vithout reproach.

In his boyhood he evinced a degree of intelligence and innate virtue that gave promise of the distinguished man he has turned out to

In the Legislature of his own State, he was ever found at his post, faithfully performing his duties, and was always battling for Demo cratic principles and measures. He was a was ever opposed to any interference with the poculiar institution of the south. He was a true republican and opposed on every occasion the disability clause in the Constitution of his State. He said it was a stain upon the escutcheon of his State and should be at once

As Franklin Pierce's fitness for higher offices developed itself, he was importuned to serve his country in more expited positions He was returned to Congress by the people, and subsequently sent by the Legislature of his State to the Senate of the United States. He served in the Councils of the Nation for nine years, and was one of the most fearless and able supporters of the administration of the illustrious Jackson, and that of his successor, Mr. Van Buren. He was always a staunch adherent of the republican party. There was no vaciliation in his course. It was straight shead; no ambushing, but before all the country he went onward.

Although Gen. Pierce is a fine orator, and owes much of his success at the bar to the cultivation of his talent, he rather avoided the Democratic County Convention. display of this power in Congress and devoted himself almost entirely to business. Yet up-on occasions he was called forth, and then his speeches were marked by purity of Democratic sentiment, force of language, the vigor of logic rather than by ornamental brilliancy and and popular declamation. Franklin Pierce has never sought to canti-

vate the people by flattery or sycophancy, and yet the people have been captivated by his modest deportment, his carnest fidelity, and his purity of purpose. Franklin Pierce has never sought office, but

has invariably declined it. Nor has this been " Play the muid's part still answer may, and take it."

Franklin Pierce has been a bright example of one never seeking office but whom the of

fice always sought. In 1842 Franklin Pierce retired from public life, in the full career of its successful ascent, determined to devote himself exclusively to his domestic and professional duties. From this resolution he could not be swerved. President Polk invited him into his cabinet, but he declined this great honor. Steadily he pur-sued his profession till his country became involved in war. Then it was that he saw a

more imperative duty.

He colunteered as a private, but he was soon made Colonel of his regiment, and finally com-missioned as Brigadier General. In this war he distinguished himself as a gallant and hune distinguished nimser, as a gainst and au-nuane General, always facing the foe and min. It may well have been hoped that a man like Istering to the wants and suffering of his men. Mr. Searight, standing in the relations which For this part of his history we refer to the de- he stood towards the Democratic party of this spatches of his commander-in-chief, Gen. Scott.

State, might have been spared his life and givpeople could not tempt him. Before the assembling of the late Baltimore Convention, he
with shame and everlasting infamy, those who
United States, united by a common resolve to

ha universally replied that such a course would serves well of his country."

We say with Gov. Seymour, of Connecticut, "Forward, the ninth,"-Harrisburg Union."

Benefits of Newspapers. Comparatively speaking but few persons fully appreciate the benefits accruing from well conducted and well managed newspapers. On its first appearance, at the regular time, a few ders and the to the stated period of a day or week, wherein

A Soldier's Testimony.

Col. Ward Burnett, who commanded the gallant New York Regiment, which left athousand of its ranks dead on the battle fields of Mexico, and who was himself severely wounded, in his letter to the Tammany Society re- Davis, on motion of E. B. Chase, was admitgretting his inability to join in the Festivities ted to practice law in the several Courts in of Independence day, says in regard to Generating County. The Grand Inv. was aware at

"I regret the circumstances the more, because it would have been particularly gratifying to me to be present on that occasion, that I night bear testimony in person to the gallan-try of General Frank Pierce, the Democratic candidate for President, as a brase and accom-

plished officer.

The brigade under his command formed a part of the army which met the enemy at Cherubusco-one of the most desperate and sanguinary engagements during the war with Mexico. His conduct on that occasion, as on all others in which he participated entitled him ment quashed. Beitley, E. B. & S. B. Chase to the gratitude of the American people."

Forcible Contrast

The Portland (Me.) Argus, in referring to the silly statement of the Whigs that there was as much trouble about Taylor's nomination as ty days imprisonment in the County Jail.

Scott's says, with characteristic force and Commonwealth vs. Amos Baker for Assau make a corporals guard.

