Political and General News.

From the N. Y. Truth Teller.

The Presidency.

"Efforts of a peculiar mean, insidious and unscrupulous character are being made by agents of the whig party to catch Irish voters for the whig candidate for the Presidency. The deep and well-grounded antipathy of Irishmen to the English Government is made use of, and they are asked to vote for Scott, because (as is alledged) he carries 'British lead' about some portion of his body. The sacred name of Religion is also used, and Frishmen are asked to vote for Scott because a daughter of his has had the grace to become a Catholic. We allude to these despicable efforts, and the silly arguments by which they are sustained, because we conceive that the parties who use them insult the understandings of Irishmen and Catholics in the United States. We do not deny—no one can—to Gen. Scott the merit of being a good soldier; but it may be worth while to enquire on what occasion he received this dose of 'British lead,' about which so much is said. It was at one of the battles of 1812—a war declared and carried on by a Democratic Administration, and opposed in its inception and its progress by that whig party of which Gen. Scott is now the standard bearer. Had that whig party been in power in 1812, no war would have been declared in England. Scott would have won no laurels and the United States would have been humiliated and disgraced. During the war, Gen Scott, then a junior officer, obeyed the orders which he received from his superiors, and fought gallantly; but to the party which originated the war is due the thanks of all true Americans, and of every enemy of British insolence. No matter what Scott's personal merits may be, he is now, and would be, if by accident he should be elected, a tool in the hands of that party which, on every occasion since the foundation of the Government, has lent itself to the designs of the British Government—that party with whom originated the alien and sedition laws of John Adams, and whose most prominent leaders, even to the present day, are tainted with the spirit of Native American-ism—that party who opposed every proposition for the extension by purchase or negotiation, of the limits of the Republic, by which, for years, new fields have been opened to the West and South for the labor of our oppressed countrymen—that party who have commissioned Abbott Lawrence to the court of St. James, to beslaver with his praise the tyrant aristocracy of England, and who, within the last two years, have signalized their rule by the betrayal of the Republics of Central America, and the most slavish submission to English aggression. Out with the cant of 'British lead.' We oppose Gen. Scott because he is the tool of a party whose sympathies are British, and whose policy has invariably tended to invite British aggression."

"With reference to the Religious cry, we would simply ask, by whom has it been raised? By the annointed guardians of the Catholic religion in the United States? No! by zealous adherents, or even open professors, of that faith. No such thing!—But by men who belong to other religious persuasions, and who, if they be sincere, can have no sympathy with the Catholic religion. It is not then, a love for the Catholic religion, which actuates those parties, but a desire to make political capital out of the religious feelings of Irishmen. The attempt is not more reprehensible in the parties who make it than it would be disgraceful in any Irishman to allow himself for a moment to be influenced by such unworth appeals. What matters it to any Catholic in America what religion Scott's daughter professes? What matters it, even, what religion he himself may profess? Here, in this free land, there is no State Church, but all creeds are, by the terms of the Constitution, placed on an equal footing before the State. To introduce, therefore, the question of Religion into the arena of party politics, is uncalled for, is wicked. The man who does so, is not the friend of Religion, nor of the peace and happiness of these United State. In Ireland, the case would be different, for there the government is the enemy of the people's religion; here it is not, never can be so, unless such parties as those to whom we have referred should be allowed to make of the religion of a numerous section of our citizens the scapegoat of their own little political designs. Such a result, however is impossible, so long as Irishmen [illegible] to impose, we might enter into a comparison of the relative merits of Scott and Pierce, and show how purely on personal grounds Pierce is entitled to the suffrages of every man who values the honor and prosperity of this country. We might show how, while while Scott is altogether unskilled in civil affairs, Pierce has fulfilled the most important civil trusts, with honor and distinction—and how, while Scott, but a few years ago, avowed the most ultra Native American sentiments, Pierce has always been the friend of the exile, and in a State (the only one happily in the Union,) where intolerance has a foothold, has been distinguished as the able and zealous champion of toleration. We might show all this, but we prefer to argue this question on much higher grounds."

"We oppose Gen. Scott, because he is the tool of the whig party—of the party which can bully the Austrian Minister, while it intrigues with the British, which can indite insulting epistles to a Hulsemann, while it exchanges notes of complement with Bulwer or Crampton—of a party who can behold without a murmur the establishment of a new British colony on the American continent, while it threatens to go to war with the feeble American Republic of Peru about a dung-heap."

