THE REPUBLICAN

is printed weekly at Clearfield, Pa., by D. W. MOORE CLARK WILSON, Editor and Proprietor, at the following very favorable

TERMS,

ONE COPY ONE YEAR, IN ADVANCE,	$1 00
IF NOT PAID WITHIN THREE MONTH,	1 25
IF NOT PAID WITHIN SIX MONTHS,	1 50
IF NOT PAID WITHIN NINE MONTHS,	1 75
IF NOT PAID WITHIN TWELVE MONTHS,	2 00

☞ The above terms are as liberal as those of any other country paper in the State, and will be exacted.

No discontinuance will be allowed until all arrearages have been paid.

DUTY AND LIABILITY OF POSTMASTERS.

Postmasters neglecting to notify the publisher, as directed by law, of the fact that papers are not lifted by those to whom they are directed, are themselves held responsible for the amount of the subscription money.

Persons lifting papers addressed to themselves, or to others, become subscribers, and are liable for the price of subscription.

Our paper is now carried by mail throughout this county, free of charge.

Clearfield Republican.

A WEEKLY PAPER: DEVOTED TO LITERATURE, AGRICULTURE, MORALITY, AND FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

Volume 3. Clearfield, Pa., July 9, 1852. Number 30.

Prices of Advertising,

1 square,	1 insertion,	50 cts	3 squares	3 months,	$5 00
1 do	3 do	1 00	3 do	6 months,	7 00
Each subsequent do,		25	3 do	12 months,	10 00
1 square	6 months,	2 50	1 half column,	3 months,	6 00
do	9 months,	4 00	1 do	do 6 months,	9 00
do	12 months,	7 00	1 do	do 12 months,	15 00
2 do	3 months,	4 00	1 column	3 months,	12 00
do	6 months,	5 50	1 do	6 do	20 00
do	12 months,	8 00	1 do	12 do	30 00

A liberal reduction will be made to Merchants and others who advertise by the year.

Our paper circulates in every neighborhood, and is read by nearly every family in the county—and therefore affords a convenient and cheap means for the business men of our county—the merchant, mechanic, and all others—to extend the knowledge of their facilities and business. We should like to insert "A Card" for every Mechanic, Merchant, and Professional man in the county. We have plenty of room without encroaching upon our reading columns, and no man in a legitimate business will lose by advertising extensively—for, as a general rule, the more extensively a man advertises, the greater will be his profits.

Books, Jobs and Blanks,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, PRINTED IN THE VERY BEST STYLE, AND ON THE SHORTEST NOTICE, AT THE OFFICE OF THE "CLEARFIELD REPUBLICAN."

BUSINESS DIRECTORY OF CLEARFIELD CO.

WM. T. GILBERT,
BLACKSMITH—At McGhee's Mills, in Bell township—where all work in his line is done on short notice, on reasonable terms. Dec. 29, 1851.

P. W. BARRETT,
MERCHANT and PRODUCE DEALER, Luthersburg, Clearfield co., Pa. April 17, 1852.

SAMUEL ARNOLD,
MERCHANT and PRODUCE DEALER, Luthersburg, Clearfield county, Pa. April 17, 1852.

FREDERICK ARNOLD,
MERCHANT and PRODUCE DEALER, Luthersburg, Clearfield co., Pa. April 17, 1852.

ISAAC SMITH,
MERCHANT and LUMBER and PRODUCE DEALER Curwensville. April 17, 1852.

WILLIAM H. BLOOM,
MERCHANT and LUMBER and PRODUCE DEALER, Curwensville, Clearfield county, Pa. April 17, 1852

WILLIAM BLACKSHAIRE,
CABINET and CHAIR MAKER, and HOUSE and SIGN PAINTER, one door south of the Presbyterian Church, on Second street, Clearfield Pa. April 16, 1852.

JOHN H. HILBURN,
BOOT and SHOE MAKER, Second street, nearly opposite A. K. Wrights store, Clearfield, Pa. April 16, 1852.

