Daily Morning Post.

LICEY HARPER ..... THOMAS PHILLIPS

Harper & Phillips, Editors & Proprietors.

PITTSBURGH:

TUESDAY MORNING:.....OCTOBER 5

☞ No North, or South, or East, or West, under the Constitution; but a sacred confederation of the Common Bond, and true devotion to the Common Brotherhood.—FRANKLIN PIERCE.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,

FRANKLIN PIERCE,

OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

WILLIAM R. KING,

OF ALABAMA.

FOR JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT,

GEORGE W. WOODWARD,

OF LUZERNE COUNTY.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,

WILLIAM HOPKINS,

OF WASHINGTON COUNTY.

Democratic Electoral Ticket for Pennsylvania.

SENATORIAL ELECTORS.
GEORGE W. WOODWARD. WILSON M'CANDLESS,
GEN. ROBERT PATTERSON.

REPRESENTATIVE ELECTORS.

District.	*District.*
1. PETER LOGAN,	13. H. G. EVER.
2. GEORGE M. MARTIN.	14. JOHN CLAYTON.
3. JOHN MILLER.	15. ISAAC ROBINSON.
4. F. W. ROCKUS.	16. HENRY PETTER.
5. R. M'CAY, Jr.	17. JAMES BURNSIDE.
6. A. APPEL.	18. MAXWELL M'CALLEN.
7. Hon. N. STRICKLAND.	19. Gen. JOSEPH M'DONALD.
8. A. PETERS.	20. WILLIAM S. CALAHAN.
9. D. DAVID FISTER.	21. ANDREW BURKE.
10. R. E. JAMES.	22. WILLIAM DUNN.
11. JOHN M'REYNOLDS.	23. JOHN S. M'CALMONT.
12. P. DAMON.	24. GEORGE R. BARRET.

The Presidential Election will take place on the Second day of November.

DEMOCRATIC TICKETS

Can be procured at the counting room of the office of the *Post*.

POLE RAISING.—There will be a Democratic Pole Raising at Deer Creek Lock, Indiana township, on Wednesday, October 6, at 3 o'clock, P. M. sep29td

☞ The Democrats of Allegheny city will meet at the house of JOHN GOSSLING, on the corner of Ohio and Beaver streets, THIS EVENING, (Tuesday) at 7 o'clock, P. M., to make arrangements to attend the general Convention to be held at Greensburg, on Thursday, 7th inst.

oct 5 MANY DEMOCRATS.

WHIG EMISSARIES.

Before every Presidential Election the whigs manage to employ some unprincipled scoundrels to perambulate the country, to fabricate and circulate all manner of falsehoods against the candidates of the Democratic party. In 1840, there was at least a score of these emissaries hired by the whig party; but altogether the most atrocious scamp of the whole crew was a fellow who styled himself the "Buckeye Blacksmith," because he could tell more lies than all the rest put together. In 1844, the same game was repeated, and the celebrated "Prince Roorback" came to the assistance of the whig party. Extracts from the book of this renowned tourist appeared in all the whig papers wherein it was positively stated by Mr. Roorback that he saw negro slaves in Tennessee, belonging to JAMES K. POLK, on whose backs were branded with a red hot iron the initials "J. K. P." In 1848, Whig Emissaries and Roorback salso worked for their pay with industry worthy of a better cause.

It is not to be wondered at, therefore, that the same devilish agencies are put to work by the whig party in 1852 to defeat the election of PIERCE and KING. We shall briefly refer to some of the evil spirits now hired by the whigs to do their lying and dirty work during the present campaign. And first comes the notorious William E. Robinson, or "Slievegammon Robinson" as he is called at the east, who is ever ready to do any mean, dirty, infamous piece of work his employers Seward and Greeley may set him at. He will fabricate the most atrocious political falsehood imaginable, and readily swear to it, if his masters tell him it is necessary for the success of the whig party that he should do so. He is totally devoid of honor, and his conscience is so hardened that a red hot iron would not singe it. This creature has been sent into New Hampshire, to falsify the records of the state, and forge documents, in order to blast the character of FRANKLIN PIERCE. Although an Orange Irishman, this scamp Robinson has the unblushing impudence to set himself up as the peculiar champion of Catholics, and endeavors to make them believe that Gen. PIERCE is hostile to them, which is the very reverse of the truth, as every man of common intelligence well knows.

Next to Robinson comes that transparent humbug, loafer and half idiot, Watson G. Haynes, who first made his debut in the Free Soil National Convention in this city. Haynes is positively too great a fool and knave to receive serious notice from any person. Any one who will see him or hear him talk, will in a moment conclude that he is bogus. This rascal has been hired by Greeley to attend all the big conventions, there call himself a Protestant, and proclaim that he supports Gen. PIERCE because he is hostile to Catholics! The loafing vagabond is well paid for doing this dirty work for the whigs.

