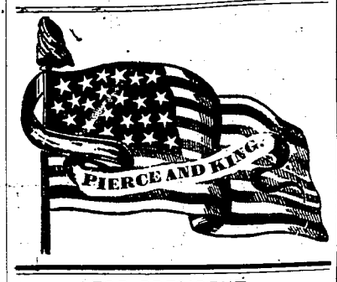
Intelligencer & Journal.

Lancaster, October 12, 1852.

GEO. SANDERSON, EDITOR.



FOR PRESIDENT:

GEN. FRANKLIN PIERCE,

OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

COL. WILLIAM R. KING,

OF ALABAMA.

SUPREME JUDGE.

GEO. W. WOODWARD,

OF LUZERNE.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,

COL. WM. HOPKINS,

OF WASHINGTON.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

SENATORIAL.

GEORGE W. WOODWARD, of Luzerne.
WILSON M'CANDLESS, of Allegheny.

ADDITIONAL DISTRICT.

ROBERT PATTERSON, of Philadelphia.

DISTRICTS.

1. Peter Logan,	13. H. C. Eyer,
2. Geo. H. Martin,	14. John Clayton,
3. John Miller,	15. Isaac Robinson,
4. F. W. Bockius,	16. Henry Fetter,
5. R. McCay, Jr.,	17. James Burnside,
6. A. Apple,	18. Maxwell McCaslin,
7. N. Strickland,	19. Joseph McDonald,
8. Abraham Peters,	20. W. S. Colahan,
9. David Fister,	21. Andrew Burk,
10. R. E. James,	22. William Dunn,
11. John McReynolds,	23. J. S. M'Calmont,
12. P. Damon,	24. George R. Barret.

COUNTY TICKET.

CONGRESS.

Dr. N. W. SAMPLE, Leacok.

FOR ASSEMBLY.

JACOB L. GROSS, Ephrata.
SANDERS McCULLOUGH, Drumore.
CYRUS S. HALDEMAN, Conoy.
EMANUEL SCHAEFFER, City.
JACOB R. LONG, Mount Joy.

COUNTY COMMISSIONER.

JOHN WHITESIDE, Colerain.

DIRECTORS OF POOR.

HENRY STAUFFER, E. Lampeter.
HEN Y GORRECHT, City.

AUDITOR.

NATHAN WORLEY, Manheim Bor.

PRISON INSPECTORS.

ROBERT M'CLURE, City.
JOHN HOLLINGER, E. Donegal.

☞ Democrats of the City! recollect the Polls close this evening

at 7 o'clock.

☞ Voters will bear in mind that, by a provision of the act of Assembly of 1851, the Judge of the Supreme Court is to be voted for on a separate slip or piece of paper from the rest of the ticket, so that it can be deposited in a separate box.

Democrats of the City!

WHAT SAY YOU? Will you do your duty TO DAY for your State and County ticket? Will you be content with a meagre majority of one or two hundred in this ancient Democratic city? You can give *four hundred* with ease, if each and every man does his duty. WILL YOU DO IT? That is the question which will be answered when the votes are counted off in the evening. What say you—FELLOW DEMOCRATS? You, and you only can answer the question. You *can* do it Be de termined that YOU WILL.. and, our word for it, this glorious old City will speak in thunder tones for the Democratic ticket, TO-DAY.

Recollect, that the true course of every Democrat is to adhere to regular nominations, which have always been the safeguard and the bulwark of the party. It is a system of organization which has ever been furiously assailed by FEDERALISM, for the reason that it has always been fatal to their schemes in this State. It is a system which has uniformly given to Pennsylvania good Governors and other officers, and to the Union good Presidents. The first duty, then, of every Democrat is to GIVE HIS CORDIAL SUPPORT TO THE REGULAR NOMINATIONS OF THE PARTY for State and County officers. Vote the ticket without erasing or changing a single name upon it—always remembering that it is not so much the man for whom you vote, as the principles he represents.

DEMOCRATS OF OLD LANCASTER, again we urge you to the honest and faithful discharge of your whole duty. You can give FOUR HUNDRED MAJORITY, if you all turn out and stick to the ticket. We are sure you will do it.

☞ Some of our Democratic friends, it is rumored, intend to cut the name of WILLIAM HOPKINS, for the reason that they disapprove of the action of the present Canal Board in giving out contracts, &c. We hope not. We trust that no Democrat will for one moment think of such a thing. Col. HOPKINS had nothing whatever to do with the action of the Board, and it would, therefore, be manifestly urjust to hold *him* responsible for their conduct or misconduct. If there is any thing wrong in the Board, and Col. H. is elected, we have no doubt (from our knowledge of the man) that he will do every thing that he can to make it right. Being a man of the strictest integrity, he will sanction nothing that is wrong—this our friends may rely upon.

Beware of Spurious Tickets.

We warn our Democratic friends throughout the county, to beware of *spurious* tickets. They are circulated in every shape and form for the purpose of deception. See to it, that none are deceived.—Be sure you have the genuine Democratic ticket before you vote. Beware! Beware!