JAMES HOLLENBACH,
BLACKSMITH, on Third street, between Market and Walnut, Clearfield, Pa. April 16, 1852.

WALLACE & HILLS,
RETAILERS OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC MERCHANDISE—at Shaw's old Stand—Clearfield. Dec 29, 1851.

I. J. BARRETT,
MERCHANT, LUMBERMAN AND GENERAL PRODUCE DEALER—At Barrett's mills, at Clearfield Bridge Dec. 30, 1851.

ISRAEL COOPER,
POSTMASTER at Glen Hope—Retailer of Foreign and Domestic Merchandise, and extensive dealer in Lumber. Dec. 29, 1851.

O. B. MERRELL,
COPPER, TIN & SHEET IRON WARE MANUFACTURER—At Reinel's old stand on Market street—Clearfield. Dec. 29, 1851.

ROBERT MANLY,
WHEELWRIGHT and CHAIRMAKER, HOUSE and ORNAMENTAL PAINTER—East Market street—Clearfield. Dec. 29, 1851.

J. & J. G. RUSSELL.
TANNERS & COURRIERS AND DEALERS IN ALL kinds of Leather, Hides, Grain, &c., taken in exchange. Frankville, Pa.—Graimpianhills P. O., Feb. 4, 1852.

WM. P. CHAMBERS,
WHEELWRIGHT, CHAIRMAKER, and HOUSE & SIGHN PAINTER—Curwensville. Dec. 29, 1851.

B. F. STERLING,
SADDLE & HARNESS-MAKER, and JUSTICE OF THE PEACE—Curwensville, Dec. 29, 1851.

MESHICK GRAHAM,
BARBER AND HAIRDRESSER—Will attend to all demands in his line on short notice, and in the most satisfactory manner. His room will be found in the basement story of the Mansion House. January 7, 1852.

WM. W. FLEMING,
OYSTER SALOON, EATING-HOUSE and CONFECTIONARY—Curwensville. Dec. 29, 1851

D. S. PLATNER,
TAILOR—New Washington, Burnside township, Clearfield county. December 29, 1851.

CHAMBERS & KLEPFER,
WHEELWRIGHT & CHAIRMAKERS, &c.—Bridgeport, Pike township. Dec. 29, 1851.

GEO. RICHARDS,
FASHIONABLE TAILOR—West end of Shaw's Row up stairs—Clearfield. Dec. 30, 1851.

RICHARD GLENNAN,
BOOT & SHOEMAKER—East door in Shaw's Row on Market street—Clearfield. Dec. 30, 1851.

MRS. ELIZA IRVIN,
EXTENSIVE RETAILER OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC Merchandize—East end of State street—Curwensville. Dec. 30, 1851.

EDW. B. PATTON,
CABINETMAKER—East end of State street—Curwensville. Dec. 29, 1851.

JAS. B. GRAHAM,
POST MASTER, MERCHANT and DEALER IN LUMBER—Grahamton, Bradford township. Dec 29, 1851.

C. KRATZER,
MERCHANT AND LUMBER DEALER—Corner of Front and Locust streets—Clearfield. Dec. 29, 1851.

JAS. ALEXANDER,
SADDLE & HARNESS MAKER—In his new shop on Market street, near Merrell's hotel. Dec. 29, 1851.

JOHN CARLILE,
BLACKSMITH, & JUSTICE OF THE PEACE—Luthersburg. Dec. 29, 1851.

SAMUEL WAY,
BOOT and SHOEMAKER—Curwensville. Dec. 29, 1851.

G. C. PASSMORE,
BLACKSMITH—At the Old Foundry—Curwensville.—Prices to suit the times. Dec. 29, 1851.

RICHARD MOSSOP,
RETAILER OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC MERCHANDIZE & LIQUORS—At Bigler & Co's. old stand. Also, on the west side of Second street. Dec. 30, 1851.

