now fly to America as the Ireland of their hopes.

All these great events, and many others in the political history of Europe, may be traced directly to the American Revolution. That country is in a continual state of distraction and alarm. The people are uprising and what power can successfully resist them to the last? The Divine Right of Kings is no longer acknowledged, and when that was lost, the strongest pillar to thrones gave way and never can be reared again. Man, all over the world, will yet be free. Till that time arrives, we have here in our own country a house opened for the oppressed of all nations. To our shores comes an endless tide. It has been remarked that "Ireland exports to America nothing but Ireland," and it might have been added that Europe exports nothing but Europe. Hither they come, and no sooner have they reached our shores, than all slavish dependance is lost, and in the dignity of Man they are ready to assert their own independence and maintain that of their adopted country; and if Europe is not free before, it will be made so when this nation full to overflowing shall send back a tide of surplus population of free men, who will crush her principalities and raze her thrones to the earth.

In view of these things, fellow citizens—of the influences that our nation exerts, and is destined to exert on the world and the destiny of Man, is not the preservation of our government and institutions, in all their perfection, of the greatest importance? On it, to the fullest extent, depend the supreme good, the hope of man for all time to come. It seems to me that our Revolution was ordered of Providence to work out for man a temporal salvation, or if not ordered, it is evidently a link in the chain of events that is fast bringing it about. Such results I consider secondary only to man's eternal welfare, and that secure, second to no purpose or object under heaven. In my judgment, whether this object shall be accomplished depends much, if not altogether, on the perpetuity of the American Union.—Hurl from its position this beacon—this star of hope to the world—and the great central light is extinguished, and the few and feeble rays that have pierced the distant darkness and are gradually driving it away, would glimmer fainter still till lost in general gloom, as the last departing day beam is lost in midnight shadows.

To the end that the world renovating destiny of this nation may be complete, every citizen—every American—has great obligations,—high and imperative duties resting upon him to perform. It is not sufficient that we wish well to our country, that we everywhere proclaim her greatness, her superiority in government, strength and resources. Ours is a government by the people,—the people are the rulers—the Protectorates—the law-making and law-dispensing power, hence, the most watchful vigilance is necessary, on their part, to preserve in the purity of their conception, the institutions of our country. Wherever may float the Stripes and Stars, whether on land or wave, on distant and hostile shores or on our own soil, on fields of human slaughter or on the dome of the Nation's Capitol, we should look upon them with holy reverence, gather around and protect them from desecration with the same religious constancy that an ancient people were wont to protect the altars of the Most High from pollution. resolving that that flag shall fall not by a ruthless hand save we fall with it,—like the gallant Pike who pillowed his dying head upon it amid the carnage of battle, smiling when told that it should be his winding sheet.

Congregated, as we are to-day, to commemorate the greatest of achievements, how varied and overwhelming are the recollections of the past. I see those around me who have grown up with our government, who have participated in its affairs almost since its first formation. They can look back a brief life-time and realize centuries of progress. The whole world, under the wizard-like influence of American republicanism, seems to have shot suddenly along its path of advancing destiny, overleaped ages of intermediate space, blazing forth in the full tide of meridan splendor. But where, O! where, shall I look for even one of those great spirits who helped to achieve our independence? Few, *few* indeed remain among the living. They have passed from earth to the land of shadows,—from a life of world-renowned triumphs to the reward of the great and the good. WASHINGTON sleeps in rude obscurity by the side of his own Potomac,

"Where is heard no sound save its own dashing—"

with no monument of his greatness save the recluse quietude of a humble, lowly tomb, shadowed by cypress and the running vine.—Scattered all over the land, in almost every Church-yard—those cities of the dead—repose the ashes of his patriotic followers,—the sharers of his toils and privations,—of his final victory and its attendant glory.

"They sleep their last sleep,
They have fought their last battle"—

a sleep as quiet and dreamless as their bed is lowly and unpretending. They fought not for conquest or glory,—they struggled for Liberty and Right. Often amid the carnage and clash of battle arose their fervent prayers, and the sighing night-wind oft bore upwards an invocation from the great heart of their Chief, alone, like the Savior in the garden giving vent to his earnest agony in behalf of his bleeding country. Shades of ancient and modern greatness! resting in courtly splendor under the shadows of terraced arches and monumental piles, reared to carry down to posterity the remembrance of your deeds and fame, come linger about the stoneless tombs of American Patriots, covet their virtuous fame and ask for so honored a place!

Let parents teach their children to reverence most piously these

"Departed spirits of the mighty dead;"

—and instil into their hearts a holy and sanctified patriotism. Language cannot express the abhorrence we should feel for those who, with ruthless hand and unsparing temper, would pollute the altar of Freedom here erected. The doom of the damned the deed would more than merit.

