PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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PITTSBURGH

WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 4, 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.	
1. WILLIAM F. HOUSTE,	14. JAMES H. CAMPBELL,
2. JAMES TRAQUAIR,	15. JAMES D. PATTON,
3. JOHN W. STORER,	16. JAMES K. DAVIDSON,
4. JOHN P. VERREE,	17. DR. JAS. MCCULLOUGH,
5. SPENCER MCILVAINE,	18. RALPH DEAKE,
6. JAMES W. FULLER,	19. JOHN LEDYON,
7. JAMES PETRIKIN,	20. ARCHIB'D ROBERTSON,
8. JOHN SCHEIFFER,	21. THOMAS J. MCGHEE,
9. JAMES MARSHALL,	22. LEWIS L. LORD,
10. CHARLES F. WALLER,	23. CORNELIUS MEYERS,
11. DAVID LITTON,	24. DARWIN PHELPS,
12. M. C. MERCER,	25. SAM'L A. PURVIANCE
13. JOB MIDDLESWARTS.	

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, McKeesport.
RICHARD COWAN, Pittsburgh.
C. S. ATWELL, Pitt Township.
JOHN M. FORTEL, Tarentum.

SHERIFF.

WILLIAM MAGEE, Pittsburgh.

PROTHONOTARY.

EDWARD CAMPBELL, Jr., Pittsburgh.

SECRETARY OF THE COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS AC

JOHN URSHART, Allegheny.

COMMISSIONER.

WILLIAM AUGEE, Pittsburgh.

CORONER.

JAMES LOWRY, Pittsburgh.

AUDITOR.

FRANCIS I. GARDNER, Elizabeth.

THE 22D CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.—The Whig conferees of this district, which is composed of the northern part of Allegheny and of the whole of Butler county, have not yet met to decide the question of a candidate. The time of the conference meeting has at length been fixed for the 18th of August, two weeks from to-day. The meeting will be held at Bakerstown.

Each end of the District has selected its candidate, both of them highly deserving, able and popular men. Allegheny has selected Hon T. M. Howe, the present efficient and highly popular representative from this District. Butler county has selected S. A. PURVIANCE, Esq., a very estimable and worthy man, and one who would represent the District with ability and credit.

In any event the Whigs are sure to have a good candidate, whichever of these gentlemen is selected. The Whigs of Allegheny, however, insist upon the claims of Mr. Howe, who has only served us one term in Congress, and who would have been unanimously nominated for a second term, had the District been left unchanged. At any other time it will give us pleasure to join with our Butler friends in electing Mr Purviance, or any good man they may select; but at present they must not complain if we hold on to Mr. Howe with firmness. In fact it is a point we cannot yield in justice to ourselves and to a favorite candidate, and we trust our Butler friends appreciating our position will yield with a good grace. Were the circumstances reversed, and Mr. Purviance in Mr. Howe's place, we would not say a word, but would cheerfully concede the then superior claims of Mr. Purviance. It is important that we commence our political relations with conciliatory and cordial feelings, as these relations are to last for the next ten years.

We have no fears, however, that there will be any want of unanimity. Our Butler friends will be ready to appreciate the position of this end of the District towards Mr. Howe, and will readily concede to him the nomination, and we assure them they will never have occasion to regret their choice, as a more worthy, honorable man does not live, nor one who could probably be more useful to the District in the next Congress.

THE NEW ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH PROJECT. Since the successful operation of the sub marine telegraph between England and France is no longer doubtful, numerous projects have sprung up for connecting insular countries with the mainland. Only a short time since, the wires were laid from Holyhead to Dublin, where the sea is 80 miles in width, and though for a short time unsuccessful on account of some derangement of the wires, it will shortly be the channel of a direct and instantaneous communication between Great Britain and Ireland. Besides this lines there are two others in process of construction, connecting the same countries, without including the line from Ireland to Scotland, which is ere this in operation. These enterprises will be beneficial not only to the countries which they connect in such close intimacy, but also to our own, and indeed to the world at large. In conjunction with the sub marine telegraph across the Channel, and the more widely extended lines on the Continent, on the one hand, and the proposed line of steamers from Galway to New York on the other, they will shorten considerably the length of time consumed in receiving intelligence from Europe. This of course will be of immense advantage to the public generally, but still more so to those engaged in commercial pursuits in this country.

