The Weekly Lancaster Gazette.

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The Weekly Gazette,

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GEORGE WEAVER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

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Thursday Evening, Sept. 2, 1852

OLD DOCUMENTS—*Gen. Scott Vindicated.*—In 1848, a complimentary dinner was given to Gen. Scott, and Gen. Shields was present. He holds a high position in the ranks of the opposition and we commend his remarks and opinions to American Patriots, not to men who would slander the best and bravest of the sons of America. The following toast was given:

THE VOLUNTEERS OF THE UNITED STATES, (the Brigadier General of the same now present:) A worthy chieftain of that heroic band who have conspicuously carried out the heroic counsel of the Spartan mothers, to return either with or upon their "Shields."

General Shields rose and said: "Mr. President, with your permission and the consent of the company, I wish, as a subordinate officer of the American army, to give the health of that distinguished commander under whom my honorable and gallant friend and myself have had the honor to serve. I feel it due from me to Gen. Scott [applause] first as one of the officers having returned from the head-quarters of the army which he so nobly and successfully commanded. I think it still further due, returning as I do with a conviction that that army has been commanded in such a manner by Gen. Scott as to call forth the applause, and admiration, and high regard, not only of his countrymen, but of the whole world. It would be a useless and foolish undertaking on my part to attempt adequately to describe before this intelligent assembly the skill and high military knowledge displayed by Gen. Scott in the conduct of that Army, from its landing at Vera Cruz until it entered the garita at Mexico. If I should attempt the task I should fail. I could not portray with justness the conduct of that distinguished commander in the hazzardous enterprise in which he has been engaged. But I will say this, that in the history of the world—in the annals of all military affairs and enterprises that I have ever read, I find no enterprise comparable with the capture of Vera Cruz. One of the strongest positions in the world—so strong, indeed, that it was deemed almost impregnable by the military minds of the world, and yet on a coast the most difficult of access in the world, it fell before an army of twelve thousand men with a loss of only two score. (Applause.) And the same skill which enabled him to accomplish this undertaking, marked every movement of his progress until he entered the gates of Mexico. In the remarks of Maj. General Jessup, respecting the bravery and gallantry and intelligence of the officers of our army, I heartly concur. Neither England, France, or any other country in the world has such a body of intelligent young officers in this field as those who accompanied Gen. Scott into the city of Mexico, and if ever I entertained a thought against West Point, I now make the *amende honorable*, and recall any thing to the prejudice of that institution that I may have thought or uttered. (Great applause.) So, it is with regard to Gen. Scott. If I ever harbored aught against him, politically or otherwise—for a "hasty plate of soup" (laughter) or slow plate of soup—I recal it all, and make the *amende* to him also, and say that I should be very unwilling to see any other man take an army of ten thousand men into the valley of Mexico, and attempt to lead them in safety. Such an undertaking requires not only unquestionable bravery of the soldier and gallantry of the officer, but a great superintending military mind, that had conquered and made himself master of his profession, and thus fitted himself to accomplish such an almost miraculous enterprise.

With your permission, Mr. President, and that of the company, I give you the health of Major General Winfield Scott." (Applause.)

Where is Wood & Kagay? What does Brigadier General Shields know about War?

RASCALLY AND TYRANNICAL.—On Thursday last, Mr. Corwin, Secretary of the Treasury, was informed that "the committee had *postponed* the investigation of his case, till next session"—that is, *next winter*. In the mean time, though earnestly desiring an investigation, the high-souled Secretary is doomed, by a clique of party tyrants, to remain till next winter under the groundless imputations of the viper Olds. Could petty tyranny do worse!—*Scio. Gaz.*

Yes, it is mean and contemptible. The committee could have done the work in less than five days, but the cry of "Galphanism" would have been stopped by an investigation, and would have been of no further use to Locofocoism in this campaign. This is Locofoco generosity! What do they care about the reputation of a man, if party purposes can be subserved by blackening his reputation!

NORTH CAROLINA.—We have the State paper of each party from Raleigh of Tuesday last, and they agree that there is a Whig majority of *four* in the House, balanced by an Opposition majority of *four* in the Senate (chosen by free-holders only,) which will be increased to *six* if the Camden and Currituck District is decided for the Opposition. The two Sheriffs are at variance, but we think the Whigs will ultimately lose the seat by a majority of *one vote*. And that vote decides the character of the new Legislature, and may choose a U. S. Senator for six years! Whigs! take care of *one vote!*—*N. Y. Tribune.*

☞The Mormons are as fashionable as any body. The Deseret News contains advertisements of milliners, "just from New York, with the latest Paris fashions," &c.—Brigham Young has married his twenty-fourth wife.

