PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED BY WHITE & CO.

PITTSBURGH

THURSDAY MORNING, SEPT. 23, 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. H. BROWN, JAMES POLLOCK.

REPRESENTATIVE.

Districts.	Districts.
1. WILLIAM F. HOGENS.	14. JAMES H. CAMPBELL.
2. JAMES TRAQUAIR.	15. JAMES D. PAXTON.
3. JOHN W. FORNEY.	16. JAMES E. DAVIDSON.
4. JOHN P. VERREE.	17. Dr. JAS. McCULLOUGH.
5. GEORGE McILVAINE.	18. RALPH PEARL.
6. JAMES W. FULLER.	19. JOHN LOWCH.
7. JAMES FERGUSON.	20. ARCHIB'D ROBERTSON.
8. JOHN SHAFFNER.	21. THOMAS J. RIGHAM.
9. JACOB MARSHALL.	22. LEWIS S. LORD.
10. CHARLES P. WALLER.	23. CHRISTIAN MAYLAY.
11. DAVID AUPOY.	24. DARWIN PHELPS.
12. C. H. MENCER.	25. SAM'L A. PURVIANCE.
13. HIR MIDDLEWARTH.	

Antimasonic and Whig County Ticket

FOR CONGRESS—21ST DISTRICT.

DAVID RITCHIE, Pittsburgh.

FOR CONGRESS—23D DISTRICT.

THOMAS M. HOWE, Allegheny.

FOR SENATE.

GEORGE DARRIE, Allegheny.

FOR ASSEMBLY.

GEORGE R. APPLETON, Birmingham
THOMAS FENNEY, Mollenspot.
RICHARD COWAN, Pittsburgh.
C. R. SNYDER, Pitt Township.
JOHN M. POTTER, Tarentum.

SHERIFF.

WILLIAM MAGEE, Pittsburgh.

SUPERVISOR.

EDWARD CAMPBELL, Jr., Pittsburgh.

SCHOOL DIRECTOR—3 OF CHARTER SCHOOL, &c.

JOHN GERHARDT, Allegheny.

COMMISSIONER.

WILLIAM ALGEO, Pittsburgh.

AUDITOR.

JAMES LOWRY, Pittsburgh.

AUDITOR.

FRANCIS I. GARDNER, Elizabeth.

Mass Convention of the 23d.

PRIZE BANNERS!

☞ The Scott Executive Committee for the County will present three Banners. One to the Ward of the two cities having the largest delegation in procession on the 23d inst. One to the township or borough in the county having the largest delegation, taking the distance into consideration, and one to the county, without respect to place, having the large delegation, distance considered.

BY THE COMMITTEE.

☞ HORTICULTURAL EXHIBITION—The Annual Exhibition of the Pittsburgh Horticultural Society will be held at Masonic Hall, on the 23d, 24th, 25th and 26th days of September. All articles for exhibition must be reported to the Committee of Arrangements, between 9 o'clock, A. M., on the 23d of September.

Family tickets $1; single tickets 25 cents. By order of sep13. EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Frontier Convention.

☞ In addition to the speakers before announced to be present on the 23rd inst. Hon. LESLIE COMBS of Kentucky, Hon. CHARLES ANDERSON of Ohio, and Hon. THADDEUS STEVENS of Pa., have signified their intention to be present.

The County, Ward, Borough and Township Delegation, competing for the prize Banners, will be counted on their entry into the inclosure.

Both of the Railroad Co's have reduced their fare to half price. By order of the

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Antimasonic and Whig County Convention

☞ In consequence of the decease of our respected fellow citizen, JOHN GEBHART, who received the nomination as the Whig candidate for the office of the Associate Judge of the Court of Quarter Sessions, at the Antimasonic and Whig Convention, which met on the second day of June last, it becomes necessary to supply his place on our ticket—therefore, the members of the last Convention are requested to meet on next Friday, September 24th, at 11 o'clock, A. M., at the Court House in Pittsburgh, for the purpose of nominating a person as a candidate for the Associate Judgeship, in Mr. Gebhart's place. JOSIAH KING, Chairman.

THE MASS CONVENTION

The Scott Mass Convention, meets this forenoon, in the yard of the American Hotel. Marshalls have been appointed to escort the different Ward Clubs, and the Delegations as they arrive from the surrounding country, to the place of meeting, where the convention will be duly organized. Even every good Whig turn out to this great gathering of the friends of the Conqueror of Mexico and the Friend of Peace.

ORDER OF THE DAY.

The Chief Marshal and his Assistants will receive and escort delegations as they arrive, to the place of meeting, on the grounds of the American Hotel, Penn street.

At 11 o'clock the Convention will be organized and the officers, with the order of proceedings, announced by the Chairman of the Executive Committee.

