the full immunities and privileges guaranteed to him by the Constitution. A more unjustifiable idea never entered the mind of any American statesman. I would not say this because I believe any class of people, wherever born, or whatever their religion, have any right, as a class, or religious denomination, to demand office or honor, or distinction in the civil government. The Democracy of this country never have, nor never will recognize any such demand. But taking the Constitution as a guide and a rule of action, they will maintain the just rights of all citizens, learning each to depend upon his own merits and qualifications for office, emoluments and honor. This I hold to be the true doctrine on this question.

If the conditions upon which the people of other countries can become citizens of the United States, and enjoy the benefits of our free institutions be wrong, that is our fault. It was not the German, the Welchman, the Englishman, the Irishman or the Polander, who made these conditions. They are the work of American statesmen. They stand sanctioned by George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, and other illustrious fathers of our Republic. We held out the alluring invitation to the people of other countries to come here, accept our conditions and become American citizens. Nor were we slow to impress upon the world the peculiar benefits of our institutions. Indeed, we boasted of our land of civil and religious liberty—of our asylum for the oppressed, where every man could enjoy the high dignity of self-government, and the inestimable privilege of worshipping God agreeably to the dictates of conscience. Thus invited, many came of all countries, and of all sects of professing christians. Some have been with us since the days of the Revolution; some for half a century; some for half that time, and others for a shorter period. They have contributed by their industry and skill to the development of the resources of our common country, and have assisted in its defence; others have felled the forest and cultivated the soil and have added to the general prosperity of the country; others have advanced the commercial, manufacturing, mining, and mechanical interests of the nation, and others have adorned the pulpit and the bar. They have assisted to pay the taxes, and fought our battles; and shall these sacred covenant which was thus made with these people be violated by the power of a secret and insidious combination that override the Constitution? Shall the faith of our fathers, as plighted in this great instrument, be thus disregarded? Righteousness and union of all parties must respond no! No such immorality and political wrong should be permitted to tarnish the fame of America. From the long past days of the revolution there is a reminiscence that speaks inlequent tones against this proposed error. From the shades of Mount Vernon—from the grave of La Fayette—from the heights where Montgomery fell—from the once bloody fields where Pulaski and De Kalb gave up their lives, there comes up a solemn remonstrance against the proposed wrong. I would not say this, nor the weakest sentiment of it, for the mere matter of office to this class of citizens. The value of office to them is of small importance; but it is the deep dishonor that such violent measures would inflict upon our country, that induces me thus to speak. It would not be the loss of civil place that would afflict our adopted citizens, but it would be the humiliation of being "designated as a class, of whom it should be said, they are not to be trusted with civil place. This is the idea that would most wound their pride and excite their indignation. There are amongst those who in the want of a full appreciation of our institutions and customs, so deport themselves as to give reason for complaint. But these facts afford no sufficient ground for violating the institutions of the country. It is simply cowardly to acknowledge danger from such a source, and the avowal of it is a poor compliment to the strength of our government.

I repeat, that I am opposed to all oath bound societies or associations to accomplish political ends, and to all obligations which embarrass the free exercise of the elective franchise, or that may be calculated to prejudice the sanctity of the jury box. I depreciate, as most mischievous, those political tenets, which, in their illiberal and intolerant spirit, would go behind the swaddling clothes of the infant, and pry into the consciences of men to fix the test for civil office.

It at ever occurred to those who have thoughtlessly expounded this new doctrine, that the practical application of it must be met at the very threshhold by insurmountable difficulties. Is this attempt to excite one class of professing Christians against another a mere expedient to wily politicians to accomplish their own selfish ends, or is it intended as a great radical change in the institutions of our country. If the latter be the real idea, it will be perceived that the first step must be a unity of Church and State. How else can these new dogmas be reduced to practice? Their advocates must get possession of the civil government—must change the fundamental laws of the land, and then bring the power of the government to bear on matters of religious belief and church organization; and when one denomination of professing Christians shall have been polished into purity, according to the notions of this new power, then another, the most needing correction, would be taken up, and so on until all religious denominations would be made to accord to a fixed standard by the force of law. In my opinion, by the time this *Sanhedrim* should have passed all denominations in review, the Christian spirit of the nation would be prostrated, and the infidel spirit be predominating.