THOMAS SHEA,
FASHIONABLE TAILOR—In Shaw's Row, on Market street, immediately over the Post Office—Clearfield. Dec. 29, 1851.

SAMUEL B. TAYLOR,
TANNER, and BOOT and SHOE MANUFACTURER—Curwensville. Dec. 29, 1851.

GEORGE W. ORR,
BLACKSMITH, in the new Shop on Third street, south of Market Clearfield, Pa. May 2, 1852.

HURXTHAL & BROTHER,
MERCHANTS and LUMBER DEALERS, Woodland Post Office, Bradford tp., Clearfield co. April 17, '52.

J. L. CUTTLE,
COUNTY SURVEYEVER and LAND AGENT, Office adjoining his residence on Market street, Clearfield. April 15, 1852.

WILLIAM A. WALLACE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Office adjoining his residence on Second street, opposite the residence of Gov. Bigler Clearfield, Pa. April 17, 1852.

J. B. M'ENALLY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Office in the east end of the public buildings, on Market st., Clearfield. April, 1852.

JOHN FLEGAL,
BLACKSMITH—Luthersburg, Wagons, Buggies, &c., neatly ironed on the shortest notice Dec. 29, 1851.

H. F. THOMPSON,
PHYSICIAN—May be found either at his office, or at Boyer's Hotel, Curwensville—when not professionally absent. Dec. 29, 1851.

LEONARD & MOORE,
MERCHANTS AND LUMBER DEALERS—Second street, 1st west Market and Locust—Clearfield. Dec. 29, 1851.

ELLIS IRWIN & SONS,
AT the mouth of Lick Run, 5 miles from Clearfield.—MERCHANTS, and extensive Lumber manufacturers. June 18, 1852.

ROBERT McNAUL,
TANNER—At the OLD STAND in Curwensville. Dec. 29, 1851.

SACKET & GULICH,
CABINET AND CHAIR MAKERS, Locust st., between Second and Third, Clearfield, Pa. April 16, 1852.

R. V. WILSON,
PHYSICIAN—Office on Second street, opposite the residence of Gov. Bigler, Clearfield. April 16 1852.

HENRY LORAINE,
PHYSICIAN and DRUGGIST, on Market street, opposite his redence, Clearfield. April 16, 1852.

JOHN W. SHUGERT,
WAGON MAKER, corner of Third and Locust streets, Clearfield. Repairing done to order. April, 16, '52.

GEORGE R. BARRETT,
ATTORNEY AT LAW—Office adjoining his residence on Second street, Clearfield. April 16, 1852.

JOSEPH S. FRANCE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Office on Market street, adjoining the residence of J. L. Cuttle, Esq., Clearfield. April 16, 1852.

A. L. SCHNELL,
TAILOR—Luthersburg.—will do his work just as good and as cheap, as any other fellow. Dec. 29, 1851.

J. D. THOMPSON,
BLACKSMITH, Wagons, Buggies, &c., ironed on short notice, and the very best style, at his old stand in the borough of Curwensville. Dec. 29, 1851.

A. K. WRIGHT,
MERCHANT AND EXTENSIVE DEALER IN LUMBER—Southwest Corner of the Diamodd—Clearfield. Dec. 29, 1851.

JOHN P. HOYT,
MERCHANT and LUMBERMAN, on the River, in Fox township, Clearfield co., Pa. April 17, 1852.

GEO. B. GOODLANDER,
WAGON-MAKER—Luthersburg. Work done to order on short notice, and on good terms. Dec. 29, '51.

S. C. PATCHIN,
GLEN HOPE, Retailer of Foreign and Domestic Merchandise, and Lumber Merchant. Dec. 29, 1851.

ISAAC JOHNSON,
BOOT & SHOEMAKER—West end of Shaw's Row on Market street—Clearfield. Dec. 29, 1851.

JOHN C. RICHARDS,
PHYSICIAN—On the Ridge Road to Chest creek, four miles from Curwensville. Dec. 29, 1851.

