Daily Morning Post.

LUCKY HARPER ..... THOMAS PHILLIPS
Harper & Phillips, Editors & Proprietors.

PITTSBURGH:

FRIDAY MORNING.....OCTOBER 15

☞ No North, no South, no East, no West, under the Constitution; but a union and fellowship of the common Rock, and true levelers as the Common Brotherhood—FRANKLIN PIERCE.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,
FRANKLIN PIERCE,
OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM R. KING,
OF ALABAMA.

Democratic Electoral Ticket for Pennsylvania.

SENATORIAL ELECTORS.
NATHANIEL B. ELDRED. WILSON M'CANDLESS.
GEN. ROBERT PATTERSON.

REPRESENTATIVE ELECTORS.

District.	*Name.*	*District.*	*Name.*
1.	PETER LOGAN.	13.	H. C. FYFE.
2.	GEORGE H. MARTIN.	14.	JOHN CLAYTON.
3.	JOHN MILLER.	15.	ISAAC ROBINSON.
4.	F. W. BOCKIUS.	16.	HENRY FETTER.
5.	R. APPLY, Jr.	17.	JAMES BURNSIDE.
6.	A. APPLY.	18.	MAXWELL M'CALLEN.
7.	Hon. N. STRUTHERS.	19.	Gen. JOSEPH M'DONALD.
8.	A. PETERS.	20.	WILLIAM S. COLEMAN.
9.	DAVID FISHER.	21.	ANDREW BURKE.
10.	R. E. JAMES.	22.	WILLIAM DUNN.
11.	JOHN M'REYNOLDS.	23.	JOHN S. M'CALMONT.
12.	P. DAMON.	24.	GEORGE R. BARRET.

County Committee of Correspondence.

The Democratic County Committee of Correspondence are requested to meet at the St. Charles Hotel on Monday, 18th inst., at 7 o'clock, P. M. DAVID CAMPBELL,
oct15 Chairman.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY ELECTION.

STATE TICKET.

Buffington and Hoffman will have a small majority over their Democratic opponents in this county. *Small*, we say, considering what was expected. Hoffman's majority over Hopkins will amount to about 1200. Buffington's majority over Mr. Woodward will hardly amount to that given Hoffman.

THE SHERIFFALTY.

William Magill is elected Sheriff over Charles Kent by a majority of two hundred. The official returns (which we will give to-morrow) will not change this majority more than a few votes.—Barker's vote is a great deal smaller than was expected, and will not run much over 3,000.

CONGRESSIONAL.

XXI DISTRICT.—SHARPSON reduces RITCHIE's majority to between six and eight hundred. If Mr. S. has not succeeded in his election, he has cause to be proud of the flattering testimonial of the regard of the people of the County he received.

XXII DISTRICT.—Mr. HOWE is elected over Col. GIBSON, by about 1000 majority—perhaps not so much.

ASSEMBLY AND SENATE.

That the Whig ticket is elected there is no doubt; and that their majorities are reduced is equally certain. Mr. GIBMORE, by the returns received, leads the Democratic Assembly ticket. Mr. PENNY falls behind his (the Whig ticket,) though not as much as was expected. FOSTER, (Free Soil,) received over 2,000 votes in the County.

Mr. DARSIE, for Senate, is elected over BARTON; also, by a reduced majority.

THE COUNTY OFFICERS.

For Prothonotary, it is expected that Mr. CAMPBELL, the whig candidate, will have a majority over Mr. M'CORKLE, his democratic opponent, of from twelve to fifteen hundred votes.

The tightest race on the county ticket, however, is between the candidates of the two parties for Coroner and Commissioner. Messrs. M'COLLISTER and TOMER, the democratic nominees, will bring the whig majority, we are inclined to believe, below that given Campbell. Sanguine friends entertain hopes of the election of the two candidates mentioned. The official returns, however, will settle this matter.

The whig candidates for other county offices are elected by from one thousand to twelve hundred majority.

POOR HOUSE.

The voters of the county were called upon, at the election, to express their views in regard to the erection of a house for the employment and support of the poor of the county. That this measure has met the approbation of the people of the county, will be a source of congratulation to our benevolent citizens.

INDIANA COUNTY.

A friend from Indiana has favored us with the following returns from Indiana county:—Saltsburgh—Woodward 69; Buffington 58; Hopkins 69; Hoffman 62; Drum, for Congress, 70; Kuhns 63. Conemaugh—Woodward 156; Buffington 102; Hopkins 157; Hoffman 103. The *Apalachian* says that the vote in Blairsville is as follows:

Canal Commissioner—Hopkins 212; Hoffman 67.
Supreme Judge—Woodward 202; Buffington 74.
Congress—Drum 195; Kuhns 76; Graff 2.
Assembly—Elder 205; McConnell 70.
Commissioner—Lowman 210; Armstrong 67.

