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DOBBINS'S—SEYES & CO., No. 156 [illegible]

GROVE'S FALL STYLES FOR 1852.—The public has already received at Dobbins' then the Grove Silk Hat for the Fall of 1852, and it has been his aim to give them, this season, a Hat combining the peculiar excellencies of all the Hats that have preceded it. It is rich, light, elegantly proportioned and undeniably elegant. All its appurtenances are in the best, and its perfect keeping with its predecessors, Grove's Brown Felt Fall Hat means doubled goodness. The demand for it is so great that it is one of his most popular Hats. The demand for it is increasing, and by three or four months next coming it will almost rival the Grove Silk Hat of the season. GROVE, No. 178 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's.

☞ MYRCK, our celebrated Hatter, of No. 239 Bowery, is doing a heavier business this season than ever. His productions are beautiful, and well merit their popularity. Visit his splendid warerooms and see.

CHARLEMAGNE'S CROWN!—The Emperor Charlemagne, had he lived in these times, would have adopted the Knickerbocker, with a slight alteration, "a Hat, a Hat, my kingdom for KNOX'S Hat." Yes, he would have rushed to No. 128 Fulton-st., and cried lustily for a fine article for Fall Beaver.

☞ One of the reasons why FREEMAN sells so much better Hat for the money is, "he manufactures them throughout, thereby saving 20 per cent." His Hats for Fall Beaver, and it would do your eyes good to look at his beautiful Children's Beaver Hats of every hue for Fall. You will be well paid by calling at his store, No. 30 Fulton-st., between William and Gold. FREEMAN, Manufacturer.

SEPTEMBER HAT.—LEARY & CO., leaders and introducers of fashion for Gentlemen's Hats, Nos. 3, 4 and 5 Astor House Broadway. The pattern for September, now ready, is directed of every exaggeration, and strictly confined to the lines to rules of art needed in the completion of its symmetric form. Believing the excitement for eccentricities to have abated, the attention of our gentlemen wearers is solicited to the quiet and unobtrusive style for September, now offered for their acceptance and approval.

TO LITERARY MEN—A $50 PRIZE.—MURCH will pay the above sum for the best Poem, to be so decided by a competent Literary Committee, descriptive of the Hat. This poem must be written in the ballad style, original, not to exceed 32 lines, and must be sent in to Mr. C. G. Murch, No. 290 3d-av., by the 1st of October, at which time the award will be paid and made known. Competitors for this liberal prize are requested to annex their real names and addresses to their poems, under a seal, which will not be opened except in the case of the song being accepted.

☞ A flourish of trumpets often announces a sorry show. Sometimes a particularly uninviting style of Hat is thus ushered before the public. In this way the "four dollar man" endeavors to gull the public by producing the old Cassimere Hat, and calling it something new, and of his own invention. But the trick don't thrive; Uncle Sam is not to be gulled. Truly, the man of the Jenny Lind ticket must be blinded to think that such a paltry artifice of attempting to bring out a style of Hat fashionable ten years ago, as something original, and of his own invention, would succeed with a discriminating public. If you want a good Hat, call in at ESPENSCHEID'S, No. 107 Nassau-st., corner of Ann-st., and see if his Hats, at $3 50, are not better, finer and tastier than any Hat sold in Broadway for $4.

☞ MURCH, of No. 230 3d-av., is the inventor of the Beaver Felt Hat, for which improvement he received a caveat in 1851. His Fall style is admirable. Call and see it.

FALL VESTS AT JENNINGS & CO.'S.—The most striking novelty produced in the Clothing business this season is the new style of Fall Vests just introduced by W. T. JENNINGS & CO., No. 231 Broadway. There is nothing obtrusive or flashy about them, but they have an air of high fashion, which arrests the eye in a moment, and compels the man of taste to admit their superiority. The Fall Pantaloons introduced this week by the same firm are altogether unique in cut and material. JENNINGS & CO.'S general stock of Fall and Winter Ready Made Clothing is now arranged in their spacious establishment, and comprehends, it is believed, the most extensive assortment of Frock, Dress and Business Coats and Sacks, Vests and Pantaloons, ever offered in this City. In the Order Department the finest Cloths Cassimeres, &c., will be found, and full suits or parts of suits are furnished in a few hours to gentlemen with whom dispatch is an object. In this branch the best cutters are employed, and the principal is advised by every steamer of the slightest changes which may occur in the fashions abroad. W. T. JENNINGS,
No. 231 Broadway, American Hotel.

☞ HENRY L. FOSTER is on hand with one of the best assortments ready made Clothing and Furnishing Goods ever produced in this market. Call and see his beautiful styles of fall and winter clothing, and you cannot fail to purchase, as he offers at such extremely low prices as to defy all competition. No. 27 Courtlandt-st.