Besides these enterprises, there are others of a similar nature in various parts of the civilized world; such, for instance, as the contemplated line between Nantucket and the main land of Massachusetts, or the more important one of making telegraphic communication between Zealand, on which island Copenhagen is situated, and the Peninsula of Denmark. But all these are left in the shade by the magnificent project which is said to be seriously contemplated by English capitalists of laying a wire between Europe and America, by way of Iceland and Greenland. This route may seem strange one, but to all appearances, it is the most practicable. It is very doubtful whether it would be possible to extend a wire directly across the Atlantic on account of its great depths. And even if that could be accomplished, it would be almost impossible to keep it in operation. Any accidental derangement, or break in the wire, would require the re-fitting of the whole, or perhaps destroy it altogether. The other proposed route via Behrings Straits, is attended with inseperable difficulties.

But the project under consideration is unattended with the obstacles which surround the other. It is well known that the sea to the Northwest of Scotland is comparatively shallow. This is indicated by the chain of islands which extend from the northern shores of that country, almost to Iceland, affording, of course, great facilities for laying a line in that direction. The distance from Iceland to Greenland is but short. It is thought that no great difficulty would have to be encountered before reaching Davis' Straits, which separate Greenland from America. Although the Straits are but little more than 200 miles in width, and are no where of great depth, yet the immense gorges of ice which cramb through that narrow passage, often with great violence, would make that the most difficult point in the whole distance. After passing Davis' Straits the remainder would be easily accomplished, it being all overland, excepting Hudson's Straits, which are narrow and almost bridged by islands.

This subject is well worth the serious consideration of all, and more particularly of business men, whom it most concerns. Telegraphic communication between the two continents must and will be made. If the genius and enterprise of the present age will not do it, another certainly will. Why might it not be accomplished now, as well as at any other time?

It was Gen. Scott's deliberate opinion that all aliens should be excluded forever from the right to vote, except such as serve two years in the army or navy. We suspect those aliens who have obtained the right to vote in spite of Gen. Scott, will not be very forward in using it for his elevation to the Presidency.—*Pittsburgh Post.*

It is the deliberate opinion of every candid man, that the above is one of the Post's wholesale falsehoods.

A CONTRAST.—*The Two Generals.*—Gen. Scott never lost a battle—Gen. Pierce never succeeded in finding one.

"It is rumored that a proposal has been made to the Misses Fox, to get some information from the spirits of the *Irishmen* whom he had hung in Mexico, and that they are of the opinion that a favorable reply will be given sometime before the election.—*Pittsburgh Post.*

Gen. Scott is too much of a gentleman, and has too great respect for the Irish character, to cast any slur upon it when his painful duty required him to hang deserters. It remained for the renegade *Irishmen* of the Post to revive these willingly forgotten memories, and to claim the hanged deserters as *Irishmen!*

PIERCE A FEDERALIST.—The following paragraph is taken by the Hartford Courant from the New Hampshire Patriot, (Democratic,) of 1842, of which Isaac Hill was the editor:

"Frank Pierce commenced law business about the year 1826, and boarded with his father in Hillsborough. In that year he made the old gentleman so far non-committal that his name was then used as discountenancing the senior editor of the Patriot in his opposition to John Q Adams; he, (Frank Pierce) helped and assisted the federal lawyers of that day to call out the strength of his father's name against Andrew Jackson; and it was not until the close of the year 1828 that the sterling old patriot broke away from the pernicious influence of his degenerate son."

GEN. SCOTT THIRTY-EIGHT YEARS AGO.—Niles' Register, that standard repertory of American history, contained in its number, for August, 1814, the following retrospective and prospective tribute to Gen. Scott. The opinion formed of the young man by Thomas Jefferson and his Cabinet, has been entirely realized by time:—

From Niles' Register, v. 6, p. 440.

Major General Winfield Scott.—Petersburg, Va., August 16th, 1814.—This gallant soldier, who has not yet attained his thirtieth year, is a native of this county, (Dinwiddie.) In this State he received his education, and its last polish at the College of William and Mary. With skill, diligence, perseverence, and unrivalled eloquence, he practiced the law for a short time in the adjacent counties. But his great soul aspired to "deeds of arms." He entered in the service of his country in 1808, and with the commission of Captain of light artillery, and in a short time joined the Southern army under Gen. Wilkinson. His arrest, the charges against him, and his unparalleled defence on that occasion, have long since been before the public.—This noble defence convinced the Cabinet at Washington, and the world at large, that he was the scholar, the politician, and the soldier. Since then, no man has ascended the military ladder with more resplendent rapidity than has Winfield Scott—two more rounds, and he will have topped the climax of military honor.

