Political and General News.

From the American Celt and Catholic Citizen,

Dealings with the Demagogues.

The Demagogical attempt of Robinson and his employers, to array the Catholics of the United States, in factious hostility to one of the great parties of citizens, and thus to compromise our Holy Religion, and the whole present generation of American Catholics, has received a merited rebuke from the Catholic Pastor and people, of Concord, N. H. We insert below their letter, in answer to inquiries addressed them from Wisconsin.

CONCORD, N. H., Aug. 13, 1852.

T. JOHN WHITE, Esq., Milwaukie, Wisconsin.

Dear sir: Understanding that an impression has obtained in Wisconsin to a considerable extent and especially among the portion of your people that are Catholics, that General Franklin Pierce, of this state, was unfriendly to Catholics, as a religious sect, and that an attempt has been made to hold him responsible for the odius religious test contained in the constitution of this state; the undersigned Catholic citizens of Concord deem it our duty to say that the Catholics of this State and of New England, and especially that portion of them that are of his political opinions, entertain for him the highest respect as a politician and a man. Especially do they feel under great obligation to him for his powerful efforts in the convention to expunge that odius "test" from the constitution of New Hampshire, and for his efforts before the people to have the amendment to the constitution adopted which provided for striking out the religious test. An impression of the kind indicated, does General Pierce great injustice, and we regret that, for partisan purposes, he has been thus misrepresented.

We send this to you, not for electioneering or partisan purposes, but as a simple act of justice to one of the strongest opponents the odius "test" has in New Hampshire, and to one of the most liberal and tolerant of its citizens.

We have been present in several meetings, and at the last town meeting, when this proposed amendment was submitted to the people, and have heard General Pierce address the people in favor of abolishing the "test;" and any representation that he is opposed to striking out that test, or that he has not exerted himself to have that test abolished, must proceed either from profund ignorance or malicious misrepresentation of the man, his character and course in relation to this test question.

(Signed)

Christopher Hart,	John Geenty.
Thos. McGrath,	Patrick Lummers,
Michael Durning,	Michael McCabe.
Martin Lawler,	D. Flynn,
James Hart,	Thomas Clark,
Wm. Connolly,	Patrick Mehan,
Thomas Mumford,	Luke Benson,
Thomas Murphy,	John Gallagher,
Richard Wheeehan,	William Sheehann,
James Leahy,	Michael Murphiv.
Timothy Lynch,	Barnard McDonald,
Charles O'Bryon,	Barnard Callance,
Owen Garland,	John Lynch,
Martin Cary,	Barney Halpin,
John Thompson,	Philip Halpin,
John Murphy,	James McCone,
Thomas Thompson,	Richard Lunird,
Edmond Sullivan,	Patric McCone.

I, the undersigned, resident Catholic pastor of Manchester and Concord, N. H., certify that the above signed gentlemen are citizens of Concord, and know them to be citizens of good standing and Catholics, and moreover I fully concur with the sentiments expressed in their statement of facts relative to the course of Gen. Pierce.

(Signed) WM. McDONALD.
Catholic Pastor.

August 16th, 1852.

This document establishes forever the real character of Robinson and his organ, the *Irish American* (better known as the *Whiskey Advertiser*)—That paper was the only one in the United States, pretending to be Irish, which *published* Robinson's lying libel on General Pierce, "the most dishonest electioneering document of the season," as the *Pilot* calls it. The mode of publication was characteristic. It was headed "Advertisement," and covered a whole page of the paper in question. Was it paid for? If so, how much was paid? If so, by whom? Was it the author or the Whig committee that paid? And what was their *motive*, in paying for the exclusive possession of a page of type, for the benefit of "Irish citizens?" It is a nasty intrigue, and ought to be sifted. The Irish citizens of New York are not the men, we take them for, if they do not get to the bottom of it.

Mr. Lynch's diplomacy, is quite equal to his accomplishments. What *his* conscience does not allow him to publish as intelligence, he calls—"advertisement," and prints it. By this method he saves his conscience, and gets well paid for it. He is the Dugald Dalgarity of Newspapers. Capt Dugald being asked by the Spaniard to change his religion declined to do so, as they offered no increase of pay "*for the injury done his conscience.*" Honest Mr. Lynch, could not possibly be a party to deceiving his countrymen—unless—he were paid for it. The cash being forthcoming he surrendered at discretion. As the dollars entered his scruples departed, and Mr. Robinson had an audience for his statements, wherever Mr. Lynch's paper had a reader. The one gathered the audience and held the hat, while the other mountebank, humbled and grimaced within the Tent, for his weekly wages.

Oh, the Demagogues! it was high time to expose them, and prevent farther mischief. If the *Celt* never done a good act, besides detecting such a pair of rogues, it would be worthy of the thanks of all good men, who detest party claptrap and electioneering calumny.

Interesting from Havana.

By the arrival at this port, yesterday evening, of the steamship Empire City, Capt. Windle, from New York via Havana, we have received dates from the latter city to the 18th inst.

