

Political and General News.

Mr. Graham, the Whig candidate for Vice President.

The Raleigh North Carolina Standard accuses the following "proof from the records" that Mr. Graham is a disinterested man...

Proof from the records.—Under the old Constitution of North Carolina, the Governor was elected annually by the legislature...

The truth is, Mr. Graham has always been regarded as a conservative federalist. His ideas of government have been drawn from the teachings of the Hamilton school...

A SCOUNDREL.—Every day's experience proves that the world is rife with scoundrels. We have a case in point, illustrating, forcibly and sadly, the extent to which deception is sometimes carried...

TO THE VOTERS OF ERIE COUNTY.—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your kind invitation to participate in the election...

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COMMENCEMENT OF THE CAMPAIGN.—The campaign for the election is now in full swing. We have a large stock of goods and are prepared to supply all orders...

OLD BULL'S NORWAY SETTLEMENT.—The land purchased by Ole Bull in Pennsylvania, to form a settlement for his countrymen, lies in Potter county, Pa...

THE SAN FRANCISCO WHIG OF AUGUST 14th.—The Whig of August 14th, contains a notice of the death of the late President of the Convention...

Rivers and Harbors—Democrat and Whig.

The Whigs claim exclusive citizenship for Harbor and River improvements; and for that they claim everything and do nothing. Their policy is one of the elaborate professions, boundless promises and pledges...

There is no better or fairer test of the value of an article, than to give it a candid examination; there is no better way of understanding the merits of a man than to examine the contents of his life...

The following statement has been carefully compiled, and will show the amounts appropriated for Harbor, Rivers, Boats, Light Houses, &c., from the commencement of the government under each successive administration...

John Adams' Administration of 4 years. (During this administration, various acts were passed by Congress for erecting light houses, booms, and piers, at the public expense, without making specific appropriations.)

John Quincy Adams' administration of 4 years. (During this administration, appropriations first began to become permanently necessary on the lakes, in consequence of the growth of their commerce.)

James Madison's administration of 8 years. (During the first years of his administration, the late war with Great Britain stopped, it is presumed, the progress of the improvement of the rivers and harbors.)

James Monroe's administration of 8 years. (During this administration, appropriations first began to become permanently necessary on the lakes, in consequence of the growth of their commerce.)

Andrew Jackson's administration of 8 years. (Various acts of a general character were passed during this administration, appropriating money for certain rivers and harbors, besides grants of rights to certain States to levy tolls for certain improvements in or along their borders.)

Martin Van Buren's administration of 4 years. (Lands in some instances were appropriated, during this administration, for the improvement of harbors and rivers.)

John Tyler's administration of 4 years. (Lands were appropriated during this administration for the improvement of rivers and harbors.)

James K. Polk's administration of 4 years. (Lands were appropriated during this administration for the improvement of rivers and harbors.)

General Taylor's administration—none. (Lands were appropriated during this administration for the improvement of rivers and harbors.)

Erie Weekly Observer.

ERIE, PA. SATURDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 25, 1853. DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS. FOR PRESIDENT, GEN. FRANKLIN PIERCE, OF NEW HAMPSHIRE. FOR VICE PRESIDENT, WILLIAM R. KING, OF ALABAMA. FOR JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT, G. W. WOODWARD, of Luzerne county. FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER, WM. HOPKINS, of Washington County.

The meeting of the Ingrated Hickory Club on Tuesday evening was the largest, and most enthusiastic political meeting yet held in the city. Speeches were made by Messrs. Thurston and Graham, on the part of the adopted Citizens, and by Judge Thompson in elucidation of the Native American tendencies of the Whig party.

Boots in Waterford.—Our friends in Waterford will find a very nice and cheap assortment of Boots with Mr. H. M. Swan, who has opened a depository there for a few weeks. It is to be feared the patronage of the citizens will not be sufficient to keep the store open.

Trouble in the Camp.—By a handbill issued from the Camp, containing the proceedings of a single meeting in McKean on Tuesday last, we learn that some candidates for Sheriff have been put upon the cards by the Whig party. The person nominated at this meeting is Mr. James H. Campbell, of Edenboro.

Free Soil Nomination.—The Free Soil congressional convention met at Edenboro on the 23d, and very unanimously put in nomination, DAVID A. GOULD, Esq., of Erie county, for Congress; and CHARLES HARRISON, Esq. of Crawford, for Senator. Both of these gentlemen we believe were original Whigs.

