

**THE REPUBLICAN.**  
**CLEARFIELD Pa., Sept. 30. 1852.**  
**FOR PRESIDENT.**  
**Gen. FRANKLIN PIERCE,**  
OF NEW HAMPSHIRE,  
**FOR VICE PRESIDENT.**  
**WILLIAM R. KING,**  
OF ALABAMA.  
**PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.**  
*For the State at large—Senatorial.*  
**GEORGE W. WOODWARD,** of Luzerne.  
**WILSON McCANDLISH,** of Allegheny.  
**ROBERT PATTERSON,** of Philadelphia.  
**DISTRICT ELECTORS.**  
**1. Peter Logan,** 13. **H. C. Eyer,**  
**2. G. H. Martin,** 14. **John Clayton,**  
**3. John Miller,** 15. **Isaac Robinson,**  
**4. F. W. Beckius,** 16. **Henry Potter,**  
**5. R. McCay, Jr.,** 17. **Jas. Burnside,**  
**6. A. Apple,** 18. **M. McCaslin,**  
**7. N. Strickland,** 19. **Jas. McDonald,**  
**8. A. Peters,** 20. **W. S. Colahan,**  
**9. David Dister,** 21. **Andrew Burk,**  
**10. R. E. James,** 22. **Wm. Dumm,**  
**11. J. McReynolds,** 23. **J. S. McCamont,**  
**12. F. Damon,** 24. **G. R. Barrett.**  
**FOR SUPREME JUDGE**  
**G. W. WOODWARD,** of Luzerne Co.  
**FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER.**  
**WM. HOPKINS,** of Washington Co.  
**FOR CONGRESS.**  
**CARLTON B. CURTIS,**  
*FOR SENATE.*  
**BYRON D. HAMLIN,** of McKean.  
*FOR ASSEMBLY.*  
**A. S. ARNOLD,** of McKean Co.  
**COUNTY NOMINATIONS.**  
**FOR SHERIFF.**  
**ISAAC L. BARRETT,** of Boggs tp.  
**FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER.**  
**SAMUEL SHOFF,** of Beccaria tp.  
**FOR PROSECUTING ATTORNEY.**  
**L. JACKSON CHAMBERS,** of Curwenville.  
**FOR COUNTY AUDITOR.**  
**CHRISTOPHER KRATZEL,** of Clearfield.

**Pierce and King Club No. 1**  
Will meet at the court house on Saturday evening next, at early candlelight.  
We tried our best to issue a paper last week, but could not on account of the large amount of job work that could not be delayed.  
Be Assessed!—Democrats, remember that you must be assessed ten days before the election. *Next Saturday* is the last day. Don't let a single vote be lost by this kind of negligence.  
The Whigs have raised a candidate for Congress in this district, in the person of Mr. PATRICK KERR, of Clarion county. Mr. Kerr appears to be a very fine, clever citizen—just like Mr. Curtis the Democratic candidate. But as Mr. K. is a Democrat in all except the Tariff, and Mr. C. a Democrat tariff and all, we presume the Democrats of this county will unanimously vote for the latter.  
ANOTHER POLE.—Among the many **PIERCE** and **KING** Poles that have been reared in our county this fall that of young Abraham Lutz's in Lawrence township, is among the most attractive. It is decorated with a beautiful banner, inscribed with "**PIERCE, KING and the Union forever.**"  
We again call attention to our city advertisements. Country merchants should examine them when they lay in their winter stock of goods.  
THAT POLE.—The Democrats of Lawrence township, hoisted a beautiful pole on Saturday last at M. Nichol's—106 feet of clean Jackson hickory, with a beautiful banner, inscribed with the names of **PIERCE** and **KING**.

**JUDGE WOODWARD.**  
We ask the attention of the friends of this gentleman in this county—and we know they are not separated by party ties—to the able letter of this gentleman, written whilst at Pittsburgh attending court. It is a triumphant refutation of the foul slanders heaped upon this great and good man. Judge Woodward never entertained the sentiments attributed to him in the speech published as his. He frankly and unqualifiedly repudiated any such sentiments in the same Convention, after its removal to Philadelphia, as will be seen by reference to the tenth volume of the reports of the debates of that Convention.  
Will any naturalized citizen withhold his support of Judge W. now? If they do they bet act as illiberal as he is accused of acting.  
If we thought Judge Woodward entertained feelings any thing like those of which he is accused, we would not support him under any circumstances. But we know him to be an honorable man, far above asserting that which was not strictly true, for the mere purpose of securing votes for any station. Besides this, all the circumstances of the case at the time, all the acts and conduct of his life since, and every thing connected with Judge W. go to show that he is a Democrat not on a few questions, or for few acts, but a Democrat in every particular, and a man of the purest heart, soundest mind and strictest integrity, both personally and politically.