Should our country go on in her unprecedented march of progress for centuries, whose imagination can picture the result? The whole civilized world must become renovated, revolutionized and Americanized; and the wonderful developments in our own country become mere child's play by the side of those greater revolutions of all Christendom. To the end that such great results may be realized, and that our Revolution, the remembrance of which we this day celebrate, may receive the glory of producing them, let us all live and act. To-day, and each succeeding anniversary while we live, let us bring to the altar of our country a new oblation, praying God to hasten the time when the world shall celebrate together this anniversary of Freedom.—Spirit of WASHINGTON! hover thou over and protect the greatness and destiny of this, thy country. Be thou the intercessor that shall stay the rod of chastisement, and preserve, unimpaired, to future ages and their generations, this blood-purchased heritage of thine!

Congress.

Six months have now nearly been wasted away by our talking Congress, and not a single bill of any great public importance has yet been enacted into a law. Not an appropriation bill has yet been touched. The deficiency bill, it is true, has passed the house, but even that is yet pending in the Senate, and will probably be so loaded with amendments as to endanger its final passage. The Homestead bill has passed the House, but remains unacted upon in the Senate, and the French Spoilation bill has passed the Senate but remains yet undisposed of on the Speaker's table in the House. "A little more work," and "little less talk," would have much better subserved the public interests.

THE DEMOCRAT.

The Largest Circulation in Northern Pennsylvania—1632 Copies Weekly.

S. B. & E. B. CHASE, EDITORS.

Montrose, Pa.

THURSDAY, JULY 15, 1852.

For President,
Gen. Franklin Pierce,
Of New Hampshire.

For Vice President,
Hon. William Rufus King,
Of Alabama.

Canal Commissioner,
William Searight,
of Fayette.

Democratic Electoral Ticket.

ELECTORS AT LARGE.

GEORGE W. WOODWARD, WILSON M'CANDLESS, ROBERT PATTERSON, } Senatorial, additional district.

District Electors.

Dist.	Electors.	Dist.	Electors.
1.	Peter Logan,	13.	Henry C. Eyer,
2.	George H. Martin	14.	John Clayton,
3	John Miller,	15.	Isaac Robison,
4.	Francis W. Rockius,	16.	Henry Fetter.
5.	Robert McKn , Jr.,	17.	James Burnside.
6.	Andrew Apple,	18.	Maxwell McCaslin,
7.	Nimrod Strickland,	19.	Joe ph McDonald,
8.	Abraham Peters,	20.	William S. Calohan,
9.	Daniel Fister,	21.	Andrew Burke,
10.	Robert F James,	22.	William Dunn,
11.	John McReynolds,	23.	John S. McClamont,
12.	Pardon Dumon	24.	George R. Barrett.

THE DEMOCRAT FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

A NEW OFFER.

In view of the importance of the coming Presidential Campaign, and the general interest which will be felt in its progress and result—in view of the universal desire on the part of the people to know the truth relative to the great questions at issue, and the men who are to receive their suffrages at the ballot box, we offer great inducements to subscribe for our paper until after election.

We will furnish the *Democrat* from July *fifteenth* to the *fifteenth day of November*, after the Presidential Election, a period of *four months*, as follows:

Single copy, cash in advance,		$0 50
5 copies,	" "	2 00
12 copies,	" "	4 00

☞ The clubs must be to one address.—Our friends in all parts of the county are invited to act as our agents, in getting up clubs, and forwarding orders for the same.

Addresss, post paid,

S. B. & E. B. CHASE,
Montrose, Susquehanna co., Pa.

Re-Assembling of the State Democratic Convention of 1852.

In pursuance with a resolution adopted by the Democratic State Central Committee of Pennsylvania, the Delegates to the State Convention of March 4th, 1852, are requested to re-assemble at the Capitol, at Harrisburg, on Thursday, the 26th day of August, A. D. 1852, at 11 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of nominating a Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

"Watchman! What of the Night?"

Answer:—were the election to take place now, or should no change for the better come to the Whigs before November, Gen. Scott is the worst whipt candidate that ever made a race for the Presidency as nominee of one of the great parties of the country. We expect that the exertions of his party will do something towards mending affairs before the election, but, even though they should repair all the breaches, we cannot see them the faintest hope for his election. That the Whigs are greatly in the minority in this country on a fair vote, no reflecting man can doubt. At the present time they have but *three Governors in the Union*, plainly indicating that the ascendency of the Democracy is overwhelming in its majorities.

The Whigs succeeded in 1848 through the Van Buren defection, and by nominating Gen. Taylor, a good old man whom the whole country felt bound to reward for his great achievements in war. And yet no one can suppose that he would have been elected had he been identified with the Whig party as a politician. They nominated him, setting forth no principles, and he claimed to be a no party man, even offering to run on the Democratic ticket if they would nominate him. With all these advantages, Gen. Cass wanted only the electoral vote of either Pennsylvania or New York to have elected him, and either, or both of these he would have secured but for the Free soil defection in the democratic party, which not only took our votes but so discouraged and enervated the party everywhere, as to make defeat certain.