Who will have the boldness to undertake a work of this magnitude? No one, I venture to say, of all the men, who in an evil hour have embraced this heresy, can be found who will assume so great responsibility. Such an attempt, could it be made, would be well calculated to awaken a dread of the scenes of the seventeenth century, as enacted in Europe. We should not be deaf to the voice of history upon this subject; nor should we forget that our ancestors, from whatever country they may have come, and wherever landing on this continent, whether at Plymouth Rock or Jamestown, were refugees from religious persecution escaping from the bloody scenes which mark the darkest pages in modern history. Nor should we forget that when Wm. Penn, Roger Williams and Lord Baltimore, a Quaker, a Baptist, and a Catholic, agreed upon terms of perfect religious toleration, that it was a second era of "good will to man on earth." It was the greatest triumph of Christianity since the days of Constantine. It has been the source of the greatest good to mankind. Its benign influences have been world wide, and it has strengthened the cause of civil liberty and christianity in all countries. Has it occurred to those who would eclipse this great characteristic of American institutions, that the direful influence of a retrograde action on this subject could not be confined to the limits of our country? That as its advocates they could not be justified for a temporary inconvenience or selfish end, in entailing so great an evil in the cause of christianity and civil liberty in other countries. This principle of christianity, benevolence and love for the rights of man, knows no geographical limits. It is as wide-spread as the human race. The christians in heathen lands point to American institutions as an argument in favor of liberal views. The advocate of the civil rights of man under tyrannical and oppressive forms of government, also draws his arguments from our example. The American example has been the beacon light which has guided the political warrior wherever struggling against the waves of oppression. To the christian in heathen lands, and the Protestants in Catholic countries, it has furnished the largest share of their arguments and their hopes.

But to suppose—which is simply an absurd idea—that there be reason to apprehend encroachments upon our civil institutions by any class or sect of citizens, where would all good citizens rally for protection against such an evil? They would be found to cluster around the constitution; they would gather about it like the faithful at Mecca, and hold it up as an impassable barrier to such encroachment. There I should be, in such event, to maintain this instrument for the benefit of all classes and all denominations of Christians. But how idle it is in those who pretend that there may be danger to the civil institutions of the country, to announce, as a remedy, the destruction of the greatest safeguard which our institutions afford. So long as the people confide in the paramount law of the land and reverence its principles, so long will it afford ample protection to all; but if that instrument be overridden by the power of combination—if it be thus demoralized and weakened and the confidence of the people alienated from it, and encroachments should then be attempted, there might be cause for alarm, for those resisting such invasions would be in the attitude of an army the fortress torn down and the ordnance dismantled. But enough of this. I trust that I have succeeded in making my views known to you upon this grave subject.

I have said none of these things from prejudice, for I am myself a Pennsylvanian by birth, and a Protestant by religious belief, as were my parents before me, but I have simply declared principles which I believe are consistent with the best interests, the dearest rights, and high est hopes of the people of my native State. For do I intend to speak unkindly of individual citizens, who for any reason may have connected themselves with the associations to which I have been referring. I can readily perceive how, clothed with novelty and secrecy, the approach-

es of such an institution would be insidious and dangerous. Nor do I attribute to the best intentions might be drawn within its meshes. But all such have a plain duty to perform, and that is, to withdraw from the order—to renounce their allegiance to the Constitution, and to assert the liberty of free and independent voters, and vote for whomsoever they please for political office.

I have now, fellow-citizens, said all that the limits of a communication of this kind will permit, and I trust I have made myself understood on all subjects relating to my official duties. The issue must be with you. I am confident, that in passing upon my acts, you will not test them by a standard of perfection, for that is what humanity cannot attain. In conclusion, let me assure you, that whatever your decision may be, it shall not weaken my attachment to the principles I have declared, nor lessen my zeal for the welfare of my native State, nor my admiration for you as a people.

Very respectfully, your fellow-citizen,

WILLIAM BIGLER.

Daily Morning Post.

PITTSBURGH:

THURSDAY MORNING::::::SEPTEMBER 28.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,

WILLIAM BIGLER.

FOR JUSTICE OF THE SUPREME COURT,

JEREMIAH S. BLACK,

OF somerset county.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,

HENRY S. MOTT,

OF PIKE COUNTY.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

CONGRESS,
CHARLES SHALER, City of Pittsburgh.
CONGRESS, 23d DISTRICT.
DR. O. D. PALMER, Butler County.
ASSEMBLY,
J. K. MOORHEAD, City of Pittsburgh.
JOHN S. HAMILTON, South Pittsburgh.
JOHN M. KIRKPATRICK, City of Pittsburgh.
THOMAS M. CARROL, M'Keesport.
WILSON STEWART, Duquesne Borough.
RECORDER,
JOHN S. KENNEDY, City of Pittsburgh.
REGISTER,
J. HARVEY ROBB, St. Clair.
CLERK OF COURT,
JOHN H. PHILLIPS, Robinson.
COMMISSIONER,
ELIJAH TROVILLO, City of Pittsburgh.
AUDITOR.
DANIEL WERTZ, Pitt Township.
DIRECTORS OF THE POOR,
JAMES A. GIBSON, Ross.
EDWARD M'CORKLE, Indiana.
ROBERT BAILEY, Manchester.

