PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED BY WHITE & CO.

PITTSBURGH

SATURDAY MORNING, SEPT. 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.		Districts.	
1.	WILLIAM F. HUGHES.	14.	JAMES H. CAMPBELL.
2.	JAMES TRAGUEN.	15.	JAMES B. PAXTON.
3.	JOHN W. STOKES.	16.	JAMES R. DAVIDSON.
4.	JOHN P. VERREE.	17.	Dr. JAS. McCULLOUGH.
5.	SPENCER MCILVAINE.	18.	RALPH DRAKE.
6.	JAMES W. FULLER.	19.	JOHN LISTON.
7.	JAMES PENROSE.	20.	ARCHIB'D ROBERTSON.
8.	JOHN SHAFFER.	21.	THOMAS J. HOGHAN.
9.	JACOB MARSHALL.	22.	LEWIS L. LORD.
10.	CHARLES P. WALLER.	23.	CHRISTIAN MATERN.
11.	DAVID ALVORD.	24.	DARWIN PHELPS.
12.	M. C. MERCER.	25.	PAM'L A. PURSIANCE
13.	NEE HIGHLENARTH.		

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 E. APPLETON, Birmingham.
THOMAS FENNEY, Moreheadfield.
RICHARD OGWAN, Pittsburgh.
D. E. KNAPP, Mt. Troy Borough.
JOHN M. PORTER, Taretum.

SHERIFF.

WILLIAM MAGILL, Pittsburgh.

SUPERVISOR.

EDWARD CAMPBELL, Jr., Pittsburgh.

DEPUTY SURVEYOR OF QUAKER BRIDGE.

JOHN GEBHART, Allegheny.

COMMISSIONER.

WILLIAM ALDEN, Pittsburgh.

CORONER.

JAMES LOWRY, Pittsburgh.

AUDITOR.

FRANCIS I. GARDNER, Elizabeth

THE SHERIFFALTY.

Returning home after a short absence, we find that considerable excitement has sprung up in relation to the office of Sheriff, originating from the slanderous statements of Joe Barker, backed and assisted by the *Post*. Barker, who is a notorious character in this region, is a volunteer candidate for the office of Sheriff, and as the Whig party is greatly in the ascendant, he levels his slanderous assaults principally upon Mr. Magill, the Whig candidate. As Mr. Magill is an old and highly respectable citizen, with an unstained private character, with capacity and acquirements eminently fitting him for the office of Sheriff, Barker has no means of assault except falsehood and detraction, which no person, probably, that ever lived, knows how to use better than he, as certainly no one could be more unscrupulous in the use of any means which suits his purposes.

Mr. Magill, some years ago, filled, for a year and seven months, the office of County Commissioner, and it has lately come to light, that at some time during the issue of the Scrip, which ran through some ten years, some portion of it was taken, or borrowed, by some of the County Commissioners, and appropriated to their own private purposes, and that all of this Scrip so taken has not been refunded. It is also rumored, that, owing to the careless mode in which the printed sheets of Scrip were kept and signed, some amount of it was stolen, and the names of the Commissioners forged, by some unknown person.

Barker hearing these rumors, and being wholly unscrupulous, charges the errors, or crimes if you please, which rumor says have been committed in the Commissioner's office, upon Mr. Magill, and has been industriously circulating his slanderous statements throughout the county, couched in the billingsgate vocabulary he knows so well how to use.

In this work of detraction Barker has found an adjunct, more influential, but less bold, but not less unscrupulous of the use of its means of injuring a political opponent, in the *Post*. That paper has not come to Barker's aid by boldly endorsing his slanders, but by insinuations, calculated to originate and increase suspicion, and to give force to the wilful and malicious falsehoods of the bolder but not less despicable foe.