Now, the tables are turned completely.—Gen. Scott, against whose worth as a General we have not one word to say, has been identified all his life with the Whig party, even to the rankest Nativism. His attempts to play "tight and loose" between the North and the South, to procure the nomination,—his well-known Native principles backed up by his Philadelphia letters, in connection with his recantation, have disgusted and alienated all sections while he attempted to please all. The Democrats are united to a man, North and South, while in the North the whole Webster and Fillmore influence is in rebellion against Scott. The Natives held a Convention at Trenton last week, thirteen States being represented, and nominated Webster for President, after having decided to drop the name of Native and call themselves the American party. The citizens of Boston assembled in mass last week also, and nominated Webster, and as he does not decline, his vote in the New England States, together with New York and Pennsylvania must give all these States to the Democrats beyond question.

In August the Pittsburg Convention will be held, and a nomination made by the political anti-Slavery men of the North. The effect of that, from present indications, will be to take thousands of votes in Ohio, New York, Massachusetts, Connecticut, and other of the Northern States from the Whigs, where it will take hundreds from the Democrats. Especially will this be true in Ohio and New York.—Those two large States then are certain for Pierce, to say nothing of Pennsylvania, which no sane man seriously calculates will go for Scott.

In the South, Scott is still worse off. Nine Whig Congressmen, Messrs. Stephens, Toombs, and Johnson of Georgia, White and Abercrombie of Alabama, Falkner of Virginia, Brooke of Miss., Gentry and Williams of Tennessee, have issued an address to their constituents repudiating the nomination of Scott, and declaring their determination to canvass their respective States against him.—Several others from North Carolina, Florida and Kentucky have also expressed a determination to do the same. Georgia gave her ten electoral votes to Taylor, and even Greeley does not claim that Scott can carry over 5000 votes in the State, out of 95,000. The Union Whigs of the South have called a Convention, at which they will determine whether to nominate a third candidate or remain neutral. In either case, Scott can hardly hope to carry a Southern State. In fact, both North and South, we can now think of no one Whig State that the Democrats have not some hopes of carrying, such is the defection in the Whig ranks. And the defection too, is of a character that promises to be more extended as the election approaches. One of our independent papers irreverently remarks, that "such is the desperate condition of the Whig party, that they are entitled to the sympathy of all men, and especially to the prayers of the Church." The Democrats have the game in their own hands, and have only to guard against division by over confidence, and next November will witness the most complete triumph they have ever achieved.

Harford Meeting.

In another column may be found the proceedings of a political meeting in Harford. We have been asked why we did not publish the call for the meeting. We answer, because it was never presented for publication, nor did we know or ever hear of such a meeting till we saw the notice for it in the *Register*. Of course we never refuse to publish the proceedings of any meeting of citizens for any public purpose, or a call for such. Any movement of a public nature or anyway interesting a portion of community, is entitled to the liberty of the press in this country; but, while this is the case, an editor cannot be held responsible as countenancing all such because they appear in his paper, further than he may do so editorially.

We must confess that a meeting in which L. B. Hinds, Wm. W. Pride, K. A. Johnston, John Watson and James Greenwood figure, (we suppose it to be James Greenwood. His name with one other is left blank in the proceedings as given us) looks like a curious "meeting of Free Soil *Democrats*." Who ever heard of one of them professing to be anything else than an Abolitionist, and voting otherwise than the Whig ticket? We never did, and we believe we know the politics of all. Perhaps some of them *have* voted for Birney, but on political questions, aside from that of Slavery, they have been Whigs. Take L. B. Hinds for instance. Even as late as the last campaign, he was the stated runner for all the slimy purposes of the Susquehanna County Bank Swindlers; and, if we are not much mistaken, has been a violent Scott man up to the nomination, and without doubt will vote for him. No man ever defamed Democrats more abusively than he. He is just the tool for Montrose Whigs to use for the purpose of seducing Democrats from the support of their ticket, and thus make something for Scott.—Samuel Lyon, Tyler Brewster, Edwin Tingley and others, are men of honest purposes, and for their sakes, we regret to see such miserable political cheats on paper with them. We presume they *crowded* themselves in where they were not wanted, however, and we wonder they were not crowded out quite as unceriminiously. Heaven spare the name of Democracy from such pollution,—from Whigs in disguise seeking to despoil that sacred alter!

We ask Men, professing to be Democrats, if they do not recollect the game of the Whigs in '48. Then they were violent Van Buren men, but when the election came every man of these half-bloods voted for Taylor, after having divided the Democrats so as to secure his election, and thus hoisted an administration into power, the darling measure of which has been the Compromise which they now affect so heartily to loathe. Will Democrats be caught in that trap again? "A word to the wise is sufficient."

