PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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PITTSBURGH.

MONDAY MORNING, JULY 12, 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 BERKS COUNTY.

JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT,

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

JOSEPH BUFFINGTON, of Armstrong Co.

FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

SENATORIAL.

A. E. BROWN, JAMES POLLOCK.

REPRESENTATIVE.

Districts.	Districts.
1. WILLIAM F. HOGSETT,	14. JAMES H. CAMPBELL,
2. JAMES TRAUGH,	15. JAMES D. PATTON,
3. JOHN W. STORKS,	16. JAMES K. DAVIDSON,
4. JOHN P. VERREE,	17. Dr. JNO. McCULLOUGH,
5. SPENCER McILVAINE,	18. RALPH DRAKE,
6. JAMES W. FULLER,	19. JOHN LEPTON,
7. JAMES PENROSE,	20. AUGUSTUS ROBERTSON,
8. JOHN SHALLITO,	21. THOMAS J. HIGHAM,
9. JACOB MARSHALL,	22. LEWIS L. LORD,
10. CHARLES P. WALKER,	23. CHRISTIAN MYERS,
11. DAVID ALTON,	24. DARWIN PHELPS,
12. M. C. MERCER,	25. SAM'L A. PURVIANCE.
13. JER. 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 F. APPLETON, Birmingham.
THOMAS PENNEY, McKeesport.
RICHARD COWAN, Pittsburgh.
C. S. SYZER, Pitt Township.
JOHN M. PORTER, Taventum.

SHERIFF.

WILLIAM MAGILL, Pittsburgh.

ROTHONOTARY.

EDWARD CAMPBELL, Jr., Pittsburgh.

ASSOCIATE JUDGES OF COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS, &c.

JOHN GESHLART, Allegheny.

COMMISSIONER.

WILLIAM ALGEO, Pittsburgh.

CORONER.

JAMES LOWRY, Pittsburgh.

AUDITOR.

FRANCIS I. GARDNER, Elizabeth.

"THE LAST OF EARTH."—The honored and the beloved, the great statesman and the orator, HENRY CLAY, has gone down to sleep with the mighty armies of the dead, until awakened by the last trumpet. While the solemn funeral rites were taking place at Lexington, Pittsburg put on the aspect of mourning. All places of business were closed from 11 o'clock until 1, on Saturday. The streets presented all the stillness and quiet of the Sabbath. Emblems of mourning were hanging at nearly every door; bells were tolling and minute guns were fired.

So pass away the great ones of a generation now nearly extinct. Eight years ago, and the country was all excitement on the great contest between Mr. Clay and Mr. Polk. Both are now in their graves, and Mr. Polk's successor, the brave, honest-hearted Taylor is also gone. How fleeting is life, and what a bauble is earthly honor! The good that a man does, is his only sure gain. All the rest is vanity. All the honor, and glory, and worldly renown, and pomp of power, which could be heaped upon one man through a long life, would not weigh an instant against that "eternal weight of glory" which is the reward of the most humble disciple of Christ.

GEN SCOTT AND THE CATHOLICS.

The *Post* of Saturday, publishes our article exposing its gross misrepresentation of General Scott, in relation to naturalization, but does not attempt to explain or defend its perversion of the truth. The editors choose rather to change the issue, and they now strive to stir up religious bigotry, and to bring that to bear upon the great-hearted and liberal-minded Scott. They go back to the unhappy riots at Philadelphia, and charge that we were the "ardent apologist of the Philadelphia church burners," and that we spoke of their "infamous proceedings in terms of praise." As Gen. Scott is not accountable for our sins, we might let this pass, were it not due to ourselves to pronounce the statement of the editors, a wanton and gratuitous falsehood. Whatever may have been the errors of our editorial life, that of justifying riot and and violence is not one of them. We have never approved of any lawless violence, whether in Philadelphia or Pittsburgh, but have, to the utmost of our power, condemned every such demonstration. Had the editors of the *Post* pursued a like course, Pittsburgh would not have reason to lament the consequences of the disgraceful scenes which have taken place in our midst.

The editors, however, are not content with maligning us. They charge that Gen. Scott promoted the disgraceful acts which took place at Philadelphia. We shall attempt no disproval of so false a charge, which we believe there are no other men in this country so base as to make, and which none, but the most prejudiced political bigots will believe. Gen Scott's whole life puts the stamp of falsehood upon so base a charge, wantonly and maliciously trumped up without a shadow of proof.

There is not another man in America against whom a charge of religious persecution could lie with less truth, than against Gen. Scott. So free is he from the least taint of this kind, that he has been opposed on this very account, by some who cannot separate a difference of opinion from personal hatred and persecution. The object of the *Post* is to prejudice our Catholic fellow citizens against Gen. Scott, and to turn away attention from the questionable position of Gen. Pierce. To gain this object it stops at nothing—truth, decency and honor are all sacrificed to this unhallowed purpose.