Taylor professed to be a no party man, and so took a good many easy-minded Democrats. Scott is an out-and-out Whig, and cannot therefore expect to go beyond a strict party vote. Taylor was in the hands of men in whom both North and South, of the Whig party had confidence. Scott is under the control of Seward and Greely and others of the milk and and molasses hue, in whom nobody has the

elightest faith. Taylor had the advantage of a wide spread disaffection in the Democratic ranks at the North. Scott has to meet those ranks re-uni- with intent to kill-now (Wednesday evening) ted. Taylor was all things to all men, Scott is "nothing to nobody. In short Taylor whipped by the force of union in spite of hum. monwealth, Hon. Wm. Jessup, Wm. H. Jes-

THE DEMOCRAT

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

THURSDAY, AUGUST 10, 1852. For President. Gon. Franklin Pierce, Of New Hampshire,

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

Canal Commissioner. William Searight, of Favette.

Democratic Electoral Ticket. ELECTORS AT LARGE. ORGE W. WOODWARD, Senatorial.

District Electors. Dist. Bleetors.
13. Henry C. Eyer,
14. John Cinyton,
15. Isane Rollison, Peter Logan,
George H, Martin
John Miller,
Francis W. Bocklus,
Robert McKa-, Jr., James Rotter,
James Burnside,
James Burnside,
Maxwell-Mettaslin,
Joseph MoDonald,
Wittiam S. Calohan
Andrew Burke,
William Duna,
John S. McClamon
George P. Bernett Andrew Apple, Nimroil Strickland, Abraham Peters, Daald Fister, Robert F James.

12. Pardon Damon

24. George R. Hairett.

last Democratic County Convention held in and I for Lewis. January last; the Delegates elected to repre- Mr. Lewis addressed the convention, asking 6th day of September next at

ONE O'CLOCK P. M. The punctual attendance of the Delegates at that hour is desired. By order of the Standing Committee. S. B. CHASE, Sec'y.

Death of Mr. Searight

We have to announce this week the unwel ome tidings of the death of Mr. Searight, the Democratic nominee for the office of Canal Commissioner, which occurred at his resi dence in Fayette county Thursday evening

This unlooked-for event will cast a shade of gloom over a large circle of personal and political friends, coming especially at this time. was repeatedly solicited to allow his name to have so recently endeavored to blast his repube used as a candidate for the Presidency, but tation and load his name down with criminal

character of our candidate, Franklin Pierce. | sylvania, towards whom such a merciless war-"No braver man lives-no man better de- fare has been directed. Let any person read king his guidance in our endeavors to advance and criminals they can fancy one so black or ples and measures: infamous that Mr. SEARIGHT would not stoop to, if the accusations of those journals be true, powers from the consent of the governed, are But their subject is now beyond the reach of instituted among men to secure to all those their venomed shafts,—the bitter breath of cal-suit of happiness, with which they are endownoments, perhaps an hour, may be allotted to unny cannot disturb him now,—the slimy ed by their Creator, and of which none can be tongue of slander may now roll out its load of deprived by valid legislation, except for crime it is east aside as being of no further use.— dark detraction, he heeds it not,—they may But those who have learned its true value are But those who have learned its true value are not satisfied with a cursory reading. They even follow up the ignoble instinct of fiendish the sovereignty of the States, and the perpetuexamine with critical minuteness the whole malice that has prompted their demon work, ity of the Union, by the impartial application contents, and when they have finished the and poison the very earth of his tomb by to public affairs, without sectional di pleasing and instructive task, they carefully breathing there their upas-like breath, but to put it in some secure place, where it may be had for future reference. Whoever keeps a him it matters not,—his spirit, deeply sensitive in file of papers knows the pleasure, as well as tive in life, is removed so far from their reach. Third.—That the federal government is one the advantage, to be derived from a frequent that it feels no mortal pangs. If, in the cleof limited powers, derived solely from the conperusal of them. They bring to mind scenes; ments of their character, there lives such a
stitution, and the grants of power therein
long forgotten. They give us a clue by which we can judge of the improvement in the social spark as manliness,—if his accusers and revi- ought to be strictly construed by all the deworld—of changes in politics, religion, and lers are not so wholly lost to shame and sentile is expedient and dangerous to exercise doubtmoral science—they are a map of the pastand sibility as never to feel within their bosoms ful constitutional powers.