The arrests on charge of conspiracy continue to be made, and some were reported to have been shot on Saturday last. All vessels going out of port were diligently searched;

There were but few American vessels in the port of Havana, and freights were very dull; to Cowes and a market, nominally 35s. to 40s. for small vessels; to Trieste, £2 for small vessels; to United S. ports, 50c. per b'x.

We have seen a private letter, written by a gentleman in Havana, entitled to all credit, from which we make the following extracts:

"I hope it will not be long before I see you in the *siempre fiel Ciudad de la Habana*, which name, by the by, I think it no longer deserves, for if you could only hear the Creoles, who never talked as big as they do now, you would imagine that they were really in earnest in their threats to rise in revolution all over the Island, some time in November next. About seventy persons in all, including six or eight women, have been arrested within the last month. The Government, in its search for the press from which is issued the *Voz del Pueblo*, found some powder and ball cartridges in a house near the seashore, on the Calzada San Lazaro, which led to more being discovered under the bed of a lady in Regla. These discoveries have somewhat alarmed the Government, as you will observe by the disjointed and menacing editorial, published "by authority," in the *Diario de la Marina*, of the 13th, to which I would refer you. Notwithstanding all their endeavors, they have not yet been able to discover the parties concerned in the publication of the *Voz del Pueblo*. The Creoles, as I said before, are talking very big, but I fear that little reliance can be placed on them. I was told yesterday, however, by a person for whom I have the greatest respect, that some of the most influential Spaniards have lately begun to think, that as it is almost impossible for Spain to retain the island much longer, it would be to their interest, in case of a change, to be on the Creole side of the question. Several secret meetings had already been held by them, which, having reached the ears of the Government, may be the cause of the menacing editorial I spoke of.—Let that be as it may, the Government seem to have got hold of some information which it considers of sufficient importance to justify it in issuing the most stringent orders, and they now search not only the houses, but even the persons of individuals suspected."

The menacing editorial to which the writer refers, is published in the *Gaceta*, the organ of the Government, and copied into the *Diario*, with editorial comments by the latter. It purports to be an answer to allegations made by the Havana correspondent of the New York *Sun*, and denies that anything like general disaffection to the Government exists on the Island. It then refers to the revolutionary paper, the *Voz de Pueblo*, comments on its appearance, and endeavors to refute its "calumnies" on the Government. The *Voz* said, in one of its numbers, that the Government, in order to revenge itself on the cubans, had Caused many of the young men imprisoned in its dungeons to perish beneath the lash; that ladies had been insulted in their houses, and that persons of the highest character had been stopped in their carriages and searched; but with all this labor and cruelty, it had not been able to discover their plans. To this the *Gaceta* answers:

"We will leave the task of exposing these falsehoods to the prisoners themselves. But we will say that the Government, from the appearance of the first number of the *Voz*, knew who were engaged in its publication, but, with that prudence and moderation which never abandoned it, did not wish to proceed against them until they were better known. Now that it has placed its finger on the ulcers, it has acted with dignity, and with a moderation unmerited by those who have provoked its justice and the public execration."

It then goes on to ridicule the assertion made by the *Sun's* correspondent, that the Government had ordered $20,000 reward for the discovery of the conductors of the *Voz del Pueblo*, contending that the Government has means enough at its command, without offering a reward. The article concludes as follows:

"In one thing only is the *Sun* or its correspondent correct, and that is when it says that the editors of the *Voz* published it at the hazard of their lives.—The government of the Island is strong, and the representative of our lady the Queen here is determined to cause the laws and the integrity of the nation to be respected; not only because it is his duty to do so, but because in doing so, he secures the happiness of the country. He will be inexorable, therefore, with those who, in any manner, conspire against this sacred object. Where crime is found, judgment will follow, legally, but unfailingly, even to purification; and wherever the criminals are found, there will the avenging sword of justice fall, without discrimination."

The *Diario* endorses all the *Gaceta* says, of course, and adds a few strictures of his own. The singularity of this language, and the menacing tone of the concluding paragraph, would seem to favor the idea advanced by the writer, from whose letter we have quoted, that some influential Spaniards were engaged in the conspiracy. The Government would hardly waste so much breath in warning the Creoles, with whom they are accustomed to deal in a summary manner.—*New Orleans Picayune.*

Gen. Scott 'In the hands of his Friends."