Immense Mass Meeting,

AT GREENSBURG!

The "Star of the West"—glorious old Westmoreland—is in a perfect blaze of enthusiasm.—On Thursday last, the great Democratic Mass Meeting for Western Pennsylvania, was held at Greensburg, over which the veteran JAMES CLARK presided, assisted by forty-nine Vice Presidents and six Secretaries. It is estimated there were 20,000 persons present—of which number Allegheny sent *twenty-five hundred*, Cambria *one thousand*, and the surrounding counties in the same proportion.

Addresses were delivered by the Hon. James Buchanan, Hon. John S. Barbour, of Virginia;—James Clark, Esq., of Westmoreland; Col. Wilson McCandless, Hon. William Wilkins and Col. Samuel W. Black, of Pittsburg; Horn R. Kneass, Esq., of Philadelphia, and others.

The Greensburg and Pittsburg papars contain the very able address of Mr. Buchanan, which we shall transfer to our columns.

☞ A Democratic meeting will be held at the public house of Adam Black, Centre Square, West Earl township, on Saturday October 30th.

A large and enthusiastic meeting was held at the "Bird in Hand," on Saturday afternoon. Addresses were delivered by James L. Reynolds and W. F. S. Warren, Esquires.

☞ The election in Florida, last week, has went largely in favor of the Democrats.

REMEMBER, DEMOCRATS!!

This Day the Party Expects Every Man to do his

DUTY.

ARE YOU READY TO GIVE

WOODWARD & HOPKINS

6500 Votes!!

IN LANCASTER COUNTY!

Our COUNTY TICKET is also a most excellent one, and we are confident will receive the support of the whole democratic party, and the votes of many of the opposition. The merits of our nominees are not denied by our opponents, and if every Democrat does his duty we may perform wonders in our county to-day.

Pennsylvania must be won for Woodward and Hopkins to ensure it for Pierce & King. The Democracy of Lancaster are calculated upon to contribute their full share to the VICTORY.

To the Rescue, then, Democrats!

To the Polls....To-Day.

As the stand made by the Greeks against their Persian invaders at the celebrated pass of Thermopylae, was but the precursor of their great triumph at the naval battle of Salamis—as the night attack made by Gen. Jackson upon the British army, on the 23d of December, was the ground work of the glorious victory achieved by him on the ever memorable 8th of January—so will the triumphant election of WOODWARD and HOPKINS on this 12th day of October, be the fore-runner of a yet greater victory on the 2d of November, in the elevation of FRANKLIN PIERCE to the Presidency of the Republic.

FELLOW DEMOCRATS OF LANCASTER! A parting word before the polls open to-day. Recollect, that on *your* efforts may depend the result in the State. If *you* are true to your integrity, and do your whole duty, we have no fears for the State. If *you* poll your entire vote for the State ticket, the election of your noble and true-hearted standard bearers, WOODWARD and HOPKINS, is secure beyond a doubt; and this will make the contest in November comparatively easy. Will you not, then, do your whole duty fearlessly and unflinchingly?—Will you not see to it that your sixty-five hundred votes are all safely deposited in the ballot-box before the polls close in the evening? We do not doubt your fealty to hte party, nor can we doubt your willingness to make your whole vote tell, not only for the State officers, but for Congress, Assembly, and your entire County ticket.

THEN HIE TO THE POLLS, TO-DAY, and see to it that every Democratic vote in your several districts is made available. If any are poor and infirm, unable to walk, bring them up in carriages or wagons, and be sure that not a voter is left behind. Every vote counts, and one vote *may* decide the battle, as it did the gubernatorial election a few years ago in Massachusetts.

What Does It Mean?

The *Lancasterian*, for the last two or three weeks, appears very anxious to create an impression that the Democratic party of this City and County—especially the former—is not properly organized.—Do the editors not know, if they know any thing at all of the movements, that the party, both in the City and County, was never better organized than it is at the present time?—for which we are mainly indebted to the untiring efforts of WILLIAM MATHIOT, Esq., and his colleagues on the County Committee. But the Committee cannot guard against *treachery*, if that be intended by certain gentlemen professing to be Democrats, as was the case last year to some extent in the City and County.—It may be that the same men who cut CAMPBELL and LEWIS, and BIGLER and CLOVER, intend now to cut WOODWARD and HOPKINS and a portion of the County ticket; and perhaps the object of certain editorials is to frame an excuse and divert public attention from the bolters, by charging the falling off in votes to a want of proper organization in the party. Be that as it may, we hope our Democratic friends will keep a sharp look out to-day, so that, if treachery is intended, the traitors may be detected. Last year, it will be recollected, Col. BIGLER and Gen CLOVER were cut some twenty-five votes in the east ward alone, and, it may be, the same game is to be played over again this year. We advise our friends to be watchful and vigilant.

