

G. W. Bowman, Editor and Proprietor.

"We have said before, and now repeat it, that whatever theological or moral instructor of religion adopts, and makes a hobby, he will soon come to have no other religion than that which is included in his own idea; which, whatever else it may contain, never includes charity—the bond of perfectness"—without which all religion is vain. Such a one necessarily becomes impatient of contradiction. All who oppose him are heretics, and out of the pale of salvation. Hence he is revengeful, and thinks he does God service in persecuting all who do not believe his speculations to be true, and the most important of all truths. In short, every ultraist must become a fanatic; and one of the greatest of moralists has said, that fanatic seldom leaves a man honest, however it may find him.

"We make the above quotation from the Christian Advocate of week before last. Doctor Bond, in this severe criticism, is replying to a gentleman occupying the position of a Presiding Elder in the M. E. Church, growing out of the fact that he and the Elder do not agree upon the question of slavery.—The exchange of epithets between these Divines is anything but mild and courteous. Whilst the Presiding Elder thinks that Dr. Bond is a stranger to the Christian virtues, in return the Doctor intimates very strongly, that the Elder has but *some idea*," and that that idea has converted him into a fanatic, which seldom leaves a man honest, no matter how it may find him! Now, we think that both these teachers of religion had better be engaged in something else than denouncing each other in terms so harsh and vulgar, for such controversies tend to pull down rather than build up Christianity.

But has not the Doctor completely portrayed himself, and all other Know-Nothing Divines, in the above paragraph? As "professors of religion" have they not made opposition to Catholicism a "hobby"?—and is it not very plain that this "ONE IDEA" has utterly diverted them from "CHARITY"—"the bond of perfectness"—"without which all religion is vain." Does not their ACTS fully and emphatically stigmatize all who worship at a Catholic altar as "HERETICS," who do not "come within the PALE OF SALVATION." Do they not portray malignant "REVENGE" when they contend that "EVIL" associations should be encouraged to "PERSECUTE" all who believe in the Catholic creed?—Can any sincere and candid man read the above criticism of Dr. Bond's without denouncing it as the LIFE PICTURE of a KNOW NOTHING Preacher? We think not.

Whilst one professor of Religion makes ABOLITIONISM a "hobby," another adopts the subject of TEMPERANCE, &c. &c. We sometimes find even official members of Churches so ardent in their advocacy of this *one idea* hobby that they can sit for hours, with eyes and ears both open, to listen to the most ordinary Temperance Lecture, who can regularly and deliberately, in broad day light, go asleep under the most thrilling, searching, and eloquent SERMONS that can be preached!

We have the authority of Mr. Wm. CONNER, who is represented by many of the best citizens of Fulton county, as a man entirely worthy of belief, for the assertion that all who become Know-Nothings take an OATH, on the Holy Bible, which binds them to CONCEAL, under any circumstances whatever, the name of any person present at their meetings, and further to deny that they know any such ordinance to be in existence, under the penalty of having their names posted and circulated throughout the different councils of the order as a Traitor and a Perjurer to both his God and his country, and as being unworthy to be employed, entrusted, commended or supported in any business transaction whatever, and as a person totally unworthy of the confidence of all good men, and one at whom the finger of scorn should ever be pointed. And further, Mr. C. declares that they are commanded, if placed before a legal tribunal, and there sworn to tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, not to reveal the name of that band of brothers among whom their name stands enrolled.

Could any thing be more revolting to the principles of CHRISTIANITY and the MORALS of the country than the existence of an organization bound together by so fearful an oath as this? What professor of religion dare justify this OATH as necessary to the SALVATION of the country, however much he may "ship the Devil round the stump" by declaring that Know-Nothingism OUGHT NOT ONLY TO BE TOLERATED BUT ENCOURAGED! Why its wickedness is so flagrant—so manifest—so repulsive—so humiliating—that no Pagan Max is willing to suffer the ignominy of having his name connected with the Order even after its members have cringed at his feet and given him their unanimous vote, without his consent! Col. MOTT, since the Election, recoils from the contamination of their touch, and denounces their "one idea" as an outrage upon the Constitution—Judge POLLOCK has done the same thing; and, if he adheres to the sentiments contained in his speech from which we quoted last week, he will veto any and every measure they may pass conflicting with the rights of conscience or the citizenship of a man born on another soil. Ex-Governor JOHNSTON, fearful of the disgrace which might hereafter attach to his name in consequence of a supposed connection with the Know Nothings, has authorized the Editor of the Pittsburg Gazette to contradict the rumor that he is a member of the Order—and Judge DUBOIS, who received all their votes in this Legislative District, denies most emphatically, in a letter to Mr. Robinson, of Fulton, that he ever consented to the use of his name in this connection, and he will be found ardent against THEM on every measure tending to abridge the right of conscience, or affect the rights guaranteed to our adopted citizens under the Constitution of the Country, as at present exists.

