PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

PUBLISHED BY WHITE & CO.

PITTSBURGH:

SATURDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 30, 1854.

Whig and Anti-Nebraska State Ticket.

FOR GOVERNOR,
JAMES POLLOCK,
OF NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
GEORGE DARSIE,
OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

FOR JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT,
DANIEL M. SMYSER,
OF MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

County Ticket

CONGRESS—Hon. WILSON MCCANDLESS, of Butler.
ASSEMBLY—DAVID REA, JOHN A. FULTON, Pittsburgh.
SENATE—WM. MCCULLOUGH, New Alexandria.
REPRESENTATIVE—JONATHAN E. Birmingham.
SHERIFF—JOHN S. MURR, Versailles.
CORONER—JACOB GUY, Birmingham.
COMMISSIONER—JOHN MAGILL, West Deer.
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR—HENRY WOODS, Pittsburgh
CLERK OF THE COURTS—ALEX. HILANDS, Ross.
COMMISSIONER—JAMES B. CLELAND, Dep't St. Claim's
AUDITOR—JAMES E. FLANNERY, Pittsburgh.
DIRECTORS OF POOR—JAMES KELLY, Wilkins.
JOHN WILKES, Birmingham.
JOHN BROWN, Ross.

☞ To Advertisers.—Neither the Editorial Rooms nor Printing Establishment of the *Daily Gazette*, are opened on Sunday. Advertisers who desire their notices to appear in the paper on Monday morning, will please hand them in before 5 o'clock, on Saturday.

☞ Pittsburgh Weekly Gazette.—The extensive circulation of our *Weekly Gazette* offers to our businessmen a most desirable medium of making their business known to the country. Our circulation is between four and five thousand, reaching almost every merchant, manufacturer and shop-keeper in Western Pennsylvania, and Eastern Ohio.

Advance Payments.—Hereafter no subscription will be taken for the Daily or Weekly Gazette, unless payment is made in advance. Whenever the time for which the subscription is paid, the paper will be invariably stopped, unless the subscription is renewed by advance payment. All transient advertising, of every description, will be required to be paid in advance. The only exceptions will be where special monthly or yearly contracts are made. sep16dtf

Reading Matter on each page of this Paper

To Subscribers.—This number of the paper brings us to the time when we notified our subscribers that the names of all not paid in advance would be erased. Owing to sickness and the confusion attendant upon the cholera, we have been unable to go over our whole list; some persons therefore will continue to receive the paper for a week or more longer who are not entitled to it under the rule. All persons, hereafter, whose papers cease to arrive, will know the reason, as we shall discontinue their paper as soon as the time is up to which it is paid expires. SEPTEMBER 30, 1854.

The Cholera.—We are happy to announce the almost entire cessation of Cholera in the city. All danger from this source is over, and our citizens who are abroad may safely venture home. The people again wear a pleasant look, business is assuming an active aspect, and strangers desiring to visit the city may do so with entire security against harm from any epidemic. We hope to see them in crowds during the succeeding week.

Our absent friends who desire to vote at the approaching election will bear in mind that it takes place next Tuesday week.

ARE YOU ASSESSED?

If not, attend to it *to-day*. This is the last day on which it can be done. Let every Whig and Free Soil voter see that his name is on the Assessor's list. The following are the names of the Assessors in the several Wards:

Pittsburgh—1st Ward—Caleb Russell.
2d do —Archibald M'Farland.
3d do —Charles W. Lewis.
4th do —Richard Hope.
5th do —William M'Cague.
6th do —William Shore.
7th do —Robert Thompson.
8th do —Thomas Neely.
9th do —Hugh Hammond.
Allegheny—1st Ward—John Dyer.
2d do —John Ramsey.
3d do —A. C. Alexander.
4th do —James Graham.

THE SINKING FUND AND THE STATE DEBT.