They the promptings of conscience they indeed Events the constitutional powers. They the promptings of conscience, then indeed are histories of the busy world narrowed down and the prompting of conscience, then indeed for the stated neriod of a day or work wherein must they look back on their work of infamy government clearly shows the settled policy to the various characters of a motley multitude the most miserable of men. Sensitive in his the various characters of a motiey multitude the most miserable of men. Sensitive in his courage, but to limit, localize, and discourage are delineated with critical skill. They show consciousness of purity and innocence, the cord slavery; and to this policy, which should nevther prevailing passion of the times in which of life snapped as under under the pressure of er have been departed from, the government they were published, and often record on their heavy wrongs. Let those who have thus hurpages the essence of sparkling wits. To a heavy wrongs. Let those who have thus hurpages the essence of sparkling wits. To a family composed in part of youths, they are ried him from the world now live like Cain, to invaluable. Show us a person conversant bear the scorching fires of deep compunction with the general news of the day, and we will within—and let the potent voice of the people show you, one whose general knowledge is nore than ordinary. Let every family, then, take a paper—not only take a paper, but read rebuke to men who scruple not to pluck the flower of life itself, in the pursuit of unhallowed political purposes.

In Court.

The usual business of the first day of the Term was transacted on Monday. Mr. A. J. this County. The Grand Jury was sworn at two o'clock on Monday, and after a full dis-

Commonwealth vs. Benj. Shav. W. C. Handrick and Joseph Backus, Supervisors, for not as the Comprofise measures of 1850-by maopening a road in Jessup township-tried and verdict not guilty. Little, Streeter and Chase

for Com'lth, Bentley for Deft. Commonwealth vs. Erast us D. Turner, Infor Com'tth, Little & Streeter for Deft.

tenced on a conviction at Jan. sessions to six-

Bentley for Deft. Commonwealth vs. George C. Baker, As be an adjustment. Sault and Battery. Verdiet not guilty and the slavery question can be looked for except pear presumptuous in me to wear that anulet the slavery question of the truth that but I have an inborn conviction in my mind Deft. pay the costs. Little, Streeter and Chase in the practical recognition of the truth that for Com'lth, Bentley for Deft.

Com'lth vs. Jethro Mock. Indictment, Larceny. Verdict not guilty. Com Ith vs. Wm. H. Milo A. and Alonzo on trial. Little, Streeter and Chase for Comsup, and Bentley for Deft.

Pittsburg Convention.

Convention was a singular mixture of old Abladies who attended.

BALLOT FOR PRESIDENT.

I. P. Hale Charles Durkee Thomas H. Bepton Salmon P. Chase S. C. Philips. Goodall, N. J

New York voted :- 24 for Hale, I for Ben on, 1 for Durkee, 3 for Gerrit Smith, 3 for

Massachusetts:-Hale 8, Phillips 1, Adams Chase 2. Both Marvland and Wisconsin at first, vo-

The vote was declared unanimous.

didate for Vice President, with the following result:— BALLOT FOR VICE PRESIDENT. .

ico. W. Julien Samuel Lewis hun Giddings Thos. H. Benton Jno. M. Collins George H. Evans

Maryland voted for Lewis; Pennsylvania for ewis; Virginia 15 for Giddings; New York 3 for Evans, 3 for Collins, 1 for Durkee, 1 for God and a crime against man, the enormity of Lewis, 17 for Julian; Kentucky 11 for Julian, which no law nor usage can sanction or miti-In pursuance of a Resolution passed by the Lewis, 17 for Julian; Kentucky 11 for Julian,

sent the respective election Districts of this his friends the permission to withdraw his County, in the next Convention, will meet at name. He spoke warmly in praise of Julian the Court House, in Montrose, on Monday the of Indiana, and withdrawing, moved that the convention unanimously nominate George W. Julian of Indiana, for the Vice Presidency. Several Ohio delegates objected, whilst oth-

ers refused to force Mr. Lewis on the conven-Mr. Harding, of Ind., stated that the first choice of Indiana was Samuel Lewis but as

that good man was for Julian, Indiana accepted the high honor proposed to be tendered The second ballot then commenced, and

tion of sixteen votes from Pennsylvania, and four from New York, for Lewis.

The nomination was declared unanimous. A motion to appoint a committee to inform he nominces was rejected.