"We support General Frank Pierce, because he is the worthy champion of the great Democratic party of the Union—of a party which derives its inspiration not from the counting houses of Wall street, but from the work shops and the fields, where the honest masses pursue their daily toils—of that party whose name is identified with all that is great and glorious in the past history of the United S. which humbled the insolence of England in the war of 1812, which has extended the limits of the Republic, and which has proclaimed to the world the grand principle, that 'No foreign monarchical aggression should henceforth be permitted on this continent!'"

"We sustain the Democratic party. We sustain General FRANK PIERCE. The party is worthy of the man. The man is worthy of the party."

Jackson's Confidence in Scott.

The difficulty between South Carolina and the general government in 1832, and the part assigned to Gen. Scott therein by Gen. Jackson, have been repeatedly referred to by whig politicians and the whig press, as evidence of his statesmanship, and of Jackson's confidence in Scott. This matter will all be readily and easily understood by a simple reference to the record, and a plain statement of facts. In communicating the intelligence to Scott that he was ordered to South Carolina, Gen. Jackson informed him, through the Secretary of War, that the President was "anxious that the situation and means of defence of the fortifications," in the vicinity of Charleston, "should be inspected by an officer of experience," and that he wanted him, Gen. Scott, to "examine every thing connected with the fortifications," "You are at liberty," said Jackson, through his Secretary, to Scott, "to take such measures, either by strengthening these defences or by reinforcing the garrison with troops drawn from any other posts, as you may think prudence and a just precaution require. Your duty will be one of great delicacy. You will consult fully and freely with the Collector of the port of Charleston, and with the district attorney of South Carolina, *and you will take no step*, except what relates to the immediate defence and security of the port, WITHOUT THEIR ORDER OR CONCURRENCE."—This was certainly plain. Gen. Jackson informed General Scott, that he was to *"take no step,"* except in following the drum, without the *"order or* concurrence of the collector of the port, or the district attorney." Gen. Scott, then, if he discharged the duties he was sent to perform, did nothing as a civilian, except what he was told to do by these two officers of the Government. There is not a school-boy in the land who could not have discharged the duties of errand-boy to the port collector and district attorney, quite as well, and yet, the part which he played in this performance is set down by the whig press as evidence of Gen. Jackson's high appreciation of Scott's civil qualifications! Gen. Jackson did understand Scott's civil qualifications, and understanding them as he did, he sent him to school to the port collector and district attorney! Old Hickory had n't as much respect for Scott's civil attainments, as he he had for those of a port collector! Great Statesman was Scott, in the estimation of Jackson.—*Quincy Herald.*

Judge Woodward on Whig Slanders.

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 14, 1852.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[illegible] powerless against slander.

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

Thanking you, gentlemen, for the kind feeling manifested in your letter, I am, with great respect,

Your ob't serv't,

GEO. W. WOODWARD.

Kentucky.

Capt. Richard H. Ridgely, of Nicholasville, Kentucky, an officer in the Mexican war, under the command of both Scott and Pierce, though always a strong whig, knows and likes General Pierce so well that he has avowed his intention to support that gentleman for the Presidency.

The Shelby *Free Press*, heretofore a zealous whig paper, published in Shelbyville Shelby county Ky., which, the editor says, is the "Banner whig county of the District," has changed colors, and it now bears aloft the proud pennant of PIERCE and KING. the editor having eschewed Scott and whiggery.—He says:

"Some of those who look at the head of our columns may be surprised to find that we have hauled down the names of Scott and Graham, and run up those of Pierce and King; but the great majority of those who read and have watched the progress of events since the nominations have been made, will not be startled at the change.

We were opposed to the nomination of Gen. Scott. We regard him as unfit for so high a civil trust as that to which he aspires, and dangerous in the extreme in the position he occupies. When he received the nomination by the Baltimore whig Convention, we surrendered our editorial chair to our Senior, intending to take no part in the contest; but we can no longer sit idly by and see our columns devoted to so ignoble a service as the defence of Gen. Scott, and we have therefore taken our Senior's vacant seat and we now stand forth an humble advocate of Franklin Pierce; determined henceforth, to use our poor ability in the cause of the country to which we owe our birth, and to which we are bound by every tie that is sacred. To-day we unfurl the banner of Pierce and King, and raise our voice for the Constitution and the Union. To-day we declare our allegiance to that party who are nobly struggling for the perpetuity of our glorious confederacy, and have sworn to preserve inviolate the Constitution that was bequeathed to us the best boon of wisdom and patriotism of a Washington, a Jefferson and a Madison. To-day we step fearlessly and freely into the ranks of that party who know no North, no South, no East, no West, but only our Union now and forever. To-day do we throw off all the shackles of party and offer up our prejudices on the altar of our country."