The best criterion of a man's views are his acts. Let us examine Gen. Scott's acts and letters on this subject, and compare them with those of Gen Pierce.

If ever a man would be likely to manifest his religious bigotry, it would be at the head of a victorious army, in such a city as Mexico, with its rich churches and large ecclesiastical revenues. Napoleon enriched France with works of art of which he robbed the churches of Spain and Italy, and a sale of these stolen palintings lately took place in Paris, producing immense sums of money. These were the acts of professed Catholics! How was it with the "staunch Protestant," as he calls himself, Gen. Scott.

As soon as he had taken possession of the city of Mexico, he issued his general orders, No. 287, in which "the wanton desecration of churches, cemeteries, or other religious edifices and fixtures; the interruption of religious ceremonies, and the destruction of public or private property," are pronounced "offences which should be severely punished." "This splendid capital,"—says the camp general order—"*its churches and religious worship; its convents and monasteries;* its inhabitants and property are, moreover, placed under the special safe-guard of the *faith and honor* of the American Army!"

That public and private property—that the religion and the religious ceremonies of the people of Mexico, were protected from all violation, annoyance and disrespect, are matters of history, which the defamers of the *Post* dare not gainsay. We give the testimony of one of his soldiers, not that any testimony is needed, but to elucidate the true nobility and kindness of the great conqueror's heart. The following is an extract from a communication to the New York Tribune, to correct an error into which the editor or some of his correspondents had fallen into.

I was a soldier of the old Regular Army during the whole Mexican campaign; was with General Scott in the City of Mexico; have frequently seen Roman Catholic processions pass through the streets, and have never once seen a Protestant soldier kneel—nor do I believe they ever were required, by General Scott, to kneel, or that they ever did kneel. If he ever *did* give such an order, I certainly never heard of it, and I was on duty, *without a single days intermission*, during the whole period of his command.

But, Mr. Editor, I will tell you what I know that Gen. Scott *did* do, and which shows the goodness of his heart, and his kind feeling toward the Catholics much more than the compelling his Protestant soldiers to kneel to the *Host* would have done. I know that he was kind and compassionate to the sick and wounded prisoners, and that he voluntarily and without exchange freed many poor Catholics from their prisons and restored them to their families.—Permit me to relate one or two instances of feeling that fell under my own observation. After the battles of Contreras and Churubusco, the wounded officers were placed in the church of the small village of San Geronimo. On visiting them with the surgeon, my attention was called to a Colonel, who was badly wounded, and seemed to be suffering more mental than physical agony. On inquiring the cause of his distress, I learned that he had left a wife and two children in the city, and that his distress arose from the agony his absence and supposed death would cause them. I told him that the generosity and kindness of our Commander were well known, and that I did not doubt but that he would take some measures to alleviate his distress. So soon as my duties permitted, I rode from Cegacan, where I was stationed, to Tacubaya, the General's headquarters, and having solicited an interview, I represented in few words the case of the poor wounded Mexican Colonel. The General immediately acceded to my request, and allowed him to go to the city on parole, and he was, I think, the next day restored to his family. On a subsequent visit to the General, in the presence of one other officer, the General was speaking of the capture of the city, and the feeling manner in which he spoke of the people loss, impressed me very deeply. He said: "I shall take the city, but it will cost the lives of (I think) three hundred men;" and then pausing, he added, "What a melancholy price to pay for it!"

The prisoners captured in the several battles in the valley were confined in prisons in the city. The Catholic Archbishop of Mexico applied to General Scott for the release of these poor soldiers, basing his application on the plea of humanity and of the gratification such an instance of clemency would give to the Mexican people. General Scott not only complied with the wishes of the Archbishop, but did it in a manner so grateful to the feelings of the Mexican people as to call forth the especial thanks of the Archbishop, not only for the restoration of these poor creatures to the blessing of liberty and to their families, but for the very kind and considerate manner in which the favor was conferred.

These are a few of my reminiscences (of which I have many more) of General Scott's Catholic toleration while in Mexico. If you think them worth an insertion in your paper, they are at your disposal.

We may stop here. The facts of history give the lie to the insinuations of the *Post*. Its baseness recoils upon itself. Even the ordinary license of a Presidential campaign will not endure such gross slander upon one of our honored public men. Gen Scott is a "staunch Protestant," but in political rights and social privileges he esteems men of all religious persuasions alike.—Like the national constitution, that noble product of Protestant men, and just reflex of true Protestant sentiment, he respects the religious privileges and rights of all men, leaving every man where he should be, only accountable to God for his religious faith.