Mr. Bennett & Co., New York.—We direct the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Messrs. Bennett & Co. in another column. They have on hand a very large assortment of Piano Fortes which they sell at very reasonable prices, varying from \$100 to 1200, of every style of French and make. Dealers and others will do well to see this out for future reference.

Through Organization.—This is the secret of success—through organization, united effort, efficient cooperation, and intelligent understanding among all the friends of the cause. With this, the Democracy never were beaten—never will be, never can be. See to it, then, friends, and perfect it in every corner.

They Small Defeat Offer.—The Whig small defeat offer, there is no mistake about it, or the other actions before their people. In 1848 they were willing to take all the vote offered, but now they have become suddenly impressed with the impossibility of getting the vote.

Life of Gen. Franklin Pierce.—Supposed to have been written by W. E. Robinson. Edited by H. Walker, Esq. 4004 H. C. is born in Concord, N. H. 4002 " is expelled from Eden. 4001 " Kills his brother Abel. 2883 " Burns the Temple of Diana, and pockets the Fire Insurance. 2107 " Orders Daniel to be devoured by lions. 674 " Punishes his Mother Agrippina to death. 75 " Plays theiddle white Brooklyn to death. 70 " Puts all the children in Judea to death. 1409 " Builds the Bastille. 1458 " Murders the two young Princes in the Tower. 1780 " Plots with Andre, to betray the American cause. 1815 " Endeavors to ruin the teeth of a poor child with Wild's candy. 1851 " Bribes the London Times. 1852 " Invents the Peruvian Payment. 1853 " Is inaugurated as President. 1854 " Swears allegiance to Queen Victoria and Louis Napoleon, and governs the United States in their name. 1855 " Makes himself Personal Dictator. 1857 " Puts all the Whigs to a horrible death.

How Gen. Pierce Increased in Popularity, and Won the Election of the People.—Franklin Pierce was elected to the legislature at the age of 24. They liked him so well that he served four years. In 1841 he was elected Speaker of the House. The vote he received on this occasion was highly complimentary. He received a majority of 109 out of 250 members.

He still grew in popularity for in 1853, he was re-elected Speaker, receiving 205 out of 298 vote. In 1852, the same year he was elected to Congress by a majority of 8000. In 1854, he was re-elected to Congress by a majority of 9000, running far ahead of his ticket. In 1856, he was elected to the Senate of the United States, receiving 180 votes out of 312 in the House and 11 votes out of 11 in the Senate. In 1859, he was chosen President of the Convention to amend the State Constitution, by a vote of 257 out of 384, one-third of a hundred votes.

We challenge our opponents to produce the record of another such life.

That "Test" Once More.

We shall have but a few words to say upon this question this week, and those few shall be to the point; and then we will leave it. The Gazette has procured a copy of the Constitution of New Hampshire, where from it is fully recognized. This document is in the shape of a pamphlet, something after the manner of a "yaller livered" seagull, and purports to have been issued by authority, and printed by Butterfield & Hill, Concord, N. H. Of the authenticity of this document, we will not say a word—but we will state that we rely upon its contents, and then leave the reader to judge whether it is an electrocuring document got up for the occasion or not.

What are the Prospects of the Campaign.—No Presidential campaign, since that which elevated Monroe to the Chief Magistracy, has so ventured to assert, so loudly, "peace and confusion," usual upon such occasions, as the present. Hence, leaving out of view the well known antecedents that hang round the Whig party and its candidate, the result is somewhat obscure; but by the light of facts to the question, add it to the antecedents of the present, we think that there is not the remotest chance for the election of Gen. Scott. What those facts are, upon which, for this conclusion, we could readily enumerate; but we must be content with pointing to the glass of party hopes—of being biased by the "yaller livered seagull" we prefer to call it.

We have been at some pains to examine the figures, and see what the chances of the present parties are; and Democratic, in most of their present positions, are at a disadvantage. We must confess that the hope of a Whig triumph in November are opposed by a stern array of facts. Except in the State of Vermont, Tennessee and Wisconsin, the Whigs have a Governor; nor a Legislature, save one in Kentucky, who will vote the Whig party. In all the other States, Congress has the Whig party; and in Congress, the Whigs are equally divided—namely, in the Senate, against 93 Whigs are 63 regular Democrats; 3 usual Democrats, also 73 Whigs, are 140 regular Democrats, and 5 Free Soilers. Thus far, the account stands 4 Whig Senators and 140 Legislators against 37 Democrats, leaving a Democratic balance of 23 States; joint Whig vote in Congress: 101 against 174 Democrats, 3 Free Soils, and 2 vacancies, leaving a Democratic balance, without Free Soilers, of 63 against 140 Whigs, a majority of 77.

