PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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PITTSBURGH.

TUESDAY MORNING, OCT. 12, 1852.

WHIG NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,
GEN'L WINFIELD SCOTT, of New Jersey.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM A. GRAHAM, N. Carolina.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER
JACOB HOFFMAN, OF BERKS COUNTY.
JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT,
(In the room of the Hon. Richard Coulter, deceased.)
JOSEPH BUFFINGTON, of Armstrong Co.

FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

SENATORIAL.
A. E. BROWN, JAMES POLLOCK.

REPRESENTATIVE.

Districts.	Districts.
1. WILLIAM F. HUDSON.	14. JAMES H. CAMPBELL.
2. JAMES TRIMBLE.	15. JAMES D. PAYNE.
3. JOHN W. STOKES.	16. JOHN R. DAVISON.
4. JOHN C. WILSON.	17. JOHN WILLIAMSON.
5. SPENCER MCILVAINE.	18. RALPH DELLET.
6. JAMES W. FULLER.	19. JOHN LEYDON.
7. JAMES PATTERSON.	20. BENJAMIN ROBERTSON.
8. JOHN BRADFORD.	21. THOMAS J. BIGHAM.
9. JOHN MARSHALL.	22. LEWIS LOCKE.
10. CHARLES F. WALLER.	23. CHRISTIAN MYERS.
11. DAVID ALOUS.	24. DARWIN PERLEY.
12. M. G. MCMEEN.	25. HANS A. PUSTLAND.
13. SIX REPRESENTATIVES.	

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 K. APPLETON, Birmingham
THOMAS PENNEY, Mt. Lebanon
RICHARD COWAN, Pittsburgh
G. R. RYSTER, Pitt Township.
JOHN M. PORTER, Turtle Creek.
SHERIFF,
WILLIAM MAGILL, Pittsburgh
PROTHONOTARY.
EDWARD CAMPBELL, jr., Pittsburgh.
CLERK FOR COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS, &C.
GABRIEL ADAMS, Pittsburgh.
COMMISSIONER,
WILLIAM ALGEO, Pittsburgh.
CORONER,
JAMES LOWRY, Jr., Pittsburgh.
AUDITOR,
FRANCIS L. GARDNER, Elizabeth.

VOTE EARLY.

This is important. Those who vote early are often sure that their vote will not be lost through any mishap, and having done their duty they will feel more comfortable, and more disposed to urge others to go and do likewise. *Vote early!* It is encouraging, and has a direct effect on the election. A good plan is to go direct to the polls after breakfast, and deposite your vote before going to your business. By all means, *vote early!*

A LAST WORD!

The time for argument is past, in reference to our annual election, and the time for *action* has come. The election is already decided in the minds of the people, so far as newspapers are concerned, and what now remains is the work of the parties influencing of votes by direct personal solicitation. There will be no time to read papers, and there is no use for further discussion. We will only take up the time of others by two or three suggestions.—

REFERENCE TO THE STATE TICKET.

In this county, we ought to give our Whig State ticket a majority ranging from 2,500 to 3,000. We have the numerical strength to do it, if it is brought to bear. That it will be, depends wholly upon the decision of every Whig voter himself. If every Whig in the county resolves to vote, himself, and to see that every Whig in his district votes, the work will be done; and if it is done, we have strong faith in the election of HOFFMAN and BUFFINGTON. It will require more than usual attention and exertion to accomplish this, owing to the excitement on the Sheriffalty. At all events, let it not be neglected. Another suggestion is in reference to

OUR COUNTY TICKET.

In ordinary circumstances we should confidently look for an average majority of over 2500, and such will probably be the case with a portion of the ticket. There are some of the offices, however, which demand more than ordinary attention. A division of the Congressional district has divided the Whig majority of the county into nearly two equal parts, so that we have but half the ordinary majority in each district to depend upon. Our opponents have gathered hope from this, and have put forth unusual exertions to defeat us for the important office. We have no fears that they will succeed, still we believe every Whig to repudiate that we have no votes to spare, and that the election of an Anti-Tariff Democrat in Pittsburgh, would be a death-blow to all hopes to increased protection.

In relation to *Assembly*, our ticket is in rather a singular position. The County Convention which selected it, laid down certain principles upon which those who accepted a nomination are bound to stand, and from which nothing can absolve them, but a distinct declaration to the contrary addressed to the party before the election. Some of our temperance men, not satisfied with this, very unwisely addressed letters to the candidates, requiring a distinct personal pledge. This was given by all the Whig candidates for Assembly, except Mr. PENNEY, by saying that they would abide by the resolutions of the Convention, which every man had reason to believe they would do before, and which there is no doubt Mr. Penney will also do, although he did not deem it necessary to reiterate what is so well understood. It has been resolved, by some temperance men, however, to strike Mr. Penney off the ticket, and to substitute some other person in his place. We think this is altogether wrong. As Mr. Penney stands, he is pledged to abide by the resolutions of the Convention, and every good Whig is equally pledged to vote for him, unless he has evidence that Mr. P. will violate his agreement with the Convention. Mr. J. HENRY FOSTER hopes by this means to take Mr. Penney's place, but he has no claims upon any Whig for support. He belongs to another party, and is opposed to Gen. Scott, and will do all he can to elect another, and cannot be relied upon to vote with the Whig party in the Assembly. Every good Whig should vote for Mr. Penney.

