TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1857.

DEMOGRATIC NOMINATIONS. FOR GOVERNOR WILLIAM E. PACKER,

ney in the bonds of Allegheny county, and Pittsburgh and Allegheny cities, cared to inquire whether the subscriptions were fairly made or the bonds fairly issued. He bought these, bonds because he had confidence in the responsibility and credit of the people of that county and those cities; and because he knew that there was ample judicial authority to make the subscriptions, and ample resources to pay the interest. What true Democrat; what true Whig, what true Republican, would not recoil with horror from a proposal to discredit a note of hand after it had been negotiated, because the hadden are regretted having issued it? the original drawer regretted having issued it?

The following communication, from one of The following communication, from one of the most trusted and intelligent gentlemen in this city exhibits the feeling entertained among this city, exhibits the feeling entertained among the Democracy of Philadelphia. Though we do not endorse all his sentiments; we cheerfully give him a hearing through The Press: [For the Press.]

The Resolutions of the Democratic County

the authority vested by the Legislature in date our alleged unfortunate railroad subscriptions. The past cannot be recalled—the venture has been

sylvania politics. In the language of an eminent

pudiation, unjustly imputed to her i, but let it once he announced that her municipal subscriptions, sanctioned in they have been, by the legislative, executive, and judicial functionaries of the State, are unconstitutional, and it will be the last time that in a foreign market. Sydney Smith, if he were Mr. Editor, it may not be known to you that this

question is altogether a one-sided one, in Allegheny county. Most of the holders of the bonds live ont of her limits, and no doubt it was a very easy matter for the delegates to pass resolutions repudiating a fellow chizens. They no doubt would think quite differently, if they were the holders of the bonds issued by a neighboring county. Then they would see that it was honest to meet engagements, and that to talk of refindiating a contract was inconsistent had botter pause? Are they not going too far? It is well enough to question the policy of municipal subscriptions to railroads. It may be right to op-

MUNICIPAL SUBSCRIPTIONS TO RAILROADS—GREAT EXCITEMENT AT PITTS
BURGH.

A great deal of excitement has been created in Allegheny county, in this State, by the failure of cortain railroad companies to pay the interest upon the bonds given by the county of Allegheny and the city of Pitts burgh and Allegheny, for stock subscriptions. The whole matter has entered into the politics of the county, and is important to many of our readers outside of the county. The Republican Convention, which met some weeks

they can carry the case to the ballot-box, and reap incalculable advantages.

But never let it be said that the Democratic party of Pennsylvania favored Repudiation.

Let us avoid contact with this, one of the high est crimes of Governments. It is in vain to look behind the obligation, so as to invalidate the rights of creditors. No man investing money in the bonds of Allegheny county, and Pittsburgh and Allegheny cities, cared to in-

assuming an extraordinary position in passing upon the resolutions in the very midst of other busi-

bonor, of their State. They heard the imputation upon their credit, after the failure of
the Bank of the United States, with agony and
slame; and their English calumniator could
not more have excited their wrath it he had
amingned their devotion to the Union, or their
valor in the days of the Revolution. The men
who restored the State to her true position itere
inish their own fame, and to give the foreign
press a new chance to assail and ridicule them
to the pression as to the legality of
the nations of the earth.

The collewing contention from one of

road subscriptions.
The yeas and nays were called upon the adoption of the seventh resolution. The vote stood—yeas, 65; nays, 35; absent, 10. The other resolutions were then passed, after which Dr. McCLinrock entered the fol-

lowing protest, signed by thirty-one of the delegates:

Article of our Faith 1.

I was expeedingly mortified to observe that the Democratic Convention of Allegheny county, that assembled in Pittsburgh on the 26th ult., implisedly endorsed the infamous doctrine of rupudiation.

Repudiation, Mr. Editor, is dishonesty; and, depend upon it, no party can succeed with such an article of faith.

The question presented is a very simple one. It is not whether the Legislature has a right to permitte discussion of a county to subscribe to a ralived enterprise; nor does any consideration of the glegality or policy of such a measure enter into the discussion.

