ORTHODOXY AND HETERODOXY.—A correspondent at Dexter, Mich. favors us with a letter commencing with the following inquiry:

"Will you, Sir, publish in your paper several articles upon Orthodoxy and Heresy, and an examination into what is commonly called the Orthodox faith?"

To this question we respectfully reply in the negative. *The Tribune*, even if it felt the matter to be within its proper scope, has not the room necessary for so elaborate and profound an investigation as our correspondent proposes, especially when it is remembered that, whichever side he takes the adversaries of his views will claim to be heard in reply. We advise him, accordingly, to address his disquisitions to some journal established especially for the arguing of religious questions, the number of which is by no means limited.

AGRICULTURE IN THE PROVINCE OF ARCHANGEL.—The Russian Province of Archangel comprehends an extent of territory of some 330,000 square miles, inhabited by a population of 253,000 souls, of whom 190,000 are reckoned as the agricultural population, having about 470,000 acres under cultivation. Near the coast of the Northern Ocean the climate is very severe, the country being fully exposed to the effects of the northeast winds. The changes from cold to heat, from snow to the richest vegetation, are excessively sudden. In July the thermometer often rises in the sun to 120° Fahrenheit, and on the changing of the wind into the northeast, frequently falls in a few hours 100° or even 120°. The southern part is equally exposed to sudden changes, though they are not so great. Cultivation extends as far north as 66° of latitude. The principal grain cultivated is barley; then succeed winter rye, oats and summer wheat—the aggregate of which in good years seldom reaches much over 1,100,000 bushels, which is not more than a third of the supply required for the consumption of the inhabitants, allowing 14½ bushels to the individual.

Interesting Incidents in the Life of Gen. Scott.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune:

In Friday's *Tribune* I find a graphic description of the entrance of Gen. Scott into Mexico, a conqueror, at the head of his victorious army, and his subsequent departure from that city, a prisoner at large. The circumstances reminded me of another point in the General's career—his arrival at home from Mexico; and I am impelled to give you my recollections of it, as further characteristic of that great and good man.

The steamer which brought Gen. Scott and staff from Vera Cruz to New-York, arrived at Quarantine on a Sunday, and, without waiting for the noisy demonstration of welcome which his arrival would assuredly have called forth on the morrow, the General quietly disembarked in a small boat at Staten Island, crossed over to the landing opposite Elizabethport, was ferried over alone, and, pressing an old man and his horse and wagon into his service, was conveyed to Elizabethtown, his home residence for many years past. Finding that he would reach the village in the midst of the afternoon service, he directed his way to the little Episcopal Church, where he had been wont to attend religious worship in peaceful days. You may imagine the surprise of the audience and the pastor, on beholding the Conqueror of Mexico quietly taking his seat in his accustomed place, and joining in the prayers, that were in the act of being offered to the Most High, for mercy upon all those "exposed to peril by land and by sea." To say that unusual feeling was exhibited in the voices of the beseeching people, and inspiration in the exhortations of the priest, is less than the truth; and the earnest desire of pastor and parishioners to embrace their beloved friend and neighbor, it is no disparagement to them to say, did not increase the length of the sermon, if it did not reduce the fervency of the prayers and praise.

There he stood, with the dust of travel on his garments, in the simple fatigue dress of an American officer, amidst that little band of Christian worshippers, presenting his adoration at the Throne of Grace, or kneeling with the simplest, and with responsive voice evincing his gratitude to God for his mercy—as sincere and humble there as he was brave, commanding and inflexible on the battle-field, or at the Council Board. Most truly you describe this illustrious man, as one of the purest and worthiest of citizens. They know him but in part, who know him only as the heroic soldier, ever victorious, chivalric, humane; his character as a man and a citizen, is indeed and in truth, unsurpassed and unimpeachable.

Can it be that this natural born leader, the wise, the self-denying hero, the incorruptible patriot, is not to become the chosen ruler of this great Nation? If not, the remorse experienced for the ill-requited, ever-glorious Clay, were slight in comparison to what we shall endure, if we suffer Winfield Scott to be beaten by the feeble man his adversaries have raised up to oppose him.

Gen. Scott and his Old Soldiers—An Incident

A gentleman from a neighboring County related to us an incident a few days ago, which goes to show the warmth of gratitude and affection still entertained for their old commander by the old soldiers who served under Gen. Scott in the war of 1812. "One of these gallant old soldiers," said our informant, "resides in our county. He has been a prominent and active Democrat all his life, and has six sons, all arrived at mature age, and all Democrats but *one*!—When the news of Gen. Scott's nomination was received, it was come unlooked to the old gentleman by his Whig son, who, knowing his admiration for the General, was eager to inform him of it.

Before announcing it, he inquired of the old man: "Father, who do you think the Whig Convention has nominated for President?"

"Well, Mr Fillmore, I suppose," was the reply.

"No," said the son.

"Well, then, Mr. Webster."