We will now turn to Gen. PIERCE, as the *Post* has invited the comparison, and see whether he has exercised the like glorious principles of religious toleration, or has, to speak more correctly, identified himself with the defenders of the rights secured by the constitution. The facts of history in his case are well set forth in the following article, to which we invite the attention of all voters:

RELIGIOUS TEST IN NEW HAMPSHIRE:

The unjust religious test which prevails in New Hampshire is not "relished by vote of twenty to one," but the late movement's for its repeal by the Democrats was lost by a few votes, it requiring *two-thirds* to alter the constitution. The opposition comes mainly from the Whigs, who are not always liberal in these matters every where.—New Haven Register.

The arguments on the subject are simply those The Democrats have always had a large majority in the State of New Hampshire. A clause of their constitution excludes Catholics from office. These two facts are undeniable. They form, then, the premises from which we de luce the conclusion that the Democratic party are responsible for keeping this religious test as one of their fundamental laws. Our Catholic population will readily perceive that and every Whig in the State voted against striking out this clause that the Democrats could have out voted them, and that therefore the blame rests upon that party.

But what are the facts that prove that the Whigs even opposed the amendment? The Register is very careful not to back up its assertion by any proofs. There is no reference to the vote—no returns—nothing but the bare *assertion* of that paper in proof. Now, let us look at the *official* returns themselves!

Votes of the several counties in New Hampshire for and against abolishing the Religious Test from the Constitution.

	For abolishing	Against abolishing.
	Tect.	Test.
Rockingham,	1,374	1,876
Strafford,	764	862
Belknap,	823	1,037
Carroll,	257	1,101
Merrimack,	1,103	2,456
Hillsboro',	1,457	1,200
Cheshire,	1,322	716
Sullivan,	1,230	660
Grafton,	1,317	1,768
Coos,	550	357
	9,866	12,012

Look at that record. The county of Cheshire is the only Whig county, and here there is a majority of 606 for abolishing the test. Does this look as if the Whigs were opposed to toleration? The counties of Belknap, Carroll, and Merrimack are three strong Democratic counties, and here there is a majority of 1845 *against* abolishing the test. Does this look as if the Democrats favored toleration?

We hear much of Franklin Pierce's popularity at home; of his influence among his neighbors; of the power he exercises over their opinions. Well, this same Franklin Pierce—this same Democratic candidate for President—lives in the county of Merrimack, which county gave 1,292 majority *against* the Catholics. In that county is the town of *Concord*, the residence of Franklin Pierce. If Gen. Pierce has any personal influence it ought to be here; and yet the town of Concord gave 74 majority *against* abolishing the test. The Register, then, has this dilemma offered to its choice, either Gen. Pierce has not the personal influence and popularity that are ascribed to him, or else he was indifferent to the civil rights of the Catholic citizens of New Hampshire.—*Hartford Courant.*

Nothing need be added to these plain matters of fact. Gen. Pierce's State, and his county and his town, all gave large majorities against abolishing the unjust, and unconstitutional *test*, against the Catholics. His State, and county, and town, have a large Democratic majority. He is intimately identified with the Democrats of Merrimack county, where his friends have an overwhelming majority, and yet the county of Merrimack *gave a majority of two to one, against abolishing the test which prevents a Catholic from holding Office!*

OFFICIAL LIST.—We have before us an official list of the officers who marched with the army under the command of Gen. Scott from Puebla to the City of Mexico, the 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th of August, 1847. It was printed in Mexico.—In this list appears the name of Brig. Gen. *F. Pierce*, and under the head of when and where employed, we find, August 17, Contreras; 20, Churubusco; Sept. 8, Molino del Rey; 12 near Chapultepec; 13, near Berlin; 14, Garita de Belen.—*Pittsburgh Post.*

And we have before us the "Executive Document No. 1," printed in Washington, in Dec. 1847, containing the Message of President Jas. K. Polk, transmitting to Congress all the official correspondence of the Commander in Chief and the Generals serving under him, in the War with Mexico—and among this correspondence we find several letters from Gen. Frank Pierce, giving an official account of his proceedings. In his letter of August 13, 1847, [which is the first one we can find giving an account of any action,] speaking of the battles of Contreras and Churubusco, fought on the 19th and 20th of August, he says:

"Being myself unable to keep my saddle, or to walk, in consequence of a severe injury from the fall of my horse the day before, the command of this force devolved upon Col. Ransom, of the 9th infantry."

