PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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PITTSBURGH.

FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 25, 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 POLLOCK.

REPRESENTATIVE.

Districts.	Districts.
1. WILLIAM F. HOOPES,	11. JAMES H. CAMPBELL,
2. JAMES TRAUGHER,	12. JAMES D. PATTON,
3. JOHN W. ROGERS,	13. JAMES K. DAVIDSON,
4. JOHN F. VERREE,	14. DR. JNO. MCCULLOUGH,
5. SPENCER MCILVAINE,	15. RALPH ISAACS,
6. JAMES W. FULLER,	16. JOHN LINTON,
7. JAMES PERSONS,	17. ARCHER'S ROBERTSON,
8. JOHN FREEZER,	18. THOMAS J. HIGHAM,
9. JESSE MARKHAM,	19. LEWIS L. LOSE,
10. CHARLES F. WALLIS,	20. CHRISTIAN MYERS,
11. DAVID ALTON,	21. DARWIN PHELPS,
12. H. G. MCKEE,	22. SAM'L A. PURVIANCE.
13. NEW MIDDLESWARTH.	

Antimasonic and Whig County Ticket.

FOR CONGRESS—21ST DISTRICT.

DAVID MITCHIE, Pittsburgh.

FOR CONGRESS—22D DISTRICT.

THOMAS M. HOWE, Allegheny.

FOR SENATE.

GEORGE DARSIE, Allegheny.

FOR ASSEMBLY.

GEORGE R. APPLETON, Birmingham.
THOMAS PENNEY, McKeesport.
RICHARD GOWAN, Pittsburgh.
C. P. KIRTER, Pitt Township.
JOHN M. PORTER, Tarentum.

SHERIFF.

WILLIAM MARTIN, Pittsburgh.

PROTHONOTARY.

EDWARD CAMPBELL, Jr., Pittsburgh.

ASSOCIATE JUDGES OF COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS, &c.

JOHN GEORGEART, Allegheny.

COMMISSIONER.

WILLIAM ALDEN, Pittsburgh

CORONER.

JAMES LOWRY, Pittsburgh

AUDITOR.

FRANCIS I. GARDNER, Elizabeth

WHIG STATE CONVENTION.

The Whig State Convention, called to nominate a candidate for Judge of the supreme Court, in the room of the Hon. RICHARD COULTER, deceased, met in Philadelphia on Saturday last. DAVID LEECH, Esq., of Armstrong county, presided.

The principal candidates were Messrs Buffington, Comly, Smyser, and Pollock. The two ballots taken on Saturday evening resulted as follows:

	1st Ballot.	2d Ballot.
Buffington,	5	13
Comly,	8	19
Smyser,	12	withdrawn
Pollock,	3	12

On both these ballots there was a considerable number of scattering votes. The convention then adjourned to Monday.

On the forenoon of Monday the attention of the Convention was more occupied with the doings at Baltimore than with their own proper duties; and when the nomination of Gen. Scott was announced all attempts at keeping order were abandoned, and the session closed in glorious confusion.

In the afternoon they met again, when Mr Fulton, of Cambria county, from a committee appointed in the forenoon for the purpose, reported the following ratifying and gratifying resolutions:

Resolved, That we, the Whigs of Pennsylvania in State Convention assembled, do most cordially ratify the nomination of Gen. Winfield Scott for the Presidency of the United States, this day made by the National Whig Convention at Baltimore. We adopt him as our candidate, and heartily subscribe the declaration of principles of that body.

Resolved, That the nomination of Gen. Winfield Scott is particularly gratifying to Pennsylvania, inasmuch as he has been for years the first citizen of a large portion of her citizens, for that distinguished station. His fame is dear to us as forming part the brightest pages of the history of our common country. And that he lives enshrined in the hearts of Pennsylvania's gallant sons, whom he has so often led to victory and to glory.

Resolved, That we call upon every Whig of the North, the South, the East and the West, to strike in boldly for the obtainment of a glorious victory, in the election of one whose triumphant sword successfully defended our native country, whose unbridled success in arms, aided in extending our borders on the blue Pacific—whose civil services have been eminently successful in the North, the South, the East and the West,—whose capacious mind is capable of comprehending the interests of all, and whose patriotic heart beats with love for our country, our whole country, and nothing but our country.

