THE REPUBLICAN.

CLEARFIELD Pa., Oct. 14, 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 M'CANDLESS, 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. Bockius,*	16. *Henry Fetter,*
5. *R. McKay, 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 Fister,*	21. *Andrew Burk,*
10. *R. E. James,*	22. *Wm. Dunn,*
11. *J. McReynolds,*	23. *J. S. McCalmont*
12. *P. Damon,*	24. *G. R. Barrett.*

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

☞ Finding it impossible to get out our paper in time for the mails to-morrow, we have concluded to give our readers a half-sheet, with such returns of the recent election as have reached us.

VICTORY—BUT NOT COMPLETE.

We give returns enough below to show pretty clearly the result of the recent election in this county.

Our majority on the State ticket will be in the neighborhood of 600—which, considering the smallness of the vote polled, is as good a majority as we ever gave. In some of the districts, such as Penn, Pike, Brady, Jordan, Boggs, Morris, &c., the Democrats deserve lasting praise for their splendid votes on the State ticket.

But our victory is not complete. The whigs have given the Democrats of our county another drubbing in the election of Sheriff. This they accomplished by devoting their whole attention to that particular object, and, assisted by a number of disaffected Democrats, and also by a number of others who have not even as much as *disaffection* for an excuse, but who are good enough democrats, and who can cry out "stick to the ticket" as loud as any body when themselves or their immediate friends are to be served. A sufficient number of votes have been polled for the whig candidate to elect him. It is strange that men can be so inconsistent with themselves, and it is more strange that so many men can be so easily enlisted in an effort which they at other times so heartily condemn in others. Not one word was, or could be said, against I. L. Barrett himself. That he was well qualified—that he was a good citizen—and that he was just as clever a fellow as could be found, was admitted by every body. And nothing more than this was claimed for his opponent.—That this is the character of the two men is evidenced by the support which each have received in their own districts, (Boggs township and Clearfield Borough,) among their own neighbors—both running far ahead of their own party.

It is not of the whigs that we would complain. By no means. They are rather entitled to praise. But it is of those democrats who pretend to be 'ticket men,' some of whom stand prominent as expecting to be candidates some day themselves, or having been candidates and received the reward of a party's united support; and who for some trifling cause, or perhaps some imaginary error in the nomination, found grounds for opposition. It is of such men that the party complain. And such men should remember that there may be a future in which such debts might be paid. Should they become candidates, they must not forget that there are some thousand or more Democrats who now suffer defeat by the very conduct which they will then most fear.

The Democrats of such districts as Morris, Boggs, Pike, &c., believe that the only way to preserve our party in its integrity and strength, is to support its nominations—and they will be very apt to remember the authors of the defeat of the Sheriff on last Tuesday.

But enough of this. We dislike scolding, and we hope that this will be the last occasion we may have for any thing of the kind.

The Democrats of our county have done well—very well. They have shown clearly that they are wide awake to the importance of this fall's campaign, and that they as ardently cherish the sound national principles of the Democratic party as ever. They have done their full share in rolling up a sound majority in the old Keystone, and we are sure they are ready to do as well on the second of November, and if needs be, a little better.

A MEAN TRICK.—The hand-bills for the meeting at Erhard's Mill fell into the hands of the whigs, and were mutilated and destroyed. Now this was a mean trick, and we doubt whether there is a single Democrat in the county who would do the like. If we would hear of one, we should certainly expose him. "Fair play, is pretty play."

CLEARFIELD COUNTY.

The following is the vote in this county on Tuesday last, as far as we have been able to gather the returns. The vote for Canal Commissioner and Congress is about the same as that polled for Judge of the Supreme court.

	J. of S. Court, Woodward,	*Buffington,*	*Sheriff.* Barrett,	*Powell,*
Clearfield bor.	16 maj.		maj 21	
Lawrence tp.	83 "			" 110
Pike,	31 "			" 7
Brady,	130 "			" 34
Curwensville bor	4 "			" 18
Boggs township	31 "		maj 45	
Bradford,			" 41	
Morris,	79 "	"	52	
Goshen,	14 "			" 38
Penn,	9 "			" 16
Jordan,			" 14	

The majority on the State ticket will be about 600, which is better than we expected, with such a small vote as has been polled.

