PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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PITTSBURGH.

FRIDAY MORNING, SEPT. 17, 1852.

WHIG NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,

GEN'L WINFIELD SCOTT, of New Jersey.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

WILLIAM A. GRAHAM, N. Carolina.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,

JACOB HOFFMAN, OF BERKS COUNTY.

JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT,

(In the room of the Hon. Richard Coulter, deceased.)

JOSEPH BUFFINGTON, of Armstrong Co.

FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

SENATORIAL.

A. E. BROWN. JAMES POLLOCK.

REPRESENTATIVE.

Districts.	Districts.
1. WILLIAM P. HOOPER,	14. JAMES H. CAMPBELL,
2. JOHN HALDEMAN,	15. JAMES D. PATTON,
3. JOHN W. DICKEY,	16. JAMES K. DAVIDSON,
4. [illegible] MCCABE,	17. DR. JNO. MCCULLOUGH,
5. EPHRAIM MOORHEAD,	18. RALPH DAVIS,
6. JAMES W. FULLER,	19. JOHN LINTON,
7. JAMES PARADISE,	20. BENJAMIN ROBERTSON,
8. JOHN EARSTINE,	21. THOMAS J. BIGHAM,
9. JOHN MARSHALL,	22. LEWIS L. LOCH,
10. CHARLES F. WALLER,	23. CHRISTIAN MEYERS,
11. DAVID LAIRD,	24. DARWIN PHELPS,
12. C. MARKLE,	25. SAM'L A. PURVIANCE.
13. NEW MIDDLESEX.	

Antimasonic and Whig County Ticket.

FOR CONGRESS—21st DISTRICT.

DAVID RITCHIE, Pittsburgh.

FOR CONGRESS—22d DISTRICT.

THOMAS M. HOWE, Allegheny.

FOR SENATE.

GEORGE BARKER, Allegheny.

FOR ASSEMBLY.

GEORGE P. APPLETON, Birmingham.
THOMAS PENNEY, Mich'sport.
RICHARD COWAN, Pittsburgh.
C. N. EYSTER, Pitt Township.
JOHN M. PORTER, Tarentum.

SHERIFF.

WILLIAM MAGILL, Pittsburgh.

PROTHONOTARY.

EDWARD CAMPBELL, Jr., Pittsburgh.

CLERK JUDGE OF COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS, &C.

JOHN GEBHART, Allegheny.

CORONER.

WILLIAM M'CLURE, Pittsburgh.

COMMISSIONER.

JAMES LOWRY, Pittsburgh.

DIRECTOR OF THE POOR.

FRANCIS I. GARDNER, Elizabeth.

Scott Club.

☞ The Executive Committee of the "County Scott Club" have fixed upon the following meetings to be held prior to the Great Mass Meeting on the 23rd of October:

At Benjamin Sarver's, Franklin township, on Friday 17th September, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

At Noblestown, on Saturday, September 18th at 7½ P. M.

At Sharpsburgh, on Monday, September 20th at 7½ P. M.

At Port Perry, on Tuesday, Sept. 21st, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

Mass Convention of the 23d.

PRIZE BANNERS!

☞ The Scott Executive Committee for the County will present three Banners. One to the Ward of the City or Borough having the largest delegation in procession on the 23d inst. One to the township or borough in the county having the largest delegation, taking the distance to the Convention, and one to the county, without respect to State, having the largest delegation, distance considered. BY THE COMMITTEE.

Editorial Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

GOSHEN, IND., Sept. 13, 1852.

I did not expect so soon to date a letter from this far-off region, but we can never tell what is before us. I left home on Friday for the Railroad Convention to take place next Tuesday, (to-morrow) at Warsaw, Kosciusko county, about 25 miles south of this. The object of the Convention is to take measures to build a Railroad from Fort Wayne, Ind., to Chicago, thus extending, in a direct line, our Western road from Pittsburgh to Lake Michigan and the Mississippi river. The importance of the object to Pittsburgh and Pennsylvania, is a sufficient justification for so long a journey, even in these political times.

I left Pittsburgh in the eleven o'clock train, in company with Messrs. Harte and Fernon, of Philadelphia, who attend the convention on behalf of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and we had a pleasant ride to Cleveland. No roads over which I have travelled in this country are better managed than the line from Pittsburgh to Cleveland, and none have more attentive and courteous officers. At Cleveland, after tea, we took passage for Toledo, on the steamer Troy, a rather poor conveyance, being small and uncomfortable, and shaking much form the action of the wheels. Considerable sea was running, and many of our passengers paid the accustomed tribute of novices on the rolling billows. After an uncomfortable night we arrived in Toledo about day-light.