Resolved, That in our hour of exultation, we are not unmindful of the eminent services, the pure patriotism, and devoted love of country displayed by Millard Fillmore, in the high office to which an all-wise Providence has called him. True to his trust faithful to all constitutional obligations, untiring in the discharge of his official duties, he will bear with him in his retirement from public life, the love of his political opponents, and the confidence of a grateful people, who will never cease to recollect his administration of the first office of our country, with heart-felt gratitude.

Resolved, That the gigantic intellect and great public services of Daniel Webster, command our gratitude and respect, as well as that of the whole civilized world. Our mighty country does not bound his fame. Wide as the gift of speech and the power of the press are extended his glowing oratory; and his resistless pen has raised for him in the minds of men, a monument more glorious and more enduring than the pyramids of the East. Long may his services be continued to his country.

Resolved, That the sympathies of the great Whig Party, of Pennsylvania, are with the illustrious patriot of Kentucky, now on ever, first and foremost in the hearts and affections of the Whigs of the Keystone State. May his latter end be as peaceable as his beginning was glorious! All hail to our own Harry Clay.

Resolved, That we render our thanks to the delegation in the National Convention, from Pennsylvania, for their faithful and earnest efforts in behalf of the candidate of the Whigs of Pennsylvania, and that we pledge the electoral vote of Pennsylvania to the nominees of the National Convention.

That done, the Convention proceeded to its own proper business. Upon the 31 ballot (the first on Monday,) Messrs. Buffington and Comly only were voted for, as follows:

Buffington,	36
Comly,	31

So Mr. Buffington, of Kittanning, was elected the Whig nominee to fill the vacancy on the Supreme Bench, occasioned by the death of Judge Coulter.

On motion of Mr. G. Duff, the nomination of Mr. Buffington was carried unanimously and by acclamation.

On motion of Mr. Fenton, a resolution of thanks was voted to Mr. David Leech, for his ability and impartiality as President.

Also, a resolution of thanks to the Committee of Superintendence of the city and county of Philadelphia, for their kindness, hospitality and admirable arrangements.

Mr. Brown, of Easton, offered the following resolutions, which were carried unanimously:

Resolved, That we recommend Joseph Buffington to the voters of the Convention, as a sound jurist, and an able and reliable man to fill the station of Judge of the Supreme Court, now vacant by the death of the late lamented Richard Coulter.

Resolved, That we call upon the citizens of the State to join us in securing the election of Judge Buffington, inasmuch as it is in our opinion, of vital importance that the bench should not be exclusively of one political character.

Carried unanimously.

This is a most excellent nomination. Judge Buffington is a sound and able jurist, a fine scholar, a long-tried and sterling Whig, and a most eminable man. He represented the Armstrong district in Congress for four years, elected, under regular whig nominations, in a district where the whigs are always in a minority in State contests. He owed his success to a well deserved personal popularity. He was a faithful and excellent representative. At the end of his second term he declined a reelection, and then the whigs were beaten.

Subsequently he was appointed President Judge of the Judicial district composed of Clarion, Venango, Elk, and other counties, in which position he gave great satisfaction. During the time he held the Judgeship in the Clarion district, from President Fillmore, unsolicited, conferred upon him the appointment of Chief Justice of Utah Territory. This appointment, after mature consideration, he declined to accept.

Mr. Buffington is amongst the earliest and most ardent friends of General Scott; and being a forcible and eloquent speaker, will do good service in the coming campaign. And as we shall beyond doubt give Gen. Scott the vote of this state by a handsome majority, we can of course elect Judge Buffington.

The editors of the *Post* have a flag hanging from their sanctum window. They say it is bright and pure as their principles, and beautiful as truth. Well, truth is beautiful, and their flag is a pretty one; but if they wish to symbolize their principles—we mean their Baltimore platform—let them haul in the stars and stripes, and run out a flag having on it the figure of a chained negro standing in a bank of fog.

CHILI.—The last advices from Valparaiso are to May 15. The Chilian Sessions were to be opened on the first of June.

Four million dollars have been subscribed to the Railroad between Valparaiso and Quillota, and the work is to be commenced forthwith. It is thought that this sum is amply sufficient to finish it. When this road is finished, a continuation to Santiago will be constructed. A telegraph is in operation from Valparaiso to Cuetto del Prado, and was to have been finished to Santiago by the first of June.