C. W. & Z. Railroad—Cheering News.—We learn from Mr. Woodward, who has just returned from Zanesville, that a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Cincinnati, Wilmington and Zanesville Railroad Company, was held there on yesterday. Last evening, a railroad supper was given by the citizens of that city. The utmost enthusiasm, and our friend of the Scioto Gazette to the contrary notwithstanding, the utmost harmony prevailed. In a very short time, thirty-four thousand dollars was subscribed to the capital stock of the company and no subscription less than one thousand dollars. Thirty citizens subscribed thirty thousand dollars. It is expected that, in a few days, the city alone will raise one hundred thousand dollars. This, in addition to the city and county subscription already voted, will make, if we remember rightly, about two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and will enable the Directors to put the remainder of the road under contract immediately.

We expect that the Directors will return to-day, and we shall probably receive still further and good news. Mr. Woodward left before they had quit taking stock for the evening.

DISSOLUTION OF THE UNION PARTY IN GEORGIA.—We announced yesterday that the executive committee of the Union party of Ga. had withdrawn the Pierce electoral ticket, nominated at Milledgeville, and declared the party dissolved. The address of the committee has since come to hand, and we learn from it that this step has been taken in consequence of the fact that all parties in Georgia now advocate the compromise, and that the Union whigs, to a considerable extent, have shown a determination not to adhere to the ticket, but to support either Webster or Scott. The committee was composed of seven, and five of them have published an address to the Union Democrats and Whigs, who may be for Pierce and King, urging them to meet at Atlanta, on the 18th of Sept., to determine on their future course. They avow their readiness to support the regular Pierce and King electors, provided the original friends of the latter ticket are willing to conciliate and compromise with them. There are still three electoral tickets in the field in Georgia—one for Scott and Graham, the second for Webster and Jenkins, and the third for Pierce and King. The law requires the successful ticket to have a clear majority of all the votes cast.

THE SACS AND FOX INDIANS, now on a visit to Washington, visited the Department of the Commissoners of Indians affairs, on Thursday, when Major Mix, the chief clerk, in the absence of Col. Lea, assured them that their Great Father would give them a formal interview after the adjournment of congress, and in the meantime every attention would be paid to their comfort and pleasure. The Indians expressed themselves highly gratified at Major Mix's remarks. Among the delegation, consisting of eight, is a son of the celebrated Keokuk, who visited Washington in 1837. The Sacs number at this time about thirteen hundred souls: the Foxes about seven hundred. The tribe still retains its love of savage life and manners beyond almost all others of the removed Indians on our borders. They dislike schools, missionaries, and even dwellings and many of them yearn to go further West, that they may be still more distant from civilization, as well as nearer the buffalo and other game. Their efforts at cultivation have been very feeble, though they inhabit a fine country, well adapted to successful agriculture. The tribe has a fund of thirty thousand dollars.

THE HENRY CLAY DISASTER.—An application for a discharge of the writ of habeas corpus, in the case of the parties implicated in the Henry Clay disaster, was made in the Supreme Court of New York, on Thursday, and Tuesday next set apart for its hearing. The principal points of the application are, that the case does not come within the meaning of the State law defining murder, there having been no intention to take life, and the parties not in the perpetration of any felony or misdemeanor, at the time, from which death ensued; that the boiler was not overcharged so as to burst, as it did not burst, and the allegation that an undue heat had been caused for an unlawful purpose not being sufficient; they also claim that the United States have exclusive control, where a law of Congress exists, over all transactions connected with navigation, in tide-waters, as well as at sea, and that they are already under arrest on process from the U. S. court.

AMERICANS IN EUROPE.—A true-hearted American, writing us from Southern Italy in reprehension of the espionage and annoyance to which Americans are exposed in that region, by reason of the hatred and dread of Republicanism there current, says:

"I hope that you will succeed in electing Gen. SCOTT, not that I care much about your Home Politics, but because I know that his name would be a terror to evil-doers in this despot-ridden region. Gen. Scott's elevation to the Presidency would cause America to be respected throughout Europe, where his heroic achievements and great abilities are very widely known, especially among those who hate and dread the contagion of American influence."—*N. Y. Trib.*

AN EXTENSIVE CASE OF SWINDLING.—Mr. Henry Billiard, living near New Orleans, recently received the unexpected news from a nephew in France, that the sum of twenty thousand francs was about to be remitted to him, but heard no more about it until a few days ago, when a person in New Orleans representing himself as the Swiss Consul sent for him, and told him that he had received the draft from Paris for the sum named, payable to his order. Mr. B., at the pretended Consul's request, endorsed the draft, and was told to call in eight days, when it would be payable. He did call, after the expiration of the eight days, but to his astonishment found the supposed Consul, with the draft among the missing. It is supposed the draft was obtained in Paris, and that the swindler brought it to New Orleans to get it cashed.