**THE DEMOCRATIC MEETINGS.**  
We never witnessed a better state of feeling among the Democracy of Clearfield county than that which pervades them at this time. On Tuesday night of our Court we had one of the largest and most enthusiastic outpourings of the masses that ever took place in the county, and this without the least effort to bring about such a display.  
The Hon. C. B. CURTIS, the Democratic candidate for Congress, was the first speaker, and addressed his fellow citizens, fully and most satisfactorily on the great issues at stake in the present contest. Mr. Curtis convinced his hearers that he properly understands the institutions of our country, and that he is thoroughly Democratic on every question.  
Col. BURNSIDE was called out immediately after Mr. Curtis took his seat, and performed one of the best efforts of his life. He always seems to feel at home among the Democracy of Clearfield, and on this occasion his speech was peculiarly eloquent and appropriate. As to the State election he briefly defined his position. The Col. had been claimed by the enemies of Judge Woodward. He was, he said, a ticket man, always had been, and always meant to be, and on this occasion looking to our glorious standard, he was for all the standard-bearers. Perhaps there was some music about the old Court House then—the Colonel's coat was off by this time, and the big drops of sweat coursing each other down his cheeks, and in this plight to hear him exhort his fellow citizens to go for their beloved Woodward was just about as much as the walls of that venerable old building could bear.  
Gov. BIGLER, being in town, and having been escorted to the meeting by a committee appointed for the purpose, after Col. Burnside had concluded, had finally to the calls of his fellow citizens, and without taking the stand, briefly acknowledged the compliment paid him, and assured his fellow citizens of Clearfield county, that he was still with them, and ever meant to be, not from favors received or expected, but from convictions of duty. His remarks were in his usual happy strain, and were received with loud shouts of approbation.

After this, B. R. Petrikin, J. B. Moore, and others briefly addressed the meeting, when, with three cheers for the whole ticket, the meeting adjourned to meet on Thursday evening.  
On Thursday evening the meeting again assembled, and was very ably addressed by Col. Barrett followed by B. R. Petrikin. Mr. P. made one of the soundest political speeches we have listened to for a long time, and which gave universal satisfaction. His reply to Mr. Hale's aspersions of the present Board of Canal Commissioners for refusing to surrender the public improvements to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, was most triumphant.  
Whilst Mr. Petrikin was speaking it was understood that a Mr. Ferguson, a soldier in the late war with Mexico, was present, and after Mr. P. took his seat Mr. Ferguson was called for, and took the stand. Not a breath disturbed the stillness of the moment. Mr. Curtis, the evening before, pointing to a Mexican soldier as one of their Vice Presidents, made quite a flourish, saying that this man could tell whether Gen. Pierce performed his duty or not. Now when Mr. Ferguson took the stand it was only expected that he would tell a plain unvarnished story of the campaign in Mexico, and perhaps tell the crowd that there was at least one Democrat in that war. Mr. F. commenced by saying that he was a plain unassuming man, and having spent the last few months at hard labor, and was at present making turnpike, he felt in poor order for making speeches. He, however, commenced, and if ever we witnessed an astonished and surprised audience it was then. The Chaste and eloquent language, the beautifully rounded periods, and the plain unassuming manner of the man, at almost every breath, brought forth shouts and screams of applause such as we never heard before. Truly did the speaker show that there were other soldiers in Mexico than whigs, and that other officers than Gen. Scott were entitled to some praise. But he was highly respectful in all he said, and gave Gen. Scott ample praise as a soldier, but it was wrong—it was robbing the living as well as the bright fame of the honored dead, to claim all the honor of that campaign for Gen. Scott. Mr. F. spoke for about one hour in this strain, and his speech was the severest dose ever poured into the whig ranks in this county. As a speaker Mr. F. was acknowledged by every body to have few equals, and he certainly made the best political speech made here during our court. On Saturday night Mr. Ferguson addressed the Pierce and King club of this place, and was listened to by a crowded house for upwards of an hour. His speech on this occasion was no less interesting, instructive and effective than that on Thursday evening.