☞ For a week or two, considerable excitement has been raised among our colored population by the appearance of a strange '*darkie*' among them, concerning whom several letters were received, warning them that he was a spy for the purpose of obtaining their names for Southern claimants. He was taken one evening, severely flogged and ordered to leave town. This he did not do, and last Saturday evening, another letter having been received by them, they took the strange one, conveyed him to the woods west of town on the Owego road, tied him to a tree and lashed him well nigh to death.

These are the facts as we gather them, and exhibit quite a specimen of mob-law in the Puritanic town of Montrose. What will come of it we don't know. We think this a case for our Abolition friends to work at. In all human probability, so far as can be ascertained, the '*darkie*' is innocent, and yet there was cause for suspecting him. Will you succor the abused and the innocent, and condemn the abusers whom you have often counseled to just such procedure, or *visa versa*? Either course we think will illustrate beautifully your doctrine.

☞ One hundred and twenty Whigs of Newark, N. J., have signed a protest repudiating the nomination of Scott and pledging themselves to go for Pierce and King.

☞ A terrible fire visited Montreal, Canada, last week, laying in waste some twenty acres in the populous portion of the city, and throwing homeless upon the world five or six thousand families.

DROWNED.—One of the waiters at the Lewis House, a Dutch boy by the name of Piate Powel, aged 19 years, was drowned yesterday afternoon, July 9th, in Col. Lewis' Cove, near the Depot Bridge. He went in to bathe with two of the other waiters, but got into deep water and was unable to swim.—*Binghamton Republican.*

☞ Our brethren of the Press are solicited to give the following communication a place, as the only way whereby the friends of the deceased can be informed of his death. His name and place of residence are both unknown.

DROWNED—In Great Bend, on the 9th inst., a young man about 20 years of age. Deceased was peddling on foot, and stopped at the house of James Carugg and asked them if they would keep him over night. Mrs. Carugg said she would. He then asked a man by the name of Conger Griffin (an Irishman) how far it was down to the river, as he wanted to go in swimming, and also asked him to go with him. They went down. The young man went in while Griffin remained on the bank.—After splashing and swimming out in the river some ways, he called out to Griffin to help him, for he was drowning, which scared him so much that he ran back to the house, got Carugg, and went back to the river; but too late—he had sunk to rise no more. His body was in the water about an hour before it was found. Isaac Reckhow, Esq., held an inquest on the body. The Jury was of the opinion that he came to his death by accidental drowning. He was about 5 feet, 7 or 8 inches high, with light hair and light complexion—had a letter in his pocket directed to John Lynch, Skaneatles county, N. Y., and from there redirected to Penn Yan, Yates county.

Great Bend, Susq'a. co., Pa., July 12.

EDS. DEMOCRAT:—

There is an understanding in the eastern part of the county, that you refused to publish the call for the Free Soil meeting in Harford.

I took a notice of the call to your printing office, just as the paper was going to press, when neither of you were present. It being too late for publication that week it was agreed that the call itself should be published. It was to be sent to me to be handed to you. I never received the call and you were not requested to publish it.

You may publish this if you choose in justice to yourselves. G. Z. DIMOCK.

Montrose July 14th, 1852.

Gen. Pierce a Drunkard.

Horace Greeley, Editor of the New York Tribune, immediately after the nomination of Gen. Pierce, published a statement charging him with being a notorious drunkard, and a street sot. Such a base fabrication even Greeley dare not stick to, and a day or two afterwards made a retraction, saying that he regretted its publication &c. The country press are very busy publishing his charge, but say nothing about the retraction. The *New York Herald*, an independent paper makes the following comments in reference to the course of the Tribune:—

"The abuse uttered by the whig press, against General Pierce, the opposing candidate, is without any example in all previous contests. He is denounced as a sot, a coward, and a poltroon, by journals pretending to the highest character and reputation throughout the land.

The first movement in this filthy business originated in this city with a journal of the "total depravity" species, which has been noted for its advocacy of all sorts of doctrines, nostrums, humbugs, cheats and swindles ever palmed off on a long-suffering community.—The *N. Y. Tribune* was the first Journal which started the story of drunkenness and cowardice against General Pierce, and now, with crocodile tears, it comes out sneakingly, and regrets its action in that business, while it reiterates the same stories and the same allusions, as if they were still existing and prominent facts in the history his life. But what can we expect from a journal established on a system so utterly venal as to levy black mail on every humbug, every quack medicine vender, and every quack doctor of the day? Only read the following epistle, written by its chief editor, in reply to a person who asked for a puff of a particular medicine:—

NEW YORK, January 24, 1852.