MAJORITY REPORT.

against slavery-confiding in the intelligence. odium. We venture to say that there never the patriotism, and the discriminating justice be utterly repugnant to his taste and wishes. odium. We venture to say that there never the patriotism, and the discriminating justice confidence, the purpose of the free democracy. Such is a brief outline of the career and was a man nominated for any office in Pennany Whig paper for the past four weeks, and it-we now submit, for the candid judgement then tell us if in the whole catalogue of crimes of all men, the following declaration of princi-

First.-That governments deriving their just Second.-That the true mission of democ

Third.—That the federal government is one

have been, not to extend, nationalize, and en-

States, ordained to form a more perfect union to establish justice, and secure the blessings of liberty, expressly denies to the general govany power to deprive any person of ernment any power to deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; and, therefore, the government, having no more power to make a slave than to make a king, and no more power to establish slavery than to establish monarchy, should at one proceed to relieve itself from all responsibili-

Sixth.—That to the persevering and importunate demands of the slave power for more charge of their business were dismissed by ritories, no nationalized slavery, and no national legislation for the extradition of slaves.

Seventh.-That the acts of Congress, known king the admission of a sovereign State con-tingent upon the adoption of other measures demanded by the special interest of slaveryby their omission to guarantee freedom in free territories—by their attempt to impose uncondictment, Larceny, at Jan. sessions. Indict siltutional limitations of the power of Congress and the people to admit new States—by their provisions for the assumption of five millions of the State debt of Texas, and for the pay-Commonwealth vs. Windsor Aylesworth, ment of five millions more, and the cession for Larceny. Verdict not guilty. Deft. sen a large territory to the same State under menace, as an inducement to the relinquishment of a groundless claim—and by their invasion of the sovereignty of the States and the liberties Commonwealth vs. Amos Baker for Assault of the people, through the enactments of an plainness that Taylor had all the Whigs of the and Battery. Verdict guilty. Sentenced to unjust, oppressive, and unconstitutional Fugi-South. Scott has hardly enough of them to pay a fine of \$20 and costs of Prosecution.—with all the principles and maxims of democwith all the principles and maxims of democ-Little, Streeter and Chase for Commonwealth, racy, and wholly inadequate to the settlement of the questions of which there are claimed to

the total separation of the general government

constitution and sound administrative policy, memory. In pursuance of these views, he demands that the funds of the general govern has just decreed eighty thousand men to his ment be kept separate from banking institutions. So we go a most brilliant victory. So we go a most brilliant victory.

tions—that ocean and inland postage should be reduced to the lowest possible point—that

Fred Douglass ("the colored Douglass") was the abolition of all unnecessary offices, salaries made a great lion, especially by some of the and privileges, and by the election, by the peo-

among the several States, are objects of national concern; and it is the duty of Congress, in the exercise of its constitutional powers, pro-

vide for the same.

Eleventh.—That emigrants and exiles from one other gallant and distinguished officers the Old World should find a cordial welcome to homes of comfort, and fields of enterprise, in the New; and every attempt to abridge their privilege of becoming citizens, and owners of acter of a brother soldier: the soil, among us ought to be resisted with

inflexible determination.
Twelfth.—That the public lands of the United for Durkee, but changed their vote for ted States belong to the people, and should not be sold to individuals nor granted to corporations, but should be held as a sacred trust for The vote was declared unanimous. The the benefit of the people, and should be grant-onvention then proceeded to ballot for a can-

less settlers. Thirteenth.—That every nation has a clear right to alter or change its own government, and to administer its own concerns, in such manner as may best secure the rights and proshould protest, and endeavor, by all proper means to prevent the intervention of kings and emperors against nations seeking to establish for themselves ropublican or constitutions

governments. Fourteenth.-That slavery is a sin against gate, and that Christianity and humanity alike

mand its abolition. Fifteenth.—That the Fugitive act of 1850 is repugnant to the constitution, to the principles of the common law, to the spirit of Christianity and to the sentiments of the civilized world—we, therefore, deny its binding force upon the American people, and demand its immediate and total repeal.

Sixteenth.—That the doctrine that any human law is a finality, and not subject to modification or repeal, is not in accordance with the creed of the founders of our government, and s dangerous to the liberties of our people. Seventeenth.—That the indep

Hayti ought to be recognized by our government, and our commercial relations with it placed on the footing of the most favored na-Eighteenth.-That it is the imperative duty

Geo. W. Julian, of Indiana, was unanimously of the general government to protect all perominated for Vice-President, with the excep- United States, from unjust and illegal imprisonment, or any other infringement of their rights. Nineteenth .- That we recommend the intro

duction into all treaties hereafter to be nego-tiated between the United States and foreign nations of some provision for the amicable settlement of difficulties by a resort to decisive arbitration.

