PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED BY WHITE & CO.

PITTSBURGH.

MONDAY MORNING, SEPT. 27, 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. HUNTER.	14.	JAMES H. CAMPBELL.
2.	JAMES TRAGHAN.	15.	JAMES D. PATTON.
3.	JOHN W. FOSTER.	16.	JAMES K. DAVIDSON.
4.	JOHN P. VERREE.	17.	JOHN WILLIAMSON.
5.	SPENCER MCILVAINE.	18.	MALCOM MCLEAN.
6.	JAMES W. FULLER.	19.	JOHN LINTON.
7.	JAMES PARSONS.	20.	ALFRED ROBERTSON.
8.	JOHN SHAFFER.	21.	THOMAS J. BIGHAM.
9.	JACOB MARTIN.	22.	LEWIS A. LORD.
10.	CHARLES P. WALLIS.	23.	CHRISTIAN MEYERS.
11.	DAVID ARTHUR.	24.	DALZWIN PHILLIPS.
12.	M. C. MERCER.	25.	HENRY A. FORTENCE.
13.	NEH MIDDLESWARTH.		

Antimasonic and Whig County Ticket.

FOR CONGRESS—21st DISTRICT.

DAVID RITCHIE, Pittsburgh.

FOR CONGRESS—22D DISTRICT.

THOMAS M. HOWY, Allegheny.

FOR SENATOR.

GEORGE DARSIE, Allegheny.

FOR ASSEMBLY.

GEORGE E. APPLETON, Birmingham.
THOMAS PENNEY, Mckeesport.
RICHARD CUWAN, Pittsburgh.
C. S. KETLER, Pitt Township.
JOHN M. FORYTH, Taretum.

SHERIFF.

WILLIAM MAGILL, Pittsburgh.

PROTHONOTARY.

EDWARD CAMPBELL, Jr., Pittsburgh.

SCHAFS JURGE OF COUNTY OF QUARTER SESSIONS, &c.

GABRIEL ADAMS, Pittsburgh.

COMMISSIONER.

WILLIAM ALGEO, Pittsburgh.

CORONER.

JAMES LOWRY, Pittsburgh.

AUDITOR.

FRANCIS L. GARDNER, Elizabeth.

HAVE YOU BEEN ASSESSED.

Every person must be assessed at least ten days before the election, to legalize his vote. The time is short. Let every Whig voter make immediate inquiry, and see whether he is assessed or not.

OUR STATE TICKET.

We desire to impress upon every friend of General Scott and of Whig principles, the importance of giving a full vote for our State ticket—for the Hon. JOSEPH BUFFINGTON, of Armstrong, for Judge of the Supreme Court; and for the Hon. JACOB HOFFMAN, of Berks, for Canal Commissioner.

We have been so long accustomed, in this State, to seeing the locofocos in power that we have suffered our State elections to go by default, except on some great occasions, when we have put forth our strength for Governor. Frequently Whigs will go to the polls and exert themselves to secure the election of their county ticket, while they will neglect the State candidates altogether, so that they frequently fall behind the vote of the rest of the ticket. This is a dangerous and criminal neglect at any time, but it will be still more reprehensible if it is practised this fall, for the following reasons:

1. There are good, most substantial reasons, for believing that we can carry our State ticket, if we make the effort. These reasons are founded on facts—such as the wide-spread dissatisfaction which prevails with the action of the Canal Board, in relation to the Columbia Railroad, which has already done immense mischief, and greatly impaired the credit of the Pennsylvania route of travel, and which, if continued, will drive trade and travel off the State works as well as the Pennsylvania Railroad. The corruptions which exist in this same Canal Board, are also alarming the tax-payers of the State, and is producing no little excitement. These corruptions are principally seen in the new work on the line of the Portage Railroad to avoid the inclined planes. The action of this corrupt Board has already involved the State in another heavy debt, and if no check is put to its headlong career, the people will soon have to submit to increased taxation, or again resort to repudiation.

