PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED BY WHITE & CO.

PITTSBURGH.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPT. 1, 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 BEAVER 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. HOOPES,	14. JAMES H. CAMPBELL,
2. JAMES VERQUIN,	15. JAMES D. PATON,
3. JOHN W. POWER,	16. JAMES R. DAVIDSON,
4. JOHN F. VERREE,	17. DR. JAS. McCLINTOCK,
5. PETER C. SHULTZ,	18. RALPH DRAKE,
6. JAMES W. FULLER,	19. HUGH LAWSON,
7. JAMES PATTERSON,	20. ARCHIBALD ROBERTSON,
8. JOHN STRAWBRIDGE,	21. THOMAS J. BIGHAM,
9. JAMES MARSHALL,	22. LEWIS L. LORD,
10. CHARLES F. WALLACE,	23. CHRISTIAN MEYERS,
11. DAVID ACKOR,	24. DARWIN PHELPS,
12. C. C. HENCH,	25. SAM'L A. PURVIANCE.
13. NOE MIDDLEDORFF.	

Antimasonic and Whig County Ticket.

FOR CONGRESS—61st DISTRICT.
DAVID RITCHIE, Pittsburgh.

FOR CONGRESS—22d DISTRICT.
THOMAS M. HOWE, Allegheny.

FOR STATE.
GEORGE DARSIE, Allegheny.

FOR ASSEMBLY.
GEORGE K. APPLETON, Birmingham.
THOMAS FENNEY, McKeesport.
RICHARD COWAN, Pittsburgh.
C. B. NEVILLE, Pitt Township.
JOHN M. PORTER, Taylstown.

SHERIFF.
WILLIAM MAGILL, Pittsburgh.

ROTHONOTARY.
EDWARD CAMPBELL, Jr., Pittsburgh.

CLERK OF THE COURTS OF QUARTER SESSIONS, &c.
JOHN GEBHART, Allegheny.

COMMISSIONER.
WILLIAM ALGEO, Pittsburgh.

CORONER.
JAMES LOWRY, Pittsburgh.

AUDITOR.
FRANCIS I. GARDNER, Elizabeth.

Scott Club.

☞ THE Executive Committee of the "County Scott Club" have fixed upon the following meetings to be held prior to the Great Mass Meeting on the 23rd of next month:—

At Turtle Creek, at Brown's Hotel, on Saturday, the 4th of September, at 8 P. M.

At Perrysville, on Tuesday, the 7th, at 7½ P. M.

At McKeesport, on Friday, September 10th, at 7½ o'clock P. M.

At John Cowan's, Baldwin Township, on Saturday, Sept. 11th, at 7½, P. M.

At Manown, on Tuesday, September 14th at 3 and 7½ P. M.

At Robertown, on Saturday, September 18th at 7½ P. M.

At Sharpsburgh, on Saturday, September 20th at 7½ P. M.

THE BRITISH CANDIDATE.—Were there no other objection to Franklin Pierce as a candidate for the Presidency, the fact that the *London Times*, and other leading English papers, the organs, not of the liberal or popular parties there, but of the aristocracy and the heavy capitalists, claim him as "a valuable practical ally" is enough to cause every true American to repudiate and discard him.

The *Times* says: "We take General Pierce to be a valuable practical ally to the commercial policy of this country."

The London *Examiner* says: "Whatever government he [Pierce] may form, will be one on which this country [England] may rely for effectual co-operation."

These papers know what they are saying; for there are none abler in the world. They are true as steel to British interests. Would that our so-called democratic papers were as true to American interests. Sustained by a powerful press, and guided by far-seeing and sagacious Statesmen, England has been for many years aiming to place herself in the proud position she now occupies as the commercial mistress of the world. This supremacy is based upon the only thing capable of sustaining it—a vast and fully matured manufacturing system. This is the "commercial policy" of which the Times speaks, and this is the policy of which that paper says Franklin Pierce is the "valuable practical ally," and the Examiner assures the friends of this policy in England that they may rely upon Pierce and his cabinet "for effectual co-operation."