It is stated that *during a whig meeting held in* the interior of New York since Gen. Scott has been *nominated, a scene took* place that cannot soon be forgotten by those who witnessed it, or by those who have heard of it. The usual speeches were made in favor of Scott—the usual abuse heaped upon Pierce—and the usual proceedings had. Finally an eloquent speaker, residing in the neighborhood, was called to the stand, and during his address was loudly cheered. He declared that General Pierce had fainted from terror in Mexico, and was especially effective in demonstrating to his own satisfaction that the democratic party had been disgraced by the nomination of the able and distinguished son of New Hampshire. Hardly had the huzzas with which this harrangue was received been given before a noise was heard on the outskirts of the meeting, to which all eyes were soon attracted. The noise was found to proceed from one of the local whig leaders, who, with great energy and passion, vociferated his determination never to vote for General Scott. The last speaker was called down to tranquilize the angry recusant, and to ascertain the cause of his sudden conversion. "Why, friend———; why will you vote for General Scott?" "Because," exclaimed the other, "I cannot vote for any man for President, *who utters a falsehood!*" "What!" said the orator, "General Scott guilty of telling a falsehood? You must be clean daft to make such a charge against *such a man.*" "Well, sir," said the offended whig, "I repeat it. I cannot vote for Scott, or any man who deals in falsehood." "Explain yourself," said the crowd. "I will do so," he replied: "Here is my friend," turning to the last orator, "whom I have known all my life; he is a good citizen, an honest man and a sound Whig. I have confidence in him. He tells you, and all of us, that Pierce is a coward—that he is not fit to be President—that he is a man of bad character. I believe my old friend.—But on the other side is General Scott, whom I never saw, whom I do not know personally, and who tells the country that Pierce is a brave man, and behaved as such in Mexico; and, also, that he is eminently competent for the office of President of the United States. I believe my neighbor and my friend, the speaker who last spoke; and if I believe him, why then, General Scott must occupy in my mind the position of uttering a deliberate falsehood. This is my reason for not voting for Scott."

SCRAPS FROM HISTORY.—In 1797, the party now calling itself Whig, came into power, under the elder Adams. After a fair trial of four years, they were turned out to grass like old Nebuchadnezzar, with the brand of the beast on them, and their famous alien and sedition law was repealed by the Democratic Congress under Jefferson.

In 1825, the younger Adams was elected President, not by the people, but by Congress, and after four years trial, that administration went into retirement, with the brand of unfaithful upon it.

In 1840, under promise of good times, plenty of good pay—aided by log cabins and hard cider—Whiggery again got power and created a bankrupt law, by which all the scamps in the Whig party got loose from and repudiated their debts. They also passed two laws, chartering banks of the United States; but, thank fortune, and "*honest* John Tyler," both were vetoed.

In 1848, by *careful concealment* of principles, Whiggery again stole into power, and on the fourth of March next, Whiggery will again be hurled from power.

Four times has Whiggery been trusted with power, and every time it has proved unfaithful. The destinies of this Republic never have been and never will be, during two consecutive Presidential terms, entrusted to a party so reckless—so devoid of political honesty, as the so-called Whig party—and the candid among them, in their hearts, admit this to be in the nature of a *fixed fact.*

AN INCIDENT.—It is reported that at a Whig meeting held a few days ago, at a flourishing village in the interior, one of their orators thought it his duty to charge General Pierce with weakness and cowardice. He said it was unfortunate that the General had fainted at every point where his services were needed. At this interesting point of the discussion, a plain, determined looking man arose, and said he wanted to speak a word to the flippant orator.

"I belonged," said he, "to the fifteenth regiment in Mexico; and am a Whig; but the man that calls Frank Pierce a coward shall fight *me anyhow!*"

"Why," said the frightened speaker, "I certainly have heard many persons say, what I have here asserted."

"No matter," rejoined the indignant soldier, "you must swallow your words or fight me. The man does not live, that could with impunity call Frank Pierce a coward in my presence."

The orator faintly said he must have been misinformed, but really, Zacariah Chandler, the Whig candidate for Governor, had told him so. Never did Frank Pierce misapply a penny more completely than when he squandered it on young Chandler. *The ungrateful little vagabond!—Detroit Free Press.*

☞ As a carriage containing a party of Yorkers was crossing the suspension bridge across the Niagara, during the storm of Satuday last, and when about half-way over, the bridge was struck by a gust with appalling fury. The wind blew a perfect tornado, while the air was densely filled with driving hail and rain, and so potent was the wind that the bridge swayed laterally to and fro, ten or a dozen feet, making one giddy with its vibrations.—So appalling was the commotion that the horses stopped and finally fell upon their sides on the bridge, while the driver, in the extremity of his terror, seemed incapable of making the least effort to move from the perilous spot. The inmates of the carriage could with difficulty keep their seats, and for a short time expected nothing else but to be precipitated into the surging waters below.

☞ The Bangor *Whig* tells of a remarkable crop of wheat, grown in that State, and averaging one hundred bushels to the acre. The seed was sown in one town, and the crop reaped in another—the farm in the interim having been set off from the town of Brewer and added to Holden.

Erie Weekly Observer.

ERIE, PA.

SATURDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 4, 1852.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,

GEN. FRANKLIN PIERCE,

OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

WILLIAM R. KING,

OF ALABAMA.

FOR JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT.

G. W. WOODWARD, of Luzerne County.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER.

WM. HOPKINS, of Washington County.