MORNING POST JOB OFFICE.

We would call the attention of MERCHANTS AND BUSINESS MEN to the fact that we have just received from Philadelphia a number of fonts of new Job Type, and are now prepared to fill orders for Cards, Circulars, Bill Heads, Paper Books, Posters, and Programmes for exhibitions. All orders will be promptly filled.

News of the Day.

There were 14 deaths by Yellow Fever at Charleston on Saturday, and 18 on Sunday.

The Philadelphia "Bulletin" says there was an immense number of visitors at the State Fair on the opening (Tuesday) morning.

A despatch from Halifax says the steamship "City of Philadelphia," was stranded on Cape Race and will be a total loss. Passengers and part of the cargo saved. Fully covered by insurance. She took the place of the ill-fated "City of Glasgow."

The annual Protestant Episcopal Convention, for the diocese of Ohio, as we learn from the "Register," met in Sandusky on Wednesday morning. Rev. Dr. Claxton preaches the opening sermon, and Bishop McIlvaine will preside over its deliberations.

GOVERNOR BIGLER'S ADDRESS.

In our paper to-day will be found the address of Governor Bigler. His sickness has prevented his canvassing the State as was his intention, and he takes this method of making his sentiments known to the people on the items involved in this campaign. We commend it to a careful perusal of all voters.

We regret that he could not come to Pittsburgh. It is now, we suppose, too late to expect him. Read the address. It speaks out openly on all subjects it touches.

The Whig candidate continues his travels, notwithstanding the sickness of his competitor.

The "Affair of Honor" in the Quaker City.

Morton M'Michael, Esq., publishes a card "to the public," giving the correspondence that passed between himself and Hon. James Cooper, President of the Sunbury and Erie Railroad Company, from which it appears a duel was not so imminent as the knowing ones had it. Mr. Cooper took exceptions to the following, in an editorial of the *North American*:

"With plunder in high places, &c.," "and false pretences and malversation, as in the city subscription to the Sunbury and Erie Railroad Company, we shall bow our heads with shame, unless the sharp and secure processes of the penal laws can be successfully applied."

and demanded, if it applied to him, that he should have satisfaction—meaning "pistols and coffee." Mr. M'Michael immediately submitted the case to Messrs. Wm. D. Lewis and Charles Henry Fisher, assuring them he would abide their decision. These gentlemen determined:

First. That the paragraph referred to in Mr. Cooper's letter and the subsequent correspondence, did not furnish any ground for the proposition contained in Mr. Connelly's letter, and that he must decline its acceptance.

Second. That to admit the personal responsibility of the conductor of a public journal for his strictures on public affairs, would, in their judgment, be detrimental to the interests of the community, and divest the press of its most important prerogative.

He then wrote to Mr. Connelly, Cooper's friend, declining any personal satisfaction; whereupon this gentleman acknowledged its receipt, and added, "under these circumstances, no farther correspondence is necessary." And here, we suppose, will end this "affair of honor"—in which, we think, Mr. McMichael acted very properly in accepting the advice of his friends.

Aside from the barbarity of duelling—and it is also by no means a sure remedy for the injured party—it would be a great pity were two such eminent Whigs to blow each other's brains out just on the eve of an election. Pollock will not only need the votes of Cooper and McMichael, but many more of the same sort to elect him.

CHESTER COUNTY DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.—The Chester County Democratic Convention assembled on the 19th inst., and nominated the following ticket: For Congress, John Hickman; for State Senator, Ebenezer W. Sharp; for Assembly, Henry T. Evans, Wm. Wheeler, and Thos. W. Cheney. Afterwards, the Senatorial Conferees of Chester and Delaware met, when Azariah L. Williamson was chosen Senator. R. E. Monaghan, Esq., one of the members from Chester county last session, was unanimously renominated, but was compelled to decline for various private reasons. We are sorry Mr. M. refuses to stand for an election. He was a most useful member of the last legislature, and we are sure the people of Chester county could not be represented by one more faithful, not only to their interests, but also those of the entire Commonwealth.

A LYING HERALD.—The New York "Herald" in noticing the one hundred and nine deaths which occurred in our city on Thursday last, says at the same rate there would have been thirteen hundred in Gotham. We do not see how this could be shown, but it is perhaps as near the truth as the "Herald" usually gets when stating facts! In 1850, according to the census report, Pittsburgh, Allegheny and districts had upwards of 75,000 inhabitants, and New York 515,000—or less than seven times the number—which would give seven hundred and sixty-three deaths, if the mortality there was equal to what it was here on Thursday last.

Donations to Hospitals.

