# Daily Morning Post.

THOMAS PHILLIPS.....GEORGE P. GILMORE.
Phillips & Gillmore, Editors & Proprietors.

PITTSBURGH:

FRIDAY MORNING:.....OCTOBER 7.


DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

CANAL COMMISSIONER,
**THOMAS H. FORSYTH,**
*of Philadelphia County.*

AUDITOR GENERAL,
**EPHRAIM BANKS,**
*of Mifflin County.*

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,
**J. PORTER BRAWLEY,**
*of Crawford County.*

JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT,
**JOHN C. KNOX,**
*Of Tioga County.*

COUNTY DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

PRESIDENT JUDGE DISTRICT COURT,
P. C. SHANNON, Pittsburgh.

STATE SENATE,
JONAS B. McCINTOCK, Peebles Tp.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
R. RIDDLE ROBERTS, Pittsburgh.

REGISTER,
JOHN BIRMINGHAM, Ohio Tp.

COMMISSIONER,
J. HARVEY ROBB, Upper St. Clair.

AUDITORS,
JOHN M. KIRKPATRICK, Allegheny.
JOHN S. HAMILTON, S. Pittsburgh.
WILLIAM WEINZEIRIG, Pittsburgh.
JAMES K. SCOTT, Bor. McKeesport.
WM. GLASS, Robinson Township.

SURVEYOR,
JAS. E. McELROY, Moon Township.

SURVEYOR,
NATHANIEL PATTERSON, Birmingham.

**MORNING POST JOB OFFICE.**

We have now employed in our Job Office an unusual number of excellent job printers, and are prepared to execute all orders with neatness unsurpassed, and with a speed that *shall* not be beat.

We have done a very large amount of printing in our Job Office within the last ten days, but can do still more yet. We will suit all customers as to the speed and accuracy of our work.

## TO THE POLLS, O DEMOCRATS!

Our weekly of to-morrow is our last opportunity to call on the Democracy of the County to do all their duty on Tuesday next. The mass of the people of this county, we believe, are satisfied that some change in a part, at least, of our county offices, would be greatly for their benefit. We have no doubt that the election of some Democrats to a part of those offices would save money to the people, and secure a more faithful administration of our public affairs. Now is the time to try such a change. No Democratic County Convention ever presented a better ticket. Our party in this county was never more cordially united upon its ticket. Our prospects of success were never better, if all turn out with a will and a resolve to win. It is not for an empty triumph we strive, or for men, but for great principles that lie at the foundation of our prosperity, our political freedom, and our social happiness. Under democratic rule, nearly all the time for the last half century, this country has grown and prospered beyond all precedent in the history of nations. Under democratic rule four-fifths of the time, the old Keystone State stands in the front rank of our great family of republics; and under the same rule continued, she may yet be the foremost in the gallant race of republican States. Our principles change not. Our faith in those principles falters not.

Democracy is the rule of the people, securing the greatest good to the greatest number, and equal justice and protection to all. Its name is a word of joy and hope to the masses of mankind, and of terror and despair to tyrants.

Such is the cause for which we do battle, and in such a cause no true man can be indifferent or discouraged. Let all hope; let all work; and a salutary change may be secured in this county. We war not with the masses of the Whig party. They are our brethren, and are honest, but misled and deceived by their self-constituted and unscrupulous leaders. Believe not the slanders of those leaders on democratic candidates. They are old electioneering tricks, too stale and rank for modern use. Our ticket presents well known and honest men for the suffrages of the people, and we seek success by honest means. Be not startled by new slanders that may be issued too late for reply before the election. That, too, is an old and worn out weapon in the political arena.

Democracy is honest, sincere, and earnest; and, confident of the power and truth of its ever-living principles, it seeks no new and fraudulent issues for support; buys no new *sims* for help; and prostitutes no good cause for a political or party purpose.

We slander no candidates. We only refer the voters to their public acts, their avowed principles, and the evidence of their capacity for public service.

Such is democracy; such is the character of our State and County ticket; and such the cause of the democratic press. Who can object to it? Who can doubt that a democratic triumph is a triumph of *the people?* And who can doubt our success, even in this county, if every democrat would prove his sincerity by his zeal and activity,—his faith by his works."

Let every democrat turn out, and bring his friends along with him to the polls.

Believe no slanders started too late for exposure.

Look well to your tickets, that they be the right ones.

Vote early; and, *we hope*, for the whole ticket.

**THE WHIG TICKET.**

Many affectionate enquiries have been made of us, by Whig friends, as to whether the editor of the *Gazette* is aware that there is any other person running on the Whig ticket than Dr. Carpenter. If our recollection serves us, there were several others nominated, besides Dr. C.; but the *Gazette* never mentions them. How is this? Where is the legislative ticket? Where is Mr. Fleming? Where is Mr. Brooke? And where is the balance of the ticket? If the *Gazette* will answer truly, it will say that the whole of them are "nowhere," and that its pet candidate for Senate will be the hindmost of all.