Gov. Bigler, in his address, claims that there is an *annual* surplus of about three-quarters of a million dollars which is applicable to the payment of the public debt; and the *Philadelphia Ledger* boasts, on behalf of his Excellency, that he has paid off one million of the State Debt during the *three years* of his administration. If the Governor be right in stating the *annual* surplus of our revenue applicable to the public debt at about $750,000, how does it come that in *three years* he has paid off only one million? It should have been two millions and a quarter, according to his own showing.

It is very possible to pay off a portion of the public debt, every year, without reducing it. If we pay off old debts with one hand and contract heavier ones with the other, we are not getting out of debt: at least not to our seeming. Without attempting to question the fact that the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund have redeemed a million or thereabout of the 5 per cent. debt of the State, we shall be able to show, we think, that the State has, in the same period, borrowed more money at an authorized rate of *six* per cent. than she has paid off of the debt bearing but *five* per cent. interest.

The act creating a Sinking Fund sets apart certain revenues which are to be sacredly appropriated to the purchase of the outstanding debt of the Commonwealth. These revenues can take no other direction. They *must* be applied to that purpose, although the Treasury should be suffering for want of the money. It may be, therefore, that the total sum of these revenues reach three quarters of a million annually; but to speak of this amount as a *surplus* revenue, as the Governor does, when the State is a heavy borrower of funds to carry on her operations, is a gross abuse of language, and involves an unworthy effort at deception.

We shall show, now, that the State, both last year and this, has entered the market as a borrower to an extent exceeding the amount of the public debt extinguished by the Sinking Fund.—We quote the following, in proof, from the Appropriation bill for 1853, Pamphlet Laws, p. 602:

"Sec. 71. That the Governor be, and he is hereby authorized and empowered to anticipate the excess receipts to the treasury, above the ordinary expenditures, including the interest on the public debt for the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, and one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, by temporary loans based on the faith of the Commonwealth, at a rate of interest not exceeding six per cent: *Provided*, That said excess shall not be estimated above *the sum of four hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars* FOR EACH YEAR, and shall be borrowed at such times and in such amounts as the objects and purposes hereinafter stated shall require, and that it shall be the duty of the Governor to cause said temporary loans to be reimbursed as rapidly as the means of the treasury will permit.

"Sec. 72. That the sum of *nine hundred and fifty thousand dollars hereby authorized to be raised* by said officers, shall be appropriated as follows: to the completion of the North Branch Canal, the sum of three hundred and fifty thousand dollars; to the work of relaying the north track of the Philadelphia and Columbia Railroad, the sum of one hundred and eighty-seven thousand dollars; and the remaining sum of four hundred and thirteen thousand dollars, together with any sum not exceeding one hundred thousand dollars in the treasury, and not otherwise appropriated, shall be applied to the construction of the new Portage railroad and the planes on the Allegheny Portage railroad."

To show that this sum was raised as directed, we refer to the Appropriation act for 1854, Pamphlet Laws, p. 696:

"That the Governor and State Treasurer be, and they are hereby authorised and empowered to *renew and extend the temporary loans* of the State now outstanding and *created under the seventy-first section of the act of the nineteenth of April, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three*, to provide for the ordinary expenses of government, et ceteras:—*Provided*, That said loans shall not be renewed and extended for a greater period than *one year from the date of their maturity.*

"Sec. 34. That for the purpose of enabling the State Treasurer to pay six hundred and five thousand seven hundred and eighty-three dollars, for the completion of the Allegheny Portage railroad, which sum is hereby appropriated to that purpose, the Governor and State Treasurer *are hereby authorized to anticipate the excess of receipts to the treasury* above the ordinary expenditures, including interest on the public debt, for the year *temporary loan or loans on the credit of the Commonwealth*, at a rate of interest not exceeding six per centum per annum: *Provided*, That such excess shall not be estimated above five hundred thousand dollars, and shall be borrowed at such times and in such amounts as the purpose aforesaid shall require; and it shall be the duty of the State Treasurer to reimburse said temporary loans as rapidly as the means of the treasury will admit. *Provided further*, That no ordinary line or any other division or construction of new line or any other division or construction of new propriations made from the treasury for the extraordinary work done on said divisions after the work shall sale."