The unpopularity of Judge Woodward also affords a sound reason for believing that we have an excellent chance of electing our ticket. The anomalous and disreputable position in which Judge Woodward is placed, by his bungling efforts to escape from the effects of his course in the Reform Convention, in relation to foreigners, has destroyed public confidence in his fairness and honesty, and has exposed him to the severe animadversions of many who were previously friendly to his pretensions. His unfortunate Pittsburgh letter, without benefitting him in the least in any quarter, has lost him support in others.

We have further reasons to believe we can carry the State ticket, founded on the information we have received from various parts of the State. We assure our friends that all that is wanting to secure success, *is an effort to win it.*

2. The second reason we give why neglect of the State ticket this fall, will be especially wrong and deserving of censure, is, the effect which success will have upon the November election. If we carry the State ticket in Pennsylvania, the great battle will be won. Locofocoism will be too disheartened to hold up its head. Every friend of General Scott can immeasurably aid his cause by voting for the Whig State ticket. If we lose the State ticket, through our supineness, and it can only be lost in that way, the enemy will take courage, and it will require a much stronger effort to win a victory in November.

We could give other reasons, but these will suffice, and we hope will bring every Whig to the polls to vote for the State ticket.

Locofocoism is becoming desperate. The *Post* of Saturday contained a most virulent attack upon Gov. Johnston, because of the notice he took of Judge Woodward, in his speech at the Whig Convention. Instead of attempting to show that Judge Woodward was not obnoxious to the charges made Gov. Johnston, the *Post* assails the latter, as if the traducing of Mr. Johnston's character could relieve Judge Woodward. Gov. Johnston is not a candidate for office, and has the same right as any other private citizen, to examine the claims of a candidate for a high judicial position. The attacks of the *Post* cannot injure him in this community, but it shows that the will is not wanting on the part of locofocoism, to prevent a free examination of the claims and merits of their candidates, if they had the power. Such shameful conduct on the part of Judge Woodward's friends will not prevent a full and free exhibition of his unfitness for an honorable station. They cannot stifle free discussion in this way.

RAILROAD MATTERS.—Our eastern papers are almost burdened with articles in favor of the line of Railroad from Cincinnati to Marietta, the most southern line through Ohio. We would not object to this provided the writers did not attempt to disparage every other line, and to obtain the impression that the southern route from St. Louis to Cincinnati, and from there to Marietta and Belpre, was the only through line worth considering, and in fact the only line between the east and St. Louis. While these writers are striving to write their line into existence, we have a shorter and better line nearly completed, from Philadelphia, through Pittsburgh and Indianapolis, to Terre Haute, and with the route through Illinois, to St. Louis, in the hands of that energetic Railroad man, Mr. Brough, who always succeeds in whatever he undertakes. Thus we shall have a continuous Railroad from Philadelphia to St. Louis, *before* this boasted southern line, and one, too, which will always be a powerful competitor for the western trade. Besides that, we shall soon have most direct communications with Cincinnati; and shall there complete for the business and travel, of the southern line from St. Louis to Cincinnati. We call the attention of eastern capitalists to these facts, and ask them not to forget that, if we do not make so much noise as the Cincinnati and Marietta, and Hempfield companies do, in the papers, we are pushing a better line more rapidly to completion.

☞ The victims of the late disaster on the Ohio river steamer, Reindeer, now number *thirty-six* persons. Others still lie in a critical condition.

GEN. ROBINSON, who has been in Philadelphia, for some days, on official business, is again exposing the visionary schemes of Mr. Charles Eliot, Jr., in his usual vigorous and masterly manner. His last article will be found on our first page.

Hon EBEN NEWTON, has been nominated as the Whig candidate, for Congress, in the 20th district of Ohio, composed of the counties of Mahoning, Trumbull and Ashtabula, Mr. Gidding's district. If Giddings is elected this time he will have a hard race for it.