The imaginative temperament of the *Journal* editor has originated an apocryphal slander upon Mr. Brooke. It is, no doubt, started for Mr. B.'s benefit; but the editor of the *Gazette* has declined to publish it. He, no doubt, finds his hands full in defending the Doctor against his many transgressions. The other candidates on the Whig ticket will have to take care of themselves.—The *Gazette* has more than it can do in attending to Dr. Carothers. If the Whig candidates for subordinate offices desire to have their names before the people before next Tuesday, they have only to suggest it to us, and we will give them a first rate notice in the *Morning Post*.

**WHIG LEADERS.**

It seems to us that the leaders of the Whig party this year are playing a more extraordinary game of deception upon their deceived followers than ever before; a game that, when discovered, must result in the utter dissolution of the party. In fact, we are forced to adopt the belief and language of Capt. Naylor, one of the whig candidates for Assembly, which reads as follows:

"IT SEEMS TO ME THAT THE WHIG "LEADERS ARE GUILTY OF THE WORST "KIND OF TREASON."

The American.—Will the editor of the *American* please call the attention of his readers, if he has got any, to our Money Article.

**THE JOURNAL TO THE RESCUE.**

The gentlemanly editor of the *Journal* has been sitting serenely by, and witnessing the encounter between the *Post* and *Gazette*. Doubtless he felt a *political*, though not a personal, desire to see the flag of the *Post* come down. But he has at length discovered that our flag is nailed to our mast-head, and that we have suffered no damage, while the guns of the *Gazette* are nearly all silenced, her spars all splintered, and her mainmast overboard; and like a gallant chieftain, he comes thundering in to the rescue. But, alas! for the whigs, the rescue comes "too late." Dr. Carothers is overboard. The wreck of the *Gazette* may be saved by its political friend; but its senatorial candidate, its cause, its pride and power, all are lost. In fact, all is lost except its dishonor.

We accept, in the same kind spirit in which it is tendered, the advice of the *Journal* in regard to courteous treatment of our contemporaries. We agree entirely with the *Journal* on that subject, in ordinary cases. But when four editors open on us at once, as if by concert, with every tone and cadence, from the deep baying of the "*Nova Scotia* mastiff," to the angry yelp of the —little one, we must be permitted to clear our heels; not with the artistic kick of the dancing master, but with the resounding cuff of the yeoman. Still more justifiable and appropriate in our view does such a mode of rebuff appear, when it is remembered that that assault was not of a political, but of an unprovoked, groundless and malignant personal nature. We have only to say further to the *Journal*, that his generous rescue, though kind and gallant, comes too late. Unless we are mistaken in the signs of the times, Dr. Carothers cannot be saved.

The *Gazette* draws a very fine sight in yesterday's paper. It favors a delighted community, with an illustration, clear as mud, of the difference between calling Mrs. Swisshelm a liar, and saying she utters positive falsehoods. Well, though always ready to defend a lady, we forbear this time, because fully aware that that lady can defend herself. Behold what the *Gazette* very courageously says of her:

She comes before the public, in this instance, not as a woman, but as a politician; and as such we have treated her. We have no idea of permitting women to crawl behind the shield of feminine humanity and sex, to proscribe their political candidates. A woman who unsexes herself should be above claiming the privileges of the sex.

After thus courteously disposing of the lady, the *Gazette* turns himself to a sickly effort to revive the oft-refuted slander upon our public officers, in regard to the management of the Public Works. We published, only a few days ago, a complete refutation of that calumny. We showed, from the best authority, that the North Branch canal was now completed, and has just commenced yielding a large revenue to the Commonwealth. We proved that the new Portage road work had been let at prices below the estimates of the engineers, and below the prices paid by the Central road, in many instances far below; and we published a long extract from the report of an investigating committee, entirely exonerating the public officers from the slanders and falsehoods that had been alleged against them. The *Gazette*, without attempting to answer that entire refutation of the groundless calumny, merely re-asserts the falsehood. "Was't like thee, Hal?" Yes, it was, exactly like thee. It is your usual course; your only mode of carrying on a political contest: and it is neither honest nor honorable.

**THE JOURNAL AND MR. BROOKE.**

The *Journal* of yesterday makes some "awful disclosures" about the efforts made to defeat Mr. Brooke, the Whig candidate for County Commissioner. It says:

"Mr. Brooke, although a man of the most exemplary conduct, and the most correct habits, has been singled out for an unusual and unmanly mode of attack, which does not stop short of impeaching his habitual sobriety. A grosser lie never was uttered of any man, and Mr. Brooke's whole life gives it effectual and signal contradiction. It is humiliating to have to mention so mean a calumny as circulated against a reputable and worthy citizen; but we hope mention of such a fabrication will suffice to make it recoil with damage on its authors."