Toledo is a very rambling city. A stranger looks in vain for any compact business street. Although it claims six thousand inhabitants very few of the houses are in compact order, and extensive vacant tracts are seen every where, covered with a thick growth of rank vegetation, which must add greatly to the natural unhealthiness of the place. The unpaved streets are covered with a thick coating of stiff glutinous black mud, which must make it a horrible place in the winter. The side walks are planked, apparently for miles in extent, and the main street has some portion of the centre of it covered with plank. Stone for paving are difficult to procure.

The Cholera has been prevailing here for some weeks, 8 deaths having taken place the day before our arrival. Considerable alarm prevailed, and the business of the place is a good deal injured by it. The officers of the railroad informed me that the travel was greatly diminished from that cause. Cases of cholera are also frequent in the adjoining towns.

We left Toledo at 8 o'clock, A. M., on Saturday, on the Erie and Kalamazoo road, which intersects the Southern Michigan road about thirty miles out. This is an old road, laid with flat rail, which is being replaced with T Rail. This rendered our progress slow. We had two cars, and about sixty passengers. At Adrian, we intersected the Southern Michigan road, after which our progress was more rapid.

The land out from Toledo, and to Elkhart, 145 miles, where we left the railroad, is most of the way a sandy loam—the sand predominating. Some of it has a clay subsoil, rendering it admirable for farming purposes; but much of it having a gravelly foundation, I should think rather poor land. About the only crop standing out is corn, which looks rather poor. The country is generally sufficiently undulating to carry off the water, but nothing like a hill is to be seen. The views along the way have a new, unfinished appearance, and the buildings are mostly wood, and of slight structure. They are generally prosperous, however, and better buildings are going up than formerly. One striking feature along the route is the immense wheat depots, so constructed that the grain is deposited from the wagon in the upper story, from which it is run into the cars without handling—a car being loaded in a few minutes.

At Elkhart, we took the stage for this place, where we arrived on Saturday evening, and spent the Sabbath. It is a thriving town, of about 1500 inhabitants, and which is growing fast. A railroad is nearly finished from here to Elkhart, a distance of ten miles. It will be completed with T. Rail, for $80,000—$8,000 per mile! This is the country for Railroads, the grading and bridging amounting to a mere trifle, compared to our eastern roads. There is a good deal of railroad excitement here, and efforts are making to construct a line direct from here to Toledo, and one south to Peru, on the Wabash. They are also anxious for the line from Fort Wayne to terminate here, but that will not do.

Politics are dull, remarkably so. There is only one Free Soiler, it is said, in this county. The Democrats had a meeting here Saturday night, but it was dull and spiritless. The Whigs say they will *try* to give the State to Scott. We leave in a few moments for Warsaw, where the readers of the Gazette may hear from me again.

D. K. W.

Rev. WM. SPEAR'S lecture last evening, on the subject of Chinese immigration to California, the character of that interesting people, and of the evidences that the Aztecs of Mexico and California are of Chinese origin, was a rich intellectual treat to those who heard it. The church was pretty well filled, but it ought to have been crowded. We hope Mr. Spear will give his lecture to the public through the press.

ARRIVAL OF GEN. SCOTT.—General Winfield Scott is expected to arrive in Pittsburgh at five o'clock this afternoon, via the Pennsylvania Railroad. Our city is alive with enthusiasm, and the reception will be one peculiarly calculated to gratify the feelings of the veteran chief whom a nation honors for his patriotism and gallantry.

JUDGE WOODWARD.

Our readers will remember that on two different occasions we gave some extracts from the 5th volume of the "Debates in the Convention," an official document, published by the authority of the Reform Committee said at the expense of the Commonwealth, showing that the gentleman whose name heads this article, and who was a member of that Convention, made a motion to instruct a committee, the appointment of which was then under consideration, *"to inquire into the propriety of so amending the Constitution, as to prevent any foreigners who may arrive in this State after the fourth day of July, 1841, from acquiring the right to vote, or to hold offices in this Commonwealth."*

From the same volume, (pages 446-7) we gave two short extracts from Judge Woodward's argument in support of this motion—and that the reader may have an opportunity of seeing these extracts again without trouble, we append them to this article.