THE CASH IS THE ONLY TRUE SYSTEM.—Twenty per cent saved.—JAMES OSTROM, No. 30 Liberty-st., offers for sale a new and large assortment of Laces, Embroideries, White Goods, Dress Trimmings, Bonnet Ribbons, Gloves, Crapes, Flowers, &c. &c. Merchants who wish to save twenty per cent., by paying cash for the above goods, are invited to examine my stock before purchasing.
JAMES OSTROM, No. 30 Liberty-st.,
next door to Post-Office.

FINE INDIA SHAWLS.—An invoice received in store this day, in value from $300 to $800 each, just imported, among which are some of the most beautiful ever exhibited in this city.
TIFFANY & CUTTING, No. 521 Broadway.

☞ The electrical properties of silk have long been known, but it was reserved for the present age of improvements to apply its virtues successfully to promoting the health and comfort of mankind. The
ELECTRICAL SILK UNDER-GARMENTS,
manufactured by RAY & ADAMS, are the ne plus ultra in neatness, comfort, and economy, imparting vigor and vivacity to the system, and pleasure to the wearer.
RAY & ADAMS,
No. 591 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

MUSLIN DE LAINES.—Buyers are invited to inspect a great job in these goods, at 6¼, 8¼ and 9¼c Dress Goods Department.
TWEEDY, MOULTON & PLIMPTON,
Importers and Jobbers, No. 47 Broadway.

☞ This paragraph will answer the only purpose for which it is intended, if it draws the attention of Gentlemen who have never worn any of GREEN'S elegant Shirts, to his establishment, No. 1 Astor House. He merely desires to invite a trial from those whom he has not had the pleasure of supplying. About the result of such trial he feels no anxiety.

SEASONABLE HOSIERY AND UNDER-GARMENTS.—Those who want such Goods, at once elastic, durable and cheap, should call at No. 104 Bowery. Hosiery by the case, dozen or single pair.
Those not satisfied after purchasing can at any time return the Goods and obtain the money.
A. RANKIN & CO., Importers and Manufacturers.

NOTICE.—SOLOMON & HART have removed to their new marble building, No. 216 Broadway, next to their old stand, and will open on Thursday next, Sept. 16, with an entirely new stock of Upholstery goods and Curtain materials.

LADIES' BONNETS—FALL AND WINTER STYLES.—R. T. WILDE, No. 40 John-st., N. Y. The undersigned is now receiving by every steamer the latest Paris Fashions, and is now prepared to exhibit to milliners and others the many different styles of Hats for the fall trade, Ladies' Satin Bonnets, Ladies' Silk Bonnets, Ladies' Satin and Lace Bonnets, Ladies' Velvet and Lace Bonnets, and in fact every imaginary style and make, which he will offer at a reduction of at least 33 per cent below the usual prices.
He would invite the attention of those wishing to purchase by the dozen or case to his great variety of styles, and also to the superior manner and getting up of every style of Ladies' Bonnets. Pattern Hats for milliners. R. T. WILDE,
No. 40 John-st., N. Y., up stairs.

RICH CARPETINGS.—SMITH & LOUNSBERY, No. 448 Pearl-st., are now prepared to exhibit their fall styles, comprising a complete and desirable assortment of rich Velvet, Tapestry, Brussels, Three-Ply and Ingrain Carpetings. Also a choice assortment of all other goods pertaining to the Carpet trade, all of which they are offering at prices that challenge competition.

FRENCH WINDOW GLASS.—T. R. MINTURN will sell some 12,000 boxes of superior French Window Glass, of well assorted sizes and qualities, at the Wall-st. Sales Room. The sale takes place this morning at 10 o'clock, and from the general desirableness of the invoice, will doubtless be well attended. See the advertisement in our paper.

DR. BANNING'S MECHANIC SURGICAL INSTITUTE—For the treatment of Chronic diseases, and for the application of his Body Braces; Spine Shoulder Braces; Spinal Props; Brace Trusses; Pile Springs and Traveling Companions, (with or without his galvanic attachments) for the cure of vocal, pulmonary, digestive, nervous, spinal and female weaknesses, and for ruptures, drooping and languor. Also, for the support of enciente ladies and ladies during confinement. No. 21 Mercer-st., 10 doors out of Canal-st., New-York.

☞ DISBROW'S Riding School is now open for the reception of pupils. Hours for Ladies daily from 9 A.M. to 3 P.M. Gentlemen from 6 to 8 A.M. and 3 to 6 P.M. No. 20 4th-av.

CRYING BABIES! CRYING BABIES!—Are all the rage at TUTTLE'S, No. 345 Broadway. A large invoice just received. For sale, wholesale and retail, at the lowest prices. Remember, GEO. W. TUTTLE'S Emporium, 345 Broadway.

☞ Alas, too true! But the grave can no longer hide our friends from us, no longer utterly bury them. All its best concealment serves to rival Nature, has dropped her gospel to our homes and by an alchemy as subtle as it is beautiful, perpetuated, in defiance of corroding time, every lineament and every expression of the beloved features which are no more among the living. One of Root's perfect Daguerreotypes likeness is in many instances the only sacred relic of a dear friend. Delay not, then, but go to Root's, No. 363 Broadway, and secure, for your friends, that which death cannot take from them.

