DAILY TELEGRAPH.

WASHINGTON:

MONDAY AFTERNOON, OCTOBER 4, 1852.

NATIONAL WHIG NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,

GENERAL WINFIELD SCOTT,

OF NEW JERSEY.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

WILLIAM A. GRAHAM,

OF NORTH CAROLINA.

V. B. PALMER, the American Newspaper Agent, is the *only authorized agent* for this paper in the cities of Boston, New York, and Philadelphia, and is duly empower to take advertisements and subscriptions at the rates as required by us. His receipts will be regarded as payments. His offices are—BOSTON, Scollay's Building; NEW YORK, Tribune Buildings; PHILADELPHIA, N. W. corner of Third and Chestnut streets.

"FOR A NATION TO BE FREE, IT IS SUFFICIENT THAT SHE WILL IT."

This was the cherished sentiment of the illustrious LA FAYETTE—the good Marquis—the lover of liberty, the devout admirer of republican institutions, the early, the constant, the heroic, the self-sacrificing friend of the revolted colonies of George the 3d, of England—colonies which became the thirteen united States of America. It is delightful to reflect upon the heroism and virtues of the celebrated and beloved Marquis. He was a devoted friend of his species—of his kind; a passionate admirerer of civil and religous liberty—the rights of man; and he gave substantial evidence of the sincerity of his convictions, by expending his fortune, risking his life, and shedding his blood in support of the just cause of the American colonies—now, thanks to his valor, and that of his illustrious compatriots, sovereign States.

The sentiment which forms the caption of this article was one which the immortal son of La Belle France frequently uttered and dearly loved. The idea conveyed in it is simply this—that a nation or community suffering under wrongs can become free—disenthralled, if the people *will* it. The renowned Commonwealth of Virginia—the "Old Dominion"—has long been laboring under the oppression of misrule. The Van Buren and Polk, the Ritchie, the Giles, and the Floyd policy has had the effect to retard the welfare, the progress, and glory of that venerated State; and now the same and other *antedeluvian* public men have aided in presenting to the voters of the State, and to the American people, one of the most unprogressive public men in the country for the highest station in the gift of the people. Yes, Virginians are urged to cast their votes for Franklin Pierce, of New Hampshire, against Winfield Scott, a man valor, of progress, of renown; and a native, not of intolerant, bigoted, and unprogressive New Hampshire, but of old Virginia, the land of Washington, Jefferson, Madison, and Monroe.

The gallant Whigs of the good old State should ponder upon the republican axiom of the good La Fayette. They should at once determine, heroically resolve, to throw off the shackles by which they were bound. If the experienced and gray-headed, and the young and enthusiastic Whigs of Virginia, have but the WILL to free themselves from lethargy and the result of misrule, and will evince that will by supporting with energy and enthusiasm the nominees of the Whig party, the work of renovation and regeneration will have been accomplished. Yes, let the Whigs of the State buckle on their armor, and go into the conflict, resolved to put to flight the snail-like, ox-team politicians who have so long and so disastrously governed them, and the result of their labors will present a redeemed commonwealth ready to take rank with the go-ahead, progressive, and prosperous States of the Union.

Virginia Whigs, if you have the will to be disenthralled, the desideratum can be accomplished. Constant vigilance and unceasing efforts on your part, will secure a brilliant victory on the second day of November next. The Whigs of the United States draw a draft on Virginia, in favor of Scott and Graham, payable on the second of November. Will not their bill be gracefully honored, and punctually met? We think so.

Scott and Wellington.

The Baltimore American remarks that the Washington "Union" undertakes a comparison between Scott and Wellington, in which it attempts to disparage the American warrior and to exalt the Briton. There is nothing surprising in this. The name and fame of Winfield Scott, though blended with the glory and honor of his country, are now exposed to the denunciation of any pretender in politics who can use the language of defamation against him and have the heart to do it. No Englishman was ever known, we believe, to say one word in abuse of his government for bestowing the highest rank and emoluments upon the Duke of Wellington, or upon the Duke for receiving such marks of his country's favor. Yet in this country a Senator of the United States—luckily so for a brief period, and only so by reason of a national calamity and by the treachery of accident—a Senator of the United States has been found capable of the poor business of moving an inquiry into the pay and allowances given by law to Gen. Scott as an officer in the public service during the period of his military life.

The Presidential Question.

"Ion" to-day says:

"On both sides they have already 'counted out.' On the Pierce side is the strengest count, to wit: 182 electoral votes. On the Scott side it is 179. The State of Maryland is claimed with great pertinacity by both sides. New York, where Scott was so far behind as to be out of sight, is now an even bet, in the consideration of shrewd and observing men of both sides. On the other hand, Pennsylvania, given up almost at one time for Scott, is now confidently claimed by the Democrats, and even bets are made on its vote. The state of popular feeling on the subject is difficult of discovery," &c.