☞ We are *authorized* to say that the charge reiterated in the last Examiner of a coalition between the Democrats and the Temperance men, is *a base fabrication*; and the assertion that a Committee was appointed by the latter to wait on Judge Scheaffer, for the purpose of interrogating him in reference to his sentiments on the subject of a Prohibitory law, *is also destitute of truth*. Mr. Coombe never made such a statement in the Temperance Convention, or elsewhere, as is attributed to him by the Examiner and its correspondent "A Looker On,"—neither had Judge Scheaffer or Mr. M'Cullough, or any of their Democratic friends, aught to do with placing their names upon the Temperance ticket. Mr. Darlington, in his anxiety, to save his corrupt party and weak ticket from defeat, is willing to lend his columns to the propagation of the most atrocious falsehoods and misrepresentations. We expected better things of him.

A Base Forgery Detected!

Just as our paper was ready for press, we received the following despatch, from Mr. Hirst:

PHIL'A Oct. 11th, 1852.

"INTELLIGENCER," LANCASTER:

A base forgery has been originated and published, in the shape of a letter purporting to have been written and signed by Gen. FRANKLIN PERCE, and dated at Concord, N. H., June 7th, 1852, avowing hostility to the Catholics and his approval of the religious test. The letter is declared by General PIERCE to be an ENTIRE FORGERY—a forgery in the ideas, in the language, in the detail, and in the aggregate; and upon his authority I pronounce it to be so. The State Central Committee will pay five hundred dollars to any one who will produce such a genuine original letter.

WM. L. HIRST,
Chairman State Central Committee.

A Sign!

We are credibly informed that, on Saturday morning last, an animated political discussion took place amongst the passengers on board the cars between Harrisburg and this city. Bets were offered, and finaliy it was proposed by a Whig that a vote be taken in the cars. This was agreed to on all hands—tellers were appointed, and the result was 38 for PIERCE to 26 for SCOTT. No farther bets were offered by the Whigs after that test.

☞ The Democracy of Spring Garden raised a beautiful pole, over 90 feet high, at Eaveling's, on Saturday afternoon—and in the evening an immense meeting assembled and was addressed by Messrs. Sanderson, Mathiot and Leonard.

☞ Hon. James Whitcomb, U. S. Senator from Indiana, diedin New York, after a tedious and protracted illness. Mr. Whitcomb was elected by the Democratic party, in 1843, to the office of Governor, and was re-elected in 1845, and near the close of his term was chosen to fill the seat previously occupied by Mr. Hannegan, in the Senate of the United States. He was qualified at the extra session called for Executive business immediately after the inauguration of Gen. Taylor. He was a man of fair talents and much respected.

ACQUITTAL OF EX-SENATOR HANNEGAN.—Louisville, Oct. 4.—The case of Hon. E. A. Hannegan, of Indiana, charged with the murder of his brother-in-law, Capt. Duncan, while under the influence of liquor, has been dismissed—the Court falling to find an indictment against him.

THE STATE DEBT.

HOW TO PAY IT.

JAKEY HOFFMAN'S SCHEME.

LISTEN TO IT YE WHIG MANUFACTURERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS, AND ALL WHO BORROW MONEY TO CARRY ON YOUR BUSINESS.

Little Jakey Hoffman has been travelling the western counties, for the last week or two, making speeches to his Whig friends, and by those speeches we learn that he has discovered how to pay off our State debt of forty millions. Just listen to it. The discovery is a great one.

Mr. Hoffman, in his speech at Washington, Pa., said:

"My plan for paying the State debt, would be this: I would increase the per centage on all discounted paper from *six* to **seven** per cent., and I would provide that the surplus above the present rate, or **one-seventh** of the whole, be applied to a fund for the extinguishment of the public debt. Thus, he said, when a *merchant, drover, stock-buyer, mechanic*, or other person, goes to bank to borrow funds, the officer of the institution would discount at *seven* instead of six per cent. in advance, and reserve the one-seventh for the use of the State.

Now here is a plan for paying the State debt, worthy of Jakey Hoffman. He would just increase the interest on all discounted paper from six to seven per cent., and "*make the merchant, the manufacturer, the drover, the stock-buyer, mechanic, and other persons who borrow money, pay it.*"

Is not this a monstrous proposition? All experience shows that the manufacturers, the merchants, the drovers, and those who *borrow money*, are the least able to pay it, and it would be an act of the rankest injustice to impose upon them this additional burthen. We had always thought it was good Whig doctrine to *protect* the manufacturers, but what kind of protection is this? Does not Mr. Hoffman know that our cotton, woollen, and iron manufacturing establishments are almost entirely kept in operation by bank and other discounts, and how would it be possible for them to sustain themselves against English establishments, where money is borrowed at two and a half and three per cent. if our manufacturers have to pay *seven*.

What have our high tariff Whigs to say to this proposition of little Jakey Hoffman? What have our cotton manufacturers to say to it? What have our iron manufacturers to say to it? What have our Pennsylvania coal men to say to it? What have all our active business men, who carry on their business by means of discounts, to say to this most wicked and pernicious proposition, that would do more to prostrate business than anything that has been started for the last twenty years in Pennsylvania.

