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DEMOCRATIC WHIG STATE TICKET

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
JOSHUA DUNGAN,
Of Bucks County.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
HENRY S. SNYDER,
Of Somerset County.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE,
JOSEPH HENDERSON,
Of Washington County.

Antimasonic and Whig Nominations for Allegheny County.

FOR THIRTY SECOND CONGRESS,
THOMAS M. HOWE,
OF ALLEGHENY.

FOR SECOND SESSION, THIRTY FIRST CONGRESS,
HARMAR DENNY,
OF PITTSBURGH.

FOR SENATE,
JAMES CAROTHERS,
OF WILKINS.

FOR ASSEMBLY,
MORGAN ROBERTSON, Pittsburgh.
T. J. BIGHAM, Lower St. Clair.
R. S. WALKER, Elizabeth.
JOHN MCCLUSKEY, Robinson.
JAMES FIFFE, Snowden.

COMMISSIONER,
FRANCIS C. FLANEGIN, Pittsburgh.

COMMISSIONER,
EBENEZER BOYLES, North Fayette.

AUDITOR,
WM. FLYNN, Lower St. Clair.

COUNTY SURVEYOR,
D. N. COURTNEY, Ohio.

☞ SEE NEXT PAGE FOR LOCAL MATTERS TELEGRAPHIC NEWS ☜

Our Philadelphia papers are full of Descriptions of the late great freshets in that region. We see nothing, however, necessary for the information of our readers which has not already reached us by telegraph.

The loss of the Texas Boundary Bill in the House, after a severe struggle, we fear bodes no good to the country. Although it is a Bill which we never admired, yet we are inclined to think that the peace and good of the country would have been promoted by its passage through the House in the shape it came from the Senate. It was defeated by the extremes of both sections of the Union—by the South, we fear, for the purpose of promoting dissolution; by the North, from a belief that it gave Texas more territory than she owned, and ten millions of dollars beside. No sane man in the South can hope to get a better bill for Texas, and the rejection of this peace offering, by the southern votes, shows that they are desperately bent on treasonable designs.

The Protestant Ticket—Mr. Walker

We have hitherto avoided all notice of a small action in this city which arrogates to itself the title of the Protestant Party. With nothing to recommend it, either in its origin or leading advocates, we were inclined to let it quietly run its race, and die without notice, as every effort of the kind must do in a country of intelligence and equal religious liberty. We only notice it now for the purpose of warning any well meaning member who may be deceived by its specious title, and for the purpose of defending one of our candidates who has already been falsely accused by the paper which speaks for this anti-American Party.

Every intelligent person knows that every American citizen is completely protected by the constitution of the United States in the full and free enjoyment of his religious opinions, and that he has an unrestricted right to worship God according to the dictates of his conscience. Any political party, therefore, which is founded on the proscription of any portion of our fellow citizens, on account of their religious profession and opinions, is in direct opposition to the letter of the constitution and the spirit of all our institutions. Any citizen, therefore, who encourages, sustains and affiliate with such a party, is derelict to his duty as a free man and as an American citizen. Such a party is essentially anti American. It grow's of foreign. It is an importation of one of the worst evils and most hateful causes of world hatred, social anarchy, poverty, theft, murder, and almost every other evil work, which now afflicts some parts of Europe, and which has made Ireland a proverb of misery and disgrace. Unhappy will be the day when a political party, founded on such principles, obtains a foot-hold in free America.

