townships and boroughs at the next general election, to receive tickets either written or printed, from qualified voters thereof, labelled upon the outside, "Poor House," and on the inside, "For a Poor House," or "Against a Poor House," of which tickets the County Commissioners shall cause a sufficient number to be printed, and on the election day furnished at the several places of holding the elections in the boroughs and townships in said county, and if it shall appear upon casting up the votes of the different districts, at the Court House, on same day that other returns are made out, that a majority of those who voted, are found to be against a poor house, the foregoing act to be, and the the same is hereby null and void.

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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PITTSBURGH.

THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 24, 1852.

WHIG NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,

GEN. WINFIELD SCOTT, New Jersey.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

WILLIAM A. GRAHAM, N. Carolina.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,

JACOB HOFFMAN, OF BERKS COUNTY.

FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

SENATORIAL.

A. E. BROWN, JAMES POTTER.

Districts. REPRESENTATIVE.	Districts.
1. WILLIAM F. MAGEE,	13. JAMES H. CAMPBELL,
2. JAMES TRAQUAIR,	15. JAMES B. PATTON,
3. JOHN W. STOKES,	16. JAMES E. DAVIDSON,
4. JOHN P. SHEDDEN,	17. Dr. JOHN MCCLELLAND,
5. SPENCER MCILVAINE,	18. RALPH DRAKE,
6. JAMES M. FULLER,	19. JOHN LINTON,
7. JAMES PETTONE,	20. ARCHIB'D KORKTSON,
8. JONAS FRANTZ,	21. THOMAS J. BIGHAM,
9. JACOB MARSHALL,	22. LEWIS K. LORD,
10. CHARLES T. WALLIS,	23. CHRISTIAN METZAR,
11. DAVID ATCHESON,	24. DARWIN PHELPS,
12. Dr. O. HOLLENBACK,	25. SAM'L A. PURVIANCE.
13. NEAL MCDOWEL'S.	

Antimasonic and Whig County Ticket.

FOR CONGRESS—21ST DISTRICT.

DAVID RITCHIE, Pittsburgh.

FOR CONGRESS—22D DISTRICT.

THOMAS M. HOWE, Allegheny.

FOR SENATE.

GEORGE DARSIE, Allegheny.

FOR ASSEMBLY.

GEORGE R. APPLETON, Birmingham
THOMAS PERRY, McKeesport.
RICHARD OWAN, Pittsburgh.
R. S. REYNOLDS, Mill Township.
JOHN M. POTTER, Versailles.

SHERIFF.

WILLIAM MAGILL, Pittsburgh.

REGISTER.

EDWARD CAMPBELL, Jr. Pittsburgh.

ASSOCIATE JUDGE OF COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS.

JOHN GEHLHART, Allegheny

COMMISSIONER.

WILLIAM ALGEO, Pittsburgh

CORONER.

JAMES LOWRY, Pittsburgh

AUDITOR.

FRANCIS J. GARDNER, Elizabeth

Our columns this morning are to a great extent occupied with the conclusion of our report of the great ratification meeting of Monday evening. The concourse was immense, the speaking good, and the spirit and enthusiasm such as we have heretofore been accustomed to witness only on the eve of election. The campaign has opened admirably, and old Allegheny is going to give this fall the biggest of her big majorities. Scott is the people's man. They know him well. It is not necessary to ask who he is.

EMIGRATION TO AUSTRALIA.

For a considerable time after the discovery of gold in Australia was announced, but little inclination manifested itself among the masses of England to emigrate. Recently, however, the mania of emigration has suddenly exhibited itself among almost all classes—laborers, mechanics, and even banker's clerks and men of letters have gone to that distant region to better their fortunes. Among these last we observe the names of William Howitt and Mr R Hunt.

The discovery of gold in that great island will cause it to populate rapidly with an energetic race of men, who, sooner or later will break away from their condition of colonial dependence and become a ruling power in the far Southeast—another mighty nation speaking the English language and enjoying all the advantages of the highest civilization. The arts and sciences of the most advanced nations of the world will be transferred to that far off region full grown and in perfect development. The people destined to occupy that portion of the earth's surface will not need to toil slowly upwards as England, Germany, France, and even the United States had to do, but like as in our own Wisconsin, Iowa and California the steam engine, the railroad, the electric telegraph, the steam press, and many other things which mark the highest civilization, will go simultaneously with the axe of the pioneer. Under these mighty agencies a nation may be said to be born in a day, ready to take its place in the great commonwealth of the world.