Here we have a temporary loan of $950,000 authorized by the act of 1853, which was renewed and extended by the act of 1854, and an additional loan of $560,000 authorized. Both of these loans have been negotiated, and although called *temporary* loans, and therefore not included in the *funded* debt, are still a part of the State debt. The two amount to $1,450,000, and the difference between this sum and the sum of the funded debt extinguished by the Sinking Fund, is so much *increase* of the State debt under Gov. Bigler's administration.

It is true, we know, that the appropriation bills authorize the Governor to pay off these loans out of the public revenue; but it is equally true that there has not been any revenue applicable to such a purpose. This is evident from the fact that the first loan of $950,000, authorized in 1853 and intended to be paid within the year, had to be renewed and extended in 1854; and both of the loans will require to be similarly renewed and extended in 1855, unless added to the funded debt.

OUR STATE FINANCES AND THE PUBLIC WORKS.

The finances of the State were never in a more wholesome condition. Our resources are equal to all ordinary demands, with an annual surplus of about three quarters of a million of dollars, which is applicable to the payment of the public debt.—*Gov. Bigler's Address.*

I have always regarded the proposition to sell the public works as a business question. The policy of the measure depending largely upon the price to be obtained and the condition on which possession of the works was to be granted. If a sale be made for an aggregate sum, *less than the amount on which the net profits would pay the interest*, then it would not be economy to sell.—*Ditto.*

The best comment on both these paragraphs is found in the Appropriation bill of last session. We select the items below from the bill as published in the Pamphlet Laws, and invite the public to scrutinize them:

Appropriations for the Main Line for the current year.

Ordinary Repairs	$345,661
Repairing Tracks of Columbia R. R.	187,316
Motive Power Expenses	647,355
Collectors, Lock Keepers, &c.	103,313
Expenses Canal Commissioners' Office	6,375
Repair of Farm Bridges	16,000
Payment of Debts	333,413
Extraordinary Repairs	50,000
Damages	40,225
Pa. R. R., use of part of their road	12,500
Total amount of ordinary appropriations for the year 1854	$1,742,058
Total receipts of Main Line for 1853,	1,308,479
Excess of expenditures for 1854 over receipts of 1853	438,579
Add for new work on Portage Road	605,783
Total excess of expenditures for 1854 over receipts of 1853	$1,044,362

We have taken the receipts of 1853 as the basis of this calculation; but it is well known that the receipts of 1854, even with an unbroken line for the whole season, must fall at least $100,000 short of last year; and now that a large portion of the western division is rendered useless by the fall of the Freeport Aqueduct, this deficiency must be largely increased. It is safe to say, we are assured, that the *total* receipts of 1854 will be from $500,000 to $600,000 short of the ordinary expenses on the Main Line, without adding the cost of the new work on the Portage Road, some $600,000 more. How Gov. Bigler is going to derive any *net profits* from the Public Works, as he intimates, to pay the interest on the cost of their construction, is a little more than we can divine; and we are unable to see, in this exhibit, any indications of the flourishing state of our finances to which he alludes. If Gen. Jackson's doctrine be true that figures cannot lie, it is evident that the Governor is slightly mistaken.