Twentieth.-That the free democratic party s the delegates of the free democracy of the is not organized to aid either the whig or the democratic wing of the great slave compromaintain rights against wrongs and freedom ise party of the nation, but to defeat them both and that, repudiating and renouncing both as hopelessly corrupt, and utterly un worthy of God for the triumph of our cause, and invo. and administer it for the better protection of the rights and interests of the whole people.

Twenty-first.-That we inscribe on our banner free soil, free speech, free labor, and free men, and under it will fight on, and fight ever, until a triumphant victory shall reward our The last three resolutions were received

cepted, and its adoption moved. Panoramic Exhibition

We are requested to State that a Panorama of the upper Mississippi River, from the mouth of the Ohio to the Bluffs, at Cassville, a distance of 1200 miles, together with the funeral by clouds of cavalry at hand and hovering in a few short years ago. procession of John C. Calhoun, will be exhib-

mended, and from the numerous Certificates ous fire of more than three hours, that his professing to speak from the documents he to be used in conducting the carris, and shown us, we give the following, as the persons of the person shown us, we give the following, as the persons ore well known in this locality:

We, the undersigned citizens of Wilkesba re Borough, having witnessed the "Exhibition" beside Major General Twiggs, watching their Massachusetts, and died there in 1713, and his What a withering could be of Pomerade's Panorama of the Upper Missis- approach, and as they came up under that tomb-stone now stands in the church yard." pure and narrow-minded soals who areas. sippi River," do cheerfully bear testimony to withering fire, led by an officer on a black the excellency of the Painting as a Work of horse, Twiggs exclaimed as the phenomena, it is the Painting as a Work of horse, Twiggs exclaimed as the phenomena, it is the New Hampshire Historical Society, that despising the vile factionists who steadily they have the other than the collections made by the phenomena of it as being the gallant old This part is the property of the phenomena o well calculated to impart instruction.

As it furnishes an extensive view of a heartiful section of country, at present almost unknown, we would recommend it to the liberal

patronage of the public. JOHN N. CONYNGHAM. THOMAS W. MINER, M. D. WILLIAM S. Ross.

Wilkesbarre Aug. 7, 1852.

L. G. Spring would hereby express his gratitude to his friends, for the sympathy express-

fortunate in the hour of affliction. New Milford, Aug. 16, 1852.

in North Carolina has resulted in the re-election of Governor Reid, the democratic candidate, by a majority of about six thousand votes.

The democrats, it is now said, will have a made with the undersal of the interests of their said to follow will have as much as they can do; and the the whole delegation in Congress is personal to the democrats, it is now said, will have a made with the undersal of the undersal of the interests of their said the said to the Broome full and growing region. The legislature of the undersal of the interests of their said to the Broome full and growing region. The legislature will have as much as they can do; and the the whole delegation in Congress is personal to the said, will have a good as ic, thus making a clear sweep of it. This is now said, will have a made with the undersal of the interests of their said the said to the Broome full and growing region. The legislature is in the country. The project of a new do. NORTH CAROLINA ELECTION.—The election majority in the Legislaure on joint ballot.

The political leader in the July number of Blackwood, written probably by Allison, the Historian, relates the following curious anecdote, which strikingly illustrates a very remarkable feature in the character of Louis Napoleon:

"Prince Louis Napoleon, like his uncle, is very superstitious, and always carries an amulet, taken from the tomb of Charlemagne, on his person. He is known to have said in this country, long before he left to accept the Presslavery is sectional, and freedom national—by that I am one day to be the ruler of France. When I am so, I shall first extinguish the lifrom slavery, and the exercise of its legitimate cense of the press in Paris and then attack and constitutional influence on the side of freedom, and by leaving to the States the whole been kindly received here, and it contains ma Spencer. Indictment, Assault and Battery subject of slavery, and the extradition of fugi. ny of my best friends, but I must fulfill my mission, and carry out that which I know my tives from service.

Mission, and carry out that which I know my uncle had most at heart—I owe that to his

Gen. Pierce in Mexico.

Pittsburg Convention.

The following is the ballot, and platform no more revenue should be raised than is roughly the Convention at Pittsburg last week. The convention was a singular mixture of old Absolutionists, free soil Whigs and Democrats.