The Prize Banners will be awarded about three o'clock. By order of the Committee.

NIGHT MEETINGS.

Prof. Fitzgerald, who has made himself famous by his happy speeches to his fellow Irishmen, being now in Pittsburgh, will address a meeting *to-night*, in the rear of the American Hotel, at 7 o'clock. A Band and Glee Club will be in attendance.

There will also be a meeting at the same hour, in the Market House, Allegheny, to be addressed by some of the eminent speakers from abroad now among us. A Band and Glee Club will be in attendance.

JUDGE WOODWARD.

This gentleman now stands fully convicted of the following offences against republicanism and veracity.

1. He offered in the Reform Convention to a resolution then pending, an amendment, which had it been adopted, would have deprived all foreigners who should arrive in the country after July 4, 1841, of the right to vote and hold office.

2 He advocated that amendment to the utmost of his ability, in a speech which will be found in the fifth volume of "Debates in Convention," pages 445—7, and only withdrew it at the earnest solicitation of his friends, saying, "*I yield my judgment to them*, and having explained my views, I withdraw the amendment."

3. In a letter dated Sept 6, 1851, he defended the position he took in the Convention on that occasion, and the views he then expressed, as follows:

"The world complain of my proposition! Certainly no foreigner then in the country—none can be, say to this country—none who should choose to come hither before the 4th of July, 1841—for aught of them were to be excluded from anything—either a residence or political privilege whatever. Not could those who should choose to come after the 4th of July, 1841, complain, for they could have had nearly four years' notice that *they were not to share in our political privileges.*"

4. In a letter dated Pittsburgh, Sept14, 1852, he endeavors to throw the responsibility of his course in the Convention upon Mr. Thomas, a Whig from Chester county, who, to his shame be it said, introduced the resolution to exclude free negroes and fugitive slaves from the state, and in which *there was not one word about voting or holding office*, moved to insert the word "foreigners." When Mr Woodward introduced his amendment which was totally different in its intent and terms, Mr. Thomas withdrew his, after which Mr. Woodward pressed his amendment in the speech, extracts from which have been published. Yet in his Pittsburgh letter he has the temerity to utter the following language:

"The charge of "Nativism!" is attempted to be sustained by a motion which I made in the Reform Convention of 1837. That was simply a limitation of a motion made by Mr. Thomas, a Whig member from Chester co., and was calculated to compel his party, (who were in majority in the Convention,) to come up to the mark or back out. They chose the latter branch of the alternative, and my motion having answered its purpose, was withdrawn. The sin of introducing this subject into that body lies at the door of a Whig and not as mine."

The last error is worse than the first. The first exhibited an illiberal and bigoted spirit towards foreigners; but the last shows him to be a man capable of violating all the laws of honor and veracity, for the sake of catching votes. The first was not altogether incompatible with the character of a man of honor; but can that be said of the last; for the assertion that his amendment "was simply a limitation of a motion made by Mr. Thomas," has not even a shadow of plausibility to rest upon. There was scarcely any resemblance between the two propositions; and even if there had been, Mr. Thomas's amendment was withdrawn before Mr. Woodward's could come fairly before the Convention. One was offered in ridicule of Mr. Magee's negro resolution; the other was offered in good earnest, and was seriously debated by its author and others for some time.

DEATH OF AN OLD CITIZEN.—DAVID MACLEAN, Esq., former editor of the Pittsburgh Gazette, died at his residence in East Deer township, on Tuesday last. His disease was typhoid *fever*. He was in the sixty-third year of his age. Mr. Maclean was connected with this paper, as publisher and editor, for some ten or fifteen years, and enjoyed the highest respect of the whole community, for his talents, uprightness and consistency of character. He was a humble and devout Christian, an honorable man in every walk of life, and highly beloved in all his social relations. Few better men have ever lived. We hope some of his cotemporaries will furnish us with a more extended notice of his life and virtues.

THE POST'S MENDACITY.

The *Post* glories in its shame, or is too insensible to know right from wrong, and decency and propriety from folly and indecency. It takes in high dudgeon our quiet castigation of its shameful description of the arrival of General Scott, and holds up its hands with pretended innocence and utters the following deprecatory language:

"The Post has said nothing about Gen. Scott which is not borne out by facts, and we defy the man possessed of such a doubtful amount of "self-respect" to prove anything to the contrary. He will not try it, however, for he knows that we have stated nothing but the truth."