"No," was the answer again.

"Have they nominated Gen. Scott?" inquired the old man, waking up with admiration.

"Yes! they have nominated your old commander," replied the son; when the old soldier leaped from his chair, his eyes kindling with the wonted fire of his youth, and striking his hands together, exclaimed:

"*Then I will vote for him! and every one of you six boys must go too!*" I never voted for a Whig in my life, but I will vote for Gen. Scott. I have fought by his side in the thickest of the battle, and I know him to be a brave soldier and a good man, and I hope to God he will be elected President!"

This is the spirit that animates the old soldiers all over the country, wherever they are to be found. We have some of them in our own county, Democrats all their lives, who are equally enthusiastic in their admiration for their old commander. The hero who never lost a battle cannot be whipped as long as his companions in arms thus nobly stand by him.

[Harrisburg Telegraph.

NOT A PARTY QUESTION.—A friend who has traveled a great deal through Indiana and Illinois since the nomination of General Scott, brings us the most encouraging accounts of the way "things are working" in those States. He tells an amusing incident which occurred in a stage coach in Illinois. A Whig and Democrat had been discussing the free trade question until both got pretty warm, when the Whig became satisfied that his opponent was an obstinate fellow, who would not be convinced of his error, and put an end to the dispute by proposing a vote on the Presidency. "Gentlemen," said the Whig, "you who are Whigs will say 'aye,' and you who are Democrats will say 'no.'" "Stop," says the Democrat, "that's not the way to put it. You must take the vote as between Scott and Pierce, for I'm a Democrat, but I'm going for Scott; my neighbor here is a Democrat, and he's going for Scott, too; and the fact is, we've concluded in our section *not to make it a party question!*" It is hardly necessary to say that the vote of that stage load was unanimously for Scott. [Cincinnati Gazette, 22d.

☞ The Governor of South Carolina has convoked the Legislature of that State for the 1st of November to vote for President.

☞ *Scott and his Calumniators* is the title of a timely and forcible political tract, issued at the office of *The Whig Review*, where copies may be obtained.

☞ We are requested to state that the meeting in Essex County, N. J., yesterday, which was addressed by Dr. Elliott, was not a Whig but a temperance meeting.

The Free Democracy—A Discussion.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

WILLIAMSON, N. Y., Monday, Oct. 4, 1852.

The "Free Democracy" of this county are very active in their party movements and intend to call out their full strength. What will be the effect of the other Anti-Slavery nomination—the Liberty party—just nominated at Syracuse, it is difficult to conjecture. It is really to be regretted that they cannot get so small a party to agree as to candidates.

A few evenings since, quite a numerous meeting assembled at a large school house in an entirely "rural district." Such are always the places to call out earnest listeners. Four clergymen were present as speakers. The burden of their speeches was a strong denunciation of Slavery and the Fugitive Slave Law, to which you and thousands of others would have heartily responded. Not another subject was mentioned as worthy of notice in that platform. The two parties, with their Baltimore platforms, were scantily denounced, and both parties decided to be "just about alike." A "layman," who had been known as an Abolitionist, and somewhat ultra, for a dozen years past, took the floor and spoke for about an hour (with frequent questions and interruptions from the clerical politicians) on the policy of the separate party movements. He commenced by saying there were other important planks in the Pittsburgh platform, beside the one on the subject of Slavery. The subject of Land Freedom was no way inferior to that of Man Freedom, in his opinion, and he had Gerrit Smith to back him up in this opinion. He did not attempt to defend the acts or the characters of the old parties; but he asked, How came S. P. Chase, John P. Hale and Charles Sumner in the United States Senate? Was it not because the Abolitionists had united with these awfully "corrupt" parties to get them there? Was not William H. Seward as good a Free-Soiler, for all that could be done in the Senate, as John P. Hale? Assuming these to be facts, he asked if it was not a proof that these parties could be used for something good? Had they not been, by the very men who denounced them? He alluded to the course of the Land Reformers, who voted for such men as would carry out their views, in one of the *parties having some hope of success*. This course was what had brought the Free Land Bill so near its passage at the last session of Congress. Would not this be the better course for all true friends of freedom? Had they not better ascertain which party was most favorable to freedom and opposed to aggressive war for Slavery, and throw their influence where it would tell with some effect? He then pointed out the differences in the two parties: the differences in the delegations to Baltimore; the difference on the subjects of a Tariff, River and Harbor improvements, &c., and told them it *was not true* that both the great parties were essentially alike.