Another whig emissary is a genius who calls himself *Professor* Fitzgerald, who is hired by the whigs to coax and blarney our Irish fellow-citizens to vote for Gen. SCOTT. This man has never been naturalized, and he is therefore a royal subject of Queen Victoria. A pretty man, indeed, to lecture voters in the United States! It grieves us to think that an *Irishman* should sell himself to the Whigs and Natives as this *Professor (?)* Fitzgerald has done; but traitors have lived since the days of Judas.

There are something like a dozen more of whig emissaries traversing the country, endeavoring to put down the candidates of the Democratic party by hard lying, but we have not time to allude to them by name at present. Their object is the same, although they work by different means, and address themselves to different classes of people. All that we have to say to the Democracy is, beware of these wolves who comes to you in sheep's clothing! They are paid for lying, therefore turn a deaf ear to all their "honied words." Vote as you have always voted, for the Democratic ticket, and you will never have cause to regret it. Never forsake your time-honored principles—never be seduced from your allegiance to the good old Democratic party. You have already had a bitter taste of whiggery at Washington; and you surely do not wish for a continuation of the plundering Galphin crew. It is about time that honest men were coming into power again.

REWARD FOR A SLANDER.

We are told that the whigs paid thirty dollars yesterday, for having inserted in an evening paper a gross calumny upon a respectable Catholic clergyman of New Hampshire, and a number of his honest parishioners. Thirty dollars! Just the number of pieces of silver *Judas* got for betraying his Lord and Master. Will those who gave it and those who received it, act with the same honest remorse Judas did, and go and hang themselves for having committed such an act of baseness? We do not believe they will, although all honorable men will agree that they should do so.

☞ Hon. WM. A. GRAHAM, the whig candidate for the Vice Presidency, having been invited to attend a whig mass meeting at Statesville, North Carolina, has written a letter expressing his regret at being unable to be present, and stating that it is not his expectation to address popular assemblies during the present canvass.

From the above it appears that Mr. GRAHAM will not take the stump. He had a presentiment that it would be no use for him to make a fool of himself by traversing the country, advocating a forlorn hope. He has resolved to stay quietly at home, and leave to Gen. Scott the duty of exposing the absurdities of the whig ticket. He has acted wisely in this matter. Scott is quite sufficient to expose the party.

THE SHERIFFALTY.

The Barker procession of Saturday evening has struck terror to the heart of the editor of the Gazette, and he was out yesterday with a long lachrymose appeal to the whigs to vote for Mr. Magill. He imagined that all who appeared in the procession were voters, but a whig informed us yesterday that the procession looked more like that celebrated army with which Falstaff refused to march through Coventry, than American citizens. Small as the procession was, however, it is a great deal ahead of any thing that the editor of the Gazette has done for Mr. Magill, and until he can excel it, he has no right to abuse his former favorite, JOE BARKER.

Everybody knows that we have no desire to see the guerilla candidate of the whig party elected to the important office of Sheriff of Allegheny county; and if we did not consider the election of Col. KENT sure, we would implore the people to vote for Mr. Magill, if he would only clear up the charges that have been made against him.—The *scrip* matter is one of long standing. Mr. Magill says he did not take it; we would be loth to believe that he did, but it is a pretty well authenticated fact that he knows who did take it, and the public wonder what motive has prevented him from explaining a mystery intimately connected with his success or defeat next Tuesday. An explanation of this matter was earnestly called for immediately after Mr. Magill's nomination. He said nothing for a long time, at last he came out with some general remarks which meant nothing, inasmuch as they gave no explanation of the disappearance of the *scrip*, and it failed to satisfy the voters.

The people have had no further explanation, except the stupid stuff that appears in the Gazette, abusing the *Post* for endeavoring to persuade its candidate for Sheriff to enlighten the taxpayers as to the disappearance of the large amount of scrip, to pay which they will be heavily taxed.

Our motive in speaking of this matter is not to injure Mr. Magill. We do it more in kindness than otherwise, and, therefore, we advise him to put forth a full and fair statement of the whole matter, regardless of the time-serving advice of the Duggold Dalgetty of the Gazette, and unbosom himself at once, in a full, fair and candid manner. Tell the people honestly who got the *scrip* —who it was offered to—who promised to pay it back, but forgot that promise after they got the *scrip* into their pocket; and who had charge of the room from which the scrip was stolen — These questions, if satisfactorily answered, will be of much benefit to Mr. Magill on next Tuesday; and while he is explaining, it would be well for him to let the people know what Mrs. Swissbelm means by those *indictments*.