We have information on which we can rely, that Buffington will not get over two hundred in Indiana county.

This county, it will be remembered, is near the home of Judge Buffington, and that its ordinary whig majority has always been between 500 and 600. This vote, compared with the result in the immediate home of Judge WOODWARD, will inform our friends abroad how the people of Pennsylvania rebuke fraud and falsehood. The whigs have tried to do too much, and they have done nothing at all; their falsehoods have recoiled upon them, and have, like young chickens, come home to roast. We hope they will continue their abuse of the democrats until after the Presidential election.

CAMBRIA COUNTY.

Last evening, we received an extra from the office of the Sentinel, Ebensburg, Cambria county, from which we glean the following returns:

Judge Woodward, for Supreme Judge, has a majority in Cambria county of 608!

Col. Hopkins, for Canal Commissioner, has a maj. of 726!

Mr. Shaffer, for Congress, has a maj. of 843.

Messrs. Collins and Schell, for the Legislature, have a majority of 550!

Mr. Durbin, for Sheriff, has a maj. of 974!

And the entire Democratic ticket is elected by a large majority.

In 1851, the vote stood for Governor: Johnston, 1,230; Bigler, 1,769—Bigler's majority, 539. The figures speak for themselves.

Armstrong, Clarion and Jefferson.

In the Representative district composed of the above counties, the Democratic candidates, Messrs. FULTON, MAGEE and HUTCHISON have been elected by 1500 to 1800 majority. In Armstrong county (Buffington's home,) Woodward's majority is 100; Hopkins 300, and Drum for Congress 300. Drums majority in the district will be very large. Clarion county gives 1200 majority for the State ticket, which they promise to increase to 1500 at the Presidential election, when they may look out for *that* cannon.

For the above returns we are indebted to our friend J. ALEX. FULTON, Esq., of Kittanning, who is one of the Representatives elect from that district.

Beaver Congressional District.

We are rejoiced to learn that our friend M. C. TROUT, Esq., has been elected to Congress in the district composed of the counties of Beaver, Mercer and Lawrence, by a small majority, over Mr. ALLISON, (Whig,) the present member. The result, we understand, is about as follows:

	TROUT, (Dem.)	ALLISON, (Whig.)
Beaver, maj.	.....	80
Lawrence, maj.	.....	690
Mercer, maj.	780	.....

Showing a majority of 60 for Mr. TROUT. This is a Democratic gain.

A FINE PORTRAIT.

Passing down Wood street, we happened to cast our eyes towards Kennedy's window, and to our surprise we beheld there our venerable friend, the Cashier of the Bank of Pittsburgh, surrounded with a handsome gilt frame. It was honest JOHN SNYDER, in *propria persona*—there could be no mistake—big shirt collar and all! We thought it rather strange that the old gentleman should have exchanged his place in the bank parlor for so equivocal a position as a show window, and so we walked up to ask him to explain the enigma; when lo! it was the shadow that stood before us, instead of the substance—the portrait, instead of the reality! We would have enquired the name of the artist, but that was unnecessary: who else could paint so living a picture but FORNEYRE? What other artist could give such perfect expression—could color so true to nature—could command the very currents of life to flow and pulsate on the canvass? The portrait is an admirable one, and we most heartily congratulate Mr. FORNEYRE on his success in obtaining with so much fidelity the peculiar and striking features of Old Bullion of the Pittsburgh Bank.

BETS.

The betting whigs have all disappeared since the result of the election of Tuesday became known; and even some of those who had made small bets previously, called upon the democrats and begged of them to consent that the stakes should be withdrawn. We yesterday heard of a whig who offered a democrat $5 if he would cancel a bet that Gen. Scott would carry Pennsylvania. The democrat pitied the lacrymose appeals of the whig, withdrew the bet, and handed over the $5 to one of the City Hospitals. This a case of double charity!

On Wednesday night we witnessed a bet of a suit of clothes that Gen. PIERCE would carry Pennsylvania by a majority of 5000. The whig invited the democrat to his store to write the orders; but on the way the whig repented of his folly, and backed out fairly!

We might narrate scores of similar incidents, if we thought it necessary. The certainty of the election of Pierce and King has convinced the bragging whigs that "discretion is the better part of valor."

Behold the Figures!

The Democratic majority for the State Ticket in good old PENNSYLVANIA will be

15,000!

In OHIO the Democratic majority for the State ticket is about

18,000!

And in INDIANA, WRIGHT, the Democratic candidate for Governor is elected by a majority of nearly

15,000!

The result in these great States clearly shows beyond all cavil, or doubt, that PIERCE AND KING will sweep the Union like a tornado in November!