We observe that money has been collected and most worthily bestowed upon institutions that have given efficient aid to ameloriate the sad ravages of the epidemic which has lately afflicted our city. But we have not yet observed that any donation has been made to aid the kind and christian efforts of the Rev. Passavant to alleviate the condition of the sick and poor. This pure-hearted man has been untiring in his efforts to relieve those who have been stricken down by the prevailing malady, and it would be a reproach upon our community if we did not lend a helping hand to his disinterested efforts in the cause of humanity. The Rev. Passavant has for many years devoted his energies and means to the relief of the poor and sick, and we hope that in this season when the purity of his principles have been made so apparent that his holy motives will not be suffered to languish from the want of "material aid."

The Freeport Aqueduct—Work for the City Authorities.

Since the falling of this structure, it is probable in a day or two at the farthest, the bed of the canal and basin will be exposed to the rays of an almost vertical sun. What the effect will be upon the health of that portion of the city it needs no ghost to tell any one. The authorities should immediately procure a large quantity of lime, or some other disinfecting agent, ready to distribute, so soon as the water shall have been drawn off. A neglect of some such precaution may result in a breaking out of the epidemic we are now so happily rid of.

THE VACANT BISHOPRICK IN NEW YORK.—Bishop Wainwright is scarcely cold in his grave before the contest as to who will be his successor has commenced among the High and Low Churchmen. At the Convention of 1852 an election was only had after scores of ballotings—a majority of the Clergy uniformly voting for a High Churchman, while the Laity as uniformly refused to concur. Another party propose to restore Dr. Onderdonk, who was suspended for certain immoral practices; but this is replied to by one who signs himself "a member of the Convention which elected Dr. Onderdonk, but who voted against him," in a rather uncharitable manner. A warm time may be looked for at the Convention to be held in June.

RAILROAD CONVENTION.—Among the prominent things recommended at the late Railroad Convention at Columbus, was that of establishing through fare at two and a half cents per mile; local fare to be three cents a mile. In order to put a stop to the frauds upon emigrants, the roads are to refuse the tickets of emigrant brokers, and receive only tickets issued by the railroad companies. The "Runner" system has entirely been abolished.

IT DIDN'T PAY.—Gov. Wood, of Ohio, has returned to his home in Cleveland, after an absence of nearly two years as Consul at Valparaiso. It was believed at the time he accepted the appointment that the fees of the office amounted to rising $20,000 a year. This was a great exaggeration in the fees, for in the year 1858 they amounted to only $3,295.

MAN-OF-WAR'S-MAN.—This is the title of a very interesting novel by Eugene Sue. The well known name of the distinguished author will insure it a rapid sale, and an eager perusal. Published by T. B. Peterson, Philadelphia, and for sale by Miner & Co. and Gildenfenney & Co.

☞ We would call attention to the advertisement of Dr. G. Nixon, in another column. The Doctor has discovered a reliable remedy.

State Debt.

The proclamation issued by the Governor in relation to the amount appropriated towards the liquidation of the State debt, shows the gratifying fact that during the three years of Governor Bigler's administration, NINE HUNDRED AND THREE THOUSAND NINE HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS AND FIFTEEN CENTS of the State indebtedness has been paid. If we take into consideration the fact that nearly FOUR MILLIONS OF DOLLARS of the people's money had to be taken to finish works which were commenced under the Whig administration of Governor Johnston, the amount of debt paid is certainly a strong and convincing proof, that the present State administration is governed by the most rigid economy. Had no new works been commenced—had the administration of Governor Johnston confined itself entirely to the improvement of the finished lines of railroads and canals, and not entailed upon Governor's Bigler's administration the necessity of prosecuting to completion new works, there would have been paid of the State debt, during the last three years, nearly FIVE MILLIONS of dollars. This is a fact which the record shows.

However, under the circumstances, the payment of the amount which we have stated, is an earnest to the people of what the Democratic party can and will do, if a fair chance is afforded. Give but a clear field, with none of the dregs of Whig extravagance to obstruct, and the State debt will be reduced in a few years beyond public expectation.

☞ Please publish the following extract from a Circular of the *Ætna Insurance Company, of Hartford, Conn:*

GEO. E. ARNOLD, Agt., 74, 4th st.

"The condition of this office notwithstanding the considerable losses of the past months, is sound, the capital is whole, with a respectable surplus; the Company do not owe a dollar to any bank or other institution; with a large balance in cash at our credit in Bank, and every loss now outstanding will be promptly paid at maturity for the year. Our investments in bonds, stocks and mortgages exceed *Four Hundred and Thirty Thousand Dollars*, besides large balances due and in the course of transmission from Agents."

