PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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PITTSBURGH.

FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 2, 1852.

WHIG NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,

GEN'L WINFIELD SCOTT, of New Jersey.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

WILLIAM A. GRAHAM, N. Carolina.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,

JACOB HOFFMAN, OF CERRO GORDO COUNTY.

JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT,

(in the room of the Hon. Richard Coulter, deceased.)

JOSEPH BUFFINGTON, of Armstrong Co.

FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

SENATORIAL.

S. P. BROWN, JAMES FOLLOCK.

REPRESENTATIVE.

Districts.	Districts.
1. WILLIAM F. HUGHES,	15. JAMES H. CAMPBELL,
2. JAMES TRIMBLE,	16. JAMES D. PATTON,
3. JOHN W. FOSTER,	17. JAMES K. DAVIDSON,
4. JOHN P. VERREE,	18. DR. JNO. MCCULLOUGH,
5. JOSEPH MCMURRAY,	19. RALPH PRAEY,
6. JAMES W. FULLER,	20. JOHN LOWRIE,
7. JAMES PEDDICK,	21. ARCHD'S ROBERTSON,
8. JAMES M. POWER,	22. THOMAS J. BIGHAM,
9. HUGH MAXWELL,	23. LEWIS L. LOBB,
10. JOHN P. WALLER,	24. CHRISTIAN NEIDIG,
11. DAVID ALTON,	25. DARWIN PHELPS,
12. D. C. MCKEAN,	26. SAM'L A. PURVIANCE.
13. NEB MIDDLESWARTH.	

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 PENNEY, Mch.-burgh
RICHARD OWAN, Pittsburgh.
PETER SHIRER, Pitt Township.
JOHN M. DUNCAN, Carrollton.

SHERIFF.

WILLIAM MAGILL, Pittsburgh.

CORONER.

EDWARD CAMPBELL, Jr., Pittsburgh.

ASSOCIATE JUDGE OF COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS, &c.

JOHN FORBERT, Allegheny.

COMMISSIONER.

WILLIAM ALGEO, Pittsburgh.

AUDITOR.

JAMES LOWRY, Pittsburgh.

ASSESSOR.

FRANCIS J. GARDNER, Elizabeth.

☞ READING MATTER WILL BE FOUND ON EACH PAGE OF THIS PAPER

HONOR TO THE MEMORY OF HENRY CLAY.

We are requested to announce that there will be a meeting at the Court House, to-morrow (Saturday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, to make arrangements to do honor to the memory of HENRY CLAY.

The discontent which exhibited itself among some of the friends of Mr. Webster in Boston and New York—for there is no evidence of its existence anywhere else—is dying out, and those who were dissatisfied are fast coming over to the standard-bearers of the party. Among the ablest and most zealous of the supporters of Mr. Webster was the New York Commercial Advertiser; but although it manifested some chagrin at the result of the Convention when first announced, it has nobly relinquished its strong personal predilections, and rallied to the support of the nominees of the party. We copy the following paragraph from it:

"Let us look calmly at the whole matter, and we think it will be apparent that there are no real grounds for serious disaffection or discontent. Of course every gentleman has as much right to entertain his individual personal preferences after the nomination as he had before.—In fact, if they were *preferences*, he cannot dismiss them; they must remain with him until there be change in the person toward whom they were entertained. No such change is there in Daniel Webster. In his own language, there is in him 'no change either in conduct or purpose.' What he has been he is, in principle and in character, and what he is he will continue to be." We all feel still that his nomination would have reflected honor upon the republic. But now that the national convention of Whigs have overruled our preferences, it is our duty *as Whigs* to hold personal predilections in abeyance and give in our adhesion—our cordial, heart-felt adhesion—adhesion in *spirit* as well as in letter—to the decision of the majority of our Whig brethren.—Not only should we say we will support the Whig nomination, but we should *do* it, and so do it that both friends and opponents shall feel that it is the sincere, honest, willing approval of the principles of which the nominee is the representative."