Dear Sir—I have your note of yesterday.—The matter of which it treats is so important, that I should not like to risk any intermeddling with it on the strength of a reporter's observation. *If the Tribune should speak of it at all, I would wish to have it done on the strength of observations made through my own eyes* I shall be out of town most of the ensuing week, but in town on Saturday, again. I have been somewhat prejudiced against you by the extravagance and irreverance of your advertisements; if I were able to raise the dead, I should not venture to speak in that style. But you may understand the art of healing far better than that of literary composition. If I were to intermeddle with your business at all, I should wish to come myself to your office, and set there—not once only, but several times; to have my wife (who is shrewder in medicine than I am) to accompany me at some time, and give me the benefit of her counsels.

I should also like to pick out two or three patients myself (if I could find such,) for you to try your skill upon.

This is the way I should wish to proceed if I were to attempt to speak of your medical treatment. *All this would take time, and time to me is money.* I do not care to do anything in the business, but if I do anything, it must be the furtherest possible from nothing. Do you wish to invite me, and pay me to devote my time in the way here indicated? Drop me a line next Friday, and don't ask me to look into the business unless you are perfectly sure it will bear the most thorough scrutiny.

Yours, HORACE GREELEY.

Dr. Talbot Watts. Editor Tribune.

Here is a system of venality openly avowed which can only be paralleled by the filthy falsehoods it puts forth on the politics of the day:—"If the *Tribune* should speak of your medicine at all, it will take time to examine it, and time to me is money." If you wish to invite me, pay me for my time and the *Tribune for* your purposes. A more unblushing and open faced, impudent exposure of venality never was exhibited in the lowest ranks of the press in any country, than this presents. Yet such is the journal which starts all those foul calumnies against one of the candidates for the highest office in this country, and then when he sees his associates in the contest are circulating the poison, it smoothes its venal face, and regrets the course that things are taking.

There is every appearance that the present Presidential contest will be one of the most disgraceful character to the newspaper press that ever took place in this country. Venality, fanatical abuse, corruption, profligacy, falsehood, forgery, and every defamatory course, seem to be ready to be adopted by a large portion of the party press—both whigs and democrats—on the one side against General Scott, and on the other against General Pierce. Is it not possible for the high minded, intelligent portion of the American newspaper' press belonging to any party or no party, to come forth and unite in one solid phalanx, and endeavor to stay the torrent of defamation which is sinking and depreciating the character of the American newspaper press over this continent and throughout the whole world!

Hon. Thomas H. Benton.

COL. BENTON addressed a large Mass Meeting in St. Louis, the 26th of June last. We make the following extract from his speech as defining his position on the Presidency:

Citizens, I am now done with my view of our State elections, and take a glance at the national. Another Baltimore Convention has been held, and another President selected for the people of the United States, (so far as the democracy is concerned,) for the next four years. Personally, I deem Mr. Pierce preferable to any one that was prominently before the nominators, or, as we may call them, the electors; and his nomination is a rebuke to those members of Congress, (and a caution to the candidates who were the objects of their solicitude,) who neglected the public business for six months, and degraded Congress into a hustings court, in making stump speeches for candidates, instead of making laws for the people. He has another recommendation in my eye—he is not a member of Congress, and has not been for ten years. I have seen too much of prostitute legislation in Congressional aspirants to the Presidency, ever to be willing to see another President taken from either house of Congress. Give me the camp, the plow, the workshop, the shades of private life, the departments of the State governments—any other place in preference to Congress—for the selection of our future Presidents. Mr. Pierce has still another recommendation with me—he has not sought the place, and is the only one among the prominet pretenders that did not seek it—that can use with truth the patriotic and memorable words of Mr. Lowndes: "The Presidency is not a place to be sought for or declined." But while rejoicing in the nomination of Mr. Pierce, I am not a man to lose sight of principles in a temporary gratification. Popular elections are at an end in the United States, and the last hope for elective governments is dead, unless these conventions are suppressed. The people are no longer anything but automaton chess-players in the elections—passive instruments, under *duresse*, to take whomsoever is presented, good or bad. These conventions have become the real electoral colleges in the United States, irresponsible, as good as self-appointed, some with sinister views, and able by their management to put up any man, or put down any man, they please. We must either get rid of them, and get the election into the hands of the people, or admit the failure of this last hope for popular elective chief magistrates. More than twenty years ago I proposed a remedy for this evil—a direct vote of the people for President and Vice President, without the agency of any intermediate body—Congress caucuses, national conventions, electors, or eventual resort to the House of Representatives. The proposition did not then meet the favor of Congress; it might do better now, and if I go back I shall make the trial. But the people are not entirely dependent upon Congress in this reform; the State legislatures may take the initiative; and the people thro' their representatives in the general assemblies of the States may commence a reform, upon the success of which depends the solution of the question, whether they are able to preserve the great privilege of Presidential election which their fathers left them. In the mean time, I now take my stand, whether 'solitary and alone,' or one of many, against this fatal abuse. This is the last time I submit to it, although I see that the late convention took the next election in hand, and provided a committee to attend to it. I eschew their care. Henceforth I stand upon the constitution as it is, until it shall be amended. Let forty offer for the Presidency, if they please; if any one gets a majority of the whole number, the elective principle is satisfied, and we have a President elected by the people; if no one has a majority of the whole number of votes given, then the three highest on the list stand for nominations by the people, and their representatives in the House of Representatives—not self-appointed, irresponsible delegates in a tavern—choose one from among these three. There are objections to this reference to the House, where the smallest State may balance the greatest; but that is nothing, compared to all the States being balanced and overthrown by irresponsible conventions. The proceedings in the House must be regular, constitutional and responsible. The people send the candidates there; the House must take one of the three; and there is an impressive lesson in our history against not taking the one which the people prefer. Mr. Burr was ruined by attempting to get the place intended for Mr. Jefferson.—Mr. Adams and Mr. Clay lost their national position—the one for receiving, the other for helping him to the place intended for General Jackson. Every member who violated the will of his constituents in either of those was ruined; so that the responsibility in this case is real, and reaches both the offending members and the object of their choice; so that after these lessons we may hardly expect disobedient or unfaithful votes. At all events the election by the House is constitutional; and henceforth I go for constitutional elections, regardless of all cries of party danger, and in opposition to all contrivances to take the election of President out of the hands of the people. I am a party man, where party principle is concerned; but claim independence of party errors, and exemption from party machinery when it leads to personal dishonor, national detriment, or constitutional derogation.