We believe that Mr. Magill's chance of election is a hopeless one, for the people have a suspicion of him, made up from "foregone conclusions," and nothing but a very *strong explanation*, in which the finger of the editor of the Gazette must not appear, will give him the slightest chance. We do not suppose that he has anything to fear from his Whig competitor, Barker. But the people want a man in the Sheriff's office with clean hands, and, as matters now stand, Col. KENT, the Democratic candidate, is the only man that comes before them pure and undefiled, and whose previous life requires neither certificates nor explanations to attest his honesty. The people know him to be honest, generous and trustworthy, and they will vote for him. They know Barker too, for he was indorsed by the editor of the Gazette a few years since as a *good Whig*, and according to all such endorsements, made a very bad officer. But they do not know Mr. Magill, and will not know him until he comes out with his "explanation." We hope it will appear before the election.

JUDGE WOODWARD VINDICATED AGAIN!

BY ONE OF THE

OLDEST AND BEST DEMOCRATS IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Read the letter of that venerable Pennsylvania Democrat, JAMES CLARK to Col. M'CANDLESS, which we publish below. It is an admirable tribute to the worth of our candidate for the Supreme Bench, and a voluntary letter from him upon reading an account of the calumnies recently visited by the Whig Press upon one of the most pure and upright of our fellow citizens:

PITTSBURGH, October 4, 1852.

MESSRS. HARPER & PHILLIPS—*Gentlemen*: My venerable and venerated friend, JAMES CLARK, Esq., of Indiana county, addresses me the accompanying voluntary letter, in vindication of JUDGE WOODWARD.

I feel that I remember well that Mr. CLARK was one of the oldest, most respected, and most efficient members of the Reform Convention of 1837, and that he contributed more, probably, than any other member upon the Democratic side of the House, in infusing into the new Constitution, those reformations in our fundamental law, called for by the people of Pennsylvania.

You will oblige me, by giving it an early insertion in the *Post*.

Very Cordially, yours,
WILSON M'CANDLESS.

BLAIRSVILLE, INDIANA CO., Oct. 1st, 1852.

Col. WILSON M'CANDLESS:

Dear Sir—I have read with attention certain newspaper slanders respecting your nomination offered by Judge Woodward in the Reform Convention of this State: and also his reply to the slanders made against him, dated 14th September, ult. My recollection is very clear on the subject, and I observe with entire sincerity that his statement is correct; and I will remember that, as many of the members of the Convention expressed an opinion on the subject in my hearing, looked upon the movement, to use a backwoods phrase, as "sprung," or an attempt to do so.

The stenographer employed by our President was an Englishman, and as I understood, not naturalized; he was known to entertain violent anti-democratic prejudices, and habitually disregarded the agreement to submit their speeches for revision, to the members concerned.

I know the fact, for it occurred in my own case frequently.

None of Judge Woodward's associates or colleagues at that time, so far as I know, or at any time since, suspected him for any connexion with, or sympathy for, "Nativeism."

Mr. Woodward was the youngest member of the Convention, but by no means a weak one. His youth led many to suppose he could not be expected to display much ability; but I think all the surviving members of that body will agree with me in saying, he turned out a "giant."

The interest I feel in whatever concerns so worthy a man as Judge Woodward, has induced me to drop you this line; and if it can be of use, please use it for the cause of truth and justice.

I remain very truly and respectfully,
Your friend, &c.
JAMES CLARKE.

☞ The editor of the Gazette, besides being a very patriotic and very pious man, is, withal, a very cunning man. Whenever he finds himself in a dilemma from which his stupidity cannot relieve him, he resorts to his natural vulgarity as a foil for his baseness. He attempts to notice a truthful explanation of Gen. Scott's policy, which we made to our German fellow citizens, as to his intentions of forming a military despotism in this country, if he had the power; and how does the editor reply to it? Why, he says: "It is outrageous mendacity, exceeding any thing we ever saw in print." * * "Such base, impudent falsehoods shock the sensibilities of humanity."

"Sweet sensibility, oh, la,
A little lamb cried bah!"

Now, if the sensibility of the very sensitive editor of the Gazette was shocked at our article, why could he not tell us in what particular we have misrepresented Gen. Scott? We re-assert all we have said to our German fellow citizens, and we defy the editor of the Gazette to prove that the principles of naturalization laid down in Gen. Scott's letter of acceptance, would not lead to a military despotism.

He notices another article in our paper of the same date, in which we proved him to be playing the *Judas Iscariot* towards the Catholic voters of our country; and the only manner in which he meets our charge, is by foul-mouthed abuse, and a conglomeration of nonsense about *his religious liberality!* God save us from such *religious liberality* as the editor of the Gazette entertains.