The publication of these documents, as might be expected, produced considerable fluttering in the party whose candidate he is. No defence was attempted, for the simple reason that none could be made; but the *Post* made a flourish about what it would do, and announced that the editors had *"written on* for documents." (Judge Woodward was here at the time.) To this announcement we replied, in our paper of the 10th, as follows:

"But the editors say they have written on for documents. What documents? Do they pretend to say that they can impeach the veracity or an official record? Not a bit of it; *but look out for some miserable quibble, such, for instance, as that Judge Woodward never was formally a member of the Native American Party.* But we care nothing about their documents. There is the record, and there is his letter. They speak for themselves; and if Judge Woodward has been abused, he himself is the author of it."

The reader will see, before he gets through, that our anticipation was true to the letter. We did not, however, expect to see Judge Woodward himself resorting to such wretched tergiversation and quibbling as are displayed in the following letter. Nay, he even goes further than we had supposed the editors of the Post capable of going, and does make a feeble attempt to "impeach the veracity of an official record," adducing nothing to sustain the ridiculous attempt but his naked assertion.

We shall do judge Woodward full justice, and give to our readers every syllable of his defence; and as he has seen proper to raise a question of veracity between himself and us, and to complain that we have treated him unfairly, we tell him now that we join issue with him on both those questions with great cheerfulness.

Here is the correspondence between a number of his political friends in this city and himself on this subject, and which was published in the *Post* and *Union* of yesterday morning:

LETTER TO JUDGE WOODWARD.

HON. GEORGE W. WOODWARD:

Dear Sir:—The undersigned members of the Democratic party beg leave to call your attention to certain charges now frequently made by the Whig presses, against you, in regard to your views upon the naturalization laws, and alleged hostility to the rights of naturalized citizens. We are aware that you may justly regard your life and conduct in the high station you have occupied, and the boundless confidence of the Democratic party, which you enjoy, as a sufficient answer to such calumnies.

But, the charges are intended to operate on and mislead persons to whom the truth is unknown. We would, therefore, solicit from you an expression of your views on the subject, if your time will permit, not doubting that every candid mind will thus be satisfied, that by no act of your life have you been justly chargeable with having entertained sen or measures favoring illiberal or proscriptive policy towards adopted citizens on account of the place of their birth or their religious opinions.

Very respectfully, yours, &c.,

Charles Shaler,	James May,
H. S. Magraw,	S. Jones,
H. Hepburn,	John Anderson,
Herman Gross,	J. B. Guthrie,
J. Roth,	Sam'l W. Black,
William Rothacker,	J. F. Sabita,
James C. Richey,	Charles Hill,
H. Voerhiller,	J. H. Cassiday,
James Blakely,	Bernard Burns,
William Wilkins,	David Campbell,
Jas. Gray, 4th street,	Geo. B. White,
Thomas Wynne,	Andrew Burke,
Daniel Rogers,	Daniel M. Stanton
Thos. Blackmore,	John M'Carthy,
Eli Burford,	Joseph Barnes,
Thos. Barnes,	M. C. Milligan,
Jacob Barnett,	Charles Parnell,
Andrew Burke,	William Craig,
Th. Unhestedter,	Jas. B Snowden.

JUDGE WOODWARD'S REPLY.

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 14, 1852.

Gentlemen:—The official duties which brought me to Pittsburgh, keep me constantly engaged. My answer to your letter must, therefore, be brief.

From my earliest youth to this present moment. I have been an earnest and hearty supporter of the Democratic Party, and an equally zealous opponent, so far as my political action could decorously and properly go, of whatever has opposed it. I am not, and never have been a "Native American," in any political sense, any more than I am, or have been a whig, antimason, or an abolitionist.

The charge of "Nativism" is attempted to be sustained by a motion which I made in the Reform Convention of 1837. That was simply a limitation of a motion made by Mr. Thomas, a Whig member from Chester co., and was calculated to compel his party, (who were in majority in the Convention,) to come up to the marker back out. They chose the latter branch of the alternative, and my motion having answered its purpose, was withdrawn. The sin of introducing this subject into that body lies at the door of a Whig and not at mine.

The speech so often quoted against me, I am not responsible for. It was introduced into the debates by a Whig reporter, in violation of the rules of the body, which required him to submit it for revision before publication, and which he never did. I made some observations explanatory of my amendment of Thomas's motion, but that speech is not a fair report of them. The other speeches were submitted for revision. This one I never saw till the book was printed, and I have never ceased to condemn it.

During the session of the Convention, namely on the 10th day of January, 1838, a member in debate alluded to the motion, not the grounds as indicative of hostility to foreigners. I promptly denounced the imputation there, in the face of the Convention, as I have done many a time since, as a gross misrepresentation.