G. W. TURNER,
FASHIONABLE TAILOR—At the northwest corner of Front and Market streets. Dec. 30 1851.

GEO. W. RHEEM,
SADDLER, HARNESS & TRUNK MANUFACTURER—On Third street between Market and Locust. Dec. 30, 1851.

M. E. WOOD,
PHYSICIAN. May always be found at his residence in Curwensville, when not professionally absent. Dec. 29, 1851.

GEORGE WILSON.
PHYSICIAN may be found at his Office in LUTHERSBURG, when not absent on professional business February 20, 1852.

J. H. JONES,
SHOE & BOOT MAKER—Adjoining his residence on Market, between Third and Fourth streets—Clearfield. Dec. 29, 1851.

ISAAC SMITH,
MERCHANT, AND DEALER IN LUMBER AND Country Produce generally—State street, between Cherry and Locust—Curwensville. Dec. 30, 1851

PETER SEYLER,
IRON-FOUNDER—Near Luthersburg—where all sorts of Castings are made of the best material, and on reasonable terms. Dec. 29, 1851.

THOMPSONS, HARTSOCK, & CO.
IRON-FOUNDERS—Curwensville. An extensive assortment of Castings made to order. Dec. 29, 1851

WM. McBRIDE,
RETAILER AND DEALER IN LUMBER—Northeast Corner of State and Locust streets. Curwensville. Dec. 30, 1851.

"LOLA MONTES."
Boot and Shoe Making,
AT CLEARFIELD BRIDGE.
FRANCIS SHORT, respectfully announces to the public that he has commenced the above business at CLEARFIELD BRIDGE, in the new building occupied by John Condo, on the west side of the creek, where he will manufacture BOOTS and SHOES, of all kinds, and at fair prices, on the shortest notice, and in the very best manner. Give SHORTY a call. June 4, 1852.

NEW TANNERY,
At Curwensville.
SAMUEL B. TAYLOR, respectfully announces to his particular friends—the public—that he has removed to and recommenced business at his New Tannery, on Filbert street, immediately north of Bloom's hotel, Curwensville, where he is prepared to supply all orders on short notice and in the most satisfactory manner.
☞ HIDES, GRAIN and LUMBER taken in exchange, and the highest prices allowed. May 17, '52—pd.

WM. NEWELL & SON,
Wholesale Grocers & Commission Merchants,
No. 3, South Water st., Phila.,
HAVE always on hand a LARGE AND WELL SELECTED assortment of GROCERIES, WINES, TEAS, &c., to which we invite the attention of COUNTRY MERCHANTS. Oct. 8, 1851.—3m

Millinery and Mantua Making.
MISS FORD & MISS HUNTER,
RESPECTFULLY announce to the ladies of Clearfield and vicinity, that they have commenced the business of Making, Reparing, and Colloring Bonnets Black, Making Dresses, Caps, &c.,
and may be found in the shop adjoining the residence of Wm. J. Hemphill, on Front street.
They hope to be favored with a liberal share of public patronage, as their work will be done to please and on the most reasonable terms. April 15, 1852.

J. B. McENALLY,
Attorney at Law,
Having located himself in the borough of Clearfield, will attend to all legal business, entrusted to him with promptness and fidelity.
Office two doors east of the Prothonotary's office.

NEW STORE.
FRANCIS COUDRIET,
FRENCHVILLE, Clearfield Co., Pa.
RESPECTFULLY announces to the citizens of Clearfield county, that he has opened a NEW STORE, in the old stand formerly occupied by Mr. Lamotte, where he has on hand every variety of GOODS usually kept in a retail store, all of which will be sold CHEAP for CASH or exchanged for country produce of all kinds. F. COUDRIET.
Frenchville, March 19, 1852.

Ready Made
CLOTHING, of almost every description—Coats, Vests and Pantaloons.
A covering for the Upper extremities, a Waist coat, and a pair of Unmentionables can all be had for THREE DOLLARS at WALLACE & HILLS.