☞ We invite attention to the call for a meeting of Adopted Citizens, on Tuesday evening next, for the purpose of forming an auxillary "Hickory Club." The nomination of Gen. Scott, who was so "fired with indignation" towards that class of voters that he sat down in his "parlor in the Astor House" and wrote an address to rally a "Native" party, is an event which should "rally" every adopted citizen against him. Whoever to see a general attendance.

☞ Our Gas Works are progressing finely; giving evidence by the energy with which they are being prosecuted, that we shall not long be compelled to choose darkness rather than light.

State Convention.

The Democratic State Convention re-assembled a Harrisburg last week for the purpose of putting in nomination a candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court, viz: Judge Coulter, dec'd, and a candidate for Canal Commissioner, viz William Sharight, dec'd. The utmost harmony, we are pleased to learn, pervailed throughout the deliberations. For the first office, Hon. GEORGE W. WOODWARD, at present occupying the Bench by appointment, was nominated by acclamation. For Canal Commissioner, Hon. WILLIAM HOPKINS, of Washington county, upon the third ballot, received the nomination. Both of these nominations are admirable. Judge WOODWARD is one of the ablest jurists in the State, while WILLIAM HOPKINS, is a man of more talent than any candidate ever yet nominated by either party for that office. He has represented Washington county several years in the legislature—has been speaker of the House—is an eloquent and sound orator, a good writer, and a first rate business man. His election to the Canal Board will be an event of which Pennsylvania will be justly proud.

Hon. C. B. Curtis

We are pleased to learn that this gentleman, in the present Congress representing this district, has been renominated in the new district composed of Warren, Clarion, &c. Mr. C. has been one of the best representatives Pennsylvania has, in the House—always attentive to his duty, never occupying the time by useless speeches, but ready when necessary to defend the interests of his State and constituents. We shall be pleased to record his election!

☞ "*The American Celt and Catholic Citizen,*" published in Buffalo "with the approbation of the Rt Rev. Bishop Timon," and edited by T. D. McGee, Esq is one of the best Irish-American papers we know of. Mr. McGee is a writer of great force, an independant thinker, and his paper is admirably conducted in every department If any of our friends wish to subscribe for it we will cheerfully forward their names. Specimen numbers seen at No. 9, Brown's Hotel.

The Whig Gathering at Harbor creek.

Our whig friends endeavored to get up a monster demonstration at Harborcreek on Saturday last: but like every thing else they have attempted this year, it *fizzled!* In the language of Walker, at the Court House in the evening after they returned—"It was'nt like 1840—nor like '44—no, nor like '48." It was, however, very much like '52:—great cry and little feathers! They sent abroad for speakers; they plastered their flaming handbills on every school-house and four-corners in the county—the railroad, to facilitate the business, generously put the fare down and back to half-price—but it all would not do—the people did not turn out—they had other work to do, and so they staid at home! The whole assemblage, as counted by a friend on the ground, amounted to about 200, all told; half of them ladies, attracted to the spot no doubt to hear the "famous speakers" from abroad;—and the other half Democrats, boys and enthusiastic whigs. "Times aint now as they use to was," are they?

☞ The *Gazette* tells us that the Democratic meeting on Thursday night last week, was a "stupendous failure"—"a fizzle." It does this upon information of others. Now, we would barely suggest that whig "information" in 1852, is not very reliable. In this instance we know it is not, for there were more voters signed the constitution, at the close of the meeting that evening, than the whigs have had at any meeting of the Scott Club this summer. It was just such a "fizzle" as we like—it showed that the "boys have come over."

The Nomination for Congress.

To the best of our knowledge and belief our harmonious friends, the whigs, did not succeed in making a nomination for Congress last week at Waterford. They commenced on Thursday, and kept it up, with some occasional intermissions to sleep, eat and drink, until some time Friday night. On every ballot Dick had five votes—Walker five! At last they got tired, and the Crawford delegation left, leaving a polite note that when they got rested they would meet the delegates from Erie at Edenboro. And so ended the first lesson. When the next is given out, we'll repeat it; in the mean time, we advise the friends of Gen. Dick to look out—"there's chaiting around the board."

Reminiscences of our Old Court House.

If our readers wish a hearty laugh, let them turn to our first page and read Maj. Bumphrey's reminiscences of our old Court House, copied from the Rochester *Advertiser*. To our "oldest inhabitants," we have no doubt these "jokes and jibes" will awaken to renewed life recollections of a on audacious there painted, but long since forgotten. The writer has been long a stranger to Erie and her old Court House, nevertheless he paints men and scenes to the life. Many of the actors in the jokes he tells, have long since paid the debt of nature, but some are yet alive to attest to the fidelity of the picture drawn. "Old Zack," for instance, is yet in the land of the living, a constant reader of the *Observer*, and although "the flesh may be weak," we have no doubt the spirit is as willing as ever to "go over to Laird's" and pay all just debts of like character. What a laugh he will have over the Major's reminicences, though!