Olitionists, free soil Whigs and Democrats.

Olitionists of all unnecessary offices, salaries of all unnecessary offices, salaries of the government should be diminished by that this continual want of the camp; and when the last bates of the camp; and when th of the government should be diminished by that be abandoned them for the penis and privileges, and by the election, by the people, of all civil officers in the service of the United States, so far as may be consistent with United States, so far as may be consistent with the service of the and influential. Federal politician, but the mor- of his State those occupations which had at is Gen. Pierce. Has he tever the services of the services of the that the American people are to be ested; and their votes secured, by under the votes of Gen. Pierce is and their votes secured, by under the votes of Gen. Pierce is and their votes secured, by under the votes of Gen. Pierce is and their votes secured, by under the votes of Gen. Pierce is Gen. Pierce. Has he tever the votes of the that the abandoned them for the penis and privileges, and when the last batter was fought, and the votes of Gen. Pierce is G he prompt and efficient transactions of the and influential Federal politician, but the mor- of his State those occupations which had at is Gen. Pierce. Has he ever thrust him such a host of devoted friends before the people for preferment! Did not, on the contrary retire from the war, discussed him with them, and and admirers. ments, when necessary to the safety and con-venience of commerce with foreign nations, or induced him to abandon them. He disting this history a guished himself in the war, and was highly ces he has rejected, are events known to you of private life, content to perform his day a commended in the official despatches. He all, and need no repetition or comment from an humble citizen? What was it that over

> Gentlemen-1 am obliged to you for your letter of July 6th, and take great pleasure in promptly replying to it. During the last war with Mexico, I knew Gen. Franklin Pierce personally and well, but it is proper to say that it was not my good fortune to participate with him in those several battles wherein he earned for himself the high reputation of a

gallant officer and good soldier. My knowledge of General Pierce, however, was the reflected opinion of the whole army. From the rank and file, upward, he was uni manner as may occasion to people, and foreign interference with that right is a dangerous vio-interference with that right is a dangerous vio-lation of the law of nations, against which they ed it a favor to serve him, and officers decued themselves unusually fortunate to be brigaded

under his command. The united testimony of Generals Scott, Quitman, Shields, Pillow, and others, amply concur in this regard, and the detailed histor of his services make up an aggregate which hoods in relation to Gen. Pierce, it has become the fair, truth-loving American cannot consider evident that Gen. Scott will get but few of the

er without pride.

decision. He arrived at Vera Cruz during the most pestilential season of the whole year, (June 28th, 1847,) and found there were the control of the whole year, (June 28th, 1847,) and found there were the control of Seward, Greeley & Control of the work of the work of the whole year, (June 28th, 1847,) and found there were the control of Seward, Greeley & Control of the work o ly oppressive; yet steadily, firmly and bravely he encountered these difficulties, always lending, always encouraging, until he reported to Scott, at Puebla, with slighter loss in proportained by any other commander under like circumstances. At the National Bridge, when him all that could attach the respect and ad-

miration of a soldier.

General Pierce saw his first general battle with immense cheering. The report was acmuskets along the almost impassable raving in front and to the left of the entrenched camp. Besides twenty-two pieces of artillery, the shows clearly that he has a weak intellect, and nothing in public estimation by doing is camp and ravine were defended closely by covernly that Wood and Greeley said he was camp and ravine were defended closely by that no is just the valid concentration and free public servants are concentration of the public servants are public servants. Servants are public servants are publi

General Pierce was ordered forward with ited at the Academy Hall this (Thursday) General Fierce was ordered to ward the 9th and 12th regiments, at about 2 o'clock, Robinson, in his speech, last Friday evening, the gallant bearing of Gen. Pierce. This Panorama comes to us highly recom- day, after having been exposed to a murder lencia's camp at Contreras, he was standing beside Major General Twiggs, watching their move up." It was the 9th Infantry, and Pierce

leading! Although severely hurt, and sufficiently so to have justified his retiring under surgical treatment, we find him again in the field on he next day; and here I propose to give Gen. Scott's own testimony to his conduct. In his report of August 28th, when he speaking of he occurrence of the 20th, he says-"Accordproceed to relieve itself from all responsibilities for the sympathy expression of slavery, wherever it ed, and substantial aid given, by means of possesses constitutional power to legislate for extension.