Glowing with friendship, veneration, and pride for this brave soldier, a number of citizens of Petersburg, as we are informed, have resolved to have made an elegant sword, with appropriate devices—to be presented to the hero of Chippewa and Bridgewater. In his hands, we are confident, that it never will be drawn but in defence of his country's rights, and never tarnished but by the blood of our foes.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

The Daily Union, of Tuesday morning, in an article in relation to the unfounded charge against Lieut. Chaplin, suggests the policy or propriety of his asking for a Court of Inquiry in the case. The propriety of this course had suggested itself to Mr. Chaplin's own mind, the moment he heard of the death of his accuser, and on Saturday last, the writer of this paragraph deposited in the Post office a letter from Lieut. Chaplin to the Secretary of the Navy, asking for a *Court of Inquiry* to assemble at this place, to receive all the evidence in relation to the charge. That letter was already in Washington city, before the article in the Union was published, and no doubt we will in a few days hear of the designation of a court of inquiry.

PURCHASE OF BEDFORD SPRINGS.—The Bedford Springs with the land attached, about thirteen hundred acres, has been purchased by a company of ten gentlemen in New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Lancaster and Pittsburgh, for the sum of $155,000. The intention of the purchasers is to make very extensive improvements of the grounds in buildings and accommodations, and if practicable to have plank roads made to them from Hollidaysburg in Pennsylvania, and Cumberland in Maryland to connect with the Baltimore and Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroads. The grounds at the Springs are to be improved on a liberal scale with the view of comfortably and agreeably accommodating two thousand visitors, and for enlarging the accommodations, as resort to these, the finest waters in our country, will require. It is contemplated to apply $150,000 immediately to these objects. We believe it is the intention of the purchasers to convert it into a regular Stock Company and have it divided into shares of $100 each.

The remarkable character of these springs, will ever attract attention from their number, variety and well-known great medicinal qualities. There is, within the compass of four or five acres, no less than *seven* springs—all differing widely in character, quality and impregnations—the chalybeate or main mineral spring—the pure slate and sandstone—the strong iron stone, and within two hundred yards of these a strong sulphur spring—the whole situated in one of the most lovely and healthy spots to be found in any country, and on lands still entirely covered with its original forest timber.—*American.*

A WESTERN SCENE.—The Land Office at Edwardsville, Ill., which had been closed for several months, by order of government, in order to allow time for the Illinois Central Railroad Company to select the amount of land given to the State by act of Congress in aid of the road, was reopened on Monday week, and some three hundred persons were present, from all the adjacent counties, to enter land along the line of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad. Much excitement prevailed, as the idea was entertained that speculators intended to monopolize the land. Everything, however, passed off without difficulty, and the meetings which were held against the speculators proved useless, as no speculator appeared to be there. In speaking of the scene, the St. Louis Republican observes:

Politics were a good deal discussed at this meeting. The feeling in favor of Pierce was very indifferent, while there were good Democrats who did not hesitate to avow their intention to vote for Scott. One old gentleman, with the frosts of sixty years on his head, said he felt sure that Scott must be elected. But how can that be, said a friend of Scott, when I know that you are a Democrat—will you vote for him? The old gentleman hesitated; but out came the answer at last. Yes, I will—and so will four of my sons, all of them Democrats! This is the sentiment in the country. Here are enough real Democrats to compensate for the loss of the fugitives from the Whig party at Washington, under the lead of Toombs & Co

At latest dates, Mr. Crawford, the American sculptor, had arrived in Munich, in order to superintend, at the Royal Foundry, the casting in bronze of the figures modelled by him at Rome, for the monument of Washington, to be erected by the Legislature of Richmond. The models to be cast are six colossal eagles, forming the arms of Virginia, and six colossal statues of eminent Virginians—Patrick Henry, Jefferson, Marshall, Generals Lee, &c., and George Mason. In the centre, upon a marble pedestal, will be the equestrian statue of Washington, eighteen feet high. The total height of the monument will be sixty feet.

