The Pittsburgh Post.

SATURDAY MORNING.....SEPTEMBER 27.

"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 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 ESSLER, Berks County.
9th " JAMES PATTERSON, Lancaster Co.
10th " ISAAC SLENKER, Union County.
11th " PHAS. 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 A. CAMPBELL, Butler Co.
23d " THOMAS CUNNINGHAM, Beaver Co.
24th " JOHN BEATTY, Clarion Co.
25th " VINCENT DIHELPE, 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, COLLINS 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, PINDLEY 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)

Rooms of Democratic County Committee of Correspondence, St. Charles Hotel.

There will be MEETINGS OF THE DEMOCRACY, OLD LINE 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.

THURSDAY, 25th inst—AT SHOUSTOWN, at 6 o'clock, P. M.
SATURDAY, 27th inst—At Charles Hamble's, ROBINSON.
WEDNESDAY, OCT 8—AT NORLESTOWN, at 6 o'clock, P. M.

By order of the Committee of Correspondence.

DAVID CAMPBELL, Ch'n.

Extracts from Buchanan's Speech on the Independent Treasury Bill.

"THAT COUNTRY IS MOST PROSPEROUS WHERE LABOR COMMANDS THE GREATEST REWARD.

"FROM MY SOUL I RESPECT THE LABORING MAN. LABOR IS THE FOUNDATION OF THE WEALTH OF EVERY COUNTRY, AND THE FREE LABORERS OF THE NORTH DESERVE RESPECT FOR THEIR INDUSTRY AND INTELLIGENCE. HEAVEN FORBID THAT I SHOULD DO THEM WRONG!"

JOHN VAN BUREN COMING.

"Prince John," the eloquent, will be here on Monday evening next, and will address a meeting of the citizens at City Hall.

Governor Bigler will also be here at the same time to speak.

We are sure we need do no more than announce the name of John Van Buren to secure a vast meeting. To let our people see that his coming may be relied on we publish the following telegraphic despatch from him:

ELMIRA, N. Y., September 24, 1856.

To Hon Charles Shaler.

Governor Bigler and my self will speak at Pittsburgh, on Monday evening, the 29th. Write to me at Coldwater, Michigan, on the 29th, if this suits.

JOHN VAN BUREN.

WHO ARE BEST INFORMED!—THE DIFFERENCE.

We have no hesitation in expressing the belief that the great mass of the Democratic party are far better informed on political subjects than the mass of the abolition party. Yet true it is that the wealth and capital of the country is to a great extent in the hands of our opponents. The gentility, the "fashion," they claim. But in political information as to the principles of our government, the Democratic party, composed as it is mainly of the farmers, the mechanics and the working men, is far ahead of its opponents. The reason for this is obvious. The Republican papers and Republican orators are this year entirely employed, not in instructing, but in deceiving and humbugging their readers and hearers about "bleeding Kansas, bloody outrages, bully Brooks slavery aggression, border ruffians, ten cents a day," and such matters as either have no existence in fact, or as are a mere perversion of events that serve to get up a temporary excitement.

On the other hand the Democracy goes to work to discuss principles—to show the meaning of popular sovereignty and its application in all States and Territories. It explains the propriety and *the right* of the people of every organized locality to govern themselves in all local affairs. We show the constitutional equality of all the States. We show the equal rights before the law and the Constitution of all classes of our citizens, of whatever religious creed or wherever born. We show the dangers to our institutions of sectional parties. We show the value of the Union of the States. We show the disastrous effects of an immediate general emancipation of the slaves upon the white race of the North, and especially upon the working classes. We show the dangers of disunion from the same causes that Washington, Jefferson, Clay and Webster pointed out long ago. We show that the people of Kansas have, under the Constitution, the same right to govern themselves in all local matters as the people of Pennsylvania have. We show the practical impossibility of elevating the negro race to a condition of entire political and social equality with the white race. We show that Democratic policy for the last half century has made this country the most free, happy and prosperous nation on earth. We show that the great measures of the government for half a century have all been Democratic measures, and that the people in repeated elections have approved them all. We show that our party has been the one party that has ever stood by the great masses of the people, and contends for their interests. We show that our policy does not tend to the extension of slavery. We show that our policy and principles are national. We publish our platform of principles that all may read and understand them.