The Legislature has conferred by several acts of Assembly, upon the authorities of Allegheny county, the same power which has been exercised in over a hundred instances in the various States of the County Lorentian, is to select suitable persons to be voted for at the coming October election, and as a matter of usage to ratify the nomination made in March last for State officers, and to renew our pledges to the Domocratic County Convention, now in seasion, respectfully, but selemnly, protest against the introduction of any subject into easil body, the discussion of which tends to distractife against the introduction of any subject into easil body, the discussion of which tends to distractife against the introduction of any subject into easil body, the discussion of which tends to distractife against the introduction of any subject into easil body, the discussion of which tends to distractife against the introduction of any subject into easil body, the discussion of which tends to distractife against the introduction of any subject into easil body, the discussion of which tends to distractife addisonally but selemnly, protest against the introduction of any subject into easil body, the discussion of which tends to distractife addisonally protest against the introduction of any subject into easil body, the discussion of which tends to distractife addisonally protest agains to the introduction of any subject into easil body,

Upon lises proceedings the Pittsburgh Union comarks:

For is benefit of persons residing at a distance, who de not fully comprehend the present difficulties of our city and county, it may be well enough it is to for city and county, it may be well enough it is tate, that the people of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City, and Allegheny county, some few years since, is very long to the same of several millions of dollars, for the purpose of having certain railroads built, connecting the head of the Ohio with other important localities. Had the bonds been used as intended—had the proceeds been fairly applied to the purpose designated, without any fraud, rascality, or deception—the people, we believe, would have met their obligations without a murnur. But it has so turned out that certain fat and lasy officials, railross presidents, brokers, and contractors, have in the meantime absorbed a considerable portion of the funds in big salaries, big shayes, and fat jobs. The consequence is that the railroad lines are, with one or two exceptions, not completed, and the city and county are composited to pay the expenses of a sad series of blunders. In doing so, however, they have, they contend the right to grumble, and the regarded as the largest and most significant growl on the occasion.

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The truth is, there have been on the part of some off our propersion of the companies grows missanteer and the content of the off our propersion of the occasion.

TRILLAR E. PACKER, professional control of the country, and the country and th

gradual development, not of mushroom growth.

The funds were firm, and a slight advance on the last prices. speedy changes and successful innovations than any other. But in considering the marked success which has attended our governmental experiments, we must not forget how much the protracted and peculiarly favorable antecedent training of our inhabitants conduced to it. The original pioneers of all the American colonies were left in a great measure, under their colonial charters, to govern themselves. Notwithstanding their conection with, and dependence upon, the British Crown, their local legislatures decided many of the questions in which they were most deeply interested. They had to defend themselves from a savage foe, they had to provide the ways and means of advancing nearly all their nterests and of maintaining their Governments, and they were constantly in the habit of the original drawer regretted having issued it?
And it would be, we conceive, a proposition
equally monstrous to deprive the honest bondholder of his rights, under the poor plea that
the original subscriptions were wrongfully obtained, and the bonds fraudilently issued.
The rie is a sensitive feeling among our people against this charge of Repudication, which
many passed upon seriatim. Agreed to
many amounts almost to intensity. Pennsylvanians
mounts almost to intensity in the resolutions in the very mids to eiter the resolution. They did
not, therefore, enter upon the area of nationaffairs, when just now there was already too much
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> new arrangement must have been painfully apparent to every reflecting mind, towards the formation of the Federal Constitution. It did not spring up in a night. It did not mercly embody the dreams of any one political philosopher. It did not consist of a hastily adopted copy of some pre-existing Government. On the contrary, it was only after deep and grave cogitation upon all its features, not only by the leading spirits of the time, but by the masses of the people, and the most diligent efforts to ascertain exactly what sort of regulations were required, that it eventually assumed the perfect form which has rendered

its operations so admirable in their charac-When the thirteen American colonies deter mined to make common cause against Great Britain, union was, of course, rendered absolutely necessary to give efficiency to their joint deliberations. A committee was appoint ed to devise some method of accomplishin this eame power which has been exercised in actions made in March last for State officers, and to renew our pledges to the Constitution and the the Confederacy. Our Supreme Court has endorsed the legislity of such subscriptions; and as to the policy, we all admit that railroads are essential to the progress and development of a country. Not less than 1,500 similar subscriptions have been made in the United States.