We can tell him that we care nothing for his vulgar epithets or low abuse, but when he attempts to meet our arguments with scurrility, we will handle him in the manner he deserves.

THE IRVING HOUSE.—This House has changed hands; The Messrs. Howards have parted with all of their interest in the Hotel to Messrs. Doolittle & Burroughs. H. Doolittle of Cincinnati and Wm. H. Burroughs of Philadelphia.—We understand Mr. Doolittle furnishes the larger part of the capital, and that the House to be principally under the administration of Mr. Burroughs, who is to be the active partner, and has been a well known and very popular landlord in Philadelphia.

SCOTT AND THE FOREIGNERS.

Notwithstanding we have clearly proved the fact of Gen. Scott's hostility to our adopted citizens, that he was in favor of depriving them entirely of the right of citizenship—that he approved of the Philadelphia movement of Native Americans, which resulted in the destruction of several Catholic churches—that he prepared and recommended a bill to Congress, which would have the effect of depriving forever a foreigner of the right of citizenship, unless he would serve two years in the army or navy—the Gazette, in referring to us, uses the following language: "It (the *Post*) reiterates its malicious falsehoods in relation to the charge of Nativism upon Gen. Scott, which the editors know, is as false as it is contemptible and mean. It would be a waste of time, and weary the patience of our readers to follow the *Post* through all its slimy trail of misrepresentation, and we shall not attempt it. It is only necessary to point the enquiring voter to Gen. Scott's letter in "1848." Now, as we are one of the "enquiring voters," we have turned to "Gen. Scott's letter in 1848," and in it Gen. Scott sustains us and shows the editor of the Gazette to be unscrupulous and dishonest.—We quote from "Gen. Scott's letter in 1848," and will commence where the editor of the Gazette left off. Gen. Scott says: "It is true that in a case of unusual excitement some years ago, when both parties complained of fraudulent practices in the naturalization of foreigners, and when there seemed to be danger that native and adopted citizens would be permanently arrayed against each other in hostile faction, I WAS INCLINED TO CONCUR IN THE OPINION THEN AVOWED BY LEADING STATESMEN, *that some modification of the naturalization laws might be necessary*, in order to prevent abuses, allay strife, and restore harmony between different classes of our people.—But later experience and reflection have entirely removed this impression and dissipated my apprehensions." Now, here, Gen. Scott explicitly refers to opinions entertained by him, hostile to foreigners.

Let us examine for a moment the origin of "Gen. Scott's letter in 1848." In an editorial article in the New York Courier and Enquirer of July 31st, 1852, Jas. Watson Webb, a supporter of Gen. Scott, says, in speaking of the Whig Convention of 1848, and Gen. Scott's *Native American* letters: "That the production of these letters, and a reference to a communication in the *Intelligencer* signed "AMERICUS," and attributed to him, did produce the conviction in the minds of the members of the Convention, that Gen. Scott was not an *available* candidate, admits of no doubt; and even those who most desired his nomination, as also those who approved of every sentiment *he expressed* in favor of *Native Americanism*, were compelled to concede this point *it was deemed advisable that there should not be such stumbling block in his way; and therefore the following letter was written to Mr. Wm. E. Robinson.*" In the same article, Webb says, "that this course was *expedient* to secure a nomination by a National Convention, we cheerfully admit; but as we are not accustomed to change our convictions because of *expediency*, we cannot but regret that Gen. Scott does not *occupy the same ground* now, that he did in 1844, except *his approval of Nativism* as it developed itself in Philadelphia. In the approval of that species of Nativism, we never concurred. It was a disgrace to our country, to human nature, and to the age in which we live." * * *

Such was the origin of "Gen. Scott's letter in 1848. *It was deemed advisable that there should not be any stumbling block in his way*, and therefore Gen. Scott, eight days previous to the Whig Convention in 1848, repudiated his Nativism, so that he might be *available*. Can it be believed for a moment that he was sincere? He has said: "*My early impressions are fresh and unchanged*," and "*my principles are convictions*." His change of opinion — his repudiation of "principles," which were "convictions," only eight days previous to a Presidential Convention, we have not the charity to believe, was honest.

The Gazette, to add to its infamy and contemptible purpose of deception, says: "The Native American movement first commenced in New York, in the fall of 1843, and was of Locofoco origin, &c," when it knows Gen. Scott claimed to be the father of the Native party, and declared that his Native principles had *their origin in* 1835, and were *confirmed in* 1840.