DOWNING, THE HORTICULTURIST.—Among those lost by the burning of the Henry Clay was A. J. Downing, the editor of the Horticulturist. This gentleman leaves a gap which cannot readily be filled. He may almost be called the father of landscape gardening in the United States. No man, perhaps, did as much to elevate taste in the rural districts, especially in those east of the Alleghenies, and more particularly in New England and New York. He had visited England solely for the purpose of studying his favorite art there, and had enriched our literature, since his return, with numerous valuable essays on the laws of beauty, as applied to the laying out of parks, lawns, and gardens.—It must be inferred that, in this department of civilization, we Americans must have not yet attained a very great proficiency. The experience of Downing promised to be signal benefit in elevating taste and directing improvements; and, indeed, had already effected much. Now that he is no more, "fondly done to death," we look in vain for a competent person to fill his place. His loss is not merely a private calamity, but a public evil. It has made, we repeat, a gap, which cannot be filled. Shall we ever be done estimating the injury of which this atrocious tragedy has been the cause!—*Phila. Bulletin.*

REMARKABLE CASE OF LONGEVITY.—An old lady, named Mrs. McElroy, is now living in Philadelphia, who will be 108 years old on the 26th inst. Twenty one years ago she received what is termed second sight, and can now see as clearly and distinctly as ever. She does all her house work; waits upon her youngest daughter, 51 years of age, who has been blind for three years past; and attends a store or shop they keep in the front room. She was married in 1790, when 46 years of age, and is the mother of 7 children, 3 of whom are dead. She has a distinct recollection of Gen. Washington, and various scenes of the revolution. Her father, who was a German, lived to be 107 years old.—She was born at Allentown, Pa.

PAR NOBILE FRATRUM.—"Pierce was a firm friend of Pillow."—*Ohio Sentinel.*

Pierce took counsel of his pillow at Churubusco.

GEORGIA.—We observe a call, signed by seventy-two names, for a Whig meeting in Floyd county, to send delegates to the Scott Convention on the 17th of August. The old feeling of Whig and Democrat appears to be arousing more and more every day, and efforts seem to be not wanting to harmonize the action of the Whig party in order to defeat Pierce and King. The mongrel Union ticket is only supported by three papers in the whole State, and they are weeklies, located at and near Governor Cobb's home. Not one of the old Whig papers has shown any favor to the ticket. The Constitutional Union ticket is apparently thoroughly broken up and dispersed.—*North American.*

IS SCOTT A STATESMAN?—We once more answer this query by referring these anxious inquirers after truth to the history of the United States. They will find some evidences therein recorded that he has performed civil services which have won him the title of statesman. Let them but read the order drawn up by him and published immediately after the capture of Mexico, and they will find in it conclusive evidence of his legal and administrative abilities. Without that order, it has been well observed by Mansfield, discipline could not have been maintained in the army, the inhabitants of Mexico could not have been conciliated, and consequently the campaign would have failed, for the sole object of the campaign was to make peace.—General Scott was bred a lawyer, and the reader will see that this order is drawn up with an accurate knowledge of the principles bearing upon the case, and the best means of administering justice, where civil law cannot be appealed to. It is one of the best legal documents ever issued by any functionary of the Executive Government.—*Phil. News.*

WHO OPPOSE GEN. SCOTT?

It is a common remark, that you may know a man by his friends. You can tell something about him by noticing who is his enemies. General Scott has various opponents

The Rev. Mr. Brownlow opposes him because he caused the churches and religious services of the Catholics in Mexico to be respected by his soldiers. And all supporters of the Religious Test in New Hampshire, and sectarian bigots everywhere, follow the lead of the Rev. Mr. Brownlow.

The London Times opposes him because "Gen. Pierce will be a valuable practical ally to the commercial policy of England," by which Ireland has been ruined and America seriously injured. And the capitalists and landholders in in England follow the lead of the London Times.

Messrs. Toombs and Stephens oppose him because "he gives no other guarantee for the policy of his administration than the known incidents of a long life;" any they have looked through them, and can find nothing that indicates any leaning towards *their* views. And the Southern Secessionists follow the lead of Messrs. Toombs and stephens.

The Philadelphia Sun opposes him because "he is disposed to grant too many privileges to foreigners." And Nativeists everywhere follow the lead of the Philadelphia Sun.

The Mexicans and Canadians oppose him, because think "he is too much of a military man."

The South Carolina and Frontier malcontents oppose him, because they think he is took much of a peace man.

The Snags and Sawyers and Shoals and Breakers in the Rivers and Harbors oppose him, because they know that if he is elected they will have to mend.

Locofoco office-holders, here and there, oppose him for the same reason.