The democratic candidate for Sheriff, as the above figures indicate, is defeated. So great is the interest felt in that matter that the vote for Sheriff is sent in from several districts, but not a word about the State ticket.

Victory! Victory!

From 10 *to* 12,000 *for* WOODWARD & HOPKINS!

The old Keystone safe for PIERCE and KING!

The following returns, though not official, are sufficient to show that the Democracy have won a most triumphant victory. They were telegraphed to Hollidaysburg, from whence they were bro't here by a young gentleman who arrived last night.

The democrats of Philadelphia carry their whole city and county ticket, with the exception of Sheriff.

	Woodward.	*Buffington.*
Allegheny,		2200
Blair,		375
Bedford,	200	
Cumberland,	500	
Dauphin,		800
Lancaster,		4550
Berks,	4600	
Montgomery,	1000	
Northampton,	1700	
Phil. city & co.	2000	
York,	1000	
Westmoreland,	3100	
Washington,	600	
Clearfield,	600	

The following returns were on the Bellefonte way-bill last night. Dr. Foster has about 1300 majority in Centre county, for Assembly.

Centre,	1000
Clinton,	200
Lycoming,	600
Northumberland,	900
Columbia,	1300

A passenger in the stage from the west this morning reports Clarion at 900 for Woodward, and said the democrats in Jefferson were in a *mighty good humor.*

ANOTHER POLE RAISING.

The Democrats of Penn township, request us to give notice that they intend to raise a pole in honor of PIERCE and KING, at Pennfield on Saturday afternoon next. The Democrats of that district are in fine spirits, and assure a hearty welcome to their brethren throughout the county.

Keep the ball moving.

A STRAY AUGER.—The Democrats of Pike township raised a Pierce and King pole, at Maj. Jas. Bloom's on last Saturday. Some time in the night a trio of sneaking *coon's* were discovered about the base of the pole as if in the act of climbing it, when an onset was made upon them by a couple of Democrats—or *coon hunters*—with the expectation, no doubt, that they would tree. But they fled, except the one who was in the act of boring down the pole, and who held on to his auger until his captors nabbed him. Thus the coon and an excellent auger fell into the hands of the Democrats. The former, for some cause or other—perhaps he was not in season—they allowed to escape.—The latter is subject to the demand of the owner.

TWO GOOD MEETINGS.

Two excellent Democratic meetings were held on last Monday—one at Erhard's Mill, in Ferguson township, in the afternoon, and in Curwensville in the evening. Col. Barrett, J. S. Fraze, M. A. Wallace, Jas. S. Ferguson and L. Jackson Crans, each delivered addresses, and all spoke well. The people were fully awake to the importance of the late election, and have more than reached their expectations.—Let them do as well at the next.

From the Washington Union.

THE GREAT GARDINER FRAUD.

The report of the committee appointed to investigate the connexion of the Hon. Thomas Corwin with the celebrated Gardiner claim will be found at length in the columns of the *Union* this morning. As it is a document that has long been looked for, it will be read with deep interest. The report is signed by two democrats and one whig, and its statements are the result of a laborious and candid investigation of the facts. We do not intend at the present time to enter into any lengthy comment upon the evidence disclosed by this committee, the conclusions agreed upon, or the parties implicated. But we do not hesitate to say that the report presents a picture of political profligacy and of personal abasement which has not been paralleled in the history of the present administration, from the days of the Galphins down to the present hour.

Our readers will recollect that the committee to investigate into this claim was raised at the last session of Congress, upon a resolution offered by Hon. Edson B. Olds, of Ohio, and amended by Hon. R. K. Meade, of Virginia; and that in the course of the discussion preceding the adoption of the resolution by the House of Representatives, Hon. Lewis D. Campbell, of Ohio, the friend of Mr. Corwin, and now one of the immediate abolition friends of Gen. Scott made the following declaration:

"The proofs were furnished by Gardiner and his agents; and I have the authority of the members of the board of commissioners, composed, as it was, of distinguished men and able jurists, for saying that there was no clearer case presented to that board than this of Gardiner. The papers were most perfect, both in matter of form and substance, and contained internal evidence, by a combination of corroborative circumstances, to force the conclusion that the claim was just. It was allowed."