It will be seen that the Gazette has not met us on this subject, in a spirit of truthfulness, but has endeavored to deceive the "enquiring voter," by boldly denying the truth of history. With such petty, dishonorable disputants, it is folly to meddle. We were, however, desirous of showing up to our citizens the true position of the present Whig candidate for the Presidency, on a subject, in which a vast portion of mankind are greatly interested, and we think we have proved beyond all dispute that Gen. Scott's "convictions" are opposed to the foreigner ever enjoying the blessing of citizenship in this country.

A PROPER REBUKE.

A man who calls himself *Professor* Fitzgerald, who is paid by the Whigs to abuse Gen. PIERCE, undertook to address the Irish Democracy of Columbus, Ohio, on Tuesday night last. He labored forth at a terrible rate, and abused the Irish Catholics of Concord for declaring, over their signatures, that Gen. PIERCE has always been the friend of religious toleration. At this point in his speech, as we learn from the *Statesman*, about forty Irishmen rose up and in a body marched out of the Hall, indignant at his miserable recklessness, in ruthlessly assaulting men whom he insults by pretending to be their countryman. The first detachment of forty were followed out by ones, twos and threes, until the room was cleared of Irishmen, save the very few who intended to vote Whig before going to hear the magniloquent slanderer. Whether they will vote so since hearing him is very questionable.

This occurred in about half an hour. The Professor incontinently brought his remarks to a close. The Glee Club forgot to sing, and the meeting ended with the usual ceremonies of an utter and complete fizzle. So endeth the first expedition of the Professor. Hope his Whig keepers will send him here twice a week until the election comes off. The Professor ought to remember his Latin better: *Ne sutor ultra crepidam!*

THE VERY LAST BET!

We have heard of a number of bets being made in regard to the result of the approaching Presidential election; but the very last is the following, which was related to us yesterday. A Democrat and a Whig were disputing on the subject of politics in the city of Lancaster, and becoming excited, the whig spoke out at the top of his voice: "I'll bet you, sir, $200 to $70 that I can name to you who will be the next President of the United States." "Done," said the Democrat, "it is a bet," and the money was accordingly counted down, and deposited in the hands of a third party. "Now," said the whig, "I'll name FRANKLIN PIERCE, for he will surely be elected." Our informant left about that time, and cannot tell what occurred afterwards. The whigs who wish to win money this year bet on PIERCE — Sensible fellows!

☞ The *Commercial Bulletin* of New Orleans, quotes the sentiments of Watson G. Haynes, and calls him a *colonel*, and treats him as if he were a reliable and distinguished man. The infamous Robinson, of New York, would feel degraded in being associated with him. He belongs to the Swiss Guards and fights for pay.

There is one Gen. George Constantine Collins, (we might as well call him General, he is a grade above *Col.* Haynes,) who is doing the same thing in our State, traducing Democracy, and slandering virtue *for pay*.

From the N. Y. Evening Post.

CALUMNY SUSTAINED BY FRAUD.

It is not often that the records of party warfare show anything worse in a moral point of view than the attempt of the whigs to make General Pierce responsible for the provision in the New Hampshire constitution excluding Catholics from office. It was very clearly made out as our readers, no doubt, bear in mind, that Gen. Scott at one time, while he expected a nomination to the Presidency from the hands of the Nativists, expressed the most extreme, illiberal and fanatical opinions in regard to admitting persons of foreign birth to political privileges. As a set-off against this, the whigs determined to fix by some means or other, the blame of the New Hampshire test upon Pierce. Their principal argument was of the true whig stamp—was precisely of the character of those arguments by which Scott, when a Nativist, justified the exclusion of all foreigners not only from office, but from the privilege of voting. General Pierce was a native and a resident of New Hampshire where the test in question existed and was enforced. Coming from such a state, they insist that he must be taken to be an accomplice in retaining the test on its constitution, and is therefore not worthy to be made the Chief Magistrate of a free nation. Just so Gen. Scott, and most of the whig journals argued ten or twelve years since. The Germans and Irish, they said were born and have lived under institutions very different from ours, it was right to treat them as if this was their fault and neither to admit them to the right of taking office or voting for public officers.

It was clearly proved, as our readers will remember, that Gen. Pierce did his best to abolish this test in his native State, and a letter, signed by several Catholics of Concord, who knew something of the matter, was addressed to Mr. White, of Milwaukie, in which they expressed their perfect satisfaction with his exertions in this behalf. A very profligate course was taken to destroy the effect of this document.

A Mr. Cooney, of Albany, was sent to Concord, who came back with certain counter documents signed by several Irish Catholics, some of them pretending to be the same whose names were affixed to the first document, and who swear they never signed it. Others signed their names to a certificate denying to Gen. Pierce the credit of any exertions to abolish the test.