☞A man named Samuel H. Clapp, has been arrested in Philadelphia, charged with fraudulently obtaining one thousand four hundred and sixty dollars in gold coin from the U. S. Mint. On his return from California, seven months since, he deposited gold dust of the value of five hundred in the Mint, and when he sent for his certificate, the clerk, by mistake, gave him the certificate of another depositor for one thousand four hundred and sixty dollars, which Klapp retained, and refused to give up when applied to.

☞22,590 guests stopped at the American House, Cleveland, in one year.

TELEGRAPHIC INTELLIGENCE.

Arrival of the Washington.

NEW YORK, Sept. 1.—The Washington, from Southampton, arrived this morning, and brings dates to the 17th ult. For Cotton there is an animated demand. Market much excited. In London Corn Market there is a general advance. English and American Wheat 3s firm. Oats 1 to 2s. Corn held higher; floating cargoes 2 to 3s.

Markets in France and Belgium, improved; trade in provinces satisfactory.

Queen Victoria has returned to England. Fishery question excited no further uneasiness. Ministerial paper announces the matter in process of amicable settlement.

Grand fete, in Paris, on the 10th, passed off tranquilly.

Steamer Magdalena arrived at Southampton from the West Indies, with $110,000.

Advices from Australia up to the middle of May, state the yield of gold to be immense, far outstripping California.

Wright and Gandy's Circular of Tuesday, quotes less activity in grain market. In consequence of the return of fine weather less virulence in potato disease. Sales tolerably firm. Large transactions could not be made without concession, which holders seem reluctant to accept. Larkinson's Circular substantially the same as Wright's, except the former quotes flour declined three pence. Corn firm—floating cargoes last week's quotations.

A new steamship is built at Dumbarton for Cunard line of 3000 tons; 50 feet longer than Great Britain, and costs upwards of $100,000.

Foreign News.

NEW YORK, September 1.—By the America, ministerial journals announce their confidence in the termination of the fishery dispute on terms of absolute reciprocity, so far as the right of fishing is concerned. The Americans have liberty to fish in British waters, and British in American waters, within three miles of shore, without distinction of bar or open sea. It is reported that the screw frigate Termagant is fitting out at Portsmouth to join the fishery squadron.

Leeds Chamber of Commerce adjourned without taking any steps in reference to the dispute with the United States.

Coroner's inquest on the bodies shot at the election riot, at the six mile bridge in Ireland, returned verdict of willful murder against John C. Delmadge, Justice of the Peace, and eight soldiers of the thirty-first regiment.

The potato crop improving; it is estimated that one-half of the crop in the infected districts will be saved.

FRANCE.—The American Minister did not dine with the corps diplomatique at the anniversary of Emperor Napoleon at St. Etienne. The religious services advertised by the French Consul to take place on the occasion were stopped by the police.

Louis Napoleon was not present at the ball at Marchardes on Innocents Tuesday night. It was rumored that a conspiracy was detected to assassinate him had he been present.

From New York.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., August 31.—The Democratic State Convention met here to-day. Largely attended, good temper, and enthusiam prevails. At 12 o'clock, Mr. Rice, of Brooklyn, nominated Mr. Bristol, Tioga, Hunker, as temporary Chairman, and at the same moment Mr. Lapham, a Barnburner, of Ontario, was nominated by Mr. Stetson. A scene of confusion followed, in the midst of which the nominations were put to vote.—Both parties claimed the victory. It was then proposed to appoint two Secretaries, who should call the roll, in order to ascertain which of the nominees for the Chair received a majority of the votes. This proposition carried. Much time was consumed in regard to contested seats, after which the Hunker nominee was declared chosen. He appointed a committee of one from each District to nominate permanent officers. Considerable difficulty ensued in regard to contested seats, after which, the Convention adjourned.

September 1.—Horatio Seymour was nominated for Governor of New York on the second ballot.

From Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 2.—An assembly of over 5000 whigs convened in Independence Square last evening to receive the members of Congress returning home from Washington. It was very enthusiastic. Clubs from various districts marched in procession to the Square, with music, banners and lights. The meeting was addressed by Messrs. Parker and Thompson of Indiana, and Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, and others, from two different stands. A stirring series of resolutions was adopted. Frederick Fraley presided.

The southern papers show the storm has been very severe at the South. In South Carolina great freshets occurred on Broad river; bridge swept away; Columbia bridge also damaged; Savannah river, at Augusta, very high, obstructing railroad travel, and delaying mails—upper bridge swept away, and lower bridge damaged. Large amount of property destroyed.