But his reputation having been so well established his hearers were not taken by surprise as they were on the first occasion. On this evening he took up the history of parties in this country, commencing with the formation of the government, and demonstrated the identity of the whig party of the present day with the Federalists of '98 and '09 with a force and clearness seldom heard, and which we think must have removed all doubts from the minds of those who heard him. We only wish that every voter in the Commonwealth might have an opportunity to hear this plain, unassuming, modest *Turnpike*, before he deposits his vote in October and November.  
**THE WHIG MEETING.**  
The whigs of our county made a most desperate effort the last week to stem the current of popular feeling—that has been and is still, setting in against them. They were here in credible numbers, yet at the time of their meeting on Wednesday night, it is but the truth to say, that at least two-thirds of the men who filled the court house were whole-souled democrats, and Pierce and King men inside and out. We shall not attempt to follow the speakers in their remarks. Mr. E. McGarvey was the first on the stand, and was followed by Mr. P. Kerr, the whig candidate for Congress. As we heard but few of the remarks of these two gentlemen, we cannot speak of them from personal knowledge. We were informed, however, that Mr. K. confined himself exclusively to the advocacy of a protective tariff, which was natural enough, he being himself an iron-master in Clarion county. Judge Hale, of Bellefonte, was next called, & made rather a sensible speech, somewhat tariffish, but more "fuss-and-featherish," but what was remarkable in this, as a whig speech, while the speaker lauded Gen. Scott to the skies, as the greatest of live whigs, he did not descend to attack or ridicule the character of his opponent, Gen. Pierce. Mr. Hale was disposed to be far, much fairer than his colleague, Mr. Curtin, in this respect, and we therefore think he served his party a much better purpose. For no man can make a good (and to be good it must be effective) political speech by ridiculing and abusing the personal character of an opponent. But there were some of Mr. Hale's remarks in bad taste. His coarse, ill-tempered and contemptuous slurs at the people of the South as "Slave-Drivers," "task-masters," "nabobs and aristocrats," &c. &c., were peculiarly unbecoming a party professing to be supporting the *Union Plank* in the Baltimore whig platform in good faith.—Democrats never act thus.  
But, as usual, Mr. Curtin made the *speech* of the evening. As every body who knows him would expect, it was eloquent, witty and well delivered. Still we pronounce it a perfect failure in Mr. Curtin. Last fall, in the height of our gubernatorial election, Mr. Curtin addressed the whigs of this county, and we freely confess that he then succeeded admirably in inspiring them with energy and action, and to counteract the effect of that speech gave the democracy of this county no little trouble, for the whigs fought harder than ever they did before. But he pursued quite a different course then to what he did on this occasion. Then his every allusion to his opponent, Gov. Bigler, was in the highest terms of compliment and approbation in all his personal relations. But now he knows and seems to believe no good in Gen. Pierce, and could only allude to him in the coarsest terms of detraction and ridicule. In the one case he acted the part of a high-minded honorable opponent, and in the other that of the intriguing politician, seeking to blind-fold and mislead the people.  
It was truly laughable to see the desperate efforts made by these leaders to convince the people that there is no principle at stake in the present contest. Now, so far as the platforms of the two parties are concerned the difference is rather immaterial; but it is not in the power of mortal man to convince the people that the whigs are serious in their conversion to the Democratic faith. They are known as deceivers, and the people will not trust them. But again—suppose they are sincere, are not the Democratic party better entitled to the honor of administering the government on these principles, than the whigs? For it is to the Democratic party that the country is exclusively indebted for these measures, notwithstanding the constant opposition of the entire whig party. But there is no use in spending ink and paper in noticing these things. There never was a contest in which the people understood the true issues better, and all the sophistry of whig orators, and all their glowing pictures of Gen. Scott's renown, cannot avail him on this occasion. The people will still believe there are principles at stake in the election, and they will vote accordingly.

**THE FIRST ELECTION.**  
We have heard of Democrats who, too careless of the importance of a single vote, talk of staying at home at the October election, intending to join in the big fight, and striking the hard blow at the Presidential election. This is all wrong. If we had control of the matter we would prefer your vote at the first election as of more importance than on the second. Let us fire our Big Gun in October, and show by our majority that Scott has no chance in this State, and it will do more to secure the election of Pierce and King, than any thing else. It will inspire hope and confidence to our party in every State and strike terror, dismay and despair into the ranks of the whigs. To the POLLS then, every Democrat, in October, and roll up the tallest majority ever polled in this State, and our victory is certain.  
Hon. C. B. CURTIS.—This gentleman, the Democratic candidate for Congress, spent all of last week with us, and formed the acquaintance of many of our citizens. On Friday night he was suddenly taken sick, which detained him, confining him to his room, until Tuesday morning, when he left, still in a weak state of health, for Ridgway.