In regard to *Sheriff*, nothing need be said except to reiterate what we have already stated, that every Whig who desires to preserve the county from the bitter disgrace of Barker's election, should vote for Mr. Magill. His prospects are much better now than a week ago, but the case still requires that not a vote should be lost which can possibly be saved.

Now, fellow-Whigs, go to the polls, and go to work, and we hope, by to-morrow morning, to announce the election of our whole ticket, by a handsome majority.

Mr. J. HENRY FOSTER, who is the Free Soil candidate for Assembly, is very industrious to secure an election, and founds his hopes of that distinction upon the defeat of Mr. Penney. He has sent out sheets of tickets made up of candidates of all parties. He is willing to run with Locofocos, Whigs, Natives, or Free Sollers, so he can gain a vote by it. This ruse will not succeed. Whigs are not ready at a word to relinquish their candidates and their principles to accommodate Mr. Foster. Mr. Penney, whom he seeks to defeat, is a gentlemanly, intelligent and respectable citizen, of strict temperance habits, and is pledged to carry out the resolutions of the county convention. He is also a *good Whig*, and a thorough-going friend of Gen. Scott, which Mr. Foster is not. By neglecting to vote for Mr. Penney, there is far more likelihood of putting in a democrat opposed to the Maine law, than of electing Mr. Foster. This no shrewd man can deny.

That *neutral* paper, that dubbs itself "independent," the *Chronicle*, is doing more real and effective work for Locofocism, than the *Post* and *Union* put together. It loses no occasion to injure the Whig party) and to help on the cause of *Locofoco nominees*.

The *Chronicle*, of yesterday, publishes a telegraphic despatch, announcing that Gen. Pierce had denied the authenticity of a letter purporting to have been in written by him, and avowing hostility to Catholics, and had pronounced it a forgery! We think it altogether probable that the whole matter has been concocted by Locofocos or schemes to create sympathy for Mr. Pierce, and to give him a chance to say that he was opposed to the Pope. We have never seen or heard of such a letter in the Whig papers, which could not have been the case, and it has been published in no respectable paper. Gen. Pierce's denial follows too close on the announcement of the publication. *Try again, Master Locofoco!*

A GRAND SCOTT DEMONSTRATION—THE TORCH LIGHT PROCESSION.

One of the most magnificent pageants ever seen in Pittsburgh, passed through our streets last night. The great Scott Torch Light Procession came off as was arranged, and presented a grand spectacle in the streets through which it passed. About five hundred illuminated transparencies, and four hundred brilliant torches were carried in line. Great numbers of bands of music were scattered along the line, and large numbers of persons were on horseback and in carriages. Fire works were scattered at intervals, and a large ball, carried in a wagon rang out a merry peal. The streets were densely packed with men, women and children, and every window, balcony, and available spot, in the streets through which the procession passed were occupied by ladies, whose white handkerchiefs waved to express their approbation, looked like a snow storm over head.

Now fancy a line, such as we have described, extending as far as the eye could reach, presenting all the colors of the rainbow, the streets as light as day, one continual roar of human voices cheering as they passed, Glee Clubs singing songs, bands of music playing patriotic airs, fire-works sending up rockets, and this lasting so long that time, tired even of the gorgeous scene, and you have some idea of this splendid procession. It is not extravagant to say, that from fifty to seventy-five thousand people filled the streets as spectators or partakers in this great demonstration for the glorious old hero of Lundy's Lane and Mexico.

This demonstration gives abundant evidence that Gen. Scott is irresistible among the people, and that old Allegheny county will give him a tremendous majority in November.

FALSEHOOD OF THE DEMOCRACY!! LIES AS REGARDS THE TARIFF OF 1842.

The yard of the American Hotel was engaged last night for a meeting of the friends of Scott, of Allegheny county, but it appears that the Democrats, not expecting the tremendous procession of the Whigs to arrive there until late, assembled at an early hour for the purpose of addressing their brethren of the same political faith.

When we arrived upon the ground, P. C. Shannon, Esq., the locofoco candidate for Congress in this District, was addressing the meeting.