WORSE AND WORSE.—Already this week there have been eight cases of murder, homicide, or deadly assault, in this city, by the knife, the pistol, or brutal violence, and three of the sufferers are already dead! A gentleman was twice fired at in Broadway, yesterday morning, at four o'clock, and the bone of his arm was badly shattered.—*N. Y. Jour. of Com. 25th.*

☞ ADVISING ITS FRIENDS.—The *Rough Notes* says: "Official thieves had best keep out of Michigan for the present at least." It appears from this that the *Notes* is particularly anxious where it friends, Corwin, Gardener, Crawford, Galphin & Co., sojourn "for the present, at least".

☞ The *Gazette* has a good deal to say this week about Catholics. That is not to be wondered at—the same paper had a good deal to say some years since about that denomination, calling them a "mass of ignorance, superstition and bigotry," a "horde of foreign Catholics," &c., &c.

☞ We invite attention to the advertisement of Mr. Gray's Writing School. Mr. G. was very successful in imparting instruction to his pupils last winter, and we doubt not he will give equal satisfaction in his present undertaking.

Erie Weekly Observer.

ERIE, PA.

SATURDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 2, 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.

Young Hickory Club.

The Young Hickory Club will meet at the Court House on Thursday evening, October 7, and on Monday evening, Oct. 11, the night before election! Messrs. Seymour and Smith, of Buffalo, are expected to address one of the meetings—which one will be announced by bills.

The Ingrafted Young Hickory Club.

This Club will hold its next meeting on Tuesday evening, the 5th of October at half-past seven o'clock in the Court House.

We have the pleasure to inform our German friends that Dr. BAUSCK, of Buffalo, will address the Democrats of Erie on Saturday next.

Meeting at Wattsburg.

The Democracy of Wattsburg and vicinity are to have a mass meeting in that village on Tuesday next. Judge Thompson and others are announced to address the meeting.

In the evening a meeting will be held at Wayne Corners.

Meeting at Edinboro.

Judge Thompson, Judge Church, Murray Whallon, Esq., and others will address the Democracy of Edinboro on Saturday, October 9, at 1 o'clock P. M.

☞ A good many articles that require attention, have been unavoidably neglected this week for the want of time and space.

The Agricultural Fair.

Our county Fair, on Wednesday and Thursday, was altogether the best yet held, both in point of numbers and articles entered for exhibition. We think we observed a great improvement in the agricultural products of the county—the fruit, vegitables, stock, &c., were certainly ahead of any heretofore exhibited, while the manufactured articles were equal if not superior.

Volunteers for Office.

We understand that DAVID DERICKSON, Esq. of Meadville, is a Whig volunteer for Senator. We do not know, but our impression is that Derickson can be elected. It is well known that his opponent is the mere echo of Walker, and for that reason is very unpopular with his own party. In proof of this we might adduce his defeat last fall, in the county by a much inferior man, and his *double* defeat this spring at our charter election. He was a candidate for the Select Council, and was defeated, in a heavy whig ward, by our "le-co-fo-co" partner. He was a candidate for Assistant Assessor, and was defeated by another Democrat—one, too, that the Whigs asserted "couldn't speak the English language."

We understand, also, that James H. Campbell, Esq., of Edinboro, is out for Sheriff, subject to the decision of no "market house junto," but to the independent voters of the county. With both the regular whig nominee, Mr. Vincent, and Mr. Campbell, we are personally acquainted—we respect them both—they are both good fellows, and we prefer them both from the same indepen[illegible] preference. As it is, however, we think Campbell has been *shamefully abused*, and we are bound to stand by the oppressed!

☞ The Erie Dining Saloon, under Brown's Hotel, is the best arranged establishment of the kind in the country. Every thing good to eat or drink can be found there—and what is of more consequence, every thing you eat or drink is of the best quality.

☞ The *Gazette* wants to send some one to Concord to find out whether its "Yaller Kivered" pamphlet is correct, or *Niles Register* and other standard works, in regard to the New Hampshire Constitution. And it proposes that if the said "Yaller Kiver" is an authentic document we pay the expenses, and if not the *Gazette* to do it. Now we will not take advantage of our neighbor in that way, and for the purpose of showing him upon what a slippery plank he stands, will just remark that we have a letter from Wm. Butterfield, Esq., one of the firm of Butterfield & Hill, by whom this "Yaller Kivered" document purports to have been printed, in which he says: "*I cannot see how any edition of our constitution, published by us, should be found among you.*" We published it, *in bill form*, for the use of the constitutional convention in 1850, *but not in any other form*." As the *Gazette's* pamphlet is *not in bill form*, or printed in 1850, the public will at once perceive the gross fraud that has been attempted!