From New Jersey.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 1.—Whig Convention here to-day chose the following electoral ticket; Senatorial delegates, D. S. Gregory and Andrew K. Hay; Congressional electors, Jno. S. Nixon, Jas. L. Lawrence, J. S. Nevins, C. G. Garrison, and Jas. McQuinby. The best of feeling prevailed.—Convention adjourned with three cheers for Scott and Graham.

From New Hampshire.

CONCORD, Aug. 31.—N. H. Whig Convention met to-day, and nominated Mr. Gaskill for Governor. The Presidential Electors are W. H. Hackett, Austin Fiske, A. H. Grager, A. Christy. Convention harmonious—much enthusiasm.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—There was a great whig meeting here last night. Messrs. Berrien and Hall, of Florida, addressed the meeting.

From Mexico.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 3.—The Southern route is open again, and we have received this morning one New Orleans mail, that of the 28th ultimo. The Picayune has some Mexican news. On the 1st of July, after skirmishing, Echeveria retired from the Jalapa insurrection. Manatlan and Guadalajara, though they have not gathered force, they have not, on the other hand, been suppressed. The papers continue to be filled with most distressing accounts of the ravages by the Indians in Durango, Sonora, Coahuila and New Leon. Nothing new in the papers relative to Tehuantepec. Southern papers continue to be filled with details of the damage done by the storm. The main facts have already been given. No papers have yet been received from Mobile.

From Massachusetts.

WORCESTER, September 2.—The Massachusetts Whig Convention was well attended here to-day. J. A. Clifford was nominated for Governor; Elisha Hunting, for Lieut. Governor.

The following Electoral Ticket was chosen: Robert C. Winthrop and George Bliss, Electors at large; J. H. W. Page, George A. Crocker, John Gardner, Amos Lawrence, Robert G. Shaw, Daniel C. Baker, George Cogswell, Jacob Coggins, H. E. Torry, Rufus Bullock, and Ezekial Colt, District Electors.

A resolution was adopted complimentary to President Fillmore's administration, declaring that as Gen. Scott was fairly nominated by the National Convention, the Whig party was bound in honor to sustain the nomination.

The Sons of Temperance.

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 3.—A most enthusiastic demonstration was made by the Sons of Temperance to-day. About 1,500, from all parts of the country, marched in procession to the Masonic Hall, where the Convention organized. Wilson McCandles, President, opened the proceedings by a masterly speech. An oration was delivered by Judge McClure, followed by several eloquent speeches. A platform was then adopted, disclaiming all intention of mingling in strife with either of the great political parties, but expressing their determination to vote at the coming election for no State Senator or Representative who does not pledge himself in favor of the enactment law prohibiting, totally, the sale or manufacture of intoxicating liquors.

A resolution was also passed unanimously recommending Thomas Steele for election as Grand Worthy Patriarch. City presented quite a gala-day appearance; the procession being one of the most tastful & effective ever got up in this city. The ceremonies end this evening by a grand banquet attended by the beauty and fashion of the city.

The Storm South.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 2.—The Railroad from Columbia is repaired and mail communication resumed. Water on the river at a stand. On Wednesday evening it was thought the bridges would stand. The Bridge over the Columbia is slightly injured. Plantations below Augusta suffered severely. All minor crops ruined, and a number of negroes drowned. Brown, chief engineer of the Greensville Railroad, in company with three others, was upset in a car and drowned. Crops on the water utterly destroyed. River at Camden higher than for 20 years.

From Havana.

NEW YORK, Sep. 3.—Empire City, from Havana on the 29th, arrived with 70 passengers. Freights have improved. Passengers by the Empire City say that the authorities of Havana have seized the press *Voice of the People* and arrested the publishers. Other arrests occur daily. Cholera and smallpox have abated. Yellow fever raging.

DROWNED.—*Sad and Distressing.*—Mr. Thomas Clark, with three children, went to Junction on Thursday, to attend the funeral of his brother-in-law, Mr. Griffith. On their return, after night, as is supposed, the buggy was backed or upset into the canal, just below Hudson's Lock, one mile south of town, and all were drowned. Yesterday morning the bodies were recovered and brought down. The children were: Minerva, aged about 13; Mary Ann, aged 11; and Joseph, aged 7 years. Mr. Clark was an upright, industrious and esteemed citizen. His loss will be much felt. He was a native of England, has resided here about 15 years; aged 42. The widow, then mourning the decease of a brother, so suddenly bereft of husband and children, has the warmest sympathies of all.—*Defiance Democrat.*

☞The Journal of Commerce says the Collins line of steamships has thus far made fifty voyages, or crossed the Ocean one hundred times. They have averaged about 90 passengers a trip, making in all 9,000, among whom no loss of life or injury to person has occurred.