He was speaking in relation to the tariff of 1842, and said that because Geo. M. Dallas, (the Democratic Vice President who destroyed the interests of Pennsylvania by throwing the casting vote in favor of the tariff of 1846,) had voted for the tariff of 1846, the Democrats of this State should not suppose that their party was in favor of that measure.

The cheers of the Whig procession being now heard in the distance, the voice of Mr. Shannon was completely drowned, and we heard no more.

WHIG REJOINDER.

A Whig meeting at once assembled, and was organized by calling Gen. *Wm* Larimer to the chair, who introduced the Hon. Horace Greely to the vast multitude which then poured into the yard.

Mr. Greely expressed his astonishment, that in the State of Pennsylvania, and above all in the City of Pittsburgh and the County of Allegheny, the interest of which were so vitally connected with the tariff of 1842, any democrat bearing in mind the course of his party, which had been directed to the overthrow of the tariff policy and the destruction of our workshops and manufactories, would dare in the face of a free people to repeat the old falsehoods by which that people had been gulled in 1844.

The eloquent speaker then proceeded to point out the manner in which the presses of Great Britain supported Pierce and King. Why was this? Because the Loco Foco party was in favor of the tariff of 1846—that tariff which built up their workshops, and ruined ours, spread ruin and desolation over the fair face of the old Keystone State. They had not one word of sympathy for General Scott, the Old Hero who had routed their armies, and struggled in favor of a policy which would *protect* his own country against the labors of foreign states.

The Whigs on one side had built up a platform affirming the tariff of 1842, the Democrats on the contrary, had erected it. There speaks erect over the Union, Cass, Douglas and others had protested against the protection of home industry. The whole country understood this as the vital question of the campaign. Those present, both Whigs and Democrats, had heard the speech of the gentleman who had preceded him. Let them be the judges as to the truth of what they both said.

RIVER AND HARBOR IMPROVEMENTS.

They knew that the Whigs were in favor of River and Harbor improvements, yet the previous speaker had endeavored to show that it was a democratic measure, and that the recent bill had been passed by democratic votes. He then proceeded to show the falsehood of this position, and proved that it was passed by a few Western democratic votes, in conjunction with nearly the entire Whig vote in Congress. This was the difference between the parties.

The democrats were *forced* to vote for mere *local interests*; the Whigs *always* voted, for *national interests*. In voting, as the democratic gentleman had falsely said his party voted for the tariff of 1842, and as a few of them had lately done for a petty concession as regarded their river and harbor bill, they had not only repudiated their own platform, but the acts of their own officers.

The *principles* which the Whigs advocated in Pennsylvania, in New York and in Vermont, they advocated all over the Union.

The principles which the Democrats advocated in those States, they repudiated elsewhere.—Their speakers had deceived the people in 1844, by falsehoods such as they had heard to-night—they endeavored again to deceive them in 1852. They could not do it. [Great applause.]

We publish, above the extemporaneous remarks of Horace Greely. He afterwards read a written speech to the people, which we regret that the late hour at which the meeting adjourned, compels us to omit.

WOODWARD ONCE A NATIVE.—The Philadelphia *Sun*, the organ of the Native party in Philadelphia, of last Saturday, says Mr. Woodward took a noble Native American stand fourteen years ago, and that he made himself known by his patriotic resolutions to inquire into the expediency of putting some *effectual check upon the growing influence of foreign voters!"*

We suppose no one will doubt this testimony.

NEW BOOKS.

"A PRACTICAL TREATISE ON BUSINESS: or how to get, save, spend, give, lend, and bequeath *Money*: with an inquiry into the chances of success and causes of failure in business. By Edwin T. Freedley. Philadelphia, Lippencott, Grambo & Co."

This is the second edition of a book, with a very taking title. It is on a subject of universal interest, and one which, of all others, occupies the chief thoughts of the majority of mankind. How far the author has succeeded in elucidating his interesting subject, every reader will judge for himself, as on nothing else are there greater varieties of opinion. One thing is certain, he has made a very readable book, which contains much wholesome instruction.

"*Journal kept During a Summer Tour*, for the Children of a Village School. By the author of 'Amy Herbert,' 'Gertrude,' *etc.* New York: D. Appleton & Co.

This work is in three parts—the first from Ostend to the Lake of Constance; 2d, From the Lake of Constance to the Simplon; 3d, From the Simplon through part of the Tyrol to Genoa. Works of travel in the interesting countries of Europe, mentioned above, are so common that it is rather a dangerous experiment to present the public with another. The object of this pleasant writer has been to instruct young folks, and she has adapted her style to their understanding and acquirements, and in this way will probably better amuse and inform some grown people than more elaborate works.

"*The Physician's Visiting List, Diary, and Book of Engagements, for 1853.*" Philadelphia: Lindsay & Blakiston. This is an exceedingly neat and useful affair, and must be of great service to physicians.

The above works are for sale by A. H. English & Co., Wood street.