Gen. J. Watson Webb, of the New York *Courier* still grumbles, but his discordant note is almost unnoticed in the loud and harmonious acclaim with which the nomination is hailed every where. No one can dispute his right to grumble; for it is the glory of the Whig party that its members are unfettered, yet no one doubts but that long before November he will have struck many a vigorous blow for Scott and Graham.

When Gen. Harrison was nominated there was for a while extensive dissatisfaction among the personal friends of some of the favorites of the party, particularly those of Mr. Clay; so there was when Gen. Taylor was nominated; but it did not last long, and did no harm at all.—In fact, we like to see that kind of temper; it is the very spirit of freedom.

We have sometimes thought what an uproar we should have had if our Convention had killed off Messrs. Scott, Fillmore and Webster and presented the people with a new and obscure man as a candidate, as the Convention of our opponents did. The whole proceeding would have been repudiated by acclamation.

The *Post* tries to draw some consolation for its discouraged party from these few evidences of discontent. It is right in that paper to make itself and its friends as happy as it can; but if it can find no comfort except what it can draw out of the dissensions of the Whigs it is in a bad way, for that fountain will soon be dry.

In the extreme South, among those who were going to dissolve the Union a few months ago, and who are not recognized as Whigs at all, there is considerable dissatisfaction; but that is just as we wish it to be. Those who think that the sole purpose of the government is to defend and extend slavery will find more congenial company in the party of our opponents, and General Pierce will suit them much better than General Scott. The following dispatch, which we find in the New York Courier and Enquirer, will throw some light upon their movements. Perhaps the *Post* can extract some comfort out of this too:

"The Savannah Georgian (democrat,) states its belief that a great majority of the Whigs of Georgia will go with Messrs. Dawson and Grantland for Gen. Scott, and that if Messrs. Cobb, Toombs and Stephens of the Union party, form a third ticket, and thus divide the democratic vote, the State will go for Scott. The Whig ward meetings held last night were largely attended, and measures were taken for the organization of a Scott Club."

LOOK OUT FOR FORGERIES.—There will be a desperate effort made to get up a little military glory for Franklin Pierce, and as the imagination will be the principle source of the *facts* it will be well enough to watch them. Already has the game of deception begun. The *Richmond Whig* exposes the following trick.

They report Gen. Scott as saying, in his official report of the battles of Contreras and Cherubusco, as follows:

Next I sent Pierce (just able to keep the saddle) to attack the enemy's right and rear.

The report is garbled, and an important sentence is omitted. Here is is:

Next I sent Pierce, (just able to keep the saddle,) *with his brigade conducted by Capt. Lee, &c.* to attack the enemy's right and rear.—*Ohio State Journal.*

PARRICIDE.—A young woman in Butler county, Alabama, has been committed to prison, charged with the murder of her father. It appears that her father was intoxicated at the time and an altercation having arisen between them, he struck her several times and finally seized a gun barrel and was about to strike her with that. At the same moment she snatched a bowie knife from a table beside her and stabbed him four times in the back, and in a few minutes he was dead.

The Livaudais Crevasse, a short distance below New Orleans on the opposite side of the river, is not closed yet. All that has been successfully accomplished is the prevention of its spreading further, by driving large stakes in the embankment at both sides of the crevasse, all endeavors to close it having been thus far fruitless. The crevasse is now 100 feet wide and nearly ten feet deep; and as the level of the river is ten feet above that of the land, the water rushes through with great violence, and in so great a quantity that many plantations have been swamped by it.

THE "COAD WHEAT."—Dr. JOHN E. SHAFFER, of Elizabeth borough, sent us three stalks of wheat, one of which is six feet long. They are very stout, and some of the blades, the Doctor assures us, are an inch in breadth. The heads, which are strongly bearded, are from five to six inches long, and of unusual thickness. The berry, which in the specimens before us are not mature, are white, large and full. It will, we think, be a valuable variety. Dr. Shaffer obtained the seed from Mr. Coad, of Maryland, whose name it bears. He has a small field of it, which, if no accident happens it, will yield forty or fifty bushels. Samples will be exhibited at the Agricultural Fair to be held at Elizabeth this summer.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—It was the original intention of this Company to issue no bonds, but at a late meeting of the stockholders it was voted to depart from that resolution so far as to make a loan of three millions. We take the following announcement from the *North American*, of Tuesday.