Such is the course of Democratic editors and speakers, and by it intelligence is disseminated throughout our ranks; and a knowledge of the true principles of our government scattered broadcast over the land. How different the course of our opponents. While we are explaining and elucidating a *great principle*, the abolitionists are describing a "bloody *outrage*," real or fictitious, that has occurred in some far distant quarter, perhaps by their connivance. While we are contending for the Constitutional rights of all States and citizens, they are belaboring a "bully Brooks." While we are contending for the mastery of a continent, they are shrieking at a "border ruffian," Whilst we are striving to hold up our great example of free government to the terror of despots, and for the ultimate emancipation of all mankind, they are villifying the little State of South Carolina. While we get up meetings to hear principles discussed, they get up *shows* composed in great part of women, children and negroes.

It is no wonder that such a different course results in a far greater degree of political intelligence among Democrats than among their opponents. It is this that keeps the Democratic party ever strong and compact. Our principles are ever the same, and the discussions of them are more readily understood.

Democrats deal with principles that will last for ages. Abolitionists clamor about facts and "outrages" that will be settled in a year. When the campaign of 1860 opens, Democrats will begin just where they do now with their well defined and ever-living principles. But the abolitionists will have to get up an entirely new stock of issues, and a new set of "outrages" to clamor about. Among the issues next time will probably be the right of the negroes to vote—the right of their children to go to the same schools with the whites; and the duty of a general amalgamation and intermarriage of the negroes and whites. But it is useless to anticipate. Of one thing we may be sure, the contest will in some way relate to the negroes. The negro-lovers are infatuated beyond remedy; but there are many who not with them now that will leave their ranks after one such defeat as they will get in November.

THE NEWS.

A fire in East Boston, on the 22d, destroyed the extensive steam flour mills of the Suffolk Company. Loss and insurance, $155,000 each.

Vincent de Ayala, lately arrested at Mobile, on a charge of forgery, instead of being the Minister from Venezuela, has, it is said, been banished from that country, after a long imprisonment.

Mr. George Peabody has declined public dinners from the merchants of New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Boston. The only public demonstration of the kind which he accepts is a dinner from the people of Danvers, Massachusetts, his native town.

Preparations are being made at Powelton, near Philadelphia, for the great National Agricultural Fair. The race course is half a mile in extent, and the carriage way around the grounds a mile and a quarter long. There are three hundred stalls for horses, seven hundred and fifty for horned cattle, and one hundred and fifty for sheep and swine. The grounds occupied by the whole arrangements cover forty acres.

ANOTHER.

A gentleman of this city, whose word is law, tells us of another man well known in this city, and formerly clerk for M'Candless, Moore & Co., who has just returned from Kansas, having passed through this city on his way home to Greene county. This man, whom we have called an honest man, at once admits the truth of the Eastern accounts, he escaped hanging, because he refused to fight against the Free State men. He reports a death of Hedges, one of the company from Greene county, who died of a shot in the back from a ruffian, one of Jones's "popular sovereignty." We have the name of this gentleman, and the best vouchers for the facts he related them. The statements thicken as they work up to the grand crisis. We would advise those who "live by deniers" of those damning facts to—

"get them glass eyes
And the whole country furnish,
Seem to see things that does not."

The above is from the Pittsburgh *Commercial Journal* of about the 18th inst., and it is wholly unfounded.

Hallman Golden is *not* dead. The man from Greene county told a well known gentleman of this city only a few days ago that he was not driven out of Kansas, but came of his own accord. He said that he was *not* ordered out of the territory. The gentleman who gives us this information was formerly a merchant here, and is well known to our people. The article was well headed "Another."

We are informed that some resolutions were adopted at a meeting at Henry Brown's, in Franklin township; and that they were sent to our office for publication. We never saw them. And we now inform all our friends that if such documents are not sent directly *into the hands of the editor of this paper* there is small chance of their ever appearing in print. To leave them in the counting room is not the place. To hand them to some man or boy to be given to us is not the way.