LECTURES ON EUROPE BY THE REV. DR. BAIRD.—We are glad to see that our fellow citizens are waking up in reference to these lectures, and well they may, for it is not often that they can gather as much reliable and important information in regard to any part of the world as they can from these lectures, and that for almost nothing. To-night Dr. B. will lecture on France, and will indicate, on a large and admirable map of Paris, the scenes of the great events of the revolutions of 1789, 1830 and 1848. He will have much to say of the distinguished men who have figured in France in recent days—the Great Napoleon, the Little Napoleon, Cavaignac, Changarnier, Lamartine, Guizot, Theirs, etc. We advise all who can, to go. For the terms of the remaining course of five lectures, see the advertisement in another column.

They who say that Gen. Scott cannot make a speech, will do well to read his eloquent and indignant response to the slanders of the locofocos in Ohio, in reference to German soldiers in Mexico. These unprincipled men made all sorts of vile charges against the lamented Taylor, and now they are turning the battery of their billingsgate upon Gen. Scott. How they writhe under his scorching defense, the reader will see, as follows:

GEN. SCOTT AN ORATOR.

From the Ohio State Journal.

A vile slander refuted—Brilliant speech of Gen. Scott to the Germans.

Judge Heyl waited upon General Scott, and on behalf of some of our German citizens, referred to a paragraph from the Westbote, a German paper published in this city, and containing the statement that General Scott tied to a tree and flogged fifteen Germans, while in Mexico.

Other charges, of his having hanged others, cruelly and unjustly, were also referred to.

Never have we witnessed a scene more imposing, than when the old chieftain, with quick and indignant response, repelled the false and malignant charge. Lofty in stature, and standing at last four inches above the tallest of those among whom he stood, his form seemed gigantic, as with heightened color and with flashing eye, and a wave of his hand that expressed a calm defiance of all such assailants, he uttered his emphatic protest against such assaults as that paragraph presented.

"New, and before unknown to me, are such things as have been told me. They surprise and they pain me. They at once concern all that I value personally, and aim a blow at all that, wherein, if I know myself, I have the highest pride. They attack my own identity! The principles for which, I had believed, I need never search my own bosom in vain, are here undermined or denied me! I am met with charges of injustice and cruelty—while leading an American army through Mexico, and while participating alike in its trials and triumphs!

"Gentlemen, it was my lot to lead an American army upon a foreign field. I went resolved to act, cash, in the fore-front of my progress, the high side-water-mark of our own American civilization, in all its moral and civil virtue. The standard of our own and not the practices of that foreign country, was the standard which I sought for the government of men's passions and the control of the license and excesses of war. Alike to Americans, whether native or of foreign birth, and to Mexicans, I declared my purpose, and exhibited my principles of action.

"I promulgated the martial code. Doubtless you all have heard it. I deemed it necessary. I could not do without it. It announced the spirit of our progress, and held amenable to punishment all who forgot manhood, and threatened to bring shame upon our flag—dishonor to our arms—or a reproach upon our virtue! Without it, we had not conquered, or if we had, conquered the brightest trophy of our conquest had been wanting. It would have been a physical triumph, and a physical triumph alone. Humanity would have disowned us. I promulgated that order. Read it, and read it again, gentlemen, and then bear me witness, that it was in my heart, as it was almost heavily on my lips, for continued months, to carry with American arms, and under the American flag, even into a sister country, all the elements of social order, and that regard for personal right, that belonged to our own free institutions in the United States.

"Yes, I sought to carry with me, and resolved to maintain, at all hazards, among my own command, and also that people among whom we should be thrown, that high standard of virtue, and honor, which we boasted *at home.* Had I not been less than an American, and recreant to the highest interests of humanity, and the age we rejoice in, if I had done less? They say I *hanged some Germans*, and tied up and flogged others. Gentlemen, *some* persons were hanged in Mexico. The names of all of them I do not now recollect. Whether any were Germans or not, I know not. But for *what*—yes, for what were they hanged? I hanged one for murder, gentlemen! I hanged one for rape upon an innocent young female, and for profane and wicked Church robbery. *All knew the law* that was over them. Every man of them knew he would be held as answerable for vile misdeeds against the laws of God and man, as if he were upon American soil!