To defend himself from these assaults, Mr. Magill published, on the 31st ult., the statements of Mr. Gormly, who has been Clerk in the Commissioner's office since the first issue of the scrip; of Messrs. Mitchell, Boyles, and King, the present County Commissioners, and of James Conningham, an ex-Commissioner, fully showing that Mr. Magill is wholly innocent of the charges made by Barker, and insinuated by the *Post*, and that he had no more concern or part in the abstraction of the missing Scrip, than had any other citizen of the county. Mr. Gormly states that the Scrip during Mr. Magill's term of office, was all signed in the Court House, that his name never appeared to any counterfeit, and that he never obtained a dollar of County Scrip, or other funds, either by loan or otherwise, except for his legal pay as Commissioner. The County Commissioners say that there is no evidence, *on the books or otherwise*, that Mr. Magill ever received any County Scrip, or funds, in any manner except as his legal pay; and they further add, that no intimation has ever been given connecting his name with any deficiency of Scrip. As they have been engaged several months in ferreting out this delinquency, this is conclusive.

This vindication is so triumphant that it ought to satisfy every reasonable man, and we believe it will do so; but nothing will stop Barker's slanderous declamation, or prevent the *Post* from twisting and torturing these statements and rumors in every shape and form possible to Mr. Magill's injury. This we must look for. Barker and the Post will still go on. Mr. Magill they know to be innocent of all connection with the Scrip affair, and that their course towards him is vile to the last degree, but this moves them not. His defeat and the defeat of the Whig party is the object aimed at, and in their eyes the end sanctifies the means.

To show the *Post's* manner of proceeding, we will take up that paper of Thursday, in which it is stated that "the report is" that the Commissioners accused a janitor of one of the court rooms "with stealing scrip—he heard of it, and immediately took the proper steps to have them prosecuted for slander. They became alarmed, and apprehensive that the history of the *scrip* might be sifted out on the trial, they paid him $300 to molify his indignation."

Now, here the reader will observe that no time is specified when this transaction, stated on mere rumor, is alleged to have taken place. All is vague uncertainty, yet the Post proceeds to connect Mr. Magill's name with it, just as if he had been in the Commissioner's office at the time, and thus to fasten suspicion upon a man whom the editors know to be innocent. They proceed as follows:

"This is a well authenticated statement, but if it is not true, Mr. Magill can make *another* "statement," and inform the people through the columns of the Gazette and Journal, what became *of the scrip that was deposited in the U. S. Court Room*. As the matter is now under investigation, we think it is nothing more than kind on our part, to remind Messrs. Magill, Riddle and White of the various little matters that have to be explained. And while speaking about the disappearance of the *scrip*, from that Court room, it is desirable that they should tell the people who left the door open, after it had been deposited there, and if the Commissioners really paid the attendant *three hundred dollars* to hold his tongue and stop the suit. Can any one of the three gentlemen named explain this matter, and tell the name of the person who had the key after the scrip was deposited there."

Now, every line of this is a base and false insinuado. Nothing of the kind took place while Mr. Magill was in office. No scrip was deposited in the United States Court room while he was there, neither was any scrip stolen. The whole amount signed and issued during his term of service was less than ten thousand dollars, all of which was regularly accounted for, as the books of the office will show. The editors of the Post say that their statement is "well authenticated."—Now, we defy them to produce any evidence whatever, implicating Mr. Magill in the slightest manner with any such transaction. This they must do, or stand branded as malicious calumniators.

Further to show the baseness of the Post towards Mr. Magill, we will take another extract from that paper of yesterday, as follows:

"But a fraud has been committed upon the people of the county, and *it is said that Mr. Magill can explain it*. Now, what we want is, for Mr. Magill to do so. It is a fixed and clear fact that scrip to the amount of *fifteen or twenty thousand dollars* cannot be accounted for, and *it is said* that Mr. Magill ought to know where it has gone to. He has been importuned frequently to do so, but his only reply, as yet, has been general certificates from those employed with him in the Commissioners' office at the time the money was missing. This kind of an answer will not satisfy the people. They want something more definite."