☞ The Buffalo *Rough Notes* says it has nothing more to say to us. We are glad to hear it—we never asked that paper to have any thing to say to us, hence the loss of its small talk is no killing affair.

☞ The Erie *Observer* has a paragraph headed "Let us have the truth." We "second the motion," by all means. We know of no paper more in need of it.—*Rough Notes.*

Perhaps you don't; but recollect when we said "Let us have the truth," we did not apply to you—we're not so verdant as to apply for an article where it's not to be found.

☞ Here is a question for the *Gazette* to answer. If Gen. Scott's nativism has become an "obsolete idea" since 1844, what has Judge Woodward's, (even admitting that he ever was one, which we deny) become since 1837? Or in other words, if a candidate's *nativism* becomes "obsolete" in eight years, what does it become in fifteen years? As the *Gazette* is a philosopher, suppose it gives us an answer.

May Flower Stove.

This latest improvement in the line of Cooking Stoves which we noticed a few weeks since, still calls for our notice and approbation, and after being used by us, more than meets our anticipations. It has a spacious oven—which is a most excellent baker performing its operations in a speedy and perfect manner without the necessity of turning or changing the position of the bread at any time while the process is being performed. Another of its excellencies is the capacity of the Flues which are large and so arranged as not to be liable to clog or fill up soon with soot or ashes. Then the Fire Chamber can be increased or diminished in size at pleasure in a manner so convenient and simple that it commends itself to the common sense of all and adapts the stove to different degrees of heat and cold or different localities. It has a most spacious hearth and Broiling arrangement and an ash pan under the hearth so arranged below a grate that the ashes are deposited in it entirely free from dirt and coal. This stove is adapted to the use of both coal and wood, its appearance is neat and tasteful, and the thickness of the plates is quite a "mighty" argument in favor of its general introduction.

Rip Van Winkle, a new Parlor Stove, presenting in its design "the old Man of the Mountain" in the different scenes. His return, meeting his companions, the ox cart, the dog, and other objects are presented in a natural style. These Stoves are manufactured by SHERRETT & Co., at the Old Erie Steam Foundry.

☞ The *Gazette* has a great deal to say this week about Judge Woodward's nativism, but we think we have given it a pill of its own nativism that it will take some time to digest. When it gets through, we've another of the same sort to administer.

THE GAZETTE EXPOSED.

Adopted Citizens Read the Following.

Ever since the nomination of Gen. Scott the *Gazette* has played upon one string, and that string has been toned with appeals to our adopted citizens, particularly the Catholic portion of them, to vote for that individual. Why this course was adopted, is easy seen. Gen. Scott's well known sentiments on Nativeism—the "indignation" with which he was "fired" when he set down in his parlor in the Astor House to write an address to rally a Native party—his halting between the proposition of "total exclusion" or "twenty-one years residence," and his general sentiments in opposition to our naturalization laws, as existing at present, at once suggested that unless a great effort should be made, and successfully sustained, to "blarney" our adopted citizens, their case would be hopeless. Hence, the New Hampshire test has been drawn in—hence, sectarian appeals to Catholics has flowed from the glib tongue of Prostestant bigots—hence, a paper that a few years ago—(we mean the *Gazette*)—talked about "the hordes of foreign Catholics" as a "mass of ignorance, superstition and prejudice," has all at once found out that this same "horde of foreign Catholics," this same "mass of ignorance, superstition, and prejudice," are a much abused race of beings, and entitled to the warmest sympathies of the universal whig party. In a word, this same *Gazette* that after the election in 1844 was ready to ostracize every Catholic and Foreigner, is now ready to deify them. Hence it becomes our imperative duty to expose the hypocrisy of that paper, and the leaders of its party, towards our adopted citizens.—For this purpose let us go back a few years, and when there is no ulterior object to attain, see where the *Gazette*, and its friends here, stood on the question of naturalization and the Catholics. Immediately after the election in 1844 the Grand Jury of Erie county, G. J. BALL, Esq Foreman, since a member of the Legislature and State Treasurer, and now in one of the Departments at Washington, made a communication to the Court, *calling for an alteration of the naturalization laws.* Recollect, reader, that this presentment of the Grand Jury, G. J. Ball Foreman, was about the same time Gen. Scott wrote his celebrated letter when he was so "fired with indignation," that he "hesitated between a total repeal of all naturalization laws, and a probation of twenty-one years." Recollect, also, that this Grand Jury was a *whig Jury*—that its antecedents, as well as the influences which surrounded it, were all whig! What alteration it deemed necessary can best be ascertained by quoting from a letter from its Foreman, to the *Gazette* of the 21st of November, 1844. Mr. Ball, in this letter, was defending the action of the Grand Jury, and he says:

The people must of necessity make the proper distinction between the learned and the unlearned immigrant from Europe; it is a distinction which lies deep at the root of our national power and greatness; to neglect it is dangerous to our liberties; to confound the two classes is not only a great moral wrong, but unwise as well as unjust; the neglect to make the distinction operates directly as a bounty in favor of *ignorance*, the fruits of which is despotism.

I am then in favor of requiring that every *alien*, before being admitted to the rights of citizenship, shall upon examination be found to read and write the English language understandingly, and show that he is acquainted with the principles of the constitution, and with the form and operation of our national and state governments.

This then was the position of the *whig* Grand Jury of Erie county, as explained by that reliable and favorite *whig* its Foreman, G. J. Ball, Esq. It shows at once that an *alteration* of our naturalization laws was then—in 1844—a favorite measure of the whigs of Erie County. It shows at once that the proposition was then in agitation to exclude from the rights of citizenship all who could not read the English language, or who were not constitutional lawyers. Such a proposition if carried out, would amount to just this. While every ignoramous who happened to be born upon our soil, would be a *freeman*: an intelligent German must "learn" to "read and write the English language understandingly," before he could be admitted to that privilege. At least so said the *whig* Grand Jury of Erie county. This is almost equal, and originates from the same spirit, to Gen. Scott's proposition in order to qualify them for citizenship: but enough on this point—the intelligent reader can at once see where our opponents stood at that time. Now, let us look and see what position their organ, the *Gazette*, held upon the question at that time. The following is from an *Editorial* article of the *Gazette's*, of November 21st, 1844. This was a few weeks after the election, and from it our adopted citizens can learn the sentiments entertained towards them by that paper. Read it:

THE DEMAGOGUE'S CAPITAL.—The Venango Democrat charges the Whigs with claiming "all the intelligence." The Erie Observer, with less truth, and seeking to establish more invidious distinctions, says that the Whigs claim "all the respectability." Both papers affect to glory in the situation they have voluntarily chosen for themselves. Is it any wonder, since it is all the *stock in trade* they and their like have whereon to commence and continue business. What else could have induced a certain locofoco demagogue in this town to tell the *horde of foreign Catholics, just landed on our shores*, that the venerable John Quincy Adams had presented and advocated, before Congress, the prayer of the Native American petition from Philadelphia? Nothing. *The mass of ignorance, superstition and prejudice, which stood before him*, was his *capital*, his *stock in trade*, and he worked it in such manner as he thought would produce the greatest profit—just as the furnace-blower or cotton manufacturer would work up his stock—with the exception that truth, honor, and every principle which dignifies humanity, was totally discarded in the base process of this demagogue.

This is the language of a paper that is week after week attempting to drag religion into politics, and array Catholic voters, *as Catholics*, against the Democratic party. You were then, adopted citizens, a *"horde of foreign Catholics* just landed on our shores"—you were then a *"mass of ignorance, superstition, and prejudice,"* according to this Native *Gazette*. What are you now?—Are you not the same men? Have you not the same feelings, and do you not profess the same religion—but lo! a change has come over the spirit of the *Gazette's* dream! Your votes are *now* necessary—then they were not! You have a voice in the coming election *now*—then you had just recorded that voice, and this *now dear friend* of yours, suspected that you had recorded it against its candidate, and hence you were a "mass of ignorance, superstition, and prejudice"—hence you were a "horde of foreign Catholics"! This is why they proposed to alter the naturalization laws, as we have before shewn, and which we will now proceed to show more fully.