In the letter of General Pierce, of Sept. 15, 1847, giving an account of the operations of his brigade on the 12, 13th and 14th of Sept., those glorious days of Chapultepec and Mexico, a description is given of the marching of his forces to storm Chapultepec, on the 12th, when this official document proceeds as follows:

"Previous to this moment, however, I was compelled to leave the field in consequence of severe indisposition, which confined me to my bed during the 13th; and of course, deprived me of participating with my brigade in the glorious achievements of that day."

At 4 o'clock, on the morning of the 14th, I rejoined that portion of my brigade (9th regiment) then acting under the orders of Maj. Gen. Quitman at the garita on the Tacubay road, the 15th regiment having previously been directed to remain as a garrison to Chapultepec. In this position I remained until the news of the surrender of the city was communicated to General Quitman; and having soon after received orders from head quarters of the army to that effect, I withdrew my command for the purpose of garrisoning the towns of Mixcoac and Tacubaya.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

Now when the Post publishes its next official account, printed either in Mexico or Washington, will the editors tell us what battle General Pierce really took part in. We are wholly unable to find in any official document, that he was in any battle at all. In going into one battle he fell off his horse. In going into another he fainted. Just as his forces were taking post under the walls of Chapultepec, he was compelled to leave the field from "severe indisposition" which *confined him to his bed* during all the next glorious day, and after that he was suffered to remain behind in garrison!

Why does not the *Post* publish Gen. Frank Pierce's official despatches describing his exploits in Mexico? Are not these of as much authority as all list of officers "printed in Mexico! Come Messrs Editors, give us the documents—Frank Pierce's official documents!

A LETTER FROM GEN. SCOTT.

Many of our readers will be pleased to peruse once more the following frank and warm-hearted letter from Gen. Scott. It was addressed to a committee of our citizens in answer to a letter inviting him to the Great Scott Convention for Western Pennsylvania, held in this city, on the 20th of August, 1851, and was published among the proceedings of the meeting:

WASHINGTON, August 8, 1851.

Gentlemen:—I have received your most complimentary invitation to meet you and other friends at Pittsburgh, on the 20th inst.

This is an invitation extremely difficult to resist; and if it were possible, or rather proper, for me, considering my position, to accept, I certainly should be in the midst of you at the time you appoint; for I truly believe there is not a portion of America more remarkable for strong arms and warm hearts, ever ready in the cause of their country and friends, than the region of Western Pennsylvania.

With thousands of my countrymen, native and adopted, of that region, I have exchanged the warm grasp of friendship; and with thousands as brothers, have trod the battle fields of Mexico, and received their shouts of victory. My heart therefore, will be with the meeting on the 20th inst

I remain, gentlemen, your friend and fellow-citizen, WINFIELD SCOTT.

To Messrs. T. J. Bigham, F. G. Kay, J. Young, Jr., R. Porter, L. S. Johns, A. Bayne, and E. Jones, Committee of Invitation.

PRESIDENT OF DICKINSON COLLEGE.—At a meeting of the Trustees of Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pa., held on Wednesday last, twenty-eight Trustees being present, Dr. Collins, of Emory and Henry College, Va., was unanimously elected President of the College, in place of Dr. J. T. Peck, resigned.

A special dispatch to the New York Tribune, dated Washington, July 8, states that "it is rumored that Hon. Ezekiel F. Chambers, of Maryland, a Senator from 1826 to 1835, is to receive the appointment of Secretary of the Navy."

LAWRENCE COUNTY CONVENTION.

The delegates to the Whig County Convention, met at the borough of New Castle, on the 5th ist. THOMAS DUNGAN, Esq., was chosen President. After preliminary proceedings the convention chose by ballot the following ticket:

Congress.—Conferees instructed to vote for John Reynolds, of New Castle

Associate Judge—Jacob Bear, North Beaver.

Assembly—John Mitchell, of Mahoning.

Prothonotary—James D. Clarke, New Castle.

Sheriff—Samuel Henderson, New Castle.

Commissioner—W. R. Walace, Mahoning.

Register & Recorder—Hugh Moore, Big Beaver.

Auditor—James C Breaky, Neshannock.

Coroner.. J H M Peoples, New Castle

THE COUNTY NOMINATIONS.—On Thursday last, the Locofoco County Convention met and made its nominations. The following is the ticket

Congress—The Convention instructed its conferees to vote for Augustus Drum, Esq., of Indiana county.

Assembly—J. A. Fulton, Esq., of Kittanning borough, was recommended to the District meeting as the choice of Armstrong county.

Commissioner—Jas. Douglass, Esq., of Kittanning borough, was nominated.

Auditor—A. L. Robinson, Esq., of Kittanning borough.

Trustees Academy—John W. Rohrer and Jos. Colwell of Kittanning borough.—*Kittanning Free Press.*

FROM WASHINGTON.