Free Soil Meeting

At a meeting of the Free Democracy of Susquehanna County, held July 10th at the house of N. W. Waldron in Harford, the following gentlemen were elected officers of the Meeting.

WM. C TIFFANY, President.

SAMUEL LYON, IRA STEARNS, JOHN WATSON, Vice Presidents.

L. B. Hinds, Edwin Thatcher, Sec'rs.

On motion of Tyler Brewster, a committee of five was appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting. The President appointed Horace Brewester, Edwin Tingley, Edwin Thatcher,——Carpenter and——Greenwood, said Committee.

Horace Brewster chairman of the committee reported the following resolutions, viz:

Whereas, The two great political parties of the day have adopted Platforms at their respective Conventions in Baltimore, which virtually exclude great and fundamental principles of human liberty, and inculcate doctrines and duties repugnant to the hearts of Freemen, and whereas, the candidates nominated by these parties for President and Vice President of these United States, have accepted these platforms as an expression of the Principles by which they will be governed if elected, therefore

Resolved, That we repudiate wholly and totally the doctrines of the Democratic and Whig platforms in relation to the compromise measures, and that we cannot, and we will not, vote for the candidates who endorse them.

Resolved, That we are in favor of the largest est Liberty to the largest number every land whether it be with the starved sons of Erin, the betrayed patriots of Hungary, the gagged Republicans of France or the benighted fugitives of America.

Resolved, That we extend especial sympathy to Kossuth in his efforts to give liberty to his Fatherland, and to establish as a law of nations the great principles of non-intervention.

Resolved, That we recognise in John P. Hale, of New Hampshire, an able and fearless advocate of the inalienable rights of man, and a faithful exponent of the great principles of human Liberty we so fondly cherish.

Resolved, That we send a Delegate to the National Free Soil Convention to be held in Pittsburg in August next, with instructions to vote for John P. Hale, as the first choice of this meeting for President of the United States.

Resolved, That we appoint Horace Brewster Delegate to the Pittsburg Convention, with power to substitute.

Resolved, That we appoint a committee to select a time and place for holding a Free Soil Mass Meeting to ratify the nominations of the Pittsburg Convention and to take into consideration the propriety of nominating a ticket for County officers.

President appointed G. Z. Dimock, E. W. Hawley, Tyler Brewster, Wm. W. Pride, Samuel Sherer, K. A. Johnson and Jas. W. Hill, said committee.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the papers of this County, and we request the papers of the 12 Congressional District to copy.

Signed by the Officers.

Opinions of our Great Men on General Pierce.

"*A good name is better than precious ointment.*"

The following opinions of our most distinguished men of both political parties, show the estimation in which our candidate for the Presidency is held by those capable of appreciating a high order of merit in man, and who have honest magnanimity enough to say what they think:

HENRY CLAY'S OPINION OF GEN. PIERCE.

Hear the words of the dying statesman which we commend to the consideration of every true Whig in the country. Mr. Clay's long and intimate knowledge of General Pierce renders his opinion the more valuable. Mr. Clay was greatly chagrined when he heard of the defeat of Gen. Cass, but pronounced "Franklin Pierce a good man, who, he felt assured, would administer the government in a proper manner, should he be elected by the people." The opinions of Henry Clay are no longer those of a politician or a partizan, but those of a far-sighted and patriotic statesman.

GEN. JACKSON'S OPINION OF GEN. PIERCE.