C. W. DENISON, OF BOSTON.

This gentleman, who has been laboring amongst us for the last few days, leaves this morning for Ohio. We but speak the universal sentiment of the democracy of Allegheny county, when we say, that Mr. DENISON has done good service for our party in Western Pennsylvania. His eloquent and earnest appeals have carried conviction to the hearts of hundreds, and made an impression which will never be obliterated. Mr. D., we may here take occasion to say, was many years ago a resident of our city, and was a student in the old University under the charge of the late esteemed Dr. BLACK. At that time he was one of the editors of the *Hesperus*, a semi-monthly literary publication, which many of our old citizens will no doubt remember.

We heartily commend Mr. DENISON to the kindness and hospitality of our brethren of the press in Ohio and elsewhere.

CROWING TOO SOON.

On the strength of a few returns from Ohio and Indiana, imperfectly reported, the editor of the *Journal* undertook to crow yesterday morning. By this time Mr. RIDDLE will learn that he crowed a little too soon. A majority of 10,000 or 20,000 in those States for the Democracy is surely a cheerless prospect for Scott.—By the way, when and where will *that* Hospital be located? Pray tell us, Mr. RIDDLE.

WESTMORELAND.

A gentleman from this county informed us last evening that the Democratic majority in Westmoreland will be about 2000. Good for the Star of the West.

Cuba and the United States.

THE SLOOP-OF-WAR CYANE ORDERED TO HAVANA.—We learn from the New York Times of Monday that orders were received from the Navy Department at Washington on Saturday night directing the sloop-of-war Cyane, G. N. Hollins, Commander, to prepare immediately for sea, and to sail for Havana at the earliest moment possible. As the Cyane had just arrived from Norfolk, she was ready for sea, and accordingly took her departure on Sunday morning. She was towed outside the Hook, in order to get a fair breeze, and is now on her way to Cuba. It is also reported that the U. S. steam frigate Mississippi has been ordered to follow the Cyane with all despatch.

The object of this movement, although nothing certain can be known in regard to it, cannot be difficult to conjecture. The treatment to which American vessels are now systematically subjected by the Spanish authorities of Cuba, renders indispensable the presence of a strong naval force for their protection. The Times says:

"We take it for granted that the commanders of these vessels will be instructed to avoid everything which can give the Spanish authorities the slightest cause of just complaint, but at the same time to resist and repel, at every hazard, and by all needful measures, every attempt to exercise undue authority over vessels of the United States, or to infringe in any way the rights and privileges to which American citizens in Cuba are entitled."

The Issue Fairly Made.

"Gen. Pierce," says one of our exchanges, "was in the Senate in 1841, during the celebrated extra session, and on recurring to the Journals, we find the following facts: On the 25th July, 1841, the bankrupt bill passed the Senate—ayes 27, nays 23. Pierce's name is in the negative. Three days after, the United States Bank bill was passed by the same vote, Gen. Pierce voting in the negative. Thus, it will be seen that General Pierce voted against the bankrupt bill—against the incorporation of the United States bank—and against the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands. Now what is General Scott's position on these questions? In his great platform letter, he says:—

"If I had the honor to vote on the occasion, IT WOULD HAVE BEEN GIVEN IN FAVOR of the land distribution bill, the bankrupt bill, and the second bill for creating a fiscal corporation."

There is the record, clear and undisputed; and there is the issue fairly made and presented. Gen. Pierce stands committed and voted against the Bankrupt bill and the Bank bill—General Scott says he would have voted for all of them, and stands committed in their favor. Again we say to the people. "Choose ye between them."

☞ "That rich brogue—I love to hear it."—*Gen. Scott.*

"I now hesitate between extending the period of residence before naturalization, and a TOTAL REPEAL *of all acts of Congress upon the subject*—MY MIND INCLINES TO THE LATTER."—*Gen. Scott.*

WEEKLY MONEY ARTICLE.

Business during the past week has been dull, which is generally the case when an important election is pending. The result of the election, however, cannot but be regarded as favorable to the business and financial affairs of the state.—The Democratic party is the Union party of the country, and as such it will put an end to treasonable agitation and sectional excitement, which disturb the peace and harmony of the Union, and unsettle the business affairs of the country.

During the past week a nest of shin-plaster factories at Washington City exploded. The Bank of the Union, one of these fraudulent "institutions" had in circulation $75,000 when it closed its doors. The Cashier in a card states that the Maryland Small Note Law caused the disaster!

Silver is becoming very scarce in all parts of the world. In the City of New York it commands a premium of 3 to 4 per cent. In England, according to the London Times, there never was known for many years so great a scarcity of silver currency as at present, in consequence of the large exportations which have recently taken place to Australia, whither it is carried by speculators to purchase gold dust. The Times says: In consequence of this immense call for silver, it appears that the authorities at the mint intend having a considerable amount immediately coined into specie, and likewise gold currency of half sovereigns and sovereigns for the convenience of the emigrants, who are placed in great difficulties from the want of a small circulating medium in exchange for their gold.

