

THE TWO CANDIDATES—A CONTRAST.

Ignoring the principles of public policy for which they have heretofore contended, and studiously avoiding any discussion of the questions really at issue, the whig party are making a systematic effort to stake the result of the approaching election upon the military reputation of their candidate. And they are not content to paint him as he is; but to commend him to the admiration of the country, they clothe him with virtues which are foreign to his nature, and give him credit for deeds of valor which he never performed.

There is no need that we should correct the misrepresentations of the whig press in respect to the character and qualifications of General Scott and General Pierce, by giving a just estimate of the merits of the two men. The country will do this. No excess of extravagant and unmerited eulogy can convince the American people that General Scott is anything more than a competent and successful soldier, and no amount of misrepresentation can disguise the radical and prominent defects of his character.

The whig candidate procured the nomination of his party by intrigue and personal solicitation. Never doubting in his excessive vanity that he was fully equal to all the duties and responsibilities of the chief magistracy of this vast country, he began years ago to display that ambition to be President which has impelled him to so many ridiculous exhibitions and to such unworthy arts.

The Nashville American of the 11th instant contains a letter from Dr. McNairy, a leading whig of that place, in which the writer says that he has "never in his life voted for but one democrat, and that was for Andrew Ewing, on personal grounds. He has been a whig always."

Two small bets were made in this city on Thursday, which show the temper of the democrats. The one was \$100 to \$60 and the other \$50 to \$30, that Gen. Pierce would be elected President of the United States.

prosecution of his private pursuits carefully avoiding all public displays and every semblance of a wish to influence the choice of his countrymen. Should they call him from his retirement to the head of the government, he would bring to their service no unchaste ambition and no selfish purpose, but a heart anxious only for the glory of his country, and hands pained by a participation in arts and intrigues unworthy of a candidate for the most exalted position on earth.

It is imagined that the people can be insensible to this striking contrast? Is it thought that they can regard with favor, or even with indifference, the extraordinary conduct of the whig candidate, who prostitutes his position as commander-in-chief of the army to the lowest party purposes, traverses the country, like a mendicant, begging the people to elect him President?

The Pittsburg Journal has the following statement respecting a very singular trial before the elders of a Presbyterian Church in Beaver county, which has just been concluded:

Two farmers, members of the same church, surrendered portions of their lands for the construction of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad. Mr. A. gave the right of way for nothing, and also grounds for a station which was needed on his farm. B. received five thousand dollars damages, and other considerations. A. went into the business of selling town lots around the station, and is gradually making money. B. having received his damages "in a pile," after some time got tired of his bargain and entered suit against the Railroad Company for having defrauded him, and succeeded in working himself into a most hearty hatred of rails, locomotives and everything connected therewith; and when he saw that A. was pleased with the Railroad and was likely to make money out of the improvement, included him in his displeasure.

The suit against the Railroad has not progressed very rapidly, and in the meantime, Mr. B. thought there was a chance of punishing Mr. A. and bringing the Railroad into disgrace, at a single stroke; so he accused his neighbor and fellow-member, before the church, of grossly immoral conduct. A trial was granted, and before the assembled elders, Mr. B. solemnly accused Mr. A. of owning stock in a railroad that practised and encouraged immorality; the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad having, as he alleged, broken the Sabbath by running cars, and making repairs; and having injured the cause of temperance by carrying barrels of whiskey as freight!

It was admitted that the cars had run on Sunday when the Saturday night train unavoidably fell behind time; that barrels of whiskey might have been shipped on the freight train, and lastly, that Mr. A. was a stockholder;—then we need scarcely add: the elders most solemnly acquitted Mr. A. of the charge against him.

But Mr. B. will not permit the purity of the church to be sullied in this manner. He intends to appeal to the Synod which will assemble in this city next month, and after that will, no doubt, carry the case to the tribunal of all—the General Assembly.

And yet he goes on to say, "I will not vote for Scott. With all my devotion to Mr. Clay, were he now living and in his prime, I would not vote for him if brought forward by the men who nominated, and supported by the influences which sustain General Scott. The men who nominated him are as corrupt as the influences which support him are dangerous to the South and the Union."

"And I will vote for Pierce. I know him as a sound, rational, conservative man. He belongs not to the party with which I have all my life been associated. But I have closely scanned his public life, and I admire it. I have read his public speeches and his public letters with an admiration which I cannot resist of the lofty patriotism by which they are distinguished. I would be as proud to be the author of his letter to Major Lally, and his speech on Mr. Calhoun's resolutions, as of Washington's Farwell Address. I owe him for these things the gratitude of my vote, and I will pay the debt."

"I believe he is the instrument destined to crush that northern fanaticism which, having bought a portion of the southern whig party with the promises of office, and having thus sacrificed the patriot Filmore, would use the military reputation of a vain man in giving us 'a higher law than the constitution.'"

"As certainly, then, as that I have been always a whig, and an ultra whig—as certainly as Scott is the favorite candidate of the anti-compromise whigs of the North, so certainly will I vote against Scott and for Pierce."

THE REPUBLICAN.