A friend handed us the subjoined article from a Fort Wayne paper, which we publish with pleasure. The road, or rather system of roads, of which it speaks commences at Crestline, the western terminus of the Ohio and Pennsylvania road, and extend a little north of west to Fort Wayne, thence to Galena or Lasalle, or both, thence west to Rock Island, on the Mississippi and north west to Galena, and thence north indefinitely to the boundaries of population, and westward to the Pacific. But so far as the roads, this side of the Mississippi are concerned, they may and probably will soon be completed.

Lasalle is a flourishing town at the head of steamboat navigation on the Illinois river. It is about eighty miles S. W. of Chicago, and about the same distance east of Rock Island.

OUR RAILWAY EXTENSION WESTWARD.

Shall our "back bone" road, in its extension from this place, take the direction of Chicago or Lasalle? The settlement of this question will no doubt depend in part upon the fitness of the country in its topography and characteristics, as these may be ascertained by accurate surveys but will be influenced also by the disposition manifested along the proposed courses in the way of "material aid," for it is now well understood that a railroad project to command the necessary aid from abroad, must first show a fair local subscription along the line.

The Chicago extension, as may be seen by reference to the map, without material variation from an air line, may pass through four county seats, to-wit: Columbia, Warsaw, Plymouth, and either Valparaiso or the seat of justice of Lake County. As a through route, from Chicago or Galena to the sea board, this would be 100 miles less than any other. The link between Fort Wayne and Chicago, 148 miles, is all that remains to be provided for. In point of distance the comparison with other routes will stand thus:

From Chicago to New York by Fort Wayne, Pittsburgh, and Philadelphia 905 miles.

Between these same points, by Toledo and Dunkirk, after the constitution of the air line road west from Toledo, 957 miles.

And if our route be the shortest to New York, of course the difference is much more in our favor to any city south of New York.

If the extension to Lasalle shall find more favor with the people west of Fort Wayne, or with the companies interested east of us, our route will be none the less important as a through route between the eastern cities and the Illinois table west and northwest. Lasalle is to be a point of extensive railroad intersection. The western branch of the Illinois Central Road, as we understand, runs from that point to Galena, while the road from Lasalle to Rock Island will connect us directly with the Mississippi, and ultimately with Council Bluffs, which is on the main route to the Pacific, through the South Pass. In this extensive chain of direct railroad communication between Philadelphia and Rock Island, there remains only to be provided for the link between Fort Wayne and Lasalle, about 208 miles.

The distance from Lasalle to New York, by Fort Wayne, Pittsburgh and Philadelphia will be 965 miles.

Between same points, by Chicago, Toledo and Dunkirk, after the saving of distance by air line road west of Toledo, will be 1057 miles, showing 92 miles in favor of the Fort Wayne route, even to New York, and much more if the travel from the far west be destined to any city south of New York.

We have thus very hastily thrown together the leading points of advantage presented by this "back bone" road, and its extensions west ward, leaving it for the various interests west and east of us to fill up the picture, and to act as the importance and extensive bearings of the subject would seem to demand.

CHIPPEWA AND LUNDY'S LANE.

The following brief sketch of these brilliant engagements, which we copy from the North American, will be read with interest. It occurs in a biographical sketch of Gen Scott:

In 1814 he was made a Brigadier General, and the next important action in which we behold him, is that of Chippewa. The force of the Americans was 1,900, against 2,100, more than half of whom were the veterans of the Peninsular war, the flower of the British Army —Soult's men had never seen service—but he courted the unequal strife. Filled with martial ardor, and ambitious for his country's glory, he mailed himself for the conflict. After a deadly encounter, in which he was everywhere along his line, encouraging his troops, he pressed his routed foe to the very walls of the bayonet, into his intrenchments. The killed of the English was 500! Only two days after the battle of Chippewa, July 7th, 1813, he forced the passage of the Chippewa, and compelled the enemy, under Gen. Riall, to retreat upon Burlington Heights. On the 25th of July, he met Riall, whose force was now 3000 strong, at Lundy's Lane. Scott's brigade was reduced by losses to 1300 men. In spite of this immense disparity of strength, he determined to fight. The encounter was fierce and desperate. Their latest fight—foremost in every post of danger, nerved the devoted little band of Americans to unparalleled efforts, and they sustained with unshaken valor the whole weight of the enemy's superior numbers. Night overtook the combat, and the desperate strife was continued by the light of the moon. Scott had had two horses killed under him and been wounded in the side by a bullet. But in no wise subdued, he rushed into the contest on foot, and continued to the end in the thickest of the fight. At length, at nine o'clock, General Brown's arrival on the ground with reinforcements, brought the struggle to a close. The victory was singularly brilliant, but dearly won. Besides the loss of 743 men—a far greater proportion of our troops than fell at Buena Vista—Scott had his shoulder dreadfully shattered, and received a bullet in his side. From these wounds he has never since fully recovered; and there in British lead in his body which he will carry to his grave. He was borne on a litter from the field to Buffalo, thence to Geneva, and afterwards journeyed slowly to this city, whither he repaired for surgical aid.

A screw piles light house is to be erected on Sand Key near Key West.

There is a bill now before the Connecticut Legislature to increase the legal rate of interest to 10 per cent.

The bill abolishing capital punishment, has passed the Connecticut Senate, by a vote of 13 to 7.

Wise, the Aeronaut, is out West making a balloon ascension at each of the principal towns.

One of the prisoners in the Ohio penitentiary escaped by hiding himself in the dining room at meal time, and in the night getting into the yard and climbing the wall.

FROM NEW YORK.

(Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Daily Gazette.)

NEW YORK, June 22, 1852.

The atmosphere is smoky beneabouts to-day. Supposed to be caused by the combustion of powder in testifying the joy of the Whigs at the nomination of Gen. Scott and Mr. Graham. Never was a nomination more heartily received by that class of voters who elect a President, and you may call New York sure for the Whig nominees by any number of votes needed. The Locofocos feel like the Mexicans after a battle, and are morally certain that Gen. Pierce will get a fifth fall, a little more convincing of his inferiority to Gen. Scott, than those he received in the fields of Mexico. Even such pressure as the Journal of Commerce accord to the Whig nominee the possession of the soundest National principles, and declare him the peer of any candidate who could have been selected. A few Whigs in strong locofoco States may be troubled about the selection of a President, but the November battle will convince them that the States which insisted upon nominating Gen. Scott, *felt* their ability to elect him.

Fame continues to be a staple article of street sale, and Genin, the kite-flying hatter, has made them a successful medium for advertising his wares. He has stationed men about the streets with large stocks of fans having his circular pasted on either side, which are given to any body who has the appearance of being able to buy a four dollar hat. As the fans do not cost a penny each, it is a cheap and very acceptable style of advertising for a warm day.

The news from California in relation to the gold crop has had a very favorable effect upon business in Wall street, and stocks are rapidly advancing, not only the speculative sorts, but the sounder and heavy descriptions. All manner of coal stocks are eagerly sought for at higher rates, and are hard to be obtained.—Pennsylvania five per cents now sell at about par, and are regarded as one of the very best investments in the street. The rate of interest continues low with a tendency downward, in the face of sterling exchange at a point where coin can be profitably shipped. The present abundance of money must be largely increased by the payment of the July interest and dividends, which in time will come upon the market for investment.

The Japan Expedition is having very poor success in getting seamen for the cruise, and it is doubtful when it gets off if at all. There are no seamen here that the officer will take—nothing but the refuse of the seaports—not worth shipping or feeding. The law of Congress which stipulates that two-thirds of the crews of merchant vessels shall be American seamen is a dead letter, and not one-third are citizens. There was never a greater blunder committed than the abandonment of the Naval Apprentice System—after the affair of the Somers. Every seaport from San Francisco to Eastport abounds in the raw material for naval apprentices, who lacking an outlet, such as that, take to abandoned courses and bring up in our penetentiaries. Once in the navy, and both they and their parents eagerly desire the position, they would remain either in the naval or mercantile marine, giving us a force such as our navy formerly possessed when its battles were fought by those born upon and associated with the soil.