In all the efforts in our Legislature for the last ten years to provide means for paying the interest on the State debt, and a sinking fund to pay the debt itself, no member ever proposed or thought of such a plan as this; and it remained for Jakey Hoffman, the Whig candidate for Canal Commissioner, to make the discovery that the manufacturers, the merchants, the mechanics, and all that class of industrious working men, who borrow money to carry on their business, should be *taxed one per cent., on every dollar that they borrow, to pay the State debt.* Yes, just think of it, all ye who borrow money from banks or elsewhere, and imagine how you would like to pay one per cent. on all the loans you make, and all the bills and drafts that you have discounted. If Jakey had only thot of providing that the bankers and capitalists should not receive more than *five* per cent. for their money, there might have been some sense in his proposition, but to raise the rate of interest one per cent. on the manufacturers, mechanics, and borrowers generally, is such an outrage that it appears to us no man in his sound sense ought to think of.

Ever since Jakey has been a candidate, he has been studying out some grand scheme for paying the State debt, and here it is in all its beauty and proportions, and we should not be surprised if the iron men, the coalmen, the cotton and woollen men, the mechanics generally, and all that class of borrowers were to erect a monument of brass to the memory of this little *distingue*, for the happy and wonderful discovery that he has made, in reference to the finances of Pennsylvania. Gov. Johnston was renowned for his financial tinkering, but Jakey Hoffman is as far ahead of him as Beau Hickman is ahead of the itinerant street beggar.

Oh! Jakey, Jakey, thou art a Solomon.—Democratic Union.

A Monstrous Proposition.

Jacob Hoffman, the whig candidate for Canal Commissioner, made a speech at Washington, Pa, week before last, in the course of which he promulgated the following plan for paying the State Debt:

My plan of paying the State debt would be this: I would increase the per centage on all discounted paper, from six to SEVEN per cent. and I would provide that the surplus above the present rate, or one-seventh of the whole, be applied to a fund or the extinguishment of the public debt. Thus, when a Merchant, Manufacturer, Drover, Stock-buyer, Mechanic, or other person goes to bank to borrow funds, the officer of the institution would discount at seven instead of six per cent. in advance, and reserve the one-seventh for the use of the State.

This is the most cold-blooded proposition to rob the poor that we have ever heard of. According to it, a man's *necessities* would be taxed, instead of his means! A man who had not enough money of his own to carry on business or pay for a farm, would be taxed one per cent. on the sum he was obliged to borrow. We repeat, this is the most outrageous proposition we have ever heard of. We do not know what could have put this abominable idea into Hoffman's head, unless he has the fifty thousand dollars of which he plundered the Brobst Estate out at interest, and hopes to get seven per cent on it, and then cheat the State out of her share. Make a man pay tax on his *property* and not on his wealth! If this plan of Hoffman's did not yield revenue enough, what would be his next step? We suppose he would tax a man who did not own a farm one per cent. on the price of a good plantation! A man who did not own even a wheelbarrow, would be taxed one per cent. on the value of a first-rate family carriage, with silver mounted harness to boot! A man who did not own even the bristle of a hog, would be taxed for a whole drove of fat porkers! The poor men, the money borrowers of Pennsylvania, ought to remember Jacob Hoffman and his plan for paying the State Debt.—*Valley Spirit.*

An Able Judiciary.

Your property, life, reputation and liberty depend in a great measure upon an ABLE AND HONEST JUDICIARY. The last refuge of injured innocence is the Supreme Court. Look to it, voters of Pennsylvania, that you keep the ermine pure. Let no unlearned and presumptuous man take his seat in the highest tribunal in the State, when such a candidate as GEORGE W. WOODWARD is presented for your suffrages. He is a profound jurist, an experienced Judge, an honest citizen, and a liberal republican. He will adorn the Bench and dispense his judgments with rectitude and wisdom. Let no idle slander prevent you from voting for this distinguished citizen. Examine for yourselves, and you will find that his life has been one of integrity, not only in *private* matters, but in *public* affairs.

The State Fair.

The most ample preparations are made for the accommodation of exhibitors and visitors at the approaching Agricultural State Fair. Should the weather prove favorable, it will doubtless be one of the largest and most interesting exhibitions of the kind ever held in the United States. Every thing will be done by our hotel and boarding-house keepers, as well as our citizens generally, to promote the comfort and convenience of strangers.

Tickets to and from the Fair will be furnished at half price by the several Railroad Companies in connexion with this City, and the Canal Commissioners have also granted the same privilege on all the public works of the Commonwealth.

The Fair will commence on to-morrow week, and continue until Friday evening.

A Brace of Pictures.

SCOTT AND PIERCE CONTRASTED!