And the greater part of the Locofoco party follow their lead, simply because they *are* Locofocos, without knowing why or wherefore.—*Albany Evening Journal.*

GEN. SCOTT'S HUMANITY.—The following anecdote is related by the New York Times:

When Gen. Scott was preparing to take passage homeward from Vera Cruz, in order to show their high appreciation of his labors, the persons in authority there, as well as the rest of the population, urged him to take the largest and best ship in the harbor, for the passage of himself and staff. He positively refused.

"No," said he, "I will not take one of those vessels. Soon my gallant comrads, who have shared with me the dangers of the battle, will be here, and if I take one of those vessels, at least one or two regiments returning to their homes, must brave the pestilence that I may be comfortably accommodated. No," said he, "a small vessel that can accommodate myself and staff, must be provided, and what we lack in comfort will be repaidby the satisfaction we will have in having considered the welfare of our comrades"

There was a small brig in the harbor named Petersburgh, Captain Wilson, master, of one hundred and sixty tons. He sailed in her. But she contained the seeds of yellow fever in three days the pestilence broke out, and Scott was seized with the disease, which threatened his existence for a time. The examples of his generosity and humane feelings are numerous: these are but accidental specimens.

We are glad to receive the most satisfactory information from all parts of the State, as to the state of feeling existing among the rank and file of the people. The prospect ahead is bright and encouraging. The great mass of the people are just beginning to appreciate the true issues involved in the pending contest. The bright halo of a glory shed on a nation's history, by the heroism, bravery, and patriotism of Scott, *can't* be dimmed by the breath of scandal, or obliterated by the detractions of party vituperation. The feelings of admiration for Scott cannot be counteracted by the effort to blacken his name, as noted for virtue and purity as it is for patriotism and heroism. We can assure our country friends that the metropolis of Virginia is fully alive to the importance of the occasion, and her whole duty.—*Richmond Whig.*

ILLIBERALITY REBUKED.—In reply to an illiberal attack upon General Scott, a correspondent of the New York Express, who served under the conqueror of Mexico, states that after the surrender of the city, General Scott's first act was to issue an order protecting religious edifices and private property. His next was to appoint a day of Thanksgiving for the success and preservation of the American army. He says "a day was at once set apart for public thanksgiving, and Divine service was held in the Ambassador's Hall in the National Palace, Rev. John McCarty, the faithful and devout Chaplain who had been with Scott's army from Vera Cruz to the city of Mexico, officiating. The spacious Hall was filled overflowing, and the tears of joy, not forth the most fervent aspirations to the Father of Lights, for that, by his outstretched arm, he had permitted us to overcome all the perils and vicissitudes with which he had been encompassed since our departure from the Gulf Coast. And amid that crowded assembly of officers and men, not one evinced more feeling, or manifested a deeper sense of gratitude than did our glorious Commander in-Chief—Winfield Scott."

ACTS OF GEN. PIERCE.

It is well to have a summary of the chief acts in the lives of our political candidates, that by juxtaposition, the relative merits of each may be speedily and accurately determined. We give below a summary from the Albany Evening Journal, of the chief acts and events in the Life of Gen. Pierce.

FRANK PIERCE is a son of a General and brother to a Colonel, and was born at Concord, N. H., in 1798.

In 1812 his brother Benjamin Pierce joined the armies of his country. Yet at this time FRANKLIN PIERCE had not passed the early age of 14 years!

Shortly afterwards his sister married a General!

In December, 1817, he spelled "but."

Shortly afterwards another sister married another General!

In 1828 began his career as a statesman. Elected DEPUTY SHERIFF of the Town of Concord.

In December 1833, went to Congress.

In January 1837, voted against the Right of Petition.

In February 1837, voted against appropriations for improvement of Rivers and Harbors and Roads.

In December, 1837, went to the Senate.

In March, 1842, came back again.

In 1842, gave a boy, "*who was an entire stranger to him,*" a cent to buy a STICK OF CANDY.

In March, 1847, was appointed a Brigadier General by President Polk.

In June, 1847, ordered Col. Ransom to charge a chapparral on the Vera Cruz road, "where the enemy were supposed to be," which was gallantly executed, although the enemy turned out not to be there.

August 19th 1847, fell from his horse on the hard fought and bloody field of *Contreras.*

On the 20th August, fainted at *Churubusco.*

September 14th, 1847, did not take the *City of Mexico.*

In May, 1848, came home safe.

During 1849, he lived in "a white house surrounded by a yard of green trees and little flower beds, purifying and refreshing the air, and loading the air with fragrance."