Now, look here, you monopoly-hating democrats do you intend to help Old England to gain and keep a monopoly of manufacturing more vast, more crushing to the interests of other nations, our own among the number, than any the world ever saw? Do you wish to enable her to lord it over the rest of mankind, and dictate her own terms of commercial interchange? If so, vote for General Pierce, the "practical ally" of England, and the man upon whom she "may rely for effectual co-operation." But after you do so, let us have no more gammon about your hatred of monopolies; let us have no more pretensions that you are actuated by American principles; or that you are the friends of your hard-laboring countrymen. You cannot be the practical allies of the commercial policy of Great Britain and the true friends of your own country's interests at the same time. Potent as may be that much-abused word *Democracy*, surely it cannot render you blind to such plain facts as these.

GEN. JACKSON.—The reader will find in this paper a letter written in 1824, by General Jackson, on the subject of protecting American manufactures, accompanied with some remarks by the editor of the Ohio State Journal, to which we invite special attention. That letter is a sort of landmark, by which we may see how far the party who claim to be followers of General Jackson have drifted from the position they then occupied. Their practice of late has been the very opposite of the doctrine laid down by the old hero. He was not what the London Times calls a valuable practical ally to the commercial policy of" Great Britain, as General Pierce is, according to that paper. Men may say what they please of General Jackson, but he was a true American, and his doctrines would now be denounced by the locofocos as rank whiggery.—Read the letter.

☞ The last European intelligence contains, among other matter, that of the return of the American Emperor to Vienna, after his tour through the various parts of his dominions. Although preparations were made beforehand, it was impossible to stir up any considerable enthusiasm in the masses, notwithstanding the liberal assistance to the contrary. In Hungary, especially, and indeed among the whole Sclavonic portion of the inhabitants he was received with coldness. This shows the sort of affection in which he is held by the masses.

☞ The steamship West Wind leaves to-day for Australia. From this date, therefore, begins another branch of steam commerce which will eventually prove one of the most important in which this nation is engaged. It will be especially so if the expected independence of that island is consummated. Austria would then be, in a short time, as American as if settled by Yankees.

☞ We learn from the Albany Journal that the drought in that vicinity is very severe. Some crops will not yield more than half their usual product.

☞ On Wednesday last the Whig Congressional Convention of the 21st district of Ohio, composed of Carroll, Columbiana, Harrison and Jefferson Counties, met in Convention at Harlem Springs, and nominated WILSON WADDOX as their candidate for Congress.

☞ A grand Mass Meeting of the Whigs of the City and County of Philadelphia, will be held in Independence Square, this (Wednesday) evening, to receive the Whig Members of Congress on their way home from Washington. Several eloquent speakers will be present, and the attendance will no doubt be large.

☞ The Maysville Eagle comes to us in mourning for the death of Mr. James E. Byers, one of the proprietors of that paper, occasioned in an affray with Mr. Jas. B. Casey, of Covington, on Monday, the 23d inst. The difficulty occurred on the Maysville and Cincinnati Packet, a short time before she left the landing. Mr. Byers received two shots from a Revolver, both taking effect in the region of the heart. He died within twenty minutes after the affray ended.

A gentleman from Indiana, communicates the interesting fact that in his own town SIXTY locomotives have passed during the past month, on their way to the West, and in the direction of Chicago. Indiana is pushing her interests with energy.—*Albany Journal.*

"From the Sublime to the Ridiculous there is but a step."

The most laughable exhibition of self-importance we have seen for many a day is the following from the Post of yesterday.

When the Alleghany Valley Railroad project was started, a number of gentlemen, whigs as well as Democrats, called upon us to ascertain if we had any objections to Governor Johnston being made President of that company. 'None, whatever,' we promptly replied, *'if he will let politics alone.'* Thereupon the most positive assurances were given us that the Governor would quit politics, and devote all his time, talents and energies to the prosecution of the great work in which Pittsburgh is so deeply interested. With this understanding, we favored the selection of Governor Johnston for the Presidency of the A. V. R.R., and have ever since devoted our columns and our pens to advance that enterprise.

It was very gracious on the part of the editors of the Post to permit that railroad company to choose Gov. Johnston as their President, even with the condition annexed. But it seems that the Governor *will* advocate the election of Scott; and although he has been engaged nearly all his time in the business of the road, he has so far forgotten the injunction laid upon him by the editors of the Post as to allow himself to be made chairman of the Whig committee of arrangements for the Mass Convention on the 23d, and permitted that committee to meet in his office during his absence up the valley of the Alleghany.