The betting of gamblers is the most mystifying thing in the world to honest men. They bet according to their convictions, and when they get scared they "hedge" to save themselves, and trust for their profits to what can be made by getting "odds" from enthusiastic and over sanguine politicians. Our counsels to our friends is to bet on nothing. If from this it is to be inferred that we are despondent, be it so. We have heretofore found betting disadvantageous to our cause, as our opponents had arranged that it should be.

☞ Henry A. Wise is laboring hard in Virginia in behalf of Pierce. He is listened to with delight by the Locos, who still do not confide in him, and never will. Rant and fury now characterize his declamation. He is perhaps the only enemy of Henry Clay who has known no relenting since the death of that great statesman.

The Prospect.

The Concord, New Hampshire, Statesman, of the 2d, says it is now acknowledged by such of the New Hampshire "Democracy" as have cool heads and clear visions, that the result of the Presidential election may be considered *doubtful*. Some there are who even confess that the prospects of General Scott are better than for their candidate, and that the cause of the one has been waning for several weeks, while that of the other has been as constantly improving. To be sure, the New Hampshire papers advocating the election of Gen. Pierce are uttering their predictions with about the same confidence as usual; but whoever confers with leading and discerning men of that party, will find that the boastful assurance of July and August has been exchanged for doubt, and, in some instances, that the confidence so prevalent through the summer, is succeeded by fear "that all is lost." There is such elasticity in popular opinion—such mutability in political affairs—such liability that the flattering appearances of to-day may be placed under a cloud to-morrow—that it is always well for those who take a deep interest in general elections, to be prepared for defeat or victory. Let the Whigs stand in their lot, work like men for the cause they espouse, and abide their time. It seems now to be very generally admitted that the prospects of Gen. Scott have greatly improved within the past month. In the summer the Whigs were engaged upon their farms and with their merchandise; but when the time for action arrived, they resumed their posts, and will keep them until the battle is fought. The towering name of Winfield Scott is rallying the Whigs of the whole Union for the great conflict of the 2d of November, and they will come up in their majesty, as they came to the support of Harrison and Taylor, and we believe with the same result.

The Extirpation of Catholicism.

We extract the following from the Dover (New Hampshire) Enquirer:

"The vote of a large majority of the New Hampshire Democracy against striking out the anti-Catholic test from the Constitution of the State surprised no one who was aware of the intolerance with which Catholics had always been treated by that party. Few Catholics in this town can have forgotten the bitter speech made by the late Judge Woodbury against them in our Town Hall, in 1845, when he was stumping the State against John P. Hale. In that speech, in justifying the Mexican war, he took occasion to declare that one of its glorious results would be the extension of free institutions over Mexico, and the consequent spread of Protestantism and the EXTIRPATION OF CATHOLICISM! This speech was loudly applauded by Mr. Woodbury's Democratic hearers, and caused considerable feeling among the Catholic voters in this town. It was but the echo of the general sentiment of the Locofoco party at that time against Catholics, whose votes they were always glad to receive, but whose right to equal privileges under the Constitution of the State they have for more than half a century obstinately denied."

The extirpation of Catholicism and the extirpation of Protestantism by Catholics and Protestants are things that each may fairly attempt in a legitimate way—by instruction and the influence of good example. But neither will be permitted in this country by other means; and least of all shall our political efforts be directed toward aiding such achievements. The Roman Cathelic attempting it should and would be promptly rebuked, and every liberal-minded Protestant will concur in the adoption of a similar course toward those who would proclaim or attempt to consummate the proposed extirpation of catholicism.

We do not ask our fellow-citizens of the Roman Catholic Church to sustain our party because of any claim we possess upon them. We hope that neither they nor others will permit the bias of religious partizanship to influence them in the decisions they may make with reference to party politics. The opponents of the Whig party represent it to the membership of the Roman Catholic Church, and especially to those of foreign birth, as adverse to the people of that faith. *We simply ask these to look at the facts, and form their own conclusions.*

☞ The Washington Union, a very facetious, sporting journal, has much to say of bets, and publishes to the world that such transactions are carried on at Shillington's counter in this city. Mr. Shillington, a straightforward business man, will hardly court for his store this species of notoriety. Bets on the election used to be made in sequestered places as Gen. Pierce's battles were fought. But Locofoco betting and bragging are now near their end! The Union presents its readers with queer *Sunday* reading.

☞ It is said that three or four judges are now constantly employed in New York in granting naturalization papers to foreigners desirous of becoming citizens.

☞ The election in Delaware for Assessors and Inspectors for the several hundreds will take place to-morrow.

The Parallel between Generals Scott and Pierce.