But Australia, which has hitherto made no perceptible impression upon the affairs of the world, is now destined to affect it greatly. Its influence will be most sensibly felt by England and the United States. To the former it affords a new and inviting outlet to her ever-crowded and over-taxed population; inspiring new hopes, stimulating ambition, and setting before their eyes visions of prosperity, and even of wealth, in which, until now, it would have been madness to have indulged. This new and flattering field of enterprise and labor, and these hopes and visions, whatever may be thought of their soundness, will sensibly affect the present rates of wages, and consequently the prices of every product of the immense manufactures of Great Britain. Should this result be realized, the effect will be very beneficial to those of the United States, which have been languishing and dying out ever since the protective policy was abandoned in 1846. It is a shameful thing that the prosperity of our own country should be left to depend upon such contingencies as a famine in Ireland, or the discovery of gold in Australia; yet as the perverseness and folly of loco foccoism have left us nothing else to hope for, so long as it is in the ascendency, (which we now hope will not be much longer,) we are glad to catch even at such grounds of hope and encouragement as are afforded in the prospective influence of that far distant region upon the commercial and manufacturing world.

It may be objected that the same causes which will enhance the wages of labor in England, will have the same effect here. This may be true in a degree, but as the depression has been greater there than here, we may expect the cause to operate with corresponding energy in England, until the scale of prices in the two countries shall approach much nearer an equality than it is at present. But in England two causes are operating at once to produce this change—the influx of gold and the efflux of laborers; and to these may be added a third—the new market which will be created in Australia for the products of British industry. Thousands who were producers in England will become consumers in Australia. All these things are calculated to inspire hope amongst us

STRAWBERRY GATHERING.—Our citizens will remember that this pleasant festival comes off this afternoon and evening in the Masonic Hall, 5th st. The ladies have provided a great variety of refreshments, and hope to see "the whole town" at their Gathering. The small price of ten cents is charged for admission.

The Infirmary is crowded with the sick, about *thirty of whom are charity patients*. It is no trifle to support such a family, and the ladies are doing a truly merciful act in getting up this affair for the relief of this excellent Institution.

While writing on this subject, we cannot forbear mentioning, that the sick have not been transferred to the new building—solely for want of means to furnish it. We think a generous public have only to know this, in order to enable the Rev. Mr. Passavant to have it made ready for the accommodation of the sick. It strikes us, that there are many individuals in the community, who would take a sincere pleasure in furnishing a room, or otherwise assisting in preparing it for its intended use.

There is considerable dissatisfaction among many of the democrats at the nomination made yesterday for Sheriff; but as Mr. M'Clintock received a handsome support in the Convention, and as his successful competitor, Mr. Kent, has achieved a bootless victory, it is hardly worth while to be troubled about it.

CLOSING TAVERNS.—The law in relation to the suspension of worldly employment on the Sabbath was pretty generally observed during yesterday. In the city and districts there was, however, here and there a public drinking saloon or refectory kept open.—*Phila. Sun.*

THE FIRST GUN.

GRAND RATIFICATION MEETING.

ENTHUSIASTIC ASSEMBLAGE FOR SCOTT AND GRAHAM.

[CONCLUDED FROM YESTERDAY.]

The Hon. DAVID RITCHIE rose amidst great applause, and said that he felt almost ashamed to stand up before so large an audience, after the undeserved compliment paid to him by his friend, Mr. Hampton. Mr. H. spoke as if he, Mr. R., had done something to merit their approbation, but he was a man who in political life, at least, had not yet been tried. He was only a candidate. If he should be elected, and after having discharged the duties of Congressman, he should receive the same hearty greeting which was now accorded to him, he would receive it with the most heartfelt satisfaction, as the testimony of their approbation for services rendered.. In the mean time, he took the present evidences of their kindness on trust. He feared to make any promises for the future, remembering the warning contained in the best of books, "Let not him that girdeth on his harness boast himself as he that putteth it off."

He was delighted to see that immense assemblage to endorse and ratify the nomination of General Scott. This State of Pennsylvania and this county have demanded the nomination of Gen. Scott, with more resolute earnestness than any other State and any other county in the United States. Their friends in Philadelphia had seemed, many of them at least, to prefer the nomination of our present excellent President, Millard Fillmore, but his own preference, in common with that of those among whom he lived, was, and always had been, for Gen. Scott [Applause.] He considered him bound by his associations—the acts of his previous life—to the furtherance of such a system of internal improvements, as shall show that the United States is not always to continue in this respect a mail water government [Loud cheers.] This system of internal improvements to promote and facilitate internal commerce among the States deserved as much or more the care of the General Government as their foreign commerce. It was true that this policy had been abused, and was liable to be abused, and hence the violence of the opposition which had been made to it—When any appropriation had been asked for an important object, it had been refused, unless accompanied with appropriations to objects of minor importance, and in this way it had been rendered impossible to procure any appropriations at all, no matter how necessary they might be. This conduct on the part of the friends of internal improvement, reminded one at times of the attempt of a large crowd, on going out of a room, to rush all at once through a single narrow door. By their eagerness the door was choked and egress for any one made impossible.

If a judicious system of internal improvements had been persevered in from the origin of the Government, all important enterprises of that kind would already have been accomplished and millions of dollars worth of property, and thousands of lives would have been thereby preserved. [Applause.]