From Hunt's Merchants' Magazine.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

The Pittsburgh Daily Dispatch puts a question, and makes a statement, in the following paragraph, which we are assured is supported by the most inconteastable evidence:

"How is this?—Can a commission merchant, in good and regular standing in a Christian church, go to a steamboat officer, and bargain for the shipment of say 600 bbls of flour at *forty* cents per bbl, provided the steamboat officer will agree to fill up the bill at *fifty* cents per bbl. —so as to enable the merchant to make $40 over his legitimate commission, &c., off the confiding consigner or owner, who pays this forty dollars more than he need pay, if the whole transaction were straight forward and *bona fide*. Is this a fair business transaction? Is it honorable, or even honest? Is it not a mean fraud? We think so—yet it is done here, not occasionally, but constantly—by people affecting honor and even piety. A man who confides in them is made to suffer to the tune of five or ten cents per hundred on the freight, which he entrusts to them for shipment, and steamboatmen must become parties to the fraud, or in case of refusal give place to those who will. We may be told this is none of our business, but it is—all that demoralizes or depraves public sentiment, concerns every wise citizen—and it is our duty to see that neither steamboatmen nor other men are tempted or compelled to do what they feel and acknowledge to be wrong, by those who prefer to be moral *Christian* men. We have a host of witnesses to support our statements, if any body doubts."

In looking over Hunt's celebrated Merchants' Magazine for *September*, we were astonished to find the above article, which we had overlooked in the *Dispatch*—it most probably having been published in during our absence. We must confess that a blush of shame and indignation tinged our cheeks, on reading such an article in a work so justly celebrated, and of such high authority. We know the merchants of Pittsburgh, as a class, to be as honorable in their transactions as those of any other city, and if there be any truth in the above article, which throws suspicion upon every commission merchant in the city, it can only be confined to one or more persons. We have heard, on inquiry, since we saw the above article, that transactions bearing upon their face appearances somewhat similar to the above, have taken place with one house, with this difference, that when the matter was thoroughly understood, there was nothing improper or blamable in it at all. All such sweeping assertions are unjust, and they are emphatically so in this case. We trust Mr. Hunt and the readers of his magazine will not form their judgment of the merchants of Pittsburgh from any such vague and general ex-parte statements.

Placers of gold said to be rich enough to repay the cost of mining, have been found in New Zealand, a group of large islands some distance to the south east of Australia.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Daily Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7, 1852.

Progress of the Election—The report of the Committee in the Gardiner Case—Rejection of the Nicaragua Treaty—District Bank.

Every mail brings renewed tidings of a glorious victory for Scott. The democrats are rushing to his side from various motives; many from admiration and gratitude for the noble and splendid services of the man; others because they really do not know where else to go. I have just read a beautifully written and enthusiastic letter from an eminent democratic member of the Indiana Senate, who is stumping the State for Scott. He makes such an inspiriting appeal to Pennsylvania that I think he must be a native of the State. He says Indiana is secure for Scott. The letter will be published in the Intelligencer to-morrow, and I hope you will transfer to it your columns. But who can doubt Pennsylvania? No body does doubt her, whether your forces are sufficiently aroused to give us the sweeping and brilliant victory we hope for on next Tuesday, or not, we have that information that renders Pennsylvania certain for the cause in November, by 16,000 majority. Gen. Scott will carry nearly all the South, not excepting some of the strongest democratic States. He will carry States that General Taylor failed to get.

The select committee of the House on the Gardiner claim, consisting of Preston King, Chapman, of Connecticut, and Hamilton of Texas, this morning agreed upon their report, and filed it with Mr. Forney, Clerk of the House and associate Editor of the Union, who, it is said, immediately had slips struck off, containing it, and forwarded by the mail, as an electioneering document. Not having seen the report, I cannot speak positively of its contents. I am told, however, that it comes to the conclusion that the claim was a fabrication, and that it ought not to have been allowed by the board of commissioners. In regard to its imputations upon Mr. Corwin, whatever they may be, they will be disposed of by a dispassionate survey of the evidence, and by the defence which the Secretary himself will put forth.

The provisional arrangement for dispensing with the treaty of April, 1850, in regard to Central America, and more especially concerning Nicaragua, has been rejected by that State. This is a spirited and proper proceeding. The time has gone by when two nations like the United States and Great Britain can coolly dismember the territory of a weaker neighbor, and dispose according to their own notions of fitness and state necessity, of its towns, islands, and rivers, as was attempted to be done in this case. There is no doubt that the United States could obtain its desires by direct negotiation with Nicaragua, and the very first step towards the negotiation would be to civilly inform Great Britain that in this business she is *de trop*, or one to many.