You have a young man growing up in your State, the young Franklin Pierce, that will be, before he is sixty years of age, a man for the Democracy, without the Demagogue.

MR. CALHOUN'S OPINION OF GEN. PIERCE.

John C. Calhoun was a man whose judgment of character was of the highest order, and whose opinion was justly regarded by the American people of the greatest importance.—Judge Douglass says that in a conversation which he had with Mr. Calhoun some three years since, Mr. C. remarked that "he looked upon Franklin Pierce as one of the most reliable men as a statesman and patriot, that the country had produced."

JAS. K. POLK'S OPINION OF GEN. PIERCE.

Mr. Howard of Tennessee, at a ratification meeting held in Buffalo, related an incident which he said would be interesting to Democrats, the truth of which was vouched for by Gen. Armstrong of the Washington Union, and J. K. Walker, private Secretary to President Polk. When Mr. Polk signed the commission of Gen. Pierce, appointing him to a command in the army in Mexico, he turned to those gentlemen and said, "*I am now commissioning a man who will one day be President.*"

GEN. SCOTT'S OPINION OF GEN. PIERCE."

"I know that much anxiety and many trials are to be passed through before the ratification of the people can be heard. Whether it shall confirm the action of the action of the Convention or not, I shall be satisfied, for I know it will be conferred upon a man in whom I have confidence, and support.—*Scott's late Washington speech.*

EX-PRESIDENT TYLER'S OPINION OF GENERAL PIERCE.

I must say, without disparagement to any, the nomination which has been made, is destined to carry with it quite as much, if not more influence in the election, than any other that could have been made. *I regard Gen. Pierce's election as next to certain.*" If, upon being elected, he brings along with him the fixed purpose of re-uniting the old Jackson party of 1828, (which was the sound Republican party,) and shall accomplish that object, he will have given a new base to the Union, and a still brighter day to the Constitution.—The old Republican party, united in all its strength, may set all factions at open defiance. It was formed in 1842, but the politicians tore it in twain for their own ambitious purposes. I write you freely, but not so fully as I could desire. The limits of a letter deny to me greater latitude than merely to answer your inquiry.

With best wishes, yours truly,
JOHN TYLER.

Col. Jno. S. Cunningham.

The Wheat Crop in Pennsylvania.

The Pittsburg Journal of the 5th inst. says: "The wheat in this neighborhood has looked well, and the farmers have been congratulating themselves on the fine harvest; but we are sorry to say that the ravages of the red weril are likely to leave almost nothing where abundance was looked for. On Saturday, Michael Byrne brought us some heads of wheat pulled at random from his own fields in Robinson township, and from two other fields at a distance of several miles from his own, and from each other. The heads looked full and healthy, and no one would have guessed that anything was wrong with them; yet on examination, we could scarcely find a single grain that did not contain at least one wevil. Taking a head throughout the average would probably be from two to three wevils to each grain. We picked seven from a single grain. Of course the work was going on very rapidly. Every grain was more or less injured, while some were merely shells. As these heads afford fair examples for the different fields from which they were taken, it is evident that the crops will be almost a total loss.

"*Popery is so palpably opposed, to the genius of our institutions and people that there can be no imminent danger of its gaining an ascendency.* HORACE GREELEY.

In the "New Yorker" of October 7th, 1847, is to be found the above thrust at the Catholic religion, deliberately penned by the present editor of the New York Tribune, about the time Gen. Scott's Native American sentiments and opinions so ultra—so out-Heroding the worst Philadelphia Nativist Herod, as afterwards, in 1841, embodied, in company with some friends at the Astor House and expressed in a letter to Reed of Philadelphia. Yet this same Greeley, now that he and Seward have succeeded in procuring the nomination of their "beloved Scott," has the brazen impudence to attempt to cover up his own, as well as Scott's old, most odious Nativeism, of "long standing," by falsehood, deceit, and the flimsiest sophistry and pretences, under the "pressure of circumstances," aided by a whig reporter named William E. Robinson, and to appeal to that same abused and grossly traduced "Popery" for aid to elect an old Federal, aristocratic Nativist, to lead the destinies of the "People," and protect and preserve "our institutions." If the vagabondism of Whig leaders, and the impudence of Whig editors, can go further than this, we should like to see how it could be done.—*Wayne Co. Herald.*

Hear The Whigs.

The editor of the Knoxville (Tenn.) Whig said of Gen. Scott before the nomination—His improper use of public monies in his early days in the army; his quarrel with Jackson, in which he came off second best; his bad treatment of Gov. Clinton; his unsuccessful quarrel and controversy with General Gaines; his contest with Gov. Marcy, in which he got the worst of the fight; his more recent contest with Gen. Pillow, in which to say the least of it, he made nothing; all these, and more, would come up in judgement against him, and overwhelm him, if once brought before the country as a candidate for the Presidency. His notorious vanity, which is more than equal to his military ability, has been the cause of his indiscreet acts; and without any abortion has given birth to a progeny of hateful and silly speeches and deeds, as numerous as the shoal of little fishes that inhabits the waters of Egypt."

