase, Giddings and Fremont, whose personal fortunes only can go up as those of the country sink into damnation and civil war.

The Democratic Platform.

1st. It expresses confidence in the intelligence, patriotism and discriminating judgment of the American people.

2d. It expresses the opinion that the Federal Government is one of *limited* powers, derived solely from the Constitution—that the grants of power should be strictly construed—and that it is dangerous to exercise *doubtful* powers.

3d. It denies the right of the General Government to assume State debts.

4th. It opposes a Protective Tariff, and favors a Revenue tariff, with such incidental protection as that may afford.

5th. It favors economy in the public expenditures.

6th. It contends that the proceeds of the sales of the public lands should be applied to national purposes.

7th. It denies the power of Congress to charter a National Bank.

8th. It expresses opposition to the proscriptive principles of Nativism.

9th. It lays down the doctrine that Congress has no constitutional power to interfere with the domestic institutions of the States.

10th. It opposes the Federal veto power.

11th. It approves the repeal of the obnoxious measures of the incoming the Fugitive Slave Law.

12th. It expresses confidence in the Kentucky and Virginia resolutions of 1798 and 1799.

13th. It condemns Know Nothingism.

14th. It approves the Nebraska Kansas act, maintains the original rights of the States and the intent of the States—and resists monopolies and aristocratic legislation.

15th. It advocates Free Trade and Free Seas.

16th. It supports the Monroe doctrine.

17th. It expresses a decided opinion in favor of a Central Railroad between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans—an inter-oceanic route—and that the United States should exercise such control as their position, and the privileges which may be granted to them by other States, entitle them to.

18th. It expresses sympathy in the efforts making by Central America to regenerate that portion of the Continent.

20th. It asks for proper efforts on the part of the National Administration to insure our ascendancy in the Gulf of Mexico.

21st. It favors military and postal roads to the Pacific.

(From the Cincinnati Enquirer.)

What the Black-Republicans Believe.

1. The Black Republicans believe that the people of the Territories should not be allowed to make their own laws. They have no confidence in their capacity for self-government, and insist that the Congress at Washington better understands the wishes and interests of the people of the distant Territories than they do themselves.

2. They think that the voters of the States can be induced to believe that the Democrats who are in favor of popular sovereignty for the Territories, and who would give their citizens freedom to form their own institutions, are in favor of the extension of slavery.

3. They believe they can instigate civil war in Kansas, and by their tools—Lane and Reeder—make unprovoked attacks with armed men upon peaceful settlements, and then by dint of unscrupulous falsehoods actually obtain political capital out of a circumstance which ought to condemn them to general execration.

4. They believe that an organization founded entirely upon geographical lines, which has no existence, and can, from its very nature, have no existence in half the States of the Union, which so triumph vests all power in the North and makes the South its vassal, can sway the Government of the Confederacy without danger of its dissolution.

5. They believe that the province of ministers of the Gospel is to dabble in party politics, instead of preaching the word of God.

6. They believe that free negroes are a more desirable population than emigrants from England, and would confer political privileges upon the one and withhold them from the other.

7. They believe in a smaller Confederacy of sixteen States, instead of the old one established by Washington and Jefferson, which has already thirty-one, with Territories enough to make as many more, and would cast off the South because she is guilty in the estimation of these fanatics of the sin of slavery.

8. The Black Republicans believe in the Main Liquor Law, and in all the one-idea measures of the day, which have been engendered in the hot-bed of fanaticism, ignorance and folly.

TREMENDOUS.—A Fremont meeting of nearly 400(!) was addressed last night by Gov. Johnston, at the Second Ward station. We doubt if there were 100 there. He said the infamous laws in relation to freedom of speech in Kansas were passed by Democrats, and that President Pierce had sought to enforce them. Both assertions are utterly untrue.

A Democratic Senate passed a bill to annul them with the advice of the President; and a black republican House refused to pass the bill. But for that refusal those laws would have been repealed at this day. Mr. Johnston knows it.

KANSAS.—The orders sent to Kansas by the President will be likely to restore quiet there in a very short time. Treason and rebellion will have a short race where Governor Geary and Gen. Persifer F. Smith command the forces of the government. It is believed that the rascal Lane will be a prisoner in ten days. If caught, nothing on earth can clear him of the charges of treason and murder.