There are said to be thirty four banks in this District, three-fourths of which have been established within the last six months. This is a natural result of democratic policy. Many efforts have been made to induce Congress to provide a legal currency for the people here, or at least to prescribe some wholesome restrictions to the business of issuing wild cat and red dog shin plasters. There is not a legally established bank in the District, and not one in the circulation of which our citizens can have any well grounded confidence. The three old banks which issue notes, receive deposites and make discounts, have no charters, nor any thing which can give a stable foundation as corporate institutions. Their charters expired twelve or fifteen years ago, and Congress refused to renew them. The consequence has been exactly that which followed the breaking down of the United States Bank. Then a swarm of treasury pets, generally mere swindling shops, took the place of the dead monster, and democracy rejoiced in the exceeding great joy over its achievement. So now the refusal of our only competent legislative authority to give us a sound currency or any currency at all, has led to the spawn of financial vermin which infest our city.

JUNIUS.

WASHINGTON, October 8, 1852.

Triumphant vindication of the Secretary of the Treasury—Outrage on the Crescent City.

The foes of the Secretary of the Treasury have made a decided water haul. The committee's report, so far as concerns that distinguished and honest Statesman, is as complete a vindication as he could have desired. The committee, of which the majority were his political enemies, but with the clear array of facts elicited by their investigations they are compelled to free him from the malignant aspersions which desperate partizans have sought to fasten upon him. Mr. Corwin is now perfectly exonorated from all charges and suspicions insidiously circulated, that were worse than open charges. It would be of signal advantage to the Whig cause should Mr. Corwin now confront his adversaries upon the stump, and expose their calumnies upon himself and his party, with his unrivalled power of eloquence, wit and argument. I fear, however, that the pressure of coverer duties will keep him here, a distant spectator of the fray. If he cannot be a participant in the victory, it will add a sting to the bitterness of that defeat in store for his assailants, that they cannot drag his body by the heels around the Whig citadel, like another Hector trailed behind the car of Achilles.

The explosion of the great Gardiner humbug will also be a great misfortune to the democracy for another reason. It was about the last of the extensive assortment of slanders with which they started in the present campaign. The Galphin, the Gardiner, the Barron claims have all fallen through as the mere slang weapon of faction, and will be heard of no more. The hasty plate of soup was tried, but was soon found to be too hot for every day use, and dropped. Then came, next in the order of Whig atrocities, cruelty towards foreign soldiers; that hobby has been ridden so hard that Irishmen and Germans are nearly unanimous for Scott. Upon the whole, it is doubtful whether their experiment with Gen. Pierce will not fall through the defection of the General himself; for it is currently reported that Pierce is so disgusted with the fawning sycophancy of the support he receives, that he is coming out for Scott as the most creditable way of getting out of a disagreeable fix.

The returns of the Florida election are, so far, favorable. It looks as if a Whig Governor, and Mr. Cabell, who is nothing in particular, had been elected. In that event it may be set down as settled that General Scott will get the entire South except South Carolina and Texas, which he don't want. The former State, by the way is altogether likely to vote for Troup, the Independent Southern Rights candidate.

The outrage upon the steamer Crescent City ought to be promptly punished. It shows such unbounded insolence and arrogance on the part of that miserable and imbecile despotism which oppresses the beautiful "Queen of the Antilles," as to call for instant retribution. The old Roman maxim, *parcere subjectos et debellare superbos*, was a wise and just one when applied to a defensive policy. The reason for the expulsion of the steamer from the harbor of Havana, was as puerile as the act was high handed. The Spanish officers had taken a dislike to Mr. Smith, the Purser! How lucky his august highness, the harbor master, had not taken a miff at the first mate. That must have involved the seizure of the vessel; and had his serenity, the Governor-general, turned up his nose at the Captain, the lives of all on board might have been in peril. But how long will the President and Mr. Webster quietly tolerate such insults to American shipping? As long as they are taken as matters of course, so long will they continue.

JUNIUS.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

Strictures on the Speeches of Wilson McCandless, Esq., and Mr. Dennison, of Boston, delivered on last Friday evening.

MR. EDITOR:—Having some desire to hear the Hon. James Buchanan, and the not less celebrated Mr. John Van Buren, I repaired, on last Friday evening, to Broadhurst's Yard, near the Canal Basin, where a large assemblage was in attendance. There was a feeling of considerable disappointment manifested by many who were present, when our friend Wilson McCandless, Esq., arose to address the meeting; and this feeling was not diminished by the presentation of Mr. Dennison, of Boston, who was introduced by his illustrious predecessor, the Colonel. There was a vigorous effort made by the latter, at this particular juncture, to get up an excitement, but it proved a signal failure, as the cheers were so *faint* they could hardly be heard. At the meeting, it was supposed there were nearly as many Whigs as Democrats present, which may, to some extent, account for the unusual lassitude and depression of the Locos.