This created quite a storm, and he was accused of trying to electioneer for Scott. The answers did not explain why the anti-expediency party used the corrupt parties to get Free-Soil Senators. One minister denounced Seward, not because he was not true to liberty, but because he acted as counsel for Freeman and the other Michigan conspirators! Some young men wanted to know if Hale did not vote for Van Buren in '48, knowing that he (Van Buren) had declared in accepting the nomination of the Buffaloes, that "he had not changed his principles?" The answer was, that Hale was deceived into the support of Van Buren. If he could not see that, what guarantee have we that he will not make some mistake and have us betrayed again? said the young men. The questions were pertinent, and had an effect, and the excitement of one of the clerical speakers betrayed how much he felt the weight of some of the stubborn facts that had been presented. It was nearly 11 o'clock in the evening when the meeting adjourned. These men love liberty, but they lack a practical way of applying their actions where they can be felt. One thing is quite ominous. If a man advises them to vote for the party that has always been the most favorable to freedom, they denounce him as a Whig! Is not the reason obvious? w

Whig Nominations.

ESSEX, CLINTON AND FRANKLIN.—For Congress: 16. George A. Simmons, Keeseville.

MONROE CO.—For Member of Congress: Azariah Boody, of Rochester; For County Clerk: Ogilvie L. Sheldon, Rochester; For Sheriff: Chauncey B. Woodworth, of Irondequoit; For Justices of Sessions: Joseph Dewey, of Gates; For Superintendent of the Poor: J. W. Webster, of Ogden; For Coroners: Tennis V. B. Pulls, of Rochester; John Hoath, of Pittsford; Caleb Allen, of Chili.

MONROE.—For Congress, A. Boody; Clerk, O. L. Sheldon; Sheriff, C. R. Woodworth.

OSWEGO CITY.—Recorder, O. Robinson.

WESTCHESTER CO.—Wm. Duron of Peekskill, for Sheriff; Jas. D. Merritt of Harrison for County Clerk; Thomas J. Hall of Mamaroneck, for County Superintendent.

Opposition Nominations.

ALBANY CO.—For Congress: Rufus W. Peckham, of Albany; For Sheriff: Col. John McEwen, of New Scotland; For County Clerk: Robert Harper, of Watervliet; For Sessions Justice: Cornelius Vanderzee, of Coeymans; For Coroners: Joshua C. Born, of Albany; J. P. Whitbeck, of Watervliet, and F. G. Mosher, of Coeymans.

CHENANGO CO.—For Sheriff: Erastus P. Smith, of Guilford; For Members of Assembly: 1st Dist., Williams Avery, of Sherburn; 2d Dist., Hector Horter, of Coventry; Superintendent of the Poor: Wm. Johnson, of North Norwich; For Coroners: Dr. Fick, of Smyrna, Dr. Lawrence of Sherburn, A. W. Stockwell, of Bainbridge; For Justice of Sessions: Jonathan Copeland, of Sherburn, and James K. Bowen, of Pitcher.

COLUMBIA CO.—For Sheriff: Lambert Vosburgh, of Stuyvesant; For County Clerk: David C. Nectus, of Claverack; Superintendent of Poor: Alex Pulimen, of Hudson; For Justice: William H. Dewitt, of Germantown; For Coroners: Henry P. Salmon, of Stuyvesant, and Harmon Hollenbeck, of Greenport.

ERIE CO.—For Assembly: 1, Israel T. Hatch.

ONEIDA CO.—For Assembly: 3, Julius C. Thorne.

LIBERTY PARTY NOMINATIONS.—Liberty Party National and State Conventions, have been held in Syracuse. The former nominated Wm. Goodell, of New York, for President, and S. M. Piper, of Virginia, for Vice President. The latter nominated the following State ticket: For Governor, Wm. R. Smith, of Wayne; for Lieut. Governor J. Priest in Adams, of Jefferson; for Canal Commissioner, Charles Wheaton, of Onondaga; for State Prison Inspector, Wm. Stafford, of Cayuga. Both Conventions adopted resolutions reaffirming the old issues of the Liberty Party.

ROLLING STONE ASSOCIATION.—This Colony consisted, last spring, of about one hundred and fifty persons, and were mostly, we think, from New York. They located near Waonsha prairie, on a small stream called the Rolling Stone, in Minnesota. We learn from a gentleman who was intimately connected with the enterprise, that it has been in many respects unfortunate. They had been subject to much exposure, and sickness has been alarmingly prevalent among them. Full one-fifth, or twenty-five of the original number, have died, in all, with one or two exceptions, have been sick. Many have left the colony. The Greek Slave, on her last trip, brought down ten families. We regret to record these things on many accounts, but it is necessary in order to guard others from embarking in such enterprises, with similar imaginary notions, as they will most surely be subjected to disappointment. There was not a settler in the country, who had been through with the hard experience of making a home here, that did not predict failure at the commencement. Those succeed the best who come here by themselves, or by families, and who are most at liberty to adapt themselves to the varied circumstances which they meet. A large colony is all well in theory, but it is too unwieldy in practice. People coming here from other parts of the country must expect to meet and form new associations; and they can, if not too wise already, greatly profit by the experience and advice of those who have come here before them.