We do not complain that Doctor BOND stands opposed to the Democratic Party. This is his right, and the right of every other Minister who chooses to do so. But he violates the great principle of Christianity in urging his readers to "encourage" the formation of an EVIL organization to crush those who worship contrary to his and their mode of thinking.—We repeat, what we said last week, that infidelity, in its most hideous form, could not interpose a stronger barrier to the Christian Religion than this. Thousands of true Democrats, who belong to the M. E. Church, will repudiate this loathsome doctrine in terms which will give Doctor Bond to understand that he cannot perpetrate such enormities in a paper intended to be devoted strictly to the cultivation of morals and religion, without incurring merited condemnation.

Who can account for the barren state of our churches? Why is it that the Sanctuary, even on the holy Sabbath Day, is so thinly attended? Why so little interest in the preaching of the Word? Why so much SLEEPING in the house of worship? Why are the prayer meetings generally composed of empty benches, especially in the male department? Why so much jarring, envying, contentions, and back-bitings, among members of the same church? The answer is to be found in the fact that too many PREACHERS have apostatized from the true faith—have become cold, barren stumbling blocks, "standing in the way of sinners," and advocating and countenancing the abominable doctrines of the "scornful," instead of counselling the people to avoid all "nomines," which repudiate "CHARITY," "the bond of perfectness," "without which ALL RELIGION IS VAIN." Many Preachers have started well, but, in uniting with the disgraceful "factions" of the age, have lost sight of the good in pandering to the evil passions so prominent in the world. To PREACH good and wholesome doctrine is one thing—to PRACTICE it another. If the interests of the political world demand a "Know Nothing" combination to control its actions, a large body of the ministry are in need of a ten-fold scourge to bring them into the strict line of duty—and it would manifest a far better SPIRIT for them to acknowledge their errors, and try to correct them, rather than attempt to justify them.

"Believe not every Spirit, but try the Spirits whether they be of God, because many False Prophets have gone out into the world."

It is perfectly fair to assert that any minister who either belongs to or advocates the doctrine of SECRET SWORN COMBINATIONS to promote the cause of Christianity, is a "FALSE SPIRIT," and should be so treated by every community in which he is found—because we are told by the great Head of the Church that Light has come into World, and that men love DARKNESS rather than light because their deeds are "EVIL." This fully accounts for the MID-NIGHT PROWLINGS of the "Know-Nothings," who conceal their "evil" deeds by darkness, and by the administration of a blasphemous oath not to reveal them.

But the Rev. Doctor tries to impress upon the readers of the Methodist Advocate that Know Nothingism is a NECESSARY EVIL. Let us see what the Scriptures say on this point.—In the 3d Epistle of John, 11th verse, we find the following admonition in justification of the allusions contained above: "Believe not every Spirit, but try the Spirits whether they be of God, because many False Prophets have gone out into the world."

Now, the Reverend Doctor, after admitting the "evil" of Know Nothingism, boldly declares that it "should not only be TOLERATED but ENCOURAGED." Here he makes DIRECT ISSER with the teachings of the BIBLE, in the above quotation, and yet he finds even other PREACHERS to swallow the ABOMINATION, simply because it squares up to their "hobby" of WAR TO THE DEATH against all Catholics.

GOV. BIGLER IN WASHINGTON.