EDWARD MILLER, Esq., Chief Engineer of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, who sailed on Saturday last, visits Europe on business connected with the loan of three millions of dollars, for which proposals are to be received at the office of the Company, in this city, on the 15th of September next.

The intimate knowledge which Mr. Miller possesses of the character and resources of this Company, in connection with his high professional reputation and great personal worth, will give to his representations a confidence that few others could inspire.

No railroad loan has yet been brought upon the market possessing the same broad basis that this presents to found a credit upon. The capital of the Company is 10,000,000, of which 9,417,000 has been paid in, and mostly expended upon a work which in the next three months will complete a continuous line of road from this city to Pittsburgh, Cleveland and Cincinnati.

As yet no debt has been incurred by the Company, and the receipts of the road, in its unfinished condition, have more than paid an interest on that part in use.

WESTMORELAND RIGHT SIDE UP.—Bright rays of hope are beginning to break through the thick cloud of Democracy in Westmoreland, as will be seen by the following by the following telegraphic dispatch from that county.

GREENSBURG, PA., June 25.—The nomination of General Scott gives universal satisfaction in this quarter and Westmoreland will give 500 more votes than was ever given by her to a Whig before.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Daily Gazette.

Gen. Scott's Letter of Acceptance—His understanding of the Platform—Pittsburgh Convention of Freesoilers—Great Ratification Meeting To-night Whig Enthusiasm—Disruption of the Democratic Platform.

WASHINGTON, June 28

To-morrow morning we shall have General Scott's official letter of acceptance, addressed to the committee appointed to inform him of the nomination. It will not differ essentially from the tenor of the telegraphic despatch read in the Convention. I have information upon which I rely that Gen. Scott acquiesces in the platform, *but does not consider that it settles anything, or that it is obligatory upon those members of the party who,se consciences do not approve of it.* This opinion of the Whig candidate is of the utmost importance, and may form a bridge over which the opponents of that pro-slavery fanaticism which foisted the eighth resolution into the series, may march to the support of Gen Scott. If they can be in this or any other way reconciled, all doubt of Gen. Scott's success by a most overwhelming majority is removed.

In Congress, another day has passed without action upon anything of consequence. The House has spun out the debate upon the Pennsylvania election case, until the patience of the parties and of the country is completely exhausted.

A quarrel is said to have arisen between the free soil politicians and their abolition associates, relative to the call for the Convention to be held in Pittsburgh. The more zealous and impracticable of the latter have protested that they cannot co-operate with men who will not put forth all their powers to eradicate slavery everywhere, without regard to stipulations and guaranties in the Constitution or elsewhere.—The relics of the Buffalo platform, however, remain, as well as some of the old workmen who set it up. Benjamin F. Butler, who attested his piety at Sandy Hill twenty-five or thirty years ago, by his solicitude for the stated preaching of the gospel, is one of those who have stood by the faith. He is talked of as the free soil candidate for the Presidency. On the same list stand John P. Hale, of N. H., Senator Chase, and Robert Rantoul. Either Charles Francis Adams or Cassius M. Clay will be nominated for Vice President. The platform of this third party will be more moderate as to slavery, and more extreme as to other issues than is anticipated by the public. Decided resolutions will be passed against the annexation of Cuba—the division of California, for the purpose of making a slave State of the Southern half, or the cutting up of Texas into additional slave States.—The convention will denounce the extension of slavery and the continuance of the fugitive act. Among its positive declarations will be one for free trade, and another approving of an active sympathy for the liberals and patriots of Europe who may be now, or may yet be engaged in efforts in favor of republican liberty. The vote drawn off by these propositions would be large. How far this position on the intervention question will meet the views of Kossuth, which are destined to produce an immense influence upon the German voters, can only be determined by time.