They had also the certainty that this Scott would give a hearty approbation to all laws for the protection of American manufactures. [Tremendous applause.] No matter how often or how far they might vary from it, the country had come back to this policy of protection at the time the Constitution was framed, no man doubted the constitutionality of the property of this policy. There were a diversity of opinion as to details, but none as to the grand principle. Scott had received his education on this subject from our old statesmen, and they had been confirmed by his own experience. He was eminently wise and pure in his ways. He would always be found eager to respond to the call of the father of his own constitution. [Cheers.]

They had further the certainty that in foreign policy Gen. Scott would endeavor to promote peace and good will among all nations. Should, however, any calamity force us to the disastrous necessity of war, they were confident that with Scott as leader, they might defy the world in arms. [Great applause.]

Some friend of General Scott, had just handed him a paper, requesting him to mention in that meeting, the terms of high approbation in which the Duke of Wellington had spoken of the military career of General Scott. He deemed it scarcely necessary to do so, for, high as the character of the Duke of Wellington deservedly was in these matters, he would be as much complimented by the approbation of Scott, as Scott would be by any commendatory notice on the part of Wellington. It was true that the numbers engaged in the battles when Scott commanded were much fewer than those engaged at Waterloo, and other battles in which Wellington was victor, but the result of Scott's achievement will be of greater importance, and longer remembered than those of Wellington. The battle of Waterloo, put down Bonaparte and restored the Bourbons to the throne of France. Its influence has, however, already passed away—the Bourbons are again driven out, and a Bonaparte is again on the throne of the French nation. The influence of Scott's achievements, on the contrary will be permanent, and will change for ages the character and destiny of half a continent. The conquest of Mexico forms an era which will be referred to, in connection with the name of General Scott, for thousands of years. [Loud and long continued cheering.]

He only wished to mention one further reason why he desired to see Gen. Scott elected President. He desired to see this county pay to him the debt of gratitude which it owed him. It was necessary for their own sakes, if not for his, that they should do this. When they looked at other countries, they found that when their names are mentioned, we scarcely think of their territory or geographical position. Their thoughts were directed to the men those countries had produced. When they heard the name of Greece, no one thought either of the country as marked in the map, or of the men who live there, but they thought of the men who once piled that country two thousand years ago, and who by their great deeds have shown themselves worthy to be held in remembrance by all mankind—These men constitute Greece, and the other inhabitants of that country are now judged of by the manner in which those men were treated

The name of General Scott was so interwoven with that of his country, that it was impossible to write a history of the one without a biography of the other. With the greatest dangers and honors of war—with the greatest niceties and successes in negotiation, his name is alike associated. When the question of war or peace has trembled in the balance, his humanity and skill have thrown the weight into the scale of peace. In all the trying scenes of war, not merely in the dramatic scenes of the day of battle, but in the hardships, miseries and perplexities in all the departments in the conduct of an army, he has shown the qualities of the great and good commander. (Loud applause.)

It was right that his country should recompense the toils and privations of a long life time, and the pain and wounds he has suffered for her sake. The morning and mid-day of his life had been passed in clouds and storms encountered for their sakes. It was their duty to give him a serene and glorious sunset. It was requisite for the honor of the country as well as for that of Gen. Scott, that his name should be hereafter mentioned with respect as PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (Tremendous cheering.)

CAPTAIN NAYLOR rose amid loud cheers and said that he had not come there to address them that night. His heart brought him there to attend their great Scott meeting, and he had much to say in behalf of the nomination of Gen. Scott for President of the United States. That however did not appear to him, the time, place or occasion for him to say all that he thought on this for subject which he would take another opportunity. He knew Gen. Scott as well as he knew any one—as well as he knew his political antagonist. He had known him during the war as well as before and after it, and he wished to say that many men undervalued Gen. Scott. They looked upon him as a mere soldier, possessed of but ordinary abilities, and with no extraordinary qualifications to fill the office of PRESIDENT, to which he had been nominated, and to which he trusted he would be elected. But his fellow citizens would allow him to say, that it required a mind of the highest order, to constitute a good administrative soldier. Nearly all the mighty rulers of the world hitherto, have been successful soldiers, and to say that a man may not be great as a civilian, because he is a great military man was absurd. He knew *no man* who had a higher administrative character or quality of mind than GEN. SCOTT, they would mark that he excepted *no man* in the United States. He knew MR. FILLMORE well—had served in the same Congress with him—lived in the same house with him—knew and respected his talents—and yet he thought that the comparison between the administrative abilities of Fillmore and Gen. Scott would be as between that taper and the noon-day sun. He believed in saying this, that he told the truth. He told it with no wish to undervalue the talents of Mr. Fillmore. He knew DANIEL WEBSTER, and yet his head as well as his heart, told him, that though he did not wish to depreciate him when he said it, he would prefer to trust the reins of government to the hands of Gen. Scott than those of Daniel Webster

Gen. Scott, as his life proved, had a warm heart and a head of mighty vigor. He loved his fellow men, and in that very affection for his fellow men, was to be found the motive for all the great and glorious deeds which he had performed.