☞ Because we answered Mrs. Candle, of the "*Advertiser*" according to her folly, that irritable lady still continues her lectures. Poor thing, a dose of "yarb tea," or a little paragoric, would undoubtedly steady her nerves and enable her to sleep better o nights. We suggest, therefore, that the family physician of the great whig party be called in at once, and prescribe before, as our Irishman would say, she makes an ass of herself intirely."

☞ FIZZLED.—The great mass convention that was to have come off here on the 10th of September, and about which the Buffalo *Express* and the *Gazette*, got up a great deal of "soft talk," has f-i-z-z l-e-d—dwindled down to the small end of nothing:—i. e. a county meeting. O, what a fall was there my countrymen!

☞ PRETTY GOOD.—Upon learning last week that the whigs of Erie were coming down to teach them how to eat "soup," the Pierce boys of Harborcreek gathered together and went to the woods and selected a very nice straight "young Hickory," some 65 feet in length; this they drew near the Depot at Bentley's, and after attaching a Pierce and King flag, raised it; and there it now stands, with its free flag floating in the breeze, a gentle yet significant hint that the Pierce boys of Harborcreek will be on hand in November.

The Webster Movement.

We are daily asked, "What will Webster do?"—the inquirer referring, of course, to the Presidential question Will he throw his influence for Scott, or will he remain neutral, and passively allow his friends to bring him upon the course for a Presidential heat? These are important inquiries, and we can answer them only by giving facts, and then all can draw their own conclusions] The reader—at least the political reader—is aware that he has never given the least sign that he would support Scott—on the contrary every indication has been of an opposite character. The papers in his interest in Boston have repeatedly and perseveringly denied that he approves of the nomination, or will support it. He, himself, has appointedly two anti-Scott whig papers in the South, to publish the laws and treaties of the United States, since the nomination at Baltimore. One of these papers is in North Carolina, and it carries at its mast-head the names of Webster and Graham—the other is in Tennessee, and it supports Pierce and King. These facts, coupled with the tone of his organs at home, are indicative of anything but a friendly feeling toward Gen. Scott's nomination! But there are much stronger circumstances which go to show that Mr. Webster will yet be brought before the country as a *fourth* candidate for President. A late number of the Boston *Post* contains the proceedings of a whig meeting held in Boston the night previous. It was convened by regular notice, for the purpose of appointing delegates to represent the city of Boston at the whig convention to be holden at Worcester this week, and to elect a county committee for the ensuing year. During the progress of the meeting, one of the prominent friends of Mr. Webster spoke of presidential preferences, and announced that, whatever electoral ticket the whigs might nominate at the convention, there were those who would feel bound to get up another electoral ticket. This declaration is significant, and shows that the difficulty in the whig party of Massachusetts is deep-seated; and it does not arise from any rivalries between persons and cliques as to the composition of the electoral ticket, but from the character of the whig nomination made by the Baltimore Convention, and its antecedents, and from the exigencies of the whig party growing out of that nomination. And what is more significant still, during the excitement which the allusion to presidential preferences gave rise to, a call was made for three cheers for Gen Scott, and it was not responded to. This is a noteworthy circumstance, and full of evil omen to the Scott party.

Upon the heels of this, we find in the Boston *Courier*, Mr. Webster's special organ, the following emphatic and significant language:

THE WEBSTER MOVEMENT.—We have taken some pains to inquire into the present position of the Webster movement, and now desire to state, for the information of those who take an interest in this matter, that there are now subscribed to a call for a public meeting to nominate a Webster electoral ticket, the names of three thousand legal voters, of all classes and professions.

We understand, moreover, that the persons who are actively engaged in this movement are still employed in canvassing the public sentiment. This is wise. We should be sorry to see a public meeting called for the purpose of nominating Mr. Webster until there has been accumulated a decided weight of evidence in favor of such a course of action which cannot be withstood. There is no reason for haste, and there is much reason for being strong. We say to our friends of this movement, therefore, go on in the collection of signatures to your call—you have already enough for encouraging efforts, and enough for proof that sensible, wise, independent, and solid men are with you. Go on with this part of your work, and roll up a call that will ring through the land.

This is pertinent, and to the point; and if we had anything else, would be evidenced sufficient to show that there is a pretty severe "fire in the rear" of the "military candidate." But there is more evidence—evidence extorted from the Scott men by the chagrin and mortification they feel. In the report of the debate on the printing bill in the Senate, on the 25th, as published in the *Republic*, we find the following extraordinary passage:

Mr. Douglas said that complaints were made that in the departments the work was given out to political favorites, regardless of the question of who was the lowest bidder.

Mr. Mangum said he had not heard of it before; it might be so. *There were pretty paltry things done in the departments sometimes* Very recently a paltry, contemptible thing had been done by the great man of the whig party—he mean the Secretary of State—an act unworthy of him, unworthy of his position, and disgraceful to the party, so far as his act could be so, which was only to a limited extent; but which very shortly would be not to any extent. He then earnestly opposed the bill.