(Correspondence of the Daily Pittsburgh Gazette:)

WASHINGTON, July 6, 1852.

The House has waked up to a partial sense of its deplorable condition, and has absolutely resolved to meet an hour earlier in the morning, and to stop the Buncombe debate upon the deficiency bill and the Collins steamers. There were two strong and excellent speeches made in favor of the proposed aid to those vessels; one by Carter, of Ohio, and the other by Evans, of Maryland. Carter has a voice which seems intended for a compromise between the immortal Bill Allen, of the same State, and the North wind in a hurricane. He is called, for shortness, "Ravin' Dave," but has a great deal of good stuff in him besides wind. Dave went for the Collins ships, sink or swim, at all hazards and to the last extremity, because they might lead to dispensing with the worthless old hulks of seventy-fours, and the crowd of more worthless Naval officers on shore and waiting orders, to whom was now paid $476,000 a year. These ships had also greatly reduced freight and postage, and their glorious success over all foreign competition had elevated the American name, and added to the national glory. He said, moreover, the speculation would not be a bad one, even as to the money invested—it would, in the end, be all paid back by postages.

Mr. Evans, who speaks faster than the Collins ships can run, fast as they are, advocated the additional appropriation because the line needed it, and because the ships were well adapted, as vessels of war, to contend with similar ones possessed by England and other great maritime nations with which we might come into collision, and against whom it was at least wise to be prepared at all times. From present appearances the appropriation will pass. It raises the compensation from $885,000 per year, to $858,000 and the number of trips from twenty to twenty-six.

Mr. Stanton, of Ohio, addressed the House on general politics. He made an animated and powerful Scott speech. He has been set down on the Democratic lists as one inclined to bolt Gen. S. on account of the platform, and because of its leaning a little far to the shady side of slavery. Ohio is blazing with enthusiasm for Scott. Mr. Vinton received a letter to-day from there stating that shoals of democrats were rushing over to him from the Piercerunks.

Hon. T. M. Howe, of the Mercer district in Pennsylvania, does not accept the nomination with the platform, but is nevertheless distributing documents among all his constituents, and doing everything proper and necessary to secure votes for Gen. S as the party candidate.

We have at length the *pronunciamento* of Toombs, Stephens, Gentry, and six other Southern Fillibusters against Gen. Scott. The document has been long heralded, and comes considerably short of the sounding promise of the manifesto. The insurgents are all from Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee and Mississippi.—Mister Cabell, of Florida, is not there—that is strange. Mr. Clingman, of North Carolina, is not there—that also is strange. Does their absence mean that the Whig current in Florida and North Carolina is too strong to give fillibustering a living chance? Tennessee is all right on the main question, and Messrs Gentry and Cris. Williams will suddenly decline from the objective to the vocative case. But who expected anything from Georgia, Alabama, or Mississippi? The particularly small amount of capital which Democracy lent to Unionism in those States has been called in, and its mortgage upon the very contingent remainder of Whigism there, has been foreclosed. Let the cunning Shylocks make much of their bargain. The Whigs lose nothing, for their prospects in all these flourishing communities have been at zero for a number of years.

The Democrats are in caucus to-night over the printing and other matters of party concern.

JUNIUS.

WASHINGTON CITY, July 7.

Objections to the plans of the diplomatists for the settlement of affairs in Central America, would seem to be premature. The negotiations thus far have taken no more decisive shape than that of protocols. Agents have been sent down to obtain the consent of the parties most immediately interested to the proposed conditions. Should not the states of Costa Rica and Nicaragua consent to the convention as sketched by the ministers of the United States and England, it will not go into effect.

The action of the House to-day has been more creditable than could have been hoped. The speech-making for effect was concluded, and a large number of important amendments to the Deficiency bill were favorably acted upon. There is now reasonable ground for hope that the general appropriation bill will be got ready for the Senate by the 23d of the month; and if so, we may look for the long prayed for adjournment on the 16th of August.

The election news continues to be highly favorable. There never was such enthusiasm in New Orleans for any Whig candidate as for Gen. Scott. It is estimated here that the General's letter of acceptance, the pronouncitamento of the half dozen fillibusters against him, and the fierce invective of Toombs, have gained 50,000 votes in the free States, since the nomination. The hopes of the Pierce men founded on the union of the democrats in New York are shown to be fallacious, by the simple fact, that the party has not been divided there during the last three years, and that though political contests there have been generally close during that time, the Whigs have carried off the honors. The wire pullers have thought it advisable to warn their betting friends of the danger of over confidence: and some heavy bets have been drawn or hedged, accordingly.