Our city is full of German singers celebrating their anniversaries. They have gathered by thousands from Baltimore and Philadelphia and go straggling through our streets—pans in hand—making the town appear the head quarters of all the parapathetic music of the continent. They have given several concerts, with one hundred instruments and twelve hundred vocalists, in a style equal to anything ever heard in the monster meetings of similar societies upon the continent. Our German population are upon the alert to hear them, and are as much interested as politicians have been about the presidential nominations.

The body of David Graham, Esq., who lately deceased in Italy, arrived here last night from Havre, and is to be interred by the city government of which he was long an able member. He was also a whig of the truest stamp, and would command a strength at the polls that would have been honorable to men who have served half a century. His death was caused by absolute exhaustion, from labor, enough to have worn out a score of ordinary constitutions.

A new-fashioned omnibus has made its appearance here that takes well. It is constructed with a circular top, so high that a man can make his way through it erect without smashing his hat and head. The top is also covered with advertisements, and those who cannot afford to buy a penny paper can read the notices gratis.

C.

BALLOTINGS FOR VICE PRESIDENT

EVENING SESSION—June 21.

The convention having reassembled, decided to proceed to the nomination of Vice President:

FIRST BALLOT.

Maine—For Graham, 3; Mangum, 3; Bates, 1, Pearce, 1

New Hampshire—For Graham, 5; Bates, 2

Vermont—For Graham, 5; Bates, 2

Massachusetts—For Bates, 13

Rhode Island—For Graham, 4

Connecticut—For Bates, 6; Bell of Tennessee, 1

New York—For Crockett, 1; Mangum, 4; Pearce, 2; Bates, 7; Jones, 5; Stanly, 1; Bell, 2; Williams, 3; Richardson, 1; Pratt, 2; Hilliard, 2; Graham, 7

New Jersey—For Graham, 7

Pennsylvania—For Bates, 10; Graham, 8; Mangum, 3; Pearce, 3; Crittenden, 1; Stanly, 1

Delaware—For Crittenden, 3

Maryland—For Pearce, 8

Virginia—For Graham, 11; Bates, 7; General Lamb, 1

North Carolina—For Graham, 10

South Carolina—For James L. Petigru, 8

Georgia—For James A. Pearce, 10

Alabama—For Pearce, 6; Graham, 3

Mississippi—For Jas. A. Pearce, 7

Louisiana—For Crittenden, 6

Ohio—For Bates, 12; Crockett, 6; Bell, 2; Graham, 1; Stanly, 1

Kentucky—For Graham, 9; Badger, 1; Bates, 1

Tennessee—For Crockett, 12

Indiana—For Bates, 9; Graham, 1; Stuart, 1; Stanly, 2

Illinois—For Bates, 11

Arkansas—For Bates, 4

Michigan—For Stanley, 6

Missouri—For Bates, 9

Florida—For Thomas Brown, 3

Texas—For Graham, 1; Pearce, 1

Iowa—For Bates, 4

Wisconsin—For Bates, 4

California—For Graham, 2; Bates, 1; Pearce, 1

Total—For Bates, 91; Graham, 74; Pearce 32; Crockett, 19; Stanly, 3; Crittenden, 10; Mangum, 10; Pettigru, 8; Jones 5; Bell, 3; Brown, 3; Williams, 3; Richardson, 3; Pratt, 2; Stuart, 1; Hilliard, 2; Badger, 1; Larimer 1

The Kentucky delegation produced a letter declining the nomination for the Vice Presidency from Mr

Mr Jones, of Tennessee, declined after the vote of Maine was given him, expressing his belief that he could give more service to the glorious Whig party as a high private than as a commissioned officer that he believed others here more competent and more deserving of the honor than himself, and hence he begged his friends to desist.

On the second ballot Graham received 232 votes, Bates, 22. Pearce, 4

William A. Graham, of North Carolina, was subsequently declared unanimously the nominee of the convention for the Vice Presidency.

From the New York Tribune.

SCOTT IS NOMINATED.

With no ordinary satisfaction do we this morning give to the breeze the Whig banner inscribed with the name of WINFIELD SCOTT, for President, and WM. A. GRAHAM, for Vice President of the United States. They are both men whose capacity has been proved, whose integrity is undoubted, and will bring to the stations whereto the People are about to call them, the dignity which reposes in transcendent Virtue and Patriotism.