This faction arrogates to itself too much, when it takes the name of the *Protestant* party. Nine-tenths of our community are Protestants, and forty nine fiftieths of Protestants abhor the idea of a political party founded on religious proscription.—They have seen too plainly in Europe the baleful effects of political and religious intolerance to encourage such a spirit at home. Believing the their faith rests upon the truth—upon the Holy Scriptures, they ask for no protection but equality for no shield but the Bible, freely circulated among the people. With this "Sword of the Spirit" they are content, and require no human sword to no special privileges, no civil immunities, no political proscription for opinion's sake, nothing but equal laws, and entire religious freedom. If, with the Bible, free discussion, the press, and the schoolmasters Protestantism cannot sustain itself against Catholicism, it is not worth keeping. Our faith in its truth, in the protecting care of its Divine Head, and in its final triumphs, is too great to leave room for doubt. We should mourn to see its wheels clogged, and its glory tarnished by a political crusade against its weaker foe. The weapons of its warfare are not carnal but mighty through God, to the pulling down of strong holds

The pulpit, the religious press, and unrestrained free discussion, are legitimate weapons of theological warfare. With them, the church ought ever to be content. The political press and political parties have their appropriate sphere of duties.—They should not step beyond them.

It is but due to the Protestant Churches of Pittsburgh to say, in this connection, that not one of them, to the best of our knowledge, has any sympathy with the so-called Protestant party. We have reason to believe this politico religious movement is condemned by all of them, although there may be individual members of Protestant churches who have mistaken the obligations of their religious profession, as well as their civil duties, by uniting with them.

One word concerning R C. Walker, Esq., one of our candidates for the Assembly. He is charged with being a member of the Catholic church, and is opposed on that ground by this faction. Were this charge true, it would not be solid ground of objection. But it is not. Mr. Walker was born of Protestant parents, and brought up in the Protestant faith, and as such, remains to the present day. This we have from his own lips. Nothing more need be said on the subject.

The Harmonious Democracy.

The Locofocos of Westmoreland and Bedford Congressional District, have finally nominated John Snodgrass as their candidate. This does not seem to restore harmony among the "incorruptibles." The Bedford "Jackson Democrat," a Locofoco organ, reviews the nomination, as follows:

"We have just heard it rumored that John Snodgrass has been nominated by the Conference at Legonier, as the candidate for Congress. All we have to say is—"God save the party!" The proud old Keystone State, eminent for her intelligence and honesty, to have John Snodgrass—a name synonymous with ignorance and dishonesty, to represent the 'Big District" in Congress! It cannot, it must not be! Should this sad news, which has fallen like a blight upon every Democratic heart, be true, some men, professing Democracy will be held to an awful responsibility.

Our friend BLODGET and the Democratic party has been sacrificed on the unholy altar of mammon. The whole community here are justly indignant and exasperated! Perfidy and corruption, of the grossest character, have been rewarded, merely to gratify the malice of a few greedy covenants of this and Westmoreland county!—More on this subject next week. We shall not be afraid to speak our mind freely and fully.

LATER.

JOHN SNODGRASS NOMINATED.

Contrary to the wishes and expectations of the Democratic party of this county, John Snodgrass has been nominated for Congress. We are the advocates of regular nominations, but we believe that there are more important requisites in making nominations than mere regularity. They should always be honestly and faithfully made, and should not be tainted with corruption In the present case, we believe firmly, that the proper authority can be adduced to prove that John Snodgrass owes his nomination to the influence of the almighty dollar. How comes it that one of the delegates of Westmoreland county voted directly opposite his instructions for Alexander McKinney, Esq. How comes it that the Bedford delegates—one of whom was pledged to vote against John Snodgrass'—voted for John Snodgrass, when there was but one solitary Democrat for him in the whole county, so far as we have been able to ascertain? Let us have an answer to these important queries!

We cordially endorse the following remarks of the *Philadelphia Bulletin*. We have been utterly amazed at the folly exhibited by the New Yorkers in the reception of Jenny Lind. We fear Barnum has contrived to turn their heads, or else he understands the art of gathering all the weak ones together. But what shall we say for the editors They write like wild school boys, just escaped from the restraints of crabbed tutors. If their heads are not turned, Barnum has contrived to enlist them most effectually to aid in turning the heads of others.

THE LIND FOLLY.