Gov. BIGLER visited Washington recently on business, and on the evening of the 23d ult., a complimentary Serenade was given to him by the Democracy of that City, to whom he made an eloquent and forcible off-hand speech, as might have been expected; for, as a ready and pleasant debater, he has few equals, and no superiors. We will publish this speech in the next Gazette, and commend it to the earnest attention of the people without distinction of party.

THE THORN BEGINS TO RANKLE!

As long as the Know-Nothings were willing to be used as cats' paws for the Whigs to pull the rascled chestnuts out of the fire, like the negro's rabbit, they were "good for roast, good for stew, good for boil," and the "prettiest little critters in the world," but now that they manifest a determination to set up for themselves, they are considered by their recent flatterers as nothing but "coarse meat at their best." Only hear the Philadelphia News of Monday last, who, up to that present writing, was apparently willing to fall down and worship at the feet of the monster, as the extreme of perfection:

"The Know-Nothings of the 'Empire State' have committed the blunder of nominating a candidate for Governor outside of the candidates presented by any of the other political organizations, and as a result of conduct so inconsistent with what is generally understood to be the objects sought after, they have not only got themselves into a world of trouble, but in addition to the terrible defeat which is impending for their candidate, (whether rightfully so or not,) they have become the subjects of *mistaken* and *odium*, because they have attempted to accomplish more than is consistent with their general provisions."

The News then goes on to give the Know-Nothing candidate a foul lecture, and says, among other things, that "it is very evident, however, that his managers in New York have either committed a great blunder, or that they design intentionally to throw the State back into the hands of Loco Focoism"—and winds up by the sweeping announcement that it matters not whether Daniel Ullman be a Delawarean, an "Asiatic Jew," or a "Hindoo," he must stand aside for the nominee of the Whig Party for Governor, or he and his party will forever stand as cumberers of the ground and a disgrace to the State of New York!

Prohibitory Law.

We intimated in the last Gazette that the Prohibitory Law had been defeated by its *insane* and *intemperate* advocates, and we have no doubt of the truth of the assertion. If the friends of Prohibition had been content to let the question stand on its own merits, and prudently urged the people to vote for it, there can be no doubt but that it would have carried by a large majority. But no, it must be connected with politics, and candidates for political favor, from Governor down to Auditor, must be made to connect themselves with it either one way or the other, a fact which disgusted thousands of Temperance men who would have nothing to do with it. Why, the abuse of Rev. J. Jones' CHAMBERLAIN, who was its greatest advocate, by all the Whig papers of the State, turned enough of men against the measure to have overcome the majority. Many of the ablest and truest advocates of the cause of Prohibition throughout the State take this view of the subject.

The COUNTY FAIR recently held in Bedford was very creditable to all concerned in its management, and passed off in a manner highly satisfactory to the great number of People in attendance. Should the season be favorable, arrangements will be made to make the Fair of next year a grand affair.

The address delivered before the Society by G. H. SPANG, Esq., is represented by those who heard it as an able, eloquent, and entertaining production, well worthy the source from which it emanated.—We very much regret that we were not present to hear its delivery.

REVENUE OF THE STATE.

We clip from the money article of the Ledger, the subjoined statement of the receipts from the several divisions of the public works for nine months of the fiscal year. The Ledger says: "Sometime ago we published a statement showing the receipts from each line of the Public Works of the State, for eight months of the last year, 1853, 7 1/2 months of the present year, and the month of August for the same years. On some of the lines there will be a heavy fall business, which will increase the gross amount of revenue for the year very considerably."

If we adopt the mode of estimating the proportion of the sum paid last year by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to the State for the use of the Portage road, the receipts for the Main Line will be increased to the sum of \$1,277,171 02, or an excess of \$159,715 18 over the amount received for the same year. The receipts from the Delaware Division are large as compared with last year, and whether this circumstance will tend to defeat a sale of the Work we cannot tell. There are circumstances connected with the Delaware Division which are favorable to a sale, which should be considered by the Legislature. The Lehigh Valley Railroad will be finished the coming season, which will enable all the shippers of coal in the upper waters of the Lehigh to take their coal to New-York without transshipment. This will reduce the business of the Canal to that furnished by the Lehigh Navigation Company, if not more, require a large expenditure of money to put it in good order."