We have before us a letter which we would publish to day if we had room, written by the Rev. William McDonald, Catholic pastor of Manchester and Concord, in which he shows that in obtaining these documents the most profligate means were resorted to. The first certificate in favor of Gen. Pierce, was signed by John Gallagher and John Lynch, who live in Concord. Another John Gallagher, and another John Lynch were found in West Concord, who are made to swear that they never signed the certificate. The first certificate had also the signature of one Halpin, who requested a bystander to sign his name. This man was induced to swear that he never signed it.

Various signatures were also obtained from the operatives of Manchester, who were brought up and made to sign in the presence of their employers. Mr. McDonald protested to each of the signatures obtained by Mr. Cooney:

"Some were told that the document was a petition for the establishment of the Ten Hour system. Others were told that the mills would be stopped, and they, in consequence, thrown out of work, if Pierce was elected. Some were told that it was a sort of naturalization paper. Others were told that it was a document levelled at English influence.

"Some were told that it was a petition for equal rights. Others signed it, simply because they were asked to do so. We need not wonder, at all this, Messrs. Editors, for such things occur frequently, also among persons who claim to be better informed. The master politicians we often hear of, are, I am persuaded, got up in a similar way. Petition bearers commonly find that the general run of people will sign any paper. I am confident, after investigation of the matter, that not more than some half dozen persons knew just what they were doing when they signed the Cooney document. I know that some, here, refused to sign the paper, and yet found their names appended to it.

"Nevertheless, there were intelligent and respectable Catholics, whose names were required, but who would not sign the paper. Yet these names were requisite. So the concoctors, after most of the names had been obtained, changed the whole document, as the first was of an objectionable character. A few names were obtained to the second document, and then the bulk of the signatures were transferred by the concoctors of the paper, without leave, to the new document. I call it a new document, because it differed, in several very material respects, from the old one. It was a different document. Therefore, nearly all the signatures to the document now before the public were forged. Persons signed the one and who would not sign the first. Most of the persons whose names appear, never saw the second."

There were other circumstances in relation to the obtaining of these certificates, quite as disgraceful. We shall publish the letter entire to-morrow.

It will show that the methods by which the charge against Gen. Pierce is attempted to be sustained, are, if possible, of a more grossly dishonest nature than the charge itself.

NOTE.—The letter of the Rev. Wm. McDONALD will be published in full in to-morrow's *Post*.

Items of News and Miscellany.

The Agricultural Fair of the Philadelphia society, which commenced at Rising Sun, on Thursday, presented a finer display of stock, &c., than any previous exhibition for many years. A large number of superior cattle was on the ground.

The gradation of the first fifteen miles of the Pacific railroad west of St. Louis is nearly finished. The work of laying the track was commenced on the 22d ult. It is confidently anticipated that the cars will be running to Kirkland, 13 miles distant, by the first of January next.

A lot of hay brought from Wisconsin, was recently sold in New York, at a handsome profit over all expenses. The charges for transportation were above $15 per ton. Hay in the far west is selling for $3 per ton, while in New York it is worth from $20 to 22, and in Boston $23 to $25 per ton.

The legislature of Missouri adjourned on the 21st ult., after passing the Hannibal and St. Joseph railroad bill.

It is said that three or four Judges are now constantly employed in New York in granting naturalization papers to foreigners desirous of becoming citizens.

Stock to the amount of $110,000 has been subscribed to the Merchants' Bank of Lynchburg, Va.; an amount more than sufficient to secure the charter.

William T. Barrett, the English sheriff who forged a bill of acceptance, on the 28th day of April, 1851, in Gloucester, England, for £359 17s. 11d, who was arrested in this country and taken back, has been convicted and sentenced to transportation for a period of fourteen years.

Madame Lafarge, whose trial for poisoning her husband created so great a sensation about a dozen years ago, died at the baths of Ussat on the 7th of September.

Since the first of January there has been coined at the Philadelphia Mint and its several branches, the sum of $37,000,319 61—of which 36,494,148 was in gold; $527,048 in silver, and $39,122 61 in copper. In 1846, the whole receipts at our mints amounted to only $6,151,360.

A dispatch from Covington, Ind., states that on the 28th ult. a man named Cochran shot Mr. H. B Smith, of that town, and that Smith turned and shot Cochran. Both severely wounded—Smith fatally.

ANOTHER CONVERT.

The last Clarion Democrat contains the proceedings of a meeting held in that place on the 7th ult., at which Mr. Kirk, Esq., of Curllsville, came out and renounced whig principles, which he had always previously sustained. We copy the following from the proceeding of the meeting:

Mr. Kirk, in his remarks, stated that he deserted the Whig and joined the Democratic party on the ground of principles. The party with which he had acted had changed and all that could be seen of principles in it were embodied in the Democratic platform, which is as unalterable as the laws of the Medes and Persians. He made some happy allusions to the operations of the whig party, with which he was familiar, and declared he would more than "spit upon the platform"—he would reject the man that was *forced* reluctantly to stand upon it. He was heartily cheered by the Democracy, who honor the wise man, who, seeing his error, changes.