Winfield Scott has been for more than forty years devoted to the service of his country.—Born in Virginia, June, 1786, he was educated for the law, admitted to the bar in 1806 and the next summer volunteered in a troop of horse raised in Petersburg, at call of President Jefferson, to protect the coast of the Chesapeake after the shameful affair of the Leopard. The next May, 1808, the Army being enlarged, he was appointed a Captain of Light Artillery, and has ever since served his country as a soldier with increasing renown, until his fame is now commensurate with the civilized world. No fields were more warmly contested, no laurels more proudly won, than those wherewith the name of Winfield Scott is indissolubly blended. They have not to be named—the Country knows them by heart.

But Winfield Scott is not merely nor mainly distinguished as a warrior. He has served with equal eminence as a minister and preserver of the peace. The deplorable removal of the wronged and outraged Cherokees was conducted by him, with a kindness, consideration, humanity and patience which prevented the effusion of blood, which else was inevitable, and which would have deepened and darkened the stain of perfidy which that removal cast upon our national honor. In the winter of 1832-3, he commanded the United States forces in Charleston Harbor during the crisis of nullification, when one rash, irritating word from him, would probably have unhinged South Carolina in blood, and might have led to the dissolution of the Union. His calmness, firmness, and discretion, elicited universal approbation. During the "Patriot" troubles on the frontier, and when the Boundary dispute between Maine and New Brunswick threatened to plunge the two greatest free Nations into interminable butchery, Scott was placed in immediate command, and succeeded in preventing bloodshed, and restoring tranquility and harmony. His hearing, his efforts, and his success on these occasions, elicited the following emphatic eulogium from the heart and pen of the illustrious Dr. Channing, in his preface to his Lecture on War, delivered in the year 1838:

* * * * "Much also is due to the beneficent influence of Gen. Scott. To this distinguished man belongs the rare honor of uniting with military energy and daring, the spirit of a philanthropist. His exploits in the field, which placed him in the first rank of soldiers, have been obscured by the purer and more lasting glory of a pacificator, and a friend of mankind. In the whole history of the intercourse of civilized communities, we doubt whether a brighter page can be found than that which records his agency in the removal of the Cherokees. As far as the wrongs done to this race can be atoned for, Gen Scott has made the expiation In his recent mission to the disturbed borders of our country, he has succeeded, not so much by policy as by the nobleness and generosity of his character, by moral influence, by the earnest conviction with which he has enforced on all, with whom he had to do, the obligations of patriotism, justice, humanity and religion It would not be easy to find among us a man who has won a purer fame, and I would do something, no matter how little, to hasten the time when the spirit of Christian humanity shall be accounted an essential attribute and the brightest ornament in a public man."

So in the war with Mexico—he did not merely conquer those he was sent to fight—he won their esteem and admiration. While this country resounded with his victories, Mexico thought only of his humanity, his stern repression of armed license, his protection of the conquered people, and his constant anxiety for peace. If Mexico were now a part of the Union, her conqueror as he was, he would receive the vote of all her States. Could anything more thoroughly attest his wisdom as a ruler or his worth as a man?

WILLIAM A. GRAHAM was first known to the nation in 1841, when he was chosen to fill a vacancy in the U. S. Senate, and served through the memorable XXVIIth Congress. He was not reelected, because the legislature of 1842-3 was of adverse politics. In the vehement struggle of 1844, he was chosen by the whigs to breast the shock of the Texas issue as their candidate for Governor, and carried the State over an able and popular opponent by 3,163 majority on a larger vote than was ever before polled. He was reelected in 1846 by 7,857 majority, and declined a third term, retiring to private life. In 1850, on the accession of Mr. Fillmore, he was called into the Cabinet, to fill the post of Secretary of the Navy, which he still holds. He had already been indicted by the entire whig party of North Carolina, through almost or quite every journal and public meeting, as their emphatic choice for Vice President, to which place the National Convention has just called him

Whigs! this ticket can be elected, and *shall* be! See to it, all of you!