HENRY S. MOTT.—The *Pennsylvanian* of last Thursday reiterates the fact that Henry S. Mott, the Democratic candidate for Canal Commissioner, is the candidate of the Know Nothings. The *Pennsylvanian*, however, notwithstanding its simulated horror of Know Nothingism, insists upon it that Mr. Mott is still deserving of Democratic support, because of his letter denying his connection with the Order. The equivocal character of that letter we have already noticed, and we can hardly bring ourselves to believe that any sensible Democrat can suppose that Mr. Mott would be selected as the candidate of the Know-Nothings unless he were a member of the Order, and especially unless they were assured that he sympathized with their views. It is absurd to suppose that they would bestow their vote upon an enemy of the Order and its principles. If they could not vote for Mr. Darsie, who as the Pennsylvanian says, "had the *misfortune* to be born in Scotland," they could have taken Mr. Spicer, or Mr. Riddle, or selected a candidate of their own. It is beyond question *that they have* selected Mr. Mott because he agrees with them in sentiment and it is highly probable that he is pledged to exclude every foreigner, and especially every Catholic Irishman from office on the public Works. The gross inconsistency displayed by the *Pennsylvanian* in supporting Mr. Mott, and pronouncing him worthy of Democratic votes, while admitting him to be the *favorite* candidate of the Know Nothings, is of a piece with the whole course of the Democratic press in this campaign. Not a day passes but it denounces the Know Nothings in the most violent terms, and in the most virulent language, yet it supports Mr. Mott, knowing and admitting him to be the vorite of the denounced Order.

If Mr. Darsie "had the misfortune to be born in Scotland," he is as patriotic a citizen and as true a Pennsylvanian as any native born citizen of the State. He has proved his patriotism, as well as his capacity, by years of public service in the Senate, where his abilities, his industry and his usefulness have been acknowledged to be not excelled by any member, if they were equaled. His strict integrity no man, not the most bitter political opponent, has ever assailed. Pennsylvania needs just such a man in the Canal Board. There are not one thousand intelligent voters in the State who will not admit that he is the very best man for the position. The only objection to him is that, as the *Pennsylvanian* says, he "had the misfortune to be born in Scotland!" For our part we think no man has any reason to be ashamed of such a birth-place.

FIFTEENTH DISTRICT.—In the fifteenth Congressional District, composed of Lycoming, Sullivan, Centre, Clinton, Potter and Mifflin counties, the democratic conferees have nominated Allison White, of Clinton, for Congress. Mr. White was beaten for the same office, once, by Judge Pollock. The Whigs have declined to nominate, and John J. Pearce, a leading democrat of Clinton, offers himself as an anti-Nebraska and American candidate. He will get the Whig, anti-Nebraska, Free Soil and American vote, and stands a good chance of election.

OUR BOOK TABLE.

ALONE: By Marion Harland, author of "Robert Remer's Letters," and other works. Richmond, Va., published by A. Morris.

This is a Richmond book, exclusively, written by a Richmond Lady and published by a Richmond house. It has suddenly gone to the third edition, and taken fast hold on the public mind. The work displays ability, pathos, feeling and considerable dramatic power, and has been compared to the "Lamplighter," and pronounced its equal in vigor and imagination. The writer will hereafter take a high place among the successful American authors of fiction. Sold by J. S. Davison, Market street.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE, for October, has been received by J. L. Read, 4th street. It presents an interesting table of contents. Abbot's Bonaparte is happy to see is drawing to a close.

In the Lycoming, Potter and Clinton district Thos. Wood of Lycoming and Wm. [illegible] Clinton have been nominated as ticket for Representative of the Whigs. In the Senatorial district, it would seem, Mr. Deegan, the late member, declined a renomination, and each party has nominated an Irishman, and this caused a split.

ERIE.—The *Union* has intimated that Gov. Bigler will get a majority in Erie county because he sided with the *people* against the railroads in the late difficulties. On the contrary, we find in in the *Erie Constitution*, a Whig paper, a letter addressed by a railroad man to the editor, urging him to go for Bigler because the Governor was the fast friend of the *railroads* in the general fight. This letter is evidently written with the sanction of the railroad interest, and is dated at Cleveland Sept 18th. We make an extract of some length:

"Gov. Bigler has been as friendly to the railroad interests as any Governor can be. It is true he expressed some *sympathy* with the people of Erie last winter when they were opposing the change of guage. But we need not complain of *words* of sympathy when all his *acts* were with us. The Judge who condems to punishment, no doubt *sympathizes* with the unfortunate convict. The Governor signed the bill repealing the gauge law in spite of the remonstrances of the people of Erie and the directors of the Erie and North East railroad. After thus condemning by his acts the break of the gauge at Erie and all who sustained it by lawful or unlawful means, he certainly may be excused for *sympathizing* with the people whose wishes he had thwarted. He could do no less and have any influence left to serve us.