"For such crimes they suffered—for such crimes as here, in your own Ohio—a land of law—would have brought down upon them severe penalties, and with equal justice. So modid suffer *death!* But their trial was fair, impartial, and upon the same principles of solid law upon which they would have been adjudged guilty, here, among you. Do some say I hanged fifteen Germans, and that others were arraigned and flogged without cause or trial. Gentlemen, I know nothing of it. It is false—it is a *lie*—an invention, gentlemen—a LIE. I see aged citizens before me. I see eminent lawyers here. And, gentlemen, you see *me* much excited. But is it not for cause? For one, who, for fifty years has scarcely ever walked, rose, slept or eaten, or even taken a cup of cold water, in the field, the town, or the camp, but that his thoughts were of his country—her virtues—her renown—her honor; to be thus assailed—it is MONSTROUS—it is INTOLERABLE! Gentlemen, I did, with a high hand, sustain the law, which, with uprightness in my heart, I *determined* to sustain. I did hang *for murder!* I did hang *for rape!* I did hang for treason! and I flogged thieves and pickpockets! For, gentlemen, let me again say, I not only carried with me, but I resolved, with every resource I could command, to sustain, fearlessly and effectually, in its virtue and its choicest blessings, not only to my own command but to defenceless and peaceable Mexicans, that civilization—yes, that *Christian* civilization of which I was proud to believe that army might appear a worthy representative.

"But, gentlemen, I was no respecter of persons. *American or Mexican—native born or foreign born—whoever knew the law and obeyed it not—whoever,* reckless of his own responsibilities, and the rights of others, *trampled under foot* and *set at naught* the law that was over *all*, I did hang for the crimes stated, and I would have hung an hundred seekers of innocent blood, and violators of female chastity, if so many had been the offenders! And for this, perverted and mishaped, I am made answerable for a charge against which every feeling revolts, and which my whole nature and my whole life repel. No, gentlemen, it is a lie, (the charge so made, or that any were wrongfully punished,) a *false* and unmeaning lie. I am not thankless to my good friend who has told me of these thing! It was right. But, gentlemen, I stand here before you, and declare, as I have *already* declared, and again declare, that the principles that governed my command in Mexico, are those of my life. To *that life* in my country's service, I need not appeal in vain for an answer now. With equal freedom and confidence do I throw myself upon the honest verdict of every man, who, with me, served his country in the fields of Mexico."

☞ The fact that the first six months' working of the Dover and Calais line has yielded a clear profit at the rate of five per cent. per annum has stimulated adventure in similar undertakings. It is proposed to connect Harwich with the Hague; Dover with Ostend; Toulouse with Algiers; Copenhagen with the mainland of Denmark; St. Johns, New Brunswick, with Halifax, Nova Scotia; Cape Tormentine, New Brunswick, with Prince Edward's Island; and East Cape, Prince Edward's Island, with Cape Ray, Newfoundland.

☞ The democrats of New York have nominated Jacob A. Westervelt, shipbuilder, as their candidate for Mayor,

☞ T. G. Davidson, one of the Louisiana Democratic Presidential Electors, has been requested by his party to withdraw his name from the ticket. His wholesale denunciations of Gen. Scott are the ostensible reasons for this measure, but it is understood that he has a slight leaning towards Nativism.

☞ Hawthorne, the novelist, has finished his new romance, bearing the title of the "*Life of Franklin Pierce.*"

FROM KITTANNING.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Daily Gazette.

Subscription to the Allegheny Valley Railroad—Gen. Scott, Mr. Kuhns, Mr. Buffington.

KITTANNING, Sept. 24.

The Grand Jury of Armstrong county, by a unanimous vote, authorized a subscription on the part of the county of three thousand shares ($150,000) to the stock of the Allegheny Valley Railroad. This, with $50,000 subscribed by the borough of Kittanning, some time ago, makes the very liberal sum of $200,000 of corporate subscription in this county, besides a very considerable amount of individual subscription.—Surely such people deserve to have a railroad. Now let Allegheny come up to the work with the same liberality in proportion to her assessed valuation as have Clarion, Jefferson, and Armstrong, and this road so vitally important to her interests, may be pushed forward to completion with all desirable speed.

