PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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PITTSBURGH.

TUESDAY MORNING, SEPT. 7, 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 BEDFORD COUNTY.

JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT,

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

JOSEPH BUFFINGTON, of Armstrong Co.

FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS,

AT LARGE.

A. W. BURNY, JAMES POLLOCK.

REPRESENTATIVE.

Districts.	Districts.
1. JOHN P. HOGEBOOM,	13. JAMES M. CAMPBELL,
2. DAVID TAGGART,	14. JAMES D. PATTON,
3. JOHN M. BOYER,	15. JAMES DAVIDSON,
4. JOHN P. VERREE,	16. DR. JNO. MCCULLOUGH,
5. PETER MCCARTHY,	17. RALPH DEARE,
6. JAMES W. FULLER,	18. JOHN LEFFON,
7. JAMES PARKER,	19. ROBERT ROBERTSON,
8. JOHN SCHAFFER,	20. THOMAS J. BURNSIDE,
9. JOHN MARSHALL,	21. LEWIS L. LORD,
10. CHARLES P. WALLER,	22. CHRISTIAN MYERS,
11. DAVID ALVORD,	23. DARWIN PERRY,
12. DR. JO. MERCUR,	24. SAM'L S. PURDIANCE,
13. THE MIDDLE WARDS.	

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, Mt. Lookout.

RICHARD COWAN, Pittsburgh.

C. P. KUNKEL, Phi Zenobia.

JOHN M. BOYER, Tarentum.

SHERIFF,

WILLIAM MAGILL, Pittsburgh.

PROTHONOTARY,

EDWARD CAMPBELL, Jr., Pittsburgh.

REGISTER OF WILLS AND CLERK OF QUARTER SESSIONS, &c.

JOHN GESHART, Allegheny.

COMMISSIONER,

WILLIAM ALCKO, Pittsburgh.

AUDITOR,

JAMES LOWRY, Pittsburgh.

DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,

FRANCIS J. 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 23d of next month:—

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

At James Lynn's, Robinson Township, on Thursday 16th September, at 7½ o'clock, P. M.

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

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

THE MASS MEETING AT WASHINGTON.—The great Whig meeting at Washington takes place to-morrow. We hope there will be a large delegation from this city and county, as the Washington Whigs promise to reciprocate four-fold at our gathering on the 23d. Those who go to-day, are requested to meet at Jones' Ferry, about two o'clock, and go in company.

HON. GEO. W. WOODWARD.

This gentleman is the Democratic candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court. In our paper of Saturday we stated that he was a member of the Reform Convention that framed our present Constitution, and that on the 17th of November, 1837, he brought forward a proposition in that body to "prevent any foreigner who may arrive in this State after the 4th day of July, 1841, from acquiring *the right to vote or hold office* in this Commonwealth." On the 6th of September, 1851, he wrote a letter in which he argued that foreigners should not complain of this, as they "would have had nearly four years' notice that they were not to share in our political privileges."

These are serious charges, as they place Mr. Woodward in the category of the most ultra of the Native faction, which has been so long and so bitterly condemned by the papers and orators of the Democratic party. The *Post* of this city has been loud and long in its fierce condemnation of everything the least tinctured with Native Americanism, and it has most industriously endeavored, by the grossest misrepresentation, to connect Gen. Scott in some way with the Native movement, in order to injure him with our naturalized citizens. We expected, of course, that so terrible a charge as that of Native Americanism was made upon Judge Woodward, that the *Post* would have some defence to make, and would repel the charge with great indignation. Instead of that, there was no allusion to it in the *Post* of this morning. What is the meaning of this? Is the *Post* going to desert the Judge, and is its silence intended as an acknowledgment that he cannot be defended?

In fact, we cannot see how the Post can support Judge Woodward after these revelations.—It cannot do so without grossly stultifying itself, and acknowledging that all its previous opposition to Nativeism was mere pretence, and not founded on any fixed principles. Possibly, the editors, having got into the country before 1841, had therefore secured their own naturalization, and the rights which flow from that great privilege, feel very indifferent to the great wrong which Judge Woodward endeavored to inflict upon all who arrived after that time. Will they enlighten us on this point; and also, on another, which they will find couched in the following extract from the Berks County Journal:

"Woodward was an active participant, in the defeat of Campbell for the same office to which he (Woodward) is now nominated. The opportunity to repay him back in his own coin will not be lost by our naturalized citizens."

Is this true? When the *Post* is explaining the Native Americanism of its candidate for the Supreme Judgeship, it can enlighten us on this point also.