Now, who are the persons who have made the "unmanly attacks" upon Mr. Brooke? We have never uttered an unkind word about him. If any such "attacks" have been made they must have come from his party friends. If the charges referred to, in the above extract, have been made against Mr. B., they come from the Whigs—his own party friends—we feel confident that no Democrat ever made such an accusation against him.

We are anxious for the defeat of Mr. Brooke. He is the Whig candidate and opposed to one of the best men we have in our county. We desire to defeat him, but we will make no unfair effort to accomplish that purpose. In our opposition to him we stand upon the merits of our candidate, and the obvious reasons which induce the people to make a radical change in the Commissioners' office. No better man to effect that change can be found than James H. Rond. He is honest and capable, and if elected we can assure the citizens of the county that he will watch over their interests faithfully. We have never uttered an unkind word against Mr. Brooke, but we cannot refrain from saying that the people should not elect him. He is not the man to serve them at the present time, and if they desire to save themselves from further mismanagement in our county affairs, they will vote for James H. Rond, for Commissioner.

Mayor Riddle.—We are informed from undoubted authority that the Mayor of our city is about to issue a Proclamation forbidding the sale of liquor within the city, and pledging himself to pursue all transgressors of the law, in such cases, to the last extremity.

The prohibition will be enforced on and after Sunday next, and by the aid of the Day and Night Police, energetically enforced.

The parties interested are entitled to ample notice, and the proclamation, which will probably appear to-morrow, will make known the Mayor's intentions.

The Accident on the Pennsylvania and Ohio Railroad.—We are informed that the following, which we copy from the *Journal*, is a correct account of the accident which occurred recently on the P. and O. Railroad:

*Railroad Accident.*—An accident occurred on the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad, yesterday afternoon, at a point five miles west of Alliance. No person in the passenger cars were injured, and they did not leave the track. Two gentlemen had their legs broken, Mr. J. B. Garvin, of Westbrehand county, was standing on the platform of the baggage car, and had both legs broken; Mr. Darlington, of Pittsburgh, who was smoking in the baggage car, had one leg broken by baggage falling upon it. Both trains were behind time, with heavy loads, the first train from Pittsburgh in the morning having waited for the passengers from the South.

The cause of the accident was the derangement of the Telegraph at Alliance, by a sudden thunder storm. A message was sent from Massillon and received, and one immediately following failed on account of the register being rendered useless by a flash of lightning. The train of two engines slowly, and the engineers were whistling, but the sudden storm and wetness of the rails, prevented them from taking advantage of the stop quickly enough.

The cars were not much injured with the exception of the baggage car.

The passengers arrived in the Express train about midnight.

☞ The Peoria *Press* reports the Illinois river very low at that place. It quotes freights and market at the following rates:

Freights from St. Louis to Peoria, are 50 cents ⅌ 100 lbs. From La Salle to Peoria, 50 to 60 cents. From Peoria to St. Louis, 50 cents per 100 pounds. Wheat, 15 cents per bushel; Corn, 12½ cents; Flour, 50c ⅌ bbl; Whisky, 80c @$1.00 ⅌ bbl.

Spring Wheat is selling at 50@60c. Fall Wheat, 60@70. Not much coming in—slight decline in price.

Corn, 30@32c; Oats, 18; Flaxseed, 80@$1.00; Timothy, $1.50@$1.80.

We are obliged to our friend Truthler, of Smithfield street, for a bottle of most delicious Muscat, and a lot of fragrant cigars. All who desire to purchase prime wine or fine cigars, we would direct to his popular establishment.

The New Steamboat Law.—Capt. Haldeman, one of the Government Steamboat Inspectors at Cincinnati, was last week called upon to give his views in relation to the new Engineers' Association. After reviewing his own experience as an engineer and captain for thirty-two years, and bearing testimony to the practical and successful working of the U. S. law, he stated that in twenty-five years there had been sixty explosions, and a loss of more than 3,000 lives, but that in this, the seventh district, since the enforcement of the late law, not one life had been lost by explosion.

**WEEKLY MONEY ARTICLE.**

There is no material change to note in the state of the Pittsburgh Money Market since our last. Money is still scarce, and is obtained at high rates. The fall trade, however, is going on pretty lively, notwithstanding the continued low stage of the river.

It is estimated that the State Fair left here, from all sources, from one hundred and fifty to two hundred thousand dollars. But it has done more than that for our city. It has sent abroad over the west an excellent reputation for Pittsburgh manufactured articles, which, we doubt not, will result in increased demands for Pittsburgh fabrics. With a rise in the river, to open all our avenues of trade, we believe the trade of our city, this year, will be larger than ever before. No evidence can yet be found, that the opening of the railroad, eastward, has damaged the mercantile interests of Pittsburgh.

The manufactured articles of the Iron City will always be in demand in the wide market of the West; and western merchants, in coming here to purchase them, will find complete stocks of all other merchandise for the western demand, as good, and on as favorable terms, as anywhere else. The trade of Pittsburgh is in no danger; and our manufacturers are only in danger of receiving more orders than they can fill, as is now the case in some branches, we understand.