Great credit is due to Governor Johnston, and the other gentlemen of the Board, for their untiring exertions in pushing forward the surveys, and in demonstrating to the satisfaction of the people of this fine valley the advantages and the prospective profits of this important enterprise.

From further intercourse with the people here I am more and more persuaded that we shall not only give the vote of the State to Gen. Scott, by a larger majority than Gen. Taylor had, but that we can carry our State ticket—Supreme Judge and Canal Commissioner. This is an object worthy of the exertions of the Whigs everywhere, both on account of the interests of the State and the honor of the judiciary, and as a forerunner and prestige of a still greater triumph in November. Let us show the locofocos of other States that they have lost Pennsylvania; and it will give them such a downsetting as will make it comparatively easy for our friends to overcome them. Let us carry the State in October, and even the vote of Virginia for Scott may be one of the trophies of our victory.

The Congressional District, Westmoreland, Armstong and Indiana, although when formed it was set down as gone beyond redemption to those who called themselves democrats, will be strongly contested. Mr. KUHNS, the independent Whig candidate is strong in personal popularity, and most deservedly so. He resides in Westmoreland, where he was born, and where almost every man is his personal friend. Indiana is a noble Whig county, good, I think, this year, for a thousand for Kuhns. Mr. Drum, the democratic candidate, resides in Indiana. Armstrong will be closely contested, and there will be not much of a majority either way.

Judge Buffington will run ahead of his party in all the counties of the valley of the Alleghany. Were he as well known throughout the State as he is in these counties, Gen. Scott himself would fall below him in his majority. So much for a long course of undeviating integrity and uprightness both in private and official life.

Owing to this being court week, Armstrong was not as fully represented as it would have been at the convention on the 23d. I heard many prominent Whigs express regret that they could not attend. J. C.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22, 1852.

Gen. Scott's progress—His success certain—Surveys for River and Harbor Improvements—Mr. Corwin not resigned—Foreign questions—Cabinet Meetings.

The glorious accounts which the mails bring us of Gen. Scott's movements in the West stir the blood and warm the heart of every true Whig in the land. In the wild enthusiasm which greets him at every step of his advance we perceive the evidence of that popular veneration and attachment for the Whig leader, which was justly counted upon when he was put in nomination. The Democrats have been hugging the hope to their hearts, that as this cordiality of feeling was slow in showing itself, it did not exist. They forgot that no opportunity had occurred for calling it forth. It is better to be ahead at the end of a race than at the beginning. The spirit with which they entered upon the canvass has exhausted itself and disappeared. Like the effervescence of a bottle of small beer when first uncorked, their enthusiasm fumed and fizzled its busy hour and then quietly died outleaving its subjects all the flatter for their temporary excitement. Such pleasures are like poppies spread, and when once faded are gone forever. As it is now quite clear that General Scott will carry Pennsylvania and Ohio, it is plain that he will be elected. The only question remaining to be decided by the election itself, is the amount of his majority. A gentleman who deservedly enjoys the reputation of a keen-eyed, though candid politician, returning from a northern tour this morning, assures me that the most active, cautious and well informed Whigs of New York, entertain no doubt, whatever, of that State. The Democrats are divided hopelessly on two questions, that between the Hunkers and Barnburners, on the old slavery issue, and the newer but not less bitter cause of strife, the enlargement of the canal. Their candidate for Governor, Seymour, is something of a trimmer, but well known to be, at heart, hostile to all improvements by the Government. The divisions between the old factions in Massachusetts and Vermont, show that the slavery feud is far more vigorous than at any time previous for two years. This is peculiarly a New York quarrel. The leaders *there*, it is true, have kissed and made up, though with wry faces, but the people will not follow. They thought a principle was in issue, and think so still. So, by virtue of the divisions of the foe, the Whigs will carry New York, in 1852, as in 1848. What is left for Pierce? and echo answers, what.