Mr. McCandless spoke pretty much in his accustomed style; and in his remarks, there were three or three points worthy of notice. He affirmed, with great earnestness, that American Generals were as tyrannical and oppressive as persons of the same military grade in Europe, and hence were entirely disqualified by the arbitrary feelings engendered and cherished in the army, to direct the affairs of this great and glorious Republic. He seemed entirely to forget or overlook, for the time being, the important fact that Washington, justly regarded as the Father of his country, was a successful General in the Revolutionary War, that Pierce, a democratic candidate for the Presidency, is a General, and has *distinguished himself* in the Mexican war, and that Jackson, his special friend and favorite, whose eulogy he pronounced, and whose military fame he spread to the winds of heaven, was a great, and *somewhat* despotic General. Consistency! thou art a jewel of inestimable value.

A most earnest appeal was made by the Colonel in the close of his address, to the democracy, with the view of inducing them to vote the Loco ticket—County, State and nation—throughout, without scratching, erasure or the substitution of one name for another, as he himself would if his life were spared. Now, be it remembered that our friend the Colonel has been for some time back a most zealous temperance man, and at an immense temperance meeting, held a few evenings since in the Masonic Hall, it was resolved to recommend it to the faithful adherents of the cause a ticket essentially different from that which the Colonel intends to vote at the approaching election. Thus it appears that while the Colonel is quite a stickler for the passage of a law by our State Legislature, similar to that of Maine, he designs, notwithstanding, to support men as candidates for seats in that body, who will oppose with all their might the measures he advocates. It is not obvious from this, that when the political and temperance principles of the Colonel come in conflict, the latter must fly like chaff before the wind. What might inspired writer exclaim, "What is man that thou art mindful of him, or the son of man that thou deignest to visit him!"

When Mr. Dennison was introduced to the meeting, as a "Webster man, who pledged to vote for Pierce and King," he took some pains to show that the terms of his introduction did him serious injustice, as he was "a Democrat dyed in the wool." The history of this democrat, given by himself, is not only amusing, but an additional proof of the instability and perversity of man. Many years ago, according to his own showing, he studied under the late Dr. Black, of this city, with a view to qualify himself for the work of the ministry; but a train of circumstances, of which he thought it inexpedient to give the meeting any account, led him to the contemplation of politics and the science of government. It was a most fortunate event for the Christian community that he eschewed divinity when he did, otherwise they might have been annoyed with another "wolf in sheep's clothing."

From Judge Wilkins, it appears he received his first lesson in politics; and, in one sense, he is certainly no discredit to his distinguished teacher. After his introductory lesson, he had the happiness of casting his first vote for Gen. Jackson; since which time he has been to every point of the political compass, and has so frequently turned his coat, that it is impossible even to conjecture what was its original color, shape, or texture.

He was, some years ago, one of the most uncompromising Abolitionists in all New England, and had the honor of editing the Emancipator; published, I think, in Boston; and now we find him the most unscrupulous advocate of Pierce, who has sold himself, soul and body, to the slaveholders of the South. With considerable affinity—for he is by no means destitute of talents—Dennison has sustained the claims of the lamented Gen. Taylor to the Presidency, and after he had aided in placing him in the White House, turned against him with the utmost rebellion, because forsooth, the composition of the General's Cabinet, did not entirely meet his approbation. But a few weeks since, he was the devoted and apparently unbridgeable friend of Mr. Webster, and now he has abandoned the godlike Daniel, and goes for Pierce with railroad velocity. What he may happen to be next God only knows, as his erratic course hitherto sets all human calculations at open defiance.

"A purer or better man than Pierce," affirms this weathercock, "never breathed the air, or felt the influence of the sun of heaven." He is, it seems a model of purity, temperance and benevolence. But his bravery on the battle-field exceeds all the rest. He was—if Dennison can be believed—*in five successive battles in Mexico*, and in the last, when the blood from his wounds reached his boot-tops, he drew his trusty blade, raised it over his head, and cried with stentorian voice to his brave troops—"come on, boys; come on!" Such shameful and audacious falsehoods were never before, perhaps, uttered by human lips.

There is hardly a man in the United States, who knows anything in relation to the Mexican War, but what is prepared to affirm that *Pierce was not engaged in a single battle during the whole campaign*. He tried to get into battle, but by misfortune was prevented.

Gen. Scott, Horace Greeley, and Wm. F. Johnston came in for a large share of abuse from this creature Dennison. He declared that "Winfield Scott would get but very few votes in his own immediate neighborhood, in New Jersey, because the people know him; as Wm. F. Johnston had got but few in Kittanning, because the people knew him; while Pierce would get an immense vote to Concord, because the people know him." Now, it is a matter of general notoriety all over the country, that Mr. Johnston got an *exceedingly large vote in Kittanning*, and it is equally notorious that Gen. Scott will *get an equally large vote* from his neighbors in New Jersey. Dennison called Mr. Greeley the drivelling editor of the Tribune, which he declared to be the most base and slanderous sheet in the Nation; and asserted that if Mr. Greeley would, in his presence, speak evil of Pierce, he would bring the toe of his right foot boot in violent contact with his (Greeley's) vile person.