Here, then, is the plain state of the case: By virtue of authority vested by the Legislature in actions made in March last for State officers, and to renew our pledges to the Constitution and the United States in Congress assembled until November, 1777, nor were they ratified by eight States until July, 1778, nor finally ratified by all the States until the send, in June, 1770, but the Articles of Confederation were not finally agreed to by the delegates in Congress assembles that the have herefore been so unwise as to tolerate the admission of irrelevant topics, that we should again involve our pledges to the Constitution and the Confederation were not finally agreed to by the delegates in Congress assembles the policy, we all admit that railroads are essential to the various States of Confederation were not finally agreed to be the delegates in Congress assembles the policy, we all admit that railroads are essential to an adaptive our pledges to the Constitution and the constituti and this end, in June, 1776, but the Articles No action of ours can either validate or invalidate or inv inaugurated. The defects most complained of, and indeed the only ones which appear to have been seriously felt, were the want of necessary means of raising revenue, and the absence of power to regulate or control the foreign trade and commerce of the country. It was not orinational expenditure.' And in another place it ginally designed to remedy these defects by the formation of a new Constitution. It was proposed in 1781, to apply to the States for December, 1782, a committee considered the objects of national utility." Your correspondent objections she had urged, and ably replied to suggested that, instead of any wild or extravagant them. In April, 1783, resolutions were adop- appropriations for other purposes, it would be diation.

However true it may be that county officers have ing imposts. It was found that they had failed However true it may be that county officers have transcended their power in the issue of railroad bonds, and however olear it may be that officers of corporations, with whom our county and city an thorities have become associated, have proved false to their trusts, we have States Attorneys and Grand Juries to take cognizance of misdemonanor in the one, and malfosance or embezzlement in the one, and malfosance or embezzlement in the other; and the members of this Convention, in their capacity as citizens, are at fault, believing as they do, that these official wrongs have not been long since inquired into, corrected and punished.

White wa therefore counsel the strictest scrutiny into the conducts of official agents, we would cherish an inviolate public faith.

Upon these proceedings the Pittsburgh Union genarks:

Rosel benefit of the issue of railroad to grant the powers asked for. Two States, Delaware and North Carolina, had fully acceded to the proposed system in all its paris; seven States, New Hampshire, Mussachusetts, Connecticut, New Jersey, Virginia, North Carolina, and South Carolina, had granted the power of levying impost duties in such a mauner that if the other six States had made similar grants the plan of the general impost might have been put into immediate operation; while four States, Rhode Island, New York, Maryland and Georgia, had not decided in favor of any part of the system. In consequence of this failure, the attention of the several States. In March, 1786, a committee reported to what extent the 1786, a committee reported to what extent the recommendations of 1784, requesting power to prohibit commerce with nations with whom we had no commercial treaties, had been acceded to 14 was found that four States had sol nad no commercial treaties, had been acceded to. It was found that four States had fully complied with the recommendations, six others partially, and four had taken no action whatever. The subject was again carnestly urged upon the consideration of the States.

We shall resume this subject to we cannot be supported to the states.

who have prisent Are they not going to Gardening the questions to the principles of questions the questions that the questions tha We shall resume this subject to-morrow.

The state of the s

and the company of th

LATEST FROM EUROPE.
The Attantic man steamship, which arrived NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

the probable expenses of the Government for the surrent year," and that "we think it not unlikely that with regard to both these points the estimate which we cited may prove to be wide of the mark," all hands, throughout the day, like a household or a

which we cited may prove to be wide of the mark," thus yielding the point and conceding the improse bability of a surplus of fifty millions lying in the Treasury at the termination of this fiscal year, "to create commercial embarrassment and to paralyze the arm of industry."

It is objected that the sum total of expenditure for 1856, put down in the official documents at \$72.948,792, "was not wholly due to the ordinary although the first to have a support of his fiscal conduct, to place himself right. \$72,948,792, "was not wholly due to the ordinary appropriations made to meet the annually accruing a defence of his official conduct, to place himself right, before the people of Missiscippi especially, and of the South generally. rom the redemption of a portion of our national The Minnesota Constitutional Convention-A

cpenses of the Government, but resulted in part

devoted to the payment of the national debt in

1856, the Intelligencer recites, but included in that

ly is an ordinarily accruing expenditure until the

But what are the facts for the present fiscal year

the expenditures for which will, the Intelligences tes, reach \$50,000,000. It is this amount

subtracted from its estimated revenue of \$80.000.

000, which gives "\$30,000,000 of surplus to add to the \$20,000,000 already lying in the Treasury." The

estimates of the appropriations proposed to be made for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1858, amounted

to \$71,304,822.76, excluding any amount for th purchase of any portion of the national debt. Deficiency bills are now brought in as regularly as other appropriation measures, and it is not too much to assume that there will be one for 1858

Looking to an anticipated surplus of \$50,000,000 the Intelligencer observed, that, by some, "such an accumulation of money is regarded as little other

which will increase these estimates.

ment, in liquidation of the national debt.

lebt is extinguished.