The prospect of war and short crops in Europe again gives hopes of an active trade in provisions, and our produce dealers are looking anxiously for every arrival of eastern news.

The stock market of New York, on the 4th instant, was active, and former prices pretty well sustained, notwithstanding the increased demand for, and high price of, money. The foreign demand for specie is affecting the New York money market somewhat unfavorably, as is also the very slight demand for American stocks and securities in Europe at the present time.

The last commercial accounts from Europe are favorable. Provisions were advancing, and there is no longer any doubt that large supplies of provisions will be called for from this country. The general excellence and abundance of American crops will enable this country to supply that demand to an almost unlimited extent.

The New York Banks, says the *Herald*, were never in a more safe and sound condition, or with better prospect of remaining so.

We copy the following from the New York *Herald* of the 6th:

The value of merchandise imported into and exported from this port during the month of September, in the past and present years, has been annexed:—

Commerce of the Port of New York—Imports and Exports.

| IMPORTS. | 1852. | 1853. | 1853. |
|---|---|---|---|
| *September.* | | | |
| Dutiable goods | $11,095,827 | $14,791,634 | Inc.$3,695,807 |
| Free goods | 834,343 | 628,290 | Dec. 206,053 |
| Specie | 66,789 | 296,026 | Inc. 229,237 |
| Total | $11,996,959 | $15,715,950 | Inc.$3,718,991 |
| Withdrawn from Warehouse | 1,254,358 | 1,709,052 | Inc. 454,694 |
| Total | $13,251,317 | $17,424,402 | Inc.$4,173,085 |

| EXPORTS. | 1852. | 1853. | 1853. |
|---|---|---|---|
| *September.* | | | |
| Domestic Mdse | $3,289,420 | $5,679,068 | Inc.$2,389,659 |
| For'n free goods | 128,184 | 63,470 | Dec. 64,714 |
| For'n dutiable do | 317,868 | 526,658 | Inc. 208,770 |
| Specie | 2,122,493 | 1,244,191 | Dec. 878,304 |
| Totals | $5,857,966 | $7,413,407 | Inc.$1,555,411 |

It appears by this that there has been an increase during the month in the value of imports of $4,173,085, and in the value of exports of $1,555,411. This is a very fair proportion. It will be seen in the table of imports that much less than one million of dollars of free goods were imported in the month of September, 1853, out of an aggregate importation of more than seventeen millions of dollars. Here is the difficulty. The Secretary of the Treasury should turn his attention to an increase in the list of free goods. That is the proper way to reduce the revenue and to deplete the sub-Treasury.

The following table will show the amount at the several depositories of the government, subject to the draft of the Treasurer of the United States, on the 26th of September:—

Treasury of the United States—Deposits.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Treasury of United States, Washington | | $111,725 58 |
| Assistant Treasurer, Boston | | 2,745,599 61 |
| | New York | 3,899,883 85 |
| | Philadelphia | 1,115,229 28 |
| | Charleston, S. C | 61,290 63 |
| | New Orleans | 347,537 05 |
| | St. Louis | 1,023,318 99 |
| | San Francisco | 1,111,085 92 |
| Depository at Buffalo | | 30,104 02 |
| | Baltimore | 9,007 48 |
| | Richmond Va | 23,051 44 |
| | Norfolk, Va | 2,571 48 |
| | Wilmington, N. C | 4,514 27 |
| | Savannah, Ga | 55,194 46 |
| | Mobile, Ala | 7,099 74 |
| | Nashville, Tenn | 3,296 47 |
| | Cincinnati, Ohio | 126,482 65 |
| | Pittsburgh, Pa | 977 17 |
| | Dubuque, Iowa | 58,777 36 |
| | Branch mint, Dahlonega, Ga | 59,601 91 |
| | Little Rock, Ark | 15,845 79 |
| | Jeffersonville, Ind | 16,843 72 |
| | Chicago, Ill | 45,579 69 |
| | Detroit, Mich | 63,098 54 |
| | Tallahassee, Fla | 755 49 |
| Mint of Philadelphia | | 7,812,254 10 |
| Branch mint, Charlotte, N. C | | 32,000 00 |
| | Dahlonega, Ga | 28,850 00 |
| | New Orleans | 3,251,297 03 |
| Total | | $27,813,563 00 |
| Deduct suspense account | | 2,343 72 |
| | | $27,811,218 28 |
| Add difference in transfers | | 25,856 18 |
| Net amount subject to drafts | | $27,836,014 46 |

Of this enormous amount about one-third was on deposit in the hands of the Assistant Treasurer of this city. Philadelphia has nearly nine millions in the mint and Assistant Treasurer's hands. The importations continue large and the revenue from customs of course is rapidly increasing. There must be a thorough revision of the tariff during the approaching session of Congress.

We take the following from the N. Y. *Post*, which shows among other things that there is nearly thirty millions more of specie in the country now than on the 1st of January last.