We get along all right with all other townships but Franklin, and would like to get along right with that. Mr. Philip Brown called on us about it and this is our explanation.

A DIFFERENCE OF OPINION.—At a meeting of the clergy and laymen at the Bible house, New York, on Monday, one portion wished a day of fast and prayer to be appointed, in view of the present aspect of public affairs. Another portion thought it ought to be a day of thanksgiving. Between the desponding and excessively hopeful view of affairs, nothing at all was done, and the country was left to save itself by its own energy, without the benefit of clergy.

HAD not some of the shriekers for freedom in Ohio better recommend to their nigger worshipping brothers of Massachusetts that, while they are so rampant against Southern slavery and the Fugitive Slave Law, that they had better look to their own State, and have erased their statutes a law which provides—

"That runaway *white* apprentices shall be secured upon the application of their *masters or* any one in their behalf, and *put into jail* until they can be sent for by their masters; *and that they shall not be allowed a trial by jury.*"

MONDAY EVENING.—The City Hall is engaged for Monday evening for the meeting to hear Jno Van Buren. Should it be a pleasant evening the meeting can adjourn from there to some place where a larger crowd can hear.

We find the following fair offer in the Mercer *Press*. We know the man who makes it, and he will do as he says. Now let those who preach the ten cent story get a farm or be convicted as liars:

$3,000 REWARD.—I hereby offer a reward of one hundred and twenty-five acres of land with usual allowance to any person who will establish the fact by proof satisfactory, such as would be taken in a court of equity or justice in Pennsylvania, that James Buchanan ever advocated the policy of reducing the wages of American labor to the European rate of wages, or that if he, (James Buchanan) thought he had a drop of Democratic blood in his veins he would let it out. I have been offered the above sum for the farm where I now reside in the usual payments, a good deed with general warranty will be given, clear of all incumbrance. Possession given in thirty days after the fact is satisfactorily proven. Apply to

DAWSON WADSWORTH,
North Liberty, Mercer Co., Pa.

New York Items.

NEW YORK, September 26.—The Brooklyn Board of Health report two cases of yellow fever in the city proper, including one death. One new case is reported at the Relief Hospital at Fort Hamilton.

The Baptist Church at Jamaica Plains was burnt last night. It was fired by an incendiary. Loss $12,000—insured for $9,000.

A PITTSBURGH DISUNIONIST.

We find the following article in the Pittsburgh *Commercial Journal*, and republish it that our readers may see that we have amongst us a rank advocate of a dissolution of the Union. Read it. Here is the whole article, word for word:

A POINT GAINED IN THE CONTEST.

The Richmond *Enquirer* is engaged in arguing "the value of the Union to the North." It is a significant fact and full of promise.

Heretofore, it has been patent to the South to hector the North, and *threaten* to dissolve the Union. But the tables are turned. The North disgusted with the repeated advances of Slavery, and the prostitution of government to the aggrandizement of the slave power, have begun to calculate the value of the Union, and in great numbers to believe that dissolution is both practicable and desirable. A Mr. Underwood, of Virginia, having lately made a tour of the New England States, in the character of a Canadian, has come back aghast at the universal prevalence of the disunion sentiment. He said every man and woman he met with was for dissolution of the Union. This is a scrap of *unpublished* history, but we vouch its truth.

The facts which it enunciates have begun to make themselves apparent and believed in the South. Incorrigible as the Richmond *Enquirer* is, the truth has crept in there, that the North, disgusted with the new attitude of slavery, and its demands for recognition in the national territories, are now prepared for dissolving the Union, in preference to submission.

The south were duly and seasonably warned of this as an inevitable result of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. They ridiculed the warning.

Now, slavery *must* give back or disunion follows. We regard disunion as impossible; but a strong party north will clamor for dissolution, as they now declare the Union has failed of its design to promote the happiness of the people and secure tranquillity. It is to this feeling and these disunionists, the southern presses, the Richmond *Enquirer*, are madly appealing, when they attempt to prove the "value of the Union to the north." The host is on the other leg now, but the lesson has been taken too late.

Slavery *must* give back. A contest has been initiated, blows have been struck in its course, and it is of the very nature of that contest, that the war will now rage to a settlement of that question.