"It is *said* Mr. Magill can explain it." Who says so? What authority has the *Post* for saying so, except its own inventions? These alleged transactions only came to light within a short time Mr. Magill has had no official connection with the Commissioners' office for the last six years. He knows no more of these alleged transactions than do the editors of the *Post*, and not as much, judging from the freedom with which they speak about them. Mr. Magill is not inculpated in these transactions, they did not occur during his official term of service, and it is just as unreasonable to ask him to explain that of which he knows nothing, as it would be to ask the editors of the Post to explain the thousand and one disgraceful cases of peculation which have taken place under Democratic adminstrations.

So much for the *Post*. We have now a word to say to our Whig friends in relation to this matter. We heard, for the first time, a short period before the spring nominations, these rumors about the scrip. We immediately applied to the best sources of authority, and ascertained that Mr. Magill was in no manner connected with the alleged fraudulent or improper transactions. This assurance was necessary to secure our support to Mr. Magill's nomination. Since that time not the slightest evidence has come to light involving Mr. Magill in any manner with this scrip affair. We make this statement to our readers and Whig friends after applying to the proper sources of knowledge, and with the most perfect assurance of its truth.

So much for the scrip matter. A word now about Joe Barker. It is currently reported that this man will receive a good many Whig votes, growing out of various causes of dissatisfaction, of which this scrip slander, against Mr. Magill, so industriously circulated, is the principal. It does not surprise us that men should be startled and annoyed by such rumors, and that they should hastily resolve not to vote for the subject of these aspersions. But that any respectable Whig should conclude to vote for Joe Barker passes comprehension. A more unprincipled and dangerous man does not live among us, and we should doubt either the judgment or moral honesty of any man who could deliberately vote for him. So gross a violation of the solemn duties of free suffrage will stamp any man who is guilty of it, as an unsafe citizen. We cannot believe that any respectable Whig will justify these rumors by voting for Barker. We cannot believe that any man of property and family, and who has a stake in the county, will vote to place such a man in an office where he can do an infinite deal of mischief. Every vote given to him will be a disgrace to the county, and remain as perpetual cause of shame to the voter who could so far forget his duty to himself and his fellow citizens. Every good Whig ought to vote for Mr. Magill, who is the regular nominee, and against whom nothing can be substantiated which should deprive him of a single whig vote; but if there is any whig who feels he cannot support him, let him not disgrace his manhood and his citizenship by voting for Joe Barker, but seek among some of the other candidates for a respectable man.

Let not any reader suppose that we have any doubt of Mr. Magill's election. We have more faith in the good sense of the gallant Whigs of this county, who have stood by us in many a hard-fought battle, than to fear that any respectable member of them can be induced to vote for such a man as Barker, whose little strength will come as much from the opposition as from the Whigs, as the *Post* will find, notwithstanding it humbly consents to play the jackal to that notorious individual.

THE JUDGESHIP.

Under an amendment of the Constitution the people of Pennsylvania were called upon, at the general election of 1851, to elect a full bench of Supreme Judges. Each party nominated a full ticket of five candidates. Four Democrats and one Whig (Judge Coulter) were elected. The average majority of the four democrats who were elected over the four whigs who failed of an election, was 10,857; their average majority over Judge Campbell, the democratic candidate who failed of an election, was 8,346. Coulter, the successful whig candidate, had a majority of 7,645 over Campbell.

Upon drawing lots for the terms that each should hold office, Judge Coulter drew the full term of fifteen years; but his death occurring during the first year of his term, his successor, we believe, will be chosen for his unexpired term, being 14 years. This renders the election just before us peculiarly important.

The Whigs have been exceedingly fortunate in the choice of a candidate; for there are few abler jurists or purer men in the State than Judge Buffington. He represented the 24th district for four years in Congress. He was regularly nominated as a Whig in a district where the opposite party had the preponderance; but such was the confidence and good will which his character inspired, that he was triumphantly elected on both occasions. At the end of his second term he declined a re-nomination. He was subsequently appointed Judge of the judicial district, composed of the counties of Clarion, Venango, Jefferson, Elk, &c., in which honorable post he served with great acceptance to the people until, by the change in the Constitution, he was superceded. During the term he held the Judgeship in the Clarion district, President Fillmore appointed him Chief Justice of Utah Territory, which appointment was promptly confirmed by the Senate. After mature reflection, Judge Buffington declined the appointment.