This statement is exceedingly gratifying, because the predictions of zealous friends, who favor a sale of the public works without much regard to the price to be obtained or conditions to be imposed, have not been realized. The public were led to believe, when the legislature adjourned, the works would not yield enough to pay expenses; but the figures tell a very different story. The receipts from the Delaware Division and the North Branch will be very large, and we rejoice at this fact. The suggestions made by the Ledger, in regard to the sale of the Delaware Division is worthy of consideration. The completion of the Lehigh Valley Railroad will undoubtedly create a rival to the Canal, but it is by no means certain that the former can compete with the latter. The whole subject, however, should be carefully considered, and that policy adopted which will best serve the public interests.

It may be safely predicted that the North Branch canal will, the ensuing season, do a very large business and consequently produce to the Treasury a handsome revenue. This, we fear, is not fully appreciated by the public, who reside at a distance from the canal, and are ignorant of the fact that the long the Susquehanna river to Athens, which is about four miles from the State line. Here the Chemung river mingles its waters with the Susquehanna, and the canal continues its course along the western bank of the former, to Elmira, in New-York, and at that point unites with the latter. A canal company was formed, under a New-York charter, to construct the canal from Athens to Elmira. It will thus be seen that the North Branch canal has a northern terminus in the great State of New-York, and that boats laden with coal from the Wyoming valley can pass up the canal and into the Chesapeake Bay, without transshipment. Heretofore, the only outlet for the coal of this line valley was south—down the river to Harrisburg, Columbia, and thus to Baltimore; or through the Chesapeake canal to this city. This will no longer be the case. All western New-York is the market now opened by the completion of this canal for the coal of the Wyoming Valley. Great preparations are being made by miners and others, for next year's business, and we wish them all success.

The policy of finishing this canal was strongly maintained by the friends of the New-York canal, and it is not to be denied that the revenue derived therefrom, nothing can detract from the glory of having contributed largely to its completion. This, we consider, one of the crowning acts of his administration, and the people cannot fail to remember him with gratitude. We have no hesitancy in saying that the completion of the public works should rank high in the list of the public benefits that have been secured. The public should own it in order that the common Treasury may receive all the benefits from its large receipts.—Pennsylvanian.

Know Nothing Morality.

The New York Mirror, an organ of Know-Nothingism, in its common-sense and common-sense disclosure of the secret purposes of the order, which has appeared in the Tribune and Times of that city, says—"a man who thus publishes what purports to be a secret revelation, is either a perjured scoundrel or a base impostor." This is the basis of Know-Nothing morality. A man who swears to keep a secret, and then publishes it, is either a perjured scoundrel or a base impostor. The public should own it in order that the common Treasury may receive all the benefits from its large receipts.—Pennsylvanian.

It is in vain the Mirror, and other Know-Nothing defectors, attempt to invest the oath administered by that order with judicial or moral sanctity. The law prescribes how oaths shall be administered, and by whom. Our fathers considered an appeal to the Deity of such startling importance that they hedged it round with all the safeguards that wisdom and experience could suggest. The fact that a person imprecates the name of God to witness his alleged sincerity, proves his blasphemy and irreverence, but does not invest the act with any of the requisites of an oath. This is the well-known and recognized law of morals and yet ministers of the Gospel are the paid agents of this order, and daily violate the plainest rules of that system they profess to venerate and follow! They

take and administer oaths forbidden by the Divine law, and for purposes contrary to the Constitution and civil laws both of the United States and this Commonwealth; yet, when the awakened conscience of some of the order emits a ray of truth, the issue of the truthful citizen is attempted to be used against him in all the ordinary walks of life. This is the morality of the Know-Nothing order. These are the dangerous elements by which we are surrounded. The whole air is pestiferous with treason; with the poison of social party seems permeated, each family circle of social and political treason. Even the temples of God are turned into recruiting stations for this army of social refugees and lazzarons, who are told that they must keep their oaths, even if that fact bring down the pillars of the temple of liberty. Shall Know-Nothing morality prevail, or shall the Constitution with its proclamation of civil and religious liberty be still the guide for American freemen? This is the question.—Phila. Argus.

PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION.

Official Returns Complete.

Vote for Governor and Canal Commissioner.