In October, 1850, dined with Mr. Webster, and drank the health of "Our Glorious Union." The Union has been safe from that time to the present day!

Rode several miles in the cold, and sat up quite late in the evening conversing with a young lady. Date uncertain.

In March, 1851, the Religious Test was voted upon in New Hampshire, and through the efforts of "The Democracy," retained. Gen Pierce's county gave a larger majority in favor of it than any other in the State.

In December, 1851, made a speech at New Boston, N. H., in support of the Fugitive Slave Law.

On the 5th of June, 1852, was "astonished" by the intelligence that he was nominated for President.

June 6th, 1852, so was everybody else!

ONE OF MANY.—The following little incident we clip from a letter published in the New York Times, and dated at Cleveland. It is but one of the many that is constantly coming to light of the same nature:—

A little incident in this place may serve as an illustration; of which parallels may be found in every town and village.

Every body here knows George Witherell. He has for years been a sturdy Democrat—one of your hearty, intelligent, talkative, shrewd workers, and wielding more influence at the polls, perhaps, than almost any other man in the city. During the sitting of the National Convention he was in a perfect fever, and kept telegraphing on to Baltimore, urging the nomination of Scott. Since the news came, he is the happiest man alive, and counts up fourteen in his own block formerly democrats, now ardent supporters of the people's candidate.

Meeting an old Democratic friend on the day of the nomination, he was accosted with—"Well George how does Democracy flourish?"

"I'll tell you what it is, my old friend," says George, "I'm afraid we'll have to part this time, for I go in for old Chippawa."

"The d——l you do; give us your fist on that old fellow—so do I," said his companion; and the way they shook hands was a caution.

This is the feeling among the honest, hard working yeomanry of the country here, and so you will find it all over the Union: The nomination of Scott has touched the heart of the People, and his triumphant election will be a labor of love to them.

KOSCIUSKO AND SCOTT.—In 1815, some two years before Kosciusko died, he wrote a letter to a friend, in which he spoke of Gen. Scott, then in Europe, as follows:

"Be pleased to convey my compliments to General Scott, and especially for his victories in Canada. I hope the Americans will follow his example—*his courage, his energy, and his virtues.*"

The Boston Post speaks of General Pierce as "the old Democratic War Horse." He has one attribute of the Scriptural war horse at all events

"He smelleth the battle AFAR OFF."

"Gen Scott seems to have been in a hurry to accept his nomination the other day."—*Standard.*

He is prompt indeed, Mr Organ. The British said he was in a "*hurry*" when he charged there at *Chapuca*, and so said the Mexicans, when he came thundering upon them at *Cerro Gordo* and *Contreras.*

SUICIDE.—The body of a young girl, named Mary Skinner, was discovered on the 26th in the river below the Falls. She had been missing since Friday, and lately lost her father, and had been fretting ever since. The body was quite naked, and it is found she stripped off her clothes in the woods above the Falls, and threw herself into the rapids.

This young girl was supposed to be temporarily insane, from various causes, when she threw herself into the river. She had been staying at one of our hotels on the Canada side, and, before leaving her room, wrote a letter declaring her intention to drown herself. She proceeded about a quarter of a mile up the river, to a point from which the current would take her to near the centre of the horse-shoe falls. It is not known what disposition she had made of herself until her letter was found.

THE NEWLY-DISCOVERED ASTEROID.—The new planet discovered by Hind, of Mr. Bishop's Observatory, Regent's Park, on the night of the 24th June last, was observed here on Tuesday night, at the National Observatory in this city, by Mr. J. Ferguson, with the flat micrometer of the large equatorial. The planet is of the (9.10) magnitude. It makes the eighteenth in the family of Asteroids that is known to exist between Mars and Jupiter.—*National Intel.*

THE Duke of Northumberland has presented to the Boston Athenæum, through the Hon. Abbott Lawrence, a beautiful fac-simile of the Turin Papyrus or ancient manuscript of the earliest Pharoahs of Egypt.

Letters from Kossuth had lately been seized in different parts of Italy, in consequence of which twelve persons had been arrested at Pavia, fifteen at Milan, and many others at Brescia, Mantua and Verona.

The Chicago Tribune says that Captain R. C. Bristol, of that city, has completed and put in running order a ten-horse power rotary engine, which he thinks accomplishes all that has been attempted by mechanics in the various efforts to control an engine on this principle

A new telegraph line is to be constructed from Quebec to Detroit river, a distance of 850 miles; from which branches are to be extended into the interior in some cases, and to the frontier in others; of which the aggregate length will be 600 miles. There will be stations at all the ports of Lake Erie of any consequence.