On the 14th of November, a week after the election, the *Gazette* puts forth the following Editorial on the subject of—

NATURALIZATION.—The abuse growing out of our present law of naturalization, as plainly (and fatally to the true interests of the country) indicated in the late elections, must become a subject of *deep* concern to the country shortly. No intelligent man, we care not to what political party he belongs, can close his eyes upon the fact that the election of Mr. Polk has been secured by the naturalization of foreigners within one year, or perhaps six or three months pending on the election—the great mass of whom were influenced in their votes by considerations having no connection whatever with the political questions at issue, nor with the welfare and prosperity of the nation. We look upon the result as infinitely more disasterous and alarming than if our country had been invaded and subdued by the force of arms. For although the evils may be the same in either case, in the one the whole country would arouse at once to repel the invader, while in the other, demagogues, under the shield of a weak law, can continue to lead their *civil* hordes to the battering down of the long-cherished institutions of the country without arousing the great mass to a full sense of danger.

But we have neither time nor room to enter into a discussion of the question at present; nor do we feel disposed so to do, until the country settles down into a calmer state of reasoning. In the mean time we shall continue to furnish such information of the abuses of the naturalization law as we think may be relied on, and shall not be backward in proposing or seconding a remedy for the great and growing evil.

Some accounts of the naturalization of foreigners in New York will be found in this paper. Much has been said about the Native American party recently organized in some of the Atlantic cities. That our readers may see what their principles are, and what the cause of their organization, we insert to-day their Declaration of Principles.

It will be seen that this article was written for the purpose of *calling attention* to a "Declaration of Principles" of the Native party published in *that* day's *Gazette*. Now what did that address contain? We have not room for it entire, but here is one of its points:

"The first and probably most extensible principle of the American party is, that the Naturalization Laws shall be so altered as to make it necessary for all persons of foreign birth to reside TWENTY-ONE YEARS in the United States, before they shall be entitled to the privilege of the *elective franchise*."

This is pretty well for a paper that is now overflowing with such admiration of foreigners! But let us proceed a little farther in this precious document, and see what else we can find. Here is a paragraph or two that are interesting.

"There is one subject composing a part of the principles of this Party, on account of which they are most anxious to extend the time of naturalization. We allude to the subject of PAPACY.

While this party disclaims holding any more hostile feelings toward that system of Christian Faith *as such*, than toward Protestantism, still we are frank to confess, that, judging from the past history of that Church in all ages of the European world, and from the *evidences* of its character and purpose already exhibited in the United States, (not the least of which was an Act by the Legislature of this State—passed by the order and under the dictation of the Catholics of this city—*to expel the Bible from our Common Schools.*) that we are distrustful of the baneful influence it may yet exert over the politics of this country. It is not to be denied that the Roman Catholic system of religion is inimical to Political liberty, and it must also be admitted, that in all the nations of Europe, where Papacy has been the predominant religion of the State, the Church has always assumed the whole direction and control of the government. It has ever claimed and exercised the right of being *at one and the same time*, the religious, civil and political government of the people. If this be so—and if, too, it be the proud boast of this Church that her principles, policy, and purpose *have, are* and *will be* EVER THE SAME—and if, also, the most superficial observer can look back among the nations of the Old World and see ignorance, vice, and superstition the peculiar characteristic of those people who have been crushed by the iron heel of her despotism, and who are still bending under the heavy hand of her Religious Oppression, is it not our bounded duty to use every possible means that shall tend to protect our own happy country from the withering embrace of her baneful influence?

It is because a large majority of the imigrants to our shores (from Catholic countries) *are the ignorant superstitious excrescent population of those nations, all of whom acknowledge their highest obligations to the Pope and their Church, and all obedient to the mandate of a corrupt and designing priesthood*, that we are desirous of so extending the Naturalization Laws as shall, in some degree, at least, protect our Institutions *from the direful influences of the Romish Church, and our elections from the control of Catholic Bishops.*"

It may be said that the sentiment of this document was not sanctioned by the *Gazette*. We say it was, and its editorial introducing it to its readers, as well as the one where it calls that religious denomination a "horde of foreign Catholics," and stigmatizes them as a "mass of ignorance, superstition and prejudice," abundantly sustain us in our assertion. Besides, it bears date of "*August* 20, 1844," and the date of its insertion in the *Gazette* was "November 14, 1844," three months after its publication—hence it could not have been selected as matter fit for its columns because of its novelty. It was evidently hunted up in order to prepare the public mind for Mr. Ball's Grand Jury presentment, and his explanatory communication, which appeared in the *next number of that paper*, and from which we have quoted.