That must have been a rich scene when those Whigs and Democrats called at the sanctum of the editors of the Post, and humbly sought to ascertain whether they had any objections to Gov. Johnston being made the President of that company. We think we see the humble suppliants standing in breathless, trembling silence, awaiting their reply, but which was promptly broken by the memorable words: "None, whatever, *if he will let politics alone.*" The Whigs and Democrats having humbly, and gratefully acceded to the condition, put on their hats and went their way rejoicing. But Johnston was a whig delegate to Baltimore, and on sundry occasions since has been known to converse on the subject of politics; so the wrath of the editors has become fearfully aroused, and they declare, at the close of their article in yesterday's Post, that *"He must quit politics or resign. That we shall insist upon!"* So the company had better be looking out for a new President.

Such is locofocoism. It knows no medium between cringing sycophancy (which is the Post's usual element) and gross arrogance, which we see it can assume at times, however ludicrously and ungracefully.

From the Ohio State Journal.

WHIG DOCTRINE ON THE TARIFF.

At the Baltimore Convention, the Whigs re-asserted the sentiments they have always advocated, in relation to the tariff, in the following terms:

Government should be conducted upon principles of the strictest economy, and revenue sufficient for the expenses thereof, in time of peace, ought to be mainly derived from a duty on imports, and not from direct taxes; and in levying such duties, sound policy requires a just discrimination, and protection from fraud by specific duties when practicable, whereby suitable ENCOURAGEMENT may be assured to American industry, equally to all classes, and to all portions of the country.

The leaders of the Locofoco party have arrayed themselves against this doctrine, and in so doing, have arrayed themselves against the manufacturing interests of the country. They assert that a tariff is a tax upon the consumer, and they keep making this assertion, though challenged to point to a single article that has received six years' protection that has not sold at a less price at the end of that time than it did when the duty was first imposed. The Whig doctrine is precisely that advocated by Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe and Jackson. The following letter, written by Jackson to Dr. Coleman, in 1824, and re-affirmed by him in a letter to Gov. Ray, of Indiana, in 1828, is a good exposition of the Whig policy on this question:

WASHINGTON CITY, April 26, 1824.

Heaven smiled upon us, and gave us liberty and independence. That same Providence has blessed us with the means of national independence and national defence. If we omit or refuse to use the gifts which have been extended to us, we deserve not the continuance of His blessings. He has filled our mountains and our plains with minerals—with lead, iron and copper—and given us a climate and soil for the growing of hemp and wool. Unless we bring the great materials of our national defence, they ought to have extended to them adequate and fair protection, that our manufacturers and laborers may be placed in a fair competition with those of Europe, and that we may have within our country a supply of those leading and important articles so essential in war.

I will ask; what is the real situation of the agriculturist? Where has the American farmer a market for his surplus produce? Except for cotton, he has neither a foreign nor a home market. Does not this clearly prove, that there is no market at home or abroad, that there is too much labor employed in agriculture? Common sense at once points out the remedy. Take from agriculture in the United States six hundred thousand men, women and children, and you will at once give a market for the present breadstuffs than all Europe now furnishes us. In short, sir, we have been too long subject to the policy of British merchants. It is time we should become a little more *Americanized*, and instead of feeding paupers and laborers of England, feed our own; or else, in a short time, by continuing our present policy, we shall all be rendered paupers ourselves. It is, therefore, my opinion that a careful and judicious tariff is much wanted to pay our national debt, and to afford us the means of that defence within ourselves, on which the safety of our country and liberty depends; and last, though not least, give a proper distribution to our labor, which must prove beneficial to the happiness, independence and wealth of the community.

I am, sir, most respectfully,
Your most obedient servant,
ANDREW JACKSON.

What was the true doctrine then, is the true doctrine now. It is high time we should become *Americanized*, provide for American laborers, instead of British paupers, and elect American and not British candidates.

MR. PIERCE UPON RIVERS AND HARBORS.