Mr. Van Buren has written a letter endorsing Pierce and King; well, that will do them decided mischief in the slave States without helping them in the free. The honest Free soilers are intensely disgusted with the conduct of the Van Burens, father and son; as they see that they were influenced in 1848, by the narrowest selfish feelings. In fact they have both been very actively crawfishing ever since. The Democratic Free soilers had mainly gone to Pierce, and Van's pilgrimage to the same shrine will send over the great bulk of the Whigs who still repoised under the shadow of the Buffalo platform to Gen. Scott. Still if Senator Chase shall receive the nomination of the Pittsburgh Convention and should accept it, he will obtain a hundred and fifty thousand votes, chiefly from the Democratic party.

Dr. Gardiner has been arrested on a new charge of forging the signature of a Governor and other Mexican functionaries, to some of the documents upon which he received the large allowance out of the Mexican claims. The fact that he left his money after receiving it, all within reach of the Government, and voluntarily come back from Europe to abide the result of a trial, afford strong presumptive evidence of his innocence, while the known moderation and justice of the President and U. S. Attorney are proof that nothing will be attempted against him that savors of oppression or persecution

Mons. Sartige is not to leave us after all. Yesterday it was reported that his ephemeral master, Mr. Louis Napoleon had recalled him, and two of the city papers intimated that it was acceptable news; but this morning it appears that the minister is still and is likely to remain a *plenipo*, so with most amiable candor one of the aforesaid Gazette's announces with pleasure that our Washington society and the diplomatic body are not to lose the popular representative of La Belle France It is an uncertain world.

JUNIUS.

FROM NEW YORK.

(Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Daily Gazette:)

NEW YORK, July 8, 1852

The recent Native American Convention, the Webster Demonstration at Boston, and the bolting of the Southern doubtful Whigs, for the moment makes the democracy feel confident that they are to elect Pierce and King with hardly an opposition, but they are sure to be mistaken in their calculations. There is a great and rapid change in public opinion, and Webster men who, a few days ago, were sure nothing could tempt them to vote for Gen. Scott, are now his most zealous defenders, and dissent in New York has become a rare exception. The Southern bolters have made a fatal mistake in stigmatising Gen. Scott as a free soiler, inasmuch as such a charge inevitably gives him in the free States thousands of floating votes, bound to no party save the one it deems soundest upon the slavery movement. The National Convention presented a Union platform. The bolters choose to place Gen Scott upon a sectional issue, and will be made aware of the service they have rendered within the next four months

Building associations, which so lately appealed through the medium of the public press for support, and which promised such speedy and comfortable homes to men of small means, have commenced to wear a different appearance, and to exhibit the dark side. Notice of foreclosures of mortgages already are quite abundant, and the lawyers are now about to commence their harvest. Some of the fraternity acts as counsel for fifteen associations, which will, no doubt, afford him the means of acquiring a decent sort of homestead

Our city authorities have been taken into the law courts by the parties to whom was granted a charter for an uptown railroad, and a very pretty development of roguery may be expected.—There is not, probably, in existence at this time corrupt a municipal government as that which is now sponging the people of New York. The robberies committed are bold and bare-faced, and had the Whig counsel been retained and rewarded with an hundred thousand dollars, it would have been cheaper than to have suffered the lawless fellows to place in office incumbents to get their hands into the city treasury. To use the emphatic language of a leading paper:

"Their doings are a burning disgrace to the city, and the day must soon come when the danger and the scandal of their operations will be wiped out. Better have no Aldermen at all than these unhuishing rogues who barter their official power for votes, and make the City Hall the worst gambling house in the metropolis."

In the way of merchandize there is not much doing, and we seem to have reached the dullest period of the year. In produce the movement is quite large at satisfactory prices. The present price of pork has made the United States Contractors count their losses instead of profits. It is understood that not a barrel of pork has been delivered, and that none will be, the contractors preferring to have the penalty inflicted rather than comply.

No progress has been made in procuring men for the Japan expedition, and it is probable that the port of San Francisco will be resorted to for the purpose of obtaining them. It is said that to grant the demand for passage home by unfortunate landsmen and sailors that any number of men can readily be shipped for the navy there, and that the attempt will be made.

In Wall street there is no change. Money continues superabundant at four and five per cent on call, and six on long time All kinds of stocks are active, and full prices are paid for the most worthless as well as the sound kinds.—Western railroads continue to be the favorites, and sell at prices higher than those of Eastern States

Our convicts at Sing Sing were allowed to celebrate the National anniversary by swimming in the river, under the muskets of the guards, and conversation. The women were treated to a dance, instead of a swimming match, and the day passed off very gally Swimming is much better than the showering and poking they often get, and the inspector had better continue the new plan, which is better calculated to reform than is a revival of the tortures of the Inquisition.

C.