The Washington *Union*, in remarking upon this unparalleled attack, says that Hon. Mr. Mangum is the acknowledged chief and leader of the southern Scott whigs He was the chairman of the Scott whig congressional caucus, and he it was who ruled the Compromise resolution out of order; which decision caused the *first* secession of several of the most influential southern whigs.—Mr. Mangum, moreover, as one of the most experienced and considerate members of the Senate, and often called to preside over its deliberations, cannot have used the above astonishing language in regard to Mr. Webster, except upon some extreme provocation, fancied or real, of a political character; and indeed cannot be presumed to have spoken at all except upon full consultation with the gentlemen associated with him in the leadership of the Scott wing of the whig party, and probably with Gen Scott himself. Arguing from these premises, continues the *Union*, it is quite impossible, of course, that Mr. Webster's friends, or any of them, should give now any countenance to a movement or organization in the whig party which not only, through its most authoritative representatives, denounces Mr. Webster on the floor of the Senate in terms the most harsh and contemptuous, but *even assures to read him out*—him, Daniel Webster—out of the whig ranks! We suppose it to be undoubted at this time that at least four out of five of all the whigs of all the southern States greatly prefer Mr. Webster as President, or as candidate for the presidency, to General Scott. Mr. Webster has just been nominated by a State convention in Georgia—the most important State in the whole South to the whig party—as the only candidate who can *keep the whig party there still in existence;* and the telegraph brings us intelligence that the central and leading whig organ in the State, which has heretofore done its best for Gen. Scott, has now been fairly forced to place the name of Mr. Webster at the head of its columns. Mr. Webster's name is also regularly before the whigs of North Carolina for their support; and there can be little doubt that in Kentucky, Tennessee, Louisiana, and Florida, Webster movements of a decisive character are already made, or are in progress. In Maryland no demonstration in favor of Mr Webster has yet been made, though we suppose it to be admitted that to the whigs of that State Mr. Webster would, as a candidate, be almost as acceptable as Gen. Scott is objectionable. At the North, the Webster movement thus far seems to have been principally confined to the State of Massachusetts and the cities of New York and Philadelphia. In these important localities it probably can at this moment command a greater amount of means for election purposes than are within the reach of the Scott wing of the whigs. It is impossible to doubt that the Webster movement is also regarded with favor by vast masses of the whig force in the "rural districts," though these have not yet spoken fully, having yielded to the aggressive and imperious spirit of the "higher law" element in the whig ranks, which rallies upon General Scott; and which has now, with characteristic vigor and audacity, resolved upon an open assault upon Mr. Webster on the floor of the Senate. In estimating, however, the relative force of the two wings of the whig party, as headed respectively by Mr. Webster and Mr. Fillmore, and Gen. Scott and Mr. Seward, it should be born in mind that the Sewardite force has recently, and upon the showing of its chief organ—the New York *Tribune*—been *hamstrung* by the result of the Pittsburgh convention. It is not improbable, indeed, that this fact may have aided in producing that desperation which has manifested itself among the Seward and Scott leaders by this unprecedented denunciation of Mr. Webster by Mr. Mangum on the floor of the Senate. But this estimate of the Webster force seems, in the present state of the case, hardly necessary in order to determine Mr. Webster's course. The *self-respect of Daniel Webster—his sense of personal character and dignity—now stands as a rock of adamant between him and any other policy than that of declared hostility to the whole Scott movement.*

☞ The Louisville *Times* is a good paper, and is doing excellent service in Kentucky for Pierce and King. We wish it would visit us oftener,

Cornered at Last.

We have pinned the *Gazette* at last—fairly driven it to the wall—on the New Hampshire "religious test" question. Wriggle and twist as it may, this will be the verdict of every fair minded man. It charged first, that it did not require two-thirds of the voters to amend the Constitution of New Hampshire, and thus remove the "religious test." We showed this to be *false*, by the Constitution itself! Yet this *Gazette*—conducted by a religious, moral man, one who has pledged himself before the Church, not to "bear false witness"—refuses to set his readers right upon this point. It charged next that the so much talked of "religious test" excluded Catholics from office! In reply we asserted this to be a gross and palpable misrepresentation of the "test"—that the said "test" did not exclude Catholics from office; and to show that what we said was backed up by the Constitution, we quoted the "test" itself, and defied the *Gazette* to produce any other. To this our *honest, truth loving* cotemporary replies that it is not his "intention, at the present time, to consult the New Hampshire Court in tion, but merely to show by the *Observer's* system of ratiocination, the utter ridiculousness of its assumption."—Here is a pitiful get off—one which an *honest* man would scorn to resort to. If our "assumption" that the Constitution of New Hampshire *does not* exclude Catholics from office, is so "utterly ridiculous," why not show it by quoting from the Constitution itself! That would be the shortest road to do it—it would not, in fact, if it could be shown at all, occupy half the space the *Gazette* has wriggled through to misrepresent us—not half! Then why did'nt the *Gazette* do so? The simple answer is that it *can't be shown from the Constitution that Catholics are excluded from office!* If it could, would the *Gazette* have resorted to such a subterfuge? By no means!—it would have published it at once—it would have given us the section, chapter and verse! But it could not find it—it is'nt in that instrument—hence its present pitiable position! Was ever political dishonesty so completely exposed! or trickery so completely foiled!