Mr. Vinton, of Ohio, in a paragraph we quoted on Saturday, drew a fair and just parallel between the candidates of the two parties for the Presidency. The Intelligencer of this morning makes the same quotation, and comments upon it as follows:

"Not only will the known and proven civil qualifications of Gen. Scott bear the most advantageous comparison with those of his admittedly respectable competitor Gen. Pierce, but may be fairly measured, now that Mr. Clay is no more, and his great compatriot Mr. Webster excepted, with those of any of our living public men. Even his friends, in the enthusiasm which his dazzling military exploits excite, forget that General Scott was originally a man of high civic education; that he has for full twenty successive years sat face to face with this Government of ours in all its changes; has, with that constant activity of mind for which he is so remarkable, and patriotic interest in which none surpassed him, canvassed in private, along with all our leading men of both sides, all the public questions which have agitated or can well agitate the country; has come to know personally the value of everybody as a public servant who has done or is fit for anything of importance; and, besides all this, has participated in many of the most important public counsels of his time, whether Whigs were in power or Democrats in power. Gen. Jackson confided to him most dangerous and critical matters, in which he was to play, and did play, the politician so ably as to have no need to play the soldier. So did Mr. Van Buren. In short, nothing among us is riper or ampler that General Scott's political experience, and few could have better profited by it. Though so well read a man that we have often, considering his active military life, been surprised at the extent of his reading, yet his statesmanship is more practical than theoretical. All, therefore, we repeat, which Mr. Vinton has said of his civil qualifications, is strictly true. If to this we add, as all General Scott's personal history proves we may do with equal truth, that he is one of the most humane and kind-hearted of men, and at the same time one of the most moral, conscientious, and just, the reader will have what we can vouch to be a faithful portraiture of the personal character of Winfield Scott."

General Scott at the West.

LOUISVILLE, Friday, Oct. 1.—General Scott left Frankfort this morning, after a night of excitement—dancing, serenading, bonfires, and other species of amusement being resorted to by the multitude. Two political meetings were held in the course of the evening—the Democrats at the court-house, and the Whigs at the capitol. The latter was the most numerously attended, many Whigs being in town to receive Gen. Scott. The Democrats, however, had a very respectable number, and Gen. Wool attended their meeting for a short time, pleading fatigue when he retired.

During the entire night the citizens gathered together in houses, or perambulated the streets, singing patriotic songs, and Gen. Scott was serenaded after retiring to rest.

On the progress of the cars between Frankfort and this city, at the stations of Eminence and Lagrange, large numbers of citizens assembled, and brief speeches were made at each place. At the former station, L. L. Bashaw, in welcoming Scott, alluded to his services in the field, and said the citizens of Kentucky hoped to place him in the Presidential chair as a reward.

In reply, Gen. Scott stated that if called upon to fill the Presidential or any other office, he should be ready, as he ever has been, to serve his country—but that was a subject he did not desire to dwell upon. He was in the hands of the people, and with them was left the issue.

When the cars were just starting to leave, Mr. Preston, of Louisville, was recognised and called forth. He said he had but time to tell them he was following in the wake of Gen. Scott to Washington. He is a candidate for Congress, and is a fine-looking, able and popular man.

At Lagrange, General Scott was introduced to a large crowd by Mr. Mallory. He thanked the citizens of the county for meeting him there, and stated that he had been invited to attend their agricultural fair, which he should have done had it been in his power; but he was forced to go forward and deny himself that gratification. He had lately attended Bourbon county fair, and the pleasure he had experienced there would make him anxious to attend other exhibitions of a similar character. A handsome Scott and Graham banner was taken on at this place, and also a delegation which accompanied the party to Louisville.

On the approach of the cars to the upper station, some distance from the town of Louisville, cannon thundered forth notice of the guests' arrival, and long before the cars stopped, a dense mass of people lined both sides of the rails, and many clung to the sides of the cars at the imminent danger of being crushed. It was a miracle that no accident occurred. When the cars came to a stand, a scene of the wildest enthusiasm was presented. The shouts of the vast multitude arose deafeningly as Scett showed himself, and was welcomed by the Mayor to the city. A large number of troops were drawn up, and a party of gentlemen on horseback also; but their efforts to keep back the crowd were futile. The cars were surrounded, and thousands rushed forward to grasp the old warrior by the hand.

Mayor Speed then welcomed Gen. Scott to the city in an eloquent address, in the course of which he said:

SIR: With your presence is associated many thrilling scenes of the war of 1812. The glorious field of Lundy's Lane rises in our memory, and we imagine we see in the struggling moonbeams misty light, that bloodiest field in which death was so great a reaper. We imagine we hear your voice rising above the clash of arms and the shouts of combatants, calling your countrymen to victory or death! In the contemplation of the war with Mexico, we perceive the skill and valor which have placed your name high on the rolls of the great Captains of ancient and modern times. In memory we accompany you from the surf of the Gulf and the clifs of Cerro Gordo, through the blazing lines of Chepultepec and Cherubusco, until we see you stand beneath the stars and stripes of our Union, the laurelled conquerer of Mexico. But it is not your military achievements alone that elicit our commendations. In you we recognise the friend and comforter of the languishing and dying soldier, the bold and intrepid friend of the oppressed Irishmen, whom British tyrants would have unjustly consigned to traitors' graves; and, above all, we look upon you as the strenuous advocate of peace when war can be avoided consistently with national honor.