HENRY J. CAMPBELL, indicted for the murder of Jeremiah Fenton, and Jeremiah Potts for the murder of John Gough were tried in Ebensburgh, Cambria county, last week, and acquitted.

FREMONT'S father-in-law, Col. Benton, and his brother-in-law, W. Cary Jones, are both supporting Buchanan.

Stopping to Quaqnee.

The Fremont Know Nothings of Hartford put up a large board shanty, in that city, on Saturday afternoon last, which they call a "Rocky Mountain Hut," and tried hard to get up a great amount of enthusiasm on the occasion; but it appears from the *Times* that they found it "hard sledding." The following "song," appropriate to the dedication, appeared in the *Times*:

SONG,

TO BE SUNG AT THE DEDICATION OF THE ROCKY MOUNTAIN HUT BY MEMBERS OF THE THIRD DEGREE.

TUNE—*The Spider and the Fly.*"

"Will you walk into my shanty?" says Know Nothing to Mynheer;
"You can bring along the meerschaum and your keg of lager beer;
Let the past be all forgotten, and believe us kind and true;
Our party needs recruiting, and we hardly turn to you:
Will you, will you, will you, will you—walk in dear, dear Mynheer?

"Tis true we called you infidels and Red Republic knaves,
And in Cincinnati, Louisville, sent Germans to their graves;
But now we are repentant, and we think it was a sin,
And if you'll vote for Fremont, we'll kindly take you in.
Will you, will you, will you, will you—walk in now, Mynheer?

"O that dear 'sweet German accent,' how we love it none can tell.
As before we once have loved it, and the 'Irish brogue,' as well;
From now until November shall our condescension prove
How richly Sammy merits your gratitude and love.
Will you, will you, will you, will you—walk in now, Mynheer?

"Forget the whole sad catalogue of what we've said or done;
We really didn't mean it, and assure ye 'twas in fun;
Join with us in our chorus, and aid us while we sing
For Dundah, Jessie Fremont, Free-beit, Free Everything!
Will you, will you, will you, will you—walk in, dear Mynheer?

QUIZZICAL.

Black Republican Sentiments.

The Ravenna (Ohio) *Reformer*, a Black Republican print, in a recent issue gives utterance to the following:

"Our readers will remember that, in our last paper, we published a speech from Gerrit Smith, in which he takes the ground that arms alone will free the slave. If this be so, what is our duty? Is it to sit still and wait for some one in Kansas to begin the war? Let Gerritt write a call for a *Revolutionary Convention*, put it in circulation, and go through the North lifting up his trumpet voice in *calling the people to arms* to put down slavery, and he will find a host rallying to his standard. Such a movement will never come from such men as Lane and Robinson. It is not your merely restive and adventurous renegade Democrat who will lead in fighting for the slave. *Abolitionists must lead in this holy war*, and it is high time that the apostle of this armed crusade for freedom lifted up his voice."

In the same spirit the New York *Tribune* recommends Governor Chase, of Ohio, to convoke the Legislature to raise an army of five thousand men, send it to Kansas to fight the United States troops, and thus commence the most deadly and unfortunate fratricidal struggle the world has ever seen.

The partisans of that faction in Congress sought to strike down the National Government by withholding supplies from the army. They have already arrayed one class of States against another, and in the conflict of sections are daily weakening the Union sentiment. Their speakers and newspapers are daily promulgating disunion sentiments; they display banners bearing upon them but sixteen stars, instead of thirty-one. Their course certainly tends to civil war, and yet there are thousands blind to the terrible consequences, and deluded into the belief that they are acting with a national and patriotic party.

TWO FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE TO PONDER.—1. That the Senate discharged its full duty with regard to the disturbances in Kansas and the disgraceful and unconstitutional laws of the territorial legislature, by passing a bill so fair and just that it ought to have commanded the support of all; and yet this bill was *rejected by the House.*

2. That the House *refused to do its duty*, yielded itself to the guidance of the Black Republican faction, and, so far from redressing the wrongs of Kansas, it sought to paralyze the arm of the chief magistrate.