We repeat, we regard disunion as impossible. But "the value of the Union to the North" will not be estimated at one pinch of snuff, against the inexorable demand of the same North that *slavery shall give back*. If needful to that end, the Union would be shivered to fragments, but that slavery must and shall give back.

We have a comfortable belief, however, that the Union will outlive our day, will stand for ages to come. But that will not forbid, or prevent the expulsion of slavery from national territories, nor the submission of the Slave States to restraints upon slavery, at the contemplation of which they now chafe. So the *Enquirer* may be of good courage."

A few remarks only will point out the intense criminality of such an article. The writer says that it is a "*fact full of promise*" that in New England there is "*universal prevalence of the disunion sentiment!*" and that the people there believe that "DISSOLUTION IS PRACTICABLE AND DESIRABLE." That is the fact that a Pittsburgh editor says is "*full of promise*."

He says further, "slavery *must* give back, or disunion follows." "Give back" what? "Give back" how. That we are not told. It is one of those indefinite phrases that are intended to blind. It is like "bleeding Kansas," "border ruffians," "slavery aggression," &c. They all mean simply one thing, and that is, that the abolitionists are resolved that this glorious Union shall be dissolved. They see that while it lasts they cannot attain political power. But to cover their atrocious designs they at the same time assure the blind who will believe them that there is no danger of a dissolution. Yet they tell you at the next breath that it is "both practicable and desirable."

To New Englanders such a disaster has no terrors. They are far removed from the scene of the evils that would follow such an event. They are willing to let Pennsylvanians suffer the evil. And a Pittsburgh editor is found to favor the infamous scheme of New England fanatics and traitors.

"Slavery must give back." Give back what? Give back how? "If needful to that end the Union would be shivered to fragments," saith the Pittsburgh editor.

Thank God, there is a power that will make abolitionists and disunionists "give back." The time is come when and and cause will result this foul conspiracy. The disease will come to a past, and this foul disease of abolitionism will find a cure in the 14th of November.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Post.

LETTER FROM NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Sept. 24, 1856.

Dear Sire. The last card of the Presbyterians has been played. Thurlow Weed, on the part of Fremont has completed a bargain between Greeley, Giddings, Henry Ward Beecher, Wilson, and other Black Republican Know Nothings, and George Law, J. Gordon Bennett, William F. Johnston, Andrew Stewart and Thad Stevens of the American wing of the Know Nothings. By this bargain the Americans are to be transferred to the Black Republicans on the following terms and conditions, viz:

First The *Herald*, *Tribune*, *Times* and other leading papers are to defend Fremont's antecedents and finances, speak up in his behalf, on the ground that they, (the moral editors) took in stealing money from the United States Treasury where the President has succeeded in making himself rich thereby.

Second the Senate is to keep up a constant fire against the living, thieving scoundrels Know Nothings—the pretended Democrats only are to be spared, and even these are to be—Fremont while the *Tribune*, *Times* and *Post*, the *N. Y. Courier*, *N. Y. and Boston* Philadelphia, *Ledger* and *Commercial Journal* of Pittsburgh, are to sing peans to the much lied Pathfinder and so of German second of the Presidential.

Third If Fremont should be elected, with that troublesome George Law, the Know Nothing candidate for President, is to be made Secretary of the Treasury. Thad. Stevens, who said in the Convention, that if John C. Fremont was nominated, Pennsylvania would go for Buchanan, by 50,000 majority, is to be Post Master General. The meek and lowly J. R. Giddings, of Ohio, is to be Secretary of War; Charles Sumner, of Massachusetts, Secretary of the Navy; Cassius M. Clay, (being a man of peace) Attorney General; James H. Lane, and the man of peace, Secretary of the Interior; Francis P. Blair, Secretary of State.

Fourth The entire force of the Freebooters is to be employed to secure the election of Andrew Stewart to the United States Senate by the Legislature of Pennsylvania.

Simon Cameron and William F. Johnston and other aspirants for that place having fallen early in the action on the mere promise of Treasury plunder are to be set aside to make room for Stewart, who would not give up his well-known antipathy to all foreigners without a certain pledge of support for the post of honor as well as profit.