He was not in a condition that night to address them, but, occupying the relative position which he had done with that man, he could not have slept had he not come there, and being there, he had been told that he was expected to address the meeting, which was his apology for troubling them. He wished besides to let the people know and to let Gen. Scott know, that the old Soldiers—those who had followed his eagles elsewhere, with devotion, living and dying—thousands of hardy souls who had gone with him through the Mexican campaigns, as severe as any ever fought—would not turn their backs on him now, but would fight with him, and for him, through *this* campaign too, (tremendous cheers) He was sure they could not, would not desert their leader, never had a General sympathized more with his private soldiers than Gen. Scott, no private had ever preferred a claim to him which was not attended to. He knew how deeply rooted was the sympathy between him and his soldiers, and in that was to be found the secret of much of the success which had attended his campaigns

He begged leave in this connection to relate an anecdote. He had seen lately in the London Athenæum, an account of a sale of Marshal Soult's gallery, one of the greatest collections of Spanish paintings ever made, and containing the master pieces of the Spanish schools. Single pictures brought tremendous prices—prices which would enable a family to live here in ease and affluence for the remainder of their lives, a single picture bringing one hundred and twenty thousand dollars. And they had Marshal Soult form right. He was one of Napoleon's Marshals, and the pictures were the result of the spoils of war. Such was the manner in which European soldiers acquired their fortunes. Now they all know that when Scott conquered the city of Mexico, in triumph, that enormous had been already conquered, (interrupted by one of the speakers on the spot—a voice, "he carried off all things precious—silver and spoil—for one of the wealthiest citizens of Mexico was just in chapultepec when he passed it.) He had no pecuniary interest to benefit the United States. No what was his conduct in that city? I am sure, which we will have been a temptation to the mere soldier. He did not stop to leave the mill stones, and the wealthy family. When he believed it was his duty, he appointed a civil governor, and in respect to things on them, Mexico would be a United States. Now, we are at war with Mexico, we have spent millions for war, we have lost many valuable lives, we have spent years in the war, and yet upon made in peace that is honorably [illegible] We can not assure the fair citizens that when Gen. Scott with the city of Mexico at his feet, said I'll be the man to do that, he of mankind he promised and he carried on his own personal responsibility to return that city to the people in good condition as he borrowed it, *on the spot* and I have *the receipts to show* [illegible] of every citizen who has receipted for in the same manner

Afterwards, they found him, the chief of Mexico, [illegible] and accepted on a compact in the city of Mexico. Captain Naylor proceeded to point in nervy style the trial, and the excitement which it produced. Now thinking that excitement, and all that followed, he begged to which he had been out, and, at the close of that trial, Gen. Scott sent to that humble military captain and desired to see him. Gen. Scott said, "may I get my receipts for the books I have borrowed from the public library, for the tables, and chairs, and the other articles which I have used; bring them to me at once, I expect to leave to-morrow morning, and want to square my accounts before I go."

It was done. The receipts and the articles were compared. Nothing was lost, not was anything damaged to the value of a single penny. (Loud and long continued applause.)

No man living had a greater or more chivalrous spirit than Gen Scott, none hated more the wrong, or detested more the wrong-doer. He knew of no mind more accomplished in the various branches of learning than his. No man whom he had ever known, possessed more brilliant conversational powers—none, when he had a proper theme to rouse him was more eloquent. He could moreover say that Gen Scott could write as well as he could fight, and being able to do this, who could surpass him as a statesman? [Loud applause] Yet, gentlemen of the Democratic party, instituted comparisons between such a man as this and their candidate, and thought to tarnish the lustre of his glory by calling him "Old Fuss and Feathers." He had in dustry, energy, and a determined will, which had raised this country even to that position which it now occupies. Second, in the self esteem of other nations, to none. He had conquered this position in regard to other nations, and had done it mainly through the war with Mexico. Military organizations and the energies of war were, through his genius, converted into agents of humanity, and tended to the spread of civilization When they called to their recollection, the events of the last thirty or forty years, in whom would they find their personification embodied, if not in Major General Winfield Scott. He came back to the idea with which he started and said, "let no man assert that Gen Scott is a mere military man" no great military ruler ever was a mere soldier. He must be adequate to be come at once the Governor of the countries conquered by him, to provide for all contingencies, day by day, as they occured Gen Scott could meet them all, yet through the whole Mexican campaign his heart was constantly yearning for peace, and for the establishment of good feelings between the sister republics of Mexico and the United States

If, during the course of his extended career, a military man would find any fault at all in his conduct, it would result from one thing, his constant desire for peace. He was a man who loved peace, and to see his fellow men at peace He went to Mexico to conquer a peace, and he did do it, and now he was about to receive his reward, the reward of the spirit of peace in the triumph of peace, which would make him PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, [Great applause.