See Debates of the Convention, vol. 10, pp 33, 34.

I have retained the undiminished confidence of the democratic members of the Reform Convention, several of whom were adopted citizens, and all of them opposed to Nativism. Would this have been possible if the Whig reports of my sayings and doings had been true?

The Native American Party itself is my witness. Seven years ago I was the caucus nominee for U. S. Senator. The County of Philadelphia was represented by Natives. They asked me whether, if elected, I would favor their measures for changing the naturalization laws. I answered them no, and they threw every vote they could command against me, and raised a shout of triumph over their victory.

You refer to statements in the Whig papers of this city. One of them was shown me a few days ago, in which was a garbled extract from a letter written by me about a year ago, in which I repelled the imputation of Nativism as distinctly as I deny it now. Yet the Editor told the readers that the letter contains an admission that my sentiments were at that time adverse to the rights of foreign born citizens. A copy of the letter thus misrepresented by the Pittsburgh Gazette, I send you herewith in the "Keystone" of Sept. 23, 1851.

When men will allow their political passions to get the better of their veracity so far as to impel them to acts and assertions like this, it is easy enough to understand how and why I was misrepresented by a Reporter of the Convention, whose motives for doing so were just as strong as those which actuate my political opponents now.

Another allegation, that I opposed Judge Campbell last fall, is as false as any other of the numerous misstatements recently made against me. I never opposed any nominee on account of his birth or religion, and I supported no nominee last fall more heartily than I did Judge Campbell.

It is with infinite reluctance I appear before the public at this time even in self-defence. A candidate for a judicial office is, perhaps, more than any other candidate, required to await quietly the decision of the people. I am as sensible as any man can be, that politics ought to be kept away as far as possible from judicial elections, but the terms of your letter leave me no choice but to answer. I have answered by giving you briefly the truth. It gives it because it is the truth, and I accompany it with no appeal to party passion or prejudice.

If industrious defamation can succeed in representing me as having ever sustained any illiberal or proscriptive law, then the Truth and a *Life* are powerless against slander.

There are some genuine, and many men opposed to me in political sentiments, who are disposed to treat me fairly, and who will not descend to base appliances to accomplish a party purpose. Such men and praises command my respect. Against others who are less scrupulous, I have no shield but the truth and my life, and relying on these, I can afford to await, in patience, the verdict of the people.

Thanking you, gentlemen, for the kind feelings manifested in your letter, I am, with great respect, Your ob't. serv't,

GEO. W. WOODWARD.

There, reader, you have Judge Woodward's defense of the course he saw proper to take in the Reform Convention, in reference to foreigners, and we leave it to the judgment of every honest man to say, whether it does not leave him in a worse position than he was before. Previous to this unfortunate letter, he stood not only charged but fully convicted, of having offered and advocated a most outrageous proposition in the Convention to amend the Constitution of this State, in 1837; but now, in addition to that, in the face of an official record, and in violation of every principle of veracity and common sense, he attempts to deny the plain, obvious fact, spread upon the face of that record.

The first paragraph of his letter contains the miserable quibble that we anticipated would be made by some of his advocates—that he is not a "Native American." We were not prepared to see a man who occupies the position Judge Woodward does, both as a Judge and a candidate, resort to so questionable an expedient to escape responsibility. But that is not the question before us. Our business now is with his motion to exclude foreigners from office, and from the right of suffrage.

He admits that he made the motion, but says—"That was simply a limitation of a motion made by Mr. Thomas, a Whig member from Chester county," &c. What was Mr. Thomas's motion? and what does he mean by "a limitation of a motion!" This attempt to cast the responsibility of his own illiberal motion upon Mr. Thomas, is a trick at which even the editors of the Post might blush. But hold on. We shall soon see how that was.

We copy the history of the whole matter from the "Debates," vol. v. p. 443, and onwards:

"A motion was made by Mr. Magee, of Perry county, that the Convention proceed at this time to the second reading and consideration of resolution No. 46, in the words following, viz:

"Resolved, That a committee be appointed to inquire into the expediency of so amending the Constitution of Pennsylvania as to prevent the future immigration into this State of free persons of color, and fugitive slaves from other States and Territories."

[Mr. Magee adrocated his resolution in a few words.]

Mr. M'Donnell demanded the yeas and nays on the same, by inserting between the words "of" and "free," in the third line, the word "foreigners."

Mr. M'Cahan demanded the yeas and nays on the amendment.