The East Pier at Huron is now nearly demolished and the West Pier broken through in the middle. The light house keeper can only reach the light house by means of a boat. This is another illustration of FRANKLIN PIERCE'S Anti-River and Harbor Improvement policy. Let western editors throw *light* on the unsafe situation of our Lake ports, if the light houses are not put in a condition to do it.—*Forest City.*

☞ S. M KIER—And now as to your Petroleum. I thought as I had delayed writing so long, it would be well to wait until I had "somewhat to write." When I first offered the oil for sale, the people thought it was perhaps like the quack patent productions of the age, and so felt but little disposed to buy. But I gave it to some on trial, and persuaded some to buy, until got them to test its medical powers. It soon began to cure the deaf and lame, &c. A man who had been blind for eight years, was persuaded to try its virtues and when he had used but three bottles, he could see across the room, and clearly distinguish the color of clothes, &c., while his health was otherwise much improved. His blindness appears to have been the result of a very inveterate 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 country. I have sold all that you gave me, and might have sold a hundred bottles more. M. HIMEBAUGH.

SHERMAN FALLS, Wisconsin, March 16, 1852.

☞ F. S. Cleaver's "Prize Medal Honey Soap."

☞ THE continued and increasing demand for the above desirable article, unquestionably demonstrates from actual experience its superiority over all similar preparations. It has now stood the test of careful examination, and the approval of the public for a period of seven years; and under an unbounded patronage and unexampled circulation, has triumphantly survived all its rivals in the arts of imitation and imposture. Its extensive merit (realized by immediate use) places it foremost in the list of all those toilet soaps, that by an over wrought perfumery, have found their way to an ambiguous and temporary notoriety.

For sale retail at all "Dispensing Drug Stores, and wholesale only by the agents for Pittsburgh and its vicinity.

jy8d4w5. 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. Farrell's Arabian Liniment, let him go now and do it, for he assured, it will be worth its weight in gold, over and over again, before it shall all have been used. You have our word for that, Reader! See advertisement.

☞ JOB PRINTING of all kinds executed at the office with neatness, and at reasonable rates.

Special attention will be given to Posters and Programmes for Exhibitions and Concerts

Cards, Bill Heads, Bills of Lading, Invitations, Labels, Planks, Stor- Bills &c. &c., neatly and promptly Printed

I Could not Recover.

TIDIOUTE, Warren Co., Pa., June 29, 1852.

Mr. R. E. Sellers—Dear sir—I hereby certify that I have been afflicted with a severe cough and affection of the Lungs—I was afflicted so severely that my friends thought I could not recover. I was recommended to use your Cough Syrup, which I did, with the most happy effect. I am now entirely relieved, and feel it to be a duty to recommend the use of it to those diseased in like manner. If you choose to use the above certificate, you are at perfect liberty to do so.

Yours, &c., G. J. TANOS

Prepared and for sale by R. E. SELLERS, 57 Wood street.

jy5

Sale of Dr. M'Lane's Vermifuge.

☞ AMONG the hundreds of letters, certificates and orders received by the proprietors of this medicine, the following are selected to show its character, and the effect of its use in a distant part of the West:

ROYALTON, Boone Co., Ia., May 10, 1850.

Messrs. J. Kidd & Co.—Gentlemen—I write to you to solicit an agency for the invaluable Vermifuge you prepare. Some time since, I purchased one dozen vials of Mr. C. Ely, and prescribed it in my practice, and it proved so effectual in the expulsion of worms, that no other preparation will satisfy the citizens of this village and vicinity. Please send me one gross of the Vermifuge immediately. Yours, &c., SAMUEL ROSS.

NEW PROVIDENCE, Tenn., July 1, 1851.

Messrs. J. Kidd & Co.—Please send the Vermifuge for us as soon as possible, as we are nearly out, and the demand for it is very great. We believe it to be the best Vermifuge ever invented. LUTTER & BROS.

For sale by most Druggists and Merchants, in town and country, and by the sole proprietors. J. KIDD & CO.

jy9d4w5 60 Wood street.

Cleveland and Pittsburgh Rail Road

TICKETS THROUGH TO BUFFALO, DUNKIRK, TOLEDO, DETROIT, CHICAGO, MILWAUKIE, COLUMBUS and CINCINNATI.

Fare to Cleveland..... $2 50

THE new and fast running steamer FOREST CITY, leaves the Monongahela wharf, opposite Monongahela House, every morning (Sundays excepted) at 8 o'clock, precisely, connecting at Wellsville with the Express Train of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Rail Road, leaving Wellsville at 12 o'clock, M., and arriving at Cleveland at 40 minutes past 8 o'clock, P. M., and connecting with steam boat for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Toledo, Detroit, Milwaukie, and Chicago.