The division of labor belonging to the Engineer department on the works provided for in the river and harbor appropriation bill, has been partly arranged at head-quarters. Gen. Totten, chief of this branch of the service, will superintend the surveys for the intended works on the Atlantic coast from Maine to Florida. Col. Obert of the topographical corps will take charge of the improvements on the Western rivers and lakes. The several subordinate officers of these bureaus are about to set out out for their posts. Some have already gone. However, the season is too far advanced to permit of any other than merely preliminary movements. All proceedings towards carrying out the intentions of Congress would doubtless be arrested in event of General Scott's defeat, but happily the danger of such a misfortune to the country seems almost entirely removed.

The quid nunncs are now agreed that Mr. Corwin has not resigned, and has not contemplated doing so. The Union thinks his purpose in leaving the cabinet (which he has not yet formed) was to take the stump in Ohio for Scott. Perhaps the Union was right. The wagon boy may have snuffed up the battle from afar, and resolved to mingle in the fray at the head of his own Buckeyes, but later news has shown that to be unnecessary. The eye of the General-in-chief pronounces all safe there, and Mr. Corwin will remain where he is.

It is said that the Pacific brought important dispatches from Mr. Lawrence, our minister in London. Not being so wise as some of my brethren of the quill, I can form no reliable conjecture of their tenor. The cabinet have had several very late meetings upon them.

JUNIUS.

SINGULAR DISCOVERY.—It is stated in one of our English papers, that the work of draining the Lake of Haarlem has led to the discovery of an immense mass of human remains, deeply imbedded in the mud, and placed precisely on the spot where, according to a topographic chart laid down in 1611, and which has always been considered as perfectly accurate, the unfortunate village of Nicrewenkirk was situated, and which in 1539, was swallowed up by one of those eruptions of the North Sea which formed the immense Lake of Haarlem.

At the opening of the court at Poughkeepsie, New York, on Monday, Judge Barculo charged the Jury that they were at liberty, should they see fit to do so, and the facts warranted it, to find a bill of indictment against the officers, &c., of the Henry Clay, growing out of the late casualty, there being a clause in the statute of this State, which authorizes the grand jury of any county bordering on a river, to take cognizance of any offences committed on said river.

Twenty-three Irish paupers, sent to Boston at the public expense, have just been returned on the same principle, the authorities of Ireland being obliged to pay their passage both ways.

GEN. SCOTT IN COLUMBUS;

From the Ohio State Journal.

A telegraphic despatch announced to our citizens that Gen. Scott left Cleveland in the cars, yesterday morning for this city, and that he would arrive in the express train about five o'clock. Steps were immediately taken to give him a cordial reception. A committee consisting of Messrs. English, (Mayor,) McCoy, President of the City Council, Hon. Joseph Ridgway, Col. Noble, Wm. Armstrong, Gen. Olmsted, N. H. Swayne, Robt. Neil, H. B. Carrington, T. V. Hyde, and John Chance, were selected to do the honors of the occasion.

The artillery squad was on the ground ready for a salute. Machold's brass band, and the Chippewa Glee Club were also there. An immense throng of citizens filled the depot, and surrounded the buildings on all sides.

About five o'clock, the discharge of cannon announced the approach of the train containing the illustrious hero and patriot. As the cars entered the depot a long, loud, and enthusiastic shout went up. The band struck up "Hail Columbia," and amid great excitement and enthusiasm, Gen. Scott descended from the cars, and entered the carriage prepared for his reception.

The appearance of the General on the outside was the signal for another enthusiastic shout of welcome.

A procession was formed and the vast concourse took up the line of march for the Neil House. Arriving, the General dismounted and ascended to the balcony. The music ceased, when another general and enthusiastic shout of welcome went up to heaven.

General Scott then addressed the assembled multitude as follows:

FELLOW COUNTRYMEN—I cannot find words to express the emotions which I feel on receiving such a welcome from the citizens of the capital of Ohio. The cheers, the demonstrations of such a vast assemblage of men, as that I now see before me, in the heart of the Empire State of the West, might fitly be bestowed on the first man of the age. I can claim no merit to entitle me to such honors. It is true, during a long public life of more than forty years, I have taken part in many transactions of national importance, and it would be an unpardonable affectation in me to assume that I had not rendered some service to my country which might excite the approbation of my countrymen. From my earliest youth, during my whole life, it has been my aim—my ambition so to serve my country as to merit its approbation. I must receive this demonstration as an indication that in some degree my efforts have been successful. [Great cheering.]