The New York Journal of Commerce of Monday evening says: The demand for money from brokers and speculators continues, with a good supply at 7 per cent. The Mercantile community are not among the large borrowers, and nearly all of the principal houses have money to lend. The offerings at most of the banks from their regular customers, are unusually light for the season.

The Philadelphia North American says: The money market continues very easy at previous quotations—5½@6 ℘ cent. for strictly first class short dates, and 7@8 ℘ cent., for second class grades.

The advices from London appear favorable. Cotton has advanced ¼d; Breadstuffs are without material change; Rice has advanced. The English Consols are steady at 100⅞@100¾. The accounts from the Paris Bourse show an active speculation and an upward tendency, in the rates for money. At Hamburgh there appears a demand, for gold. The Dutch government is about to reduce the State 4 per cent loans to 3½ per cent.

A recent parliamentary return states the entire debt, funded and unfunded, of Great Britain in 1851, to have been £782,869,382 sterling, costing the nation £28,017,127 annual payment.

The cost, is in course, however, of actual reduction, by the falling in of annuities. In 1860 the long annuities for £1,393,600, will expire and other annuities to the amount of £1,814,000, will fall in 1864, leaving of £2,000,000 sterling annual payment, will accrue by the conversion of the 3½ per cent. into 3 per cent as fixed by law.

The Paris quotations of the funds on the 29th were, 104f. 35c. for the 4½ per cents, and 78f. 10c. for the 3 per cents 2835f. Bank of France shares.

The exports of specie last week amounted to $807,119, making $21,922,087 for the year; and other exports amounted for the week to $930,661.

The imports of dry goods last week were.....$1,072,278
Imports of general merchandize..... 1,761,261
$2,833,539

The imports of dry goods are still very large, and the decline in the spring imports as compared with last year seem likely to be made up by the excess of those this fall.

The receipts at Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad Company are, for the last quarter, as follows, which exceed greatly the estimate:

	1851.	1852.	Increase.
July.....	51,606 00	73,501 00	20,909 79
August.....	59,809 96	80,454 14	20,647 18
September..	72,505 47	104,731 38	32,275 91
	$183,913 33	$258,737 21	74,832 88

Land warrants in New York have a downward tendency. The market is dull. Thompson's quotations are $144@$150, which is a wide range.

The following are the rates of Domestic Exchange between Philadelphia and the points named, as reported by Drexel & Co., Bank Note and Exchange Dealers, South Third street:

Portland,	¼ dis	Savannah,	¾@1 dis
Boston,	par@1-10 pm	Augusta,	¾@1 dis
New York,	par	Mobile,	¼ dis
Baltimore,	1-10 dis	N. Orleans,	par@½ dis
Washington, D.C.	¼ dis	Memphis,	½ dis
Richmond,	½ dis	Nashville,	1¼@1½ dis
Petersburg,	½ dis	St. Louis,	1@1¼ dis
Norfolk,	½ dis	Louisville,	¾@1 dis
Fredericksburg,	½ dis	Cincinnati,	¼ dis
Wilmington, N.C.	1¼ dis	Pittsburgh,	¼@¾ dis
Raleigh,	1¼ dis	Lynchburg,	½ dis
Charleston,	1¼@1½ dis		

The following statement shows the collections at the office of the Collector of the Columbia Railroad, in Philadelphia, during the month of September, and the total for the fiscal year thus far, compared with the same period last year:—

Amount as per last Report.....	$309,818 25	
Do. month ending Sept. 30, 1852....	47,076 65	
Whole am't since Nov 30, 1851. ..	356,894 90	
Same time last year	315,857 66	
Increase	$41,037 24	

Comparative Statement of Deposits of Gold, at the U. S. Mints, from Jan. 1 to Aug. 31.

PHILADELPHIA.

	1851.	1852.
United States Gold....	$27,417,720	$31,082,900
Other Gold.....	621,698	868,953
Total.....	27,939,418	31,940,053

NEW ORLEANS.

United States Gold....	6,048,569	2,906,690
Other Gold.....	125,510	106,017
Total.....	6,174,079	3,018,877

CHARLOTTE.

United States Gold....	235,061	283,094

DAHLONEGA.

United States Gold....	173,820	304,327

AT ALL THE MINTS.

United States Gold....	33,855,179	34,577,281
Other Gold.....	647,208	964,970
Total.....	34,502,387	35,542,251

Coinage of the Mints of the U. States from January 1, to August 31, 1852.