MADAME SONTAG AT BRADY'S.—This unrivaled Queen of Song visited BRADY'S National Gallery on Monday last, and added her portrait to his unsurpassed collection of authentic portraits now on exhibition at No. 205 Broadway, corner of Fulton.

$1,500 PIANO-FORTE.—We would call the attention of our readers to the fact that there is now in the spacious warerooms of T. GILBERT & Co. the most truly magnificent Piano Forte in the United States. Elaborately but chastely carved, it presents, with its rich pearl keys, the most beautiful specimen of art in its way that it has ever been our fortune to behold. The price of the instrument is $1,500, but it will be sold at a very large deduction, or exchanged for another piano. The public are invited to call and examine it at No. 333 Broadway, corner of Anthony-st., up stairs.

BILLIARD BALLS FOR CALIFORNIA.—Manufactured and for sale by THOS. W. BALL, No. 12 Spruce-st. Merchants and table keepers will find them of superior quality, and well worth their attention.

☞ PETERSON & HUMPHREYS, No. 379 Broadway, corner of White-st., are receiving daily from Europe and the Auction Rooms, an unusually large and elegant stock of Carpetings, surpassing in brilliancy of colors, richness of design and finish, anything ever offered in this market. Many patterns exclusively our own and not to be found elsewhere. Also the renowned World's Fair Carpet, in one entire piece, to which we call public attention.

☞ Southern and Western Merchants would do well to purchase Mrs. JARVIS'S Cold Candy, an article of undoubted good reputation for coughs, colds and other pulmonary complaints. This article, testified and certified to by the first men of the country, is sold at the principal office, No. 366 Broadway, by Mrs. W. JARVIS.

☞ The present season is auspicious for using VAN DEUSEN'S Improved Wahpene. Its application, in consequence of the bracing and healthful atmosphere now enjoyed, gives increased vitality to the nourishing matter secreted in the bulbs and tubes, imparting an additional growth and vigor to the hair, and changing that which is gray to its original color. Sold at the General Depôt, No. 125 Chambers-st., and principal druggists of the United States.

HAIR DYEING.—CRISTADORO'S EXCELSIOR LIQUID HAIR DYE, to color the hair or whiskers the moment it is applied, without injury to the hair or skin. It can be washed immediately without disturbing the color, improving the texture and conferring elasticity to the hair. It is applied or sold at CRISTADORO'S, No. 6 Astor House—Private room for applying the dye.

☞ Open your eyes and learn that when from the effects of time, trouble, or mental application, your Hair has lost its life and color, it can be restored without oils, dyeing, caustic, or lime to its original hue, gloss and growth, by DAVIS'S RAHUENI. Price fifty cents per bottle, warranted. For sale at the General Depôt, No. 366 Grand-st.; and at No. 192 Broadway, No. 279 Washington-st., No. 302 Hudson-st., No. 129 Bowery, No. 21 Barclay-st., New-York; No. 176 Fulton-st., and No. 146 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

HAIR DYE AND WIGS.—BATCHELOR'S Manufactory for these articles is celebrated in all parts of the world; persons wishing a light, elegant and durable Wig or Toupee can surely be suited. His Hair Dye is applied, (a sure guarantee) or sold, wholesale and retail, at No. 4 Wall-st. Copy the address—beware of imitations.

☞ GOURAUD'S Liquid Hair Dye is, without exception or reservation, the very best ever invented. Equally celebrated is GOURAUD'S Medicated Soap for curing pimples, freckles, salt rheum, fleas, worms, tetter, sallowness, tan, roughness, &c. Poudre Subtile removes hair from any part of the body. Liquid Rouge, Lily White and Hair Gloss, at 67 Walker-st., near Broadway.

☞ FOWLERS & WELLS, Phrenologists and Publishers, Clinton Hall, No. 131 Nassau-st., New-York, and No. 142 Washington-st., Boston.

SEED WHEAT.—Golden Australian, Genesee White Flint, Soules, Blue Stem, Mediterranean, and other choice varieties of new Seed Wheat together with a full assortment of Field and Garden Seeds.
A. B. ALLEN & CO., Nos. 189 and 191 Water-st.

NINETEENTH WARD.—The Whigs of the Nineteenth Ward are requested to attend a Primary Election, to be held at the Club house of Fort George Scott Association, 8th-av., near 198th-st., on THURSDAY MORNING, Sept. 16, instant between the hours of 6 and 9 A.M., for the purpose of electing Delegates to the several Conventions, as ordered by the Whig General Committee. By order,
JAMES BOWLEY, Chairman.
WM. CARTWRIGHT, Secretary.

NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 15, 1852.

For President,
WINFIELD SCOTT, of New-Jersey.
For Vice-President,
WILLIAM A. GRAHAM, of North-Carolina.