Judge Tarpley, of Mississippi, writes a letter to the *Mississippian*, under date of Washington City, August 28th, from which we make the following extract:

Of all the amusing characters I have met with since I have been in Washington, none have contributed so much to my gratification as Gen. SCOTT—I had almost said, the whig candidate for the Presidency. I will take this back however. As he has been repudiated by very many of the leading whigs, with longing eyes to the spoils of the office, it would be more proper to call him the candidate of the office seeking party, or party made up of all the isms from the *ravenous* whig ism down to spiritual rappingism. But I like the old man, and would not speak of him disparagingly. He is certainly the vainest and weakest man I have met with, but that is his misfortune. His military fame is part and parcel of the nation's treasure, which should be sacredly cherished, and handed down as an inheritance to posterity. Yet with this high appreciation of his military fame, it is obvious to all, that his intellect, habits and modes of thinking, are wholly unsuited to the office to which he aspires. He will point out to you his splendid swords, and descant by the hour upon the services for which they were awarded; his medals, and tell you how costly and splendid they are, and by whom bestowed; the portraits and statutes that have been taken of him, and tell you how spirited the likenesses, how becoming the position, and how easy the grace. He will talk to you about war, battles, Mexico, Canada, Lundy's Lane and Chippewa, and you have the delight of listening to the spirited and interesting egotism of a vain old man, whose whole conversation is made up of "I, me, and myself."—But when you approach those great constitutional questions upon which depend the destiny of the nation, those delicate, but clearly defined relationships existing between the Federal and State governments, instead of those colossal thoughts and luminous expositions which fall so gracefully and impressively from the lips of Webster, you have the most common-place twaddle made up of thoughts often undigested, and sometimes contradictory, and consisting principally of opinions and prophecies of twenty years standing. Mr. Webster never said a truer thing than when he remarked that General Scott had "no political antecedents, and that a Philadelphia lawyer could not convict him before a jury of the country of being a whig;" and I will take the liberty of adding, of being anything else than an exceedingly clever, vain, pompous, old soldier, who knows nothing but to command, and who, if elected, (which God forbid,) will make a military president, and administer the government upon the principles applicable to the command of an army; and yet the "old man" is so graceful in his egotism, so Bradfordonian (if I may coin a word) in his manner, that you cannot help smiling, and liking him in spite of your contempt for his intellect. His election, however, would be the greatest calamity which befel the country. He, as Mr. Webster says, has no antecedents, no fixed principles, no administrative capacity. Seward, Greely, and Sumner would become his principle advisers, and conscience keepers, to think for him as Webster does for Fillmore, and instead of administering the government according to the principles of the constitution, the *higher law* would become the rule of action. It is certain as that "the Lord reigneth," that if Scott were elected, and should attempt to administer the government according to the views of the clique who now have him in charge, the Union would not exist for a month. The South—always prompt in asserting her rights, but rather supine in *enforcing* them—would see at once the folly of her efforts to maintain her institutions *in the Union*; and from Maryland to Florida, but one voice would be heard, and that voice would sound the death-knell of the conferdracy. In saying this, I do not speak my own opinions more than I do the opinions of the best informed men of both parties at the North; and I take great pleasure in saying that after many weeks spent in the New England States, I found the enlightned and educated and patriotic men of all parties, as warmly devoted to the principles of the constitution which secure to us our domestic institutions, and as firmly opposed to the doctrine of Seward, Hale & Co., as in any other portion of the Union. I do not of course speak of the fanatics of the Frederick Douglass school, or the politicians who are attempting to manufacture capital out of which to build up a party for their own aggrandizement, but of the great body of the Northern people, who are opposed to slavery in the abstract, but who recognize our rights under the constitution, and who are willing to carry out the provisions of the compromise in all their amplitude.

I had the pleasure o spending some days in company with Gen. PIERCE, at Rye Beach, New-Hampshire, and found him one of the most interesting and fascinating men whose acquaintance it has been my good fortune at any time to make. He is remarkably plain and simple in his habits, dignified and courteous in his demeanor, and at the same time one of the most kind-hearted, unpretending, and agreeable companions I ever met with.—You would perceive at the first glance that he was a man of commanding intellect, and of marked character, and as a stranger in any crowd, he would be pointed out as man of distinction. But while he excites your admiration by his lofty bearing and graceful elocution, the blandness of his manners, the gentleness of his nature, and that republican simplicity which characterizes all he does or says, wins your heart; and however indifferent you may have been toward him before, he is sure to take you captive, and make you feel that he is eminently one of God's noblest works—"an honest man." He possesses an enviable private character, and in all the relations of son, husband, father and friend, he is "*sans peur et sans reproache.*" The miserable slander of his being a drunkard, like that of being a coward, is the subject of merriment where he is known, and is so outrageously false as not to merit the dignity of a refutation. Old men in New Hampshire who have known him from his early boyhood, and have been intimate with him in his riper manhood, informed me that he always has been remarkable for the sobriety of his habits, and certainly he presents no appearance of intemperance either in his looks or manners. One thing speaks volumes in his praise. I have seldom seen any man so admired and beloved by his neighbors as is Gen. Pierce; and no higher tribute could be paid to his moral worth, than the respect and love of those who have kuown him longest and best. I could at this point make a forcible contrast betwen the two candidates—as Gen. Scott has quarrelled with every subordinate officer of rank under his command, and cannot find a solitary member of his military family who is willing to support him for the Presidency; whilst those who have known Franklin Pierce most intimately, are his warmest friends, and will support him in defiance of party dicipline.