My friends, I do not intend to speak to you on political topics. In the large assemblage before me there are doubtless many who differ from me in political sentiments. They shall receive their welcome. I would not on an occasion like the present introduce subjects which might be unpleasant to any. The object of my journey is not of a political character. It relates to the public service, and the public charity. It is to select a site in Kentucky, and near Cincinnati, of an Asylum for the worn out and infirm soldiers, both of the regular and volunteer force.

Having no other subject to speak of than to thank you for your great kindness, I may say from the depths of my heart, that for all I have done in my public life, for any hardship or suffering I may have endured in the service of my country, I am amply repaid in the approbation of my countrymen. Whatever others I may contemplate, I have my reward.

Again, my countrymen, I thank you for such a manifestation on this, to me, great and glorious occasion. [Immense cheering.]

After bowing again, he retired, when he was introduced to the multitude who were crowding around him, eager to grasp the hand of the brave old veteran, who for forty years has profited his life in defence of his country's flag.

NEWS ITEMS.

The streets at Harrisburg (Pa.) are shortly to be lighted with gas.

John Orner, and not R. B. Connelly, is the democratic nominee in New York city for Sheriff.

There were thirty cholera deaths at New Orleans during the week ending the 11th inst.

During the forty-eight hours ending on Monday, there were six cholera deaths at Rochester, New York.

Col. Richard M. Crain, deputy surveyor general of Pennsylvania, died at Harrisburg on the 17th inst:

The Common Council of Utica are about to organize two fire annihilator companies.

The Democrat sets down Chicago at 100,000 population at the close of 1855, declaring that its growth for the last two months has exceeded anything the maddest enthusiast ever dreamed of.

Madame Sontag's solicitor has, in the Tribunal of Commerce of the Seine, in Paris, lodged a detainer against Manager Lumley for $20,000 due the Madame.

The New York Corn Exchange project has flourished so well that the association has petitioned the Council of that city to allow it to erect an exchange building in Counties slip.

Rufus King, says the Boston Atlas, is desirous of making a speech in favor of Scott and Graham, and in all probability will do so some night next week at Faneuil Hall.

The Anti-Renters, of New York, have issued a call for a convention, at Albany, on the 14th of October, to nominate candidates for State officers, to be supported at the ensuing election.

The work on the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad is rapidly progressing, and it is hoped the entire road will be completed this winter. When this is done, Nashville will have uninterrupted railroad communication with Savannah.

A most disgraceful riot occurred among the sailors of Baltimore on Saturday night and early on Sunday morning. Pistols were freely used, and several persons were dangerously wounded. Mayor Jerome was upon the ground and was assailed with stones and other missiles.

Philemon Hoadley, Esq., of New Haven, deposited $10,000 in the State Treasury on the 17th inst., for the benefit of the State Reform School. This sum has been raised by private subscription. The law provides that the State shall pay $15,000. So the question of the establishment of the school is settled.

FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE.—The dwelling of Mr. John Hubbard, in Bucksport, Me., caught fire on Saturday morning last, and two of his children, who were asleep, lost their lives. One was burnt to death, the other suffocated by smoke. Mr. H. was so badly burnt in trying to save them, that his life is despaired of.

AMASA COPLAND, the last survivor of the corps of soldiers who attended Major Andre to the gallows, during the revolutionary war, lately died at Abington, Ct., aged 94 years and four months. He was the oldest person in that town.

From the U. S. Gazette.

SPEECH OF GEN. CASS,

AT TAMMANY HALL, N. Y., Sept. 2, 1852.

Done into English, from the N. Y. Herald's report.

BY QUIZZ.