The record fixes the responsibility on the Black Republicans. They did not want the unconstitutional laws of Kansas repealed; they did not want peace in Kansas; they did not want the peace laws, and CIVIL WAR in Kansas, as political capital to aid in the election of Fremont. What Senator Crittendon said was true: "The movement was designed to make political capital to help Fremont in the Presidential election. For this reason Kansas was to remain a bloody scene for the benefit of that party."

THE opposition, having become tired of calling the Democracy "Locofocos," now apply to us the appellation of "Buchaniers." In relation to this latter designation the New Jersey *Herald* says:

"But what means our new title of Buchanier? At a loss to solve this query we have consulted Webster's Unabridged Dictionary, and find that the primary signification of the word is 'one whose business it is to hunt wild cattle and swine.' Quite appropriate, truly! We are quite reconciled to the title. We are hunting just that sort of game, and like to hear them bellow and squeal in response to our discharges."

☞ **Interesting to those suffering from Headache.**—A certain remedy found in Dr. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS, prepared by FLEMING BROS., of Pittsburgh:

The following is a sample of certificates, received daily from our own citizens:

NEW YORK, August 1, 1852.

This is to certify that I have been subject at times to severe headache; sometimes the pain would be so severe I could rest neither day or night. Hearing of *Dr. M'Lane's celebrated Liver Pills*, prepared by Fleming Bros., I sent and got a box, of which I took two pills on going to bed, for two nights *They relieved me entirely*, sometime has now elapsed, and I have had no more trouble from sick headache.

M. JOHNSTON, 113 Lewis street.

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

Also, for sale by the sole proprietors,

FLEMING BROS,
Successors to J. Kidd & Co.,
No. 62 Wood street, corner of Fourth.

☞ **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 "*Dailey's Magical Pain Extractor.*" Its virtues are so marvellous, 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 has to be delighted beyond comparison, and candidly confess they, on no consideration, will ever again be without it.

The inventor, Mr. H. Bailey, 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.

☞ **From a respectable and intelligent MECHANIC.**—Having tested and tried many Pills, I must say that the Improved McLane's Liver Pills, prepared by Dr. I. Scott & Co., Bank Place, Morgantown, Va., are the best and most effectual remedy for sick headache and diseased liver that I ever used, and recommend them to the afflicted as being mild in their operation and curative.

J. M. KERN.

Morgantown, Va., January 29, 1856.

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. sol3dawapo

☞ **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. [mar4m

From the Home (Saturday Evening Chronicle.)

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 we'd 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. Your a single drop of the "Balm" on your tooth-brush and wash the teeth 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 & A. Kennan, Allegheny city.

☞ **Have You a Rupture of the Bowels!**—I would most respectfully invite the attention of these afflicted with hernia or rupture of the bowels to my splendid assortment of Trusses of various patterns, and to suit every age, applied and satisfaction guaranteed in every case, at my office, No. 140 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa., sign of the Golden Mortar. Among the Trusses sold by me will be found

Marsh's Radical Cure Truss;
French Trusses, very light spring;
Gum Elastic Trusses;
Childrens' Trusses, single and double;
Umbilical Trusses, childrens' and adults;
Burkle's Elastic Spring Truss;
Dr. S. S. Fitch's Supporter Truss;

The price of Trusses vary from $2 to $20. Herniated or Ruptured patients can be suited by remitting money and sending the measure around the hips, stating whether the rupture is on the right of left side. I also sell and adapt

Dr. Banning's Lace or Bosy Brace, for the cure of Prolapsus Uteri, Weakness of the Chest or Abdomen, Piles, Chronic Diarrhœa, and any weakness depending on a weak and debilitated condition of the abdominal muscles.

Dr. Fitch's Abdominal Supporter;
English Elastic Abdominal Belts;
Silk Elastic Belts;

And nearly every kind of Supporter now in use. I also sell *Shoulder Braces* of every style, for weak chested and stooping shouldered persons.

Elastic Stockings, for broken and varicose veins.

Suspensory Bandages, of all kinds.

Syringes of every variety and patterns, and in fact every kind of mechanical appliance used in the cure of disease.

DR. KEYSER would state to persons in want of Bracers or Trusses that he can often send to suit the patient by writing, but it is always better to see the patient and apply the Truss or Brace personally. Address

DR. GEO. H. KEYSER, 140 Wood st.,
jul0dawly Sign of the Golden Mortar.

☞ **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