MINTS.	GOLD.	SILVER.	COPPER.	TOTAL.
Philadelphia	$32,263,211	$409,043	$39,122,61	$32,711,376 61
N. Orleans	3,015,000	118,000		3,833,000 00
Charlotte, N.C.	217,220			217,220 00
Dahl'o, Geo.	288,638			288,638 00
Total	$36,494,148	$527,043	$39,122,61	37,060,318 61

The returns published by the New York banks show an increase in each leading department except specie. The reports of twelve city banks give the annexed results:

BANKS OF NEW YORK CITY.

	September 4.	
	Discounts.	*Specie.*
Chatham Bank.....	$519,874	$19,902
Mechs Bk Asso.....	1,318,702	69,934
Fulton Bank.....	1,381,510	136,643
Mercantile	1,247,825	61,778
Mch. Exch.....	2,852,123	121,188
People's.....	779,134	27,040
Citizen's.....	785,766	82,359
Metropolitan	4,796,795	131,043
Union.....	2,872,574	500,884
Bk of New York.....	2,755,474	1,220,799
Manhatten Co.....	4,437,183	406,881
Seventh W. Bk.....	1,681,912	127,949
Total.....	25,582,872	2,876,390

According to this, there has been an increase in the line of discounts in these twelve banks, of $4,641,084; and a decrease in the amount of specie on hand, of $410,614. This is a bad feature, and much more satisfactorily accounts for the pressure in the money market at New York, than any calling in of loans by an individual house, to which circumstance some parties have attempted to ascribe the trouble.

The receipts of gold in Great Britain from Australia have far exceeded the hopes of the most sanguine; for the first six months of 1852, they reached the sum of about $10,000,000.—This shows not only that the sands there have been unusually productive, but also, that many hands have been busy in gathering the precious deposit, as the whole receipts at our mints, for the *second* year after gold was discovered, (i. e. 1849) were only $6,151, 360. If these receipts continue to increase at the same rate, California will soon be thrown into the shade.

GENERAL PIERCE AND THE RELIGIOUS TEST OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

The Question Settled Forever!

From the New York Herald.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, Esq.—*Dear Sir:*—A strenuous effort has been made to impugn the sincerity of Gen. Pierce's opposition to the religious test.

Men will naturally distrust professions made by an individual after he has become a candidate, when not content with his previous acts and declarations; but when a candidate can appeal to a consistent record, he acquires a perfect title to public confidence. A conclusive proof of the entire frankness and sincerity of Gen. Pierce has come into my possession, which you will greatly favor me by giving to the public in your widely circulated journal.

In November, 1851, a stranger to me, whose name now appears to be E. L. Flood, but whose signature I could not decipher, addressed to me, by letter from Jacksonport, Ark., an inquiry concerning this celebrated religious test, in order to determine a wager.

In the course of a casual interview, occupying a few minutes, some twelve or fifteen years ago, and induced thereto by the fact of his having been President of the recent constitutional convention of his State, I forwarded the inquiry to Gen. Pierce. His reply was received by me on the 24th of March, 1852. I forthwith cut from the letter of my unknown correspondent his unreadable signature; and, using it for the address forwarded directly to him, Gen. Pierce's original letter.

That letter and my short note at the foot of it, are as follows:—

CONCORD, N. H.

TO CHARLES O'CONNOR, Esq., New York City:—

My Dear Sir—You must have been surprised at my failure to answer your letter of December 24th. The fact is, I was ashamed to make the confession which truth would then have demanded. At the time of the adoption of our State Constitution in 1784, the religious test was inserted to repel taunts that had been flung out, after the French alliance, that there was not to be an alliance with the French religion and the establishment of it here. By the convention of 1791, the provision was rejected by a decided vote, and the rejection was ratified by a majority of the people; but a two-thirds vote being required for the adoption of the amendment, the odious feature still retained its place.

In the convention of 1850, consisting of about 270 members, the vote to strike out this test was almost entirely unanimous—I think not more than six members voting in the negative. The amendment of the constitution, in this respect, was submitted to the people at the late election, and, although we are not in the receipt of full returns, there is reason to believe that the State is no longer to be disgraced by such a provision in its fundamental law.

I hope to visit New York in May, and to have an opportunity to renew the pleasant acquaintance it was my good fortune to make with you many years since.

With the highest respect, your friend,
FRANK PIERCE.

NEW YORK, March 24, 1852.

TO E. L. FLOOD, ESQ.

Dear Sir—Not being any better acquainted with the laws of New Hampshire than yourself, I addressed a distinguished lawyer of that State on the question in your favor of November 30, 1851, that is:

"Whether Roman Catholics are excluded from office in the State of New Hampshire, or prohibited from holding office by the constitution or laws of that State?"

I have just received his answer, and now forward it to you. It seems that they were so excluded from offices at the date of your letter.—But the disqualification has since been removed.