Specie and Coinage.—The deposits of gold at the United States Mint, during the month of September, were $3,025,000; of silver $320,500. The total gold deposits for the first nine months of the years 1851, 1852 and 1853 were as follows:

| | 1851. | 1852. | 1853. |
|---|---|---|---|
| January | $5,071,669 | $4,161,628 | $4,062,982 |
| February | 3,004,970 | 2,010,222 | 3,848,623 |
| March | 2,880,271 | 3,892,156 | 7,533,752 |
| April | 2,978,353 | 3,091,037 | 4,700,000 |
| May | 3,209,474 | 4,354,575 | 4,415,000 |
| June | 3,637,560 | 6,039,474 | 4,625,170 |
| July | 4,152,820 | 4,182,839 | 3,605,331 |
| August | 4,135,312 | 2,071,563 | 4,512,000 |
| September | 4,046,799 | 4,253,637 | 3,025,000 |
| | $32,051,042 | $38,299,255 | $40,823,747 |

The deposits of silver bullion at the Mint, during the first nine months of the present year, have been as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| January | $14,000 | June | $678,000 |
| February | 18,560 | July | 611,000 |
| March | 22,000 | August | 500,000 |
| April | 52,500 | September | 320,500 |
| May | 1,447 | | |
| | | | $2,221,057 |
| Add deposits of gold bullion | | | 40,823,747 |
| Total deposits of gold and silver | | | $43,346,804 |

The exports of specie to Europe, during the month of August, were about $1,200,000 making a total of a little over sixteen millions since January 1st, or more than twenty-four millions less than the deposits of California gold at the principal Mint during the same period. Making an allowance for the deposits of gold at the New Orleans Mint, it is probable that there is nearly thirty millions more specie in the country now than there was on the 1st of January.

The coinage at the U. S. Mint in this city, during the first nine months of the present year, has been as follows:

| | Gold. | Silver. | Copper. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| January | $4,809,383 | $93,750 | $3,850 79 | $4,906,983 79 |
| February | 2,501,358 | 97,200 | 2,000 31 | 2,600,558 31 |
| March | 5,603,808 | 163,800 | 4,131 25 | 5,861,730 26 |
| April | 6,205,080 | 419,907 | 3,611 54 | 6,728,598 54 |
| May | 4,323,500 | 528,509 | 3,120 19 | 4,841,129 19 |
| June | 4,774,246 | 650,000 | 3,087 32 | 5,427,913 32 |
| July | 4,459,460 | 710,000 | 2,540 20 | 5,171,201 20 |
| August | 5,267,000 | 700,000 | 3,951 60 | 5,976,620 60 |
| September | 4,221,598 | 1,205,000 | 3,100 00 | 5,429,698 00 |
| Total | $38,139,304 | $4,797,366 | $35,816 29 | $42,972,435 29 |

Messrs. Anthony Dorr & Co. of London, write that the Bank of France has lost a large amount of its bullion lately, and that a general opinion prevailed that an advance will be made shortly in its rate of interest.

In American securities they also say there has been a very limited business. The demand has been confined to United States and City and State Bonds. In Railway Bonds there have been a few transactions, principally in old established lines, at lower prices, the adverse political and financial causes having checked investment.

We find in the last New York Journal of Commerce a long article on the same subject, from which we quote the following:

"The class of western trade now coming in gives more animation to the market, and there is a better feeling among jobbers. The country will not be ruined even to please its most ardent friends. They have the plot all arranged—heavy importations—stringent money market—slight falling off in receipts of gold—heavy *prospective* demands for exports of specie—a large cotton crop exhausted, and the new not yet in market—the combustibles all brought into contact, and want of confidence, like a slow match, has been applied to the fuse—Chat-r! 'I told you so' trembles on their lips—when, as if on purpose to defeat their prophetic plans, there comes a rumor that Europe wants to buy bread! Louder the rumor swells, and the orders for wheat and flour begin to pour in upon us. Fortunately, our crop of cereals is a large one, and we have plenty to spare—exchange goes down; the exports of gold are not called for—and the grand catastrophe has to be postponed, even after it has been 'announced in the bills.' Those who irreverently ridicule the hand of infinite wisdom which guides us, and ascribe all these seeming interventions to the whimsical changes of a blind fate, must at least admit that this country is remarkably *lucky*."

☞ The following from the Harrisburg *Union*, will doubtless be read by our friends with pleasure. It is a full endorsement of what we have heretofore said of our candidates for the State offices. Let every democrat read it. The great party of the State must have the help of the 7000 democratic votes of old Allegheny:

**TO THE POLLS, DEMOCRATS!**

Democrats of Pennsylvania, remember that you will be called upon on TUESDAY NEXT, *October the Eleventh*, to exercise one of the highest political privileges known to the civilized world—that of electing your own rulers and officers at the ballot box. You have four State officers to elect, viz: a Judge of the Supreme Court, an Auditor General, a Surveyor General, and a Canal Commissioner.