Dr. Olds, in reply, took issue with this statement; and the fact is now established, and upon the amplest evidence, that the Gardiner case *was a fraud throughout, and that it was so base a fraud that the board of commissioners who decided it have received the severest reprehension and rebuke.* In this conclusion the committee of investigation, of both parties fully agree! The following facts are also made clear by this report; and we ask the reader to pause and ponder upon them:

1st. That Mr. Corwin, whilst acting as senator from the State of Ohio, and receiving eight dollars per day for watching over and guarding the national treasury, took a large contingent fee for the prosecution of a claim against the United States—the amount of his fee depending upon the amount of money he could get out of the United States treasury.

2d. That when he was appointed the head of the Treasury Department under the present administration, and received the custody of the national treasury, and when this claim, if paid, must be paid upon his warrant, he sold his contingent claim for a large sum of money.

We may be answered that the committee of investigation declare that in their opinion Mr. Corwin did not know that the Gardiner claim was fraudulent; but it is apparent and undeniable, that he received a large sum of money for his services in this case; that he advocated it in the face of the notorious suspicion that surrounded it—suspicions even shared by the commissioners, (who were censured by the committee;) *and that he still retains the money and refuses to surrender it, on the ground that he did not know the claim was a fraud!* As it is now proved to be a fraud, which public opinion long suspected it to be, Mr. Corwin can rid himself of all complicity in the dishonor of the claim by returning the money to the public treasury. He is bound to do this. The law may not be sufficient to compel him to do it; but common equity and justice to the plundered treasury of the people demand that he should pay it back to the treasury; make it good to those who purchased his interest in the claim; and stand before the world vindicated from the condemnation which his present position will draw down upon him from honest men of all parties.

There are other important points in this report which we shall discuss hereafter.—It presents a most revolting picture of the morals of the present Scott leaders—the men who sat in the board of Mexican commissioners—who decided in favor of this utterly groundless claim—who urged it through—and who received the greater share of the proceeds. The fact that no such mine ever existed in the district of San Luis Potosi as that upon which the claim was based; the fact that Mr. Gardiner is now indicted for his connexion with it, and is awaiting his trial, under heavy sureties, before our courts; the fact that the board had decided in favor of this claim admit that they themselves suspected it; the fact that they nevertheless decided it was just; the fact that, in the face of the suspicions that surrounded the claim, the board never sent to Mexico to establish its true character; the fact that this board was composed of decided whigs, and Scott whigs withal; the fact that this board has been censured by the committee; and, finally, the fact that Mr. Corwin, now the whig Secretary of the Treasury, and now a confidential friend of General Scott, advocated this claim while a whig senator in Congress, and sold out his interest in it before he went into the cabinet for a sum which he still retains in his pocket: these disclosures are enough to startle the country, and to awaken the strongest indignation. They expose another damning page in the history of the four years soon to close; and they admonish the people to beware of electing any man to the presidency who is surrounded by the condemned authors of the basest frauds by high officers of the government that our whole history discloses.

WHIG TESTIMONY.

To the opinions of men who hold a high place in the scientific world, we pay much deference, and upon them rely for the truths they teach. So in statesmanship; we hold that opinion valuable which is consistent with any fundamental principle of government, particularly when uttered by men whose lives have been spent in the study of the science of government. What has been the opinion of those who have passed away, and also of those who are now with us? All were opposed to elevating to the Presidency merely *military chieftains*, whose only qualification was their military glory.

The "circumstances of glorious war" should not dazzle us. That party which now seeks the elevation of a military chieftain, who has no other qualification than military glory, was, indeed, foremost to oppose it. "Pestilence, famine, and war" itself, were more to be desired than the elevation to the Presidency of a mere military man. Henry Clay, the great leader of the Whig party, denounced the principle as monstrous. But, alas! the Whig party have become apostates to what was once a cardinal principle. The nomination of Gen. Taylor, in 1848, was deplored by Mr. Clay, and he then proclaimed that the "*Whig party was humiliated—degraded—lost,*" because, in nominating Gen. Taylor, they had sacrificed principle to availability and mere expediency.—This same opinion would be held by Mr. Clay now, were he living.

The present campaign witnesses the same sacrifice of principle to expediency.