**Officers who support Gen. Pierce.**  
All the Whig reflections on General Pierce's valor, his talents, his popularity in the army, and indeed every charge against him should be effectually silenced by the fact that nearly all the officers of the U. S. Army in the Mexican war are his ardent supporters. The fact that not one officer of the army in any of our wars has openly advocated General Scott, is equally significant of the relative positions of the two generals, with that branch of the public service. The following is a list of some of the officers who support Gen. Pierce:  
Gen. John E. Wool, of New York.  
Gen. Wm. O. Butler, of Kentucky.  
Gen. Robert Patterson, of Penn'a.  
Gen. John A. Quitman, of Mississippi.  
Gen. Gideon J. Pillow, of Tennessee.  
Gen. James Shields, of Illinois.  
Gen. Joseph Lane, of Indiana.  
Gen. Thomas Marshall, of Kentucky.  
Gen. Caleb Cushing, of Massachusetts.  
Gen. Sterling Price, of Missouri.  
Col. F. M. Wynnkoop, of Pennsylvania.  
Col. W. H. Bissell, of Illinois.  
Col. Ferris Foreman, of Illinois.  
Col. J. P. Weatherford, of Illinois.  
Col. J. H. Lane, of Indiana.  
Col. J. P. Drake, of Indiana.  
Col. G. W. Morgan, of Ohio.  
Col. Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi.  
Col. J. W. Jackson, of Georgia.  
Col. J. R. Coffey, of Alabama.  
Col. Maxey Gregg, of S. C.  
Col. George Wood of Texas.  
Col. J. C. Hays, of Texas, (now of Cal.)  
Col. John W. Tibbatts, of Kentucky.  
Col. Reuben Davis, of Mississippi.  
Col. John S. Roane, of Arkansas.  
Col. T. H. Seymour, of Connecticut.  
Col. Wm. Trousdale, of Tennessee.  
Col. R. E. Temple, of New York.  
Col. Wade Burritt, of New York.  
Col. R. J. Farquharson, of Tennessee.  
Col. E. G. Butler, of Louisiana.  
Lt. Col. Black, of Pennsylvania.  
Lt. Col. J. W. Geary, of Pennsylvania.  
Lt. Col. J. B. Weller, of Ohio.  
Lt. Col. S. P. Anderson, of Tennessee.  
Lt. Col. M. L. Bonham, of Georgia.  
Lt. Col. W. B. Randolph, of Virginia.  
Lt. Col. J. Clemens, of Alabama.  
Lt. Col. W. A. Richardson, of Illinois.  
Lt. Col. G. W. Hughes, of Maryland.  
Lt. Col. W. A. Gorman, of Indiana.  
Lt. Col. G. A. Caldwell, of Kentucky.  
Lt. Col. A. R. Hadden, of Indiana.  
Lt. Col. J. H. Savage, of Tennessee.  
Maj. Wm. Brindle, of Pennsylvania.  
Maj. F. L. Bowman, of Pennsylvania.  
Maj. Solan Roland, of Arkansas.  
Maj. John Forsyth, of Georgia.  
Maj. A. H. Gladden, of South Carolina.  
Maj. Wm. M'Daniel, of Missouri.  
Maj. T. L. Harris, of Illinois.  
Maj. J. S. Gittings, of Ohio.  
Maj. Wm. H. Polk, of Tennessee.  
Maj. R. B. Alexander, of Tennessee.  
Maj. C. H. Trail, of Illinois.  
Maj. J. C. Breckinridge, of Kentucky.  
Maj. M. Hoagland, of Ohio.

**Vermont has gone for the whigs as usual.** Glad of it. She's the only State that goes against the Constitution.  
Mr. Curtin devoted a large portion of his remarks to Judge Woodward, which was a very useless spending of the breath on his part. The people have known Judge Woodward *all over*; and they know him to be an honorable man; and when he passes his word and honor, being acquainted with all the circumstances of the case, it is quite vain in Mr. C. to attempt to destroy his character and reputation in this respect with the citizens of Clearfield county. If Judge Woodward held the sentiments attributed to him in the reform Convention, we are quite sure he could not receive two hundred democratic votes in our county, notwithstanding their high estimation of the man; but he pronounces that report of his remarks to be false, and so denounced those sentiments at the time, and the people knowing the character of Judge Woodward, have full faith in his honor and sincerity.