Sir, it has stated nothing but the truth has it. The editors know this is false, and yet they flatter themselves that their assumption of innocence will deceive their easily gulled readers. will the editors read the following choice and and elegant extract from their paper of Monday morning, and tell us how much truth and decency there is in it:

"At 12 o'clock "myself and the General" arrived at the depot, accompanied by six Whigs. There were several boys around the office who looked at the "Hero of Lundy's Lane" with much interest. But there was one full grown Whig present, whose admiration was excited to an alarming extent, and he did not know how to work it off. After dancing around for a short time, almost choked with enthusiasm, he discovered a flock of geese reposing on the opposite pavement; he rushed across, seized a venerable gander (who did not expect the distinguished arrival and had retired to rest at an early hour) and bearing him in triumph to the car from which the General emerged, swung the gander over his head and called for "three cheers for fuss and feathers." The few Whigs in attendance gave the cheers, the gander was dropped, the General thanked him, and he went to his repose again in a rather bad humor, and the others went to the Monongahela House."

The above specimen of decency, describing the reception of the greatest general of the age, at the city of Pittsburgh, is called by the editors of the *Post*, "nothing but the truth." We admit that it contains about as much truth as we ever got from that quarter, when the editors fancy it is for the interest of locofocoism to distort and prevaricate, but if there had been one single spark of true American feeling animating their breasts it would have prevented them from disgracing themselves and our city, by such a despicable paragraph.

THE LOCOFOCO ADDRESS.

The Locofoco papers of this city, yesterday morning contained a long and prosy address to the faithful, imploring them to come to the rescue of a false Democracy, in this the time of its tribulation.

To undertake a reply to this long-winded and feeble production, would be to spend labor in vain, but we may notice a few items for the information and amusement of our readers.

The address commences with the usual flourish about the cheering prospects of Democracy, which, they say is to have a glorious triumph. After thus "whistling to keep the courage up," the address reveals an important discovery, and with holy horror at so much wickedness, declares that the "Whigs are contending for nothing but office." The Democrats, innocent souls, care nothing about office, or the emoluments of office—the "spoils"—oh, no. They labor wholly and solely for the good of the country, which the rascally Whigs are ruining. They even regret, poor fellows, that it is necessary to take office, and to pocket the spoils, in order to save the country!

The address next turns to the Tariff question, and tries to make out that the Whigs are as great deceivers and traitors as themselves on this subject. Having paraded on their banners, in 1844, "Polk, Dallas, and the Tariff of 42," and then having after the election, falsified their own professions by destroying that Tariff, and establishing the Free Trade Tariff of '46, which is so much lauded by the London Times, and other British papers, they now try to make people believe, that if the Whigs succeed in getting the control of the Government they will prove themselves as great rogues as they, the Locofocos, have shown themselves to be!

The Galphin matter, a case in which Locofocoism had quite as much to do as Whiggery, affords the authors of the address a chance for the expression of much *honest* indignation; but they cannot spare a line in condemnation of the long and frightful list of frauds and peculations which has disgraced the annals of the Democratic party.

Having shed crocodile tears over the rogueries of office holders,—the tears doubtless arising more because the fingers of the Democracy were not in the treasury, than from any virtuous sensibility—the address turns to Gen. Scott, and very ben evolently expresses a fervent desire to "cover up the follies and weakness" of the Hero of Lundy's Lane, and the Conqueror of Mexico! Of course the people will appreciate such disinterested kindness. The poor Irish next suffer. We are told that Gen. Scott "strung up a score of them in Mexico." Whose fault was that, the fault of the deserters, or the fault of the General? He never inquired whether they were Irish or not, but these Locofoco gentry are continually parading before the country that the only men hung in Mexico for desertion were Irishmen. They hope thereby to excite Irishmen against Gen. Scott, forgetting in their own meanness, that Irishmen possess a high sense of honor, and would themselves be the first to condemn as crime so base as desertion to the foe, in an enemy's country, and who will not easily forget the indignity thrown on the Irish people, by continually parading the fact that the hanged deserters were Irishmen.

FRANKLIN PIERCE is next brought into review in the address, and a labored effort is made to prove him a great man, and a great general. Of his exploits in Mexico, it says:

"Of Gen. Pierce's gallantry during the war, *while engaged in its most bloody and obstinate engagements*, it is unnecessary for us to speak."

Of course not, for if you did, after such a whopper as that, nobody would believe you.—Such mendacity is perfectly astounding, but it is of a piece with the whole address, which is made up of false statements, and ranting declamation. If Gen. Pierce had been "engaged" in one single "engagement," no doubt the address would have given us the particulars—but wanting this, it manufactures wholesale, and places him in the most "bloody and obstinate engagements" of the war.

Now we most decidedly protest against making Gen. Pierce a hero against his own consent. By such statements as the above he is made perfectly ridiculous, for he himself tells us he was not in any obstinate and bloody engagement, nor in any engagement at all. At the first battle he attempted to go into, he fell off his horse and injured his leg. At the second, he says himself —"being unable to keep my saddle" "the command devolved on Colonel Ransom." At the third, the battle of Chapultepec, he says himself, in his dispatches, that he was compelled to keep his bed from indisposition, and after that he remained in garrison at Chapultepec until the city was taken. He never was in battle at all, from his own confession, in his dispatches, which we call upon the Democrats to publish if they dare.