His acts were in our favor again when he got up the law for the sham forfeiture of the western road.

His acts were in our favor again when he united his request with other gentlemen at Harrisburg to the people of Erie to obey the injunction of the United States Court. He went to Washington and told the President that this injunction should be obeyed.

His acts were in our favor again when he used his influence for the passage of the railroad compromise bill of last winter and, when it had passed both houses, promptly signed it. There was no doubt that bill the railroad companies, under the decision of your Supreme Court, would be in difficulty. But with that law, the decision of the Court will serve the enemies of the railroads no purpose but to hunge your misled people with barbacues and partially cover the disgraceful retreat of the corrupt part of their leaders to private life with comical and vociferous shouts of victory.

It is true the Governor came out to Erie to sympathise and go through the motions of taking possession of the western road; but the whole thing was a humbug which facilitated the passage of the compromise bill. His message on his return sounded a little harsh to railroad men, but it did no hurt, and helped pass the compromise bill. The Governor must be excused for high sounding *professions* as long as he gave us the benefit of his *acts*. The people of Erie were so far misled that they sacrificed their true interests to help base men secure private revenge by the destruction of an unprotected railroad track. Gov. Bigler saw their madness and must say something to amuse them as we tell stories to children to get them to take medicine."

This is plain, unreserved talk, and doubtless expresses the opinions of the railroad managers who were so lately in collision with the people of Erie. The fun of it all, is, it is true, and the railroad men, by showing their interest in the re-election of Bigler, manifest a very proper appreciation of his acts in their behalf.

The editor of the *Constitution* does not think the arguments of the letter sufficient to induce him to go for Bigler, although he is the attorney and advocate of the railroads so highly favored by that functionary. He agress, however, in the estimate put upon the Governor's pretended sympathy with the people of Erie, and talks in this wise:

"Gov. Bigler if elected could only aid the railroad interests of Erie and the other lake cities in the event of their wanting legislation for that portion of the lake shore line within the county of Erie, N. Y.

But while efforts are being made to secure votes for Gov. Bigler here in consequence of his demagogonical *"sympathy"* expressed last winter for riots and disorder, it might be refreshing to our correspondent and the public to have presented to their view other more prominent and flagrant instances in which Gov. Bigler has served *"railroad monopolies,"* than those enumerated in the foregoing letter. In this we will endeavor to gratify them in the future. We may show by the Journal of the Senate of 1847, the efficient aid rendered by this corporation-hating Governor, while a member of that body, to the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company in their efforts to supersede and thereby crush the Sunbury & Erie road, at that time.

We may also show from the acts of the last session of the legislature, (pamphlet laws, 1854, page 592,) the manner in which Gov. Bigler assisted Erie, through her municipal authorities, to "resist the encroachment of railroad monopolies" by signing and approving a bill which authorizes a "railroad monopoly" to borrow money without limit, and in effect to take possession of any, or if necessary, or convenient to them, all, of the *streets of Erie, including the public park, for track and depot purposes* and to *mortgage* the same for the money so borrowed."

How all this is to help the Governor in Erie we cannot see; perhaps our neighbor of the *Union* can.