RECAPITULATION OF BALLOTTINGS.

The following is a recapitulation of the ballottings for the Presidency by the whig Convention, in 1852.

Ballotts.	Fillmore,	Scott,	Webster,
1st.	133	132	29
2d.	131	133	29
3d.	131	133	29
4th.	130	134	29
5th.	133	130	30
6th.	133	131	29
7th.	133	131	28
8th.	131	143	28
9th.	131	133	29
10th.	130	135	29
11th.	131	134	28
12th.	130	134	28
13th.	130	134	28
14th.	130	133	29
15th.	130	133	29
16th.	129	135	28
17th.	131	132	29
18th.	131	132	29
19th.	131	132	29
20th.	131	132	29
21st.	131	133	28
22d.	130	132	30
23d.	130	132	30
24th.	129	133	30
25th.	128	133	31
26th.	128	134	30
27th.	128	135	29
28th.	128	135	29
29th.	128	134	30
30th.	128	134	29
31st.	128	134	30
32d.	128	134	30
33d.	128	134	29
34th.	126	134	28
35th.	128	134	28
36th.	128	133	28
37th.	127	136	28
38th.	127	136	29
39th.	128	134	30
40th.	129	134	29
41st.	129	132	32
42d.	138	134	30
43d.	128	134	30
44th.	129	133	30
45th.	127	133	32
46th.	127	134	31
47th.	129	135	28
48th.	124	137	30
49th.	122	139	30
50th.	122	142	28
51st.	120	142	29
52d.	118	148	25
53d.	112	159	21

Crittenden had 4 votes, Bates 1, Douglass 1, and Choate one.

DREADFUL ACCIDENT.

On Wednesday last, the family of Rev. A. G. Osborne, of George township was visited by the severest dispensation it has ever been our lot to record. We are indebted to Dr. Walker, the attending physician, for the following facts respecting the terrible accident. A son of Mr. Osborne was engaged in reading in the dwelling of his father on Wednesday evening, the 16th inst., surrounded by his brothers and sisters, and the oil in the lamp being exhausted, he attempted to replenish it without putting out the light, when the oil in the can from which he was pouring, took fire, enveloping the whole room in a flame, and exploding produced a scene of horror and destruction. Two children, a boy and girl, were so badly burned and otherwise injured, that they died, one in about twenty, and the other in about twenty-seven hours after the accident occured. The young man who was pouring the oil into the lamp aged 21 years, was so badly injured that serious apprehensions are entertained for his recovery. The whole family were more or less injured. Mr. Osborne himself was in the room at the time, but taking the precaution to lie down beneath the influence of the flames, made his escape from the room without serious injury. He, however, immediately returned, and went to work to suppress the flames, and preserve his children from the ruin of the scene, and sustained severe injury in his efforts. Mrs. Osborne ran frantic through the flames, with all the energies of an agonized mother, to rescue her children from destruction. She escaped without personal injury. We sympathize deeply with Mr. and Mrs. Osborne in their sad bereavement. This terrible accident will serve as a solemn caution to all who are in the habit of using ethereal oil.

Uniontown G. of L.

FALL OF ROCKS AT NIAGARA FALLS.—On Saturday night and Sunday morning, large portions of the rock near the American Ferry, broke off and fell into the river, stirring up considerable additional commotion in the cauldron of seething waters.—The falling rock was detached from the under wall of the "Point view." Many fine specimens of gypsum and mica have been brought to the surface by this phenomenon, and the whole army of explorers for geological specimens may be seen engaged in the busy pursuit.

SIMON DRUM.—The venerable Simon Drum, a well known citizen of the State, and for upwards of 45 years postmaster at Greensburg, Westmoreland county, died suddenly on the 11th inst.

From the Washington Union.

GEN. PIERCE AND GEN. SCOTT COMPARED.

The candidates of the two parties are now fairly before the country; and we deem it proper to present a comparitive view of their respective characters and qualifications. As democrats, we do not pretend to write without bias; but we mean to use no language either of praise or disparagement, which facts do not fully sanction.