In the Gallast Brigadier General Pierce, of his division personally thrown out which his care and anxiety for his were greated by the Gallast Brigadier General Pierce, of his division personally thrown out which his care and anxiety for his were greated by the Gallast Brigadier General Pierce, of his division personally thrown out which his care and anxiety for his were greated by the Gallast Brigadier General Pierce, of his division personally thrown out which his care and anxiety for his were greated by the Gallast Brigadier General Pierce, of his division personally thrown out which his care and anxiety for his were greated by the Gallast Brigadier General Pierce, of his division personally thrown out which his care and anxiety for his were greated by the Gallast Brigadier General Pierce, of his division personally thrown out which his care and anxiety for his were greated by the Gallast Brigadier General Pierce, of his division personally thrown out which his care and anxiety for his were greated by the Gallast Brigadier General Pierce, of his division personally thrown out which his care and anxiety for his were greated by the Gallast Brigadier General Pierce, of his division personally thrown out which his care and anxiety for his were greated by the Gallast Brigadier General Pierce, of his division personally thrown out which his care and anxiety for his were greated by the Gallast Brigadier General Pierce, of his division personally thrown out which his care and anxiety for his were greated by the Gallast Brigadier General Pierce, of his division personally thrown out of the greated by the Gallast Brigadier General Pierce, of his division personally thrown out of the greated by the Gallast Brigadier General Pierce, of his division personal Pierce, of his division personal Pierce, of his division pers

the accident on the morning of the 3d of July all in ten minutes,) I sent Pierce (just able to slave States, new slave territories, and the na- last. May kind Heaven, with her choicest keep his saddle) with his brigade (Pillow's ditionalization of slavery, our distinct and final blessings, repay them a thousand fold for their vision) conducted by Captain Lee, Engineer, vision) conducted by Captain Lee, Engineer, The Republican says:—The rapidity with from the great north west, and is a beautiful to the state of the exemplary kindness and generosity to the un- by a third route a little further to our left, to

troops and commanders." successful termination of these two great battles was followed by the armistice, and such was the deference paid by the Com-mander-in-Chief to Gen. Pierce's high abilities, that he chose him as one of the commissioners, along with Quitman and Smith, to manage the details of that delicate negotiation.

General Pierce's services, however, did not

can listen with complacency to to that misera- Refutation of the Slanders upon ble trickery of the opposition which insinuates aught against his gallant and chivalric bearing.

vations of the camp; and when the last war the services of Gen. Pierce in Mexico, by underting ded, he returned unobtrusively to his New there was a man devoid of ambition, there was a man devoid of ambition that was a man devoid of a man devoid of ambition that was a man devoid of a man devoid of a man devoid of ambition that was a man devoid of a man devoi and influential Federal politician, but the mor- of his State those occupations which had at

estant Irishman, and an Orangeman, was paid to look over some musty state papers in New Hampshire, to see if he could not find some material for the fabrication of a few false evident that Gen. Scott will get but few of the votes of adopted citizens. The falsehoods of When the requisition was made upon the Robinson were too barefaced to be brought State of New Hampshire for volunteers, Frank- within the scope of a reasonable probability, lin Pierce was the first to enroll himself as a and the only result has been that Robinson private in the ranks. Fired by his example, in an almost incredibly short space of time two part he has played in the affair. He is a man companies were organized, and the Ten Regiment bill having passed in the meanwhile, Mr. Political treachery, and is eminently fit to do the dirty work of Polk tendered him the Colonelcy of the 3th the man to write short, notified articles for Regiment of Infantry, to which command the New Hampshire companies were attached.—
Ignorant of the minor details of the service, expelled him from the gullery of reporters; and knowing that the regiment required imme. and some circumstances never yet fully dedute preparation for the field, he modestly developed to us caused him to leave the Custom clined the appointment in favor of Col. Ran-som, a soldier by education, and who, a few months later, gloriously fell whilst leading that regiment to the assault upon Chepultepec. General Pierce was afterwards offered the