Indeed, the present case is worse. Gen. Taylor respected the Constitution, and would not for a moment listen to the doctrine which teaches a higher law. Not so with Gen Scott; his silence preludes even a favorable opinion; and this, coupled with the fact that he is in the keeping of avowed abolitionists and determined disunionists, justifies us in supposing he is of like opinion. Mr. Clay, in refering to the nomination of Gen. Taylor, says that he is "*exclusively a military man, without the least experience in civil affairs; bred up and always living in the camp, with his sword by his side, and his epaulets on his shoulder. It is proposed to transfer him to the Chief Magistracy of this great and model Republic.*" How applicable is this to Gen Scott, who is in the hands of abolitionists and enemies to the Union, and whom Gen. Scott would not proscribe, because he entertains the same opinions.

So, too, Daniel Webster, the statesman, and the man of mighty intellect, believed the nomination of Gen. Scott one "not fit to be made." He will not support a nomination made by men who disregard the Constitution, and would risk the Union itself for the mere gratification of a one fatal idea.

The nomination of Gen. Scott is, in itself, an attack upon the Union, for it was made by men whose avowed determination is the overthrow of our Union, and to raise upon its ruins a system as preposterous as it is capricious.

GEN. SCOTT'S SHORT CUT TO CITIZENSHIP.

Gen Scott's "Americus" bill drawn in 1844, for enactment by Congress provided that after a brief period no foreigner should be permitted to vote, except "able bodied males" of a certain age, who should serve two years in the army or navy in time of war. His letter of acceptance pledges him to a similar mode of qualifying foreigners for the rights of suffrage and citizenship. But nowhere has he indicated the rules and regulations incident to such a scheme.

The editor of the Milwaukie Morning *News*, whose "military experience," no doubt, suggests the *modus operandi* of naturalizing citizens in this way, supposes that it can be carried out in this mode:

"1. The matters will be regulated at general head-quarters.

"2. Such number of officers of the army as may be required will be selected to conduct the business.

"3. All foreigners, who are at least six feet high and well proportioned, and who are '*able bodied*' and free from disease, may be entitled, under certain restrictions, to the right of suffrage.

"4. Officers will be very particular to ascertain the *true height* of the applicant.

"5. Examining surgeons will be in attendance, who will pay particular attention to the examination of applicants.

"6. In order to ascertain if they are 'sound in limb and wind,' &c., they will suffor no man to pass who has not, at his examination, been stripped of all his clothes to ascertain as far as possible that he has perfect use of his limbs; that he has no tubers, no other infirmity that may render him unfit for active duty. And it shall be their duty to ascertain as soon as practicable, whether the applicant is subject to fits, *tic doloreus*, &c.

"7. Immediately after an applicant has been admitted to the army or navy, he shall be placed 'under fire,' or be 'played upon' by cannon, in the field of battle; and if not killed in two years, he shall be entitled to discharge and to a vote; if killed before, the privilege would be of no avail to him, and his case to be considered as disposed of."

Can the *Republic* inform us whether this would be about the process of naturalization if Gen. Scott should be elected, and his "interpolation" into the whig platform be added upon his "recommendation," to the naturalization laws of the U. States.

Washington Union.

OLD AND NEW STYLE.—On the 13th of September, this year, was the completion of a centuary since the introduction of the "New Style," as it is called in the Calendar. The New Style differed from the Old by omitting eleven days after September 1st, or calling the 2d the 13th, and by beginning the year in January 1st, and not on Annunciation, or 25th of March.—The length of the legal year 1752 was therefore 282 days, or about forty weeks.

From the Evening National Argus.

A BOLD ATTEMPT AT DECEPTION.

As the time for the political contest to take place between the Federal Whig and Democratic parties, approaches, we were prepared for all kinds of tricks and falsehoods on the part of the Whigs, but we must confess a little surprise at the unblushing swindle disclosed in the annexed letter. Our fellow citizens can judge what confidence should be reposed in the statements of a party who first coin a lie and then take the bold steps they have to disseminate it. If the mails are to be broken open by Whig officials and spurious documents inserted in packages, it is time the proper authorities would take measures to find out the guilty parties and punish them. If a poor, miserable fellow stops the mail on the highway and robs the passengers of a few shillings, he is executed for the offence, and yet the same mail can be tampered with and the elective franchise attempted to be played upon by the insertion of forged evidence against one of our candidates, and no notice is taken of the fact. Democrats be on your guard. You know to what lengths the Federal Whigs are disposed to go in the present campaign. Be not deceived. The following is the correspondence:—

DANVILLE, Pa., Oct. 5th, 1852.