Yours, respectfully,
CHARLES O'CONNOR.

Shortly after the nomination, I addressed to the postmaster at Jacksonport, a request to procure for me a return of this letter without disclosing to him its contents or my motive. On the 1st inst., Mr. Flood returned it to me, attributing the delay to an accidental cause, explained in his note.

I leave the whole original correspondence with you for free perusal.

At the time that Gen. Pierce wrote the letter to me, he was not a candidate for the Presidency. Indeed, he had refused to acquiesce in the presentation of his name to the Baltimore Convention. I have never seen him but once, now before his nomination had any other correspondence with him than what is above related, or had any expectation that he would be a candidate for the Presidency at the ensuing election.

Thus it is, from the daily walk and conversation of an honest man, from his casual and unpremeditated words and actions, there is ever arising some convincing evidence of his integrity—some effectual shield against misrepresentation.

The annual election in New Hampshire was held on the 9th of March, 1852. The letter of Gen. Pierce, as will be seen, was written shortly prior to the 24th of that month. He forebode to answer me until the amendment abolishing the religious test had been submitted to the people, and a conviction had arisen in his mind that it would be adopted. "The wish was father to the thought." Though it was not adopted, the responsibility for its rejection rests not upon the liberal and enlightened citizen, who always favored it. I am, dear sir, yours, respectfully,
CH. O'CONNOR.

October 6, 1852.

The Bank Excitement in the District of Columbia.

The bank excitement in Washington and Georgetown, consequent upon the stoppage of the Union, caused a steady run upon all the small affairs of the kind on Saturday, but, it is said, they continued to redeem their promises up to the usual hour of closing; and one of them, (the Bank of the Republic,) located near the Centre Market, continued to redeem its notes in gold until eight o'clock in the evening. The National Intelligencer says:

"The butchers of Georgetown on Saturday last issued a manifesto declaring what notes, and what only, of those issued in the District they will receive at their stalls. They are, the Bank of Washington, Patriotic Bank, Bank of the Metropolis, Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, Bank of Commerce, Corporations of Georgetown and Alexandria. Within the last ten days $40,000 of Georgetown Corporation notes have been returned and redeemed at their office, and the notes destroyed. This results principally from the operation of the Maryland act of last session."

Mr. R. H. Gallaher, the owner of the Bank of the Union, has appointed Messrs. John A. Linton and Samuel Chilton his trustees to wind up the affairs of the concern. They have published a card saying they have proceeded to take possession of its assets, and Mr. Gallaher assures the holders of his notes that every effort will be made to redeem them. The Republic says:

"As soon as the failure was suspected or known on Friday night, Bank of the Union paper fell to fifty cents in the dollar, and even below this amount; and on Saturday the tendency was still downward. The subject was discussed everywhere, and throughout the day hundreds of persons—including both sexes and all conditions of society, from the wholesale merchant to the poor washerwoman, who had bills of that concern in their possession—were continually going to and returning from the banking-house, being anxious to learn all they could relative to the event which has, apart from the losses to the community, caused general indignation, not only against that bank but all other similar institutions."

An anonymous card, headed "Bank of the Union," was posted up in the most public parts of Washington city, on Saturday, containing an invitation to the holders of the notes of that Bank to present them for payment at the office of the Third Auditor on Monday. This card, however, was subsequently pronounced to be a hoax. The "point" of it lay in the fact that the auditor is a brother, or other relative of the banker.

The "Bank of the City," on Pennsylvania avenue, still remains closed, with a card on the window shutters, dated the 25th September, stating that the cashier has been unavoidably called away, but assuring the citizens that the notes of the Bank in circulation would be redeemed in three or four days. More than two weeks have now elapsed, and the cashier is still among the missing. Fortunately, but few of the notes are in circulation.—*Balt. Sun.*

ANOTHER CLINCHER TO THE WHIG LIE ON THE CATHOLIC TEST.

We find the following letter from the pastor of the Catholic church in Manchester, in the Hartford Times:—

Manchester, N. H., Aug. 21, 1852.

I consider it not only fair, but an act of gratitude to Frank Pierce to exculpate him from any implied or expressed coldness in advocating the abolition of the New Hampshire "test." I say an act of gratitude, for I assure you there is not another man in America who more cordially detests bigotry and exclusiveness than he; nor was there one in the convention of this state, who so energetically endeavored to secure the removal of the "test." In the town meetings, called professedly for its abrogation or retention, he used all his brilliant eloquence to induce citizens to vote for its repeal.

I repeat that the Catholics of this state owe him a deep debt of gratitude, which he has unintentionally and frequently imposed on them.

When the Catholic churches in Philadelphia were in flames, he was the leader in calling a town meeting in Concord, and therein pleaded the cause of the Catholics, and particularly the safety of the Catholics in Concord.