The whigs again assembled on Friday evening, and were again addressed by Mr. Curtin. His speech on this occasion was still more labored than on the first, and as signally failed in its object.  
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**GREAT DEMOCRATIC MASS MEETING.**  
A very large and enthusiastic meeting of the Democracy of Clearfield county, was held on Tuesday evening the 21st inst., but as the Secretaries have failed to give us a report of it, we cannot give the names of all the officers. Judge Leonard acted as President, assisted by Thos. Holt, Jas. McGhee, Geo. Gill, Wm. Sankey, Wm. Morgan, Jacob Wilhelm, G. B. Goodlander, J. W. Wright, A. K. Wright, Martin Luther, Geo. Passmore, and John Dunlap as Vice Presidents, and a number of Secretaries. A committee of seven were appointed, who, through their chairman, D. W. Moore, reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted. In the absence of the committee the meeting was eloquently addressed by Hon. C. B. Curtis, Col. Burnside, and afterwards by B. R. Petrikin, Esq., and others.  
WHEREAS, In a great Republic like that of the United States, there is no more important duty required of its citizens than that of frequently meeting together for the purpose of discussing and interchanging their opinions concerning great questions affecting the general welfare.  
AND WHEREAS, There is no more important political event, or one that more vitally affects the destiny of our great, glorious and yet perfect and happy Union, than that of the choosing of a Chief Magistrate. Therefore  
Resolved, That as the history of the world fails to furnish an example of any other country rising to greatness and power with such rapidity as ours has, it is wise and proper that we should cautiously examine into the causes to which we as a people are mainly indebted for this highly favored condition.  
Resolved, That in the opinion of the Democracy of Clearfield county, our common country is indebted, for this unexampled state of prosperity, to the sound national measures of the Democratic party, and that to secure a continuance of this favored condition, under the approving smiles of Divine Providence, it is only necessary that the National Government shall continue to be administered upon the principles advocated by that party.  
Resolved, Therefore, That we approve heartily and cordially, of the platform of principles laid down by the late Democratic Convention at Baltimore, believing them to be strictly in accordance with the great principles that have secured to us our many valued blessings, and without which we cannot expect to prosper and progress as a nation.  
Resolved, That in order to secure the practical application of the wholesome principles there laid down, it is only necessary to elect the nominees of that Convention, these true patriots, sound statesmen, and distinguished citizens, Gen. FRANKLIN PIERCE of New Hampshire, and Wm. R. KING of Alabama.

**LETTER FROM JUDGE CAMPBELL.**  
The following letter, from this distinguished Democrat, is in reply to an invitation of the President of the Pierce and King Club of this place, to meet with and address the Democracy of Clearfield at their late county meeting: It is a noble letter:  
PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 18, 1852.  
My Dear Sir—  
It would afford me great pleasure if I could possibly be with you on the 21st. My engagements here, however, professional and political, are of such a nature that I cannot leave the city. You will please tender to the members of the Pierce and King Club my deep sense of their kindness, and my deep regret at my utter inability to accept their invitation.— To no part of the State would I more willingly go, than to your county. To its citizens I feel myself deeply indebted for their kindness and unwavering support, and it would afford me the greatest pleasure to know them and to thank them all for the many services they have rendered me.  
I know that the companions and friends of BRODER do not want words of encouragement from any one to urge them on to the performance of their duty in October and November next. They have always done it, and will not fail now when the Democratic party calls upon every son to work and to be vigilant. Our candidates are worthy of our cause. They have all received their full share of abuse; but this has only endeared them more and more to their friends. As soon as one's own name is exploded, a fresh one is started; and thus the game will be continued to the end.  
One day Gen. Pierce is illiberal, because the Constitution of New Hampshire contains a proscription clause. The records are searched, and it is discovered that he has for years, in constitutional conventions and in assemblages of the people, been battling for a change;—but still the clamor does not cease. His life, which has been one of the greatest political and moral purity, never seeking office or honors, but always declining them, ought to have shielded him from all attacks. The spectacle of a man declining the highest honors of the republic, and enlisting as a private soldier, when he thought his country required his services in the battlefield—leaving wife and home and family, to whom he was most fondly endeared—is yet fresh in the memory of the American people, and no calumny or detraction can cause them to lose sight of it, but they will say in November next, that the man who could thus act and make such sacrifices, is worthy of every honor which could be conferred on him.