For the first place, you have as your candidate, Hon. John C. Knox, who now occupies a seat on the Supreme Bench, and who has discharged the functions of his office with a modest dignity, and a profound attention to the high responsibilities resting upon him, that will make him in a very few years the ablest jurist on the Bench.

In opposition to him, the whigs have nominated a certain Mr. Budd, that the people at large never heard of before.

Between these two, there is no difficulty in deciding in favor of Judge Knox.

For the second office, you have presented as your candidate, the Hon. Ephraim Banks, the present Auditor General of the State, who has discharged the high duties of his office with a care, industry and conscientious rectitude, that has endeared him to the party. He has long been favorably known to the people of Pennsylvania, having held several prominent offices, and never has the breath of slander uttered a word derogatory to his character.

In opposition to him, the Whigs have presented a Mr. M'Clure, of Chambersburg, who is so utterly ignorant of the finances of the Commonwealth, that in his first political essay he made an error of *two millions of dollars*.

Between such a blunderer as this, and Mr. Banks, the people will at once decide in favor of the latter.

For the third office, the convention has presented you the name of the Hon. J. Porter Brawley. He also is well known to the people of the State. Immediately after graduating at Allegheny College, he was elected to the House of Representatives, where he was an active and leading member for two years. Subsequently he was nominated and elected to the Senate, where he served with great credit to himself, for three years. At the Williamsport convention he was nominated for the office of Surveyor General, and elected by the people at the succeeding election. He has served the public faithfully in this position for three years, and is now again presented to you by the Democratic convention, according to the usages of the party, for re-election.

In opposition to him, the Whigs have presented the name of Christian Myers, a renegade Democrat, who deserted our ranks because the tariff would not reverse the laws of nature, and enable him to make iron to advantage in a place that nature never intended for such a business. First, a disorganizing Democrat—then a virulent Whig. The people cannot fail to support Mr. Brawley, who has always been firm and consistent in his political course.

For the fourth office, the convention has presented you the name of Thomas H. Forsyth, of Philadelphia. He has long been a member of the House of Representatives and Senate, and has made the improvement of our State his study for years. There is probably no man in the Commonwealth more conversant with the condition of our public works than Mr. F., and he has been eminently faithful for sterling honesty and strict integrity in the discharge of his public and private duties.

In opposition to him, the Whigs have nominated Moses Pownall of Lancaster, of whom but little is known, and that little not to his advantage. During the whole of last winter, he voted for all the measures of extravagance of that extravagant session, and even for taking an item of revenue from the State of one hundred thousand dollars a year, and giving it to a private corporation.

Between him and Mr. Forsyth, the people will elect the latter by an overwhelming majority.

These, fellow Democrats, are the candidates presented to you, and you cannot fail to elect the men of your own choice, if you but organize in different election districts, and bring out the entire Democratic vote.

It will not do to rely on the spasmodic existing in the Whig party. They may have a secret organization that will poll a large vote—therefore it is necessary to meet them, and overcome them. This can be done. Let it be done, and Pennsylvania will occupy that high position with her sister States that long devotion to principle entitles her to assume.

**Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Receipts in September, 1853 | $80,826 09 |
| " " " 1852 | 37,620 91 |
| Increase | $43,205 18 |
| Receipts in first nine months of 1853 | $446 662 66 |
| " " " " 1852 | 196,246 58 |
| Increase | $250,416 08 |

S. W. ROBERTS,
Chief Engineer and Superintendent.

Shocking Accident.—We have received the following telegraphic despatch, giving an account of a sad accident, that occurred near Lawrenceburg, on Saturday afternoon:

While the workmen were engaged in raising the timbers of the first span of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad bridge across the Great Miami river, one of the men, contrary to orders, removed the braces which held the trusses in a perpendicular position, in consequence of which the trusses fell over, precipitating fourteen men, together with the timbers of the bridge, about fifty feet. Eleven of the workmen were more or less injured, and two killed."

P. S.—Since the reception of the above, we have obtained further particulars of the occurrence. None of the killed were the United States hands, but five are badly injured, several of whom are not expected to survive their injuries.—*Cincinnati Columbian, 3d.*


[ADVERTISEMENT.]

We find in the "Daily *Dispatch*," of the 3d inst., a few editorial strictures on the proceedings of the German citizens at their mass meeting in Lafayette Hall, which deserve an answer from us, as they are evidently intended and calculated to injure the Germans generally in the good opinion of their American fellow citizens, by misrepresenting matters and things, according to the whims of the narrow-minded, insolent and silly writer of said strictures.