In his character Judge Buffington is modest and retiring; but when he is placed in a situation to be drawn out, whether at the bar, on the bench, or in the social circle, he manifests a clearness, strength and brilliancy of thought and judgment that equally inspire esteem and confidence. He is about forty-eight years of age.

Hon. Geo. W. Woodward, of Luzerne county, is the democratic candidate for the Supreme Bench. He is a gentleman who has for many years occupied rather a prominent place in his party. He was a member of the Reform Convention, a Judge in the Luzerne Judicial district, and several times a candidate for the United States Senate. In 1845 he was nominated by the Democratic caucus for that office, but was defeated by Simon Cameron. He was afterwards nominated by President Polk to the Supreme Bench of the United States, but his nomination was rejected by the U. S. Senate. He has since that time been a standing candidate for the Senate, but failed to obtain the nomination. He was last winter appointed by Governor Bigler to the vacancy on the Supreme Bench of this State, caused by the death of Judge Coulter.

We have said that he was a member of the Convention which reformed the Constitution of the State. He took a prominent part in that body. Among his acts we find the following, to which we ask special attention:

On the 443d page of the 5th volume of the Debates of the Convention, we find that Mr. Magee, of Perry county, moved the Convention proceed to consider the following resolution:

"Resolved, That a committee be appointed to inquire into the expediency of so amending the Constitution of Pennsylvania as to prevent the future imigration into this State of free persons of color, and fugitive slaves from other States and Territories."

motion was made to amend by offering to insert the word "foreigners," between the words "of" and free." This motion was pending, when we are informed on page 444, of volume 5, that

"Mr. Woodward moved to amend the amendment, by adding thereto the words "and that the said committee be also instructed to inquire into the propriety of so amending the Constitution, as to prevent any foreigners who may arrive in this State after the fourth day of July, 1841, from acquiring the right to vote or to hold office in this commonwealth."

Mr. Woodward was not content with offering this monstrous proposition. He made a speech in favor of it, which we find on page 446-47, 5th volumn of the Debates, and from which we quote the following choice paragraphs:

"Sir, I appreciate as much as any man living, the many political rights and privileges which I, in common with the people of the United States, am now enjoying; and it is my honest impression, that we do but squander those privileges in conferring them upon every individual who chooses to come and claim them. He knew that a great portion of those who came among us from foreign countries, consist frequently of the worst part of the population of those countries, that they are unacquainted with the value of these privileges, and that, therefore, they do not know how to value them. I think that in thus conferring indiscriminately upon all, we are doing injury to our liberties and our institutions; and I believe that, if the time has not yet come, it will speedily come, when it will be indispensably necessary either for this body, or some other body of this State or of the United States, to inquire whether it is not right to put some plan into execution, by which foreigners should be prevented from controlling our elections, and brow-beating our American citizens at the polls."

Judge Woodward continues:

"And what claim have foreigners from any country—aye, sir, from *any* country, which is strong enough to justify us in prostituting our political privileges, by conferring them carelessly and indiscriminately on every individual who may reside here for two or three years—become a naturalized citizen—and then command our offices? There are very many of these emigrants who know nothing of political privileges in their own country before they emigrate to this. The word is unknown to them, or if they hear of it at all, they hear of it as something in which they have no participation. Is not this the fact? Sir, we all know that it is; we know that very many of these emigrants never enjoyed any political privileges themselves—they have no knowledge of them, and least of all, have they any knowledge of our people, our government, or our institutions. The acquirement of this knowledge is not the work of a day. They have no sympathy in common with us; they have no qualifications to render them fit recipients of these high political privileges."