It is proper to mention, in connection with the above, that bilious complaints have been uncommonly prevalent in some localities on the river above this year. For years past there has been little sickness of any kind, and may not be again for years to come. Much of this sickness is occasioned by disappointment, undue anxiety of mind, and exposure. These causes, combined with ignorance of the necessity of attacking bilious complaints in their commencement, we presume have occasioned much of the mortality at Rolling Stone. At Lansing, where the population may be three hundred, there has been no death from those diseases, we learn on inquiry. There have been numerous slight attacks, but they have several good physicians. Other towns may have been equally exempt. [Galena, Adv. 16th ult.

FROM RIO DE JANEIRO.—Dates from Rio de Janeiro to Aug. 29, state that there is little or no coffee left of the old crop, and the new, which is favorable, comes in very slow. Trade port and province are reported as being very healthy.

SUSPICION OF FOUL PLAY.—A man named Stafford, residing in Lancaster-st, who has recently been in prison as a drunkard, was yesterday afternoon arrested by officer Spoor, and committed to jail, on suspicion of having caused the death of his wife. Mrs. S. was found dead in her bed yesterday morning, with her face, body and arms considerably bruised, as if she had been severely and brutally beaten by some one. The bruises were not very recent, however, though they may have been the cause of death.

[Boston Traveller.

DEATH OF AN INFANT BY BURNING.—A sad tragedy was enacted at East Boston on Sunday, in the house of Benjamin Shorter. It seems that Shorter and his wife, who are of intemperate habits, left an infant child six months old, alone on a bed in the house, while they went out to get something to drink. Soon after they had gone, the bed on which the babe lay was discovered on fire, and the poor little child's toes and feet burnt to a crisp, so that some of the toes actually fell off; the body was also seriously burned. The little sufferer survived only about two hours. When the father and mother returned home they were both drunk. [Boston Traveller 4th.

INSTALLATION.—The public installation of Rev. A. D. Gillett, as Pastor of the Broadway Baptist Church, took place last evening. The attendance was very numerous, and many of the pastors of the various Baptist Churches of the City were present. The exercises opened with prayer by Rev. Dr. Cone, which was followed by a sermon by Rev. Dr. Somers. An address to the Church was then delivered by Rev. Dr. Dowling. The right hand of fellowship was given by Rev. Mr. Targart, and the Charge to the Pastor by Rev. Dr. Magoon.

N. Y. STATE TEMPERANCE ALLIANCE.—A meeting of the New-York State Temperance Alliance is to be held at the city of Rochester, on the 19th inst., commencing at 10 A. M., when the course to be pursued by the Alliance respecting the approaching election, will be determined upon. A General Convention of the friends of Temperance will be held at the same place on the following day, to which all pledged Temperance men, being legal voters, are invited.

Public meetings will be held on the evenings of both days, and addresses delivered by eminent speakers from different parts of the State.

FAIR AT BRIDGEPORT.—The great Agricultural Fair at Bridgeport will take place to-day.—We learn that for the plowing match 44 plows are entered.

The Lobos Islands.

To the Editors of The Tribune:

When the subject of the Lobos Islands began to attract public notice, in reference to the Guano trade, it occurred to me that I had in my possession an ancient Spanish map, which might throw some light upon the disputed point whether those Islands were known to and formerly belonged to Spain, and consequently, who her they now below to Peru; but, as it was stowed away with other lumber of my office, I have not found leisure to get it out and examine it until this day. It is from De la Cruz's Map, published by order of the Spanish Government, in 1775, and purports to have been compiled from still more ancient maps. It is on a large scale, (being 6 feet by 4,) and I believe only four or five copies were ever brought to the United States. In this I may be mistaken, but such is the impression I received when it came into my possession, 30 years ago. *On this map the Lobos Islands are distinctly laid down, and were then evidently reckoned among the Spanish possessions of South America.* That is 77 years ago. If you deem this information of any interest to the public, you are at liberty to make such use of it as you may think proper. The map is subject to the inspection of those who may wish to examine it, and you can refer them to me. C.

CITY POLITICS.

WHIG CITY CONVENTION.—An adjourned meeting of this Convention was held last evening at the Broadway House, Oscar W. Sturtevant, presiding; Secretaries, George Kellock, Jr., and Joseph C. Pinckney.

The Convention proceeded to ballot for a candidate for Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies:

Candidate	Ballotings. 3d.	5th.	6th.	7th.
William Adams, (VIth Ward)	32	45	47	51
John McDonald, (XVth Ward)	35	35	38	38
William A. Dooley, (XIXth Ward)	5	3	3	6
George F. Clark, (XIXth Ward)	4	5	5	2
Porter G. Sherman, (XIth Ward)	5	1	1	1
Joseph N. Barnes, (VIIth Ward)	1	3	0	0
George B. Deane, (IXth Ward)	7	7	4	0
John Taylor, (XIth Ward)	5	0	0	0
John Cadger	3	0	0	0
J. T. Allen	1	0	0	0
John B. Frink, (VIth Ward)	1	0	0	0

Mr. Adams was then unanimously nominated.