CLEARFIELD Pa., Oct. 8, 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, 14. John Clayton, 15. Isaac Robinson, 16. Henry Ritter, 17. Jas. Burnside, 18. M. McCuslin, 19. Jas. McDonald, 20. W. S. Colahan, 21. Andrew Baugh, 22. Wm. Dunn, 23. J. S. McCalmont, 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, OF SENATOR, 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 CRANS, of Curwensville.

FOR COUNTY AUDITOR, CHRISTOPHER KRATZER, of Clearfield.

Pierce and King Club No. 1 Will meet at the court house on Saturday evening next, at early candlelight.

DECLINATION.—We entirely neglected last week to announce the declination of Maj. JAMES BLOOM, as a candidate for the office of Sheriff, as we were authorized to do. The field is therefore clear.

THE TIME TO ACT. Next Tuesday the first gun will be fired in the present important political contest—we say the first because the voice of Pennsylvania immediately on the eve of the Presidential election, will have such an influence on other States that it may be considered an important part of the great battle that is to come off in November.

The Democratic candidates are all now fairly before the people. From the highest to the lowest they are accomplished citizens and thoroughly identified with the great truths of the Democratic principle. Their claims have been carefully canvassed, and their characters both private and public have passed unscathed through the ordeal of public opinion. As often as the breath of defamation and defraction has attempted to blacken the characters of our candidates, just as often have those attacks been exploded and scattered to the four winds by a "plain tale of truth," until now our candidates stand forth as the brightest and purest men in the land. PIERCE and KING—WOODWARD and HOPKINS—where shall we go for their equals? At they not all among our most deserving citizens, and being faithful and trustworthy exponents of our glorious principles, where is there a democrat who can hesitate to give them a cordial and warm-hearted support?

This election will be one of vast importance in very many respects. The Democrats have the strength to give 20,000 majority at the State election on next Tuesday. Should they do so, or even half of it, Gen. FRANKLIN PIERCE may be written down as our next President beyond a doubt. The effect of such a vote would be sent throughout the Union with lightning speed, cheering and encouraging the Democracy everywhere with the glad tidings that Pennsylvania was safe beyond a question.

While such is the aspect of affairs in the whig camp, we behold the Democracy more perfectly and harmoniously united than ever they were before. Their platform is as cordially received and supported in the south as it is in the north—and the whole lives and histories of their candidates are identified with the principles there laid down. There is no subserviency; no man worship, with them. It is for GREAT PRINCIPLES they contend, and the men they have selected to carry out those principles are the purest Statesmen that our great nation can boast of—their Chief Standard bearer Gen. PIERCE, himself, having discharged the highest and most imperative duty of a Republican citizen by shouldering his musket and enrolling his name in the list of his country's defenders. Where do we find such an ex-

ample of true patriotism? Where such love of country displayed? Such is a brief reference to the condition of the two great political parties now on the eve of the election. All men know it to be true. Then? Democrats, you have only to TURN OUT TO THE POLLS ON TUESDAY NEXT, AND COMPLETE THE VICTORY, BY VOTING THE WHOLE TICKET. Go early, and if needs be, stay all day. Your country deserves and demands this of you. "Eternal vigilance is the price of Liberty."

IT IS THEIR HABIT. There is no characteristic of Whiggery that is more predominant than that of their habit of slandering the private character of prominent Democrats. This was clearly manifested in the case of Mr. Ferguson, the Mexican Soldier, who so enlightened the Democracy of Clearfield by his eloquent addresses on Court week. Before that Mr. F. was a good enough man with the whigs, and nobody had a word to say against him. But immediately after that this same Ferguson was a desperate bad man. "Lost his eye with a bomb-shell pooh, that's all gammon, and this Ferguson is a hoax, he never saw Mexico, &c., &c."

We assure the Democracy of our country that they never entered on the eve of an election with brighter prospects of a triumphant victory. The Democracy are every where active and vigilant, and it only remains for them to reach forth and grasp the victory now offered. Let every Democratic voter go to the polls, thence, and cast his vote for the candidates pledged to carry out your principles. This is the road to victory—and let every democrat remember that it is the only road.

But let us see "what the signs of promise are!" Last fall, it will be remembered, the Democrats carried the State against the strongest whig in the State, and the man who having all the offices, both State and national to aid him, was thought to be strong enough to carry any Presidential candidate the whigs might nominate. But notwithstanding these great odds, he was defeated by many thousands. Then the whigs were cordially united, and inspired by a confident hope of victory. Now the Democrats have the advantage of the State offices—they are even better and more harmoniously united than they were then—there is no disaffection in the north—the contest now is not a doubtful one—but we know our strength, and know that that strength is all sufficient. Then the whigs pretended to be contending for great principles—now the cry is, that there is no principles at stake, and their manner of canvassing the election most resembles a gigantic system of man-worship. They are now broken, dispirited, and without hope. Their masses are lukewarm, if not cold and careless. Whilst on the other hand, the Democracy are every where alive, active and vigilant, and full of hope. They can with comparatively little effort bring the masses together in crowds much larger than were ever known before.