☞ *The Tribune* is served in this City, Brooklyn, Williamsburgh and Jersey City for 12½ cents per week, payable to the carriers. Names sent through the Post-Office or Penny Post will be promptly placed on the Carriers' books.

EUROPE.—The telegraph brings us three days' later news from Europe, per the Niagara at Halifax. It is, however, singularly unimportant. The fishery excitement has passed away, and the Lobos difficulty makes little impression. The gold excitement is likely to continue, as 60,000 ounces more of that metal have arrived from Port Philip. The Continent still sleeps—perchance dreams.

BY TELEGRAPH.—The Southern Rights Convention at Montgomery, Ala., has nominated Geo. M. Troupe for the Presidency, and Gen. Quitman for the Vice-Presidency, both from the South, an off-set to the Free Soil nominations, which have in both cases been from the North. The yellow fever is abating in Charleston, S. C. A storm has done some damage to the shipping on Lake Erie. A few items of later news from Texas are given, but possess no great interest. Four girls were run over by a train of cars at Reading, Pa., yesterday, two of whom were instantly killed. The footing up of the Maine Election, so far as heard from, shows the defeat of Hubbard, the election of three Whigs and three Loco-Focos to Congress, &c. The returns from Vermont show that there is no choice of Governor by the People, though the Whigs have a large majority in the Legislature.

ALL HAIL MAINE!

Three Whig Members of Congress out of *six*: a very large Whig gain in both branches of the Legislature, a gain of Whig County Officers, no choice of Governor, and a good prospect for the future, are the results of the State Election in MAINE. We are satisfied.

Best of all, MAINE STANDS BY THE MAINE LAW. There is no dispute, no hesitation, on *this* point. Whichever party may carry Maine in November, the Maine Law stands for two years longer. The Rum interest taught the friends of Temperance a lesson in the defeat of Neal Dow, and they have shown themselves apt scholars. Party was very generally cast aside by Temperance men, when it became necessary to sustain their admirable Law. We do not know that Gov. Hubbard is any better friend of the Law than Mr. Crosby, but the former was identified with it—had officially signed and publicly approved it—and the Rum interest made a dead set on him. Thereupon the more determined Temperance men rallied to his support and gave him the plurality which would otherwise have been Mr. Crosby's. His own party deserted him by thousands, but Whigs stepped in to fill up his thinned ranks, and put him at the head of the poll. The sway of Liquor draws to a close.

Gov. Hubbard may yet be defeated.—Should the Whigs in the new Legislature all vote for Mr. Crosby, we presume enough 'Wild-Cats' will do likewise to give him the election. But we doubt whether the Temperance men will passively suffer this; they certainly will not if the Maine Law is to be endangered thereby.

—And now the decks will be cleared for the Presidential struggle. Pierce has apparently the better chance for the vote of Maine; but there are influences silently at work which may yet give the State to Scott. His friends will not waste their time between this and the 2d of November.

FRANKLIN PIERCE AND CATHOLIC EMANCIPATION.

LETTER FROM GEN. PIERCE.—The following letter in relation to the religious test in New-Hampshire, was written to John E. Warren, Esq., of Cooperstown, N. Y.

CONCORD, N. H., Thursday, July 15, 1852.

MY DEAR SIR: It is impossible that a charge should embrace a more direct attack upon truth, than that with which the Whig papers have teemed, in relation to my sentiments upon the religious test contained in our State Constitution, which was adopted in 1792, and never amended since. The charge is contradicted by every word and act of my life having reference to the question, in any form, directly or collaterally. I advocated the call of the Convention for the amendment of the Constitution which assembled in November, 1850, and the most prominent object in my own mind, was to strike out the unjust and odious provisions, commonly called the religious and property qualification tests, from our fundamental law.

In haste, your obedient servant,
(Signed) FRANK PIERCE.
John E. Warren, Esq., Cooperstown, N. Y.

Remarks.

Mr. Pierce gives a very vehement contradiction of the "charge" "with which the Whig papers have teemed," but is careful not to say *what* 'charge,' nor what Whig papers have teemed with it. The impression intended to be conveyed by the foregoing letter clearly is that Gen. Pierce has been charged with *opposing* the call of a Convention, or opposing in that Convention the abolition of the Catholic disabilities contained in the New-Hampshire Constitution. Yet this is wholly unfounded, and raises a false, misleading issue. Mr. Pierce would fain conceal from his readers the fact that this controversy was commenced by one of his most eminent supporters, and commenced with a falsehood which nobody has now the hardihood to defend. Gen. P. was raised from the depths of obscurity to the altitude of a candidate for President on *Saturday*, June 5th, and on the *Monday* following—before the Whig papers had time to "teem" with any "charge" on the subject, Mr. Vice-President DALLAS, at a Ratification Meeting in Philadelphia, said:

"The aspersion against Pierce of having favored the Catholic test, still retained in the Constitution of New-Hampshire, is a weak invention of a frightened enemy. He said it was true such a provision, excluding Catholics from occupying a seat in the Legislature or becoming Governor, was engrafted on the Constitution of that State, but it was also true that Levi Woodbury and Franklin Pierce had obtained the passage of laws providing for the holding of two State Conventions to amend that Constitution. In both cases an amended Constitution was submitted to the vote of the People, *but, a two-third vote being requisite, it was defeated by a combination of Whigs and Abolitionists.*"

Here was a direct charge of intolerance and proscription for Religion's sake, made against the Whig party by one of the most distinguished of Gen. Pierce's supporters. Mr. Dallas gives us no clue to the author of the "aspersion" he contradicts—does not say, where, when, or by whom, such "aspersion" had been uttered. But he proceeds to refute it by stating that the defeat of the Catholic Test had been defeated, 'a two-third vote being requisite,' and that such defeat was effected "by a combination of Whigs and Abolitionists." We were thus impelled to enter upon the discussion in vindication of the Whig party, and we showed, by citing the votes of Whig towns *for* and of Pierce-Democratic towns strongly against the repeal, that Mr. Dallas had stated what was *not true*—that the requirement of a two-third vote to amend the Constitution had nowise affected the question, since on *both* occasions when the question was submitted to the People, the repeal had been voted down by a decided *majority*, and that the *minority* who voted for Catholic Emancipation was in large measure composed of *Whigs*. We demanded of Mr. Dallas either a refutation of his calumny or some attempt to support and justify it; but he has remained obstinately silent to this day.

The discussion thus opened proceeded, and Mr. Wm. E. Robinson in due time went up to New-Hampshire, carefully examined the records, and embodied the result of his investigations in a Speech. That Speech we printed in full, accompanying it by a conspicuous Editorial, in which we stated that Mr. Robinson had, as we thought, established these propositions:

"1. That the Democratic party of New-Hampshire has not at any time manifested any general or earnest desire to expunge the odious and unjustifiable proscription of Catholics from their State Constitution;

"2. That the Whig party of New-Hampshire has not—as has been falsely asserted by Vice-President Dallas among others—resisted and defeated the Constitutional amendment required;

"3. That Franklin Pierce has not taken any such decided and conspicuous part in urging Catholic Emancipation as his friends have represented;

"4. That the Whigs of New-Hampshire cast a greater proportionate vote for that Emancipation than the Democrats at each of the Elections when it was submitted to a popular vote; and

"5. That the Democracy of New-Hampshire might and should (with the help freely rendered by Whigs) have long since amended their Constitution so as to place Catholics on an equal footing with Protestants."

To the same effect were Mr. Robinson's eight propositions, embodied and sustained in his Speech, not charging Mr. Pierce with personally opposing Catholic Emancipation, but showing that the blame of its defeat rests on the dominant party of New-Hampshire, and that Mr. Pierce himself made no adequate and seasonable efforts to prevent that result.

This is the indictment on which Mr. Pierce is arraigned; but, instead of meeting it fairly, he invents a "charge" to suit himself, and then proceeds to contradict it with great emphasis. Let us follow him, then, upon the ground he has chosen, and test his assertions by facts:

1. Mr. Pierce says that the repeal of the Catholic Test "was a prominent object in my [his] own mind," in advocating the call of a Convention. Now, we cannot show the state of another man's mind otherwise than inferentially, by an exhibition of his acts. The Convention acted promptly on the Test and agreed to strike it out of the Constitution—only six members dissenting. But it had still to undergo the ordeal of a Popular Vote, where one more than one-third of all the votes cast would suffice to defeat it. Mr. Pierce took an active, leading, energetic part in foisting into the Reformed Constitution a clause whereby ten thousand people in one large town or city would have no more power in the Legislature than four or five thousand people living in six or seven small towns. The object of this great wrong was purely shabbily partisan—to increase the power of Mr. Pierce's Democratic party in the Legislature. He and his confederates were repeatedly, earnestly warned—"Don't press this unequal Apportionment; for if you do it will alienate the voters of the large manufacturing towns (who were nearly all friendly to Constitutional Reform.) and impel them to vote against your Amendments generally." Yet Mr. Pierce and his confederates defied every remonstrance, persevered in their unjust, partisan Apportionment; and the result was the defeat of *all* the Amendments—as they had been duly warned would be the case. Catholic Emancipation went down with the rest; though the greater portion of the votes in its favor were cast in these very populous towns where the unjust Ratio of Representation had driven many into hostility to the proposed changes in a body.

Now we ask, If Mr. Pierce had been so earnest an advocate of Catholic Emancipation as he professes, would he have exposed it to this peril and defeat for the sake of a paltry party advantage?