Dr. Wood, (VIIth Ward,) S. J. Smith, (XVth, Lawrence Harney, (XIIth,) Mathew H. Chase (XVIIth) and James H. Welsh, (IId Ward), and the Officers of the Convention, were appointed a Committee to notify the Candidates of the Convention of their nomination. Adjourned.

WHIG NOMINATION FOR ASSEMBLY.—An adjourned meeting of the XIIth District Assembly Convention took place last evening, at No. 231 Grand-st. Elijah A. Purdy, of No. 351½ Bowery, presided, and after a very brief sitting, Dr. James Allen, of No. 355 Broome-st., was unanimously nominated as the Whig candidate for Assembly in this District.

UNIONISTS.—The Unionist Club will attend the Whig meeting in Brooklyn this evening.

SECOND WARD.—On Tuesday evening the Opposition Charter Committee of the Second Ward met at No. 252 Fulton-st., and nominated Ebenezer A. King as candidate for Assistant Alderman; Theobald Butler, for Assessor, and Solomon Kenzie and Edward Goetchies for Constables.

FIFTH WARD.—The Whig Charter Convention of the Fifth Ward, on Tuesday evening, met at Wright's Hotel and renominated JOHN F. ROD-MAN as candidate for Assistant Alderman. The Convention will meet again on Monday evening.

WHIG MEETING IN THE SEVENTH WARD.—There was a respectable gathering of respectable citizens of the Seventh Ward, at the Lundy's Lane Barracks, corner of Madison and Rutgers-sts., last evening, to listen to Whig speakers. As the Barracks were too small to accommodate the crowd, the meeting organized outside, where a stand had been erected. Two bonfires blazed up in the street for the accommodation of the mass. The meeting organized by calling E. W. Morgan, the President of the Lundy's Lane Club, to the Chair. After a few remarks by the Chairman, Col. Gardner, of Williamsburgh, was introduced to the meeting, and spoke at some length.

[Previous to the organization of the meeting, the Seventh Ward Concord Club, with banners and torches, and cheers for Bill Tweed, marched through the assembly, hoping to interfere with the meeting, but happening to be too early, they failed in their purpose. One or two rakish looking rowdies, with about a score of dirty-faced urchins, hung about the meeting for awhile, proposing cheers for Bill Tweed, offering to fight somebody, &c., but gaining little or no attention from the gentlemen present, they left.]

Erastus Brooks, Esq., was the next speaker. He spoke of the importance of the canvass, of which but a few weeks and days are left for work, and complimented the candidates residing in the Ward. In regard to the claims and positions of the two candidates for the Presidency, he believed that Gen. Scott stood as high above Mr. Pierce as the heavens are high above the earth. The speaker reviewed Mr. Pierce's course in Congress. His only public service was in serving on humble Committees, in never casting one generous, magnanimous vote in Congress, in opposing Protection to American Industry, River and Harbor Improvements, in denying pensions for the services of revolutionary soldiers, and withholding an allowance from the widow of Gen. Harrison. These are the total of his national services in a civil capacity, and where are his military services? Mr. Brooks proceeded to portray the civil and military services of Gen. Scott, as commending him to the suffrages of the American people.

Jacob Weart, Esq., of New Jersey, and Mr. Higgins, of the Seventh Ward, spoke, after which the meeting adjourned.

SEVENTH WARD.—The Opposition candidate for Assistant Alderman in the Seventh Ward is Thomas Woodward (renominated.) For Assessor, John D. Farrington; for Constables, Christopher F. Kink and Edward Munson.

EIGHTH WARD.—The Whig Charter nominations in this Ward are: *For Assistant Alderman*, Jesse D. Price; *Assessor*, John Forshay; *Constables*, Joseph C. Devine, Wm. B. Jones.

FOURTEENTH WARD.—The friends of Mr. David Venten have nominated him as the candidate for the Assembly, in the Twelfth Assembly District, (Fourteenth Ward.)

TEMPERANCE TICKET.—The City Temperance Alliance will convene on Friday evening next to nominate City officers. They have addressed circulars of inquiry to the candidates now in nomination by the two parties, asking their opinion on the constitutionality of the Maine Law, and desiring to know their willingness to aid in establishing such a law.

ANSWERING.—Robert H. Morris, Democratic candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court, has published his reply to the Committee of the Temperance Alliance. The points of it are: First, it is improper in a candidate for Judge to give opinions as to the constitutionality of a proposed law, and he will give none as to the Maine Law; second, if elected a Judge, he will enforce, so far as able, all laws; third, he is opposed to the passage of the Maine Law.