The conduct of the New Yorkers on the landing of Jenny Lind cannot give the Swedish singer a very high idea of American freedom, or of American sobriety. After the first gush of gratified vanity is over, her common sense will point out to her how eminently disgraceful such behavior was on the Sabbath day, and how little in unison with the republican opposition to all man worship. We respect the great gifts of Jenny Lind as much as any one, and we reverence her still more for being an exemplary woman; but we cannot look upon such gross idolatry, as those exhibited on Sunday, with unalloyed pleasure. The American people should have more respect for their country than to abase themselves thus, and more consideration for their guest than to annoy her as they did at the landing. It is one thing to admire her talents, another thing to make ourselves ridiculous. Were some really good men—a Howard, a Whitfield, or a Wesley—to land upon our shores, not a single individual would crowd to receive him, even though, by his inestimable services, he has rescued thousands from poverty and pain. But let a singer, a player come among us, and at once all New York boils over. Mobs press around the carriage, block up the approaches to the hotel, and keep the neighborhood awake with shouts protracted far into the night. Sometimes, under such circumstances, things in the shape of men take the horses from the carriage, and drag the favorite to her door: in a word, disgrace themselves and their country forever.

The late demonstration, it may be said, was different from others that have preceded it. It may be contended that the scenes of Sunday were caused by admiration for Jenny Lind's personal qualities, more than by any enthusiasm for her as an artist. We do not think so. Had Jenny Lind not been a popular singer, yet remained in all other respects, as she is, there would have been neither a rush at the landing, nor a crowd at the living House. Her virtues, had they been ten times as great, would have failed to win a solitary bouquet. Nor is this all. Of the admirers of Jenny Lind, whose opinions she would herself respect, we venture to assert that not twenty participated in the uproar of Sunday. Other duties demanded their attention on that sacred day, or, if not, a decent respect for themselves kept them at home The great mass of those who hurrared so tumultuously at the pier, swaying to and fro like men fighting for bank stock, would have crowded equally to greet a meretricious dancer, or to gaze at the dying throes of some notable criminal on the gallows. The demonstration rightly viewed, was an insult rather than a welcome: and so Jenny Lind will ultimately consider it, if she is a sensible and pure minded woman. We trust that when the fair Swede visits Philadelphia, there will be no such insane behavior on any day, much less on the Sabbath. It is here she will meet the large audience of judicious admirers, and here, therefore, she should be welcomed with warm hearts, but without folly.

We have seen New York make itself ridiculous before, but never half so much as on this occasion The newspapers exhibit as much want of decorum as the mob, vying with each other in rhodomontade and fulsome adulation. Even the Tribune, which usually withstands the follies of fashion, joins in the absurdities of the hour, and gravely pronounces that "in the homage paid to Mlle Lind," it is "the dawn of a truer appreciation of well directed effort" The fair Swede, it assures, "is a worker, too." Consistency, consistency, Mr. Greeley. Does singing for a few hours amble a woman to more praise than if she stitch a night and day, with the needle, to support her parents? Ah! Greeley, Greeley, if you would be consistent, you should get up similar ovations whenever a poor seamstress lands from the steerage of a packet ship, for the seamstress is "a worker too," and even a more heroic one than Jenny Lind, inasmuch as it is harder to live by stitching than by singing.

But enough of this subject. It is the last time, we trust, that such an exhibition of folly will be seen in the United States.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.

Confirmation of Mr. Irvin as Marshal—Of Mr Ewbank, Mr. Barnard and others—Slave Trade in the District—Mr Seward's course thereon—Texas Boundary Bill.

A Pennsylvanian thinks it important that I should correct a slight error of statement into which I fell some ten days since, in reference to the nomination of Mr Irvin to succeed his brother as Marshal of the Western District of your State. It was not confirmed last week as stated by me, but only yesterday. I knew that there was no opposition to the appointment, and adopted the statement which I communicated to the Gazette without special enquiry into its authenticity.

Beside the confirmation of Mr. Ewbank, Commissioner of Patents, yesterday, there was that of Mr. Barnard, Minister to Prussia, and a considerable batch of others of more or less importance.