The northern locofoco papers have for some time past been endeavoring to prove that Gen. Pierce is in favor of river and harbor improvements. This they know to be false. The Convention which nominated Franklin Pierce for the Presidency declare in the platform upon which he accepted his nomination, "That the Constitution does not confer upon Congress the power to carry on a general system of internal improvements." The locofoco press are endeavoring to play the same game in this campaign in respect to River and Harbor improvements, that they did in 1844 in regard to the tariff; that is, in one section of the Union they declare Pierce is in favor of River and Harbor improvements, in another they proclaim he is antagonistic to them. The Richmond Enquirer, of the 3d inst, contains the following:

"The River and Harbor bill has passed the House of Representatives. It appropriates $1,439,390 to the improvement of rivers and bays in every quarter of the United States, and gives $45,000 to the removal of the obstructions in the James and Appomattox rivers.

"This bribe, however, does not reconcile us, and ought not to reconcile any Virginian, to this audacious bill. It is a perfect violation of the Constitution. The Constitution gives no warrant for these appropriations. It seems to be a very nice thing to get your rivers cleaned out at the expense of the General Government, but we had better deny ourselves many such contentences than to overstep the bounds of the Constitution." When violated in one way, for expediency, it may be violated in another. It becomes mere paper. We lose all the security which we enjoy while living under a fixed and known organic law, and plunge into a sea of caprice and uncertainty. We say again, that it is time we do without many little conveniences, than to give up the Constitution.

"The bill has been so framed [as to elude] section; therefore, it has passed the House, therefore, it will pass the Senate. [illegible] will approve it, for it is the settled [illegible] party to disregard the Constitution [illegible] expediency implies it. But [illegible] tion—This bill is the first [illegible] been passed for a long time [illegible] *last for four years at least.* [illegible] come into power on the 4th [illegible] strict construction and reform [illegible] tion is the Madam Israel in the [illegible] Mr. Pierce, besides that general [illegible] *by every idea of consistency, and by* [illegible] *to put corner, to veto every bill like this.* [illegible] do it, if they are presented to him, just [illegible] as there is a man in the sky."

We ask, now, look at this. The Enquirer says, *"Pierce is bound by every idea of consistency and by every fact of his past career, to veto every bill like this,"* that is, every bill for the improvement of your Rivers and Harbors.

A short time since we published an article showing the number of vessels and lives lost on our Western waters during the past year, which was indeed deplorable. Now, are these things [illegible] Voters of the West, is it for you [illegible] to decide. You have your choice—Gen. Scott, Whig principles, and River and Harbor Improvements, or Gen. Pierce, locofoco principles, and your rivers and harbors to continue in the same lamentable condition that they are now, causing the loss of thousands of the lives of our fellow citizens, and millions of dollars worth of property. Ponder well upon this, and next November take your choice between the two.—*Zanesville Courier.*

To exhibit the sectional variations of Locofocoism, we append to this article the following two resolves passed at the State Convention of Michigan, with some comments by the New York Tribune.

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"Resolved, That as citizens of this Republic, we have a right to all the privileges which belong to us under the Constitution. That the Democratic party, in its liberal and judicious advocacy of Harbor Appropriations, and in the passage of Harbor bills, is entitled to the confidence of the people of the West. That the Whigs, although they have adopted in their National Conventions resolutions approbatory of Harbor Improvements, when in power have uniformly failed to make such appropriations.

Resolved, That the Harbor bill now before Congress, meets the hearty approbation of this Convention. That the democracy of Michigan have witnessed with deep regret the course of Whig Senators and members of Congress in efforts to defeat the passage of said bill. That the interest of commerce and agriculture, the common welfare and the rights of the States lying upon the plain of the Lakes, demand it passage."

Now consider that the River and Harbor bill of the last session passed the House by the vote of nearly *every* Whig, with a decided *minority* of the "democrats" in its favor; and was defeated in the Senate by a deliberate conspiracy of a majority of the "democrats" to evade and prevent a decisive vote upon it—that the River and Harbor bill of *this* session passed the House with hardly a dozen Whig, and four times as many "democratic" votes against it, and has just passed the Senate with *twenty* "Democratic" votes recorded against it, and only *three* Southern Whigs, and but one of these, (Dawson of Ga.) elected by Whig votes,—Mallory of Fla., and Brooks of Miss., having been chosen, the first mainly by "democratic" and the latter by "Union" votes—and judge whether the fraud, the falsehood, embodied in the above resolves do not transcend all measurable impudence.