These are extraordinary sentiments for a man who pretends to be a Democrat. He must be deeply imbued with those narrow and bigoted views which underlie Nativeism. These sentiments were not uttered on the stump, in the heat of party feeling, and under the pressure of the passing excitement of the moment, but they were the result of deliberate reflection, and were proposed for solemn action before the Convention. He did all that he could do to cut off, for all time to come, all foreigners from the privilege of franchise. The proposition was more monstrous than any thing we ever heard proposed by the Native party, for they propose to confer the right of suffrage after a term of twenty one years; but Judge Woodward proposed to go further. His amendment was intended to "prevent any foreigners who might arrive in this state after the fourth day of July, 1841, (this was in 1836,) from acquiring the right to vote or to hold office in this Commonwealth," no matter whether they became naturalized or not. We leave it to the voters, both naturalized and native, to say whether a man who would attempt to inflict such a wrong upon his fellow men, and annul practically a law of Congress, is fit for the position to which he now aspires.

The views he held then he holds yet. In a letter, dated Sept. 6, 1851, he re-affirms and defends the position he took in the Convention—He says:

"Who would complain of my proposition?—Certainly no foreigner then in the country—none on his way to this country—none who should choose to come before the 4th of July, 1841, or none of these were to be excluded from anything—either a residence or political privileges amongst us. Nor could those who should choose to come after the 4th of July, 1841, complain, for they would have had nearly four years' notice *that they weren't to share in our political privileges*."

Every foreigner who arrived in this country since 1841 will discover from the above, that if the man, Judge Woodward, who is now asking their suffrages for the office of Judge of the Supreme Court, could have prevented it, they would not now have the privilege of voting for him or any one else.

JUNIUS

RAILROAD LETTINGS.

A few days since the Akron and Millersburg road, from Orrville to the latter place, was let to contractors. On the 28th, the line of Railroad, from Bayard to New Philadelphia, was also let to contractors, viz: Section 6, to Brothers and Hardesty; 7, 8, 9, 18, to Mullin and Kellogg, 10 and 11 to Ross, Reynolds and Nelson, 12, 15, 16, 17, 19, 20, 22, 24, to I and J Kelly, McDonald, Fox and Blake; 13, 14, Cameron McCall; 21, L Kellogg & Co.; 23, 29, Reed & Boyle; 25, I and M. Boyle; 26, 28, to N. Hayden; 27 to Dodge. Work to be commenced in ten days, and finished by 1st May next.

The first sound of these roads crosses the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad at Orrville, almost half way between Massillon and Wooster, and will be a valuable feeder to it, opening up to Pittsburgh the counties of Holmes and Coshocton. The second line mentioned is from a point on the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad, about 15 miles south of Alliance, to New Philadelphia, the county seat of Tuscarawas county. This will open up that fertile region to Pittsburgh, either by way of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad, or by the Wellsville route. This Bayard and New Philadelphia line is a branch of the Pittsburgh and Cleveland road, and will, no doubt, be an important and profitable addition to that prosperous work.

We may as well take this opportunity to mention, that the Cleveland and Pittsburgh road is now doing an excellent business—carrying about 700 passengers a day, and doing also a heavy freight business. The road is under able management, and its well planned branches will draw an immense business upon the line, which will not only benefit the company, but add greatly to the business facilities of Pittsburgh and Cleveland.

Pittsburgh is lucky in its mining enterprizes, and our friend Gen. Larimer is one of the luckiest of Pittsburgers. He received yesterday a lump of gold worth $1000, weighing 54 and 1-4 ounces, the produce of 24 hours work of the Pittsburgh Gold Run Quartz Mining Company, in California. The company is composed of Gen. Larimer, Dr. Hussey, Mr. Brockway, now Cashier of the Forest City Bank, Cleveland, and Mr. Whigham, who manages the concern in California. If they take out gold in this way they will soon have enough and to spare.

A despatch from New Orleans to the New York papers dated, August 30, estimates the total amount of property lost by the recent storm at Mobile, at only $500,000. Another despatch bearing the same date has it $2,000,000.

The number of emigrants arrived at New York during the month of August was 36,663, which is a considerable increase over the same month of last year. Of these about 20,000 came from England and Ireland.