FETE IN PARIS.—The grand Fete of Sunday the 15th of August, was a huge affair. It was got up by the government of Louis Napoleon, ostensibly in honor of the Assumption of the Virgin Mary and of *Saint* Napoleon (the uncle,) but the real object was to advance the cause of the Empire which the nephew is so anxious to establish. Religion and politics, high mass and sham battles, holy water and gunpowder, ecclesiastics, civilians and soldiers were all brought into requisition to grace and give eclat to the occasion. "A *Te deum* was sung at the Madeline at 10 o'clock; after which, the eagles were blessed by the archbishop, and presented by the President to the National Guard upon the Champs Elysees, at 12. At the Marmoniers, advanced, the air was filled with clouds of musketry and the din of heavy artillery, the sham fight upon the Seine, the French fleet was busy laboring the gun-boats of the same, upon the stages erected in the Grand Carre, the French army was routing the legions of the Czar, bearing the trioolor as they went, pompously to the slain. Upon one side, the Prince de Joinville, duke at the Pyramids, and the Duke of Aumale, Austrians at Marengo. The Prince de Joinville, 'There was grand serenade at Alexandra in the morning; the Prince de Joinville, the President, expressing the hope that the fleet of the State had come to place the life fate of the Eagles of the Blessed Virgin, placing herself then under her protection; and the President replied that the Cure was all right, for that he had himself under the protection of the Virgin and the genius of the Emperor. He then took a chair of honor near the grand altar on the 8th was first tribune for the Senate, and on the right the corps diplomatic. The eagles were then brought in, and sprinkled by the Archbishop with holy water, by eagles it must not be understood they were, but military colors surmounted by the eagle, which have displaced the French cock. The Marseilles was said and sung by the [illegible] reformers."

A furious gale h[illegible] interfered with the illuminations. Altogether [illegible] ry and [illegible] ed, and [illegible] the multitude [illegible] idiotating [illegible] ious that the [illegible] he so ardently [illegible] sufficient spirit [illegible]

The Hon. [illegible] the seat of Gov[illegible] pointed the Hon. Ch[illegible] Secretary of State and [illegible] year.

THE SCOTT SLANDER.—The *Post* of yesterday acknowledges that it is tired of the subject, and says:

"We never accused Mr. Magill of abstracting it [the script.] Any person who will make such a charge against us, says what is false."

Well, if the *Post* did not make such a charge directly, and we never said it did, it certainly made it indirectly by innuendo. Why link Mr. Magill's name with it at all, if not for the purpose of injuring him as a candidate, and of raising a suspicion in the minds of voters? The discoveries said to have been made in relation to the abstraction of scrip, took place some six years after Mr. Magill's official connexion with the office ceased, and it would be just as reasonable for the *Post* to ask for information concerning it of Mr. Kent as of Mr. Magill.

The *Post* is very angry because we charged it with being an adjunct of Joe Barker in this scrip matter. We are glad to see this feel on the part of the *Post*. It is a sign that it has still some redeeming traits left. A man who has shame left, is not wholly lost. Any person of right feelings would feel the most intense mortification at having his name coupled with Joe Barker's in such a disgraceful transaction as that of endeavoring to injure a citizen of fair reputation. We trust the Post's chagrin in this matter will work a perfect cure.

As to the scrip matter itself, we know, and Mr. Magill knows, no more than the editors of the Post. The same sources of information are open alike to all. We have no doubt the Commissioners now in office, or their immediate successors, will make a full exposition for the information of the people of the county, as soon as they have made a thorough investigation. Until then, the Post will have to wait, unless the editors choose to enter upon a personal investigation, for which, no doubt, every facility will be afforded.

NEW YORK.—The Democratic Convention of New York met at Syracuse last week, and nominated HORATIO SEYMOUR for Governor. Mr. Seymour is a hunker. There was a sharp struggle between the two wings of the party, the hunkers and barnburners, for the ascendancy in the Convention, but the latter, although nearly as numerous as their competitors, were out-generalled, and all the contested seats were given to the hunker claimants. They finally *resolved* that all was harmonious in the party, and adjourned. We are well pleased with this result; for the old hunkers are hopelessly joined to their locofoco idols, whereas in the other faction, there are some good men, who will now feel themselves free to help the Whigs to thrash the old hunkers effectually.

OHIO.—The Whigs of the 19th Congressional District have nominated WM CASS, Esq., of Cleveland, as their candidate for Congress. This is a first rate selection, and we trust the gallant Whigs of that district, however great their discouragements, will go to work with a determination to succeed. We want just such a man as Mr. Cass in the next Congress.