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"The truth must be told—the British steamships have been beaten, and the most rapid passages ever achieved between the Old and New World have been accomplished by the American steamships. None but an American steamship has ever run from Liverpool to New York and, *vice versa*, in less than ten days. The average passage of the Asia and Africa may perhaps nearly equal to those of the Pacific, Baltic and Arctic, of the Collins line; but the Americans have obtained the positive victory in speed, their steamers—the Pacific, Baltic, and arctic—having made the fleetest voyage.

HOW GOES THE BATTLE!

Since the nomination of Gen. Scott, we have received not less probably than five hundred letters from nearly as many different persons in almost every State and section, which speak incidentally of the reception of that nomination and the local prospects of success with it. Of those five hundred letters, we think not more than a dozen have been despondent or discouraging in their tenor, while the immense majority have run thus:—"The nomination is well received here and we shall poll a very heavy vote for it." From every free State but New Hampshire, and from the tried Whig States of the South, we have been advised, "We shall carry this State triumphantly," or "We *can* carry this State if we try, and we mean to try." Possibly Illinois should be classed with New Hampshire, (though we don't think so;) but beyond these, there is no State north of the Potomac which will not join with North Carolina, Kentucky, Tennessee, Louisiana and Florida in preferring Gen. Scott to Gen. Pierce for our next President, if adequate efforts are made to bring home the true issues to the popular understanding and bring out the voters to the polls.

To this end, however, effort is necessary—earnest, general, persevering effort. If the contest be given over to the Janizaries of party—the men who always "go for the ticket, right or wrong"—Gen. Scott will be beaten inevitably. What is needed to secure his election is not monster meetings, nor roaring cannon, nor gorgeous banners, nor wild excitement, but *the quiet spread of information among the people, with systematic organization to bring every voter to the polls.* Let these become general, and it is not possible that Gen. Scott should be beaten. Let them be neglected, or but partially provided for, and he will very probably be defeated.

We plead, then, for thorough organization—State and local—first, as a means of diffusing the documents; secondly, as a security that every voter shall be at the polls on the 2d of November, no matter how inclement the weather. New York is generally better polled than almost any other State, and yet we have had at least 40,000 more voters than votes at every election since that of 1844. For the last three years, our State has been canted to this side or that by less than three thousand voters, while we had at least thirty-thousand who might have voted but did not. And so in other States. Our adversaries shout lustily over their ascendancy in three-fourths of the States, when that ascendancy is based upon the heedless indifference of thousands of Whigs, who have been absent on journeys, or busy with their crops or accounts, when they should have been voting.

But there are thousands voting regularly against us because of the words 'Democrat' and 'democracy,' who do not object to anything the Whig party does or proposes, but only to what it is falsely charged with seeking or wishing to do. If they saw us as we truly are, they would be heartily with us; but they listen to the slanders of our more reckless adversaries, and oppose us because of alleged aims we never cherished nor entertained.

This is deplorable, but not irremediable. Patient effort and kindly exposition can overcome it. Many are violent, uncandid, embittered; but there are tens of thousands who will read and heed if the facts are but fairly placed before them. They will not give their time to attendance on whig meetings; but they will gladly take home a tract or speech to his own fireside, and there see what we have to say for ourselves. Especially will they do this, if some kind-hearted, obliging neighbor proffers the document, and asks them to give it a candid and thoughtful perusal. And thus thereare, in every township and ward of this and the other States, voters who might be won to our standard if the proper effort were made to secure them. And shall it not be?

Our adversaries issue documents also—we shall be glad to have them generally read as well as our own. The truth will harm nobody, and the more we have of it the better for us all. So far as we have seen the anti-Whig tracts of this campaign, they have seemed to us devoted to personal disparagement of Gen. Scott, petty scandals and slang about Gaphinism, Gardinerism, &c., and sweeping, baseless accusations that the Whigs are aristocrats, enemies of Reform, of the People, &c. If the right documents are generally diffused on our side, we would rather have these accompany them than not. Daylight needs the vicinity of darkness to render it more vivid and impressive.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