Table with columns: GOVERNOR, CANAL COMMISSIONER, and sub-columns: POLLOCK, BOND, DAIRD, SMYSER. Lists names of candidates and their respective vote counts across various counties.

Total, 204,008 167,001 — 83,333 274,674

Pollock's majority over DaIRD, 37,907.

Mott's majority over Smysier, 100,743.

Vote for Supreme Judge.

Table with columns: Smysier, Baird, and sub-columns: Adams, Allegheny, Armstrong, Beaver, Bedford, Berks, Blair, Bradford, Bucks, Butler, Cambria, Carbon, Centre, Chester, Clarion, Clearfield, Clinton, Columbia, Crawford, Cumberland, Dauphin, Delaware, Elk, Erie, Franklin, Fulton, Greene, Huntingdon, Indiana, Jefferson, Juniata, Lancaster, Lawrence, Lebanon, Lehigh, Luzerne, Lycoming, M'Kean, Mercer, Mifflin, Monroe, Montgomery, Northampton, Northumberland, Perry, Philadelphia, Pike, Potter, Schuylkill, Somerset, Susquehanna, Sullivan, Tioga, Union, Venango, Warren, Washington, Wayne, Westmoreland, Wyoming, York. Lists names of candidates and their respective vote counts.

Total, 73,571 167,010 120,596

Black's majority over Baird, 46,414.

Black less than Baird and Smysier united, 27,157.

An English jury, in a criminal case, it is said, brought in the following verdict: "Guilty, with some little doubt as to whether he is the man."

It is not always in our power to comply with the solicitations of distress; but it is never out of power to refuse the supplication, as not to cause the tear of wounded feeling to glisten in the eye, whose lustre is already dimmed with the drops of sorrow.

THE CATHOLIC QUESTION.

The public mind is much agitated at the present crisis upon the subject of Catholic supremacy in the United States, and so formidable has "Holy Mother" become in this "land of the free, and the home of the brave," in the estimation of many of our citizens, that the ordinary mode of warfare—argument and free discussion—is considered entirely too inefficient to arrest the progress of the OLD LADY, and hence secret societies have been formed to operate against her.

With this subject, politically, we have nothing to do in the Advocate, but in its bearings upon the church of Christ, and as incidentally embraced in its history, we have something to say; and viewing it in all its length and breadth, according to the strength of our vision, we frankly confess that we see nothing to warrant the cry of alarm and awful forebodings of the "Ju To Da Fe" and inquisition, that seem to be coming up from every quarter. We do not appear as the advocate, nor even the apologist, of the Catholics. As religionists they appear bad in history, and judging of the future by the past, and with their plea of infallibility, we feel perfectly safe in assuming that they seek, and must always seek, to obtain the reins of government, and that whenever and wherever they succeed they will persecute all dissenters; but in this they do nothing more than Protestants have always done when similarly situated: for we submit this as a truism, sustained in all faithful ecclesiastical history, that ANY DENOMINATION THAT WOULD SEEK FOR OR AGREE TO A UNION WITH THE STATE WOULD PERSECUTE ALL NON-CONFORMISTS, IF THEY HAD THE POWER. The very fact that they are willing to form such an incestuous communion shows the prevalence of the same spirit that was in her who rode upon the scarlet-colored beast, and with whose horrids was colored the blood of the saints, though it may be under the imposing name of Protestants.

The "Established Church of England" persecuted dissenters in this country, when the colonies were under the Crown, even to stripes, imprisonment, and death, which is but the legitimate fruit of the union of Church and State, no matter when or by what name it is formed; and the spirit is as clearly and as distinctly developed without such establishment, as under it, when one order is found systematically persecuting another on account of their religious sentiments; and this is now being done alike by Catholics and Prot-estants, if we may credit the current newspaper reports of the day; and therefore it is little to choose between them as Popish Catholics or Popish Protestants; they are of kindred spirit, though of different name, and hostile to each other. The Church of Christ, however, has never persecuted any for dissenting from her views, and never will; and any spirit that would persecute even a Catholic, or an avowed infidel, and deny to him his just rights and privileges as a citizen in this country, is anti-Christian.