The Whig ratification meeting to night was a glorious one. The oldest inhabitant whom I saw remembered no meeting in the place even half so large. New processions with music and banners, and made up of immense throngs of people, continued to arrive long after the crowd had swelled to limits far beyond the reach of any one voice. You will have a due report of the eloquent and powerful speaking of the evening, and a proper description of the enthusiasm which prevailed. The spirit of 1840 has surely arisen, and it cannot be quelled until its resistless stream shall have borne General Scott to the White House. We are doubtless entering upon the most exciting campaign since 1840.

The Democrats are exceedingly vexed and disheartened at the success of Mr. Bennett's Land Bill. It tears their platform, of which they have boasted so much, into splinters.—They were against land distribution, but here immediately comes up their party, and vote away, on the motion of a Whig, sixty millions of acres to all the States. Again a majority of the party is well known to be favorable to the general system of river and harbor improvement provided for in Mr. Seymour's bill, appropriating $1,500,000 to those objects. The House at least will certainly pass it, if they have time. Before the session is over not a plank nor an upright of the platform will be left. So much for the binding force of these party creeds, called platforms. The slavery clauses are no more sacred than the others, and will certainly inspire less respect and approval. So far indeed as regards the reception at the North of that portion of either party's declaration of principles, they have excited scorn and derision, and nothing else. Pierce talks the doctrine of finality and slave chasing *con amore*, as if he loved it, and *he* is bound by it. General Scott stands upon his personal character and services to the country, family resolved to let the rank and file of his party bold and declare their own sentiments on such questions. That is my present understanding of his position. JUNIUS.

WASHINGTON, JUNE 29, 1852.

The letter of Gen. Scott accepting the nomination is a very important document. It supercedes the platform, and is vastly better than the platform. It decides the question raised by the offensive parts of that so-called confession of faith, and probably will secure enough of the doubtful ruling votes to all the great states to give their electoral suffrages to Gen. Scott. I understand that northern and southern whigs have been freely advised with relative to the General's position, and they agree that as he now stands he is impregnable; a more decided, explicit and comprehensive document has never been issued on such an occasion.

The whig organization of carrying on the canvass is admirable and efficient. The Executive Committee have made arrangements for the issue of some millions of campaign documents, thousands of which are already in motion through the mails or the private expresses, to-morrow. They were taken at the time of Carvajal's attack on that city. Their execution occasioned much excitement at Brownsville among the Americans, who found Gen Avalos in effigy. Avalos, it appears, refused to allow Mr. Wadsworth, the American Consul, and Dr. Prevost, to be with the prisoners in their last moments, and had them shot at 5 o'clock in the morning, instead of 7 o'clock, the hour he informed Mr. W. had been fixed upon.

In Sonora some weeks ago a body of Government troops were attacked by 300 Indians, and forced to retreat. Three of the soldiers were killed and a number wounded. The Indians are said to have lost thirty or forty of their men.

The Mexican papers of the capital are filled with rumors of *un coup d'etat*, by which despotic power would be assumed by President Arista.

It is said that a very serious quarrel has taken place between the British Ambassador in Mexico and President Arista, a quarrel that has induced the departure of the British Secretary of Legation for London. The Secretary has arrived at New Orleans.

An extra session of Congress is talked of, but does not seem very probable.

The Mexican Congress, just before adjourning, granted the sum of $222,000 to Mons. Lebeche, who succeeded after great risks to 1847, during the blockade of Vera Cruz by the American fleet, in running a much needed cargo of powder into that port.

The Telegraph is operating between Vera Cruz and Mexico and the line is frequently interrupted by the breaking of the wires

DAGUERREOTYPES AT THE NATIONAL GALLERY.

JACKSON'S National Daguerrean Gallery, corner of the diamond and Market street, opposite Jones' Row, Pittsburgh.

The subscriber would inform the citizens of Pittsburgh and vicinity, that he has just returned from the Eastern cities, where he has been to procure the very superior style and beautiful Pictures which he will be prepared to take at his Rooms. He would call the attention of strangers and the public generally to his specimens of the human face which he will exhibit to them at his Rooms, whether they wish to purchase or not. He is confident that he can please all who may favor him with a call. Persons wishing Pictures taken, are requested to call and examine specimens, whether they wish to purchase or not. Entrance on the Diamond.

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JOHN A. CAUFIELD, Agent.

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