Captain Robert Porter, who commanded the Hibernia Greene, of this city, through the Mexican war rose, and spoke of the Whig nominee in terms of the warmest eulogy, predicting for them a triumphant election in November

WILLIAM CRAWFORD, an old soldier who had served in Captain Porter's company, rose and said:

Gentlemen Americans, I served as a common soldier under General Scott in Mexico. I have been a Democrat from the time I could hollow hurrah for Jackson But I came to the conclusion that Gen. Scott was a good man, at the battle of Chepultepec, and I said I was going to vote for him, and I will. (Loud cheers.) There is no circumlocution about that, and that vote will make no difference in my political opinions; for I am a Democrat yet. I would neither accept nor seek for an office, but I go for "Old Fuss and Feathers" A short time ago when, during Capt. Porter's speech, the band struck up Hail Columbia, some thought that it was an interruption to the Captain, But no, it was a very happy thought coming in at the place which it did; for it was the very tune that the American bands played upon the heights of Chepultepec. Had not Gen. Scott been nominated I would have gone cheerfully for Pierce. But my motto is Scott first, and Pierce afterwards. (Tremendous applause.)

The Hon. GEORGE DARSIE having been loudly called for, rose and said that at this period of the evening, after the ground had been so ably gone over by other speakers, he had but little to say. He hoped they would allow him to escape this evening, and he promised that he would not shrink from speaking hereafter, and they would find before the close of the campaign, that he had done his duty.

His fellow-citizens there assembled well knew the feelings which had animated them within the past few days relative to the nominations. The public countenance was a barometer. When the telegraph brought news favorable to the nomination of Gen. Scott, you could see it at once, as on an index, in the cheerful visage of every Whig, the doleful looks of every Democrat. When, on the contrary, the news was adverse to him, the reverse of the picture was seen. The Whig countenance became sad and the Democratic physiognomy brightened. They well knew that their only hope and salvation was in the defeat of Scott, for when the glad news of Scott's nomination came every Whig instinctively felt that the battle was won, still though the Democratic party was weakened and almost powerless, they attempted to introduce confusion into the Whig ranks, and said that although they had selected a good man, yet they had destroyed him by their platform. What was this platform of which they talked so much. The 8th article was relative to the Fugitive Slave Law. And how did it read? How long did it say that the law should be observed—not a day longer than it was on the one hand not evaded, and on the other, not abused. No one present would oppose that or any other law so long as it was a law of the United States. Complaints had been made that it had been already abused. Those making these complaints then, were at liberty to attempt constitutionally to alter it. There was no finality here.

But the Democratic party was tied neck and heels to their platform This law as a finality was fastened round the neck of their party like a mill stone. The Whig platform said, the moment this law was evaded, or the moment it was abused, a remedy should be applied, and the abuse corrected. He, for one, was willing to accept that platform it was one of which he was not ashamed It recognized the principle of protection to American labor, and of improving our rivers and harbors. The party had a glorious leader for the coming campaign and with him he believed they would bring up the Whig majority in Allegheny county to 5,000, as the chairman had said, or even to 6,000, as his friend Capt Porter thought. He was satisfied that the majority in that State for Scott and Graham would exceed 15,000 (Loud cheers

T. J. Bigham, Esq., was summoned to the stand and said that he had a few words of exhortation to address to his young and active Whig friends of Allegheny county After a few days of intense excitement, their wishes, as well those of the older members of the party had been gratified, thanks to the steadiness with which the friends of Scott in the Convention clung to him until he was nominated He had had heard the introductory remarks of the chairman, but understood that the merging had promised to give six thousand majority for Scott It could do it, all that was requisite to ensure its doing this was for the young men to work with activity They had, it was true, one disadvantage to contend against; their Democratic friends had become worthless as salt of life, and although at three weeks ago it was a matter doubtful, in these parts, they knew Broadhead General Pierce [illegible] Who ever when Pierce on the 4th ballot had received some scattering votes, he heard a prominent Democrat, looking colorless, say that so Pierce, a Senator from Maryland, and he was a General in the late war with Mexico (laughter.) In this when the news came, the Locos had a procession and bonfire on which the name of James A. Pearce the Senator from Maryland, was inscribed as the nominee of the Baltimore Convention (Laughter) Now, however, they had got the right direction, and their telescopes were all admirably turned to the granite hills of New Hampshire, to see that glorious constellation of their party rise Franklin Pierce (Laughter)