2. Mr. Pierce, though not a great Statesman, is a very industrious, effective Politician. No man better knows how to pull wires to secure a result on which he has set his heart. He drove John P. Hale out of the Democratic party and threw his name off the party ticket for Congress, when Mr. Hale ventured to indulge in the luxury of a conscience on the Texas Question; he pitched John Atwood in like manner off the ticket for Governor when the latter saw fit to demur to the Fugitive Slave Law. The whole country was astonished in 1850 to see Mr. Pierce elected President of the Constitutional Convention over Levi Woodbury—a far abler and more eminent man, who was supposed to be the unquestioned head of the New-Hampshire Democracy. No man knows better how to make the most of his material than Franklin Pierce; and we assert with undoubting confidence that he could have carried Catholic Emancipation by one week's zealous work prior to either of the two Elections at which it was voted on by the People. But he did nothing, or next to nothing, because, though his *opinions* on the subject were correct, his *heart* was not in the matter. He was intent on his small party games, and let this great question of Public Justice go by default. Just look at the vote of his native town of Hillsborough, were he has lived most of his life, which he has repeatedly represented in the Legislature and Congress, and wherein he knows nearly or quite every voter, and can do as he pleases with a large majority of them. That town gave last spring for Martin (Pierce's candidate for Governor) *two hundred and thirty-four* votes; FOR Catholic Emancipation *fifteen*; AGAINST it *one hundred and one*. Frank Pierce could have made that town give a hundred majority *for* Catholic Emancipation if he had half tried.

So of his party's strongholds, perfectly well known and never failing, which voted on Emancipation as follows:

Towns.	*Yeas.*	*Nays.*	*Dem. Governor.*
Barnstead	45	175	349
Lee	35	67	165
Warner	22	157	280
Wolfborough	1	135	291
Hill	2	114	133

See also Merrimac, the County in which Mr. Pierce resides—strongly Democratic—which gave Martin for Governor 4,614; *for* Catholic Emancipation, 1,163; *against* it, 2,455. Yet in that County there are (besides the Whigs who voted for it) at least Three Thousand voters whom Mr. Pierce can carry with him for any thing not stigmatized as 'Federal' whenever he earnestly *tries*. We believe four stump speeches, such as he might have made, would have carried the measure. Yet he made none, down to the day of Election, when, after a great portion of the electors had voted, he went into the Town Meeting at Concord and requested his fellow townsmen not to forget to vote for Emancipation. Had he thought of this a few hours earlier, he would have saved many votes for Emancipation; but he does not seem to be lucky in getting into battle, whether in New-Hampshire or Mexico. And so good old Cheshire, the only reliable, steadfast Whig County in the State, had the honor of giving the largest majority for Emancipation of any County in the State—almost the only one worth counting. It gave for Emancipation 1,322 votes to 716 against it—606 majority on the right side; while the *united* majority of *all* the other Counties (three) voting in its favor was but 729, while the six remaining Counties gave some 3,800 majority against it.

'Ah!' says a doubter, 'perhaps Pierce didn't suppose there would be any serious opposition to the desired change, and so did not feel any necessity for exertion.' But no! that don't answer! The votes we have cited were cast at the *second* trial on this question—at the Election in March last, when the defeat of Emancipation the year before must have warned every friend of the measure that exertion *was* necessary.

3. But some say, "You ought not to hold Gen. Pierce responsible for the bigotry or perversity of his party." We answer, we have thus far held him responsible only for *his own* inertia or heedlessness in the premises. We blame him for the failure of the measure because experience on other questions demonstrates that *he might have carried it*, if he had seen fit to work therefor as he did to put down Hale or Atwood. We blame him not so much for what others did as for what he ought to have done but did not. The leader of a powerful, dominant party, who can do with it almost as he will, enjoys a great trust, and is subject to a heavy responsibility.

4. But we do not stop here. We say that the Democratic party of New-Hampshire have so acted in this business as to require a signal rebuke through their leader and chosen candidate for National honors. For many years their party has been upheld and generally enabled to triumph in the Nation by the almost unbroken Catholic Vote. The Administrations of Jackson, Van Buren, Polk, were successively created and supported by that vote. Cass received nine-tenths of it; and so it has been generally cast through the last thirty years or more. Yet Democratic New-Hampshire proscribes Catholics by her Constitution, and, when repeated efforts are made to wipe off the stigma, a majority of her Democrats persistently vote to retain it. This is both a crime and a blunder—ingratitude and folly. If the Whigs, whom the great body of the Catholics have always opposed and stigmatized, had taken such a course, it might have been excused on the ground of resentment and exasperation; but the banner Whig County gave nearly two to one for Religious Equality, while most of the Democratic strongholds gave majorities the other way. These facts will have weight with Catholics, who feel the injustice of the stigma attached to their faith by the New-Hampshire Constitution, and know that Pierce owes his nomination to his position as the leader and favorite of the New-Hampshire Democracy.

THE TRUE PARALLEL.

A lame attempt has been made to justify Mr. Webster's conduct in the present canvass, by the example of Mr. Clay in 1848, when he refused to support Gen. Taylor on grounds which can have no application whatever in reference to Gen. Scott. His neutrality toward Gen. Taylor's election was based on altogether different reasons than that he had carried the nomination before himself in the Convention. How the gallant spirit of Mr. Clay was disposed to act where personal considerations were alone involved, may be seen from the following letter, read to the Convention that nominated Gen. Harrison:

ASHLAND, 20th Nov., 1839.