HORRIBLE ACCIDENT.—The Hamilton (O.) Intelligencer says, a boy in 'Beckett & Rigdon's paper mill met with an accident that will probably cause his death. The boy was left in the room occupied by the rag cutter, while the man in charge went into the story above. Hearing screams, he ran down stairs, and saw the boy revolving round a perpendicular iron shaft, a foot from the door frame. The boys had been playing with the shaft, holding locks of hemp, which became wrapped around the revolving shaft. It is supposed that the boy was thus playing, when his arm, getting entangled, was wound up with the hemp, and his body offering resistance, fastened him so firmly to the shaft as to tear his left arm out at the shoulder. When he was found, his arm was crushed to a jelly, tied behind by the hemp about the iron, entirely disconnected from his body. His legs were still revolving in the hemp. In addition to this, his [illegible] bone was broken, there were several [illegible] in his right leg, and a portion [illegible] groin, laying the intestines [illegible]

[illegible] stupid as they suffer [illegible] them except the Dutch [illegible] the steps in returning to [illegible] Johnsville is exceedingly [illegible] and he suffers [illegible] which gives him [illegible] The Duke d'Aumale [illegible] Mr. Pierce, besides that general [illegible] *by every idea of consistency, and by* [illegible] *to put corner, to veto every bill like this.* [illegible] do it, if they are presented to him, just [illegible] as there is a man in the sky."

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This is deplorable, but not irremediable. Patient effort and kindly exposition can overcome it. Many are violent, uncandid, embittered; but there are tens of thousands who will read and heed if the facts are but fairly placed before them. They will not give their time to attendance on whig meetings; but they will gladly take home a tract or speech to his own fireside, and there see what we have to say for ourselves. Especially will they do this, if some kind-hearted, obliging neighbor proffers the document, and asks them to give it a candid and thoughtful perusal. And thus thereare, in every township and ward of this and the other States, voters who might be won to our standard if the proper effort were made to secure them. And shall it not be?

Our adversaries issue documents also—we shall be glad to have them generally read as well as our own. The truth will harm nobody, and the more we have of it the better for us all. So far as we have seen the anti-Whig tracts of this campaign, they have seemed to us devoted to personal disparagement of Gen. Scott, petty scandals and slang about Galphinism, Gardinerism, &c., and sweeping, baseless accusations that the Whigs are aristocrats, enemies of Reform, of the People, &c. If the right documents are generally diffused on our side, we would rather have these accompany them than not. Daylight needs the vicinity of darkness to render it more vivid and impressive.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

CAPTURE OF A WILD GIRL.—A wild girl was captured last week in the woods back of Columbia, a few miles above this city. She was first observed climbing trees with a rapidity only equaled by a monkey. Capt. McCullough with a large party, went out to capture this singular being, and after great trouble succeeded in doing so; when they learned, from her incoherent expressions, that she had been a lunatic in the Asylum, at Columbus, whence she escaped some time since, and had lived in the woods, subsisting upon nuts and roots.—*Cin. Com.*

A few days since Geo. T. Sage, of Livingston county, Michigan, went into his well to clean it, and was almost instantly suffocated by bad air, whereupon Mr. Wesley P. Fitch, a young man in his employ about twenty-three years of age, descended in order to help him out, when the stone work of the well caved in and buried them.

The Massachusetts newspapers, for the most part, have a regular department in their columns entitled "Liquor Cases" or "Liquor Items."—They are accounts of arrests, seizures, confiscations, meetings, mobs, &c., taking place through the enforcement of the Liquor Law.

The Free Soilers at Boston, held a ratification meeting on Tuesday evening in Faneuil Hall. It was largely attended, and much enthusiasm was manifested. Hon. J. G. Palfrey, presided, assisted by 18 Vice Presidents. He announced Mr. Hale's acceptance of the nomination, which was received with loud cheers, and eulogized forts to defeat the passage of said bill. That the interest of commerce and agriculture, the common welfare and the rights of the States lying upon the plain of the Lakes, demand it passage."