It is stated that Mrs. Stowe, the authoress of Uncle Tom's Cabin, has engaged to write a popular tale upon the effect of the Maine Liquor Law, intended for wide circulation by the friends of the law.

The East India Co. have determined to establish an extensive system of telegraph lines through their territories, which they expect to have completed in the space of three years. It is intended to connect Calcutta, Agra, Lahore, Bombay and Madras; and as many of the principal towns and stations as can be embraced in the riotes between these places. The distance to be traversed is upwards of 3000 miles.

Thos Baring has been compelled by domestic affliction to decline or postpone his contemplated visit to America.

The Whigs of Chester County have nominated William Everhart for Congress.

The Whigs of the Third Congressional District of Pennsylvania have nominated J. P Sanderson of the Philadelphia Daily News as their candidate for Congress.

The London Herald gives the following as the popular vote of England and Wales at the recent election, as nearly as could be ascertained:

Conservative votes,	133,231
Whig-Radical votes,	128,744

A case has been tried before one of the Courts of Boston, in which the validity of licences to sell liquor, granted before the liquor law went into operation, is affirmed. If this decision is sustained in the superior courts, the Massachusetts liquor law will for some time be practically inoperative, since licensed dealers will continue to have the right of selling liquor until their licenses expire.

A colored people's Mass Convention has been called to meet in Cleveland, Ohio, on the 5th and 9th of September, to consider measures for the education and elevation of the free colored people.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Daily Gazette.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31, 1852.

End of the Session—Nominations.

Congress made a more decent and quiet ending than could have been expected from its previous character. The dispersion of the House was rather striking for dignity and decorum.—After an hour or two of uproarious trifling, the Speaker succeeded in reducing his flock to perfect silence and order, and then, with impressive simplicity, declared that the hour appointed for the close of the session having arrived, the House stood adjourned *sine die*.

The Senate had left little of its arduous legislative business to be done this morning, but spent the greater part of the forenoon in Executive Session. The nomination of Mr. Hall was confirmed as District Judge of New York. Hon. S. D. Hubbard, of Connecticut, was nominated and confirmed Post Master General.—He was a member of the 29th or 30th Congress, and was a good working member, a man of works and not words. Edward Bradford, of New Orleans, nominated some weeks since as Judge of the U. S. Supreme Court, was not confirmed. That nomination was laid over on the ground that the Democrats may secure possession of the appointing as well as the confirming power, by the next election, and will then of course place some lawyer of their own politics on the bench. It is even probable that Mr. Downs, the outgoing Democratic Senator, would, in that event, be the lucky individual. This is his principal reason for opposing the nomination. It was laid over and rejected, but the effect of this failure to act upon it, will be that Mr. Bradford will not take his seat, at least until after the next meeting of the Senate.

It is also objected to him that he is very young. All these things will be worked clear by the election of Gen. Scott.

The Committee on Foreign Affairs of the Senate, have made a very important report on the Gadsy grant, and the right of way over the Isthmus of Tehuantepec. This is a very warlike document. It asserts that the grant was legal and proper in its design, and ought to be executed. That it is now the property of American citizens, and ought to be enforced by the power of this government; and finally it asserts that the subject admits of no further negotiation, but that the claims of our citizens involved in it must be adjusted by the power of their government, and not by the acts of diplomacy.

Among the few really commendable acts of either branch of Congress bearing upon the domestic policy of the country, was the adoption by the Senate of a resolution requiring an investigation, by a Select Committee, into alleged fraudulent practices on the part of importers in undervaluing the invoice of their merchandize, for the purpose of evading the payment of the true *ad valorem* duties. The Committee was chosen this morning, and consists of the following Senators:

Mr. James, of R. I., Chairman.
Mr. Shields, Mr. Dawson, Mr. Bright, and Mr. Bell.

It will be the duty of this Committee to sit during the recess, and to send for persons and papers, and to report at the next session, by bill or otherwise.