Passengers leave Pittsburgh in the morning, and take tea next evening in Chicago.

Passengers going to Cleveland via Ohio and Penna. R. R., are put out at Alliance, (or the 8 o'clock A. M. train at 1 o'clock P. M. and the 11 o'clock A. M. train at 2 45 P. M., where they have to wait till 8 o'clock, P. M., or the Express train from Wellsville, which takes them on to Cleveland, arriving at same time as the Forest City. Care is taken who go by way of Wellsville.

Baggage checked through from Pittsburgh to Cleveland, on heart the steamer Forest City.

For tickets, apply to

JOHN A. CAUGHEY, Agent

Office in Mon. House, Wood street, Water st. Front st. corner of smithfield.

N. Norris, Agt. Ohio & Penna R. R., to Alliance, and Cleveland and Pittsburgh R. R., from Alliance to Cleveland, the last 10 days.

DAGUERREOTYPES.

AT THE

NATIONAL GALLERY.

JACKSON'S National Daguerreian Gallery, Corner of the Diamond and Market street, opposite Wilkins & Co's Drug Store, Pittsburgh.

Ladies and Gentlemen wishing to visit the Metropolis, will find it to their interest, to call at the above establishment, fitted up with very superior light and sky lights, arranged with every skill that experience can select the most accurate features of the human form with all the requisites of a first-rate Daguerreian Gallery.

Engravings, Paintings, &c., accurately copied, and duplicates taken of original Daguerreotypes.

☞ Persons not required to take a picture, unless a perfect resemblance.

☞ Likenesses taken of sick and deceased persons in any part of the city and vicinity.

☞ Rooms open for inspection from 8 A. M. until 6 P. M. Entrance in the Diamond. jy5;3m;1y;T

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 very 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 Rooms will Skylights over the building for the purpose, with the apparatus of the most powerful kind, and having adopted the system of Instructing, as now practised by the celebrated Professors of Philadelphia and New York, I feel confident in saying, that I am enabled to offer to the patrons of the Art, a class of Daguerreotypes, not surpassed by any in the city, which I am prepared to furnish at the lowest prices.

☞ Persons visiting the city, will do well to call at this establishment, from a conviction that they will be satisfied. jy2d3m

A. H. HOLMES & BRO.

Successor to H. P. Nelson & Co.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

SOLID BOX VICES,

PLATED SCREWS, MATTOCKS, SPADES, HOES, RAKES, FORKS, &c.

PITTSBURGH, PENNA.

Office No. 124, Water street, third door above Smithfield st. ☞ All work warranted equal to any manufactured. ap29

Citizen's Insurance Company of Pittsburgh

O. C. HUSSEY, President.
SAM'L A. MARSHALL, Sec.

OFFICE, 94 WATER, BETWEEN MARKET AND WOOD STREETS.

INSURES HULL AND CARGO RISKS on THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RIVERS, AND TRIBUTARIES.

☞ Insures against fire or damage by FIRE, also against the perils of the SEA and INLAND NAVIGATION and TRANSPORTATION.

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Walter Forster,	Samuel Ross.

Isaac M. Pennock

Board of Health.

☞ The public are informed that the office of the Board of Health of the city of Pittsburgh, is at No. 114, Fourth street, between Wood and Smithfield streets, where all notices and communications for the Board must be left

M. W. KNOX,
Secretary

jy5d3w

☞ THE undersigned, citizens of the Third Ward, request that all persons favorable to the election of GEN. WINFIELD SCOTT to the Presidency, meet at public Buildings on Monday evening, the 12th inst., at half past 7 o'clock, for the purpose of making preparatory arrangements for the formation of a Scott Club for our ward

Andrew McMasters, Jos. McCulloch, F. P. Value, Jasper E. Brady, Joseph Cracraft, Jos. W. Lewis, Wm Spiker, M. W. Lewis, James Montgomery, David Sims, James Little, H. Parry, Wm Mackey, Isaac Riley, John Shipton, John McGowan, John Oelsner, Peter M. Davis, Charles W. Lewis, C. W. Smith, John Thomson,

Alexander Hilands, Thos M Marshall, Wm Chapman, Wm Leonard, Edward Gray, Edward Campbell, Wm Ewing, Wm McKee, John Liggett, Robert Stewart, Jacob Hays, H H Rung, J M Kinkead, F C Flanagan, John D Davis, E F Pastor, J Myers, James McMasters, Henry Murray, Wm Lovely, H F Moeller. jy10

Colonization.

A MEETING of the friends of Colonization will be held in the first Presbyterian Church, of Pittsburgh, on Monday, the 12th inst at 7 o'clock, P. M. the evening, this, and every evening