Mr Bigham narrated an anecdote, showing the exultation which one of the editors of the Post had manifested, when he heard on Friday that the prospects for Scott were gloomy "Oh" said he to Mr B., with a chuckled and a grin, "Scott is shelved" Well Mr. B could now tell him that Pierce was shelved, and that his hopes in this county in November, would be buried beneath the weight of six thousand votes. The Democrats might talk of their hasty plate of soup—it should be both hot and hasty for them. (Applause.) Fuss and feathers, indeed! they would make the feathers of the Democratic party fly Did they not all know that that great newly discovered Democrat impromptu, General Pierce, had pledged himself to vote for Scott, against all candidates but himself (Cheers.) If he had done so, he asked the friends of Cass and Buchanan if it would be an unpardonable sin in them to follow the example which he had set them He appealed to all the Democrats present, if it was not time for them to relieve their foul party—a party which had recently and openly avowed free trade doctrines. Three thousand of them in this county, he had no doubt, would follow the example of Mr. Crawford who had spoken there that night, and deposite their votes for General Scott. They had the general in Chief of the Army on their side, and the Secretary of the Navy as well as the people and they must succeed [Loud applause]

On motion the meeting then adjourned, and the vast assembly slowly dispersed, the band playing some of those soul inspiring national airs, amid the music of which Gen. Scott has so often led the American armies to victory

THE NOMINATIONS.

We have as yet received but few responses of the press to the nominations, but those few are cordial and hearty. All personal preferences are forgotten, and the flag of the gallant Scott is thrown to the breeze by those papers which had supported Mr Fillmore with as much alacrity as if their own first choice had been selected This is the right spirit. We subjoin extracts from three first class Fillmore papers

From the National Intelligencer

THE WHIG CANDIDATES IN THE FIELD.—Once again in our lives it devolves upon us to present to our Whig friends the candidates whom the Whig party, in National Convention assembled, has designated to bear its standard on to victory in the ensuing election of President of the United States. The choice of the party for that high station has fallen upon WINFIELD SCOTT, of New Jersey, who was nominated yesterday in the Convention at Baltimore, on the fifty-third vote, the result, after so long a series of trials, being finally declared to be unanimous.

A unanimous nomination by such a body of men—than which a more patriotic and distinguished body, of like number, perhaps has never before assembled—a body whose deliberations, moreover, were characterized by a gravity and dignity such as are rarely found united in popular assemblies—whilst it is an honor not to be declined by the object of it, must carry with it to the people a moral as well as political force hardly to be resisted.

From the Washington Republic.

THE NOMINATION.—Winfield Scott is the nominee of the Whig National Convention for the Presidency of the United States. He was not our first choice among the distinguished men who were the candidates for that position. But he is the first choice of a majority of the Whigs of the Union. To all those who recognise the obligations of party this fact is conclusive. He is nominated upon a platform adopted by the Convention; he has accepted the nomination upon that platform; we do not see upon what principle any Whig can withhold from him his earnest, cordial, and hearty support. No one can doubt his patriotism. His eminent services in the field all of us acknowledge. His capacity for civic employment, wherever it has been tested, has been illustrated by uniform success. That he will be honest, true, and faithful to the Constitution, every act of his private and public life abundantly testifies. That he will be loyal to the Union no one can entertain a doubt.

From the Baltimore American.

NOMINATION OF GEN. WINFIELD SCOTT.—The long protracted deliberations of the Whig National Convention assembled in this city, have resulted finally in the nomination of WINFIELD SCOTT as the Whig candidate for the Presidency. The particulars are fully stated in the report of the Convention's proceedings given below.

We annouce the nomination with a fixed determination heartily to support it. Our individual preferences, as our readers are well aware, were otherwise directed. But in the general action of a party, holding to great principles, the surrender of individual preferences is a matter of duty whenever the common cause requires it.

A Platform has been established by the Convention, for which we thank them. It is broad and wide and national, and has the approval of General Scott: and any man who takes a nomination upon that basis is entitled to the cordial support of every true Whig in the Union. We have in General Scott a personage of distinguished reputation. It is not necessary to ask, who is General Scott?—although the interrogatory as to the identity of General Pierce may be put more frequently than it will be satisfactorily answered.

The contest now opens with a full array on both sides. The interests involved are great. Let us but have a fair field and we will ask no favors.

LATER.—THE VICE PRESIDENCY.—After the foregoing article was written the Convention, at its evening session, proceeded to ballot for a Nominee for the office of Vice President of the United States, and on the second ballot the Hon. WILLIAM A. GRAHAM, of North Carolina, was chosen. This distinguished gentleman now holds the office of Secretary of the Navy, with advantage to his country and with honor to himself; and the presentation of his name in connection with the Vice Presidency will be hailed with hearty acceptance by the Whig party of the Union.

The following curious statistics will attract some attention of the accuracy of the Rev. Gentleman's figures we are not competent to judge; but he evidently believes that the facts are as he states them.

ROMAN CATHOLIC EMIGRATION.

The Halifax Sun gives the following results and Statistics of emigration to the United States:

Under the caption "*A word in Season to the Priests in Ireland,*" the Rev. Robert Mullen, Missionary to the United States, on behalf of the Catholic University, endorses, unintentionally, a statement, "that of the number of Irish Catholics emigrating to the United States, one third, at least, were lost to the Roman Catholic Church. The Rev. gentleman recommends most earnestly that "the people be kept at home," and "millions be saved from spiritual destruction."