☞ **Prof. Morse's Invigorating Elixir and Cordial** serves as a protector against contagious and infectious diseases, there is nothing like bracing up the nerves, muscular and digestive systems. If these are in perfect order, the human frame is a tower of strength almost impregnable to disease. The cholera is now in process of importation to our shores, and it is of the utmost importance that the system should be put into a condition to withstand its attacks. Every emigrant vessel from Europe has its passengers decimated by the malady, and the reason why it is so fatal is, that most of the unfortunate tenants of the steerage have been weakened by poverty and privation, and their relaxed nerves, and fibres, and tissues can offer no resistance to the malaria of the pestilence. The very best preparative for the approaching cholera—for we are sure to have it in the spring or summer—is a course of MORSE'S INVIGORATING ELIXIR OR CORDIAL. It will bring every organ, every nerve, every muscle, into a condition of perfect vigor, while its powerful antiseptic properties will neutralize every unhealthy tendency in the fluids of the body, and purify and equalize the circulation of the blood. To those who suffer from nervous tremblings, hysteria, dyspepsia, liver complaint, general prostration, lowness of spirits, or any disease or infirmity consequent upon the disordered action or torpidity of any organ upon the regularity of which general health depends, this preparation is recommended as a sovereign and safe specific—free from every mineral ingredient, and eminently conservative in its nature. Ladies will find it a "pleasant help" in all the disorders to which their sex is subject.

The Cordial is put up, highly concentrated, in pint bottles. Price three dollars per bottle; two for five dollars; six for twelve dollars.

C. H. RING, Proprietor,
192 Broadway, New York.

AGENTS.

FLEMING & BROS., No. 60 Wood street, Pittsburgh.
DR. GEO. H. KEYSER, No. 140 Wood street, do
J. P. FLEMING, Allegheny City. sep23:2daw

Cure for Cholera.

A CARD—Citizens of Pittsburgh, you have among you one of the most terrible diseases known—the *Cholera*. Although so fatal, as it usually proves, it is nevertheless promptly and easily curable, by a proper remedy; invariably so in its earlier stages, seldom otherwise even after collapse has taken place. By twenty-two years' acquaintance with this disease I am enabled to afford you

A PROMPT AND PERFECT REMEDY,

Which you will find in my

CHOLERA SPECIFIC.

Every *family* should get it at once, and keep it on hand. Every *person* in feet should have it within reach, and immediately use it on the first disturbance of the bowels. The relief it gives is prompt and effectual. Use it with confidence, even in the later stages.

Full directions for treating the disease accompany it.

For sale by GEORGE H. KEYSER, No. 140 Wood street, Pittsburgh. [sep21] S. S. FITCH, Broadway, N. Y.

☞ **Another Case of Fever and Ague Cured.**—A few days ago we recorded an astonishing cure of Fever and Ague by the use of Dr. M'Lane's Liver Pills. We have now another to mention, viz: that of Jacob Sharps, of Madisonburgh, who states that he had been under a very severe attack of Ague and Fever, and was nearly prostrated by the use of these Pills. Mr Sharps also expresses an opinion, founded on observation, that the Liver Pills are the best for billious complaints ever offered in his section of country.

Although long known as a sovereign remedy for chronic cases of Hepatic derangement, or diseases of the Liver, the proprietors of Dr. M'Lane's Pills were not prepared for the frequent, but gratifying evidences of its general utility and curative capacity. In this respect, this invaluable medicine has exceeded their most sanguine expectations, and induced them to hope that it will be introduced into every family in the United States.

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 at all respectable drug stores in the United States and Canada.

Also for sale by the sole proprietors,

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

☞ **Liver Diseases.**—Carter's Spanish Mixture, as a remedy for Liver Disease, and the number of formidable ills connected with a disorganized state of that organ, is unrivalled.

Hundreds of certificates, from the highest sources, of persons living in the city of Richmond, Va., might be given of cures effected by Carter's Spanish Mixture. We have only room to refer to the extraordinary cure of Samuel L. Drinker, Esq., of the firm of Drinker & Morris, Booksellers, Richmond, Va., who was cured by two bottles of Carter's Spanish Mixture, after three years suffering from diseased liver. He says its action on the blood is wonderful, better than all the medicine he had ever taken, and cheerfully recommends it to all.

. See advertisement. sep16daw

☞ **Pantaloons.**—The well-known superiority of GRIBBLE'S fit in the department, needs no comment on his part; it has been acknowledged by all who have favored him with their orders, that they have never been fitted with the same ease and style as by him. He begs to inform his patrons and the public, that his stock is now replete with the newest styles for coats, vests and pants, suitable for the present season.