THE ORLEANS FAMILY have resigned, it is said, the hope of ever returning to France, with the exception of the Duchess of Orleans. The Prince de Joinville is exceedingly depressed; his hearing is affected, and he suffers from a disease of the liver. The Duke d'Aumale spends his time in literary work.

HON. RUFUS CHOATE.—The Boston Atlas denies the assertion made by Mr. Winslow, at a meeting of the friends of of Mr. Webster in that city on Tuesday evening, to the effect that the Hon. Rufus Choate had said that "he would not go for Scott, but would vote for Webster." It says Mr. Choate will support Gen. Scott.

RAILROADS IN MISSOURI.—The principal, if not the only business of the extra session of the Legislature of Missouri, about to assemble, will be to take such measures as will secure to the Pacific and the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroads the use of the lands donated by the Federal Government, at the present session, to assist in the building of those roads.

SCOTT BANNERS.—The Detroit Advertiser notices that the Forwarders there are flinging "Scott, Graham, Harbors and Rivers flags from flagstaffs erected on their warehouses. Messrs. Bissell & Armstrong, and Mr. F. M. Backus run up the Scott flag a few days ago, and the Advertiser says—"Several other houses are getting ready to do the same thing. The vessels in the harbor have flags at their mast-heads with the same motto on them. Everything looks right here."

ARGUMENTATIVE ENVELOPS.—The temperance men of Maine have adopted a new method of disseminating the principles of their cause. They use letter envelops, on which are printed extracts from speeches and arguments by distinguished men, with various statistics, in favor of temperance, and thus distribute the most powerful appeals, by hundreds and thousands, to every quarter.

A DISTRESSING ACCIDENT.—Three little boys, children of Mr. Edwards, living near Keystone furnace, Ross county, Ohio, were killed on Friday last, by a bank caving on them. There were five digging iron ore at the time, and it is a miracle how the two escaped. This makes four children that Mr. E. has lost within a week.

"CAN I VOTE?"—We were told of an incident which occurred in the Democrat office, which will do to repeat.

An honest Hibernian happened in there this morning, and in the course of his inquiries asked.

"Can I vote?"

"Certainly, certainly," replied the major domo in attendance.

"Well be jabers thinks myself that's glad of that, I want to put in wan vote for Ould Schett!"—*Chicago Jour.*

Friday Evening, Sept 3, 1852

BRITISH SYMPATHY FOR THE WHIGS.—The London Times, one of the prominent organs of the English Aristocracy, in a recent article relative to the political parties in the United States, says:

"Our own sympathies and opinions must ever lean to the more moderate and enlightened of these parties, who are guardians of federal tradition, the friends of peace, and the opponents of slavery."

The Times belongs to the Greeley school of politics. Its sympathies and preferences are with the whigs, but it execrates and spits upon the Whig platform.—*Mt. Vernon Banner.*

Oh! ho! Mr. Banner, that is your logic, is it? Where are all your pretensions? A general expression of sympathy don't amount to much, and we must acknowledge that the Times does not fully appreciate the character of its "valuable practical ally" in this country. But let us come down to particulars and see, if we can, for what party the Times expresses its sympathy. The following is from the first leader of that new Locofoco campaign paper:

"*The triumph of the candidate of the Democratic party, brought forward by the men of the South, will secure, probably forever, the ascendancy of liberal commercial principles*, and if Lord Derby should next year be disposed to take the American tariff for his model, we have little doubt that it will serve to remove the last illusions of the protective system from his mind. In this respect, and on this point, we take General Pierce to be a fair representative of the opinions of Mr. Calhoun, and, as such, *a valuable practical ally to the commercial policy of this country.*"

We have other extracts, Mr. Banner, but that will do. Greely don't belong to that school. He has no idea of becoming "a valuable practical ally" of Great Britain or any other despotism. The *Times* don't think so either. It is Mr. Pierce, in the estimation of that paper, who is a "fair representative" of the free-trade opinions of the "prominent organs of the English Aristocracy." And the Liverpool *Times* says:—"*As regards England, public sympathy, it is needless to say, is enlisted on the side of the Democratic candidate.*" Who is the British party, Mr. Banner!

CINCINNATI GAZETTE.—This old established and valuable newspaper is still gaining in the patronage of the public. As a commercial paper it is highly esteemed. We publish below its terms:

Daily, payable half-yearly $8
Tri-Weekly, payable after six months of each year 5
Weekly, $2 in advance, $2,50 during the year, or at the end of the year 3

The Gazette to Clubs.—For the cash in advance we send the following number of Weeklies, to be stopped in all cases when the time is out:

3 copies for $5, and for each other,		from 3 to 8	$1,66
8 do $10,	do	8 to 20	1,25
20 do 20,	do	20 & upwards	1,00

Club Additions.—New subscribers to a club can be made at the *proportional* rates and so that the time expires with the others of the club.