The President has summoned the Senate to meet to morrow, to attend to executive business. This carries with it another allowance of constructive mileage.

Mr Haynor, of Troy, N Y., an eminent Whig lawyer, has been nominated and confirmed Judge of the Territorial Court of Minnesota, in place of Mr Fuller, rejected.

Mr Towers, a Washington printer, has been appointed Superintendent of Public Printing, under the new act.

JUNIUS

For the Pittsburgh Gazette

FALL RACES

MR. EDITOR—We understand that the Braddock's Field Plank Road Company have, with commendable liberality, granted the use of their road as a Race Course for the Fall Races, and that a purse of over $600 is to be contended for next week. It is anticipated that many horses will enter and that there will be a happy time among our sporting gentry. The company have for some time past allowed the use of their road for training purposes, which has been found very suitable to the purpose. At first, indeed, the horses were often put out by meeting parties of ladies and gentlemen riding on the road, and had occasionally to give way for them, as was sometimes the case in meeting gentlemen taking their families in carriages, but these annoyances have now nearly ceased by parties on pleasure rides taking other roads.

At the last race there were from 600 to 800 horses on the ground. At the next race the company will doubtless be greater.

TALLY HO

P. S. It is a satisfaction to the stockholders to know that if pleasure travel does fall off it will doubtless be made up by increased tolls from the sporting community. The tolls on the day of the last race were $10 above the average. T H

NEWS ITEMS.

The Nashville Insurance Company has suspended further business.

Mr. Letcher, late Minister to Mexico, left the city of Mexico, on the 21st of July, for Vera Cruz, en route for the United States.

Gov. Johnson, of Va., has appointed an election on the first Tuesday in November to fill the vacancy in Congress in the Wheeling District.

It is said that Senator Seward will visit England during the recess of Congress.

General Scott passed through Baltimore on Monday afternoon, on his way to the North.

At Cincinnati, a few days ago, ten workmen were accidentally precipitated from the roof of a house to the lower story, a distance of fifty feet. James Nicholson and a German, it was thought, were fatally injured.

Mr. Orcutt, father of the young man convicted of arson some time since, in Utica, and whose sentence of death was commuted to imprisonment for life, died on Monday of grief.

The Warsaw Signal says that the cholera is prevailing in Nauvoo, Ill., to a considerable extent. At the Icarian community, some eight or ten died last week in the long building on Temple Square.

The three daughters of Rev. Joseph Marsh, of Sandwich, who were so dreadfully burned by a camphine explosion, a few days since, are still alive, and it is hoped that one of them will recover. Slight hopes are entertained of the two others.

The last Legislature of Maine passed an act making telegraphic companies liable for error in despatches, either in transmission or writing out, to the amount paid for its transmission to its destination, both in and out of the State.—Damages for falsifying a despatch, from $20 to $100.

It is stated that the grape-rot has again appeared in many of the vineyards of Berks county, Pa., and is fast destroying the crop. In North Heidelberg, Penn, Centre, Maidenreek, and Richmond, where many acres are planted with the vine, the grapes, and in some instances the vines, are considerably injured.

QUARTZ GOLD.—Mr. Whigham, of the Pittsburgh and Gold Run Company, at Nevada, exhibited to us yesterday a quantity of gold taken from his works, which proves conclusively that quartz mining is *not* all humbug. The lot in question consisted of a solid mass, just from the crucible, weighing something more than five pounds, the product of one day's running of 18 stamps.—*Sacramento Union.*

RAZORS.