Gen. Scott's Principles.

ON A UNITED STATES BANK.

In a letter written in 1842, he says, "*I have long been under a conviction, that in peace, as in war, something efficient, in the nature of a bank of the United States, is not only necessary and proper but indispensable to the successful operations of the treasury, as well as to many of the wants of our commerce and currency.*"

ON THE BANKRUPT LAW.

In the same letter he says, "*If I had had the honor of a vote on the occasion, it would have been in favor of the bankrupt bill.*"

ON NATIVE AMERICANISM.

In a letter dated November 10, 1844, he says "*I now hesitate between extending the period of residence before naturalization, and a total repeal of all acts of Congress on the subject—my mind inclines to the latter.*"

ON ABOLITIONISM.

In a letter written February 9, 1843, he says, "I suppose I scarcely need say, that in my opinion Congress has no color of authority under the Constitution for touching the relation of master and slave within a State. *I hold the opposite opinion in respect to the District of Columbia.*"

"I have from the first been of opinion that Congress was bound by the Constitution *to receive, to refer, and to report upon petitions relating to domestic slavery.*"

His Opinions.

William A. Graham, the whig candidate for Vice President voted at the extra session of Congress in 1841 for the Bankrupt Law, the distribution of the public land fund, and an immense U. S. Bank. He voted against the rights of pre-emptioners by advocating and voting for, in the distribution and pre-emption law, a provision which prohibits them from settling on any other than surveyed land, and for other restrictions which render the bill perfectly useless. Graham voted to retain all of these odious features, against the efforts of the Democrats to strike them out. He also opposed bitterly the Annexation of Texas, and the striking out from the Constitution of North Carolina the religious test.—And yet the whigs represent him as a simón pure embodiment of the whig faith.

☞ Gen. Thos. Jefferson Sutherland, noted for his connection with the Canadian rebellion, and well known in this neighborhaod as a lecturer on Phrenology, &c., died in Nebraska territory on the 7th of September.

Gen. Scott Licensing Gambling Houses.

The commander-in-chief of an army, in a foreign country, bears nearly the same relation to the officers and men under his command, that a Chief Magistrate and legislative assembly bear to the people at home. It is his bounden duty to make rules and regulations for the preservation of the *morals*, as well as the health and comfort of the men under his command; and any man who proves derelict in this, cannot fail to receive the censure and condemnation of the moral and religious portion of the community.

What would be thought of any man who would introduce a proposition into the Legislature of Pennsylvania to license gambling houses in this State, no matter how much revenue it might bring into the State Treasury. But with how much more infamy and scorn would the Mayor of any city be regarded, who would license these Hells, contrary to the laws and regulations of the State? Yet it seems that Gen. Scott occupied exactly a position of this kind in the city of Mexico.

The rules and regulations of the army strictly prohibit gambling at all. But it appears that no sooner had Gen. Scott established his head quarters in the city of México, than he issued licenses to the most extensive gambling houses, which were kept publicly open night and day.

The following order was published in the public newspapers of the city of Mexico:

["BY AUTHORITY."]

GOVERNOR'S OFFICE,
NATIONAL PALACE, Mexico, Jan'y 24, 1848.

Notice is given to those who have obtained license for gaming houses, during the present month, and who may desire to renew them for the next, and to all those who may wish such license for the next month, that all applications for renewal or for new permissions, must be handed in at this office before 2 o'clock, P. M., on Saturday, the 29th inst.

Each application will state the name of the person, the number of the house, and name of the street for which the license is asked.

No unlicensed public gaming will be permitted in any place of the Federal District occupied by the American troops.

By the Governor.
(Signed,) R. P. HAMMOND, Sec'y.

Under this order several large gambling houses were licensed and opened. One of these was called the Lafayette House, and La Belle Union, another La Grand Sociedad, and another the Eagle Hotel; and in the language of an officer there present, "*these Hells did more to demoralize the army than all other causes combined.*" *Not only was gambling extensively carried on in them, but liquor was sold and every other kind of dissipation was notoriously carried on, and that within sight of the quarters of the Commander-in-chief.*"

How small must have been the regard of Gen. Scott for the morals of his army, or the public sentiment of his countrymen at home. The army, almost exclusively, was composed of young men under twenty-five years of age, many of them even minors, yet here they were subject to open, public and licensed temptations that was the ruin of hundreds; and what excuse can Gen. Scott, and his friends offer for his conduct? Why simply that it brought in revenue to the army coffers, on which the Commander-in-chief charged three and a half per cent., for passing it through his hands, and in this way realized for himself, according to the report of the Treasury Department, **$7,8'5 19.**

We would ask the warm admirers of General Scott, whether they can point us to any other General of the American Army, whether in the revolution or late war, who ever licensed gambling houses? although in those days gambling was not looked upon with the same horror that it is now regarded. Certainly General Washington never licensed gambling houses at his head-quarters. Nay, with such suspicion did he regard every officer, known at any time to have been addicted to this infamous practice, that he never admitted one of them into his confidence, no matter how well they might have conducted themselves otherwise. And Gen. Jackson, during the last war with Great Britain, had a number of gamblers arrested in New Orleans and sent to prison for enticing some of his soldiers into their establishments.