☞Scott will be elected.—*Lan. Gaz.*

Rather a *hasty* conclusion, Mr. Gazette. You should have added, *providing* he gets votes enough.—*Hocking Sentinel.*

Pshaw! General Scott never makes any such provisions. The country never did.—At Chippewa, at Lundy's Lane, throughout the Mexican campaign, it was not said that Gen. Scott would whip the British and Mexicans, *provided* he had troops enough; it was simply necessary to hear the cheering cry—"SCOTT LEADS THE COLUMN"—and the country knew, his soldiers knew, that victory would perch upon the American banner.

THE WAY TO BEGIN!—The duty of Organization is one of the most neglected, and yet one of the most important, in a political campaign. Take the following form, get your whig neighbors to sign it, and appoint a time for a meeting to elect officers, and you will have a beginning of an organization which can be made of great value. Let it be done in every Election District, and there will be an increased Whig Vote:

CONSTITUTION.

Article 1. This organization shall be called the ——— Chippewa Club of the town of ———

Art. 2. The officers shall consist of a President, Vice President and Secretary.

Art. 3. The officers shall constitute an Executive Committee to take charge of matters preparatory to election.

Art. 4. Every voter who signs the Constitution shall be a member of the Club.

Art. 5. We the undersigned members of this Club, make the following solemn pledges to the party!

1. We will use all honorable means to elect the Whig ticket in November.

2. We will circulate among our neighbors political documents.

3. We will obtain to this Constitution the names of all our neighbors willing to unite with us in the election.

4. We will attend the polls on election day, and solicit all whig voters to do the same.

5. We will,——weeks before the election return to the officers of the Club, this copy of the Constitution, with the names appended who are willing to sign.

Art. 6. That the officers of the Club, from the papers returned and other information, shall make an alphabetical list of all voters of the town to be used at the election.

OPERATIONS OF THE U. S. MINT AND BRANCHES.—It appears from a statement of the New York Journal of Commerce, that there were coined at the U. S. Mint in Philadelphia, and its several branches, from the first of January to the 31st of July, the following amounts:

Mint.	Go'd.	Silver	Copper.	Total.
Phila	$27,977,824	$347,545	$39,122 61	$28,364,491 61
N. O.	3,535,000	108,000		3,643,000 00
N. C.	217,299			217,299 00
Ga.	221,628			221,628 00
Total.	$31,951,751	$455,545	$39,122 61	$32,446,418 61

During the same period, there were deposited at all the mints, the sum of $32,640,511 in gold, against $30,026,200 for the same time last year.

☞A duel, it is said, will take place between Maj. Polk and Gen. Cullom, after the session of Congress is closed.

HOW IT WORKS—*Iron.*—We commend the following extract from an article in the N. Y. Tribune headed "Who pays the Duty?" to the candid consideration of both producer and consumer:

Two years since the price of railroad iron in Wales was $22 28, or £4 15s. per ton, the duty on which was about $7, whereas, in 1846, when the tariff of that year was passed, it had been about $18 per ton. Under the circumstances, application was made to Congress to fix the duty at what it had been at the present revenue system, or at least to add six or eight dollars to the amount levied, raising it to thirteen or fourteen dollars per ton. Congress was then told "So long as domestic competition is maintained, we shall be enabled steadily to improve our machinery, and iron will not only continue low, but there will be a steady tendency to fall in price; but if the English iron masters be permitted to destroy our competition, the price of iron will go up, and the money that should go into the Treasury will go into their pockets." To all these representations Congress turned a deaf ear, and the consequence has been step by step our iron masters have been ruined, and their works have passed into the hands of the Sheriff.—Essex County, but lately the seat of a thriving manufacture, is now almost entirely silent. Boston has been sold, for we think one-fifth of its cost, and this after having distributed 3 millions of dollars in wages. Armstrong and Clarion Counties have witnessed *the downfall of forty out of forty-two furnaces*, twenty of which will shortly have been sold by the Sheriff within a period of twelve months. Such has been the case in almost every portion of the Union. Everywhere the men who were engaged in establishing competition for the supply of the world with iron have been ruined, and the domestic make of iron has now fallen from 850,000 to about 450,000 tons, when it might have risen to a million and a half of tons, and would have done so but for British free trade.