The Minnesota Constitutional Convention—A Settlement of the Difficulties—One Constitution agreed upon.

Br. Paul's, Aug. 29, via Dubuque, Aug. 31.—The Conference Committee, appointed by the "double-headed" Constitutional Convention, to prepare a constitution for Minnesota, made a favorable report yesterday in their respective branches, which was adopted. But one Constitution, conforming with the views of debt, contracted under a former Administration."
It cannot be successfully controverted that the liquidation of the national debt is, under the policy which has been inaugurated by the Govern-ment, an ordinary expenditure, although there may, I admit, be those who consider it quite ex-traordinary that we should as rapidly as possible relieve ourselves from that embarrassment.

There was an expenditure to that end in 1856, both parties, will be submitted to the people.

The dispute having been thus amicably settled, the
Convention will probably adjourn to-day. another in 1857, and there will be another, I do not doubt, in 1858. Nearly thirteen millions was Payment of Interest to Maryland-Census of WASHINGTON, August 31 .- The Treasury Department amount is nearly two millions expended in pay-ment of interest on that debt, which interest surc-

national finances," suggesting as some of the means "the distribution of such surplus among the

soveral States, or in grants and appropriations to much better to dispose of any surplus revenue over that necessary for the ordinary wants of the Govern-From the votes and speeches in Congress of the

members of the Administration, it may fairly be nferred that they have as little affection for a surplus revenue as any other citizens, and that they will strive, with the aid of the Democratic Congress, to meet in December next, to bring the reve one down to the measure of an economical administration of the Government. In this work all noderate and conservative men will bid them God

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.-This evening the last 'Promonade Concert'' of the season will take will then remain closed till the commencement o the engagement with "Ronzani's Trupe" of to Torteau There were no lives lost. celebrated artistes. The Opera House will doubtless be crowded to-night. Let everybody go and undred tone, with passengers. take a farewell view of the beauties of the estab-

The Southern Mail. Washington, August 31.—The Southern mail fur-nishes papers from all points as late as due. Theircon The National.—Burton made his bow before us last evening as the actor and manager, and received a genuine reception. The house, as well may be anticipated, was as full as a Loudon Alderman after a Turtle soup feast. As each member of the company appeared they were warmly received. When Dr. Ollapad came forth he got a "sunner," and seemed to feel that he was once again among his old friends, and all he could do to hide it, old remainiscences welled up in his eyes. To-night he gives us the "Heir at Law," and "That Blessed Baby" (not Mrs. Cunningham's) and good nature will be there to participate in his humor. Mr. Burton is among us for the purpose of giving us some rare dramatic treats, to which we have been strangers, and we are satisfied that with the talent, tact, and experience that he possesses, he cannot fait to be liberally encouraged. THE NATIONAL, -Burton made his bow before us tents are unimportant. Forty thousand bushels of new wheat were received PROVIDENCE, August 31 .- The Parmers' Bank of this ty was temporarily enjoined to-day, on application o

the Bank commissioners.

[From the New York papers of last evening.]
Shortly before 12 o'clock on Sunday night one John Farrell was found on the corner of Washington and Canal street by Officer Harr, of the Eighth procinct, with a dangerous stab in the buck. Farrell was assaulted by an unknown rufflan, who stabbed him as stated, and then ran off before the police came up. Dr. Levings attended the injured man, who was afterwards removed to his residence.

The Chair said he could not consider the rion, as it was against the rules.

The Cherk submitted the following statem the appropriations by Councils to the di Districts—the amounts expended and the binstant, will probably suffer no detention from the instant, will probably suffer no detention from the instant, will probably suffer no detention from the stage of the steamer Hilmois, as the company which can be got ready in time, should the Hilmois be mable to go.

The steamer Borussia will sail for Hamburg to morrow. She will take out a fair complement of morrow. She will take out a fair complement of the Clark submitted a potition to Councils to the di Districts—the amounts expended and the bins and it was against the rules.

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The Chair said he

A history of the church organization was then

The Rev. Albert Barnes was then introduced to the audience, and in a clear and foreible address of some length, he completely enchained the attention of his hearers. He referred eloquently to the benign influences of houses of worship, and by numerous facts argued their benefit, even in a temporal point of view. The speaker contended that Protestant places of worship were the cheapers, costing less than the ancient Hebrew and Pagan forms.