When some three or four years ago, emissaries from the New York society, sympathizing with the Portuguese who were said to be persecuted, visited Concord and called a meeting to raise money, Pierce stood up and fearlessly pronounced their history a forgery.

These, and many other kindred facts in the life of Franklin Pierce, you may learn among the Concord Catholics, showing the disinterested honesty of the man, and that his aid and sympathy were tendered before he or any one dreamed of his being nominated for the presidency.

I remain, sir, yours truly,
WM. MCDONALD.

PROLIFIC AND PATRIOTIC.—The Memphis Eagle says, that Mr. David G. Campbell, a very worthy mechanic of that city, who is now over 60 years of age, and has been married only five or six years, is already the father of six children. Mrs. Campbell, since their marriage, has given birth to three pairs of twin children in succession—four sons and two daughters. It is proposed by the citizens of Memphis, to petition Congress for a section of land for Mrs. Campbell, and also one for each of the children. The Eagle says that the petition will be signed by every one to whom it is presented, and if Congress has a spark of old fashioned patriotism left, it will be granted.

GERMAN EMIGRATION.

The German emigration this year takes the lead. Heretofore it has been decidedly in favor of the Irish. Last year Ireland sent 162,866 souls to this country, Germany, 69,883. This year, to September 22, the Germans number 92,626; Irish, 88,504. The whole emigration last year was 289,000; this year, in less than nine months, it reaches 326,000.

Now, suppose General Scott should succeed in having his outrageous army enlistment measure adopted, how many of these honest Germans would ever secure the glorious privileges of American citizens? Probably not one out of every ten!

LATER FROM TURK'S ISLAND.—An arrival at New York brings later advices from Turk's Island. The Royal Gazette notices the arrival at the city of Santa Domingo, from the United States on the 23d August, of Cols. Ferguson and Pickett, to enter into the preliminaries of the introduction into Santo Domingo of 4,000 or 5,000 American immigrants.

On the 6th ult. an attempt was made by a foreigner, named Monclair, to assinate, or otherwise injure President Forth. The individual was committed to jail.

☞ **The Annual Election** of the Managers of the Temperanceville and Noblestown Plank Road Company, will be held on the first November, at 12 o'clock, A. M., at the office of the Treasurer, No. 92 Fourth street.
M. B. BROWN, President.
AUSTIN LOGAN, Treasurer and Secy. oct15

JAMES P. TANNER,
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
BOOTS, SHOES, BONNETS, &c.,
No. 56 Wood Street, Between Third and Fourth,
PITTSBURGH.

☞ MY stock embraces every variety and style of Boots, Shoes, Bonnets, &c., purchased direct from the New England Manufacturers, adapted expressly for Fall and Winter sales, and will be sold at eastern prices. Please call and examine before buying. sep8;2m

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FRENCH PATTERN CLOAKS.—A. A. MASON & Co., have just received (per Express,) another splendid assortment of those fashionable Cloaks, of the latest Parisian styles, and of all sizes and qualities. oct15

Merchants and Manufacturers' Bank,
PITTSBURGH, October 14, 1852.

AN Election for Thirteen Directors of this Bank, will be held at the Banking House, on MONDAY, the 15th day of November next.
W. H. DENNY, Cashier.

SELLING OFF!

AS I wish to discontinue my present business, I will sell anything and everything in the store at FIRST COST. Call soon if you want a bargain, as I am determined to sell, and no humbug.
JOHN S. KENNEDY, No. 94 Market street.
N. B.—All persons knowing themselves indebted to me, will please call and settle the same without delay. oct15

FOR SALE.—Two desirable Building Lots, each 22¼ feet front on Eagle street, by 100 deep to a 20 feet alley; in a healthy and pleasant location, and only a short distance from the Court House. Price, $400 each.
Also—Two Houses and Lots, each 20 feet front on Overhill street, by 100 deep. Price, for both, $1500.
Also—A Lot, 20 feet front on Jefferson street, Allegheny City, 85 feet deep to an alley. Price $300.
S. CUTHBERT, General Agent,
oct15 50 Smithfield street.

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP.