THE WAY SCOTT IS OPPOSED IN THE SOUTH.—The following summary of charges against Gen. Scott is taken from the *Nashville Union*. If it proves anything, it proves that the North ought to support him. We publish them to show what arguments are used among the *Democracy* in that section of the Union.

GENERAL SCOTT—HIS POSITION TO THE SOUTH.

He believed it to be the duty of slaveholders and slaveholding States to ameliorate Slavery to EXTERMINATION.

He declares that *he would vote: out of his right hand than lend it to the support of Slavery*; according to the undisputed evidence of a whig United States Senator.

He believes that abolition petitions should be received by Congress, referred, printed and reported upon as other petitions are.

He holds the same opinion in regard to slavery in the District of Columbia, which was denounced as Abolitionism by every Whig editor in the State, the editor of the Banner included, we believe.

He is for the annexation of Canada, where slavery does not and cannot exist, and opposed to the acquisition of territory South where it can exist.

He was brought forward as a candidate for the Presidency before the Whig Convention by the Free Soil Whigs of the North, and owes his nomination to their unyielding support.

He is the advocate of a Protective Tariff, United States Bank, Bankrupt Law, and other measures of policy, injuriously affecting the rights of the South.

If there is one or more errors in this summary, and our Scott cotemporaries will point it out, we will correct it. There are none though, we think.

SETTLEMENT OF THE FISHERY QUESTION.—It has already been stated, says the Boston Traveller, on the authority of the London Morning Chronicle, the English Ministerial Journal, that the matter in dispute between this country and Great Britain, touching the Northeastern Fisheries, had been satisfactorily adjusted. The following is the article from the Chronicle upon which the report is founded. A similar statement, it will be remembered, has been made in this country, on the authority of our Minister to England:

"We believe that we may with perfect confidence assure our readers of the satisfactory termination of the dispute on the subject of the North American fisheries—a dispute, we may observe, that has been treated much more seriously in the newspaper controversy and hustings speeches than in the communications of the British and American governments. The terms on which the matter is likely, we may say certain, to be adjusted are extremely simple, and as it will be seen, perfectly equitable. They are terms of absolute reciprocity, as far as the right of fishing is concerned.

"The Americans, to be at liberty to fish in all British waters, the British to fish in all American waters, subject on both sides to the private law which prohibits, the vessels of foreigners to fish within three miles of the shore of any country to which they do not belong—the three miles to be measured from the nearest land, without distinction of bay or open sea. This general law, as we have before observed, is absolutely necessary for fiscal and police purposes; and, therefore, there can be nothing offensive or invidious in its enforcement, whether by British or American authorities.

"We may add that, upon a careful review of all that has occurred, the American government acknowledges that no offence has yet been offered to it, though it slightly complains that a notice had not been given by the British government of its purpose of protecting the three miles border of the sea with more vigilance than before.—Such a notice, however, upon a further consideration, it has been admitted, would have been equivocal, if not positively insulting, as implying a suspicion that the government of the United States had connived at a contraband fishery."

We are requested to state that the intended visit of Mr. Thomas Baring to the United States has no connection with any diplomatic question, nor had there been any communication between the Government of this country and him on the subject in dispute respecting the fisheries. The object of his visit he was to be employed in any negotiation which would have been equally contradicted. It is without improbability had not appeared of his being employed in a confidential capacity."

GEN. SCOTT'S SPEECHES.—We quizzed the Union a few days ago, about its extravagant lamentation of his candidate, as an "orator" and "statesman." The Union replies, and charges us that Gen. Pierce is no orator or statesman, judging by his speeches. After enumerating some of Pierce's speeches, and stating as that he always failed, the Union then puts the question, "Was Gen. Scott ever beaten in debate with Mr. Webster, when the importance of the question called him into the lists? On one occasion, he engaged the attention of the Senate for two days, with well directed speech, which occupied a great portion of two successive days. On the subject of removal from office, Pierce boldly proclaimed "I am guilty of your hypocrisy." charge that your Pierce and your leading orators made promises to the nation which they did not intend to redeem, and which they now vainly attempt to cover up by cob-webs."

That was very severe upon the Whigs. They must have squirmed exceedingly to be told to their face that they attempted to cover up promises by cob-webs. We have heard of "clinging at a straw," but covering promises with cob-webs is a new idea, and a sample of freedom of speech, as well as a true specimen of syntax. We give in. Gen. Pierce is a statesman. A man who can write such a sentence as the above, is a statesman. A man who can write such a sentence as the above, is a statesman. A man who can write such a sentence as the above,