CATHOLIC TOLERATION.—Our Roman Catholic cotemporaries make frequent reference to the toleration of the Romanists in Maryland and claim great credit for an accidental and rather extraordinary example of liberality and Christian toleration. It seems to be their only stock in trade in this important commodity and they make the most of it. They are completely oblivious of the fact that the Lord Proprietaries of Maryland held the Colony under the authority and protection of a Protestant Monarch, and that they were compelled to toleration *per force*; and further, that the toleration so excessively eulogised was of rather an anomalous character.—The Catholic secular organ of this city, the *Chronicle*, which is persistent and consistent in its defence of the Papal Church, in its issue of Thursday, says:

"High upon the roll of fame will shine the name of Lord Baltimore, made glorious in the person of Sir George Calvert, and sustained in that of his son, Cecil Calvert. At a time when the nation was overrun with the foes of the holy right of freedom of conscience, Lord Baltimore set an example that to this day bears perpetual blessings upon it."

As a comment on this grandiloquence, we make the following quotations:

The act of 16 and 17 Cecilius, Lord Baltimore, (See Laws of Maryland at large, by T. Bacon, A. D., 1765.) Here are some of its clauses:

"(1.) Blasphemy against God, denying our Savior Jesus Christ to be the Son of God, or the Godhead of any of the three persons, &c., WAS TO BE PUNISHED WITH DEATH and confiscation of lands and goods to the Lord Proprietary.

"(2.) Persons using any reproachful words or speeches concerning the Blessed Virgin Mary, Mother of our Savior, or the Holy Apostles or Evangelists, or any of them, for the first offence to forfeit five pounds to the Lord Proprietary; or, in default of payment, to be PUBLICLY WHIPPED AND IMPRISONED at the pleasure of his Lordship or his Lieut. General. For the second offence to forfeit ten pounds sterling, or in default of payment to be PUBLICLY WHIPPED and imprisoned as before directed. And for the third offence, to forfeit lands and goods and be forever banished out of the Province."

Nothing would give us greater pleasure than to know that the Roman Catholic Church was and is a *tolerant* church, and that it held to the opinion that *freedom of conscience* should be extended to all men, but it is impossible for us to entertain such an opinion in the face of the overwhelming evidences to the contrary, and it is utterly useless for Catholics to attempt to convince the world of the tolerant disposition of Romanism, by the production of isolated instances, when the solemn teachings of the church and her almost universal practice is directly to the contrary.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The Southern democracy, now that it is certain their northern allies are going to be beaten, desire to cut loose from an unprofitable partnership and set up on their own account. The *Charleston* (S. C.) *News* thus expatiates:

"The following may now be held to be political truths:

1. The Northern Democracy, after giving villainy and dominancy to free soilism by the Compromise measures of 1850, which took from the South all share and hope in the Territories; and while they do not affect to maintain a single constitutional right to have her property protected in them; do not and can not secure the promised cessation from agitation against our institutions and extension, and are powerless or treacherous in their effort to assure it.

The late elections prove this assertion, and illustrate the hollowness or worthlessness of their promises.

[illegible]thern Whigs will not fuse with [illegible] Democrats, as long as Northern Democrats are retained in connexion with a Southern organization, and rule or influence its counsel and action. Democracy will remain dominant in the South; but it is, *as a party*, powerless in the Union against anti-slavery.

3. If the South goes into Convention with the Northern Democracy, the old game will be played of rejecting Southern men as unavailable for the Presidency, and of nominating Northern men, who cannot or will not serve our necessities.

It follows that two of the elements of the policy of the *national* Democrats are wanting or futile; and that if the South goes into a national convention, the next President will be a FREESOILER, and she bound hand and foot!

For ourselves, therefore, we raise the banner:

A SOUTHERN CONVENTION—A SOUTHERN CANDIDATE. With such a man as Hunter as its standard bearer; with Southern unity as its impregnable position; with the Constitution or Independence as its watchwords, it can be carried to victory. It is now the only banner under which the South can gather for its safety, or the lovers of Union over the whole land (even at the North) rally for its preservation. We would not object to see Cuba inscribed on its folds, and Quitman put high on the list of its defenders."