One word more, and we will leave this expose. Had not the *Gazette* attempted to drag the Catholic religion into this canvass—had it not prostituted its columns to the basest sectarian appeals,—had it not lowered itself down into the very mire and dirt of party chicanery for the purpose of elevating its military candidate to the Presidency; and more than all, had it not in the name of religion besought votes for its cause, this exposure of its hypocrisy towards our adopted citizens would never have been made. But it chose its own course, and it must abide the consequences. It has made its own bed, and it must rest upon it. If the "galled jade should wince," we cannot help it, for the truth of history must be vindicated!

Another Slander Nailed.

From the day the telegraph announced the nomination of Gen. Pierce to this hour, the whig press and whig orators have vied with each other in slanders and misrepresentations of that individual. As fast as one lie is nailed another is manufactured; as soon as one misrepresentation is corrected, another is prepared for the market. Perhaps the readers will take with intelligent readers with ten fold force. Believing this, we have been slow to express our indignation at their baseness, but the last one is so contemptible, and withal so foolish, that we must lay it before our readers in order to let them know to what low means Gen. Scott's managers will resort to sustain his sinking cause. It appears that the Hon. Robt. McLane, of Maryland, has a son in the Army, a Brevet Captain, but a profligate, and for that reason disowned by his father and discarded by his brother; the Democratic member of Congress from Baltimore city. This individual has been selected for the dirty job—though himself a whig, his antecedents are Democratic, hence it was hoped a little capital could be manufactured out of that fact, and hence such whig papers as have given currency to the falsehood do so in their language, "by undoubted Democratic authority." The charge is contained in a letter to the Editor of the Baltimore *Patriot*, from which we extract the material portion:

"The substance of my observation, in regard to this difficulty of Gen. Pierce's, is that, according to my impression, on the night prior to his leaving the city of Mexico, his face was slapped, at a game of cards, by an officer of the army, and that the indignity was not on the instant, or, as far as I learned subsequently, resented in such manner as in my opinion it ought to have been by a man of proper spirit and courage.

For these impressions I would, of course, be responsible to Gen Pierce and his friends; and I must say that any imputation to me of a statement inconsistent with the foregoing would be a misrepresentation which I did not excuse."

Now, this letter, to our mind, has a two-fold purpose. First, to injure Gen. Pierce by imputing to him want of proper spirit and courage, and then, if he should resent it, draw him into a duel with the author. If the first is not so, why was it put forth; and if the second is not a correct supposition, why was a gratuitous invitation extended to Gen. Pierce to resent a falsehood by a duel.—The author says he holds himself "responsible to Gen. Pierce and his friends." The plot was well conceived, we admit, but it has failed, and failed for the simple reason that the person to whom is attributed the feat of slapping the General's face, has already bore testimony in favor of the General's courage and worth. When questioned as to the name of the officer who had slapped his face, the platoon referred to Col. Magruder, stationed at St. Diego, California, supposing of course that no evidence could be procured from an officer at that distance to controvert the falsehood before the election. In this, however, they reckoned without counting the cost, for it appears that upon hearing of the nomination of Gen. Pierce, Col. Magruder wrote to him the following complimentary, and handsome letter. Col. Magruder speaks like a soldier—frankly and to the point. He is known as a brave officer and an honorable man. But he speaks also as a whig, and as a friend of Scott, and an admirer of the military abilities of Scott. He repels with indignation the whig doubts whispered against the courage of Pierce,—and against the manly impulses of his noble nature.—The reader will see how nobly his unprompted eulogy of Pierce, and his unsolicited refutation of whig falsehoods, bear upon and answer the last accusation of the foes of the Democratic party.

SAN DIEGO, (Cal.,) Aug. 14, 1852.

My Dear General:—Permit me to render you my sincere congratulations upon your nomination by one of the great political parties of our country for the highest office in its gift.

Your "companions-in-arms," whatever be their politics, and however disinclined to mingle with the political parties of the day, should not be the last to express their pleasure and evince their pride that so distinguished an honor has been conferred upon one recently of their own corps, who was as faithful and gallant in the field as he was generous and kindled in the social relations which grew up upon the termination of the campaign. A Whig myself, and professionally of the "Scott school" of military men—cherishing withal the fullest confidence in the devoted patriotism and ability, civil and military, of that eminent citizen and soldier—I still can say, in his own language, in reference to yourself, that, if he be not elected, the choice of the people will fall upon "a deserving man."

Here I might stop; but I have seen in the newspapers of the day, published in the Atlantic States, that there has been an attempt to *depreciate* your services in the late war with Mexico, growing out of an accident which befel you in one of the battles of the valley—an attempt as ungenerous in motive as it is unjust in fact to yourself. I allude particularly to the severe accident which prevented you from taking a more active part in the battle of the 19th August, and from which you suffered so much on the 20th at the battle of Cherubusco.