Fifth Fremont pledges himself not to interfere with George Law's financial speculations, and that he shall have full liberty to disburse the $20,000,000 the present administration will leave in the United States Treasury to the best advantages in defraying the expenses of the campaign; and it is also understood, that his partners, who liberally advanced $100,000 to start the campaign—money they received from the State of California and city of San Francisco to pay the interest on their funded debts, shall be first secured out of any money in the United States Treasury.

Sixth. Fremont pledges himself to sign a bill disfranchising all foreigners not 21 years in this country, and to appoint none but Americans to office—except James Gordon Bennet, who is to have the mission to Spain, for the services of the *Herald*, it being distinctly understood that French and Irish Catholics born in the United States or Canada, are not to be excluded from offices of trust or profit.

The foregoing facts may be relied on, and if you will watch the *Herald* you will see the proof.

ASMODIUS.

Remember!

REMEMBER, That the national Kansas committee say that the free State population of Kansas is 30,000, and the pro-slavery population only 5,000. How then can slavery enter Kansas if the question be left to the actual residents?

Remember, further, that the black republicans defeated the bill, passed by the democratic Senate, providing for a new election in Kansas, with every safeguard against fraud. Why did they do this when they admit the free State constitute five-sixths of the population?—Why—except to continue agitation.—*Free Press.*

AGAINST THE "WOOLLY HORSE.—William Cary Jones, a brother-in-law of Fremont, is out in a strong article to the public giving reasons why Fremont should not be elected. It is a significant fact that all his near kinsmen, who know the man and his qualifications, are opposed to him.

[From the Detroit Free Press.]

"The Encroachments of Slavery."

We can not conceive, of humbug more unmixed than the professed solicitude of abolitionism at the "encroachments of the slave power." There is no intelligent man who does not know that when the Union was formed it consisted of twelve slave States and one free State. That was the original Union. The "slave power" was omnipotent. It made just such a constitution as it desired, and the only provisions contained in the constitution thus made regarding slavery are, 1. The clause requiring that fugitives shall be delivered up; and 2. The clause providing that in all enumerations of inhabitants for the purpose of a basis of representation in the House of Representatives the slave population shall count three fifths of their actual number. (In the North the negroes are counted at their whole actual number.) These guarantees are all that the "slave power" required. It demanded nothing more. With these it was contented.

Then much with respect to the Union at its formation. It has now increased to thirty-one States, of which sixteen are free and fifteen slave. Of the sixteen free States, six are composed of territory which belonged originally to Virginia, but which she ceded to the general government, annexing a condition that slavery should not exist within it, and one is a part of the Louisiana purchase, over the whole of which slavery existed by law. Thus, seven new free States have been erected out of slave territory, while not one slave State has been erected out of free territory. Meanwhile seven of the original slave States have abolished slavery of their own volition, and two or three other subsequent slave States would have done so but for the rise and progress of abolitionism.

Thus much with respect to the Union at the present moment. Now let us lift the veil of the future. According to all accounts, and especially according to abolition accounts, a very large majority of the present inhabitants of Kansas are in favor of making her a free State. She will be a free State beyond all question. There are, besides Kansas, six territories, all of which will be ready to come into the Union within a few years, *all as free States*. Let us enumerate;

Kansas	1
Nebraska	1
New Mexico	1
Utah	1
Minnesota	1
Oregon	1
Washington	1
	7

Here are seven territories which will enter the Union within five years as free States, during which time not one territory will enter the Union as a slave State. How then will stand free and slave territory? Let us see:

FREE STATES.

Maine	1	Illinois	1
New Hampshire	1	Wisconsin	1
Vermont	1	Iowa	1
Massachusetts	1	California	1
Rhode Island	1	Oregon	1
Connecticut	1	Nebraska	1
New York	1	New Mexico	1
New Jersey	1	Utah	1
Pennsylvania	1	Minnesota	1
Ohio	1	Kansas	1
Michigan	1	Washington	1
Indiana	1		
Total	12		15

SLAVE STATES.