So, all the servility and debasement of the democratic party goes for naught. If the South could gain by the success of their Northern coadjutors, the partnership would be kept up; but a party which is unable to carry a single Northern state is not worth consorting with. So reason the democratic journals of the South, and the reasoning seems natural under the circumstances.

KENNEDY'S BANK NOTE REVIEW, for October, makes its appearance to-day. It contains its usual variety of interesting contents. For sale at the office, Third street, near Market.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

We think we are justified in saying, that no other Pill, or remedy for Liver Complaint, has gained, so deservedly, the reputation now enjoyed by Dr. M'Lane's celebrated Liver Pills. As an evidence that they will cure, read the following certificate from a lady residing in our own city.

NEW YORK, January 23, 1852.

This is to certify that I have had the liver complaint 6 years, and never could get any medicine to help me until I commenced using Dr. M'Lane's celebrated Liver Pills. I can now say to the public, that they have completely cured me: and I do hereby recommend them to persons afflicted with diseased liver. They will cure. Try them.

MARIA HAVENS, No. 93 Lewis st.

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 also, His Celebrated Vermifuge, can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores in the United States, also, for sale by the sole proprietors, FLEMING BROTHERS, sep29-d&w:3 Successors to J. Kidd & Co.—60 Wood st.

Heal the Sick,—Men of liberal education at the present day, devote all their talents to discover the means whereby they may remove those painful maladies which assail the human frame. There is no nobler art than that of healing the sick, considering the numberless diseases to which man is liable, and which may cause him to drag out a protracted life of distress, or suddenly cut him off in the bloom of his existence and usefulness. We should gratefully store upon every means of counteracting their dreadful effects, or causing a removal of those dire foes to happiness. In those cases where the Liver or the Stomach is the cause, we would highly recommend Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson. No medicine at this time stands higher than these Bitters, and to those who are suffering from the horrors of indigestion we say they are the antidote.

Sold in Pittsburgh, by FLEMING BROS., Druggists 60 Wood st. Also, for sale by GEO. H. KEYSER, 140 Wood street. sep29-2wdaw&f

A CARD.

I have the pleasure to announce to those who have hitherto obliged me with their favors, and to my friends and the public generally, that, having a short time ago returned from the East with a large and very

SUPERIOR STOCK OF GOODS FOR THE FALL TRADE.

I am prepared to supply all orders on better terms than formerly. In consequence of the immense stock of Goods which, for the past few months has burdened the Eastern market, and of the distress imposed in the credit system, very large cash advantages were offered to cash buyers, and hence I have been enabled to purchase my Goods at a large discount on their actual value.

My selection of plain Cloths and Cassimeres embraces every grade, from the coarser and more substantial kind adapted to the wants of laboring men, to the finer styles suitable for gentlemen of fashion, among which are some

Unequalled of being Surpassed

in the character of the material and richness of its finish. My fancy Cloths comprise every diversity of color—green, olive greens, invisible green, dark and light browns, olive browns, wine color, and various shades of blue. My fancy Cassimeres number forty different patterns.

My Vestings are of silk, Woolen, Velvet, Plush and embroidered Cloth, comprising the finest styles now in fashion. My assortment of Cravats is unusually large and various, all lately imported.

My clothing stock of ready clothing promises much more extensive selection than usual, in consequence of the large variety of material that I have with which to supply it.

GEORGE ARMEND, who holds a distinguished rank in his profession, and needs no recommendation to any in favor of Pittsburghers, will superintend the Cutting Department. His numerous friends will please remember this.

In fine, I flatter myself that I shall be able to furnish garments suitable for all classes, fitted up in such a manner, and on such terms as shall disarm all competition, and I would therefore solicit a call from all who are not wedded to very particular notions.

sep26lmdtf SOLOMON STONER. No. 90 Wood st.