FREE DEMOCRATIC RATIFICATION MEETING.—The Free Democracy met last night in the Chinese Buildings, to nominate County and City officers, and ratify the Pittsburgh and Syracuse nominations. The following are the nominations: For Mayor—Dennis Harris, Twelfth Ward. *Sheriff*—L. T. Townsley, Twentieth Ward. *County Clerk*—G. W. Rose, Eighteenth Ward. *Controller*—David Marsh, Ninth Ward. *City Inspector*—Dr. T. Ritter, Seventh Ward. *Commissioner Repairs and Supplies*—B. M. Fowler, Sixteenth Ward. *Street Commissioner*—Jesse G. Haviland, Eighth Ward. *Coroners*—Drs. J. Uglow, L. Hallock, R. T. Trall and Wm. S. Ring, Jr. *Governor Alms House*—Chas. Scheff. *For Congress*—IIId District, Wm. T. Dawley; IVth, B. T. Hibbard; Vth, S. T. Jocelyn; VIth, Dr. A. S. Ball; VIIth, Andrew Lester; VIIIth, D. D. T. Marshall. Resolutions approving the Pittsburgh and Syracuse nominations were then proposed and adopted. The meeting was ably addressed by Messrs. J. Jay, Minthorne, Tompains, Smith, Berry and others. The attendance was thin.

CONFIRMATION MEETING.—The Whig electors of the City of Brooklyn and County of Kings are to assemble in mass meeting at Prest's Hotel this evening for the purpose of responding to the nominations. Eminent speakers have been invited to address the meeting. A large gathering is expected.

NOMINATIONS.—The Ward meetings of the Opposition in Brooklyn for the nomination of Charter Officers, are to be held on Wednesday evening next.

DECLINED.—David Davis, Esq., one of the nominees of the Democratic ticket of Brooklyn for Justice of the Peace, has declined the honor, and the City Convention has consequently been notified to reassemble on Friday evening and fill the vacancy.

THE WHIGS OF JAMAICA—POLE RAISING.—The Jamaica Scott and Graham Club announces that a Mass meeting will be held at 2 o'clock P. M. today at Holland's Hotel. A liberty pole will be raised, and the star-spangled banner, bearing the names of Scott and Graham, will be unfurled to the breeze. Judge Rockwell, Hon. E. D. Culver and Hon. F. A. Tallmadge will address the meeting. Songs will be sung by Messing, Covert and Stoutenberg. A band of music and a multitude of "the people" will also be in attendance. An extra train of cars will leave South Ferry at 1 o'clock P. M., and return when the meeting is over. Fare to Jamaica and back, 25 cents.

GRAND DEMONSTRATION IN NEW-JERSEY.—The Whigs of the IIId Congressional District made a grand rally yesterday at Somerville, N. J. (the stronghold of Loco Focoism.) At 10 o'clock A. M., the Delegates to the Congressional Convention of this District met at the Court-House, and renominated, by acclamation, the present incumbent, Hon. G. W. Browne. A song from Mr. Frazer, of New-York, and a speech by Mr. Van Dyke followed. Further proceedings were then adjourned until 2 o'clock P. M., when one of the largest and most enthusiastic gatherings ever seen in this section of the country took place in front of the Court House.

Judge Robinson presided, and the assemblage was addressed by Hon. G. W. Brown, the nominee, Ex-Senator Dayton, and Senator Miller, of N. J., and Joseph Hoxie, Esq., of N. Y., whose remarks elicited the most enthusiastic bursts of applause. The yeomanry of the District attended in large numbers, and having gaily decorated their vehicles, the scene presented was truly a lively and interesting one. Several bands were in attendance and discoursed excellent music. At the same time another spirited gathering took place at the Somerset Headquarters, which was addressed by John Jenkins, Esq., of New-Brunswick, who is doing most efficient service in the Whig cause.

WHIG CONVENTION AT NEWARK.—The Whigs of the Fifth Congressional District met yesterday at Newark, N. J., for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Congress. There was a full attendance of Delegates from all the towns and wards in the District. A. O. ZABRISKIE, of Jersey City, was appointed Chairman; and Messrs. J. W. Van Borkerck, E. Speer, and C. A. Kiggins, Secretaries.

There were three gentlemen put in nomination, viz.: Messrs. Faitoute, Pennington and Goble. Upon the first ballot the vote stood: Pennington 40, Faitoute 30, Goble 18. Forty-nine votes being necessary to a choice, A. M. C. Pennington, of Newark, was accordingly declared the candidate for the representation of the district. The nomination was then made unanimous. Mr. P. has accepted the nomination.

THE LATEST NEWS.

By Telegraph to The New-York Tribune.

Southern Telegraph Office, corner of Hanover and Beaver-sts

Gen. Scott's Western Tour.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Oct. 6, 1852.

Gen. Scott's health is better this morning, although he still continues unwell, from the effects of limestone water. It has not yet been decided whether he will go to Covington, on the Kentucky side of the river, this afternoon or not. His movements will depend upon the state of his health.