We believe Gen. Scott stands alone in devising the licensing of gambling houses as a means of raising reven.—Union.

Gen. Scott and Mr. Madison.

In reference to the story that Mr. Madison tendered General Scott the Secretaryship of the War Department, the Richmond *Enquirer* says:—"It is the assertion that Mr. Madison once offered the War Department to Scott. We have means of *knowing* this story to be untrue, which we are not authorized to lay before the public. But this much we may say, that Scott was no favorite with Mr. Madison. He was the tail of that party in Virginia of which Messrs. Randolph and Leigh were the heads—the most abusive and violent of Mr. Madison's personal and political foes. They favored Mr. Monroe's election in 1808. It is true that in 1816 Mr. Randolph uttered his paladonia as to Mr. Madison just as he was retiring from public life; Leigh and Scott, never. It is not probable that Madison would have named for this political trust one of the tertium quid party of that day, and his political enemy? Again, would Mr. Madison have wounded the pride of the soldier and the claims of the statesman then presented to him in the person of Andrew Jackson? In 1815 Jackson was the hero of the war. The victory of New Orleans was fresh in all hearts, and its general was the argument of all tongues. Would Madison have permitted him for Scott? If a soldier was to get the place would Brown and Gaines have been passed by for that gaudy chieftain? And again, would Mr. Madison, at that period of jealousy towards Virginia, have taken *two* of his Secretaries from that State. Why was this foolish, baseless, and wicked falsehood never named while Madison lived?"

Scott's Love for Foreigners.—It is peculiarly refreshing at this time, when General Scott and his whippers-in are making such protestations of love for foreigners, to find the following expression of his real sentiments:

"YOU ARE INSTRUCTED NOT TO ENLIST FOREIGNERS, FOR THE BATTALION OF ST. PATRICIA HAS TAUGHT US THAT FOREIGNERS CANNOT BE TRUSTED."—*General Scott's Instructions to his Recruiting Officers during the Mexican War.*

This was before he had cooled from that "indignation" with which he was "fired" up when he sat in "my parlor" in the Astor House.—*Trenton True American.*

☞ A very large and enthusiastic meeting of the Democracy was held at the "Midway House," Chester county, on the evening of the 2nd inst.—Amongst the invited speakers present were Col. J. FRANKLIN REIGART and K. PRITCHETT, Esq., of Lancaster. The addresses of these gentlemen were received with great enthusiasm, and are highly spoken of by the West Chester Jeffersonian.

PORTRAIT OF WASHINGTON.—We invite the attention of our readers to the advertisement in another column relative to Welch's great Portrait of WASHINGTON, just issued—and also to a similar one of JACKSON. If any of our friends desire the pictures, or either of them, we shall cheerfully act as their agent in writing to the publisher.

Book Notices.

☞ THE THINKER, is the title of a small volume just received by Murray & Stoek. It is compiled by J. B. Burleigh, L. L. D., and is intended as a class-book, and has already been introduced into the public schools of Philadelphia and Baltimore.—The book contains selections from the gems of the language, and is arranged in such a way as to set the minds of youth to thinking—a desideratum of great moment in the developement of the intellect.

From a cursory view of its contents and arrangement, we think it well adapted for the purpose for which it is intended.

THE HOME JOURNAL.—A new series of this highly popular journal, published by Morris & Willis, New York, is to be commenced on the 1st of January next. That will be a suitable time for subscribers to commence. Terms, $2 per annum, in advance.

City and County Items.

☞ A mad dog, belonging to W. A. Leader, was killed in Columbia on Friday last

☞ OLE BULL has promised to give a Concert in this city, on the evening of the 21st inst.

☞ The AZTEC CHILDREN are to be exhibited here this evening.

☞ Mr. H. H. Killian has been appointed Post Master at Ephrata, in place of Mr. Isaac Strohl, resigned.

☞ A. H. Slaymaker, Esq., has been appointed Post Master at Maytown, in place of John R. Barr, Esq., resigned.

☞ Rev. ALFRED NEVIN, formerly of Chambersburg, has been unanimously elected to the Pastorate of the Second Presbyterian Church of this city.

☞ GEO. SANDERSON, of this city, has been appointed D. D. G. M. of the I. O. O. F., for Lancaster county, in place of James L. Reynolds, Esq., resigned.

☞ The Main Saloon of FULTON HALL will be open for exhibition on Thursday evening next, at 7½ o'clock.