A Physician's opinion of my Braces.—

DR. LANE, editor of the Chambersburg Transcript, under date of Sept. 18, 1854, is speaking of these Braces, says:—Our friend, Dr. GEO. H. KEYSER, submitted to our inspection a very fine specimen of the "Washington Spreader Brace," manufactured and sold by him at the corner of the *streets of Erie, including the public park, for track and depot purposes* and to *mortgage* the same for the money so borrowed."

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The act of 16 and 17 Cecilius, Lord Baltimore, (See Laws of Maryland at large, by T. Bacon, A. D., 1765.) Here are some of its clauses:

"(1.) Blasphemy against God, denying our Savior Jesus Christ to be the Son of God, or the Godhead of any of the three persons, &c., WAS TO BE PUNISHED WITH DEATH and confiscation of lands and goods to the Lord Proprietary.

"(2.) Persons using any reproachful words or speeches concerning the Blessed Virgin Mary, Mother of our Savior, or the Holy Apostles or Evangelists, or any of them, for the first offence to forfeit five pounds to the Lord Proprietary; or, in default of payment, to be PUBLICLY WHIPPED AND IMPRISONED at the pleasure of his Lordship or his Lieut. General. For the second offence to forfeit ten pounds sterling, or in default of payment to be PUBLICLY WHIPPED and imprisoned as before directed. And for the third offence, to forfeit lands and goods and be forever banished out of the Province."

Nothing would give us greater pleasure than to know that the Roman Catholic Church was and is a *tolerant* church, and that it held to the opinion that *freedom of conscience* should be extended to all men, but it is impossible for us to entertain such an opinion in the face of the overwhelming evidences to the contrary, and it is utterly useless for Catholics to attempt to convince the world of the tolerant disposition of Romanism, by the production of isolated instances, when the solemn teachings of the church and her almost universal practice is directly to the contrary.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The Southern democracy, now that it is certain their northern allies are going to be beaten, desire to cut loose from an unprofitable partnership and set up on their own account. The *Charleston* (S. C.) *News* thus expatiates:

"The following may now be held to be political truths:

1. The Northern Democracy, after giving villainy and dominancy to free soilism by the Compromise measures of 1850, which took from the South all share and hope in the Territories; and while they do not affect to maintain a single constitutional right to have her property protected in them; do not and can not secure the promised cessation from agitation against our institutions and extension, and are powerless or treacherous in their effort to assure it.

The late elections prove this assertion, and illustrate the hollowness or worthlessness of their promises.

[illegible]thern Whigs will not fuse with [illegible] Democrats, as long as Northern Democrats are retained in connexion with a Southern organization, and rule or influence its counsel and action. Democracy will remain dominant in the South; but it is, *as a party*, powerless in the Union against anti-slavery.

3. If the South goes into Convention with the Northern Democracy, the old game will be played of rejecting Southern men as unavailable for the Presidency, and of nominating Northern men, who cannot or will not serve our necessities.

It follows that two of the elements of the policy of the *national* Democrats are wanting or futile; and that if the South goes into a national convention, the next President will be a FREESOILER, and she bound hand and foot!

For ourselves, therefore, we raise the banner:

A SOUTHERN CONVENTION—A SOUTHERN CANDIDATE. With such a man as Hunter as its standard bearer; with Southern unity as its impregnable position; with the Constitution or Independence as its watchwords, it can be carried to victory. It is now the only banner under which the South can gather for its safety, or the lovers of Union over the whole land (even at the North) rally for its preservation. We would not object to see Cuba inscribed on its folds, and Quitman put high on the list of its defenders."

So, all the servility and debasement of the democratic party goes for naught. If the South could gain by the success of their Northern coadjutors, the partnership would be kept up; but a party which is unable to carry a single Northern state is not worth consorting with. So reason the democratic journals of the South, and the reasoning seems natural under the circumstances.

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See advertisement. se21-1md tw8

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