Sir, the successful warrior who has desolated empires for his own aggrandizement, the successful usurper of his country's rights and liberties, may have his hours of swelling pride, in which he may look with a heathen's joy upon the adulation of sycophants that surround him; but the hours of such a one can never compare with those that fill up the life of him who never drew the sword but in the defence of liberty, and who daily reads his history in a nation's gratitude. He then bid him welcome once more on behalf of the committee.

So wild was the enthusiasm of the crowd that it was impossible for Scott to reply, and the ears proceeded slowly through the dense mass of human beings into the town. Here carriages, each with four horses, were in waiting for Generals Scott and Wool, as well as conveyances for the delegation. The passage to the Louisville Hotel was like the triumphant progress of some conqueror fresh from victorious battle-fields. The streets were crammed full of people, while elegantly dressed ladies thronged every window, and waved their handkerchiefs as the procession passed. Opposite the hotel fresh thousands were gathered, and their shouts were absolutely deafening.

Gen. Scott, having entered the hotel through a double file of soldiers, appeared on the balcony, where he was met by Gov. Crittenden, who, in an able address, bade him welcome. He said:

GEN. SCOTT AND GEN. WOOL—I have the honor of being deputed by a committee of the citizens of Louisville, and also on behalf of the proprietors of this hotel, to welcome you to the city of Louisville. Although it has been your lot to dwell far from us, it could not be that your names would be unknown to us here in Kentucky, or that we should be ignorant of those great services which have so proudly elevated your names in the opinion of all your countrymen. Yes, Kentucky has heard with a swelling bosom of your deeds, and she knows full well how to be grateful to those who have acted nobly for their country. Mr. Crittenden then dwelt eloquently on the services of both and bade them a hearty welcome, a Kentucky welcome, to Louisville.

Gen. Scott, advancing to the balcony as soon as the cheers had subsided, said:

Fellow-citizens, of Kentucky: I might well be intimidated by this formidable array of manly countenances, did I not know that I stand in the presence of warm and honest friends. But I feel that I am now before my countrymen, equally whether native born or adopted; and, therefore, I stand before you to thank you heartily for your kind and gratifying welcome. You have just heard the eloquent address made to me by your fellow-citizen, the ablest orator of the present day—for I have no doubt, since that great man, whose loss you all mourn, has sunk into the grave, his is the most eloquent voice in all Kentucky. You have heard my ancient friend, who has grown gray with me in the service of his country, dwell most eloquently upon the deeds of the soldiers who are now before you; and permit me to thank him and you all for the kindness of your allusions and warmth of your welcome. I am not a stranger to Louisville. There was a time, in my former days, when I spent the greater part of two years in this city, and I then witnessed the noble hospitality and discovered the kind heartedness of her citizens. Since then the eyes of those I knew have been darkened with the film of death, but their places are filled with noble successors, by sons worthy of the brave sires who preceded them. Louisville has been since then treble in numbers, as the evidence of this vast multitude will fully testify. She has improved in wealth, in buildings, and in general prosperity, and may she still continue in her onward course. I have now been a fraction over seven days on the soil of Kentucky. I landed at the northern gate of the State, at Maysville, and from that hour I have been the recipient of favors and kindnesses sufficient to last a life-time.

I have received gratification upon gratification. I have seen a country abounding in beauties and teeming with the fat of the land. I have seen men and women such as Kentucky alone can produce. Men possessed of the first order of talent and the first qualities of courage—women beautiful, and worthy of their noble mothers—need I say how deep the gratification I have gathered from the sight. I wish to correct one observation I made yesterday on the steps of the capitol. I then said Kentucky was the State first in peace, first in war, and first in her devotion to the glorious Union. I may say, without wrong to any other State, that Kentucky is first in war, in the readiness with which her sons have shed their blood for their country. The names of the gallant leaders from this State which grace the pages of our history, bear me out in the assertion. I may say she is second to none in her devotion to the Union—for this also has she proved; and if I may not say that she is first in the arts of peace, I may say that in those arts she takes a worthy and a noble stand among her sister States.

The General then thanked the Kentuckians from the bottom of an old soldier's heart for their warm welcome, and retired amid the loud shouts of the multitude.

Gen. Wool was then called upon, and made a brief and happy speech, which was very loudly cheered.

The streets continue filled with people, and the hotel is crowded with visiters.

Gen. Scott remains here until Monday, visiting New Albany and Jeffersonville to-morrow.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 2.—The arrival of General Scott yesterday created great excitement here. His hotel was crowded all the evening with visiters, and serenades were given him by different bands. He left this morning for New Albany, and will return to Louisville in the afternoon, when the ladies will have an opportunity of calling upon him.

Gen. Lawson remains with Scott, but Wool has gone to Cincinnati to await his arrival there on Monday. Scott's health continues good.