The Boston Courier said, a day or two before the nomination—the whole fate of the election is bound up in this one act of nomination; and if Daniel Webster be not selected by the Whigs as their leader in the approaching struggle, *their destiny for defeat is sealed before a single blow is struck. Such is the universal pursuasion in this quarter*, and this sentiment rises above every other feeling, and every other consideration connected with the subject.

The New York Courier and Enquirer said—"Daniel Webster is equal to Winfield Scott, in patriotism and integrity, and is his superior—pardon us, gentlemen—almost immeasuraby *his superior in capacity*, in attainments, in civil experience, in massiveness and stateliness of character, in moral courage, in consideration and influence at home and abroad and in every other great quality which gives efficiency and dignity to Head of State."

These are few of the expressions which were very general before the nomination by the Whig Convention at Baltimore. Now let us hear the Whig presses since the nomination has been made known.

The Boston Bee says:—

"The reception of the nomination of Scott as the Whig candidate for the Presidency, *fell like a shower of Ice over the city.* We never witnessed so universal and deep felt disappointment. It was as if Boston had lost all that was most dear." * * *

"The people of Massachusetts were Webster or nothing; nor will they, to any very general extent support any one else. They prefer defeat under his banner to success under one who does not command their confidence or respect. The people of New England are too manly to be dictated to by heartless and soulless political intriguing knaves. Next fall will show that when nominations are made against the palpable sentiment of the public, they *will not prove binding.*"

The Boston Mail says:—

"The nomination was coolly received, and the effect on the crowd in State street was like appearance of contribution boxes in church, only the scattering was more general and indiscriminate. No Webster man stood upon the order of his going but went. At an early hour in the evening the streets was quite deserted.'

The Boston Daily Advertiser says:—

"It will be seen that the nomination has been made in a great measure by the delegates of States which will have no Whig votes to give, and with little preference of the States whose support indespensable to success. We must say, that, in support of the present nominations, made in opposition to the expressed sentiment of the Whigs of the States, in our opinion a Whig majority cannot be relied on in any of them."

The Boston Journal says:—"A result which is so much at variance with the feelings and wishes of a very large number of the Whigs cannot be expected to meet with immediate or general satisfaction."

The Boston Courier says:—

"The announcement of the result in Boston produced such an effect as might have been expected from the well known predelections of the inhabitants of this city. It fell like a funeral pall upon their spirits."

The New York Courier is very severe on the nominations, and begs to disagree with the action of the Convention very decidedly. It says "the mass of the Whigs in this city have received the intelligence with sullen indignation. On every side we have heard the determination expressed, not to support the Baltimore nominee. This last remark is certainly a very true one; and a large number of Whigs have remarked, that sooner than vote for Scott they will go for Pierce. The success of the latter is generally believed beyond doubt."

The N. Y. Day Book says:—

"The story is told.—Winfield Scott is the whig nominee for President, and the election of Franklin Pierce is secured! 'I will not vote for Scott,' is the declaration of at least half the Whigs we meet." * * *

"*Gen. Scott stands no more of a chance in this State against Frank Pierce than we do.* Hence Greely, or Lewis Tappan, would poll just as many votes as Winfield Scott and if our southern brethern don't believe it, let them go over to the abolitionists and nominate him."

The Wilmington (N. C.) Journal has the following:

"To say that Gen. Scott's nomination has been received here with coldness, nay, with anger and disgust, would be to state but the simple truth, in which we will be borne out by all parties."

The Richmond Whig says:—

"General Winfield Scott is the nominee of the Whig party, of the Union. * * * The announcement will be received with regret by many of the people of Virginia, who had contracted a very warm admiration for Mr. Fillmore, and earnestly desired his re-election. They felt that he had deserved well of the whole Republic, and especially of the South."

The New York Journal of Commerce—that roughly Whig in almost all doctrines—speaking of the position of parties in view of the late nominations, says:—

"It is evident from the tone of the press, and of party men, that the Democratic party if it has not already recovered, will be the first to recover from a false position on the slavery question, and to become a united and harmonious party. It was their original position. The country at this moment, under the wise influence of national feelings, is occupying the precise ground on which Mr. Van Buren stood in the advance of his election and throughout this Presidential term."

Letter From Martin Van Buren.

In reply to an invitation to be present at the Democratic celebration at Tammany Hall, N. Y., the 5th inst. the venerable ex-President holds the following language. We have not room for the whole letter, but give all having reference particularly to present political affairs.

* * * * *

At too many of our Presidential elections circumstances in the actual condition of the country, or considerations personal to one of the other of the candidates, have by the address of politicians, been used to prevent a proper attention to that great issue by the people. In the coming contest there is I think great reason to expect that no such obstacle