Mr. Magee said, that he had risen simply for the purpose of asking the gentleman from Chester county (Mr. Thomas) what was the object he had in view in offering his amendment? The intention of the amendment, as he conceived, was to throw ridicule on the subject of the original resolution. No other construction could be put upon it; and it was extremely out of place here. I am not myself, continued Mr. M., a foreigner, although I am a descendant of foreigners; and if, as I suppose, it is the design of the gentlemen from Chester county, to throw ridicule upon that class of our citizens, I shall be loth to bring them in disrepute. I can only say that he shows a very mistaken judgment in selecting this as the plan for such attempts," &c.

It is perfectly manifest from this, that the object of Mr. Thomas was to kill one monstrous proposition by saddling it with another still more monstrous. Yet Judge Woodward now tries to cast the whole blame upon Mr. Thomas; but we shall soon see how the record will bear him out.

[After some remarks by Mr. Martin, of Philadelphia county, in opposition to Mr. Thomas' amendment, and who also understood it to be intended to ridicule Mr. Magee's resolution,]

Mr. Woodward moved to amend the amendment by adding thereto, the words "and that the said committee be also instructed to inquire into the propriety of so amending the constitution, as to prevent any foreigners who may arrive in this state after the fourth day of July, 1841, from acquiring the right to vote or to hold office in this commonwealth."

The Chair said, that the amendment of the gentleman from Luzerne county, (Mr. Woodward) could only be introduced, by moving to strike out the amendment of the gentlemen from Chester county, and adding his proposition to the original resolution. In any other form, it would be out of order.

The amendment of Mr. Woodward having been thus brought before the convention, Mr. Cox, of Somerset, (a whig) opposed it, in a short speech, with great earnestness, and closed with the expression of the hope "that the proposition of the gentleman from Luzerne would not put down by a decided vote." The question had now become a serious one; and when Mr. Cox sat down Mr. Woodward rose and spoke as follows:

"Mr. Woodward said, that he did not wish his amendment to interfere in any way with the the resolution of the gentleman from Perry county. He (Mr. W.) was in favor of the object of the resolution, and was under the impression that he could substitute his own proposition as an amendment to the amendment. But, as he cannot do so, he would withdraw it for the present.

"Mr. Thomas said, that with a view to enable the gentleman from Luzerne to bring forward his proposition, and to take away all obstruction to its immediate consideration, he (Mr. T.) would withdraw his amendment.

"Mr. Woodward said, that he had not anticipated this morning that an opportunity would be presented to him to introduce this subject, to the notice of the convention; he was not, therefore, prepared at this time to say more than a very few words, although, it was a subject which *had been on his mind for a long time past* and has claimed his serious consideration.

"I have long felt a desire, said Mr. W., that something should be done in relation to it—that the facts should be investigated, and that some proper and efficient remedy should be adopted. If, upon that investigation, it should turn out that measures of any kind were requisite.

"Sir, I appreciate as much as any man living, the many political rights and privileges which I, in common with the people of the United States, am now enjoying; and it is my honest impression, that we do but squander those privileges in conferring them upon every individual who chooses to come and claim them. He knew that a great portion of those who came among us from foreign countries, were the very scum of the worst pat of the population of those countries, that they are unacquainted with the value of those privileges, and that, therefore, they do not know how to value them. I think that in thus conferring indiscriminately upon all, we are doing injury to our own liberties and our institutions; and I believe that, if the time has not yet come, it will speedily come, when it will be indispensably necessary either for this body, or some other body of the State or of the United States, to inquire whether it is not right to put some limit into execution by which foreigners should be prevented from controlling our elections, and brow-beating our American citizens at the polls."

* * * * *

"And what claim have foreigners from any country—aye, sir, from *any* country, which is strong enough to justify us in prostituting our political privileges, by conferring them carelessly and indiscriminately on every individual who may reside here for two or three years—become a naturalized citizen—and then command our offices? There are very many of these emigrants who know nothing of political privileges in their own country before they emigrate to this. The word is unknown them, or if they hear of it at all, they hear of it as something in which they have no participation. Is not this the fact? Sir, we all know that it is; we know that very many of these emigrants never enjoyed any political privileges themselves—they have no knowledge of them, and least of all have they any knowledge of our people, our government, or our institutions. The acquirement of this knowledge is not the work of a day. They have no sympathies in common with us; they have no qualifications to render them fit recipients of these high political privileges."