From all that has been stated in reference to Dennison, it is very obvious that a cause which needs such an abusive, lying, unprincipled advocate, must be in truly a most forlorn condition. He is hardly worth the trouble I have taken to show him up in his true colors, but I wish the people to be prepared everywhere to give him the kind of reception he merits.

J. M.

THE LATE CUBAN OUTRAGE

Statement of Capt. Porter of the Crescent City—Great indignation meeting in relation to the insult to that vessel.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 7.—Captain Porter, of the steamer Crescent City, the arrival of which here was telegraphed to you yesterday, has made a statement of the proceedings at Havana, in regard to the refusal of the Captain General of Cuba to permit his vessel to enter the harbor or land either passengers or mail. He says, that as the Crescent City approached Havana, she was met by the boarding officers at the mouth of the Harbor, who motioned that she should not enter, which Capt. Porter disregarded, and proceeded to the anchorage. The boarding officers then came on board the steamer, and finding the name of Mr. Smith, the Purser, on the ship's *articles*, handed Capt. Porter an order from the Captain General that he should leave the port immediately.

This order Capt. Porter refused to obey before landing his passengers and the mails, and sent a protest to the Captain General, but he refused to receive any communication except through the United States Consul. This gentleman, however, was absent, and in the meantime the order to leave the port was repeated. To the officer who brought this order, Capt. Porter said, "Then you refuse to receive either the mails or the passengers?" The boarding officer replied, "No communication of any kind can be allowed!"

The steamer then put to sea at 7 o'clock in the evening.

Capt. Porter's protest is an able and manly document.

NEW ORLEANS, October, 7.—An immense meeting was held to-night to express the disapprobation of our citizens at the refusal of the Havana authorities to allow the Crescent city to stop at that port. Fully 10,000 persons were present, who were addressed from several stands by Messrs. Rozelius, Walker, Thrasher and others. Resolutions were adopted calling on the Government to take immediate steps for redress.

The agent of Mr. J. S. Jennings has received instructions to send the passengers for Panama back to New York free of expense. Also to return the mails to New York.

MICHIGAN.—The Whigs are working with such excellent effect in Michigan, that it has been necessary to concentrate all the big guns of the Pierce party in that State. Cass, Douglas and Weller have all been at Detroit, making harangues to the Pierce men, but not with any marked results. Immediately afterwards, the Whigs held a rousing meeting, which was addressed by George Dawson, Chandler, Howard and others; and Mr. Dawson assured the crowd that the Whig fires of 1840 did not burn more brightly than they are doing now. He had been travelling in every part and felt this influence, and could speak advisedly upon the subject.

It is a singular fact, that the Duke of Wellington never visited Scotland. He is said to have entertained a superstition that a visit to that country would be fatal to him.

Eleven vessels have sailed from New York and three from Boston, for the Australian gold mines. The former took out 1,018 emigrants.

Notice.

IN consequence of the refusal of the Canal Commissioners to receive from the undersigned on Pennsylvania Rail Road, passage over the Ft. Wayne and Chicago Rail Road, between Rochester and Lake Erie. This is to inform the public that the undersigned have established a line of Packets on the Pittsburgh route by the Pennsylvania Rail Road, which will be run in connection with the Ft. Wayne and Chicago Rail Road, and will offer inducements to travellers not to be surpassed by any other route. Passage from Pittsburgh to Cleveland, $5; to Detroit, $8; to Chicago, $12. Time from Pittsburgh to Cleveland, 24 hours; to Detroit, 36 hours; to Chicago, 48 hours. Baggage checked through. Persons wishing to purchase tickets will call at the office of the undersigned, at the Monongahela House, Pittsburgh.

oct9:dawtf J. MESSIMER, Agent P. RR. Co.

Rich and Attractive Stock OF IMPORTED AND AMERICAN FALL GOODS.

A. A. MASON & CO,

NOS. 62 AND 64, MARKET STREET, PITTSBURGH.

HAVE received and are now opening, Some Two Thousand Cases and Packages of English, French, German and American Goods, comprising the largest assortment of the latest and most fashionable articles in the Fall Trade, most of which are now ready for exhibition and sale, and will be offered at

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

At the Lowest Eastern Market Prices.

SILKS, SHAWLS AND DRESS GOODS,

Amounting in value to more than fifty thousand dollars, comprising Rich Plain Colored Silks, Figured do. Black and Figured do. Glaces, Gro D'Afrique, Gro de Naples, Gro de Chines, Armures, Striped and Checked do. Gros, Satin and Satin de Lyons, Florence Mousselines, &c. &c.