There are a number of Catholic citizens residing in this place, who are subscribers to the *Boston Pilot*. All the copies of that paper which came to the address of its *subscribers* here, on last Saturday, contained inside of the paper, on a separate printed sheet, the speech of Wm. E. Robinson, on Catholic Emancipation. As the opinion heretofore expressed by the *Pilot*, in reference to this speech, rendered it highly improbable that the speech could have been put in before they were mailed, a telegraphic despatch was yesterday sent to the publishers to ascertain whether such was the case. The despatch and reply, which are given below, leave no doubt that the wrappers have been taken off the papers in the post office here, and the speech of Robinson put into the papers. I give you this early information that you may put our friends on their guard. The same game may be playing elsewhere.

Very respectfully, yours. E. H. B.

[DESPATCH]

DANVILLE, Pa., Oct. 4th, 1852.

Patrick Donahue, publisher of "Boston Pilot," Boston.

The copies of the *Boston Pilot*, of Oct. 2d, which came to this place, contained, inside of the papers, on a separate printed sheet, the speech of Wm. E. Robinson, on Catholic Emancipation, supposed to be put in at the post office here. Telegraph and write immediately if done at publication office. Send despatch and letter to E. H. Baldy, Danville, Penna.

A CATHOLIC READER.

[REPLY]

BOSTON, Oct. 5, 1852.

E. H. BALDY.—Robinson's speech was not put into the *Pilot* at publication office, Must have been done in post office at Danville.

PATRICK DONAHUE.

SPOILING A LITTLE BIT OF SCOTT HISTORY.—We find the following communication in the Mansfield (Ohio) Shield and Banner:

ANECDOTE OF GEN. SCOTT.—The Tecumseh (Michigan) Herald relates the following anecdote:

"A citizen of our town gives a remark made by General Scott at Fort George, in 1813. A British flag was sent to the American army. The carrier was sent to Gen. Scott's tent, and said to him.

Our general has sent me with his flag to request that you surrender to him; for, if you do not, he shall be compelled to storm the fort, and he will not answer for the Indians."

The reply of Gen. Scott was this:

"Tell your general to come and storm the fort; I will be responsible for the Indians."

To the Editor of the Shield and Banner:

The above appears in the Herald of last wesk. Thinking that a few democrats might be duped by whig lies, I will give you a correct account of that transaction. The British general sent a flag to General Lewis, (Gen. Dearborn being sick,) demanding the surrender of the fort. Lewis dared him to try the experiment of storming it. Gen. Scott knew nothing of it till two hours afterwards.

To this I can testify. I was in Scott's brigade at the time.

R. R. STEVENSON.

An Irishman's Idea of Whiggery.

The Venango Spectator says: Not long ago, a jolly son of Ireland, whom all of our citizen will remember, as well for his wit as for his unfortunate proponsity to "crowd drinks," was "divarting" the boys on Liberty street with his rich brogue and richer humor. A bystander asked him if he had ever voted the whig ticket.

"Vote a whig ticket?" said the Doctor. "Is it yourself, that would be after asking a true Irishman such a question as that? Did I ever vote the whig ticket? Bad luck to the day I do it. Sure, didn't I crass the wide say for liberty?—didn't I take out my nateralization papers and swear to support the Constitution of the United States? Yes sir, I did all that same; and a man who would do all that, and thin go and vote the whig ticket, would be committing PARJURY."

☞ A country editor is "giving boots" to a rival town, and, among other saucy things, says that "it takes several of their pigs to pull a blade of grass; and they are so poor that the foremost one seizes the spear in his mouth, the balance having taken each other by the tail, when they all give a long pull, and a strong pull, and a pull altogether, and if it breaks, the whole tumble to the ground for want of sufficient strength to support them."

WHIG EMMISSARIES.