Gen. Pierce springs from the bold and hardy race of the granite hills of New Hampshire. He possesses all the leading characteristics of that sturday stock. He is sagacious, clear-headed, wise, firm, well educated, thoroughly versed in the history and politics of the country, and ripened in judgement by an experience in public life, both civil and military, which few men of his age have enjoyed. He is now in the prime and vigor of manhood, with every physical requisite to impart energy to his acts and wisdom to his counsels. His manners are as simple as those of a child; his modesty is proverbial; his ambition is chastened and controlled by a feeling of distaste for public life, and a habitual deference to the opinions of his fellow-citizens. Hence the confidence they always reposed in him; hence, too, his resignation and refusal of some of the most tempting offices in the nation, and his unbounded popularity at home, among those who have known him from his youth. He is emphatically one of the people. He was born and reared in their midst. He toiled with them in spring time and in harvest. He served them faithfully in both houses of Congress, and he fought for them gallantly on the sanguinary fields of Mexico.—As a lawyer he is well read, and universally distinguished for the clear, sound, practical judgment which he never fails to display in the conduct of his cases. He is an able and effective speaker, and few can rivet the attention of a court and jury with more intensity than he. His military services are an interesting episode in his life, because they prove that he is ever ready to serve his country in the hour of danger. He was not a soldier by profession; he had even refused high civil preferment, and was relying on his own labor; yet at the call of his country he left his home and *volunteered as a private soldier* to fight the battles of his country. The high office of Attorney General of the United States could not tempt him from his retirement, but he promptly entered the ranks when others were seeking commissions.—Without his solicitation, and against his wishes, an important command was conferred upon him, and he discharged his duties with zeal, courage, and ability, and then retired again to private life with the high esteem of his companions-in-arms, without demanding praise for his patriotic conduct or arrogating to himself distinguished merit for having been faithful to his country.

Until his nomination for the office of President no one doubted or questioned his bravery or his ability as a military commander. While in the army he was above the reach of censure, and he returned to private life with his escutcheon bright and undimmed. But since his nomination to an office which he never sought, a few skulking traducers have been carping at his well-earned fame. Who or what they are, no one knows, but their calumnies have thus far met with no response but the contempt of the army and the public, and they never will. The casualities that befell General Pierce in two of the hardest-fought battles in Mexico are not now to be mentioned for the first time. There was not an officer or private in that army who was not familiar with them. He went into one battle from a bed of sickness, exhausted and feeble, against the remonstrances of his physicians and friends—for, as Napoleon said on a like occasion, "the thunders of cannon arouse the brave"—and overcome with fatigue and exertion, he sank on the ground. In the other conflict referred to he was leading his men on heroically across a field of *pedrigal*, or naked lava, so sharp, so impassable and so dangerous, as to render it almost impracticable for a man to cross it or a horse to stand upon it; and while so engaged, in the thickest of the fire that swept the field from the Mexican batteries, his horse fell with him and upon him, and inflicted such severe injury that he has never yet fully regained his health, and probably never will do so. It was regarded as a most extraordinary fact that he escaped with his life. These are the circumstances out of which some wretched poltroons or unscrupulous demagogues have fabricated a charge of incapacity and want of courage against General Pierce. We place the word of General Scott, and of all the officers of the army who witnessed his conduct in opposition to the slanders of his enemies. The people will know whom to believe. It is enough to say that General Pierce came out of the Mexican war with a reputation for courage and judgement awarded to him by the "army of heroes," as high as any man acquired in so brief a service. Let the vipers bite on—they gnaw a file.