MR. DEACON'S CASE:

DR. J. H. SCHENCK—MY DEAR SIR—I am pleased beyond expression to inform you of the extraordinary cure your PULMONIC SYRUP has made in my case. Eight or nine years since I was attacked with a violent Scrofulous affection. Painful ulcers appeared on my face and neck, which in a short time ate the flesh to the bones. My sufferings were awful. In a short time ulcers came out on my arms and body. The discharge from the ulcers were so offensive that it was unpleasant for any one to stay in my room. I applied to several physicians, who informed me it could not be cured except by my undergoing a mercurial treatment, which I was very loth to do. However, my disease continued, the sores increasing in size and number, my health becoming daily impaired, and death inevitable, I consented to the treatment. I took an immense deal of calomel and mercury before the disease appeared to be arrested, all the time suffering torture, my appetite gone, and my body much emaciated; every joint in my body seemed loosed, much swollen and sore. I was pronounced cured of Scrofula, but badly afflicted with a "mercurial disease." My system was in a horrible condition. Every change in the weather would bring upon me pains which were almost beyond endurance. My digestive organs were very much impaired; the ulcers would occasionally reappear, discharging very offensive matter. I was induced to take "Syrup of Sarsaparilla," which I procured of some of the most popular manufacturers. After taking six or eight bottles, the disease would apparently subside, but in the course of three or four weeks it would return, and compel me to resort to the same remedy. The benefit I derived from using the Sarsaparilla was merely temporary, and was costing me a great deal of money—more than I was able to spare. I despaired of ever being cured; my life was a burthen to me; I often felt as though I would rather die a more than linger on in such awful misery, without hope.—About eighteen months since, some of my friends informed me of several cures of Scrofula performed by Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, and requesting me to try it. I had no confidence in anything.

Mr. Van Doren, Conductor on the Camden and Amboy Railroad, told me of persons cured by your Syrup, and insisted on my giving it a trial. His confidence in it induced me to procure half a dozen bottles. At the time, I was suffering tortures, my limbs much swollen and very painful, the ulcers discharging very offensive matter; nothing but large doses of laudanum enabled me to sleep. Before taking the contents of the fifth bottle, I experienced a benefit; my digestive organs much improved, and seemed to regain their healthy exercise; my appetite was much increased, and I felt stronger throughout my whole system; the ulcers discharged very freely, and the discharges became less and less offensive. Whilst using the tenth bottle, all the swelling and soreness left me, the discharges subsided, the ulcers commenced healing, and before the bottle was emptied all appearance of ulcers were removed, and I was *permanently cured*. I have enjoyed uninterrupted good health for the past fifteen months. I am convinced that Scrofula and mercurial diseases are entirely eradicated from my system. I have not had an ache or pain for more than a year past. Prior to my using the Pulmonic Syrup, there was not a week that I did not suffer day and night, more or less, the most excruciating pains. I am confident if I had used your Pulmonic Syrup before using the calomel and mercury, it would have prevented nearly all my suffering, and saved me several hundred dollars. I am now, thank God, a perfectly well man, and attribute it entirely to your "Pulmonic Syrup."

Wishing you every success in your business, which your truly valuable medicine entitles you to,
I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,
ROBERT H. DEACON.

We, the undersigned, being well acquainted with Mr. R. Deacon, know that he has labored for several years under a painful disease, called by physicians "Scrofula, or King's Evil," and believe, by the use of SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP, has been perfectly cured. His face, neck, arms and body were entirely covered with a mass of ulcers; so much so that we despaired of his ever being a well man; but we are happy to say he is now enjoying as good health as he ever did in his youthful days; not a vestige of the disease is now left, but the scars where the ulcers have been. We make this public statement for the benefit of those who may be afflicted in a similar manner, and we think it just that Dr. Schenck should make such a miraculous cure known to the public at large, as we know, from our own knowledge, the above statement to be true.

Charles Hinkle, Captain of steamboat J. Stevens.
J. V. Van Doren, Conductor on Camden and Amboy Railroad.
J. B. Bloodgood, Hotel, Walnut street wharf.
W. E. Allen, 19 Walnut street.
R. Thompson, Clerk of steamboat John Stevens.
Mr. Deacon can be seen and conversed with at the Corn Exchange Hotel, 77 and 79 Dock street, Philadelphia.
Philadelphia, January 1, 1851.

☞ Prepared only by Dr. J. H. SCHENCK, at his Laboratory, Bridgewater, Bucks County, where all letters forwarded must be addressed; or, to JOHN GILBERT & CO., No. 177 North Third street, Philadelphia, his Wholesale Agent for Pennsylvania; also JOHN P. SCOTT, 236 Liberty street, Sole Agent for Pittsburgh.
☞ Price, $1 per bottle, or $9 per half dozen. oct15-6m

☞ **Dr. Guysott's Improved Extract of Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla** *is a Sure Remedy for Hereditary Taints.*

Thousands of individuals are cursed with grevious complaints which they inherit from their parents. The use of the *Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla* will prevent all this, and save a vast amount of misery, and many valuable lives, for it *thoroughly expels from the system the latent taint*, which is the seed of disease, and so takes off the curse by which the sins or misfortunes of the parents are so often visited upon their innocent offspring.

Parents owe it to their children to guard them against the effects of maladies that may be communicated by descent, and children of parents that have at any time been affected with *Consumption, Scrofula* or Syphilis, ow