A Whig meeting will be held this evening, which will be addressed by Gov. Crittenden and others. The Democrats held a meeting last night.

Owing to seme difficulty between the city authorities and the gas company, the latter took the glasses off the lamps last night, and refused to light up, whereupon the citizens lit the lamps themselves, brilliantly illuminating the town, and burning an immense quantity of gas.

The Jaw-Slapping.

The Richmond Whig very justly remarks that the Locofocos call the statements which have been published in reference to this affair, "a *Whig* calumny"—"a *Whig* falsehood;" and that in this they betray more temper than truth. Everything in regard to it was of *Democratic* origin. Captain McLane is the gentleman who says his impression was that General Pierce was insulted without resnting and acting as became a man of courage. He may have been mistaken in his impression, but he says so, and says he is responsible for what he says. He is a *Democrat*.

City Items.

ISLAND HALL.—A ball is to be given in this beautiful Hall this evening, and from what we have seen and know, we are sure it will be a very pleasant affair. The gentlemen having the management of it promise that every effort will be made by them to insure comfort and pleasure to all.

JUVENILE THIEVES.—On Saturday evening two little boys stole two pair of shees from the door of one of our merchants' stores, and escaped with them. Another lad who was seen with them was arrested and taken before Captain Goddard, who tried to get the names of the others from him, but all efforts were fruitless, as the lad contended that he did not know them. Many of these little rogues are prowling about.

SERIOUS CHARGE.—On Saturday last a countryman appeared before Justice Donn, and made oath that he had been robbed of about $150 on the road leading to Montgomery county, from 7th street. He named the persons, and said two of them threw him down and held him while another robbed his pockets. The persons named by the plaintiff have always borne a good character. Another hearing is to be had.

☞ Yesterday afternoon a temperance meeting was held on the corner of 6th street and the Avenue; the audience was good, and the speaking lively.

☞ A citizen was arrested last night for abusing his family, and striking his daughter, knocking her down. All was the effect of whiskey—nothing else could have induced him to s rike his child.

CAUSE OF THE POOR.—The Ladies' Union Benevolent and Employment Society under the influence of great responsibility, appeals to a benevolent community to come to the help of the cause they have espoused, and provide in time to meet the pressing demands of the suffering poor when the stern and uncompromising blasts of winter shall clothe our now verdant city with ice and snow. Now is the period when the Society should have the means of laying in or making centracts for the delivery of wood, when called for, at reasonable prices. If the present fall season passes by unimproved in this respect, melancholy will be the prospect and wretched the distress of the poor, whose means are inadequate to meet the pressing demands.

Under this appeal the Ladies' Society rest with confidence upon the liberality of a benevolent community, and will anticipate a generous response.

The collectors of the Society will call upon the families for their subscriptions, and upon our citizens at large for their contributions.

By order of the Board of Managers:

Mrs. E. B. MILLS,
Mrs. FOWLER,
Mrs. ECKARD,
Directresses.

The following are the resolutions passed by the Board:

Resolved, That an appeal be made to the community of this city for aid in money to enable this Society to avail itself of the present moderate charges for fuel and other necessaries, for the supply of the indigent poor of the Society during the severity of the approaching winter.

Resolved, That the managers of this Society be requested to engage the services of a suitable collector or collectors, to call on families and our citizens generally for their subscriptions to the objects of this Society.

[Communicated.]

Medical.

MR. EDITOR: Sir, it may be very proper, in view of the great Democratic meeting expected here to-morrow, to publish the following very valuable information. It is from MacKenzie's Universal Receipt Book, page 213.

A YOUNG M. D.

FAINTING.

Causes.—Sudden and violent emotion of the mind.

Treatment.—Lay the person on his back—take off his cravat and sprinkle water in his face. A smelling-bottle may be held to his nose.

NOTE.—It is likely that as soon as the *battle* is over he will recover.

News from Abroad.

Since our last issue there have been three arrivals at New York: the steamers United States and Prometheus from the Isthmus, and the Atlantic from Liverpool. By the former two we have San Francisco dates to the first ultimo; by the latter, Liverpool dates to the 22d.

THE EUROPEAN NEWS.

The Atlantic bring one hundred and twenty passengers. On the 22d, off Liverpool bar, she passed the ship Shenandoah; on the 25th, in lat. 51 25, she passed the Arctic, and on the 29th, off Cape Race, she passed the Humboldt. The City of Manchester arrived out at 10 p. m. on the 21st.

At Liverpool, on September 22d, cotton was unchanged.

Flour, wheat and corn were also without change.

The London money market was unchanged—Consols closed at 100⅛@100¾.

The Duke of Wellington will be publicly buried at St. Paul's Cathedral, but the time has not yet been anneunced.

The ship Bhurthore bound from Liverpool to New Orleans, with 485 Irish emigrants, was wrecked near Wexford on the night of the 17th and five persons drowned. The rest were saved.

The Ministers of France, Netherlands, and Turkey, had returned favorable answers to the memorial of the Cheap Postage Association.