Our own candidates, too, are receiving their full share of this calumny. The good and pure Woodward—a man fitted for any station—whom you all know and esteem, from the day he was appointed to his present station, has been obliged to suffer. The party that joins every year with the Nativists—that joined with them in 1844, when they were fresh from the burning of churches—has had the boldness to attempt to raise the cry of Nativism against him; against a man who rejected a seat in the United States Senate with disdain, when it was to be had by subscribing to any one of their doctrines. I know that I need not ask you all to do your duty. PIERCE and KING will be elected—but take care that not a vote be lost to the Federal or State ticket. Last year we saved the country and the Union by electing your own distinguished BRODER. Let us this year complete the work so auspiciously begun.  
Ever yours, most truly,  
JAMES CAMPBELL.  
To J. H. HILLBURN, President Pierce and King Club.

**NO WHIG ENTHUSIASM.—WHY?**  
If General Scott's name cannot raise the enthusiasm of his friends, what is the matter? Up to this hour his supporters have hardly been galvanized into an impulse; and all authorities indicate that it is worse in the North than it is in the South. The Louisville Journal complains of Kentucky. But the New York Herald points to the Dead Sea of whig indifference that lies spread like a pall over the North. Pennsylvania sends out few echoes to the rallying cry for the Scott leaders; while in Ohio the only bustle is excited by the democracy, whose meetings are all immense and auspicious. What is the cause? It is plain enough. The whigs of the South are paralyzed by the abolition machinery that has been set to work to carry Scott. The whigs of New York cannot unite upon a candidate whose nomination was forced by Seward and Greeley and other foes of Mr. Fillmore. The whigs of Ohio cannot be expected to fight with any heart when Hale and Julia have taken from them the abolitionists of the Reserve. In Pennsylvania the whigs have no hobby of "ruin" to ride, and look with dismay and fearful forebodings upon the good times and good prices which labor and capital alike enjoy. Besides; there are no laurels to be won in a field where the veterans of the whig party stand aloof, and the adversaries of these veterans lead the Scott columns, as, in case of triumph, they would control the Scott administration. Thousands of whigs, like Mr. Webster, have seen the gradual but relentless absorption of the old whig organization into the abolition ranks; and they have also seen the stern and consistent nationality of the democratic party in the midst of every crisis, and at the hazard of frequent defeat. There is nothing in the past which holds in the future to commend to such men a betrayal of their own feelings as the shrine of a desplicable faction; and they have no more heart to shout for General Scott than they have for John P. Hale.—Wm. Thayer

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To J. H. HILLBURN, President Pierce and King Club.

**NO WHIG ENTHUSIASM.—WHY?**  
If General Scott's name cannot raise the enthusiasm of his friends, what is the matter? Up to this hour his supporters have hardly been galvanized into an impulse; and all authorities indicate that it is worse in the North than it is in the South. The Louisville Journal complains of Kentucky. But the New York Herald points to the Dead Sea of whig indifference that lies spread like a pall over the North. Pennsylvania sends out few echoes to the rallying cry for the Scott leaders; while in Ohio the only bustle is excited by the democracy, whose meetings are all immense and auspicious. What is the cause? It is plain enough. The whigs of the South are paralyzed by the abolition machinery that has been set to work to carry Scott. The whigs of New York cannot unite upon a candidate whose nomination was forced by Seward and Greeley and other foes of Mr. Fillmore. The whigs of Ohio cannot be expected to fight with any heart when Hale and Julia have taken from them the abolitionists of the Reserve. In Pennsylvania the whigs have no hobby of "ruin" to ride, and look with dismay and fearful forebodings upon the good times and good prices which labor and capital alike enjoy. Besides; there are no laurels to be won in a field where the veterans of the whig party stand aloof, and the adversaries of these veterans lead the Scott columns, as, in case of triumph, they would control the Scott administration. Thousands of whigs, like Mr. Webster, have seen the gradual but relentless absorption of the old whig organization into the abolition ranks; and they have also seen the stern and consistent nationality of the democratic party in the midst of every crisis, and at the hazard of frequent defeat. There is nothing in the past which holds in the future to commend to such men a betrayal of their own feelings as the shrine of a desplicable faction; and they have no more heart to shout for General Scott than they have for John P. Hale.—Wm. Thayer