R. GRIBBLE,
Tailor and Pantaloon Maker,
140 Liberty st., head of Wood.

mar24

DIED,

On Wednesday morning, 27th instant, at 2 o'clock, Mr. JOHN W. QUIGG, aged 37 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, corner of Rose and Third streets, at 9½ o'clock, THIS MORNING.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PROPOSALS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Bureau of Yards and Docks, September 26, 1854.

SEALED PROPOSALS, endorsed "Proposals for class No. ... at navy-yard ..." (name the class or classes and the yard,) will be received at this office for furnishing and delivering at the several navy-yards specified and for the articles embraced in each of the following classes, as more particularly described in *printed schedule*, to be furnished, upon application, to those desiring to offer to contract for any of the classes named therein, viz:

FOR PORTSMOUTH, N. H:

Offers will be received until 12 o'clock on the 1st day of November next.

Classes. No.	Articles.
1	Bricks
2	Granite
3	Lumber
4	Iron castings
5	Paints and oil
6	Stationery
7	Wood
8	Charcoal
9	Hay
10	Meal
11	Steel
12	Files
13	Chandlery
14	Excavation

FOR BOSTON.

Offers will be received until 12 o'clock on the 8th day of November next.

Classes. No.	Articles.
1	Lime and hair
2	Cement
3	Charcoal
4	Gum elastic packing
5	Hay and straw
6	Provender
7	Iron, iron spikes and nails
8	Paints, oil, glass, &c.
9	Steel
10	Files
11	Ship chandlery
12	Hardware
13	Copper
14	Stationery
15	Sand
16	Bricks
17	Slates
18	Pine and spruce lumber and timber
19	White pine boards and lumber
20	Granite
21	Yellow pine timber
22	White pine and spruce timber.

FOR NEW YORK.

Offers will be received until 12 o'clock on the 8th day of November next.

Classes. No.	Articles.
1	Files
2	Steel
3	Iron
4	Hardware
5	Ship chandlery
6	Paints, oil and glass
7	Provender
8	Lime and cement
9	Stone
10	Bricks
11	Travel and sand
12	Iron work, &c.
13	Timber, lumber, &c.
14	Stationery

FOR PHILADELPHIA AND NAVAL ASYLUM.

Offers will be received until 12 o'clock on the 8th day of November next.

Classes. No.	Articles.
1	Bricks and stone
2	Oak and pine lumber
3	Chandlery
4	Tools
5	Iron
6	Stationery
7	Coke and wood
8	Sand and lime
9	Hay and straw
10	Provender
11	Files
12	Steel
13	Miscellaneous.

ASYLUM.

No.	
1	Clothing
2	Hats, boots, shoes, &c.
3	Provisions
4	Groceries
5	Dry goods
6	Bread, &c.
7	Tobacco
8	Miscellaneous
9	Provender
10	Wood and charcoal
11	Paints and oil

FOR WASHINGTON.

Offers will be received until 12 o'clock on the 10th day of November next.

Classes. No.	Articles.
1	Bricks
2	Stone
3	Lime
4	Lumber, &c.
5	Lime
6	Cement
7	Pig iron
8	Iron, steel, nails, &c.
9	Paints, &c.
10	Chandlery
11	Hardware
12	Stationery
13	Wood, &c.
14	Charcoal
15	Sand
16	Belting, &c.
17	Leather hose
18	Hay and straw
19	Provender.

FOR NORFOLK.

Offers will be received until 12 o'clock on the 10th day of November next.

Classes. No.	Articles.
1	Bricks
2	Stone
3	Yellow pine and oak timber
4	White pine plank and boards
5	Cement
6	Iron spikes and iron nails
7	Steel
8	Copper, lead and zinc
9	Paints, oils and glass
10	Ship chandlery
11	Hardware
12	Files
13	Stationery
14	Slate
15	Charcoal
16	Hay
17	Provender.

FOR PENSACOLA.

Offers will be received until 12 o'clock on the 10th day of November next.

Classes. No.	Articles.
1	Bricks
2	Pine lumber and timber
3	Oak and hard wood, timber, and lumber
4	White and yellow pine, juniper, and cypress boards and lumber
5	Lime, &c.
6	Cement
7	Iron, iron spikes and nails
8	Paints, oils, glass, &c.
9	Steel
10	Files
11	Ship chandlery
12	Hardware
13	Copper, copper and composition nails, &c.
14	Stationery
15	Iron castings
16	Fuel
17	Baling and packing
18	Hay
19	Provender
20	Shells
21	Slate
22	Granite.

The printed schedule may be seen at the respective navy yards, or at the navy agents' offices nearest thereto; and will be forwarded by the navy agent for the particular yard nearest to his office, or by the bureau, for *any yard* upon application, stating the classes and the yards for which the applicants desire to offer.

The schedules will state the times within which the materials will be required to be delivered.