We Germans, after leaving our native land, to evade the tyranny of European Depots, came to this country and took from our own free will and accord, and with true pleasure, the oath of allegiance to the Constitution of the United States. This Constitution, the most liberal in its principles, we always considered to be our guide in all our public transactions. If we may refer our fellow-citizens to the history of this country, to the progress of civilization on this side of the globe, they will certainly come to the conclusion, that the German Immigrant has done his duty, towards the advancement of this great republic, and was never hindmost in the promotion of Agriculture, and of Arts and Sciences in this country, and in the strict observance of the laws of the same. As regards sound reasoning, literary acquirements, true religious sentiments and honesty in all his doings and dealings, every one knows that the Germans not to be inferior to any other nation on the surface of the earth. By applying sound reasoning to our religious feelings and honesty in all our dealings, we come to the conclusion, that the reasoning of the editors of the *Dispatch* and their Native American party and Temperance friends is unsound and false, and their inconsistent with the principles of religious toleration and of honesty; for, when we became "citizens," we ceased to be "foreigners," and were at once entitled to the rights and privileges which the editors of the *Dispatch* claim for themselves. They claim for themselves the right to support and defend the Maine Liquor Law; we claim the right to oppose the same. They may do so as long as they choose; but we shall claim our right to oppose them as long as we like.

The champions of the Maine Liquor Law have formed a sort of new party organization, and strive to break up the present one. We, as its' opponents, certainly have, under our Constitution, the same right and privilege; but the only principle of anti-temperance cannot form a party, and it never was our intention to form a new party. We intend only to oppose such candidates of both political parties as are avowed supporters of the Maine Liquor Humbug; whether this will "arouse a counter-blast," we must leave to be seen.

We never intended to dictate to any one, but shall in no way submit to dictation from others, in this or any other matter. We only claim what the constitution and the laws of the United States guarantee to us. We differ in opinion as regards the Temperance principles and the so-called Maine Liquor Law from many of our fellow-citizens. We believe the introduction of such a law altogether contrary to the constitution of the United States, and tyrannical in its principles towards the citizens generally. According to the constitution, the importation of merchandise and, of course, of spirituous liquors is regulated only by the General Government, not by State Legislation. The laws of the United States permit the importation of spirituous liquors, of wines and beer into their territory, at a duty from 40 per cent. on wine and 100 per ct. on liquors; the Maine Liquor Law, if introduced by our Legislature into this State, would at once prohibit such importation, and of course be in strict variance with the prescriptions of the Constitution and the laws of the National Government.

We, the German citizens of this county have, therefore, assembled for the purpose of discussing this subject, and have come to the conclusion, to oppose the introduction of such prohibitory law in whatever honest way and manner we can, as we consider the same to be unconstitutional, tyrannical and inconsistent with the liberal spirit of the age. We are not "bid" to do so by "grog-sellers," as we are able enough to judge for ourselves, and must, therefore, repel such insinuation as "insolent."

We might address a number of physiological and moral reasons, which furthermore strengthen us in our opposition to the fanatical exertions of the would be advocates of the cause of temperance, but this would lead us too far from our present task and lengthen too much this article. Suffice it to say, that the exertions of our opponents have in no way tended to improve the morals of this country; that the criminal calendar of this country shows a most appalling increase of crime, since the Temperance Humbug has sprung into existence; it is an old but true adage, the forbidden fruit tastes always the best; and the more you forbid the drinking of spirits, the more frequent the transgressions, conclusively shows the State of Maine itself, where at present more spirituous liquors are consumed, than at any previous period. We came from a country where you find much less drunkenness than in this country, and where the governments, by paying premiums to the best brewers and best growers of wine, have done more towards abolishing the drinking of spirituous liquors and the true cause of temperance, the improvement of the morals and the lessening of crimes, than your temperance humbuggers of this country will ever obtain. In drinking our beer and wine temperately, we have brought no European custom to this country. They drank wine and beer and even whisky here, long before the Revolution, and even the heroes of that memorable period have relished a drink of wine or any thing else, without having been subjected to insults from such as have formerly made beasts of themselves by excessive drinking, or who, in their hypocritical way, disavow all drinking in public, but swallow the "poison" behind their doors. Against all such, we German citizens intend to raise, "en-masse," without distinction of party. We shall vote only for such men as have the courage to say that they are opposed to humbug in whatever shape and form. We shall defend hereby, only our "equality," and shall always repel the assumption of any "insolent" fellow, who presumes to dictate to us, and so far forgets *his* "voluntarily assumed obligations," in becoming a citizen of the United States, as to "retain," contrary to the liberal principles of the Constitution, his "native American" animosity, in calling us always "foreigners" and "Dutch," reminding us thus *unwillingly* of our "old nationality." By order of the meeting,

Dr. G. EHRHART,
AUGUSTUS HARTJE,
G. GEBST. } Committee.

Allegheny, October 6, 1853.

☞ We would call attention to the card in our paper, of T. B. Calvert & Co., Die-Sinkers, of Philadelphia. Specimens of their workmanship drew a gold medal at the State Fair.

James Wickersham, of our city, is their agent, and has samples at Mr. Moorhead's tin shop, in the Diamond, where orders can be left. oct4tf

FREE DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

STATE TICKET.