The general impression, to day, is that Mr Jenkins will decline, and that Mr Summers, of Virginia, will accept the responsible and honorable post vacated by the resignation of Mr. McKennan It is to be most earnestly hoped but the place will soon be filled, for the public business requires the control of a directory head in that Department.

The Senate have spent the time devoted to the discussion of Slavery, connection with the almost forgotten but vastly important bill of the Committee of thirteen, for the abolition of the Slave trade in this District. It came up to day at one o'clock, and expectation ran high that Mr. Clay would make one of his noble and effective speeches upon it. But there was a general disappointment Mr. Clay made a very few remarks, and those only by way of introduction to the bill which he declared himself heartily in favor of. Buffaloed me and others true pleasure to perceive that the excursion of Mr. Clay to the Eastern watering places has had a good effect upon his health. I have not seen him look better for years than he did to day.

Mr. Hunter, of Virginia, made a forcible speech against the bill, denying the jurisdiction of Congress over the subject of the trade in slaves between the States, or between this Federal District and any State. A Senator informs me this evening, that there is a good prospect that the week may be consumed in this discussion. The passage of the bill through the Senate is probable, but I do not think it can be reached in the House this session. However, there can be no doubt that ere many years this blot upon the National escutcheon will be wiped off

I consider the existence of this detestable and shameful traffic here, as among the greatest of the grievances of which either side has complain in this controversy upon slavery. It cannot be regarded otherwise than as a national disgrace. Some sensation has been caused by a report, that Mr Seward intends to move as an amendment to this bill for the total abolition of slavery in this District, and the payment of an ample indemnity to the owners out of the Treasury. I not express an opinion upon that proposition until I see the details of it. A measure with that object in view might, I think, be framed so as to attain its purpose gradually and wisely so as to shock no prejudices, and awaken no dangerous excitements any where or between any classes. It appears to be believed that Mr. Seward will not offer this bill as an amendment to the present one.

The House proceedings, to day, were discouraging enough. Mr. Daniels, a moderate sort of Democratic member from N. C, one of the patriarchs of the House, made a speech on the Texas boundary bill, which I could not but look upon as a manifesto of disunion. Mr. McDowell, of Va., then made what was expected to be the closing speech, but Mr. Holmes, of Charleston, S. C, persisted in inflicting himself for a whole hour upon the House in a strain peculiar to himself. Then Mr. McClernand withrew the motion to refer the bill and amendments to the Committee of the Whole, by which movement Mr. Rose's motion for the adoption of the Wilmot Proviso fell, of course, as it was an amendment to the motion to commit. This proceeding was looked upon as a trick and was deeply resented on the opposite side of the House. McClernand moved the previous question on the bill and amendments, but it was beaten by twenty majority. McLane, of Baltimore, then renewed the motion to commit, and rolled the previous question. The House then adjourned in a very bad humor. The appearance of things to night warrants the apprehension that the bill will be lost. It certainly cannot pass in its present shape—and its enemies appear to have strength enough to preclude all necessary amendments.

JUNIUS.

ERIE CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.—We learn by the Erie Gazette, that the Whigs of that District have nominated John H. Walker, Esq., the present able and popular Senator from Erie county, for Congress. No better nomination could be made.—Able, intelligent, prompt, ready, energetic, talented, honest, and faithful. If elected he will serve his constituents in a manner that will reflect honor upon the Commonwealth.

Hon David Wilmot has received the party of the Locos of Susquehanna county—who resolved at their recent county Convention that the Congressional Conferences of the district be instructed to support a candidate from Tioga. Mr Wilmot is a resident of Bradford, and the resolution is therefore, a manifest blow aimed at him His Free Soil notion, rendering him obnoxious to the high powers of Locofocoism, they have determined that he shall be superseded.