No religious test shall be raised against any man under the constitution of the United States; and the Catholics, therefore, have the same right as the most favored, and none have any right to interfere with them on account of their religion. The plea of retaliation will not avail the Protestants, for, as he condemns the Catholics for persecuting dissenters, he has no right to allow in himself what he condemns in others; and no necessity can ever arise in this country of wholesome laws to justify him in taking these matters in his own hands. If the Catholics commit overt acts by interfering with the civil or religious liberties of others, or otherwise violate the laws, let them be punished as citizens, according to law; but nothing can justify their opponents in assailing them on account of their religious sentiments, or to attempt by force of arms to prevent them from building houses of worship, and from assembling peaceably to worship in their own way. Protestants that do or allow these things disarm themselves of the most effectual weapon they have against Popery; for what force will be found in their arguments, pointing to the history of the Catholic Church, that she has uniformly persecuted Protestants, if Protestants do the same thing in return whenever they possess the power? At best it will be but an affair in which the litigants may mutually balance accounts. If the Catholics shall, by fair and lawful means, eventually obtain the majority in this country over all other denominations, why, then, according to the fundamental law of the land, it will be their right to govern, and to change that law, too, so as to remove every impediment in the way of carrying out their cherished views.

But this government must be subverted, and the whole face and organization of society changed, before such a result can take place; and by a glance at the statistics of the churches in the United States, which we compile from the report of the seventh census, it will be seen at once how utterly absurd and chimerical is the idea that such a result is probable, or even possible, upon the principles of human reason. "All things are possible with God," and should he give up our nation to judicial blindness, and suffer them to work their own destruction, then the worst apprehensions might be realized. But we hope better things than that, as wicked as our people are, and there are still enough of the righteous seed left among us to preserve the nation from such a dreadful calamity.

There are in the United States, including the District of Columbia and the Territories, thirty-six thousand two hundred and twenty-one churches, by which we are to understand houses of worship, and thirteen million nine hundred and sixty-seven thousand four hundred and forty-seven under the head of "aggregate accommodations," by which is meant the total number of seats for individuals, or the congregations in the aggregate, including the members of the churches proper and all that attend worship, or that can be accommodated with seats. In this estimate there are one thousand two hundred and sixty-nine Roman Catholic churches, and seven hundred and five thousand nine hundred and eighty-three seats, leaving for all the other sects, which may properly come under the head of Protestants, thirty-four thousand nine hundred and fifty-two churches, and thirteen million two hundred and sixty-one thousand four hundred and sixty-four average accommodations. These embrace about twenty denominations, among which the Baptists, Congregational, Episcopal, Lutheran, Methodist, and Presbyterians, are the largest.

Compared with the Catholics the Baptists outnumber them in churches about seven fold; and in the congregations four fold; the Methodists, in their churches, about nine fold, and in their congregations six fold; and the Presbyterians, in their churches, nearly four fold, and in their congregations about three fold. The Congregationalists exceed them in the number

of their churches upwards of four hundred, and about nine thousand in their congregations; and the Episcopalians exceed them about two hundred in their churches, and nearly equal them in their aggregate accommodations. It must be borne in mind that by the acquisition of New Mexico Territory there was an accession made to the numerical strength of the Roman Catholics of one hundred and forty-six churches and seventy-six thousand one hundred members, which is embraced in the estimate given; and as they now stand, all other denominations combined (and though they differ among themselves, yet they make common cause against the Catholic) exceed the Catholics in their churches twenty-seven and a half per cent, and in their congregations eighteen and three-fourths; and with these data before us, how can any sane or reasonable man harbor the thought that we are in danger from Catholic ascendancy? Rather we should judge that those who have raised the hue and cry against the Catholics, under existing circumstances, have a squinting towards an alliance with the State, and would do the very thing they affirm is the design of the Catholics. At all events, we think it advisable—as perpetual vigilance is the price of liberty—to watch them as narrowly as we do the Catholics; but we are to have a State religion, we would as soon be under the holy mother as any of her daughters.

RELIGION AND POLITICS.