Napoleon is proceeding on his tour and was received with great rejoicings at Lyons.

Destructive floods had occurred on the Rhine near Strasburg.

It is announced that Prussia will not treat with the Coalition States. The cholera had slightly abated.

Tieherny Scheff, for twenty-five years the Russian Minister of War, has been superseded by Dolgourioulli.

The English had taken the city of Prome in Burmah without resistance.

The rebellion in China was unchecked. Great gales had occurred on the Indian Sea. Ship Osceola, from San Francisco, had been lost on the Chinese coast—the crew were saued.

The United States ship Saratoga got ashore on a reef in the harbor of Amoy and threw overboard her guns. They were afterwards recovered uninjured.

The Susquehanna was at Amoy. The Plymouth was on a cruise.

Mining accounts from Australia to July 1st were favorable. Gold 65s. per ounce. Great floods had occurred at Sydney.

THE NEWS VIA THE ISTHMUS.

The steamer United States brings 470 passengers. She left Aspinwall on the 23d and Kingston on the 26th. She passed the Sierra Nevada, and on the 2d Oct. she passed the Prometheus, from New York. The Winfield Scott arrived at Panama on the 19th. The Cortez left Panama on the 21st and took up the United States passengers.

The steam propeller Pioneer, of Vanderbilt's line, from San Juan for San Francisco, was lost on the 17th in St. Simon's Bay. Her passengers were taken to San Francisco in the Sea Bird. Of the Pioneer's passengers twenty died after leaving San Juan.

The Winfield Scott left San Francisco on the 1st ult. with 600 passengers. The mail steamer California also left the same day with over 300 passengers, and $2,133,000 in gold. There is great competition between these steamers, and the prices of passage have been considerably reduced.

The steamer Ohio, with the mails and the specie, left Aspinwall three days ahead of the United States, and Kingston twenty-eight hours ahead.

A few cases of cholera had occurred at San Francisco, but the health of the city was generally good.

Politics excite great attention. Both parties are very active.

The difficulties at Contra Costa continued on the 27th of August. Cannon were planted in commanding places, and signal guns fired to rally the settlers in the neighborhood.

The government of California was preparing three slabs for Washington's Monument.

Mining news from all quarters was highly favorable.

The sentence of the murderers of Col. Craig had been sent to Washington for the approval of the President.

The Winfield Scott was seized at San Francisco for carrying an excess of passengers, but was released upon the owners giving bond in the sum of $28,000.

The markets were unusually active. Flour was stiff at $30, and prices tending upwards.

FROM OREGON.—Oregon dates are to the 28th of July. The Mountain Eagle says a lump of pure gold had been found weighing twenty-five pounds.

The number of overland emigraxts to California this season reached 10,000.

Washington Light Infantry.—A monthly meeting of the corps will be held on this (Monday) evening, at 7½ o'clock. B. F. BEERS, Secretary. oct 4

National Institute.—The meetings will be resumed this (Monday) evening, at 7 o'clock, when a stated meeting will be held at the rooms of the Institute in the Patent Office. CHAS. F. STANSBURY, Recording Secretary. oct 4

NOTICE.

THE committee of one from each Fire Company, appointed at the meeting of the Convention which was held on the evening of the 27th ult., will meet at the Hall of the Perseverance Engine-house, this (Monday) evening, at 7 o'clock. It is hoped that every member of the committee will be present, as prompt action is desired.

By order: DAVID P. KURTZ, Secretary to the Convention. oct 4—1t

THE "COLUMBIA MUSICAL ASSOCIATION"

HAS the pleasure of announcing to its friends and the public in general, that its first Concert of the season will be given at Carusi's Saloon, on

MONDAY EVENING next, October 11.

The association has secured the valuable services of Mrs. MULLER, of Baltimore; and its favorite and popular Leader, Professor C. LENSCHOW, has most kindly consented to play on this occasion a solo on the TROMBONE. To which attraction will be added a well-selected programme, which it is hoped will give general satisfaction.

By order: A. SCHAD, Secretary. oct 4—1w

WANTED.—A situation for a respectable woman, as Chamber-maid, or to take charge of a child. Address, through the City Post Office ELIZA. oct 4—2t*

WANTED—By a respectable white female, a place as Chamber maid. Satisfactory references given if required. Address ANNA, at this office, stating where an interview may be had. oct 4—1t*

MORE OF THE SAME SORT!

ANOTHER supply of DOUGLASS'S CHINESE COPYING INK for copying letters without the use of a press, for sale wholesale and retail.

PHILLIPS'S PATENT LIQUID GLUE and British Furniture Polish. Wholesale and retail.

Almond Shaving-cream, by the ounce or pound.
Tally-ho Razors, Shaving Soaps, Creams, Brushes, Strops, Allin's Metallic Powder for strops.
Honey, Windsor, Omnibus, and other Washing Soaps.
Colognes, Extracts, Clarified Marrow, Pomade and pure Bear's Oil for the hair.
Jules Hauel's celebrated Eau Lustrale for the hair.
Song Books, Children's Primers and Toy Books.
Porte-monnaies, Tooth-brushes, Penknives, &c., &c.