It is good for us to be here;
It is good for us to come up to this hall;
For if we don't work the hardest we can,
Old Winfield will carry off all.
It won't do for the whigs to abuse,
We're too much dirty linen at home;
And the people would never believe,
A word from our lips that would come.

[Here the distinguished orator directed himself of his coat.]

I know Winfield Scott, and I know
He is able, and worthy, and brave;
And I want say a word against him,
Although all your voices I crave
For General Franklin Pierce,
Who has never done any harm.
Although in the battle he fainted,
Because it was so very warm.

[Here the honorable gentleman directed himself of his cravat.]

It is very warm work, you perceive,
It's up-hill work, speaking for Frank;
He's opposed to all the old Tombstones,
To Nullification and Bank;
The Bank that great Jackson destroyed,
Jain Adams' Law of Sedition,
The Stamp Act of old George the Third,
And Madison's Treaty on "Fishing."

[Here the Honorable gentleman directed himself his vest.]

Whew! It's too hard for such an old Fogy!
Brave Scott fought his great country's battle;
And I, too, stood should to shoulder,
While thick the iron hail-storm did rattle.
But nevertheless vote for Pierce;
He's "Hobson's choice," boys, for us all,
And so I must say he is mine;
Don't you wish he may get it next fall?

[Here the honorable gentleman directed himself his pantaloons.]

Republics, they say, are ungrateful;
In my case the story's a silly one;
I'm thankful for what I have got,
And I haven't got less than a million.
And when you have worked all you know,
And whig principles ever decided,
Perhaps you may see Mr. Pierce
Come as near being elected as I did!

[Here the distinguished orator directed himself of his shirt.]

And now let us vote for Scott;
(I beg pardon, boys, I mean Pierce;)
But oh, this up-hill work is hot,
And in future I'll make myself scarce;
I'll not speak for him more, boys, that's flat,
But see him in Coventry rather—
—The "Father" I'm called of Democracy—
"It's a wise child that knows its own father."

[Tremendous cheering. At this period, the Reporter left, willing party of enthusiastic Democrats were tugging away to get off the old gentleman's boots.]

A man named Lindsey was arrested in Mobile on Friday last, charged with having murdered a man whose name was not known. The two men belonged to a flatboat, and got into a quarrel, when Lindsey kicked his opponent into the river, where his body was found on Saturday morning

A letter written by an eminent physician at Funchal, Madeira, to a friend in Boston, disproves the reports which have been published of the presence of the plague in that Island.—The vintage, however, he says, is entirely lost, in consequence of some disease having attacked the grapes.

The anniversary of the fugitive slave "Jerry" is to be celebrated at Syracuse on the 1st of October. Extensive preparations are being made under the direction of a committee, and John P. Hale, Gerrit Smith, Lucretia Mott, Wm. Lloyd Garrison, Joshua R. Giddings, Frederick Douglass, Ernestine L. Rose, are among those announced as participants in the celebration.

The London Daily News states that on the last voyage of the Canada from Liverpool to New York, the vessel narrowly escaped destruction by fire After leaving Liverpool, it was found that one of the passengers was insane, and had to be put under restraint. The person appointed to watch him having left the cabin of the madman for a short time, it was immediately discovered to be in flames, and it was only by the most strenuous exertions that the fire was extinguished.

Prentice, of the Louisville Journal, has withdrawn his name as a candidate for Congress.

☞ Scrofula.

☞ IT is due to Kier's Petroleum to say that it has been known to completely eradicate every vestige 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, go to show 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.

Those 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 Dr. Fox, of Syracuse:

This may in truth testify 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 much of the time unable to walk, and confined a cripple; and have been treated nearly all the time by the best physicians our country affords; I occasionally would get some relief, but no cure, and continued to grow worse, until Dr. Fox recommended me to try the Petroleum, or Rock Oil, as every thing else had failed I did so without faith in it, but the effect was astonishing; it threw the poison to the surface at once, and I at once began to grow better, and by using seven bottles I have got a cure worth thousands of dollars.

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This may certify that I have been afflicted 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 success has attended its use, where other medicine had failed.

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