Rumors put into circulation by the thoughtless and malicious generally do not deserve the attention of responsible persons; but when an officer of the army knows that a false charge is brought through the public prints against the reputation of another, however exalted or humble, it becomes his duty to place at least at the disposal of the party attempted to be injured such a statement of facts as truth and justice demand. In the glorious rivalry between your distinguished opponent and yourself, brother, I am sure, would value a triumph achieved by unworthy means. I have, therefore, the honor to transmit to you, as an act of simple justice, and without the fear of misconstruction on either side, the accompanying statement of facts, which accidently came under my own knowledge. I do not think so poorly of human nature as to suppose it *probable* that it may become necessary or desirable to publish this statement; but as I am at so great a distance from the scene of political agitation, I desire to place it at the disposal of yourself and *friends*, to make use of in any way which circumstances may dictate.

With my most cordial wishes, General for your health and happiness, I remain very faithfully yours,

J. BANKHEAD MAGRUDER,
Bt. Lt. Col U S. Army.

To Gen. FRANK PIERCE, Concord, N. H.

The testimony here given, by a political opponent, the very man who it is said insulted General PIERCE, is the best evidence that can be given, to prove that the lies started at Baltimore about the Democratic nominee, are a contemptible fabrication, unworthy the notice of all honorable men.

☞ Justice is receiving piles of new goods, but we hav'nt room or time to particularize this week, therefore we must defer comments for a more convenient season—to sometime when our "soup" is not so "hasty."

☞ The piles of New Goods at Tibbals & Hays' No. 1, Brown's Hotel, is astonishing; but the astonishment vanishes when you come to price them—they are so cheap! A small amount of money in these low tariff times buys a large pile of goods; hence it is that one sees the wagons, carts and drays, men-servants and maid-servants, ladies with parcels and gentlemen with bundles all wending their way to and from that establishment. If any one doubts our story—if there is the least doubt among our readers, that we are "piling up the agony" on this subject—just give them a call and convince yourselves.

New Advertisements.

☞ DEDICATION AND CONFERENCE.—The new Congregationalist Church, in Cambridge, Crawford county, will be dedicated on the 9th and 10th of October next, (Saturday and Sunday) when a Conference will be held. A general attendance is expected, and an invitation extended to the christian public.

Erie Oct. 2 1852—21. B. F. HITCHCOCK, Church Clerk.

EDINBORO PLANK ROAD CELEBRATION.

A MEETING will be held at Edinboro, at 10 o'clock, on Saturday the 9th day of October next, to celebrate the completion of the Erie and Edinboro Plank Road, which forms the entire direct line of Plank Road to Meadville. The President, Directors and stockholders of the Meadville and Edinboro Plank Road, and the citizens of Crawford county, together with the friends of these great improvements generally, are invited. The road will be free for those attending the meeting, going and returning. By order of the Board.

Oct. 2 1852.—1t21 WM. A. GALBRAITH, Sec.

Stockton and Fuller.

ARE opening to-day, a large stock of splendid diamond and other rich Jewelry, Watches, Silver ware &c. to which they invite attention. Oct 2-1-2

House to Let.

THE Subscriber has a large and convenient House to let on the first of April next, it is pleasantly situated has with it good Barn, and large lot, and rent low, enquire of J. J. LINTS, the store of Moses Koch, corner of French and Fifth streets

Erie Oct 2 1852 3t

Writing School.

MR ALFRED GRAY respectfully anilounce to the citizens of Erie that he will give instruction in the Art of Penmanship in the room formerly occupied by the Reading Room of Gunnison's Bookstore. Eighteen lessons of two hours each will be given from 7 until 9 o'clock P. M. Term to commence Monday Oct. 11th 1852. Tuition $2.

Mr. Gray is now employed at the Academy as a teacher of Penmanship, at which place all are invited to call and examine the proficiency of his pupils, during the examination of the Academy, October 11th and 15th, the specimens of his scholars improvement will be exhibited, which he considers to be the very best testimonials that he can present to the public.

Oct. 2 1852 3t

New Goods Again.

COOK is receiving more New Goods, some elegant styles of wool delains, also, plain delains, and French merinoes; fine selections of colors, thousands of yards of delains both plain and figured from 12½ to 20 cts. per yard. English prints, and lawn delains; new patterns and remarkably cheap, French work collars from one dollar to seven, also Undersleeves and Chemezets embroidered L. and C. Hdk'fs, M