FOR JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT,
WILLIAM M. STEPHENSON, of Mercer county.
FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
ROBERT MITCHELL, of Indiana county.
FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
NEVILLE B. CRAIG, of Allegheny county.
FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,
LAWRENCE E. COBSON, of Montgomery county.

COUNTY TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT JUDGE OF DISTRICT COURT,
THOS. McCONNELL, of Allegheny.
FOR PROSECUTING ATTORNEY,
WILLIAM M. SHINN, of Allegheny.
FOR STATE SENATOR,
WM. E. STEVENSON, of Pittsburgh.
FOR ASSEMBLY,
AARON FLOYD, of Pittsburgh;
BRICE TEACEY, of Ohio;
WM. P. FERREE, of Moon;
CHARLES W. BENNY, of Allegheny;
A. H. BURNS, of Findley.
FOR COMMISSIONER,
EDWARD ALLEN, of Pittsburgh.
FOR TREASURER,
GEORGE WILSON, of Pittsburgh.
FOR AUDITORS,
JAMES SWISSHELM, of Wilkins. [sep13dawte

☞ Dr. M'Lane's Liver Pills.—This great medicine has supplanted all others for the cure of diseases of the Liver. Its effects are so salutary and speedy, and at the same time so perfectly safe, that it is not surprising it should supercede all others. Invented by a very distinguished physician of Virginia, who practiced in a region of country in which hepatic, or Liver Complaint, is peculiarly formidable and common, and who had spent years in discovering the ingredients and proportioning their quantities, these Pills are peculiarly adapted to every form of the disease, and never fail to alleviate the most obstinate cases of that terrible complaint. They have justly become celebrated; and the researches of Dr. M'Lane have placed his name among the benefactors of mankind. No one having symptoms of this formidable complaint, should be without these invaluable Pills. Have you a pain in the right side, under the edge of the ribs, which increases with pressure—unable to lie with ease on the left side—with occasional, sometimes constant, pain under the shoulder-blade, frequently extending to the top of the shoulder? Rely upon it, that although the latter pains are sometimes taken for rheumatism, they all arise from disease of the Liver; and if you would have relief, go instantly and buy a box of Dr. M'Lane's Liver Pills.

Purchasers will be careful to ask for Dr. M'Lane's celebrated Liver Pills, and take none else. There are other Pills, purporting to be Liver Pills, now before the public. Dr. M'Lane's Liver Pills, also his celebrated Vermifuge, can now be had all at respectable Drug Stores in the United States, and by the sole proprietors,

FLEMING BROTHERS,
Pittsburgh.
Successors to J. Kidd & Co.,
60 Wood street.

☞ Fall and Winter Clothing, Wholesale and Retail.—A large and splendid stock of Fall and Winter Clothing is now ready for the inspection of those wishing to be fitted out in the *mode*. Call and see for yourselves.

Country Merchants would find it to their interest to call and examine the stock.

N. B.—Customer work made to order in superior style, and at the shortest notice.

GRIEBLE'S CLOTHING HOUSE,
No. 240 Liberty street.

DIED:

In Butler County, on Tuesday, August 4th, JOHN Y. C. BELL, formerly of the Fifth Ward, Pittsburgh, in the 54th year of his age.

The deceased was an old citizen, and for many years a resident of the Fifth Ward. He was a man much respected and esteemed by all who knew him, for his many qualities of head and heart—being always regarded as an industrious, kind, honest, and an upright man. He leaves a wife and family, who will feel and mourn his loss, and numerous other friends, who will ever lament his demise from amongst us.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GEORGE J. HENKEL'S
CITY CABINET WAREHOUSE,
No. 173 CHESTNUT STREET,
(Opposite Independence Hall,)
Philadelphia.

FURNITURE, IN EVERY STYLE!

Comprising Louis XIV, Louis XV, Elizabethan and Antique, with Sculpture Carving and modern style;

In Rosewood, Walnut, Mahogany, Satinwood and Maple; all of the superior construction, and finished in the best style, equal to, if not excelling in quality, the Goods of any Establishment in the United States.

EMPLOYING none but experienced workmen, (apprentices being positively excluded,) and using the best materials, the work cannot fail to give satisfaction to purchasers. Amongst the many advantages offered to purchasers, is the facility of furnishing a House, either in elegant or plain style, completely from one establishment; by which means all the articles in each room correspond in style and quality, and the immense stock always on hand, being so various in design, enables purchasers to please their taste in selecting, without the delay necessarily attendant on ordering Furniture.

To give an idea of the finished Furniture on hand, I need only inform you that my Rosewood are 17½ feet long, by 27 feet wide, four floors in number; with Shops contiguous, sufficient to employ 200 hands, which is a guarantee that the work is all done under my own immediate inspection.

☞ The Packing is all done in the Store, and Furniture warranted to carry safely any distance. Visitors to Philadelphia are respectfully invited, as purchasers or otherwise, to call and examine the Goods. [sep23ly

GREAT