Now what becomes of Judge Woodward's statement that his motion "was simply a limitation of a motion made by Mr. Thomas, a Whig member from Chester county, and was calculated to compel his party (who were in the majority in the Convention) to come up to the mark or back out?" After Mr. Thomas had withdrawn his amendment—which he never intended as a serious proposition, but only to cast ridicule upon Mr Magee's resolution—Mr Woodward pressed his amendment upon the Convention with all the earnestness and ability he was master of. He spoke of it as a subject which had long occupied his thoughts; and finally withdrew it out of deference to his friends, and not from the conviction of his own judgment. *"I yield my judgment to theirs,"* said he, "and having explained my views, I withdraw the amendment."

Judge Woodward has, by his letter, placed himself in a position which no honorable man would wish to occupy. A child may see the shallowness of his devices to escape from the responsibility of his course in the Convention. It was with astonishment we read his perilous assertion respecting Mr. Thomas, and also wherein he accuses the reporter of misrepresenting him.

He speaks of the extract from his letter of Sept. 6, 1851, published by us a few days ago, as being "garbled." Here it is again verbatim, as we gave it before:

"Who would complain of my proposition? Certainly no foreigner then in the country—none on his way to this country—none who should choose to come before the 4th of July, 1841,—for none of these were to be excluded from anything—either a residence or political privileges amongst us. Nor could those who should choose to come after the 4th of July, 1841, complain, for they would have had nearly four years' notice *that they were not to share in our political privileges.*"

Let him point out any inaccuracies in this extract if he can. The sense is full and clear; and it proves, if language can prove anything, that at that date he held the same sentiments that he did when he offered the amendment in the Convention. How much better would it have been for Judge Woodward to have met manfully the full responsibility of his recorded action, than to have attempted to escape by the wretched and tortuous course he has seen proper to adopt!

As for the remarks of the *Post* and the *Union* of yesterday, on this subject, they are beneath contempt, so we shall pay no attention to them.

From the Kittanning Free Press.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

The President and Directors of this Company last week returned from their journey to the New York State line, along the proposed route of the railroad. They give a highly favorable account both of the route and of the reception they every where met with by the people. Public meetings were called at Clarion, Brookville, Bidgeway, Smithport, and other places where the officers made expositions of their plans, exhibited the importance of the road to the district of country through which it is to pass, and showed the necessity of the immediate action of the people along the route in subscribing and securing subscriptions of stock.

The immediate fruit of the efforts of the officers, was the subscription of Clarion county, last week, of $168,000; and by the earnestness with which the papers at Brookville take hold of the subject, we have no doubt that the Grand Jury of Jefferson county, which is in session this week, will authorize the subscription of $5,000—this, with what we are assured, will be subscribed in Elk and McKean, and, we us hope, in Warren, will give the company means to the amount of one and a quarter millions, and will justify the immediate commencement and vigorous prosecution of the work. But besides this, we are told that as soon as Allegheny county shall be assured that the road will not prove a failure, a subscription of a million of dollars will be added, placing the speedy construction of the road, its entire length, beyond a contingency.

We are so much pleased with the remarks of the editor of the Brookville Jeffersonian, that we copy a portion of his article, which, changing his figures, will answer for this county. The editor says:

"The assessed valuation of this county, as regulated by the board of Revenue Commissioners is $974,451, and the Managers of the Railroad Company ask us to subscribe the sum of ninety-five hundred of this. Many of our citizens suppose the measure, from the fact that they imagine as soon as the stock is subscribed the county will be obliged to raise an additional tax to pay the amount, but as we understand the matter, no such result would follow. The Railroad officers merely ask the county to give its bonds redeemable in thirty years, with interest; these they will sell in the stock market and realize the necessary funds to complete the road. They further agree to pay the interest on these bonds themselves until such time as the road shall earn sufficient to pay said interest, after which the county may pay the interest herself, and receive her dividends from the road, or they will purchase the stock and exhonorate the county from any further liability. The subscription therefore is merely lending the credit of the county to complete the road, and there is no probability that she would ever be required to pay one dollar out of her treasury. But some say, that at the expiration of the thirty years we will be obliged to redeem the bonds; suppose we do, what amount of money will be required. For example, we will suppose that they had subscribed to the Pennsylvania Railroad, $95,000, and that the time of her bonds had expired and payment called for; we would have 1900 shares, which she could throw into the stock market and sell, in its unfinished and present condition for $85,000 leaving only a balance of 9,600, for her to pay, or a loss of only five dollars a share. Then again suppose the Valley Railroad be completed, as it will, in five years, which undoubtedly it will, and during that time the county is not called upon to pay one dollar of interest; at the expiration of that time the road should yield annually a dividend of ten per cent. to the stockholders, there is not a person in Jefferson county who would not be willing to let the bonds, and keep the stock. In that event the county would pay in stock. In that event the county would pay, in shape of interest on her bonds, $5,700 annually, and receive in the form of dividends the sum of $9,500; making a clear yearly gain of about, $3,800, which would come into the treasury of the county, from the road alone. This instead of increasing the taxes of our citizens would tend to a reduction if not the abolition of taxes altogether."