The *Pittsburg Post* thus presents the portraits of W. E. Robinson, W. G. Haynes, and Professor Fitzgerald, Whig emmissaries, who are paid for traversing the country and retailing falsehoods against the nominees of the Democratic party. There are one or two of the same kind in the city and county of Philadelphia at the present time, whose likeness they may find sketched some morning if they do not decamp. The *Post*, says;

First comes the notorious Wm. E. Robinson, or "Slievegammon Robinson" as he is called at the east, who is ever ready to do any mean, dirty infamous piece of work his employers Seward and Greely may set him at. He will fabricate the most atrocious political falsehood imaginable, and readily swear to it, if his masters tell him it is necessary for the success of the Whig party that he should do so. He is totally devoid of honor, and his conscience is so hardened that a red hot iron would not singe it. This creature has been sent into New Hampshire, to falsify the records of the State, and forge documents, in order to blast the character of FRANKLIN PIERCE. Although an Orange Irishman, this scamp Robinson has the unblushing impudence to set himself up as the peculiar champion of Catholics, and endeavors to make them believe that Gen Pierce is hostile to them, which is the very reverse of the truth, as every man of common intelligence well knows.

Next to Robinson comes that transparent humbug, loafer and idiot, Watson G. Haynes, who first made his debut in the Free Soil National Convention in this city. Haynes is positively too great a fool and knave to receive serious notice from any person. Any one who will see him or hear him talk, will at once conclude that he is bogus. This rascal has been hired by Greely to attend all the big conventions, there call himself a Protestant and proclaim that he supports Gen. Pierce because he is hostile to Catholics! The loafing vagabond is well paid for doing this dirty work for the Whigs.

Another Whig ommissary is a genius who calls himself *Professor* Fitzgerald, who is hired by the Whigs to coax and blarney our Irish fellow-citizens to vote for General Scott. This man has never been naturalized, and he is therefore a royal subject of Queen Victoria. A pretty man, indeed, to lecture voters in the U. States! It grieves us to think that an *Irishman* should sell himself to the Whigs and Natives as this *Professor* (?) Fitzgerald has done; but traitors have lived since the days of Judas.

A SINGULAR FACT.—In the town of Newport the vote upon striking the Religious Test from the Constitution was taken by yeas and nays, and thus the names of those who voted on both sides are recorded. The Argus gives the names and political character of all who voted on the question from which it appears that 129 Democrats and only 11 federalists and free-soilers voted in favor of abolishing the test, while 75 federalists and freesoilers and only 4 Democrats voted against abolishing it. Among those who voted against abolishing the test was D. Terry, a delegate to the late federal convention which unanimously adopted a resolution declaring that the whigs of New Hampshire have always been in favor of abolishing the test! Like a hundred other members of the convention which passed that lying resolution, he showed himself in favor of abolishing the test *by voting directly against* abolishing it. We have no doubt that if the fact could be shown, it would appear that three quarters of the votes against abolishing the test were given by our opponents.

New Hampshire Patriot.

WHY SHOULD SCOTT BE ELECTED?—Apart from rewarding General Scott for fighting in a war which his present supporters nearly all opposed, what other object is to be accomplished by his election? We have the testimony, reluctant, but positive, of such whig papers as the New York Express and the *National Intelligencer*, that the independent treasury is warking wonders in commercial circles—that the tariff of 1846 has produced an overflowing revenue—and we can see for ourselves that the nation never was more prosperous. Gen. Scott is pledged against the tariff and the independent treasury, and committed to a bank and bankrupt law. To upturn what is doing so much good, to disturb the tranquility and the prosperity of the country, and to elevate the enemies of the constitution to power, would be the practical results of showing our gratitude to General Scott by making him President. Why, then, should he be elected?—*Washington Union.*

HOW GEN. PIERCE INCREASED IN POPULARITY AND WON THE ESTEEM 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.

His conduct and abilities were so deserving, that in 1831, he was elected Speaker of the House. The vote he received on this occasion was highly complimentary.

He received a majority of 100 out of 250 members.

He still grew in favor, for in 1832, he was re-elected Speaker, receiving 205 votes out of 208 cast.

In 1832, the same year he was elected to Congress by a majority of 8000.

In 1834, he was re-elected to Congress by a majority of 9000, running far ahead of his ticket.

In 1836 he was elected to the Senate of the United States, receiving 160 votes out of 212 in the House, and 11 votes out of 12 cast in the Senate.

In 1850, he was chosen President of the Convention to amend the State Constitution, by a vote of 257 out of 264, one-third of whom were Whigs.

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