"BIG I AND LITTLE U."

The editor of the New York *Herald* states that he has counted the number of times that the personal pronoun "I" is used in Gen. Scott's speech at Cleveland, and he finds that in the thirty lines of which it is composed, the pronoun "I" has been used twenty-four times. Some of the speeches are not reported in the first person, and some not reported at all, but calculated on the basis of the Cleveland speech, the result would stand as follows:—

Cleveland speech, "I"	*Times.*
Pittsburgh speech, "I"	24
Columbus three speeches, "I"	66
Meyaville three speeches, "I"	240
Speeches at Lewistown, Chillicothe, Circleville, Manchester, &c., "I"	120
	250
Total	700

The *Herald* adds:

Thus, in the speeches already fired off in this campaign of oratory, General Scott has employed the personal pronoun about 720 times, which will be admitted on all hands to be indicative of a vast amount of egotism. "Fellow citizens" and "gentlemen," occur with marvellous frequency, and the violations of grammar are matter for awe for between. For example, in one speech we have the following:—"For one who for fifty years has scarcely ever walked, rose, slept, or eaten, or ever taken a cup of cold water in the field, the town or the camp, but that his thoughts were of his country or her virtues—her renown—her honor—to be thus assailed, it is monstrous. It is intolerable."

One of the inspired writers exclaims, "Oh, that mine enemy would write a book!" No doubt Gen. Pierce had often exclaimed: "Oh, that mine enemy would write another letter!" But the whig nominee has done what is far better for the purpose of the democratic candidate—he has delivered a series of speeches which are without parallel in ancient or modern times. As for Pierce, good speaker as he is, he has too much sense to take the stump, believing that, in the peculiar circumstances of his position,

"There is nothing so become a man
As modest stillness and humility."

THE TEN HOUR CELEBRATION.—The workmen in the Union Works, Boston, celebrated on Tuesday the establishment of the ten-hour system of labor. The employer, Mr. Wilmarth, was present, and, in answer to a toast, he said the ten hour system worked better than he had expected. The men worked harder, better, and with more zeal, than under the old system. Mr. Wilmarth closed with the following sentiment: "The Ten-Hour System—If it is a good one, let us have it universal!

THE ADVANTAGE OF RAILROADS.—The distance from Washington city to Lachine, Canada, 607 miles, was recently performed by a traveler in twenty-eight hours, including all stoppages.

ANOTHER INDICATION.—The Philadelphia Free Press, (German,) a daily neutral paper, has declared for Pierce and King, and calls upon the Germans to support the candidates and the principles of the Democratic party.

M'Lane's Vermifuge!

☞ The effects of this truly extraordinary medicine are most astonishing, in all cases in which it has been tried. No other medicine has ever produced such effects as those which also appended the certificate of the celebrated D. T. Peck, M. D., of Syracuse:

The following certificate is copied from a paper published at Syracuse, N. Y., and bears date August 9, 1852, to which is

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

MRS. NANCY M. LAMBERT.

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

For sale by all the Druggists in Pittsburgh. [sep27:lw

DIED:

On the 5th instant, Mrs. GEBHART, in the 55th year of her age.

The funeral will take place on WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her husband, corner of Hand and Liberty streets, and will proceed to the Allegheny Cemetery. The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

☞ **Horticultural Notice**—The Board of Managers of the Pittsburgh Horticultural Society tender their sincere thanks to the citizens of Pittsburgh and Allegheny for the liberal patronage bestowed on their late Fair.

Below is a statement of the receipts and expenditures:

Amount of cash received	$561 50
Amount of premiums paid	189 50
Rent of room and expenses	371 82
	561 32
Balance paid into Treasury	$212 32

The premium awarded was $284, but some of the successful competitors donated their premiums to the Society.

The Committee beg leave to tender their thanks to Messrs. Curling, Robertson & Co., for the large supply of Glassware which they furnished gratuitously. Also, to W. G. M'Kelvey, Auctioneer, for furnishing a salesman, for which he has no charge; and to the following contributors:

Mr. Joseph Nuttonoh, for a fine lot of Apples.
Mr. Charles L. Gerhring, for a fine display of Dahlias and Peaches.
Mrs. G. W. Jackson, for a lot of fine Peaches.
Mrs. A. Beard, for a lot of Socket Pears.
Mr. Neal Ingram, for a lot of Peaches.
Mr. Joseph Cupely, for a lot of Peaches.
Master B. Berton, for specimens of the Pound Pear.
Mrs. Wilson M'Candless, for a large lot of her home Grapes.