Delaware	1	Louisiana	1
Maryland	1	Arkansas	1
Virginia	1	Mississippi	1
North Carolina	1	Missouri	1
South Carolina	1	Kentucky	1
Georgia	1	Tennessee	1
Alabama	1	Texas	1
Florida	1		
Total	8		8

RECAPITULATION.

Free States	23
Slave States	16
Majority of Free States	7

When the Union shall be thus composed, the United States Senate will stand:

Free State Senators	46
Slave State Senators	32
Majority	14

and the House of Representatives will stand more than two to one in favor of the free States. Texas will, by and by, be divided, and perhaps one slave State carved out of her, and also one free State. Delaware will become a Slave State within a few years; and as time progresses new States will be added to the confederacy carved out of Nebraska, Kansas, Utah, New Mexico, Oregon, Washington, and the territory lying south of Arkansas, every one of which will be free. Gradually, Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee and Missouri will abolish slavery, and eventually—probably within the lives of persons now born the Union will consist of thirty six or forty free States.

Such is the inevitable result, and nobody but a fool or a knave who is a willing tool. How strikingly, then, the position of those who are danger from the encroachments of Slavery.

From the Philadelphia Press.

More Taunts from Fremonters.

The hired organ of free speech, free nigger and Fremont, the New York *Herald*, in alluding to a Black republican Lynn, who has been nominated in New Jersey, uses the following language:

"The Know Nothing party has, for some time past, been endeavoring to reduce the Republicans into an alliance on the Presidential election ticket. But the day of mercy has now passed, and there is no hope for them from the subjects of Fremont. The ticket nominated is an insult in their teeth—it is plain, simple, unadulterated, out, outright, clear Republican. No mistake about it. And worst of all, the delegates from the various parts of the State have gone to their homes glorying in their courage at having made it so; and confident, too, that the Seward party, have above named will be right side up on November."

The Fremont party, in this State is becoming, through the treachery of its unprincipled leaders, a mere tender to the Woolly Horse team, waiting to do all the drudgery and allow the Knows to keep all the honors. The State ticket was made up from an, and pieces of Fremont papers are urging that party to support it, showing that its success would be their own shame. They have been openly warned, in so many words, that if the fusion ticket succeeds, it will be a Free soil triumph exclusively. Of course The ticket being exclusively of Fremont men, its success must necessarily insure to the benefit of Col. Fremont alone. Yet the professed friends of Mr. Fillmore are willing to lend their aid in glorifying the Fremont cause, although they constantly meet with jeers, taunts and insults from those they are trying to benefit with their influence and their votes. Is not such an example of sweet patience a rarity in the wicked world?

[From the Detroit Free Press.]

Fremont and his Negro Supporters.

"Rev. Anderson, a negro of the darkest hue, is canvassing Indiana for Fremont. He made a speech at Rising Sun on Sunday of last week. He first sang a song, and then commenced as follows:

"I have been making Fremont speeches, and this is the fourth one I have made to-day. I am for Fremont, free speech, free soil, free negroes, and free white men—*when they behave themselves.*

The Columbus (Ohio) *Statesman* says that two negroes, named Jenkins and Langston are stumping the State for Fremont.

The Boston *Bee*, a Fremont paper, reports a meeting of the negroes of Boston, who passed the following:

"*Resolved*, That we, the colored citizens of Boston, will support, with our voices and votes, John C. Fremont, of California, as President of the United States, and Wm. L. Dayton, of New Jersey, as Vice President."

A Fremont meeting held a few nights ago in Marlborough, Chester county, Pennsylvania, was addressed by a negro!

An individual of color delivered a Fremont speech in Sharon township, Noble county, Ohio, a few nights since, which was listened to with much attention, and received as orthodox, by the admirers of the Woolly Horse.

As a specimen of the contemptuous language used towards Mr. Fillmore and his friends, by the Fremonters, we copy the following from a late number of the New York *Tribune*:

"If Mr. Fillmore opens his eyes as he should, he will discover that his followers are in the main blackguards and loafers, and about as fit to rule America as so many hyenas."

Complimentary—very. Will the meek patterns of pusillanimity in this State dare to resent this wanton insult? Or will it be an additional incentive to urge them to more zealous support of fusion and Fremont at the October election?—*Pennsylvanian.*

[From the Philadelphia Ledger.]