All the articles which may be contracted for must be delivered at such place or places, within the navy-yards respectively for which the offer is made, as may be directed by the commanding officer thereof.

It is to be provided in the contract, and to be distinctly understood by the bidders, that the amount and number of articles enumerated in classes headed "Miscellaneous" are specified as the *probable* quantity which may be required, as well as to fix data for determining the lowest bid; but the contractor is to furnish more or less of the said enumerated articles, *and in such quantities and at such times as the bureau or commandant may require*, (and requisitions sent through the post office shall be deemed sufficient notice,) during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1855; and whether the quantities required be more or less than those specified, the prices shall remain the same.

All the articles under the contract must be of the best quality, delivered in good order, free of all and every extra charge or expense, and subject to the inspection, count, weight, or measurement of the said navy-yard, and be in all respects satisfactory to the commandant thereof. Bidders are referred to the yard for more particular description of the articles, &c. Contractors for classes headed "Miscellaneous" who do not reside near the place where the articles are to be delivered, will be required to name in their proposals an agent at the city or principal place near the yard they shall be required.

The periods of delivery of all building materials must conform to the schedule.

Approved sureties in the full amount of the contract will be required, and twenty per centum as additional security withheld from each payment until the contract shall have been completed or cancelled, unless otherwise authorized by the Department. On claims for "Miscellaneous," to be delivered as required during the fiscal year, the twenty per centum retained may, at the discretion of the commandant, be paid quarterly, on the first of January, April, July and October when the deliveries have been satisfactory; the balance (eighty per cent.) will be paid by the navy agent or ... within thirty days after the presentation of bills in triplicate, duly vouched and approved.

No part of the per centum reserved is to be paid until all rejected articles offered under the contract shall have been removed from the yard, unless specially authorized by the Department.

It will be stipulated in the contract that if default shall be made by the parties of the first part in delivering all or any of the articles mentioned of the quality and at the times and places above provided, then, and in that case, the said parties will forfeit and pay to the United States, as liquidated damages, a sum of money equal to twice the amount of the contract price herein agreed upon as the price to be paid for the articles in case of the actual delivery thereof, which liquidated damages may be recovered from time to time as they accrue.

The sureties must sign the contract, and certify that they in the *aggregate* are worth, over and above their debts and liabilities, the full amount of the contract.

Each offer must be signed by the person or persons making it, and by the guarantors, according to the form annexed; and their residence, naming the town and State, must be distinctly stated.

It is to be provided in the contract that the bureau shall have the power of annulling the contract, without loss or damage to the government, in case Congress shall not have made sufficient appropriations for the articles named, or for the completion of the works estimated for, and on which this advertisement is based.

Persons whose offers shall be accepted will be notified by letter through the post office, which notice shall be considered sufficient; and if they do not enter into contract for the supplies specified within fifteen days from the date of notice from this bureau of the acceptance of their bid, a contract will be made with some other person or persons, and the operations of such defaulting bidder will be held responsible for all delinquencies.

All orders not made in strict conformity with this advertisement will be rejected.

Those only whose offers may be accepted will be notified, and contracts will be ready for executing without delay.

... and in case of any question arising in the course of executing the contract, it must be settled by the terms of, without going behind, this advertisement.

JOS. SMITH,
Chief of Bureau.

FORM OF OFFER.

To the Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, Navy Department:

I, ... of ..... in the State of ..... hereby offer to furnish, under your advertisement, dated ..... day of ..... and subject to all the requirements of the same, all the articles embraced in class No. ..... (Here insert the articles, with price carried out, amounting to (write the aggregate in words;) and I propose (name the agent if one is required by advertisement.)

The undersigned ..... of ..... in the State of ..... and ..... of ..... in the State of ..... as guarantors, hereby undertake that above named ..... will, if ..... offer be accepted, enter into contract, as before required, with the United States, within fifteen days after the date of notice through the post office of the acceptance of bid, as before mentioned.

(*Signatures*)

I certify that the above named ..... and ..... are known to me to be good and responsible guarantors in this case.

(To be signed by a navy agent, collector, or district attorney, or some other person known to the bureau to be creditable.) sep26:14w4w

Joy to the World.

YOU MUST HAVE IT!—In the course of human events, it's becoming necessary that the wants of mankind should be met in a proper manner; and, whereas, it being ordained that all mankind should grow in knowledge, the undersigned has at length procured the truth of the great secret, at an expense of five thousand dollars, how to remove PIMPLES, TAN, and to PURIFY THE SKIN. This wonderful discovery has been before the French, English and German people for over twelve years, and but for the great expense and almost superhuman exertions of PROFESSOR G. NIXON, would have probably remained a mystery to the world for years to come. He now offers this discovery to the world for the sum of ONE DOLLAR, post paid. to Dr. G. Nixon, Farmington, Trumbull county, Ohio, where he has located himself, amidst crowds of friends, and is receiving the blessings of all that have used this great preparation. He is daily forwarding, to all parts of the United States, these wonderful receipts for removing Tan, Freckles, and Purifying the Skin.

sep28:33m DR. G. NIXON.