The Warwick Baptist Association of New York, at its last meeting, administered a rebuke to the three thousand political clergy of New England, who recently assumed to themselves the authority to speak the will of the Almighty, concerning the Nebraska bill. We quote the following from a report adopted by the Association:

"We utterly repudiate all fellowship with those who impiously assume to protest in the name of the Almighty God against the passage of laws for the organization of territorial governments, or other purposes, and in his name to fulminate anathemas against the representatives of the people in the discharge of their official duties. And we regard the assertion that any body of men are divinely instructed to sit in judgment upon all questions of a moral and religious nature as one which, if recognized by the people, is calculated to destroy every vestige of civil and religious freedom, and prostrate all the institutions of our land at the feet of an irresponsible and arrogant priesthood."

Destructive Fire at Cleveland.

Loss over One Million.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 28. A destructive fire broke out at 2 o'clock this morning, which has consumed property valued at considerably over one million of dollars. It originated in the stables of the New England Hotel, and spreading in every direction, consumed the hotel building, and laid three squares in ruins, including some of the largest grocery and liquor stores. The following are among the losers:

A. S. C. Loeb, clothing store; Wm. Wendell, druggist; Treat & Edwards, wholesale grocers, who lose a heavy stock; Bishop, Remington & Co., liquor store; McIlhenny & Stillman, commission house; George Sprague, grocer, a heavy stock.

The fire crossed St. James street, consuming the St. Charles Hotel and the entire row of buildings from Canal to Superior street, occupied as follows:

Chamberlain and Crawford, forwarding merchants; books saved of the Cleveland custom house; books and papers in the vault supposed to be destroyed; A. N. Grey, iron dealer; Board of Trade rooms; Wilbert & McDowell, grocers; W. Bingham & Co., iron dealers; several clothing stores, the occupants of which are not recollected.

The flames then crossed Superior street, and entirely destroyed Oviatt's block, occupied by L. F. & S. Burgess, grocers and liquor dealers; J. Morrison, broker, in whose safe are \$20,000 in notes, which it is feared have been consumed. Several other stores were also burned, the occupants of which are not remembered.

Nifty Persons Killed.

BUFFALO, Oct. 28.

The accident upon the Great Western Railroad, which occurred yesterday, near Chatham, proves to have been awfully destructive to human life.

The accident was occasioned by the cylinder head of the engine bursting, which threw the train out of course. After a delay of two hours the train proceeded, but a dense fog came on, and when near Chatham a collision occurred with a gravel train.

The locomotive of the Express train was overturned, crushing the first and second class cars almost entirely, and killing or wounding every person in the second class car, mainly emigrants. In all twenty-five men and seven women were killed, and twenty-one men and twenty women so dreadfully crushed that at least one-half cannot live. There are also eleven children killed.

HAMILTON, Oct. 28.

The latest accounts say that 48 persons were killed, and two of the wounded have since died, making fifty deaths in all.

A little boy had a colt and a dog, and his generosity was often tried by visitors asking him, just to see what he would say, to give them one or both of his pets. One day he told a gentleman present he might have his colt—reserving the dog, much to the surprise of his mother, who asked, "Why didn't you give him the dog, Dick?" "Say nothing," said the boy, "mother, when he goes to get the colt, I'll set the dog on him!"

JOY FOR THE INVALID.—We cut the following from the Philadelphia Saturday Gazette, and commend our readers to peruse it carefully, and those suffering should not delay purchasing it. DR. HOOLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.—This celebrated medicine, prepared by Dr. C. M. JACKSON, at the imposing German Medical Establishment, No. 120 ARCH street, is exciting unprecedented public attention, and the proprietor, who is a scientific physician, is selling immense quantities of it. The virtues of this remedy are so fully set forth in the extended notice of it, to be seen in our advertising columns, that there is hardly any room left for us to speak of it. This much we may add—Of the long train of physical ills to which humanity is heir, none is more distressing than general derangement of the digestive apparatus, which never fails to accompany a disordered state of the liver. Headaches, piles, languor, flatulency, a bilious tongue, a morbid breath, loss of appetite—in short, an insupportable wretchedness of existence, are its insidious and life-wasting attendants. These diseases, which have baffled the skill of the ablest Doctors, have been radically cured by Hooland's German Bitters. See advertisement.