CHOLERA.—Sea Captains who sail out of Liverpool now a days assert that they care no more for Asiatic cholera than for any ordinary cholic or sickness of the stomach. They have a remedy which they pronounce infallible and no acres sible and simple as to relieve all apprehension of fatal results. We shall probably tell many of our readers nothing new when we state the prescription: Common salt, one table spoonful red-pepper, one tea-spoonful, in a half pint of hot water. Nevertheless, as we have heard of innumerable instances of its use, and not one of its failure, the repetition of the formula may do no harm. It is at the service of the reader.—*N. Y. Times*

With the nomination for Vice-President we are particularly pleased. A true Whig, a tried public man, a courteous gentleman, and of purest personal character, his selection does honor to the convention. In any such painful contingency as has occurred to two military Whig Presidents, we may expect the continuance of the administration on sound Whig principles, with high satisfaction to the people, and with honor and dignity before the world. Nor can this selection be made without its gratifying impact to the present incumbent of the presidential office. It is a compliment to his Administration scarcely less emphatic than the unanimous adoption of the resolution of full endorsement in 1850. President Fillmore called Mr. Graham to his Cabinet, confiding to his care the important office of the Navy Department. The affairs of that Department he has administered with consummate wisdom and to the satisfaction of all. We hail Mr. Graham's nomination as an omen of good, and under the banner of "Scott and Graham," go into the contest with zeal and hope.—*N. Y. Com. Adver.*

It should be mentioned to his credit, that Gen. Pierce, on returning home, had the manliness and frankness to vindicate Gen. Scott from the aspersion of his enemies, and to confess that, although he formerly entertained strong prejudices against the celebrated commander, yet that, having seen and known him, he felt the highest admiration of his character, and was not ashamed to express it publicly or privately

The editors of the Times say that responses to the Baltimore nominations come from "the sighing forests of Maine," and "along the groaning railroads," on the forests and railroads like the nominations well enough to respond to them, what are they sighing and groaning about. —*Tom Jour.*

The people of Wheeling, on Saturday last, voted in favor of the city subscribing for $250,000 to the capital stock of the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad Company.

A private letter states that Gen. Urquiza, who succeeds Rosas as Governor of Buenos Ayres, has authorized the reading of the Bible in schools, and made liberal appropriations for their support.

Cattle in western Wisconsin are very scarce and high. The California emigrants have stripped the country of some of the best stock.

It is stated that in the counties of Orange and Madison, Va., the wheat crops have been so materially damaged by the joint worm that many farmers have turned their cattle into the fields to feed on the straw.

The editor of the Madison Courier says he has made inquiries from every acquaintance he has met from the interior counties of Indiana, in regard to the state of the crops, and they all concur in the statements that the fields of wheat and rye have never looked more promising than at present

The Coal Banks in the vicinity of Wheeling are on fire, and continue so, in spite of all efforts at extinguishment. Mr Sutton, one of the owners of the banks, says he has been offered $10,000 already, though the bank in which the fire originated belongs to a Mr Slater.

WORMS, WORMS—In commending to all Dame's Vegetable Vermifuge to the public the proprietor of the article is merely desirous to use the language of those who have used the article, dead and be not.

ALBANY, Allegheny Co., Pa., April 1, 1847.

Mr. Read & Co.—We received a quantity of Mr Dame's Vermifuge from you some while ago, which we have sold to our customers, and they say it has had unparalleled success, and have no doubt but it will give satisfaction to all who use it. We can cheerfully recommend it to the public as a safe and effectual remedy for worms. We think it unnecessary to enumerate the various complaints worms are the cause of, but shall mention any number of cases where it has had unlimited success, if it was necessary.

RAUCH & RICHARDSON.

The above testimonial is from gentlemen of the highest standing in this community, and can be relied on as entirely true. These persons we receive direct from the celebrated Dame, and we are bound to say that the article we purchased of them was genuine. We are prepared to sell them as low, by the dozen, as the same can be purchased from their agent, in Philadelphia.

For sale by agent and proprietor, J. KIDD & CO. 50 Wood st.

Also, by agent for Allegheny City, W. A. McCLURG & CO., Diamond alley.

Canal Basin, Pittsburgh, and Lawrenceville.

Perkins, Fahnestock & Co., Canal Basin, Pittsburgh, and Lawrenceville.

Jackson & Co., Canal Basin, Pittsburgh, and Lawrenceville.

Packer, Wilson & Co., Canal Basin, Pittsburgh, and Lawrenceville.

Packer