Such vast destruction of property should have been followed with benefit to somebody, and such has certainly been the case, but to whom? To the people of the Union! Certainly not, for their production of iron is far less now than it was four years since, although in the interim we have added four millions to our population. To whom then? To the British iron makers, whose prices have risen precisely as our furnaces and mills have been closed, and *who now put in their pockets the whole sum that was, two years since, asked to be claimed by the Treasury.* Two years since the price was, as we have stated, £4 15s in Wales. A year since, it had raised to £5 5s, being an addition of $2 40.—Now, it is £6 5s, being a further addition of $4 80—and thus the foreign price has risen to the whole extent of the seven dollars that was then asked to be added.

In 1850 the British iron masters paid the cost of getting to market, but as competition has diminished, their prices have increased, and now it is the consumer who pays the duty. With another year prices will rise again, and it must be regarded as quite extraordinary if we do not see iron go up to seven or eight pounds, the foreign producer pockeling the whole difference between that and the £4 15s, at which it stood when Congress was urged to interpose and prevent them from destroying all our own furnaces, forges and rolling mills.

BLACK HAWK'S OPINION OF GENERAL SCOTT.—*To the Editor of the Washington Republic:*—SIR: I beg leave to transcribe from the Life of Black Hawk, dictated by himself, and published at Boston in 1834, his opinion of Gen. Scott. He says:

"I have a good opinon of the American war-chiefs generally with whom I am acquainted; and my people, who had an opportunity of seeing and becoming well acquainted with the great war-chief, (General Winfield Scott) who made the last treaty with them, in conjunction with the great chief of Illinois, (Governor Reynolds) all tell me that he is the *greatest brave* they ever saw, and a good man, one who fulfils all his promises. Our braves speak more highly of him than any chief that has ever been among us. Whatever he says may be depended upon. If he had been our Great Father, we never would have been *compelled* to join the British in the late war with America. And I have thought that, as our Great Father is changed every few years, that his children would do well to put this great war-chief in his place, as they cannot find a better chief for a Great Father anywhere."

These are the sentiments of a warrior and a patriot, a chief of distinuished rank, of keen sagacity, if not of a prophetic vision. And we trust that the wish he expressed twenty years ago will find a response in every American heart. A

SINGULAR DEATH.—We find the following details of the death of two boys, named WEST and CAGWIN, near Oswego, in the Chicago Journal:

"They went out to play among some young cattle, taking with them a rope, an end of which each tied around his body, in a slipping not, in order to scare the cattle over it and trip them down. While engaged in their sport, one of the cattle, in going over the rope, accidently caught it over his horns; and being frightened, ran off dragging the unfortunate boys after him, whipping against a fence and around its corners. When released, they were both insensible. On removing the rope, the waist of one was said to be so compressed that it was only about four inches in circumference, and the other about six. Both having since died.

LAW.—It was related of Chief Justice Parsons, of Massachusetts, that while he was at the bar, and engaged in a very extensive and lucrative practice, an eminent merchant invited him to dine with him under circumstances a little unexpected. At the dinner table the merchant took some pains to draw the conversation out upon some legal question; and, having a case of great importance and delicacy of his own, concerning which he was anxious to get the opinion of Mr. Parsons, he supposed a case precisely parallel with his own—stating all the particulars with minuteness, and to close with, said to his guest: "Now, what course would it be prudent for a person to adopt, under such circumstances?" "Consult a lawyer, by all means," answered Mr. Parsons.

AFFRAY IN MEIGS TOWNSHIP.—We learn that Wm. Harman was stabbed by Wm. Whitaker, in Meigs township, so as to cause his death in about fifteen or twenty minutes on Tuesday, the 31st ult. The difficulty, we are told, originated in a drunken spree, and its fatal termination will add another to the long and terrible list of fatal affrays originating in the same cause.

Harmon was an unmarried man about twenty years of age; Whitaker a man about forty-five years of age, having a wife and three children.—*Zanes. Cour.*

SCOTT AND WHIG PRINCIPLES IN EUROPE.—The New York *Courier and Enquirer* publishes the following extract from the private letter of a friend, dated Naples, (Italy) July 22d. It appears that Whig principles are not very popular among the despots of Europe:

The election of Gen. Scott, much as you and others may have desired the nomination of Webster or Fillmore, will, I can assure you, have a salutary effect in Europe, where he is regarded as a person of great energy and force of character, and likely to give a firm tone to our foreign relations. It is curious to observe with what earnestness the London Times, La Cronica, of New York, and other foreign journals, of despotic tendencies, depreciate his election. He seems to be regarded by the anti-liberal foreign press as the most formidable enemy of Eupean tyranny that could be elevated to the Presidency of the American Union.