How disgusting is it, then, to see such statements as are put forth in this address, that he "was engaged in the most bloody and obstinate engagements" of the war!

Some little effort is made, in the address, to give Gen. Pierce credit for superior civil qualifications. As the address has not elaborated much on this, we propose to conclude these comments with the following description of General Pierce's statesmanship, for which we are indebted to the *Providence Journal*, and for furnishing which we shall no doubt receive the hearty thanks of the locofoco leaders. It is as follows:

FRANKLIN PIERCE'S CIVIL QUALIFICATIONS AND SERVICES—Since the Democratic press have pretty much abandoned all hope of making anything out of Frank Pierce's military services—for they might as well have attempted to manufacture a military hero out of the Fallstaff of Shakspeare, as out of Franklin Pierce—they are driven to the empty account, the forlorn hope, of his equally blank civil services.

Well, what civil services has Frank Pierce rendered his country, that he should be made President? Why, his friends vociferate and repeat over and over again, that he has, to be sure, *been to Congress!* Well, suppose he has, and has not risen above the *dead level* of the common herd of Congressmen, is the fact that he has been to Congress enough to satisfy the American people that he is a suitable man for President of the United States? The fact, that he has been to Congress, the fact that he has had full opportunity to develope and exhibit his ability and statesmanship, if he possessed either, and failed to do it, is pretty conclusive evidence that he possesses neither ability nor statesmanship.

Mr. Franklin Pierce was afterwards, from 1837 to 1841 inclusive, a period of five years, a member of the U. S. Senate. During all these five years the committees of the Senate were appointed by the Democratic Vice President. During three of the five years Franklin Pierce was not made chairman of any committee of the U. S. Senate, and the two last years he was chairman of the comparatively unimportant Committee of Pensions. Now, if Franklin Pierce was, while in Congress nine years, considered a man of decided talents and statesmanship, how did it happen that, under the democratic organizations of both houses, he should for seven years out of the nine, be appointed to no chairmanship of any committee, and the other two years was chairman of the fourth or fifth rate Committee on Pensions, while James Buchanan was chairman of the important Committee of Foreign Relations, Silas Wright of New York, was Chairman of Finance, King of Alabama, was Chairman of Commerce; Wall of New Jersey, was Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, and other able men chairmen of other important committees. Such was the measure, as applied by his own party, of Franklin Pierce, while in the Congress of the United States.

Franklin Pierce and James K. Polk were four years in the House of Representatives together. Mr. Polk was generally considered rather a *small pattern* for a President of the United States. Let us see, then, how these two men were measured by their own Democratic party as Representatives in Congress. The two first years, 1843 and 4, Mr. Polk was chairman of the important Committee of Ways and Means, and Franklin Pierce was not appointed, by a Democratic Speaker, as chairman of any committee, but, being a lawyer, was stowed away as fourth upon the Judiciary Committee! In December, 1835, James K. Polk was elected, by the Democratic majority, Speaker of the House; and when Mr. Polg came to look over the *strong men* of the House for chairmen of committees, did he appoint Mr. Franklin Pierce as one of them? Not at all, but left him at the foot of the table on the Judiciary Committee, from which he never rose during the four years that he was in the United States House of Representatives! The fact that no Democratic Speaker, during the whole four years that Frank Pierce was in the House of Representatives, ever thought of selecting him for the chairman of even the most unimportant of the standing committees of the House, shows very clearly the estimation in which he was held by his own party, who controlled the organization of the House and of the committees. These facts, too, indicate the widely different and higher appreciation in which the talents and statesmanship of James K. Polk was held by the common party of both of these men, since Mr. Polk was, the first two years, chairman of the most important committee of the House, and the last two years, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, while Mr. F. Pierce did *not rise above the dead level of mediocrity!*

Now Mr. Franklin Pierce was in Congress nine years, and had a fine field for the display of his ability and statesmanship, if he possessed either. Did he display either? Where is the evidence of it? Where are the monuments of his statesmanship? Can his friends point to a single public act which he introduced for the public benefit—a single public measure which he originated? If he delivered even a speech, which would lift him above mediocrity, why do his friends not publish it? His Congressional career is about as *blank* and *undistinguished* as his military. He has never displayed either *military* or *civil* qualifications which give him the least *prominence* either as a military man or a statesman.