What reason then has the Whig party for exulting so loudly over its chances? An answer is given in another article of this week. They are not so well situated as they appear to be. We have just received a copy of a new and interesting work, the title of which is "The Whig Party in the United States, as they are," by George W. Woodward, Esq., of Luzerne county, Pa. The author is a man of high standing, and his work is one of the most valuable and interesting published in this country. It contains a full and accurate account of the Whig party, and the reasons of its decline. It is a work of great value to all who are interested in the politics of the country.

Scott on Naturalization.—When Gen. Scott, "fired with indignation," promulgated his edicts for the exclusion of twenty-one years prohibition, or total exclusion, his mind inclining to the letter, he had not, it appears, "methodized his views." In his letter accepting the Whig nomination, however, he had not only "methodized" them, but had modified them somewhat, and in accordance with this fact, he proceeded to add another plank to his Whig platform—to wit: the naturalization of foreigners after serving one year in the army and navy. This suggestion, he informs us, is the result of his "military experience." Perhaps the General is correct in ascribing this change from "twenty-one years of total prohibition" to "one year in the army or navy," to his "military experience"; but we suggest whether it is not more in accordance with reason, to suppose that the result of his electioneering experience—General Scott is a great man—his friends are a great statesman; yet we cannot help thinking the last one would have thought of to pull the people. Look at it, adopted as well as native citizens. Foreigners, to be naturalized, must serve one year in the army or navy during war. About three hundred thousand emigrants come to the United States every year—one half million—that which for 100,000 to serve in the army! Who wants our armies, composed of men from abroad and enlisted by a sort of compulsion? Who does not know that emigrants are generally peaceable men, and that they do not desire to leave their families in the first year to join the army in preference to preparing their homes and families in the new world? What sort of a way is this to make them intelligent and good citizens? Who wants a standing army, to pay the expense of hundreds of thousands of soldiers, at the rate of \$100 per year for each one? When Gen. Scott retreats from his rank, hostility to foreigners; by this new dodge, he did that which only showed up his pitiful weakness and fickleness, without abating a single jot of the odium in which he is held by adopted citizens generally.

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The Maine Election.

On account of the disorganization of parties in the State of Maine, occasioned by the agitation of the Li-quor question, the friends of Gen. Scott expected to make something out of the recent election they would receive the drooping hopes of their party, but also, they have been doomed to disappointment, as will be seen by the following extracts from an independent exchange on the Maine election.

This election has swept over the State of Maine, somewhat like a small tempest, sweeping everything in its course, producing a vast amount of confusion and general confusion, as it were, and has had the effect, the calculations of the politicians, and driven them to sea without a chart or compass. Let us see if we can get some good out of all this. We will first see what the Whig party have been at, lately demolished in the storm. There were four candidates for Governor, and the result is as follows:

Groby, (Whig) 16,900  
Hobbs, (Dem. and Maine law) 23,213  
Handford, (Maine law) 14,513  
Neal Dow, (author of the Maine law) 14,539

It will be seen that the Whigs have been cut up, root and branch in this election. The two Democrats have between them nearly 40,000 votes, while the Whig vote amounts to nearly 17,000 votes. These figures, of course settle the Presidential election vote in November, as the whole 40,000 Democratic votes will then be given to the Democratic candidate, there being no collateral issue or disrupting cause to affect the result. Even if Neal Dow's 632 votes should be given to the Whigs, it would not do them any good, for out of the 57,425 votes polled, the Democrats have 39,926, which will give them a large majority. This is the political aspect of the Maine election.

A friend—and a Catholic—desires us to enquire of the Erie Observer why James Campbell was defeated by the Democratic Party for Supreme Judge last fall. Your friend must be a very intelligent man, truly—According to the best of our recollection, James Campbell was the Democratic candidate, and was defeated by the Whigs.

More gallant man, or a more honorable man than Gen. Pierce, both in public and private, never knew. (Gen. Scott to Col. Gorman.)

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