But again; the whole effort of the *Gazette's* article is to prove that Gen. Pierce, a New Hampshire paper from which we quoted, and the *Observer*, all have acknowledged that there is a "religious test" in the constitution of that State—hence it argues that it must be so!—Wonderful discovery truly! We wonder if our *honest, high-minded, truth-loving* cotemporary won't take out a patent for it! No one has denied, that we know of, that there is a "religious test" in the constitution of that State! All we have denied is that the said "religious test" is of the character claimed by the *Gazette*—that it excludes Catholics from office—and to show that our denial is founded in truth, we have quoted the "test" itself! Is not this honest?—is'nt it fair!—is'nt it the true way to meet the question? Why does'nt the *Gazette* meet it in the same candid manner!

Why not, if we have not quoted correctly—if we have garbled that instrument—if we have left out anything—if show where, how, and what it is! That would be honest, honorable and just! Much more so, we think, than to quote from Gen. Pierce and a New Hampshire paper, to prove a fact we have never denied.

In conclusion, we re-publish this "religious test," and call upon the *Gazette* to show that it is not quoted correctly, or that there is some other "test," in the Constitution of New Hampshire, or stand before this community *convicted of gross misrepresentation, if not downright falsehood.*

Here is the *only* "religous test" in the Constitution of New Hampshire; *let the Gazette produce another if it can; we defy it.*

6 As morality and piety rightly grounded on evangelical principles, will give the first and greatest security to government, and will lay, in the hearts of men, the strongest obligations to due subjection, and as the knowledge of these is most likely to be propagated through a society by the institution of the public worship of the Deity, and of public instruction in morality and religion;—therefore, to promote these important purposes, the people of this State have a right to empower, and do hereby fully empower, the legislature, to authorize from time to time, the several towns, parishes, bodies corporate, or religious societies, within this State to make adequate provision, at their own expense, for the support and maintenance of public protestant teachers of piety, religion, and morality:

Provided notwithstanding. That the several towns, parishes, bodies corporate, or religious societies, shall at all times have the exclusive right of electing their own public teachers, and of contracting with them for their support and maintenance: And no person, of any one particular religious sect or denomination, shall ever be compelled to pay towards the support of the teacher or teachers of another persuasion, sect, or denomination.

And every denomination of Christians, demeaning themselves quietly, and as good citizens of the State shall be equally under the protection of the law: and no subordination of any sect or denomination to another shall ever be established by law.

A Question of Veracity.

The *Gazette* has asserted time and again that there is a portion of the Constitution of New Hampshire which disqualifies Catholics from holding office. We, on the contrary, assert that there is no such provision in the Constitution of that State. Here, then, is a question of veracity between us and that print. Now, how shall this question be determined?—On our part, we don't want the people to take our *ipse dixit* as to the truth of our position, but we refer to the constitution itself to sustain us, and we have published all we can find in it relative to the subject. If there is any more, *we can't find it.* We have examined three different editions of the Constitution of that State—two friends of ours—one of them a whig, have each examined a different edition, and they have been as unsuccessful in their search as we have! Now then will the *Gazette*, as an act of simple justice—as an honest upright journal—produce the clause in the Constitution of New Hampshire, which it asserts there is in it, excluding Catholic from office? Justice to its own character—justice to the fair fame of its conductors—demand that it should do this, or promptly acknowledge that it, perhaps unintentionally, has misrepresented that instrument! This would be honest, fair and honorable; and until it does this it must wear the brand. Will it do it?

River and Harbor Improvments.

Congress has adjourned, and among its last acts was the passage of the River and Harbor Bill. Among the appropriations in this bill is one of $30000 to our Harbor. If this money could be judiciously spent, it would undoubtedly do much good, but we have not the least idea such will be the case. Some theoretical fool will be sent on, and by the time he gets ready to go to work, the appropriation will be used up. At least that has been the case, to a great extent, heretofore. By the by, the passage of this bill ought to silence the Whig slander that the Democrats are opposed to river and harbor improvements. It was reported by a Democrat, from a Democratic committee to a Democratic House;—it passed this Democratic House, and went to a Democratic Senate, was there amended and passed, and then the amendments were concurred in by the House. This looks as though the Democracy are opposed to River and Harbor improvements, don't it?

☞ Greeley gives up North Carolina at last. The *Tribune* says "a friend just from Western North Carolina gives us the result in Haywood, the only County not heard from at Raleigh at our last date. It elects Robert Love (Opp) to the Commons by 170 majority. The House is whig by a small majority, which is pretty certainly overbalanced in the Senate, where the last accounts report a tie in the Camden and Currituck District, hitherto reported whig." That will do—nearly 6000 majority on Governor, and a majority on joint ballot in the Legislature, thus securing a United States Senator.