We creet, said he, a place for the worship of Almighty God in this neighborhood. The consequence, sye, the benefit, is immediately perceived in the augmented value of all real estate in the vicinity; and thus we learn that it is a practical concounty to contribute towards its erection. Wherever there are churches, three will we find infelligence, temporance, industry, the kindindses of social life, and a love for the institutions of the country.

Mr. Barnes said it was a significant fact, that no infidel house had every been erected in this country.

Mr. Barnes said it was a significant fact, that no infidel house had every been erected in this country.

The so buildings, thus dedicated stud the land as so many proofs of the affection of the people for hence the buildings, thus dedicated stud the land as length and with much effect, and concluded by expressing a hope that, while the spire of the church pointed havenward, thousands and tens of thousands might reap eternal good from the instructions of those who weekly spoke within its sacred walls.

A history of the church organization was then fact the and by the pastor, the Rev. George Chandler.

The color then sang the beautiful, hymn, commencing with the line—

"O Lord, our Governor."

A history of the church organization was then fall the audience, and the audient had been developed the control of the church pointed havenward, thousands and tens of thousands and tens of thousands might reap eternal good from the instructions of these owhole weekly spoke within its sacred walls.

A history of the church organization was th

A history of the church organization was then read by the pastor, the Rev. George Chandler. The congregation worships in Paluer streat above Queen. The old church building was erected in 1813, and enlarged in 1835.

The Sabbath School now contains 400 children The lot of the site for the new church building is \$5 feet front by 100 feet deep. The church will be 62 feet 8 inches front, and 100 feet deep, including an octagonal projection, intended for the spire, which is to be 180 feet in height. The basement will be occupied by heating apparatus; the first floor by a study for the pastor, a room for the Sabbath school scholars, a room for a Bible class, and another for the scholars of the infant Sabbath school.

All and the state of the control of

into advance. In the Stock Exchange there was little inquiry, but the supply was adequate, and there were few applications at the Bank.

Although the Bank of France had renewed its artificial purchases of buttion on a scale which shows that the reduction in the rate of discount in June last was altogether premature, there seems no reason to apprehend that on this side the supply for the present will so far fall short as to case withdrawals from the Bank of England.

The funds were a little flatter on the 17th, but toward the close buyers came forward, and the final quotations were the same as those of yesterday. In the discount market the demand for money was more active, owing to the extensive operations which are now going forward in bullion. On Tuesday, at a meeting of creditors, held a statement of the affairs of the above firm, which a statement of the affairs of the above firm, which showed a surplus of £33,000; claims, £078,000; nasets, £710,640.

The Northumberland District Banking Company, who hold mortgages upon the principal part of the mines, have considerabley consented to all easily be realized, but the surplus, in that case, would for the general creditors be small.

The course determined on by the meeting was to my make a suitable arrangement without the transference of their property. The inspectors appointed are Mr. Bigs, manager of the Northum for the main charge of the broaks in turn, ander the superintendence of Mr. Bigs, manager of the Northum the transference of their property. The inspectors appointed are Mr. Bigs, manager of the Northum for the main charge of the broaks in turn, under the superintendence of the protocks in turn, under the superintendence of the protocks in turn, under the superintendence of Mr. Bright, the engineer. The first and best bracksman had retired from his task, and the make a contract of the main charge of the broaks in turn, under the superintendence of Mr. Bright, the engineer. The first and best hearest and the first and best bracksman had retired from his

A history of the church expenditurion was fine of the compression of the church expenditurion was fine of the first of the compression of the comp

Admitted during the past two weeks 171 control length of the vast cell should be spread of the past two weeks 171 control length of the vast cell should be spread to the Solicitor. 182 continuous operation.

The Stoward reported that he had collected \$72 of the Stoward reported that he had collected \$50 of the ingrant tax, and paid the same over to the Treasurer.

Dr. Mosely submitted the following:

The Stoward reported that he had collected \$72 of the Board, and the Visitors, be authorized to grant permits to persons wishing to visit the Almar house.

The Chair said he could not consider the resolution, as it was against the rules.

The Chair said he could not consider the resolution, as it was against the rules.

The Cheke submitted the following:

The Cheke submitted the following statement of the appropriations by Councils to the different listicis.—the amounts expended and the balances on hand:

Appropriated.

Approp