The last assessment of Armstrong county is, in round numbers, $2,100,000, which will authorise a subscription of $200,000.

TELEGRAPHS IN INDIA.—The East India Company have determined to establish a very extensive system of electric telegraphs in India. It is intended to connect Calcutta, Agra, Lahore, Bombay and Madras, and all the principal towns that can be embraced in the routes between these places. The distance to be traversed is upwards of three thousand miles. British agriculturalists, both scientific and practical, have taken up the subject in earnest.

No Family Should be Without Them.

☞ WE speak of M'Lane's Liver Pills, which have become an indispensable Family Medicine—The frightful symptoms which arise from a diseased Liver manifest themselves, more or less, in every family; dyspepsia, sick headache, obstruction of the stomach, ague and fever, pains in the side, with dry, hacking cough, are all the result of hepatic derangement—for these, Dr. M'Lane's Pills are a sovereign remedy. They have never been known to fail, and they shou d be kept at all times by you.

DIRECTIONS—Take two or three going to bed, every second or third night. If they do not purge two or three times for your health, take one or two more. A slight breakfast should invariably follow their use.

The Liver Pill may also be used where purging is simply necessary. As an anti-bilious purgative, they are inferior to none. In cases of costiveness, they give astonishing relief to headache; also in slight derangements of the stomach.

For sale by Druggists and Merchants, in town and country, and by the sole proprietors.

J. KIDD & CO.
60 Wood street.

A. H. HOLMES & BRO.

Successor to H. P. Nelson & Co.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

SOLID BOX VICES,

PLATED SHOVELS, HATCHOES, SPADES, HOES, PICKS, MATTOCKS,

PITTSBURGH, PENNA.

Office No. 134, Water street, (first door above Smithfield st.)

☞ All work warranted equal to any manufactured. sep15

JAMES P. TANNER.

WHOLESALE DEALER

IN BOOTS, SHOES, BONNETS, &c.,

NO. 50 WOOD STREET, PITTSBURGH.

Between Third and Fourth.

☞ My stock embraces every variety and Style of Boots, Shoes, Bonnets, &c., purchased direct from the New England Manufacturers, adapted expressly for Fall and Winter sales, and will be sold at Eastern prices —Please call and examine before buying. sep2

JOHN D. MYERS. JAMES S. MYERS

M'CORD & CO.,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL FASHIONABLE

HAT AND CAP

MANUFACTURERS:

AND DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF FURS.

CORNER OF WOOD AND FIFTH STS.,

Pittsburgh, Pa.

☞ Their stock embraces every quality and style of Hats and Caps, Muff, Boas, Cuffs and Fur Bonnets. aug30tojanly

Citizen's Insurance Company of Pittsburgh

G. G. HUSSEY, PRESIDENT,
SAMUEL L. MARSHALL, SEC'Y.

OFFICE, 94 WATER, BETWEEN MARKET AND WOOD STREETS.

☞ INSURES HULL AND CARGO RISKS ON THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RIVERS, AND TRIBUTARIES.

☞ Also to against loss or damage by FIRE. Also, against the perils of the SEA and INLAND NAVIGATION on PROPERTY GENERATION.

DIRECTORS:

G. Hussey,	Wm. Larimer, Jr.,
Wm. Darragh,	R. M. Kier,
Mark D. Kier,	Wm. Bingham,
Robert Dunlap, Jr.,	D. Dehaven,
A. Harbaugh,	Francis Sellers,
Edward Heazlett,	J. Rodgers,
Walter Bryant,	Samuel Rea.

sep15 [4]

☞ SHERIFALTY.—To the Freemen of Allegheny County:—I offer myself as a candidate for the office of SHERIFF, for the ensuing term, and without any solicitation, as an independent candidate, and cheerfully submit the votes of my fellow citizens of my decision. After a residence of thirty three years in this county, principally in Pittsburgh, in active business, I trust my character is known to the entire community, so as to require any endorsement, and hope I may be considered worthy. Please give me your suffrage. To the elect I will use the most fervent[illegible] to the rejected, my best wishes and obliged. Gentlemen, [illegible] sep15

JOHN LOCKIE.