☞ Since Humphrey Marshall received his appointment to China a movement has been made to give him the pay of a *full mission*,—$9,000 per year salary, and $9,000 outfit. If he had got *that*, his anti-SCOTT letter will have been pretty well *paid for!* However, just now the SCOTTIES are "down on" that arrangement,—they say Humphrey shan't have the funds,—that it would be paying him too much for apostacy, and they quote a section of the Constitution to prohibit him from drawing it from the Treasury. This is about the first time, for long years, that we have seen whigs making a Constitutional objection to the drawing of money from the Treasury.

☞ The Webster men of Georgia have nominated a ticket in opposition to Scott and Graham. It is composed of Webster and Jenkins, Go it Jenkins!

"Put Money in thy Purse."

"Put money in thy purse," says one of Shakspeare's heroes. "Put money in *my* purse," urges Greeley of the Tribune, in almost every number. The truth is Horace is an inveterate Yankee as ever vegetated among the green hills of Vermont. He is "up to snuff," and understands how to draw on his whig friends as well as any itinerate clock peddler in the land. With an eye to the "main chance" he is never at a loss for an excuse to urge the whigs to buy some of his wares. Nevertheless some of the Philosophers attempts at "driving a trade" are rather broad, and smell too strong of the shop to escape notice. For instance, his attempts at Niagara to force the whigs to buy his Campaign life of Scott, and the constant reiteration to the faithful to "put in the hands of every voter a copy of" this document, is calculated to excite laughter, if not contempt. He tells his dupes that all they have to do to secure Scott's election is to put one of his "picture books" into the hands of every voter, and the things is done! Just as though voters can be influenced by such puerile stuff! Just as though they did not know the whole thing is manufactured to order, like a bottle of quack medicine, in the *Tribune* office! Weak voters they would be, indeed, that could be influenced in such a way, but weaker far is that whig who spends his money, under such belief! But the philosopher has wore this dodge thread-bare, and hence has brought forth a new speculation. Here it is:

TO EDITORS OF WHIG JOURNALS.—A Portrait of Gen. Winfield Scott—very correct and admirable—has been engraved and stereotyped, and a few copies of it are now for sale at *The Tribune* office. Price $2. Orders with the cash answered promptly by Express or otherwise as required.

Listen to that, all you country Editors that have two dollars to spare; walk up to the "*Tribune* office," and buy the face of Scott—there's "only a few copies," hence you must speak quick or you will loose 'em. You are a "trump," Horace! Go it!

☞ The man that "cusses" the State because he is compelled to pay a few cents school tax, and who grumbles every time he buys a school Book, and who don't take his county paper because he can get one from the city that has more horrible murders in it for a good deal less money, was in at the Circus on Wednesday, and brought his wife and "nine small children." It did'nt cost him over a "V," though he saw the clown, got a little tipsy, and had a glorious spree! Cheap, was it?

Powell's Theatrical Troup.

Powell's very excellent theatrical Troup have been playing several nights in the Hall of the Reed House.—We dropped in a few moments on Thursday evening, and found Mr and Mrs Powell "themselves again" in the Lady of Lyons. The old familiar faces of Mr. and Mrs. Miller were there; so also, was the jolly, good natured phiz of that prince of commedians, Mr. John Dunn, a new man upon our boards, but well known and a great favorite in Pittsburgh, and the West. Last night they gave us Pizzaro, and to night an attractive bill is promised; for particulars of which see programme.

New Cooking Stove.

There have been so many valuable inventions and additions of late to this indispensable article of household furniture that it would seem almost useless to offer to the public another, with the claim of its being a better stove than the many now in use. And yet as we are to speak of such an one lest we might be deceived, still we cannot withhold our testimony to the superiority of a new and beautiful stove, just issued from the old Erie Steam Foundry, by Messrs. SENSER & Co., of this city, called the May Flower. The peculiarities of the stove we have not time or room to describe at this time but will do so soon. In the mean time let all who are in want of a stove call and examine the May Flower.

New Advertisements.

FOUND.

ON the road R. a little south of Eagle's tavern a small sum of money, which the owner can have by proving a similar amount of money, which he dropped on this office, paying for this advertisement. Erie, Sept 11-52 3t17

INDEPENDENT LINE.

STEAMBOAT SUPERIOR will leave Erie for Fairport, Cleveland, Sandusky and Toledo in connection with the Michigan Southern Route of

Leaves Erie for Toledo every Saturday at 6 A. M.
" " Buffalo " Wednesday at 6 P. M.

For freight or passage apply on board or to J. Beach & Co. Public Dock, or to JOHN KEENAN, general Steamboat Agent, office of R. J. Rogers, Bank Store, State st. Erie Sept 11-52

MORE FALL GOODS ARRIVING!!

Triumphant Majorities!!!

BEAR daily evidence to the fact that the *cheap* goods in Frederick Clark & Merritt's store are in