A. W. Elliot, for a fine display of green house Plants.
A. E. M'QUEWAN, Secretary.
oct5-1t

Chinese and India Fowls!

THE subscriber has now on hand a fine collection of CHOICE FOWLS, bred from the most celebrated imported stocks now known in the United States, which he offers to Amateurs and Poulterers, this fall. He invites attention to his extensive Poultry yard, in East Liberty. His Fowls have been bred with the greatest care; and gentlemen who desire to obtain thorough bred Fowls, in their purity, can depend upon getting some superior specimens of young stock, on application, by letter or otherwise, of the following varieties:—Chittagong, Royal Cochin China, Hong Kong or Black Chinese, Red, Buff and White Shanghaes, of the celebrated Marsh, White and Bay Imperial strain; Malaya Poults (India) a grey fowl, very large and much admired; Great Houghlo, glossy black with deep orange colored rump and neck hackles, of great size and beauty; Wild Indian, African Bantams, and other very choice varieties. Address,

AUGUSTUS H. GROSS, Wilkins P. O.,
Allegheny County, Pa.

CLIFF STOCK WANTED.—We will pay the highest market price for any portion of fifty shares Pittsburgh and Boston Mining Company.

sep20 A. WILKINS & CO.

LAW BOOKS—

Leading Cases in Equity, 3 vols.
Smith's Leading Cases, 2 vols.
American Leading Cases, 2 vols.
Broome's Legal Maxims.
Vattel's Law of Nations.
Supplement to Wharton's Digest, containing the reported cases during the years 1850, '51, and part of 1852.

All of the above are new editions, just from the press, received and for sale by

J. R. WELDIN, Bookseller and Stationer,
oct5 63 Wood st., between 3d and 4th.

Pittsburgh and Brownsville!

THE new and light draught steamer VENTURE, Capt. MAXWELL will make daily trips, Sundays excepted, between Pittsburgh and Brownsville, during the interruption of navigation. She will leave Brownsville every day, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon; and Lock No. 2 at 9 o'clock in the morning. The steamboat TEMPEST will convey the passengers from Pittsburgh to the Lock, starting at half past 7 o'clock, A. M.

By this arrangement, passengers leaving Pittsburgh in the morning, will arrive at Brownsville in the afternoon. Freight will be received by J. K. CELLEY, Agent, at the usual landing of the Venture.

NEW BOOKS! NEW BOOKS!—The Discarded Daughter, or, the Children of the Isle; by Emma D. E. Nevitt, 1 vol 12mo, cloth.

Eolipe, or Magnolia Vale, by Caroline Lee Neuts, 1 vol 12 mo., cloth.

Confessions of an Attorney, by Gustavus Sharp, Esq., to which is added several papers on English Law and Lawyers, by Charles Dickens, 1 vol; 12mo, cloth.

Experiences of a Barrister, by Warren Warner, Esq., 1 vol 12mo., cloth.

Sir Roger De Coverly, by the Spectator, 2 vols. 12mo. cloth.

Green wood Leaves, a collection of Stories and Letters, by Grace Greenwood, first and second series, cloth and plain.

The above, with a large assortment of miscellaneous books, just received and for sale cheap, by

oct5 KAY & CO., 55 Wood street.

EXPRESS FOR

G. R. DODGE'S DYE HOUSE.

THE GRAND DEPOT for receiving Perfumery, and delivering it, is at No. 10 Irwin street, where are Dyed and Finished, at short notice, ALL COLORS upon Silks, Linen Woolen and Cotton Goods. All combined stuffs that are generally used, such as Cotton and Wool; Cotton and Wool mixed together, and used for ladies and gents' wearing apparel, or large articles of dress, in any and in every shape whatever, are Dyed cheaper, quicker and better, than are at present done in the city. G. R. DODGE, Proprietor,
oct5-tf Office, No. 10 Irwin street.

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AUGUSTUS H. GROSS, Wilkins P. O.,
Allegheny County, Pa.

sep20

Choice Stock of Pianos.

THE subscriber is now receiving a very choice lot of PIANOS, *selected by himself*, with great care, at the Factories in New York and Boston. Among others, several entirely new styles, of great elegance and beauty, will be found. These instruments are unsurpassed for sweetness and volume of tone; in the style of furniture, is of an entirely new and superb design; the material used in their construction being of the most substantial and thoroughly seasoned quality. Their durability, and capacity for standing in good tune, in all climates, can be relied upon, and will be fully warranted. Purchasers, desirous of buying a Piano Forte, superior at once in point of richness of tone, durability, and elegance of design and furniture, are requested to call and examine, before de