The conclusion of the matter, then, is that Franklin Pierce was a Decrepid under the illustrious Scott in the campaign of Mexico, where there was a great deal of hard fighting, yet was not in a single battle! He was a member of Congress for nine years and did nothing to distinguish his name as a statesman—he introduced no single beneficial public act—originated no measure for the public good—*never rose above the level of mediocrity*—never made a single speech which his friends dare publish as evidence of his ability! He was according to the official report of his commanding General in Mexico, "an invalid," during all the hard fighting in Mexico, and the records of Congress show that he was equally *infirm, weak-headed* and *faint-hearted* during the nine years he was in Congress. So low was he rated by his own political friends, that they having the organization in their own hands, did not place him at the head of any standing committee during seven of the nine years of his Congressional career! He has confessedly rendered no distinguished military nor civil services to his country, unless his naked votes against river and harbor improvements, against the settlement of the public lands by actual occupants, and against doing any thing to aid the prosperity of the labor and working men of this country, are deemed of sufficient merit to entitle the latter. He is surely the most blank and bald Presidential candidate ever presented to the American people for their suffrages.

PROFESSOR FITZGERALD, of Cleveland, whose speech at the Empire Hall, in that city, is noticed below, arrived in this city on Tuesday evening, and will address his Irish countrymen, before he leaves, on the subject of the next Presidency. Prof. Fitzgerald is a gentleman of high standing and eloquence, and made a most remarkable impression in Cleveland. The place and time of his address will be duly advertised. He is a true lover of Ireland and of liberty, and will do good service to the cause of Gen. Scott, to which he is heartily devoted. Let all turn out to hear him. The following is from the Cleveland Herald:

ENTHUSIASTIC RALLY—IRISHMEN FOR SCOTT.

The Scott and Graham rally at Empire Hall on Saturday evening was large and enthusiastic. The hall was densely crowded, and two thirds of the audience were Irishmen, for it had been announced that Professor J. R. Fitzgerald would speak. He is a man in whom his countrymen can place the most implicit confidence. A graduate of Dublin University, his literary attainments gave him an eminent position. As Repeater in Parliament for many years he could not fail to be conversant with the politics of England and Ireland. An Irishman by birth, and a patriot by nature, he deeply sympathised with O'Brien, Meagher and their compatriots.

Landing upon a new, though hospitable shore, working man as he was he sought an independent livelihood from his own exertions, and as reporter went to West Point to report the examination of cadets, &c. There he became personally acquainted with Gen. Scott and learned to appreciate his patriotism, his usefulness, his love of country, and his regard for the rights of American citizens, native or adopted.

His speech was eloquent, argumentative, convincing; and every point told upon his hearers, who responded with cheers loud and hearty. The day has gone by when the Irishmen of Cleveland can be fooled by the heartless and unmeaning professions of the sham democracy, and nine out of ten of them will vote for Winfield Scott, the man who at the peril of his own life, when a prisoner, told the English captain that for every Irish prisoner he executed an Englishman should swing from the gallows.

During the address of Professor Fitzgerald the hall rang again and again with enthusiastic cheers, and his speech has, like Bragg's artillery, made a chasm through the locofoco ranks which its *fainting* cohorts cannot close up.

WHIG MEETING IN LAWRENCEVILLE.—An enthusiastic meeting of the friends of Scott and Graham was held at the Scool-house in Lawrenceville, on Tuesday evening, the 21st inst.

Dr. James Robinson was called to the chair, and William Forsyth was appointed Secretary.

The meeting was appropriately addressed by Messrs A. M. Watson and T. M. Marshall.

During the evening the Chippewa Glee Club of Philadelphia, and the Second Ward Glee Club of Pittsburgh, sung a number of songs in admirable style. After a vote of thanks to the speakers and glee clubs, the meeting adjourned, with three hearty cheers for Scott and Graham.

The list of arrivals in this city, at the principal hotels, yesterday, was so large, that we were unable to find room for it this morning. The city is crowded with strangers.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

ASSOCIATE JUDGE—JOHN TASSEY, ESQ.

If the Whig Convention which is to meet for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the office of Associate Judge, would consult its own dignity, and at the same time offer a candidate, whose elevation to that office would add to the dignity of the Bench, and greatly augment the public interests, by having a man on it competent of discharging the duties of the President Judge in his absence, let it favorably consider the abilities and superior qualifications of our fellow citizen, Mr. JOHN TASSEY, of Pittsburgh.

OHIO STATE FAIR.—The citizens of Allegheny county must have made a most creditable display at the State Fair held in the city of Cleveland, during the past week, if we may judge from the long list of premiums awarded to such of our fellow-citizens as have successfully competed with our Ohio brethren. Pittsburgh has fully sustained her wide spread reputation, especially for the excellence of her manufactures. When it is remembered that this exhibition was held, not in our own, but in another State, it must be conceded by all, that in no case has she been surpassed by any of her sister cities in the same circumstances.