SHAWLS

Paris and Vienna Long and Square Shawls, French Printed Scotch Plaid do., Bay State, Waterloo, Waterford, Empire State, Saxony Long and Square Wool Shawls, Long and Square Wool Shawls, of all sizes and prices.

DRESS GOODS.

Splendid Paris Cashmeres and De Laines, Persian De Laines, English, Scotch and American Cashmeres and De Laines, French Printed Cashmeres, Poplins, Merinos, Bareges, Paramattas, Cashmere de Roises, French and English Ginghams.

CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS.

French Cloth Cloaks and Mantillas, all of the latest and most fashionable style, will be opened throughout the season. Will open a few Ladies Paris pattern Cloaks in velvet.

HOSIERY AND GLOVE DEPARTMENT

Will always be found complete, with the best makes of Cotton, Silk and Woolen Hosiery. All kinds of Gloves, including the best Kid Gloves.

EMBROIDERIES, LACES, TRIMMINGS.

A complete assortment of all the most desirable styles. Also Ribbons, Flowers, &c; Bonnets of all the newest styles.

WHITE GOODS,

Cambrics, Jaconets, Swiss, Mull, Book and Nainsook Muslins, Victoria and Bishop Lawns, Curtain Materials, Piano and Table Covers.

LINEN DEPARTMENT.

3-4, 4-4 and 5-4 White Linens, Linen Sheetings, Pillow Case Linens, Diapers, Napkins, Towelling, Dutties Bleach and Brown Damask Table Cloths, Napkins, &c.

Having enumerated a small portion of the articles comprising their stock, they would respectfully invite all purchasers of Dry Goods, at either

Wholesale and Retail

to an examination of their assortment, assuring them that in possessing the same advantages as Eastern buyers in the market, they are enabled to offer inducements which no similarly situated House in the Eastern States can possibly surpass.

oct4dawtf A. A. MASON & CO.
62 and 64 Market street.

CHOICE STOCK OF PIANOS

JUST RECEIVING FROM

NUNN'S & CLARK, DUNHAM, HALLETT & ALLEN,

AND OTHER CELEBRATED MAKERS.

IN NEW YORK AND BOSTON.

Some of these Instruments are of

ENTIRELY NEW STYLES,

OF GREAT ELEGANCE AND BEAUTY.

They are Unsurpassed For

SWEETNESS AND VOLUME OF TONE,

ELASTICITY OF TOUCH,

STANDING IN TUNE, AND

DURABILITY.

The Pianos of these Manufacturers have been

Generally introduced, and have

STOOD THE TEST OF TIME.

They Have Always Given Satisfaction Wherever Introduced.

HENRY KLEBER,
No. 101, Third Street.

JOSEPH PLUMMER,

WHOLESALE DEALER

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

NO. 111, WOOD STREET, PITTSBURGH,

(SECOND DOOR FROM ALLEY AND DOORS UP.)

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 examine before buying. sep18dawtf

CHICKERING'S PIANOS,

HAVE STOOD THE TEST OF THIRTY YEARS' EXPERIENCE!!

THEY ARE USED BY MORE THAN

TWELVE THOUSAND FAMILIES,

IN THE UNITED STATES,

AND HAVE GIVEN UNIVERSAL SATISFACTION.

THEY ARE DISTINGUISHED FOR

EXQUISITE QUALITY OF TONE!

ELASTICITY OF TOUCH!

STANDING IN TUNE and DURABILITY!

Mr. Chickering is now Manufacturing

Twelve Hundred Pianos a Year,

And the Demand is Steadily Increasing.

All Persons desirous of obtaining a Piano

WHICH WILL LAST A LIFE TIME

AND GIVE PERFECT SATISFACTION,

Are invited to call and examine the splendid assortment which has been

CAREFULLY SELECTED!

and are just opened at

JOHN H. MELLOR'S
No. 81 Wood street.

sep27:d&w1m

JAMES P. TANNER.

WHOLESALE DEALER

IN BOOTS, SHOES, BONNETS, &c.,

No. 55 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 Manufactories, adapted expressly for Fall and Winter sales, and will be sold at Eastern prices.

—Please call and examine before buying.

sep2

ALEXANDER POSLEY. JACOB PARK.
S. D. HERON. WM. McMILLAN.

POSTLEY, NELSON & CO.

NO. 39, WOOD STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.

MANUFACTURERS of Gun-Barrels, Cast Steel and Hammered Shovels, Spades, Solid Box Hoes, Hay and Manure Forks.

All articles the name of the best materials, and warranted equal to if not superior to any in the market. Merchants wishing to purchase will find it to their advantage to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

oct2

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