The political principles of Gen. Pierce are thoroughly and inflexibly democratic. He belongs to the strictest sect. The school of Jefferson was the one in which he imbibed his first lessons, and he reduced them to practice under the administration of Jackson. He has been one of the most consistent politicians of the Union all his life, and we challenge his antagonists to point out a single essential departure by him from the true path. The platform of the late Democratic Convention at Baltimore he adopts as the basis of his administration should he be elected, because it is in strict accordance with his own convictions: His administration will restore the legislation and policy of the federal government to its pristine purity, and scourge from the temple of freedom the "money-changers" who now make it the theatre for their iniquitous traffic. He stands before the country unpledged to faction—unbought by aspirants—the tool of no man, and the slave of no clique of partisans.—He attained his present position without solicitation, or supple compliance, or promises of office, and he will bear himself, if elected, with equal dignity, independence, and patriotism. Such must be the course of Franklin Pierce, or the tenor of his past life must be disgraced and shamed by that of his future. This cannot be. The man who reaches the highest station in his country without "bending the pregnant hinges of the knee," will not begin to truckle when the highest object of his ambition is secured.

General Scott is a native of Virginia, and military glory has been his exclusive pursuit since his early manhood. He studied law; but, having little taste for that profession, he abandoned it for the more congenial career of arms. In 1805 he entered the army with a captain's commission. He soon distinguished himself in the war of 1812, and rose rapidly to the highest posts. He won proud distinction in several fierce engagements with the British veterans on the Canada frontier.—As commander-in-chief of the army he exerted an important influence. In the days of nullification, in the Florida and Black Hawk wars, and in the difficulties with Great Britian relative to the north-eastern boundary, he acted a part involving considerable responsability. But in these instances his duties were subordinate; and although he acted under instructions, yet he is not the less entitled to commendation in so far as he performed his duty faithfully. These occasions were of no very momentous character; but his indiscreet friends have claimed for him the most marvellous credit for his "diplomatic skill" and unequal arts of "pacification." They would have us believe that he saved the country from civil war under Jackson and a foreign war under Van Buren; he scoured the everglades of Florida and the prairies of Iowa and Wisconsin, and saved our exposed frontiers from all Indian depredations. Gen. Scott should pray to be saved from the zeal of such friends. He has military fame enough, fairly won, to disdain to be tricked out in borrowed plumes. The truth is these half-military half-civil services are of trivial account, and are quoted by his supporters in an effort to show the *civil* qualification of Gen. Scott. His admirers must be thankful for small favors, if these things are to be so vehemently portolled. History does all parties justice.—General Scott would have met with doubtful success at Charleston, had not Virginia interfered, and had not General Jackson been at Washington, and had not the patriotism of the Palmetto State come to the rescue. He would have found as little success on the Canada border, had not the mutual interests of this country and Great Britian forbid a rupture between the two nations; and as far as the Indians are concerned, to whom reference has been made, their warriors were not marched behind the triumphal car of General Scott—others fought the battles and deserved the glory.

General Scott's services in Mexico are fresh in the remembrance of the American people, and do not require any recapitulation. His landing at Vera Cruz, and the victories which attended his march from that city to the gates of Mexico, have obtained a world-wide renown, and ranked him among the great captains of the age. But truth compels us to add that high professional authority has condemned some of his most important movements, and that the credit of others, such as the movement around Lake Chalco and the attack on Contreras, have been claimed by officers under his command. The army will acquit us of a disposition to disparage General Scott for saying that his brilliant victories in Mexico were not always as wisely and as energetically improved as they might have been to advance the conquest of the country. His failure to march on the city of Mexico when it was open to him after the battle of Churubusco, and the unfortunate armistice which he granted to Santa Anna, led to the loss of nearly one half the gallant men who fell at Molinodel Rey, Chepultepec, and the Garitas. The armistice enabled the Mexican general to collect and reorganize his army and to complete his fortifications, and emboldened him to make determined efforts to save his capital. We do not reflect on General Scott's motives; but his judgment erred.—He attempted diplomacy, for which he was not fitted; and his chaffering with Santa Anna was an indiscreet and unfortunate waste of time. He was deluded, duped, and cheated, as every one acquainted with his wily antagonists knew he would be; and he was obliged at last to win with the sword that which he had hoped could be purchased with money. But we have no disposition to censure General Scott, for he has rendered important services.—His Mexican renown is part of his country's glory. Yet it is not all his own. There are others to share it whose names "were not born to die," Taylor, Worth, Butler, Quitman, Pillow, Smith, Wool, Twiggs, Pierce, Shields, Riley, Duncan, Lane, Ringgold, Davis, and a host of others, will always be identified with the Mexican war. It would be unjust not to name, in connextion with these gallant men, that unrivalled Engineer Corps whose service and skill contributed so largely to the success of the Mexican campaign. Following the example of Europe, the chief share of fame is awarded to the chieftain; but let us not forget the rank and file—the heroic mass of nameless men who, inspired by patriotism alone, covered their country's arms with glory.