The present population of the United States is about 26,000,000, and of these the Catholic Church claims only 1,980,000.

From the year 1825 to 1844, 1,250,000 left Ireland, one million of whom came to America: the proportion of Catholics amongst them may be very fairly estimated at 800,000.

Since that period to the present, the numbers who emigrated thither from Ireland, at the lowest calculation, were 1,500,000; and taking the Catholics as above, they will have in nine years, 1,200,000.

A large number, (say half a million,) came from Germany, some from Italy, France, Spanium, and other countries, during the last ten years, half of whom were Catholics say 250,000

Twelve years ago America had a Catholic population (according to Dr. England, Bishop, of Charleston,) of 1,200,000.

Calculating the increase of this number by births, at the very small number of 500,000, and adding for converts in the larger cities and towns 20,000, will show the following total

Catholic emigrants from the year 1825 to 1844	800,000
Catholic emigrants from year 1844 to '52.	1,200,000
Catholic emigrants from other countries	250,000
American Catholic population 12 years ago.	1,500,000
Increase by birth since.	500,000
Number of converts	20,000
Number who ought to be Catholics	3,970,000
Number who are Catholics	1,980,000
Number lost to the Catholic church	1,990,000

say in round numbers, two millions

Mr Mullen is not of opinion that the evil which he deplores is to be set down to the account of the Bishops and priests of the United States There is not, writes this enthusiastic, zealous servant of the Church "a more apostolic, prudent, zealous, self sacrificing body that the American Bishops "It is not their faults that the faith died out in so many nations Not at all the sin is said to be at the door of the "third glorious clergy, who in Ireland, made no effort to save the people

For the Pittsburgh Gazette

STRAWBERRIES

MR WHITE:—By your Gazette of last week, I see strawberries quoted at 37½ cents per quart for the best varieties and 25 cents for inferior According to these prices, we (strawberry growers of Canton) have been fooling ours away, for we have been selling the best brands for 12½ cents per quart There is no person here, however, who makes a business of it, a few of us who cultivate them are only amateurs in the business, and sell our surplus. I have been trying for years to get the best varieties, and have made up my mind that I have it in a seedling from Houey's seedling The plant grows more more luxuriantly than Houey's seedling, is larger, though the leaves of the two are precisely the same shape and appearance; the flower is a perfect hybrid, having both stamens and pistils, like the apple whereas the Houey's has only pistils The fruit is much larger than the Houey, of a pale red color. I picked one in my garden on Saturday last measuring 4½ inches in circumference, and I have picked rocks of them which measured 4 inches. They are fine flavored—they far exceed Houey's seedling in point of flavor—it is precisely like the flavor of a well ripened pine apple Another good quality about them is that they begin to ripen about a week earlier than the Houey. If you have nothing of the kind in your market, it would be quite a desideratum for the fruit growers who supply your market We call them the "mammoth strawberry." With our present rail road facilities, the plants could easily be obtained from here. They require a good deal of room between the rows, and bear about as well as the Houey.

Yours, &c.

S. S. FRAY

Canton, Stark Co., (O.) June 23, 1852.

W. R. King, thirty-six years ago, voted in the House of Representatives for a bank of the United States—the identical monster over which Nicholas Biddle for a long time presided.

☞ M'LANE'S VERMIFUGE.—To Messrs Kidd & Co., Druggists, corner of Wood and Fourth street Pittsburgh, belongs the honor of having indeed the inventor of this great remedy to offer it to the public. They have done through them. It has now been before the public for more than a year. It has been introduced into all sections of the U. S. and has proven, on all cases, the most complete satisfaction. Where it has been tried it has been pronounced the best remedy for worms ever invented. Families should never be without a supply. We add the following from hundreds of similar testimonials—

HOWARD, Steuben Co., Ky., Sept. 6, 1851.

"I have tried a lot of your vermifuge, and can recommend it as one of the best medicines for worms we have ever had. Dr. M'Lane's Vermifuge has never failed to produce the desired effect. J. ALLEN & CO."

This celebrated vermifuge may be had from most Druggists and Merchants, in towns and country, and by the sole proprietors.

KIDD & CO.
Wholesale Druggists, corner of Wood and Fourth street.

☞ S. M. KIER.—And now as to your Petroleum I thought as I had delayed writing so long I would be well to wait until I had "somewhat to write." When I first started the oil for sale, the people thought it was perhaps like the quack patent preparations in the agent's left but little disposed to buy. But I kept on, I was not tired, and persevering to buy, until I got them to test its medicinal powers. It soon began to cure the deaf and lame, &c. A man who had been deaf for eight years, was persuaded to try its virtues, and when he had used but three bottles, he could see across the room, and clear the cobwebs from his clothes, &c., while his health was otherwise much improved. His blindness appears to have been the result of a very invetterate case of Scrofula. Much more might be said of the healing powers of Petroleum. But let it suffice to say that it has obtained an extended popularity in this county. I have sold all that you gave me, and might have sold a hundred bottles more. M. HIMBAUGH

SHEBOYGAN FALLS, Wisconsin, March 16, 1852.