President Pierce.

A meeting of the citizens of Concord was called on Monday evening, to make arrangements to give a public reception to President Pierce, on his intended visit to Concord. Some of the political opponents to the President got possession of the meeting and made speeches condemnatory of his administration, and resolved "that the Concord can receive Franklin Pierce among them in solemn, mournful silence." When these mourners had retired, another meeting was organized, and resolved to give the President a handsome public reception. Concord will exhibit on that occasion singular contrast, if each portion of its citizens carries out its resolutions.

EMPIRE CLUB SONG.

(Air—"Oh Susanna.")

Oh, I am a Democrat so gay,
While I sing to you a song,
Tis about the Nigger Worshippers,
And it will not take me long.
Chorus—Sing!
For there's a Balm in Gilead,
We hear the people say,
With Buchanan and Breckenridge
We will surely win the day.

Fremont is on their platform,
And their principles embrace;
To worship Niggers night and morn,
And ride the Woolly Horse.
Chorus—For there's &c.

With Dayton for Vice President,
Poor soldier must back out,
After fighting for your Country,
You are dragged without or knout.
Chorus—For there's, &c.

Poor Barnum he is left behind
At Governor's car to ting,
While Fremont rides the Woolly Horse
The people to hoodwink.
Chorus—For there's, &c.

Know Nothing George has turned so soft
He's sorely got the gripes,
His steamer she has sunk so deep,
She only shows her pipes.
Chorus—For there's, &c.

But there's no Balm in Gilead,
For George Law's very lean,
For every time he changed his coat,
It cost him very dear.
Chorus—But there's, &c.

Free Speech, Free Niggers and Fremont
Now seems to battle go;
Treason's their butt—sorry,
We'll shoot for it—so do you.
Chorus—But there's, &c.

They say they will give us Banks
Or no set of rules to pay;
We'll tell—Sing! they will guarantee
Shinplasters run away.
Chorus—But there's, &c.

To the Union we're indebted
For the blessings we enjoy,
But these crazy Nigger Worshippers
The Union would destroy.
Chorus—But there's, &c.

But the Democratic Party
Have sworn by Jackson's name
That the American people, North and South,
Shall always be the same.
Chorus—But there's, &c.

In Kansas and Nebraska
Let the people settle the job;
Sharpe's Rifles are not wanted there,
Nor Border Ruffian—sway.
Chorus—But there's, &c.

Old Pennsylvania's favorite son
Has not the inside track,
While old Kentucky's high-bred colt
Will stand up to the Rack.
Chorus—But there's, &c.

They will distance any long tail nag,
Covered with a thick Nigger Wool,
Tis all well put upon the track
Tis Bill Crowder's tool.
Chorus—But there's, &c.

Now to the Black Republicans
We bid a long farewell—
On the other side of Jordan
This story they may tell.
Chorus—But there's, &c.

Then clear the track, all Niggerdom,
Here comes the Express Train,
For Buchanan and Old Kinderhook
We'll work up in the lead.
Chorus—But there's, &c.

[From the Syracuse Star.]

How to get rid of a Bore.

Winchell was reclining on his couch in the Globe Hotel, Syracuse, perusing one of Bulwer's latest novels, when a drawling downeaster voice was heard in the hall in a dialogue with an Irish chambermaid, who was busily engaged in mopping the floor and serenading the comedian with "Up steps General Bonaparte and took me by the hand saying,—"

Yankee—"What 'bouts is Winchell's room, gal?"

Chambermaid—"Ye'll find him in No. 14; the door is a bit open, ye see"—[singing "how duz oul Ireland, and how duz it stand," &c.]

Yankee—"Pick up considerable money around, eh?"

Winchell—[Feigning deafness.] "What kind of hay? Go down to the office to Mr. Marsh—is it marsh hay that you have got to sell?"

Yankee—[Perplexed] "Bain in this business long?"

Winchel—"There's Mrs. Long somewhere in town—takes in white washing, don't she?"