We give below a list of the premiums awarded to citizens of Allegheny county, which we have taken some pains to make as complete and accurate as possible.

Jesse Garrard, Sharpsburg,—1 pure 2 years South Down buck—1st premium and diploma.

Hall & Speer, Pittsburgh, best sward plow, silver medal; best side hill plow, do.

Negley & Mahan, Pittsburgh, best cast steel grain shovel, diploma; best coal shovel, do.; best moulder's shovel, do; best canal shovel, do; steep back shovel, do; best garden spade, do; best ditching spade, do; best ladies' spade, do; best manure forks, do; best strawberry forks, do; best corn hoe, do: best Carolina hoe, do; best hand hammer, do; best stone hammer, do; best cotton hooks, do, best grafting chisel, do; best stone picks, do; best clay picks, do; best coal picks, do; best R B and clay mattooks, do; best grubbing hoe, do; largest assortment of garden, corn and cotton hoes.

Rhodes & Verner, Pittsburgh, 1 bbl crackers, commended.

Singer, Hartman & Co., Pittsburgh, eliptio springs, diploma; Sheffield patent axles, silver medal,

Warner, Parke, & Co, Pittsburgh, sample 4-4 colored chambrays, diploma; sample colored and white chain, diploma.

N. Graff & Co., Pittsburgh, winter companion, diploma.

Nicholson & Payne, Pittsburgh, parlor grates and fenders, diploma.

Schuchman & Hauniein, Pittsburgh, specimen of lithographs, commended.

Edwards, Morris, & Co., Pittsburgh, store door locks, no competition and thus takes the premium; diploma.

Singer, Hartman & Co., Pittsburgh, steel plow mould boards, diploma; also, solid box vices, diploma.

Heron & Criswell, Pittsburgh, steam and water guage. diploma; job brass work, do.

James Reed, Pittsburgh, thodolite, medal recommended; surveying compass, medal; engineer's level, medal.

McKelvy & Blair, Pittsburgh, cast and blister steel, very superior, $25,00, or silver cup and diploma.

Kennedy, Childs & Co., Pittsburgh, 7 coils cotton rope, diploma; 5 dox cotton bed cords, diploma.

Joseph Howe & Co., Pittsburgh, yarns and hosiery, diploma.

Charles McKnight, Pittsburgh, cut nails, brads, and tacks, diploma.

Maffit & Olds, Pittsburgh, brass cocks and gas fixings, diploma.

A. & D. H. Chambers, Pittsburgh, window glass, diploma.

Kennedy, Childs & Co., Pittsburgh, 4 pieces cotton shirting, diploma.

Nicholson & Payne, Pittsburgh, parlor stover, coal, diploma.

Livingston, Rogers & Co., Pittsburgh, inside locks, diploma, and 2; awarded for its superior adaptation to all doors, being both right and left hand.

Edward Morris, Pittsburgh, door latch, no competition, diploma; shutter fastenings, diploma and $1.

McKelvy & Blair, Pittsburgh, door hinges wrought, no competition, diploma.

GEN. SCOTT'S RECEPTION IN CLEVELAND.

Notwithstanding the prevalence of a soaking rain, the reception given to Gen. Scott, last night, on the arrival of the cars, was grand and enthusiastic. Thousands thronged the landing to welcome him to the Forest City. The whole military of both cities were out in splendid array. The artillery company fired a salute from the whole battery on his arrival, and the welkin rang with long, loud, and hearty cheers, as the towering form of the noble old chieftain was seen emerging from the cars. From the moment he was seated in his carriage until he reached his apartments at the American, the streets were thronged with an excited and enthusiastic mass of men, and shout after shout rent the air. After he was escorted to his rooms by the military and committees of citizens, he appeared at the balcony of the American, and addressed the immense crowd in his plain unaffected manner, in a brief speech. He thanked the citizens of Cleveland for the demonstrations of respect shown him, and paid a handsome compliment to the military for the honor received at their hands and their soldier-like bearing and appearance.

He distinctly avowed to the multitude that he was on no political mission, that he neither sought nor desired popular manifestations, but wished to pass through the State quietly and rapidly, to discharge a duty, pursuant to an order from Congress, to locate a Western Military Asylum at Blue Lick Springs, in Kentucky.

After he had withdrawn from the balcony, a tremendous rush was made to get a shake of his hand. The American was filled in a few moments. The sturdy sons of the "Gem of the Sea," crushed in by the hundred, and flocked around him. Their rich Irish brogue was heard giving him a cordial and heart-felt welcome. The remnant of his gallant Cherubusco boys, in this city, were introduced to him. He received them with the warmth and affection of a father, immediately recognizing the faces of several of these gallant men, who shared with him the dangers, fatigue and glory of his great campaign in Mexico.