Now consider that the River and Harbor bill of the last session passed the House by the vote of nearly *every* Whig, with a decided *minority* of the "democrats" in its favor; and was defeated in the Senate by a deliberate conspiracy of a majority of the "democrats" to evade and prevent a decisive vote upon it—that the River and Harbor bill of *this* session passed the House with hardly a dozen Whig, and four times as many "democratic" votes against it, and has just passed the Senate with *twenty* "Democratic" votes recorded against it, and only *three* Southern Whigs, and but one of these, (Dawson of Ga.) elected by Whig votes,—Mallory of Fla., and Brooks of Miss., having been chosen, the first mainly by "democratic" and the latter by "Union" votes—and judge whether the fraud, the falsehood, embodied in the above resolves do not transcend all measurable impudence.

The London Times of the 9th instant admits that the Collins Line have achieved "a positive victory in speed" over all rival steamers. It is a reluctant admission, but none the less gratifying on that account:

"The truth must be told—the British steamships have been beaten, and the most rapid passages ever achieved between the Old and New World have been accomplished by the American steamships. None but an American steamship has ever run from Liverpool to New York and, *vice versa*, in less than ten days. The average passage of the Asia and Africa may perhaps nearly equal to those of the Pacific, Baltic and Arctic, of the Collins line; but the Americans have obtained the positive victory in speed, their steamers—the Pacific, Baltic, and arctic—having made the fleetest voyage.

HOW GOES THE BATTLE!

Since the nomination of Gen. Scott, we have received not less probably than five hundred letters from nearly as many different persons in almost every State and section, which speak incidentally of the reception of that nomination and the local prospects of success with it. Of those five hundred letters, we think not more than a dozen have been despondent or discouraging in their tenor, while the immense majority have run thus:—"The nomination is well received here and we shall poll a very heavy vote for it." From every free State but New Hampshire, and from the tried Whig States of the South, we have been advised, "We shall carry this State triumphantly," or "We *can* carry this State if we try, and we mean to try." Possibly Illinois should be classed with New Hampshire, (though we don't think so;) but beyond these, there is no State north of the Potomac which will not join with North Carolina, Kentucky, Tennessee, Louisiana and Florida in preferring Gen. Scott to Gen. Pierce for our next President, if adequate efforts are made to bring home the true issues to the popular understanding and bring out the voters to the polls.

To this end, however, effort is necessary—earnest, general, persevering effort. If the contest be given over to the Janizaries of party—the men who always "go for the ticket, right or wrong"—Gen. Scott will be beaten inevitably. What is needed to secure his election is not monster meetings, nor roaring cannon, nor gorgeous banners, nor wild excitement, but *the quiet spread of information among the people, with systematic organization to bring every voter to the polls.* Let these become general, and it is not possible that Gen. Scott should be beaten. Let them be neglected, or but partially provided for, and he will very probably be defeated.

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HORRIBLE ACCIDENT.—The Hamilton (O.) Intelligencer says, a boy in 'Beckett & Rigdon's paper mill met with an accident that will probably cause his death. The boy was left in the room occupied by the rag cutter, while the man in charge went into the story above. Hearing screams, he ran down stairs, and saw the boy revolving round a perpendicular iron shaft, a foot from the door frame. The boys had been playing with the shaft, holding locks of hemp, which became wrapped around the revolving shaft. It is supposed that the boy was thus playing, when his arm, getting entangled, was wound up with the hemp, and his body offering resistance, fastened him so firmly to the shaft as to tear his left arm out at the shoulder. When he was found, his arm was crushed to a jelly, tied behind by the hemp about the iron, entirely disconnected from his body. His legs were still revolving in the hemp. In addition to this, his [illegible] bone was broken, there were several [illegible] in his right leg, and a portion [illegible] groin, laying the intestines [illegible]

[illegible] stupid as they suffer [illegible] them except the Dutch [illegible] the steps in returning to [illegible] Johnsville is exceedingly [illegible] and he suffers [illegible] which gives him [illegible] The Duke d'Aumale [illegible] Mr. Pierce, besides that general [illegible]

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☞ SHERIFALTY.—To the Freemen of Allegheny County:—I offer myself as a candidate for the office of SHERIFF, for the ensuing term, and without any party nomination, as an independent candidate, and would thankfully solicit the votes of my fellow citizens of all parties. After a residence of thirty three years (save three months in Pittsburgh, in active business, I trust to require any endorsement, and hope I may be deemed worthy. Please give your suffrages to the oldest citizen candidate. Should I be successful, I pledge myself to the faithful discharge of the official trust.

Yours respectfully,
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