GENTLEMEN: The public use which has been made of my name in connection with the office of President of the United States, furnishes the motive, as I trust it will form the apology for this note. I address it to you because our common residence in the same State, appears to me to render you the most appropriate repository and organ of what I wish now to say.

The convention at Harrisburg to designate candidates of the Opposition to the present Federal Administration, for the offices of President and Vice President has been recommended, and the propriety of it has been generally concurred in by all who agree as to the necessity of a change in the general administration. It appeared to me to be the best, if not the only practical method of reconciling and uniting those, who, coinciding in the general principle, entertained different views as to the most suitable candidates for these high offices; and I have accordingly, frequently expressed, and now repeat the expression of my conviction of the expediency of our entire and cordial acquiescence in the recommendation of the Convention.

In the meantime, appeals directly and indirectly, have been made to me by a highly respectable Convention holden in Pennsylvania, and by private individuals, to decline giving my consent to the use of my name, upon the ground that a distinguished citizen of the State of Ohio is the first choice of the Opposition in Pennsylvania, and in the opinion of that Convention, would be more likely to conciliate general support than I should. I have been also addressed by various respectable and intelligent citizens of New York, directly and indirectly, recommending me to decline the contest in behalf of another eminent citizen, who has been distinguished in both the military and civil service of the United States.

While I have been thus urgently but respectfully approached, numerous private citizens and public meetings, and Conventions in various parts of the United States, (one of these Conventions, indeed, in Pennsylvania itself,) have done me honor to express their confidence in me, and to intimate their wishes that I might be the candidate of the opposition for the office of Chief Magistrate.

It is perfectly manifest that I cannot comply with all these conflicting opinions and wishes—nor, I apprehend, with any one of them, without disregarding the others.

Under these embarrassing circumstances, I have thought it most advisable to leave to the Convention at Harrisburg, the free selection of candidates, as being the assembly to which, by common consent, that important duty has been referred; representing, as it probably will, all parts of the United States—bringing together the feelings and views of all—and comparing and weighing the local information which it will derive from every portion, it will be most competent to make a nomination acceptable to the great majority of its constituents. That it will be faithful to the high trust confided to its judgment and patriotism cannot be doubted—and having a full view of the whole ground, it will be more likely to make a selection agreeable to the great body of the Opposition, than any separate Convention could do, however enlightened and patriotic it may be. If the Pennsylvania Convention, to which I first alluded, be right in supposing that the distinguished citizen whom it prefers would be more likely to be successful than any other, he ought to be nominated; and, undoubtedly, for that very reason, will be nominated by the Harrisburg Convention, should it entertain the same opinion.

With a just and proper sense of the high honor of being voluntarily called to the office of President of the United States by a great, free and enlightened people, and profoundly grateful to those of my fellow citizens who are desirous to see me placed in that exalted and responsible station, I must nevertheless say in entire truth and sincerity, that if the deliberations of the Convention shall lead them to the choice of another as the candidate of the Opposition, far from feeling any discontent, the nomination will have my best wishes, and receive my cordial support.

And, gentlemen, I hope that you, my friends and neighbors, will excuse the liberty I take in expressing to you my anxious desire that, discarding all attachments or partiality to me, and guided solely by the motive of rescuing our country from the dangers which now encompass it, you will heartily unite in the selection of that citizen, although it should not be me, who may appear to be the most likely, by his election, to bring about a salutary change in the Administration of the General Government—a change without which we shall be mocked by the forms, and stript of the substantial benefits of free institutions.

From the tenor of this note, I scarcely need observe that you are at perfect liberty to make such use of it, in your discretion, may seem proper. I am, with high respect, your friend and obedient servant.
(Signed) HENRY CLAY.
To General Thomas Metcalf, General Leslie Combs, and the other Delegates from Kentucky to the Harrisburg Convention.

—Here speaks the voice of a true man and large-souled patriot. This is the spirit in which Mr. Webster might advantageously have treated the nomination made by the Convention at Baltimore. Alas, why should a man in some respects so great, be so small as from mortified vanity to disobey the dictates of magnanimity and duty, in a matter affecting the welfare of a nation!

DEMOCRACY AND SLAVERY.

We find in *The Savannah Georgian* a letter from Hon. Joseph W. Jackson, M.C., in which the support of Pierce and King is urged upon the people of Georgia on such grounds as these:

"As did Mr. Jefferson always, so must we, of the present day, look to the Northern Democracy as to the Party, if not of our 'natural allies,' yet of our friends. With the exception of some few honorable, and by me, honored gentlemen, the Whigs of the North are fixedly, and irrecoverably, hostile to our institution of Southern Slavery. Against the torrent of fanatical encroachment which I foresee must, at no very remote day, be poured upon us, the arm of the thousands of pure men of the Northern Democracy, after our own courageous self-defense, for which we should stand ever prepared, is, under God, our chief defense."