Yankee—[Very much perplexed.] "Goshorsey fat! ain't you the fellow who acts out—"

Winchell—"The axe is out in the yard I propose."

Yankee—"Ain't you Winchell, that I've heard stories about?"

Winchell—"About one story higher—third story is about as high as I guess I must be in the wrong room. Jo Tompsin, you know him, don't you?"

Yankee—"Yes, that's the critter. Jo Tompsin used to tell me about his cutting up dog in Schenectady, in the Collector's office, on the canal."

Yankee tries the door of No. 15, in which Miska Hauser, the celebrated violinist was domiciled, who was just commencing to dress for dinner. Hearing his door appealed to with sundry unusual kicks, he opened it an inch and to his horror in bolted the aforesaid intruder, sans ceremonie, and threw himself on the bed, whereon are spread sundry shirts, cravats, jewelry, &c.

Yankee—"Gosh, oh! fellow, I've got you at last; slip on your rags, and lets go and take a horn. I've got as much as three dollars anyhow to spend before I get home."

Hauser—"Vous ar some business with me. Vous perceive I am jaime dishabille."

Yankee—"Never mind the 'bill. I'll treat. Come down. Jo Tompsin used to tell about you in Schenectady."

Hauser—[In a rage.—"Allez! Allez! Vous Allez' sacre canaille.

Yankee—"Laundry, on the canal, in the Collector's office, that's where he knew you, whew. I've got you at last, old hoss. He said you'd be sure to cut up dickey."

Hausen—"O, I horse! cut up dog! diable, I am, star, Mons. Hausen."

Yankee—"Yes, you are a horse, sir. Now give us the Dutch story, and I'll treat."

Hauser rings the bell in a violent manner.

Enter bar-keeper—"Did you ring, sir?"

Hauser—"Certainment, I ring; take this man away. I am no acquaintance wis him; he come in, he sit down upon the bed, he spoil mon shirt, mon cravat, chapau, every thing. See, see!"

Yankee—[Taking another roll]—"You'll do to travel, I guess. How do you put that hair onto your upper lip."

Bar-keeper—"You are mistaken in the room. Winchell is in No. 14."

Yankee—"That are gal said No. 15. Say sa."

Chambermaid sings:

"Tis a poor distressed nation as ever yet was born,
For there's hanging men and women for the wearing of the green."

Bar-keeper—"Mary, come here a minute."

Chambermaid—"Fat'sud I'd be doin there?"

Yankee—"Didn't you say No. 15?"

Chambermaid—"Sure I told ye No. 14; I'm not after finding ye wid ears." [Goes off singing]

Then up steps General Bonyparte."

Bar-keeper—"I guess you've seen the elephant, anyhow."

Yankee—"I've seen a lot of darned skunks." [Exit downeaster, grumbling.]

The scene closes with an explanation between Mr. Hauser and Winchell, to the amusement of both.

[From the Boston Saturday Evening Gazette.]

A PERFUMED BREATH.—What lady or gentleman would remain under the curse of a disagreeable breath since 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.

☞ **Have You a Rupture of the Bowels?**—I would most respectfully invite the attention of those 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 a

Marsh's Radical Cure Truss;
Force & Trusses, very light spring;
Glass Elastic Trusses;
Continued Trusses, single and double;
Umbilical Trusses, children's and adults;
Shields's Elastic Spring Truss;
Dr. S. S. Fitch's Supporter Truss;

The price of Trusses vary from $2 to $30. 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. Bunning's Lace or Body 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 stoop shouldered persons.

Elastic Stockings, for broken and varicose veins.

Surgeons Bandages, of all kinds.

Springs of every variety and pattern, and in fact every kind of mechanical appliance used in the cure of disease.

DR. KEYSER would state to persons in want of Braces 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.,
Sign of the Golden Mortar.

jelbelawly

☞ **From a Member of the Senate of VIRGINIA.**—I have used Dr. Isaac Scott's Celebrated White Circassian Liniment in my family on various occasions with entire satisfaction. I consider it a sovereign remedy in cases of local pains, bruises, sprains, etc., and so recommend it to the afflicted.

J. HUDDLESON.

September 29, 1855.

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 prescribing and using my original medic