Nelson's First Premium

DAGUERREOTYPES.

Post Office Building, Third Street.

CITIZENS and strangers who wish to obtain an accurate, artistic and life like likeness, at a low moderate price, will find it to their interest to call at this well known establishment, where entire satisfaction is guaranteed, or no charge made. Having one of the largest and best arranged Skylight and daylight rooms attached for the purpose, with instruments of the most powerful kind, and having adopted the system of Daguerreotyping as now practised by the celebrated Rocks, of Philadelphia and New York, Mr. N. flatters himself to be able to offer to the patrons of the Art, a style of Daguerreotypes, either single or in groups, which has never been surpassed.

Rooms open and operating, in all weathers, from ½ o'clock a. m. to 6 p. m.

F. S. Cleaver's "Prize Medical Honey Soap."

☞ THE unexampled patronage, and unbounded circulation which "Cleaver's Prize Medical Honey Soap" has obtained in England, has powerfully and justly increased its reputation in the United States. It is sold by many of the most eminent Druggists, Apothecaries and Perfumers, in the principal cities of the Union; and finds in every family a most ready acceptance for the Nursery, the Toilet and Dressing-room.

This celebrated Soap for sale retail at all Dispensing Drug Stores, and wholesale only by the agents for Pittsburgh and its vicinity.

J. KIDD & CO., 60 Wood street.

☞ If there be any man, be he single or married, farmer, mechanic, merchant or teamster, who has not yet supplied himself with a bottle of H. G. Parrish's Arabian Liniment, let him go now and do it; for be assured, it will be worth its weight in gold, over and over again, unless it shall all have been used. You have our word for it that, further! See advertisement. ap23

A. H. HOLMES & BRO.

Successor to H. P. Nelson & Co.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

SOLID BOX VICES,

PLATED SHOVELS, NATTUCKS, SPADES, HOES, PICKS, FORKS, &c.

PITTSBURGH, PENNA.

Office No. 124, Water street, third door above Smithfield

☞ All work warranted equal to any manufactured. ap20

HEALTH OFFICE.

Interments in the City of Pittsburgh FROM JUNE 14 TO JUNE 21, 1852.

Sex.	Ages.	Diseases.	Children.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]		5—6

OF THE ABOVE THERE WERE,

Under 1 year	[illegible]
From 10 to 20	1—1

By order of the Board of Health.

A. M. POLLOCK, Physician to Board of Health.

BUFF HOLLAND, for window shades—A fresh supply of all the different widths, rec'd and for sale by J. H. PHILLIPS, No. 11 Market street.

GROSS Sleeve Protectors, for Ladies dresses, first quality, for sale at the "India Rubber Depot," J. H. PHILLIPS, No. 11 Market street.

46 KEGS Cavist tobacco, per Steamer Brandywine, for sale by A. CULBERTSON.

30 CASKS NEW YORK SUGAR HOUSE Syrup, for sale by A. CULBERTSON.

VINEGAR—100 bbls for sale by A. CULBERTSON.

BLANK BOOKS, PAPER AND STATIONARY.—The subscriber has on hand a well selected assortment of blank books, stationary, cap, letter, note, drawing, writing and wrapping PAPER, bonnet boards, &c., all of which he will sell at prices that cannot fail to give satisfaction.

STEAMBOAT and every other description of Job Printing executed with neatness and despatch. Blank Books ruled and bound to any given pattern. Old books rebound.

☞ Cash paid for RAGS. J. K. WELDEN, Bookseller and Stationer, No. 61 Wood st., between 3d and 4th sts

TO PRINTERS.

PRINTING Ink manufactured by J. D. [illegible] New York, for sale by [illegible] Water street.

BACON—4,000 shoulders and jowls, rec'd and for sale by BELL & LIGGETT.

FLOUR—350 bbls Ohio super fresh strasbet brands, rec'd and for sale by BELL & LIGGETT.

EGGS—2 bbls received and for sale by BELL & LIGGETT.

Morris' June Purchases.

TEAS, FOREIGN FRUITS, GODDEN Syrup &c. Morris in the Diamond has received from New York, where in consequence of the dullness of the market, he purchased for cash, much below market, and he is always enabled to a quick quarter better than a dollar, save others the same, in proof of this—the fresh goods consist of

25 Chests	French Currants
10,000 "	French Plums
200 Boxes	Figs
200 Bottles	Pepper Sauce
50 Chests	Finest Assorted Old Country & Green Teas
10 Boxes	Citron
200 Doors	N