PENNSYLVANIA.—In the IIId District Hon. John Robbins, Jr., has been nominated for Congress.

The candidates in the Ist District are W. S. Price (Whig) Thomas B. Florence, (Dem.) and Lewis C. Levin, Native American.

PENNSYLVANIA.—Hon. Galusha A. Grow has been nominated for Congress by the Opposition of the XIIIth District.

☞ MADAME ALBONI'S THIRD CONCERT took place last evening. To our great disappointment neither Mozart nor any of the old composers' names were to be found on the programme. Rossini and his disciples, Verdi, Donizetti, &c., comprised the bill of fare. Verdi for Mozart is a sorry exchange. We confess we sat down, at the first flourish of Signor Arditi's bow, in rather a sulky frame of mind. This was, however, partly dispelled by the fresh music of the overture to the *Muette*, one of the purest of Auber's compositions, and one on which he succeeded in stamping a national and local character, which he seems to have vainly sought in his later works. The overture was played in good time, and with fine effect—an exception, in truth, which our previous encomiums of Signor Arditi have almost rendered superfluous.

When Signor Rovere began the *Al Idea di quel metallo* we fancied that he was going to afford us an opportunity of recanting our past censure, or, at all events, of announcing the Signor's restoration to a judicious method, based on sound taste. We listened with pleasure to several deep bass notes, and—when the orchestra permitted us—followed the rich modulations of his really fine voice through the two or three lively movements which constitute the charm of this passage from the *Barbiere*. We hoped that he would act less and sing more; gesticulate with less fire, and dwell on his notes more softly; forget for a moment that he was bound to make us laugh at his Italian jokes, and strive to touch our hearts with sounds which are common to all languages. When the *Al Idea* ended, we felt disposed to cry: A cure! A cure! Alas for our too sanguine expectations! The *Elisir d'Amore* was a sad disappointment. Signor Rovere declaimed instead of singing, and, shouting, waved his arms, and threw a deep meaning into the muscles of his face; while the patient public, secretly wondering what it all meant, were really pleased when the moment came at which they could purchase silence with a complimentary round of applause.

Right glad are we to hear a different testimony about Signor Sanglovanni. He has at last "made a hit," in theatrical parlance. We can safely say that no one who has not heard him in *Cosi' e gentil* can pretend to form any estimate of his powers. It seemed as though the string of his tongue was loosed; and those pure, full, sweet tones which, till now, rose around him like the breath of a delicate flower, and perfumed a narrow sphere of air, leaving the world outside unconscious of its presence, had at length rung loudly to the distant gallery of the Metropolitan Hall. It was a happy thought to choose the sweetest gem in *Don Pasquale*—the most popular air, perhaps, in Donizetti's works—as the first experiment in his new method; and still happier was it to cover the tenor's retreat with the noisy manner of the Italian chorus. 'Tis in the final notes that Sanglovanni's weakness is mainly perceptible. In this place, between the chorus and the heavy brass instruments of the orchestra, the defect was concealed, and the passage deliciously rendered.

Not that the gentlemen of the Italian Chorus did much efficient service on their own account. In *Ernani*, they gave the grand chorus with fine effect, and two or three voices among the number seemed worthy the honors of a *solo*; but after being warmly applauded, they did not again favor us with a second sample of their skill, though they returned, ornamentally, to the stage, once or twice.

We are inclined to think that Madame Alboni left a less lasting impression on her hearers at her last than at any of her previous concerts. Not that her *programme* was selected with less care, her songs executed with less science, or her voice less pure, less thrilling than usual. But the aim of the popular favorite ought always to be to leave the greatest triumph to the last moment; to lead the spectator gradually, step by step, from delight to delight, and finally to dissolve him with the richest, noblest notes of the artist fresh ringing in his ear. Thus, in our opinion, the *Brindisi* or the *Ah! non Giunge* ought to have been the finale of the Concert, instead of the song from *Betly*, which, though lively, and pleasant to listen to, cannot reach our inward soul like the others.

She began with *Di Piacer* from *Gazza Ladra*, and with the exception of a few of those "Alboni" notes, scattered here and there in the composition, refrained from indulging in original ornament. Coming immediately after Signor Rovere's noisy *Figaro*, the house was hushed in an instant, to catch each

Sweet sound, like dropping honey, that she shed.

A little duett from *Ernani*, which afforded less scope than the last, followed next, but was coldly received by the audience. She smiled, and after a moment's breathing time returned with the *Il segreto per esser felice* in her hand. It is impossible to describe the sensation which this song created. The audience forgot the fatigue of the songstress, peremptorily silenced the chorus, and kept up a deafening din until Madame Alboni had complied with their request for an encore. We consider the *Brindisi* from *Lucrezia* one of Madame Alboni's greatest triumphs. She sings it with more sp