The excitement here continues unabated. The Burnet House is one continued scene of bustle and confusion. Thousands are pressing forward to obtain an introduction to the General, who finds it utterly impossible to obtain necessary rest. Hon. Thomas Ewing and Judge Johnson are still with him. Among those who have called and obtained interviews with the General this morning, are large numbers of Irish, two of whom were among the prisoners in the last war with Great Britain, whose lives were saved through his intercession.

Judge Johnson delivered an address of welcome to Gen. Scott, and made a most eloquent speech upon the occasion. In the course of his remarks, after dwelling upon the military services of Gen. Scott, he said: By your influence, governing your countrymen by the law of love, and your country's enemies by the law of fear, you have arrested, on terms honorable to your country, two savage wars—two wars with Great Britain—and what was still more to be deprecated, a civil war with South Carolina. Besides all this, Sir, in peace and in war, your attachment to your friends, your magnanimity to your enemies, your compassion to the afflicted, your kindness to the sick, and your broad and comprehensive views of civil and religious liberty, have endeared you to every true-hearted American citizen. Had these services been performed for our mother country, they would have purchased costly ornaments, princely estates, coronets, and seats for you and your posterity, from generation to generation. In this country they purchase a boon less ostentatious, but more grateful to a patriot heart—the gratitude of your country to yourself, with assurances of the same to your posterity, when they shall win it as gallantly, and deserve it as well. But it is not sufficient that we teach our children to venerate your name, and our sons to emulate your deeds—we should bear ourselves toward you, Sir, and others who have fought the battles and borne the flag of freedom. With reference to its influence in other countries, the American revolution, and that which followed, have set the world agog on the subject of human freedom and human rights. The people of the United States are a chosen, a peaceful people. To them, in the wisdom of God, has been committed the oracles of republican freedom. There alone the great problem of men's capacity for self-government has been marked out. The star-spangled banner floats aloft, unique and alone, an ensign of freedom and of hope to all nations. Hitherward the patriot worshippers of liberty in every clime turn their wistful eyes. They cannot contemplate the flag of freedom without contemplating the heroes who fought for it. They cannot contemplate the heroes of freedom without contemplating the light in which they are regarded by those who enjoy the blessings they have won. They cannot survey the whole without asking themselves if it be true, as the minions of kingly power have often told them, that Republics are always ungrateful. They shall not look here to-day and say this Republic is ungrateful.

Dr. GRANT, on behalf of the Buckeye Club, also addressed the General, and welcomed him to the hospitality of the city.

Gen. SCOTT replied to both addresses, but briefly, his health being inadequate to the task of a long speech. After thanking the multitude for the warmth of the reception he had received in Cincinnati, he said: I am glad to meet you all. You have come here to do some little honor to an old soldier, who has spent a long life in the service of his country. For this honor, however little deserved, I thank you. It will be cherished among my most precious recollections. Fellow-citizens, you could not hear all of the able address of Judge Johnson. Pardon in me the morning egotism of alluding to a portion of his speech. Your speaker alluded to that critical hour in our history when Hull had ingloriously surrendered, and the blackest clouds hung threateningly in the horizon of our beloved country. It was then that I called around me men that could be trusted, and told them that the hour had come for the decisive blow—that a work must be done on the Canadian frontier that would lift the hearts of the American people from the gloom of recent events, and enable them and their children to ring bells, to fire cannon, build bonfires in commemoration of American victories, that should obscure the memory of Hull's surrender. We fell to work, and the thing was done. (Cheers.) The battles of Chippewa and Lundy's Lane followed. He again thanked the people for their friendly feelings, and withdrew.

He will probably proceed to-morrow to Hamilton, Dayton, and Sandusky, on his way home. The people on the opposite shore are very anxious that he should cross the river to Covington and Newport, and large delegations are now in town to tender the invitation.

Webster Meeting at Boston.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Oct. 6, 1852.

The Webster men had a meeting in Faneuil Hall this evening, which was attended by from 4,000 to 5,000 persons. A. H. Nelson, of Woburn, and George T. Curtis, of Boston, were the principal speakers. A letter was read from Hon. Hiram Ketchum, of New-York. After expressing regret that he was unable to be present, he says:

"I am not surprised that you should deeply feel that the Whig party of Massachusetts has been wronged; and Daniel Webster has been wronged, by the proceedings of the Whig Convention in Baltimore—Massachusetts, the foremost of Whig States, Daniel Webster, the foremost of Whig men. For my own part, I feel that the Whig party of the whole country has been false to its own most cherished principles and to the most distinguished champion of those principles—the man who, of all men, has made us proud of our party. Had the members of that Convention dared to embody in a resolution the reason assigned in private conversation by many of them, for the rejection of Mr. Webster, they would have been hissed and scorned from Baltimore to their homes. That reason was that he was too great a man to be appreciated by the American people, and was therefore unpopular."

Whig Meeting in Ulster County.

KINGSTON, Wednesday, Oct. 6, 1852.