Barbers often tell us that razors get tired of shaving, but if laid by for twenty days they will then shave well. By miscoscopic examination it is found that the tired razor, from long stropping by the same hand and in the same direction has the ultimate particles or fibres of its surface or edge all arranged in one direction, like the edge of a piece of cut velvet; but after a month's rest, these fibres re-arrange themselves heterogeneously, crossing each other and presenting a saw like edge, each fibre supporting its fellow, and hence cutting the beard, instead of being forced down flat without cutting, as when laid by. These and many other instances are offered to prove that the ultimate particles of matter are always in motion, and they say that in the process of welding, the absolute momentum of the hammer causes an entanglement of the orbits of motion and hence a re-arrangement, as in one piece; in the cold state, a leaf of gold laid on a polished surface of steel, and stricken smartly with a hammer, will have its particles forced into the steel so as to permanently gild it at the point of contact.—*Scientific American.*

AMERICAN LITERATURE ABROAD.—A Quarterly Journal is now published in Edinburgh, Scotland, entitled the "Foreign Evangelical Review," which is composed wholly of articles selected from the American religious quarterlies, present and past, with the names of the authors.

FOREIGN.

The Paris correspondent of the London News says:—

The Queen of Portugal has sent Louis Napoleon the grand cross of the order of the Tower and the Sword. This royal compliment is understood to be connected with a negotiation, hitherto secretly carried on for a commercial treaty between France and Portugal. It is intended to place Portugal upon the footing of the most favored countries with regard to France. Many people see in this new policy not only a patent case of the diminution of English influence in Portugal, but even a commencement of a sort of custom-house union of the Southern states of Europe—an idea which has frequently been attributed to the present French government.

FUNERAL OF MAZZINI'S MOTHER.—There is still life in Italy. The subjoined account of the obsequies of Mazzini's mother, at Genoa, shows that the sentiment of the noble and the kindly still glows in the Italian breast. The relations which existed between Mazzini and his mother were beautiful and touching. From the time of his boyhood he had only seen her once—at Milan in 1848. But their love had not waxed cool in consequence of their separation. Week by week they corresponded without fail for a period of twenty-two years. This filial devotion knit Mazzini to the Italian heart by a purely human and domestic tie. The solemnities of her funeral; characterised by the fervid feelings of Italy, show what a hold mother and son had (and have) upon the Italian mind, and how the contagious influence of their countrymen's love and veneration has caught hold of even the colder children of the North.

The marriage of Louis Napoleon with Princess Carola, daughter of the Princess Vass, seems to be indefinitely postponed. The *Cologne Gazette* says that mother and daughter will proceed to the Austrian dominions, and Austria, and that the marriage "will not take place, whatever may be said to the contrary."

Queen Victoria, in the royal yacht, accompanied by Prince Albert and the King of Belgium and suite, arrived at Osborne, from Antwerp, on the 16th of August, with the usual grand escort of war steamers. The Queen of England had bad weather during the whole of her trip to Antwerp and Brussels.

Vice Chancellor Sir James Parker died on the 14th ult.

The grand fetes at Paris, on the 15th of August, passed off tranquilly. The President was respectfully, but not enthusiastically received by the populace.

The illumination turned out to be a complete failure. The wind prevented the gas from keeping alight, and the invitation to the inhabitants to illuminate their houses was responded to in very few instances.

The Ball at the Marche Ies Innocens was put off, the high wind having damaged the temporary building erected for the purpose.

A partial amnesty had been granted by Louis Napoleon.

According to the bills of mortality, there were nine deaths last week in New York city from cholera, and four in Brooklyn.

The Rice harvest on the Savannah river commenced on Tuesday last. The prospect continues good for a fine crop.

Professor James L. Kingsley, long identified with Yale College, died this morning, after a few days illness, at his residence, Hartford.

Medical testimony cannot be Controverted

ONE of the most startling cases is narrated of Dr. M'Lane's Vermifuge by Dr. John Butler, of Lewisville, Trumbull Co., Ohio. The case was that of a young lady who had been very sick for eight years, and had consulted a number of physicians, who had treated it as one of Prolapsus Uteri. Mr. Butler, was then called in, and for a time believed with his predecessors that it was a case of Prolapsus. He was, however, soon forced to the conclusion that her patient was suffering from worms, and after much persuasion, prevailed upon her to take two ounces of Dr. M'Lane's Vermifuge. This medicine had the effect of removing from her a considerable number of the largest size. After the passed them her health immediately returned. She is now married and continues to enjoy excellent health.

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