An address will be delivered by the Hon. A. L. Hayes, and the Philharmonic Society of this city will execute several pieces of Music.

1500 Free Tickets of admission will be issued. No person will be admitted without a ticket. Citizens disposed to be present are respectfully invited to call for Tickets at the Book Stores of Mr. John Bear, Murray & Stoek, Mr. Spangler and M. Mallon.

MAN KILLED.—One of the laborers on the Columbia Railroad, engaged at the deep cut near Noble's, was found dead near Christiana on Sunday morning the 2d inst. The body had been cut in two by the cars—supposed to have been done by the eleven o'clock up train the night previous.

A NEW CLOCK.—The Town Council of Marietta have contracted with Mr. Penfield of New York, to place a clock, with four dials, on the Town Hall in that borough. We learn that it will cost five hundred dollars, and will be warranted not to vary one minute in a month.

ANOTHER NEW PATENT.—Messrs. Francis Kilburn and Martin Harnish, of this city, through their Atty. J. F. Reigart, Esq., have succeeded in obtaining Letters Patent, dated Sept. 21st 1852, for a new style of WIRE FENCE, intended to enclose Cemetery lots, and neat Gardens. The wires form a paling, between two neat horizontal wrought iron bars, with ornamental figures at top. It is very easily constructed, and a smith can manufacture and put them up in less time than any other kind of fence, and at a trifling expense. Such a fence has been much needed, and will induce our property holders to cultivate ornamental shrubbery and flowers around their dwellings.

☞ The FIREMEN'S PARADE, on Thursday last, was a very creditable affair, notwithstanding there were no companies from a distance as had been expected. The several companies of this City who participated looked remarkably well, and the banners, hose carriages, &c., with their decorations, added much to the appearance. The music was also excellent, and everything was conducted with proper decorum. There were from 150 to 200 in all, in the procession—the whole under the direction of NEWTON LIGHTNER, Esq., Chief Marshall assisted by several Aids.

Correspondence of the Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5, 1852.

MR. EDITOR:—The time is now at hand, when another choice of Chief Magistrate is to be made to preside over the free institutions of our republican form of Government. Two parties are arrayed for the contest—the Democratic party and the Whig party. The former has for over forty years administered the affairs of the General Government with judicious care and fidelity,—the latter only in power 16 years—has done nothing more than to propagate extravagance, such as only the delusive dreams of aristocracy seemed to need and desire; and such will be the case until the 4th of March next, when they will be indignantly hurled from their fancied power, and the incoming of the Democracy, whose task will be of no small magnitude and labor to place the Government once more in a healthy condition. The Psalmist's prediction has certainly been fully verified in regard to this matter, "When the wicked are in power, the people mourn."

The old Keystone State seems in these quarters to be the main topic of discourse. For the last two months past there seemed to be some little doubt in regard to the success of the Democratic Party; but of recent date, all doubt and fears have been dismissed and up to this time, bets, two to one in favor of Democracy carrying the State in the Presidential contest, are daily sought and offered, but none taken. What is still more strange, even bets cannot be taken on old Maryland, that never voted for a Democratic President, when opposition was manifested; some few have, in the last three or four days, been taken on two to one. In old Virginia, in the southern part, where our correspondence has extended, discussions are at an end. An occurrence of recent date happened at Prince Wm. co., too good to be lost. At a magistrate's court, where there were between 50 and 60 persons met, the question arose in regard to the Presidential contest—counts were made, and only one Whig was found in company; feeling mortified at so sad a result, he put the question himself whether he should vote for Scoot or Pierce—the result was a tie; one portion was of opinion that he should be suffered to remain a Whig for the sake of opposition, he however thought best not to be solitary and alone, and on the second ballot it was unanimously declared that he should vote the Democratic ticket; and for such a wonderful escape, it was further resolved that he treat the party, when it was agreed to, and the way the old bald face was drank, was a caution. We hope however that we may not hear of general occurrences like the above, as we are of opinion that opposition is the life of trade; just the amount of opposition that the Scott party will show after the 2d of November next, which will perhaps be seven States, with which number, 7 to 24, the country will remain safe.—After writing this last paragraph and reading to a friend the same, he offers to bet me two plates of oysters to one that Scott will not carry 7 states.—"I have taken the bet," as we shall participate in the sport of eating; but if it had been proposed in money we should have dodged.

A most enthusiastic meeting was held in front of the Union office on Tuesday evening last; between 8 and 10 thousand persons were present, and the minutes of the proceedings you may have seen published in the Union of the next morning. The speaking was fine, especially the first gentleman who led off, (Mr. R. Old.) In the election of '48 Mr. O. was a Whig orator; but he has become disgusted with the Scott party, and is now doing active service for the Democratic party, and is one of the most fervent speakers of the present day. By his exalted talents and daring courage, he handled the Scott and Seward party greatly to their discomfortune.

In conclusion, we wish to mention the circumstances of a secret circular that is to be sent into the states by the National Era and Trueman Smith party, about one week before the Presidential election. It consists of a