The hostile clamor of the Cerberuses of European retrogradism, I trust, will not prejudice him in the estimation of our liberty loving countrymen. The military genius and exploits of General Scott in Europe, would have infallibly placed him at the head of affairs. A similar reputation gave to Narvaez, Wellington, Soult, Radowitz, Schwartzenberg, the direction of the leading Cabinets of the Old World.

The Whig doctrince of protection to American industry is peculiarly unacceptable on this side of the water, where I have no doubt, vast sums of money can, if they will not be, raised to aid in the campaign against the Conqueror of Mexico, and to keep you dependent upon British, French and German manufacturers.

The development of your power and vast resources, by facilitating through internal improvements, an easy intercourse between the widely separated extremes of your great territory, is not at all popular in Europe. The general opinion with Emperor Nicholas, King Ferdinand & Co., is that you are growing too fast already, and that all attempts to increase your strength and the means of rapidly combining it, should be discouraged. The November vote will, I hope, convince the world that you understand your own interests too well to listen to foreign counsel, dictated as it is, by selfishness and fear.

GEN. SCOTT AS AN ORATOR.—The editor of the Lowell *Journal*, who was an officer, under Gen. Scott's command, in Mexico, says:

"It is not an uncommon thing for Gen. Scott to make a brief, terse and eloquent address to men on the battle-field. On such occasions he is extremely happy, and the earnestness and feeling with which he speaks shows his whole heart is in what he says. Many of these addresses in Mexico might be cited. After the fall of Chepultepec he rode up the hill, where our soldiers where shooting down the Mexicans, after they were taken prisoners or had surrendered. He closed a feeling address, in which he dissuaded them, in the moment of triumph, from doing any act that had the appearance of inhumanity, with these words: 'Deeds like yours are recorded in history. Be humane and generous, my boys, as you are victorious. I will get down on my bended knees to God for you to-night.' Some of his answers to the Mexican Commander-in-Chief were brief and to the point. The night before the battle of Chepultepec Santa Anna sent word to Scott that unless he surrendered in four hours he should show him no quarters! Gen. Scott sent word back that he found his (Santa Anna's) quarters so far very good and that he should take possession of the rest of them without asking him to show them to him! Again when the troops were about entering the Capital, Santa Anna sent to Scott for his terms. The latter's reply was—'I have no answer to give and no questions to ask.' It was a time for actionand not for parley.

"Gen. Scott was educated to the bar, and on ordinary occasions (off the field,) he speaks rather slowly, and with great deliberation, as well as with great eloquence.—His different speeches before the Court of Inquiry in the National Palace in Mexico, were admirable specimens of his oratory and his eloquence. Indeed there was something akin to moral sublimity in that scene—a prisoner as it were, in the capital of the country he had conquered, and on the very theater of his brilliant victories—which invested his apperance before that tribunal with a degree of thrilling interest never equaled or witnessed on ordinary occasions."

A STARTLING PREDICAMENT.—On Saturday one of our citizens was on a visit to Canada, and about the time the storm of that evening was coming on, started in a carriage to return to the American side. When about mid-way of the "suspension bridge" the storm struck them with appalling fury.—The wind blew a perfect tornado, while the air was densely filled with hail and rain, and so potent was the wind that the bridge swayed laterally to and fro, ten or a dozen feet, making one giddy with its vibrations. So appalling was the commotion that the horses stopped and finally fell upon their sides on the bridge, while the driver in the extremity of his terror, seemed incapable of making the least effort to move from the perilous spot. The inmates of the carriage could with difficulty keep their seats, and for a short time expected nothing else but to be precipitated into the surging waters below. A situation like this is too appalling for description and we must leave it to the imagination to picture what the sensations of those in the carriage were during this frightful commotion of the warring elements.—*Roch. Adv.*

IRELAND.—A letter from the county of Galway would give some hopes that the fatal potato blight is lailing somewhat in its progress.

The Kilkenny Journal tells a very different tale, and gives a very gloomy account of the spread of the blight in that country, counterbalenced, however, by a cheering report of the state of the cereal crops.

A correspondent of the Freeman's Journal, writing from Ballymahon, gives a disheartening account, gleaned in the progress of a journey through the counties of Longford and Westmeath.

THE AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE.—A letter from Africa states that two steamers have lately taken one thousand slaves from the Gallinas, and another vessel four hundred. The English brig Crane had been in pursuit of an armed slaver, having ten guns, but was unable to overtake her. The Governor of Sierra Leone has received information of two thousand slaves being ready for embarkment in the Rio Pongos.

SCOTT IN MICHIGAN.—A letter from an intelligent business man in the interior of Michigan, says: "We mean not only to give our State to Scott and Graham, but also to elect a Whig Governor. We think we can do it."