Hon. Caleb B Smith, of Indiana, has accepted the Presidency of "the Junction rail road," which is to run from Rushville, in Indiana, to Hamilton in Ohio. The route for the road has been surveyed, and found much more favorable than was anticipated.

BRIDGE OVER THE THAMES.—It is stated in one of the English papers, received by the last steamer that the six largest bridges which span the river Thames, in London, are gradually giving away. Blackfriars, in particular, has evinced such signs of insecurity, that it is thought nothing but very great precautions can prevent the whole fabric from being precipitated into the river. The others which are in a similar precarious condition, are, London Bridge, Southwark Bridge, and Westminster.

From the Harrisburgh Telegraph.

Facts for the People.

It is not our intention to make any charges against the private character of the Locofoco nominees for State offices, although that has been done in regard to one candidate at least, by some of the Locofoco organs themselves. But their official acts are public property, and go to show the people what would be their rule of action if elevated to power.

Mr. Morrison the Locofoco candidate for Canal Commissioner, was a silent member of the Legislature for the last two sessions. None ever heard from excepting when there was a call for the ayes and nays. On all such occasions he was uniformly found voting with the democratic of the Locofocos on all questions that were raised involving the principles or interests of the two parties.

He uniformly voted against all movements in favor of protection to the labor and to the Iron and Coal interests of our State.

Last session he voted for the indefinite postponement of the previous question introducing our Senators in Congress to vote against the extension of Slavery in the Territories of the United States.

He voted against the printing of Gov. Johnston's message, in which our State was so warmly and unanswerably vindicated from the insolent charges and foul calumnies laid upon her by the Governors of Georgia and Virginia.

He voted for the infamous apportionment bill vetoed by Gov Johnston, in which an outrage was attempted to be perpetrated upon the people of this State, unparalled in the history of violations of legislation—by which more than EIGHT THOUSAND Whig voters would virtually have been disfranchised, and been unrepresented in the Legislature. In every instance, when either bills or motions were before the House in a doubtful shape, the Whigs, he was found voting for them; thus proving his disregard of shame or justice.

He voted to increase the salaries of the Canal Commissioners, at a time when he was a candidate, notwithstanding the state taxes of the people, and received from the Treasury the extra pay voted to the Legislature by that body, on his return to his county devoted by the Locofoco leaders not to record.

He also voted for the small note law, making it a penalty for any one to pass a dollar therefor, and at the same time uniformly voted against a bill to know the banks of our own State to issue small notes to meet the wants of the people.

He last year voted against the law providing for the redemption and protection of the young defloced relief notes, by authorizing a loan of money to enable the Secretary to have manually reissued to the deserving creditors, all that patriotic Institution the Soldiers' Orphans Guards, in an hour of danger, and saved our country. I will not repeat that the above is the record of a man who proposes to Legislate in the State Legislature—to act, I believe that he cannot be either directly or remotely influenced by the financial interests, should be the interest of one the Union. I, therefore, for its sake, be prepared to abandon all party issues. Whig and Locofoco, I will prefer a political opponent, (sale and the best of men on this subject) to a mere party ass, who, I cease to regard as a rational and reasonable creature, and who would destroy the hope of the world in effecting such purposes or in advancing the party interest.

I am respectfully yours.

Dinner Party at Windsor Palace.

Mr ——, an officer of great intelligence, and who moves in the circle of the Court, remarked to me, a few days ago, that he observed a marked change in the chamber of Her Majesty, which he ascribed to the disappearance of Lady Lyttelton, and the vacuum occasioned by the withdrawal of the small note currency from circulation.

The expulsion of this currency from the State, was a measure lonely enough, but the result accepted is universally commended. The opinion is general that the operation should have been gradual and not immediate—that the vacuum should have been supplied by an issue of an denomination from our own State banks.

Gold and silver will not take the place of the small note currency, as the friends of the measure confidently expected. Speculators, in the hope of either by their gains, or by compelling the Legislature, or the people to make the change, or to make the change, or to make the change, or