During the evening he received hundreds of our citizens, both civil and military, in the most cordial and affable manner. The General appears to be in fine health and spirits. His towering form, eagle eye, and Roman countenance, mark him a man among men. The spontaneous outburst of enthusiasm which greeted him, bespeaks in stronger language than words, that the great popular heart was enlisted in behalf of America's defender, and would be satisfied with nothing short of placing him in the White House next March.—*Forest City.*

FURTHER BY THE PACIFIC.

ENGLAND.—There is no political news of importance.

THE POTATO CROP.—Many practical agriculturalists are of opinion that the loss of Potatoes will be greater than any preceding year since 1846; some go further, and we know several extensive growers in the neighborhood of the metropolis who state that the destruction will exceed that of any former season, including 1846. Under these circumstances, a moderate advance in the value of breadstuffs does not appear improbable; at present however, there are certainly no symptoms of improvement.—*Liverpool Courier.*

FRANCE.—It is rumored in Paris that, acting on the request of the Council of Ministers, and the other petitioners for the establishment of the empire, Louis Napoleon will be declared by the Senate President for life, a step probably to the higher dignity.

The President's marriage with the Princess Vasa, it is said, is only postponed until she attains her twentieth year.

Cavaignac and Carnot have refused to be put in nomination as Representatives to the corps Legislatif.

The President will commence his journey through the southern provinces on the 16th inst. and return to Paris on the 16th of October.

M. Thiers is in Paris.

M. Anisson Duperron, ex-peer of France, died suddenly, at Dieppe, on Saturday last.

Elihu Burritt has just arrived at Paris, on his peace mission.

RUSSIA.—THE CHOLERA.—The *Neue Prussian Gazette* has the following from Warsaw of the 28th ult.—"Above 500 persons have died in the hospitals there, and the total number of those who have been carried off by cholera is probably greater than 20,000. Cars, wagons, britzkas, and conveyances of every possible kind, are perpetually conveying corpses to our burial grounds.

☞ The pest rages most horribly among the Israelites. In one fortnight—namely, from the 8th to the 23d of August—1,062 Jews have been buried. From Posen we read in the same journal: "Forty-three persons died here yesterday (August 31:) there are 405 under medical treatment.

ITALY.—The trial of M. Guerrazi, ex-Minister of Tuscany, still drags on at Florence. His alleged crime, it will be remembered, was intriguing with the Liberals at the time of the insurrection in February, 1849.

It is reported, though not officially, that Murray, the Englishman, about whom so much has been said lately, will be pardoned on his promising to leave the Roman States forever.

TURKEY.—Another misunderstanding has occurred with England, the British ship of War Mideste, having been fired into by the shore batteries, while attempting under stress of weather to run through the Dardanelles.

The Madrid Gazette announces the sale of the property of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem.

Two brothers named Hiram and Warren Francisco who followed the business of clock peddling, in Indiana, were frequently in the habit of meeting each other on their rounds. One of them arrived at Brownstown, Ind., a few days ago, and enquired if his brother had arrived, and was informed by the landlord that he had not. After eating his supper, he called for a light, and asked to be shown to bed, Francisco followed the landlord into a dark room and undressed himself and retired to rest. The bed seemed to be wet, and having some matches about him he struck a light. Upon examining the bed he found that it was wet with blood!—Discovering a candle on a table near by, he lit it, and looking under the bed, saw the body of his brother with his throat cut from ear to ear, and perfectly lifeless! Fastening the door immediately, he proceeded to load a revolver which he had, but before he could do so, there was an effort made by several men to enter his room. Pretending not to be alarmed, he asked them to wait until he dressed himself. As soon as he had finished loading his pistol, he opened the door, and he fired two barrels of his pistol, immediately killing the landlord and one of his accomplices, after which the other man fled.

OFFICIAL.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

Thomas M. Foote, of Buffalo, New York, to be Charge d'Affaires at the Court of His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, in the place of Charles J. M'Curdy, recalled at his own request.

John Wilson, of Washington, D. C., to be Commissioner of the General Land Office of the United States, in the place of Justin Butterfield, resigned.

☞ "It Gives General Satisfaction."

☞ SO say all the dealers in M'Lane's Vermifuge, and so also may the proprietors say, as they are daily receiving certificates so numerous that to print them would fill a volume. But what is the use of further certificates to a medicine that has become so universal—let the names of a few of its approvers suffice—

Mr. George Maxwell, of Augusta, Carrol Co., has tried it in his family with the best effects.

J H Cutler, a respectable merchant of Louisville, after having used others without effect, administered a dose of M'Lane's Vermifuge, which completely removed the worms.