The Vienna Gazette of the 20th ult., contains the following sentence of the Vienna Court Martial: "Catharina Kreted to fifteen stripes with rods, three weeks imprisonment with one fast a week, for having offended the police by word and deed."

Seth Sourtevant, a soldier of the Revolution, died recently at Hartford, Ms. He was with Washington at Valley Forge, Still Water and Monmouth.

LICKED CLEAR.—A friend of ours called in at our sanctum yesterday, to express his opinion that Pierce, after the Presidential election, would be very much in the predicament of the stick of timber to the importance of the occasion, and her whole duty.—*Richmond Whig.*

ILLIBERALITY REBUKED.—In reply to an illiberal attack upon General Scott, a correspondent of the New York Express, who served under the conqueror of Mexico, states that after the surrender of the city, General Scott's first act was to issue an order protecting religious edifices and private property. His next was to appoint a day of Thanksgiving for the success and preservation of the American army. He says "a day was at once set apart for public thanksgiving, and Divine service was held in the Ambassador's Hall in the National Palace, Rev. John McCarty, the faithful and devout Chaplain who had been with Scott's army from Vera Cruz to the city of Mexico, officiating. The spacious Hall was filled overflowing, and the tears of joy, not forth the most fervent aspirations to the Father of Lights, for that, by his outstretched arm, he had permitted us to overcome all the perils and vicissitudes with which he had been encompassed since our departure from the Gulf Coast. And amid that crowded assembly of officers and men, not one evinced more feeling, or manifested a deeper sense of gratitude than did our glorious Commander in-Chief—Winfield Scott."

It is superseding all others.

☞DR. M LANE'S Vermifuge is rapidly supplanting all other Worm Medicines. Where used, it produced the best effects, driving out all other remedies. Read the following—

HUNTSVILLE, Ala., Jan. 27, 1851.

Messrs. J. Kidd & Co.—Please send me ten gross M'Lane's Vermifuge. I have sold double the amt of your Vermifuge to that of Fahnestock, in 1850; and I think this year the latter will be pretty well worn out.

JOHN F. DEMOVILLE.

TUSKEGO', Lewis Co., Ky., Feb. 5, 1851.

Messrs. J. Kidd & Co.—The demand for Dr. M'Lane's Vermifuge and the Liver Pills is very great, and I wish to have a lot of each to sell on commission. Heretofore, Fahnestock's Vermifuge has been the most valuable, but M'Lane's is now superseding him.

H. EVERSON.

For sale by most Druggists and Merchants, in town and country, and by the sole proprietors,

J. KIDD & CO.
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, for Beaver, connecting at Wellsville with the Express Train of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Rail Road, leaving Wellsville at 11 o'clock, P. M., and arriving at Cleveland at 40 minutes past 5 o'clock, P. M., and connecting with the steam boats for Sandusky, Buffalo, Toledo, Detroit, Milwaukie, and Chicago.

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

Passengers for Cleveland via Ohio and Penna. R. R., are put out at Alliance, (by the 8.30 A. M. train,) at 1 o'clock P. M. and (by the 4.40 P. M. train,) at 8.40 o'clock P. M. where they have to wait till 4 o'clock, P. M. for the Express train from Wellsville, which takes them on to Cleveland, arriving at same time, and at same train of cars as those who go by way of Wellsville.

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

For tickets, apply to

JOHN A. CAUGHEY, Agent
Cleveland and Pittsburgh Rail Road Co.

Office in Monongahela House, Water St., 2nd door from corner of Smithfield.

Note—By the Ohio & Penna R. R., to Alliance and Cleveland and Pittsburgh R. R., from Alliance to Cleveland, the fare is $4.00.

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 Skylights over constructed for the purpose, with instruments of the most powerful kind, and having adopted the system of Daguerreotyping as now practised by the celebrated Rocks, of Philadelphia and New York, Mr. N. flatters himself to be able to offer to the patrons of the Art, a style of Daguerreotypes, either singly or in groups, which has never been surpassed.

Rooms open and operating, in all weathers, from 8 o'clock A. M. to 5 P. M. aug2dawtf

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Successor to H. P. Nelson & Co.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

SOLID BOX VICES,

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

PITTSBURGH, PENNA.