This much for our own State. In a national point of view, the signs of the times are still more promising. Of the thirty-one States composing the Union, but five are now presided over by whig Governors—of which New York, certain for Pierce, is one. Taking the aggregate vote in all the States at the last elections held in each, and it gives a Democratic majority over the whigs of over one hundred thousand, and of some forty thousand over whigs, free-soilers, abolitionists and all other factions combined. And in the most recent elections held these majorities have been increased the most—which is conclusive evidence that the spirit of man-worship, from which they expected so much, has availed them nothing.

But they are fatally divided in sentiment as well as in action. In the South, the whigs go for Scott for the sake of the platform. In the north they go for the platform for the sake of Scott. Hence suspicions, and doubts and misgivings arise, while many of their best men in both sections have deserted their ranks and are enlisted on the side of the Democracy. This list is composed of Senators, Congressmen, Governors and Ex-Governors, and numbers hundreds, and is headed by the great Dan Webster.

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drawn, Mr. Woodward explained that he withdrew his amendment. "The gentleman from the county (Mr. Earle) should have represented him correctly on this subject if he understood it, and if he did not understand it, he should have informed himself before he spoke it."

The Pay Per Diem out of the Public Treasury of the Seward Candidate for President. It appears that General Scott, now on his grand electioneering tour, receives \$18 00 per diem. The Washington Republic of yesterday, which has been eye-witnessing the fact, gives this as the amount; so that the public treasury is called upon to pay the expenses of a candidate whose associations with the abolition whigs of the free States are as public and as notorious as the designs of those agitators.

Eighteen dollars a day! to be paid out of the public treasury to General Scott in order that, by his elevation to the presidency, the unscrupulous men of the whig party may be restored to power, to inaugurate, in all probability, another era of Galphans and Gardiners.

Eighteen dollars a day! to be paid out of the public treasury for the expenses of the Seward nominee, who travels through the country asking votes like a candidate for sheriff of a county, and who makes speeches to any crowd he meets, like an itinerant lecturer.

Eighteen dollars a day! to be paid out of the public treasury to a candidate for President, that he may the more effectually arouse the abolition elements of the North against the South.

Eighteen dollars a day! to be paid out of the public treasury to a candidate for President, in his efforts to convince the adopted citizens that he is not a nativist any longer, notwithstanding the natives decidedly advocate his election.

Eighteen dollars a day! to be paid out of the public treasury for making speeches in hotels, denouncing the accusation of a political opponent as "a lie—a lie—a false and groundless lie."

We should like to hear of the democratic candidate for President who has ever attempted any such performance as this.—Nay, we should like to be pointed to the whig who has ever hazarded his reputation by attempting a candidacy for the presidency under such circumstances. There is an absence of all dignity, of all propriety, of good taste, of ordinary respect for the feelings of the people, in the whole affair, well calculated to arouse the indignation of the masses, and to cause every lover of his country to blush at the spectacle it presents.

General Scott is resolved to be an exception to every other candidate for the presidency who has preceded him; and to stand alone as the only man who ever lived in this country that accepted a nomination at the head of the army, that threw himself into the hands of the foes of one-half of the States, and that paid himself out of the national treasury for the most public and humiliating electioneering.

General Washington resigned his position as Commander-in-chief of the army before he accepted the presidency, and another soldier was appointed to the place he had filled.

General Jackson was not at the head of the army when he was elected.

General Harrison had long resigned his position in the army before he was elected to the presidency.

Henry Clay even resigned his place in the Senate of the United States, when, in 1844, he became the whig candidate for President.

General Cass resigned his place in the Senate of the United States as soon as he was nominated for the presidency by the democratic party.

In violent and repulsive contrast to all these examples, Gen Scott holds on to his commission as Commander-in-chief of the American army, uses its patronage as it may be used, travels about the country in the hands of abolition agitators and partisan slanders, and pays himself out of the treasury at the rate of eighteen dollars a day. Shades of Washington, Adams, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Jackson, Harrison, and Polk, what a comment is this upon the examples you presented to the country!

Washington Union.

A Series of Wagers on Pierce and King. The following communication is from a gentleman of the highest character and responsibility. Those desiring to accept either or all of his propositions will leave their names at this office.—Union.

New York, Sept. 25, 1852. To the Editor of the Union.—Sir: The whigs are bragging considerably lately. To ascertain how far they believe what they say, I propose the following bets: I will name five States, all of which voted for Taylor in 1848, and bet \$1,000 on each one of them voting for Pierce.

I will bet another \$1,000 that I win three of the five; \$1,000 to \$3,000 that I win four of the five; \$1,000 to \$5,000 that I win all five of them; and \$5,000 that Pierce will be elected.

The above to be taken together. If the sums named do not suit, I will diminish them one half or double them.

As a separate bet, or taken with the others, I will bet \$3,000 to \$10,000 that I name five States enough to elect Pierce. If I lose a single State named I lose my bet.

My money will be sent to Selden, Withers, & Co. immediately after being notified of the bets being accepted.

Yourself GRANITE. Brig. Gen. Wm. S. Harvey another of the fighting heroes of the Mexican war, is not Scott man for President, but is decidedly for Pierce. Why is it that so few men, even of the service, in which Gen. Scott has spent his life, support him now?