For Rent.

A LARGE AND CONVENIENT DWELLING HOUSE—On north Canal street, between East Street and Chestnut ave. Allegheny. Possession can be had about the 1st of November, and the rent to the 1st of April next will be very low. The Property can be leased for a term of one to five years. Inquire of HENRY SPROUL, Esq., or

O. W. CASS,
Office of Adams & Co.'s Express.

sep28:d1m*

Notice.

THE Stockholders of the Pennsylvania Insurance Company of Pittsburgh, are hereby notified to meet for the election of Directors, at the office of said Company, corner of Fourth and Smithfield streets, Pittsburgh, Pa., on MONDAY THE 6th day of November, 1854, at 10 o'clock, A. M. It being the annual election, as provided by the charter.

By order [sep26] A. A. CARRIER, Sec'y.

John W. Butler

FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS—Dealers in all kinds of Pittsburgh Manufactures, Lead Pipe and Sheet Lead, 57 Front street. [sep26

For Wheeling.

THE staunch keel boat UNION will leave for the above and intermediate ports THIS DAY, the 28th instant.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to

W. B. WHEELER, Agent.

sep25

A Card.

NOTICE—Whereas certain Grocers and would be Tea Dealers are industriously circulating reports that we are selling off to quit business—our friends and the public are respectfully informed that though we are "selling off" it is not with such a view, nor do we intend quitting the business; and all orders from our customers shall be attended to as usual, at JAYNES' TEA STORE,

Pittsburgh, September 28, 1854:daw 38 Fifth street.

GUM DROPS—500 lbs assorted Gum Drops, received this day by

JOS. FLEMING,
sep28 corner Diamond and Market street.

COD LIVER OIL.—1 gross Baker's genuine Cod Liver Oil, received this day by

JOS. FLEMING,
sep28 corner Diamond and Market street.

PERFUMERY.—I have received another large assortment of Perfumery, consisting of every article in the Perfumery line; those wishing good Perfumery would do well to call and examine my stock, before purchasing elsewhere.

sep28 JOS. FLEMING.

BROWN'S EGG GINGER—The best Cholera Preventive now in use; 3 gross received by

JOS. FLEMING.
sep28

GREEN GINGER—For pickling or preserving, received by [sep28] W. A. M'CLURG.

EXCELSIOR FAMILY STARCH.—The ingredients with which this starch is prepared, render it wholly unnecessary the use of starch polish or spermaceti, as it produces a fine polish, without gumming up or injuring the finest fabrics.

Put up in pound packages, with full directions for use. For sale, by the box or retail, by

W. A. M'CLURG.
sep28

FAST COLORED GINGHAMS—Worth 12½ cents, are selling at 10 cents, at

A. A. MASON & CO'S.
sep28

FAST COLORED CALICOES—Just received, 2000 pieces fast colored Calicoes, all of which will be sold at 8 cents per yard, usual price 12½c

A. A. MASON & CO.
sep28

CHEESE—300 boxes prime W. R. cutting, for sale by

HENRY H. COLLINS.
sep28

TOBACCO.—1 hhd leaf Tobacco, for sale by

HENRY H. COLLINS.
sep28

PITTSBURGH, ST. LOUIS AND NEW ORLEANS.

MOST DIRECT AND ONLY RELIABLE ROUTE.

RAILROAD TO CHICAGO

THENCE BY

CHICAGO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD

An Air Line Route from Chicago to St. Louis.

TRAINS LEAVE CHICAGO DAILY (Sundays excepted) on arrival of Express Train of Michigan, Southern and Central Railroads:

First St. Louis Day Mail ..... 8:30, A. M.
Second St. Louis Night Express ..... 10:05, P. M.

Trains run through to St. Louis in Fourteen Hours, via Bloomington, Springfield and Alton, *without change of cars or baggage*, connecting at Alton with daily Line of Packets for Hannibal, Quincy and Keokuk, and at St. Louis with *first class steamers for New Orleans* and intermediate points on the Mississippi, and with regular lines of steamers for Kansas and Council Bluffs.

Baggage checked through to St. Louis, on Michigan Central and Southern Trains, and at the depot in Chicago.

F. R. HOLLADAY,
General Passenger Agent.

RICHARD P. MORGAN, Jr., Superintendent.

☞ Through Tickets to St. Louis, by this route, can be obtained in