It has also been used with success in the families of the following persons—

Pittsburgh and Vicinity—James Stratton, Pennsylvania Avenue; Mary J Stratton, Mary Stratton; Sarah Herlibeaver, Manchester; Margaret Lindsey, do; James Burke and Agnes Burke, Squirrel Hill.

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

J. KIDD & CO.

60 Wood street.

Scrofula

☞ IT is due to Kier's Petroleum to say that it has been known to completely eradicate every trace of this dreadful disease in less time than any other remedy, and at less cost or inconvenience to the patient.

The thousands of certificates in the hands of the proprietor, many of which are from well known citizens of the city of Pittsburgh and its immediate vicinity, are so clear, clearly and beyond all doubt, that KIER'S PETROLEUM is a medicine of no common value, not only as a local remedy in Paralysis, Rheumatism, Deafness, loss of Sight, but as a valuable internal remedy, inviting the investigating physician, as well as the suffering patient, to become acquainted with its merits.

There having a dread of mixtures are assured that this medicine is purely natural, and is bottled as it flows from the bosom of the earth.

The following certificate is copied from a paper published at Syracuse, New York, and bears date August 2, 1852, to which is also appended the certificate of the celebrated D. V. Pott, M. D., of Syracuse:

"This may in truth certify, that I have been so badly afflicted with Scrofula for the last seven years, that most of the time I have been unable to attend to any kind of business, and spent the time and money I could command to no end, and have been treated nearly all the time by the best physicians our country affords; I occasionally got some relief, but no cure, and continued to grow worse, until Dr. Foot recommended me to try the Petroleum, or Rock Oil, as every thing else had failed. I did so without faith at first, but the effect was astonishing; it threw the poison to the surface at once, and it at once began to grow better, and by using seven bottles, I have got rid of every trace of the disease.

MRS. NANCY M. BARKER.

This may certify that I have been acquainted with Kier's Petroleum, or Rock Oil, for more than a year, and have repeatedly witnessed its beneficial effects in the cure of incident ulcers, and other diseases for which it is recommended, and can with confidence recommend it to be a medicine worthy of attention, and can safely say that what has attended its use, where other medicine had failed.

D. V. POOT, M. D.

For sale by all the Druggists in Pittsburgh.

aug26d&w

JOSEPH PLUMMER,

WHOLESALE DEALER

IN BOOTS SHOES, BONNETS, HATS, &c.,

NO. 111, WOOD STREET, PITTSBURGH.

(BETWEEN DIAMOND ALLEY AND FOURTH ST.)

☞ Stock embraces every variety of Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Bonnets, &c., purchased directly from the Manufacturers for the Western Trade, and will be sold at New York and Philadelphia prices. Purchasers will please call and satisfy themselves before buying.

sep18d&w1m

ALEXANDER FOSTER, JAMES B. NICHOLS,
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NO. 39, WOOD STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.

MANUFACTURERS of Gun-Barrels, Cast Steel and Damaged Shrouds, Spades, Hoes, Axes, Hay and Manure forks, and Edge Tools of all kinds made of the best materials, and warranted equal to if not superior to any in the market. Merchants and others wishing to purchase will find it to their advantage to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. sep18

Nelson's First Premium

DAGUERREOTYPES.

Fruit Office Building, Third Street.

CITIZENS and strangers who wish to obtain accurate, artistic and life like likenesses, at very moderate price, will find it to their interest to call at the well known establishment, where satisfaction is guaranteed, or no charge made. Having one of the largest and best assorted Gilt and Rosewood Cases reserved for the purpose, with instruments of the most powerful kind, and having adopted the system of Daguerreotyping, so now practised by the artists of Philadelphia and New York, N. Nelson flatters himself to be able to cater to the patrons of the Art, a class of pictures, rather simply erroneous, which has never been in his power.

Cloudy days and evenings, in all weathers, from 8 o'clock A. M. to 5 P. M.

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NATIONAL GALLERY.

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

Ladies and Gentlemen wishing portraits life-like, accurate and moderate prices, will please call at the above establishment, and examine for themselves. Sale and day light, arranged with such skill that the most unfavorable features and the similes or the human form with all the expression of animation, are accurately copied.

Convalescent, Painters, &c., accurately copied, and duplicates taken of original daguerreotypes.

☞ Pictures 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 Market.

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WHOLESALE DEALER

IN BOOTS, SHOES, BONNETS, &c.,

NO. 50 WOOD STREET, PITTSBURGH.

Between Third and Fourth.

☞ My stock embraces every variety and Style of Boots, Shoes, Bonnets, &c., purchased direct from the New England Manufacturers, adapted expressly for Fall and Winter sales, and will be sold at Eastern prices —Please call and examine before buying. sep2

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HAT AND CAP

MANUFACTURERS.

AND DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF FURS.

CORNER OF WOOD AND FIFTH STS.,

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