A gathering of the young Whigs of Ulster Co. took place at Rosendale to-day. Five thousand men were on the ground, comprised of delegations from nearly every town in the county. One procession of wagons was nearly a mile long. E. Cook presided, and the meeting was addressed by Roscoe Conkling, of Utica, and George Dawson, of Albany. Much spirit and energy was exhibited.

Whig Meeting at Dedham.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Oct. 6, 1852.

A large and enthusiastic mass meeting of Whigs took place at Dedham to-day. Hon. J. M. Botts was the principal speaker.

Maine Law Meeting at Pittsburgh—County Fair.

PITTSBURGH, Wednesday, Oct. 6, 1852.

A large meeting of the friends of the Maine Liquor Law was held in Masonic Hall last night. Mr. Tiffin, of Snowden township, presided, assisted by numerous Vice Presidents.

A report was adopted, approving of the candidates who answered interrogatories pledging themselves to vote for the Liquor Law. The Whig ticket was recommended, except Mr. Penny who refused to answer.

There was some opposition to Mr. Darcie, but he was recommended for the Senate, as also Mr. Stevenson, (a Free Soiler,) for the same office. J. Heron Foster, Free Soil candidate for the Legislature, was substituted for Penny. The nominations met with some opposition, A. B. McCalmont, Democrat, saying that he repudiated the idea of pledging the assemblage to vote for any set of men—he objected to the ticket proposed; not a single Democrat appeared on it. He was opposed to the election of a man who would drink Champagne in Harrisburg and then go into the Capitol and vote for the Maine Law.

An Address was adopted, defending the constitutionality of the law, stating the evils of intemperance, and indicating the determination of Temperance men.

Allegheny County Fair opened yesterday, exciting unusual interest. There are noble specimens of cattle, and the manufacturing and mechanical departments are well represented. The floral and fancy articles are most tastefully arranged, and there is a large collection of every description of choice fowls. It is said the receipts at the doors yesterday amounted to $2,000, although the price of admission is but small.

Great preparations are making among the Democrats for a mass meeting at Greensburgh tomorrow. About one thousand delegates go from this place. Several distinguished speakers will be there.

The State Treasurer—The Canal Board.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Oct. 6, 1852.

Benjamin Welsh, to whom the Supreme Court has given the office of Treasurer, waited upon Treasurer Cook to-day, with the view of taking possession of the office, but Mr. Cook, stating that he was not prepared to surrender, Mr. Welsh served him with a notice that an application would be made to Judge Watson, of the Supreme Court, to-morrow, for an order requiring him to vacate the office. The case, it is understood, is to be carried to the Court of Appeals.

The Canal Board this afternoon adopted a resolution, by a vote of 6 to 2, exonerating Superintendent Waterman from the charges embodied in the statement of Auditor Newell. They also resolved that Mr. Oathout, the late Weig Superintendent, had paid prices extravagantly high for lumber. How far this resolution censures Canal Commissioner Mather, in charge of Oathout's section, is not stated. Mr. Chatfield was absent, and the two negative votes were from Whigs.

Depature of Gov. Ramsay for Minnesota.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Oct. 6, 1852.

Gov. Ramsay left last evening for Minnesota, bearing $60,000 for the payment of moneys due under the Indian treaties and annuities.

Highly Important from Havana—The Steamship Crescent City not Allowed to Communicate with the Shore—Passengers and Mails not Landed.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, October 6, 1852.

The steamship Crescent City, Capt. Porter, is coming up.

She arrived at Havana, from New-York, on Sunday afternoon—was forbidden all communication with the shore, and ordered out of the harbor forthwith. The pretext for this outrage is that Mr. Smith is still retained as Purser on board the vessel.

Captain Porter made a strong formal protest against the action of the Cuban Government, but his remonstrance was unavailing, and he at once proceeded to sea in the midst of a tremendous gale.

All the passengers and the mails for Havana have of course been brought to this port.

Late and Important from Mexico—Appointment of a New Cabinet—Tehuantepec Route, &c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Oct. 6, 1852.

We are in receipt of intelligence from the City of Mexico to the 19th of September.

The resignation of the Cabinet had been tendered and accepted, and the following are new Ministers appointed: Senior Ledo, for Foreign Affairs; Palacio, for the Treasury, and Aquirro, Justice. These appointments had not, however, been officially accepted.

A Commission had been appointed by the Government to examine the proposals for the opening of the Tehuantepec route—four propositions having been sent in, one of them from Col. Sloo.

Tamaulipas and Guadalajara were still in a disturbed state, and there appeared to be no accommodation of the difficulties.

The request for an Extra Session of Congress, made by a State Legislature, had not been acceded to.

In Zacatecas the Indians were growing still more troublesome, and murders were of frequent occurrence.

Later from Texas—The Steamer Pampero.

NEW ORLEANS, Wednesday, Oct. 6, 1852.

Later dates from Texas are to hand, and the accounts of the crops generally are more favorable.

The Mexican National Guards had returned from Brownsville to Matamoras.