☞ A good assortment of Fancy Stationery, Note Paper, Envelopes, Lace do., &c., at WIMER'S Stationery and Fancy Store, 6th street near Louisiana avenue. oct 4—tr

Grand Civic Ball.

MR. J. SIMPSON has the pleasure of announcing to his friends and the public generally that he intends giving a Grand Civic Ball, at Odd-Fellows' Hall, (Island,) on Monday evening, October 4th, 1852.

A superior cotillon band has been engaged.

Tickets $1, to be had at the usual places, of the managers, and at the Hall on the evening of the Ball.

MANAGERS.

J. Dudley	D. S. Porter
J. Johnson	G. H. Wright
L. Jones	J. T. Simpson
A. Kirby	G. W. Payne
H. Sage	J. Baltzer
H. G. Lorch	P. Eagen. sep 23—eo6t*

NOTICE OF COPARTNERSHIP.

THE Subscribers have this day formed a copartnership, under the firm of Stanislaus Murray & Co. Office, corner of 10th street and Pennsylvania avenue, where our friends and dealers in merchandise will please call.

STANISLAUS MURRAY,
EDW'D SIMMS.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1, 1852. [oct 1w3w

Affairs in Georgetown.

GEORGETOWN, Oct. 4—12 m.

Serious Accident from Fire-arms.—On last Saturday, while a youth, by the name of Fitch, who stands in the china store of T. A. Lazenby, was shooting at a mark with a pistol, and while in the act of cocking it, it went off prematurely, the load passing through one of his hands, tearing off a large portion of the thumb and fore finger. We learn this morning that he rested very badly last night, and that his physician does not consider him yet out of danger. This should be a warning to parents, guardians, and employers of boys not to allow them to have in their possession such dangerous articles.

One of the three new banks, which we noticed some weeks past, that were about to be started in our town, (the Mechanics', situated under the Union Hotel,) is now ready for action, and will will fully commence operation to-day.

A telegraphic despatch was received in our town, late on Saturday night, informing the friends of the Rev. Mr. Lanahan that he was improving, but not yet considered by his physicians out of danger.

The following brothers have been elected officers of Potomac Division, Sons of Temperance, for the ensuing quarter: John Burrows, W. P., Randolph Birch, W. A., John Garrett, F. S., Chas. Newton, R. S., John Shackleford, A. R. S., Jos. Libbey, sr., Treasurer, J. A. Blundon, Conductor. This Division is in a flourishing condition. The number of initiations during the last quarter was very large.

We understand that a most disgraceful fight occurred last night near the corner of Market and Second streets, among a party of drunken rowdies, in which one or two were severely injured. Oh for a law to break up rum-selling on the Sabbath day in our town! [And on all other days and nights!]

ELECTRO.

OILS, TEAS, CANDLES, COTTON-LAPS.

10,000 gallons bleached and unbleached winter Sperm Oil
10,000 gallons bleached and unbleached Winter patent Whale Oil
2,000 gallons pure Linseed Oil
250 boxes Sperm Candles, 4's, 5's, 6's—first quality
300 half chests Gunpowder, Imperial, and Young Hyson Tea
150 half chests Oolong, Chulan, and Souchong Teas
500 boxes ground Coffee, various qualities
300 bales "Buena Vista" Cotton Laps. Every article warranted as represented. For sale by

STANS. MURRAY & CO., Corner of 10th street and Penn. av. oct 4—law3w

BRANDIES, WINES, WHISKEY, N. E. RUM.

25 half pipes Otard, Dupey & Co., Hennesy & Co., Pinet, Castellan & Co.
50 do do do do do
20 half and quarter pipes A. Seignette & Co.'s Brandy
100 baskets Heidsieck & Co.'s Champagne
100 do Grape Leaf do
100 do Gusler's Anchor do
Port, Sherry, and Madeira, all grades
Very old Rye Whiskey. Also low grades.
Every article warranted as represented. For sale by

STANS. MURRAY & CO., Corner 10th and Pennsylvania avenue. oct 4—law3w

PROPOSALS will be received by the undersigned until the 14th instant inclusive, for trimming and forming and gravelling D street north, from 7th to 9th streets west. The street to be put in proper form, the gravel to be of the best, and clear of stones of improper size, to be 8 inches in the centre and 4 at the gutter line, to be commenced directly after signing the contract, and finished with dispatch. Bidders to state the price per square yard for gravelling, to include the whole job.

FRA. B. LORD, Commissioner 3d and 4th Wards.
HUDSON TAYLOR,
THOMAS BAKER,
Assistant Commissioners. oct 4

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

On and after the 1st day of October next, the Mail Boat will leave her berth for the South at a quarter past 6 o'clock in the morning, instead of 7, as formerly.

sep 29—2aw4w GEO. MATTINGLY, Agent.