☞ JOB PRINTING of all kinds executed at this office with neatness, and at reasonable rates. Special attention will be given to Posters and Programmes for Exhibitions and Concerts

Cards, Bill Heads, Bills of Lading, Invitations, Labels, Blanks, Store Bills &c. &c., neatly and promptly Printed and

Scrofula.

☞ IT is due to Kier's Petroleum to say that it has been known to completely eradicate every vestige of this dreadful disease in less time than any other remedy, and at less cost or inconvenience to the patient.

The thousands of certificates in the hands of the proprietor, many of which are from well known citizens of the city of Pittsburgh and its immediate vicinity, go to show clearly and beyond all doubt, that KIER'S PETROLEUM is a medicine of no common value, not only as a local remedy in Paralysis, Rheumatism, Deafness, loss of Sight, but as a valuable internal remedy, inviting the investigating physicians, as well as the suffering patient, to become acquainted with its merits.

Those having a dread of mixtures are assured that this medicine is purely natural, and is bottled as it flows from the bosom of the earth.

The following certificate is copied from a paper published at Syracuse, New York, and bears date August 2, 1852, to which is also appended the certificate of the celebrated D. Y. Foot, M. D., of Syracuse:

This may in truth certify, that I have been so badly afflicted with Scrofula for the last seven years, that most of the time I have been unable to attend to any kind of business, and much of the time unable to walk, and confined to my bed, and have been treated nearly all the time by the best physicians our country affords; I occasionally got some relief, but no cure, and continued to grow worse, until Dr. Foot recommended me to try the Petroleum, or Rock Oil, as every thing else had failed: I did so without faith at first, but the effect was astonishing; it threw the poison to the surface at once, and I at once began to grow better, and by using seven bottles, I have got a cure worth thousands of dollars.

MRS. NANCY M. BARKER.

This may certify that I have been acquainted with Kier's Petroleum, or Rock Oil, for more than a year, and have repeatedly witnessed its beneficial effects in the cure of indolent ulcers, and other diseases for which it is recommended, and can with confidence recommend it to be a medicine worthy of attention, and can safely say that success has attended its use, where other medicine had failed.

D. Y. FOOT, M. D.

For sale by all the Druggists in Pittsburgh. aug30d4w

Nelson's First Premium DAGUERREOTYPES.

Post Office Building, Third Street.

CITIZENS and strangers who wish to obtain an accurate, artistic and life like likeness, at a very moderate price, will find it to their interest to call at Mr. Nelson's establishment, where satisfaction is guaranteed, or no charge made. Having one of the largest and best lighted rooms in the city, we are supported for the purpose, with instruments of the most powerful kind, and having secured the services of [illegible] ristyping, as now practiced by the celebrated Roots, of Philadelphia and New York, the subscribers himself to be able to offer to the patrons of the Art, a style of Daguerreotype, either singly or in groups, which has never been surpassed.

Rooms open and operating, in all weathers, from 8 o'clock A. M. to 5 P. M. sep15

JOSEPH PLUMMER,

WHOLESALE DEALER

IN BOOTS SHOES, BONNETS, HATS, &c.,

NO. 111, WOOD STREET, PITTSBURGH,

(BETWEEN DIAMOND ALLEY AND FOURTH ST.)

☞ Stock embraces every variety of Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Bonnets, &c., purchased directly from the Manufacturers for the Western Trade, and will be sold at New York and Philadelphia prices. Purchasers please call and examine before buying. sep15d4wtf

DAGUERREOTYPES

AT THE

NATIONAL GALLERY.

JACKSON'S National Daguerrean Gallery, corner of the Diamond and Market street, (opposite Wilcox's Drug Store,) Pittsburgh.

Miniature and Gentlemen's Lockets, plain life like likenesses at moderate prices, will please call at the above established Gallery, fitted up with every convenience for the Art, arranged with such skill that the operator can take the most accurate fac similies of the human face with all the result of hope to deranagement—for these, Dr. M'Lane's Pills are a sovereign remedy. They have never been known to fail, and they shou d be kept at all times by you.

DIRECTIONS—Take two or three going to bed, every second or third night. If they do not purge two or three times for your health, take one or two more. A slight breakfast should invariably follow their use.

The Liver Pill may also be used where purging is simply necessary. As an anti-bilious purgative, they are inferior to none. In cases of costiveness, they give astonishing relief to headache; also in slight derangements of the stomach.

For sale by Druggists and Merchants, in town and country, and by the sole proprietors.

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60 Wood street.

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