Office No. 184, Water street, third door above Smithfield

☞All work warranted equal to any manufactured.

aug2

Citizen's Insurance Company of Pittsburgh

C. G. HUSSEY, PRESIDENT.
SAMUEL L. MARSHALL, SEC'Y.

OFFICE, 94 WATER, BETWEEN MARKET AND WOOD STREETS.

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

☞*Insures against loss or damage by FIRE. Also, against the perils of the SEA and INLAND NAVIGATION and TRANSPORTATION.*

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

☞INDEPENDENT of its happy and beneficial effects on the surface of the skin, in promoting active perspiration, and imparting flexibility and whiteness to the hands. "Cleaver's Prize Medal Honey Soap" possesses the quality of giving a delicate, permanent and harmless perfume peculiarly grateful and desirable to those who use it.

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

ly30dawtf. J. KIDD & CO., 60 Wood street.

☞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 "something 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 I got them to test its medical powers. It soon began to cure, its 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 extensive popularity in this country. I have sold all that you gave me, and might have sold a hundred bottles more. M. HIMEBAUGH.

SCHUYLER FALLS, Wisconsin, March 16, 1852.

DAGUERREOTYPES

AT THE

NATIONAL GALLERY.

JACKSON'S National Daguerrean Gallery, corner of the Diamond and Market street, (opposite Wilcox's Drug Store,) Pittsburgh.

Ladies and Gentlemen wishing to obtain life like likenesses at moderate prices, will please call at the above establishment, fitted up with very superior Side and Sky Lights, arranged with such skill that the operator can take the most accurate fac similes of the human form with all the expression of animated life, IN ALL WEATHERS.

Landscapes, Paintings, &c., accurately copied, and duplicates taken of original likenesses.

☞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, and operating from 8 a. m. until 5 p. m. Entrance in the Diamond. je28:1y

MARRIED,

On Tuesday, 23 inst, by the Rev. R. Lee, Mr. JAMES IRWIN, of Lawrenceville, to MARY, daughter of James Cummings, Esq.

DIED,

On Tuesday morning, at her residence in East Deer Township, Mrs. ELIZABETH HARRISON. The funeral will take place this (Wednesday) morning, at 10 o'clock.

HEALTH OFFICE.

Interments in the City of Pittsburgh

FROM JULY 24, TO JULY 31, 1852.

DISEASES.	ADULTS.	CHILDREN.
Accidental	0	1
Affection of the Brain	0	1
Consumption	4	0
Convulsions	0	2
Cholera Infantum	0	4
Congestion of the Brain	1	0
Dysentery	0	1
Dissolution	0	0
Diarrhœa	0	1
Disease of the Heart	1	0
Erisipelas	0	1
Erisypelas	0	0
Worm	0	1
Teething	0	1
	7	11—18

OF THE ABOVE THREE WEEK.

Under 1 year	4
From 1 to 2	1
5 to 10	1
15 to 20	1
20 to 30	2
30 to 40	2
50 to 60	2
70 to 80	2
80 to 90	1

By order of the Board of Health

WM. H. WILSON,
Physician to Board of Health.

Young Ladies Seminary, Allegheny.

MR. and MRS. N. W. METCALF will recommence their Autumn session on Monday, August 9th, at their residence, corner of Stevenson and Cedar streets, Sixth Ward, Allegheny. Instruction in the English and Classical branches, Music, Drawing and Painting. Scholars may enter at any time, and be credited from the time of entrance, to the close of the session. Cases of protracted sickness will be an exception to the above rule. The next session will be of twenty weeks, the last in advance. The other half at the close of the Session.

Terms and arrangements the same as heretofore which may be ascertained by reference to the circular, or by applying to the undersigned.

Allegheny, August 2, 1852.—aug2:dtf

Notice.

OFFICE OF THE ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R. CO.,
August 3d, 1852.

THE Stockholders in the Allegheny Valley Rail Road Company are hereby notified to pay a second instalment of Five Dollars per share on their stock, on or before the first day of September next, by order of the Board.

JOHN LARAMY, Treasurer.

aug3:1w 129 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

Post, American, Dispatch, Atlantic, Free Press, Saturday Chronicle, Union Register copy for one month and charge Company.

Sealed Proposals

WILL be received by the Burgess and Town Council of the Borough of Duquesne, until 3 o'clock, P. M. of Monday, the 16th of August, 1852, for the Graduation and Repair of the Wharf and Bank in said Bor