First Grand Military Ball

Of the Washington German Yagers.

THE WASHINGTON GERMAN YAGERS will give their first Grand Military Ball at the splendid saloon in Shanks's Iron Building, on Pennsylvania avenue, north side, between Ninth and Tenth streets west, on Thursday evening, Oct. 14, at 8 o'clock.

The Committee assure the public that no effort on their part, or on the part of the Company, will be spared to make this ball as pleasant as possible, and we shall endeavor to conduct it in such a manner as to give general satisfaction.

Further particulars will be given in due time.

G. A. SCHWARZMAN,
A. LEHMAN,
JACOB AIGLER,
M. RUPPEL,
F. STROBEL,
— BERGMAN, Committee. oct 2

J. A. PATMOR & CO.,
No. 13, Wall street, New York,
EXCHANGE BROKERS.

☞ Notes of Mechanics' Bank, Georgetown, wanted, at ¾ per cent. [sep. 29—tf

MECHANICS' BANK, GEORGETOWN.

THIS Institution is now open for a General Banking Business. Office under the Union Hotel, corner Bridge and Washington streets, Georgetown, D. C., where its notes will be redeemed in specie.

F. W. CONCH, Cashier. GEORGETOWN, D. C., Sept. 29, 1852. [sep 29

NOTICE.

D. L. ELDER, esq., is no longer engaged as my Agent or Attorney for the sale of any patent right, or interest therein, obtained by me and in my name. Persons, therefore, having any business in connexion with said patents will please call on the undersigned.

J. C. F. SALOMON. GEORGETOWN, Sept. 25, 1852. [sep 25

JUST RECEIVED,

10 dozen 4-4 Figured Linen Towels
20 do 7-8 Huckaback do
25 do 7-8 Plain Linen do
30 pieces Wide Crash, only 6¼ cts per yard
25 do do 10 cents, worth 12½
6 do 8-4 White Linen Table Damask, very cheap
5 do 8-4 Brown Linen do do
10 do 7-8 and 4-4 Drab French Linens
6 dozen 11-4 White Quilts, at $1.50, worth $2.
4 pieces 6-4 Brown Cotton Table Damask, very cheap
5 do 6-4 White do do do do
12 dozen Linen Napkins, at $1.25, worth $2
6 pieces Linen Burlapse, very cheap
25 do Black Alpacas, some very fine
4 do Black Silk Warp Alpacs, very cheap
2 bales Cotton Laps, good article
10 pieces Table Oil Cloths, very cheap
1 bale Cotton Yarns, all numbers, and very cheap.
With Carpets, Matting, Floor, Oil Cloths, &c., &c.

D. H. TEBBS & CO., No. 4, south side Penn. av., bet. 6th and 7th streets, sep 1—tr 4 doors East of Centre Market.

W. MOORE,
Merchant Tailor,
Corner 6th st. and Pennsylvania Avenue,

WOULD return his thanks to his friends and the public for their kind and liberal patronage bestowed on him during the last Spring and Summer, and would now call their attention to his new styles of Fall and Winter Goods, which will be made up to order, at prices from 20 to 25 per cent. (cash) less than any other house in the city. The stock consists of choice Cloths, splendid Cassimeres, elegant Vestings, the richest Velvets, &c.; the most choice and handsome stock of goods, adapted to men's wear, made to measure in unsurpassed style, at extremely low rates!

sep 15—1m

DRAWN NUMBERS OF THE DELAWARE State Lottery, Class 102, drawn at Wilmington, Delaware, October 2, 1852:

70 59 30 47 8 35 4 41 3 24 2 26 78 69

GREGORY & MAURY, Managers, Successors to J. W. MAURY & Co.

On Saturday, October 9, 1852,

STATE OF DELAWARE LOTTERY, Class 108, for 1852, Will be drawn at Wilmington, Delaware.

$55,000! $35,000! $20,000! $11,330!

Twelve drawn numbers out of 75.

BRILLIANT SCHEME.

1 splendid capital of	$55,000	1 prize of	$5,000
1 splendid prize of	35,000	1 do of	5,000
1 do do	20,000	1 do of	5,000
1 do do	11,330	1 do of	5,000
1 prize of	7,000	4 do of	3,000
1 do	7,000	5 do of	2,000
1 do	7,000	200 do of	500
&c.	&c.	&c.	

Tickets $15—Halves $7.50—Quarters $3.75—Eighths $1.87

On Saturday, Oct. 16, 1852,

STATE OF DELAWARE LOTTERY, Class No. 114, for 1852. Will be drawn at Wilmington, Delaware.

$35,000! $10,000! $6,000!

66 number lottery, 12 drawn ballots.

BRILLIANT SCHEME.

1 prize of	$35,000	10 prizes of	$500
1 prize of	10,000	10 prizes of	400
1 prize of	6,000	10 prizes of	300
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