We do not hunt for spots on the bright disc of General Scott's reputation, nor for faults in his character; but he possesses some prominent traits which ought not to be overlooked, for they bear directly on his fitness for the office which his friends would confer on him. There are ingredients of vanity and obstinancy in his mental organization, which must sometimes drive good men away from him, and always expose him to the malign influence of worthless flatterers and useless favorites. Such parasites always cling around men like General Scott, who has always been more or less their victim. His petulant complaints of "a fire in the rear," his strange suspicion of a design on the part of Mr. Polk's administration to destroy him in Mexico; his anger because of Mr. Trist's mission, and his difficulties with his generals, sprung from the weakness we have mentioned, and the consequent influence of evil counsellors, producing envy, jealousy, and unnatural pride. His political conduct has been constantly under the influence of such counsels. His disposition prevents him from entertaining fixed political opinions. The whig platform is a clumsy and unsatisfactory parody on that of the democratic party, and was adopted on an understanding by which the whig party became abolitionized; and yet General Scott adopts it, and permits himself to be presented to the country as its champion and defender. If he should be elected, we shall soon taste the bitter fruits of abolition rule.—General Scott will be to the anti-slavery leader as "clay in the hands of the potter." It is vain to talk of courage and firmness on the field of battle: they are no sure guarantees of moral and political firmness. Was not Gen. Taylor the equal of Gen. Scott in those qualities?—Yet see how that brave veteran was hoodwinked by crafty demagogues, and used for their base purposes. General Scott is not General Taylor's superior, if indeed his equal, in practical good sense, and he is presented under more dangerous auspices. How much greater, then, is the certainty of his being the instrument in the hands of cunning and designing men, when we behold them already surrounding him, admitted to his confidence, directing his movements, and claiming him as their peculiar candidate? Let his friends boast as they may, he has but little knowledge or experience of civil business. His letters and his achievements in Mexico prove it. With the [illegible] he was a man; but the instant he took up the pen, or assumed the plain garb of a diplomatist or of a civil ruler, he dwindled at once from his high stature. He displayed a nervous excitement, a fluctuating instability of feeling and of purpose, that enabled his competitors to overreah him. He possesses but little, if any, of that overflowing of generous emotions which made Washington, and Jackson, and even Taylor the idols of the army and of the country.—The people are proud of his military exploits, and they respect him afar off as an illustrious warrior, but they do not crowd around him to give utterance to their devotion to him as *a man*. There is something in his attitude and demeanor that repels advance, and proclaims to the humble farmer, mechanic, and citizen, "*Behold me, the general-in-chief of the army—the hero of Lundy's Lane and of Mexico.*"

☞ The Whig press, in noticing the Democratic ratification meetings, pronounces them tame affairs. To show the value of such talk we quote from the N. Y. Express, which in noticing the great New York demonstration, says:

"It was *the most enthusiastic and harmonious nomination* which the Democrats have had for eight years; and that it had not seen so *imposing a manifestation since the days of Andrew Jackson.*"

CHANGE OF NAME.—The London Punch says: It may be proper to state that the distinguished individual known among the ancients as Cupid, has recently changed his name to Cupidity; and will hereafter devote his attention to matters of money as well as matrimony.