United States consists of some ten thousand filled with disease and death. Leaving that point in the middle of July with the 9th, 12th and 15th infantry, (in all about 2500 men,) he in time of war before he can vote. As there made one of the most rapid and successful are annually landing on our shores, from formarches recorded during the whole war. His troops were new, and to a great extent undissuall army of our country will not permit maciplined,—the road was beset by guerillas ny voters to be made. Certainly not more of his ability, under the Providence of the whole line, and the heat was intensetizens, twenty-one years of age, could ever be voters. We would require a standing army equal in numbers to that of the civilized world in a perpetual war, if we would allow our citition to the size of his command than that sus. zens to become voters under Scott's proposed rule. Besides, there are certain conditions to be complied with before the army can be eneircumstances. At the National Bridge, when attacked by guerillas, he led his command treed. A man must be of a certain, height, The army is his vocation. He is nothing against the barricades, and in the charge received a ball through his hat. The news of feets. This rule would exclude thousands of his successful progress had preceded him to our best men, while a vagabond loafer, "six Perote, and upon his arrival there I found in feet and well proportioned," of little or no ster, as a statesman, is incomparably upon mental capacity, might become one of Gen. to Scott? Why then was Scott selected

Scott's voters, and be entitled to all the rights of citizenship.

Simply because he was available and below of citizenship. of citizenship.

How any man possessing an ordinary amount at Contreris, August 19th, 1847. General of common sense, could deliberately advance But there are some honorable Wire ment, says that General Pierce was "more than one of the dealy so about a change in will not descend to the area of the dealy will not descend to the area of the dealy will not descend to the area of the dealy will not descend to the area of the dealy will not descend to the area of the dealy will not descend to the area of the dealy will not descend to the area of the dealy will not descend to the area of the dealy will not descend to the area of the dealy will not descend to the area of the dealy will not descend to the area of the dealy will not descend to the area of the dealy will not descend to the area of the dealy will not descend to the area of the dealy will not descend to the area of the dealy will not descend to the area of the dealy will not descend to the area of the dealy will not descend to the area of the dealy will not descend to the area of the dealy will not descend to the area of the dealy will not descend to the area of the dealy will not descend to the area of the dealy will not descend to the area of the dealy will not descend to the area of the dealy will not descend to the area of the dealy will not descend to the area of the dealy will not descend to the area of the dealy will not descend to the area of the dealy will not descend to the area of the dealy will not descend to the area of the dealy will not descend to the area of the area of the dealy will not descend to the area of the a three hours under a heavy fire of artillery and our naturalization laws, passes our comprehenever made, outside of the military profession, ed to pass their names round. They will shows clearly that he has a weak intellect, and nothing in public estimation by doing in

In addition to the above, from the New York State of Louisiana, and leader of the W National Democrat, we learn that "Richelien" addressed a Scott ratification meeting a N at the North American Hotel, in New York, mine, and an officer of distinction, tells me history of Gen. Pierce's ancestry was correct soldier, an honest cuizen, a pure nices z ed, says "His Grandfather lived at Woburn, and a patriot."

Massachusetts, and died there in 1713, and his What a withering rebuke to all these Gen. Benjamin Pierce, father of Gen. Frank-lin Pierce, was born in Chelmsford, in 1757. boldly and, at a breath, refuting the rise lin Pierce, was born in Chelmsford, in 1757. Nothing like being born 44 years after one's umnies upon our candidate. All box father dies. father dies.

Bank of Binghamton. A new Bank of the above name, with a cap-

ital of \$150,000, is soon to commence operaingly the two advanced divisions and Shield's tions in Binghainton.

Linguage marched from Contrers under the immediate orders of General Pillow, who was joined by the GALLAST Brigadier General Charles McKinney, Hazard Lewis, Charles W. is cheering, indeed, for the Democracy.

S. Weed, John E. Sampson.
President—Ammi Doubleday.
Vice President—Charles W. Sanford.

Cashier not yet elected. The Republican says:-The rapidity there is in the country. The project of a new do. Bank, to be sure, has been talked about for some time, but the success of action shows that it is much better, in all important enter-prizes, to work than to talk. William R. Osborn, Esq., of Cneida county, is the principle stockholder, having taken \$20,000.

A WINDFALL -A young lady of Brooklyn General Pierce's services, however, did not named Payne, has received a legacy amounted here, for on the 8th of September we find ting to seventy-five thousand pounds sterling, him with the 9th and 12th regiments of in- from a Don Gay Emanuel Hermando, a weakantry under a heavy fire from the batteries thy West India planter. This lady it is said jority cannot be less than six or eight the Chepultepec, covering successfully the restrent of Cadwallader and Gardiner's brigades treat of Cadwallader and Gardiner's brigades was scarcely fifteen years old, but the marriage having proved an unhappy one, it was a far the Wings have secured but not riage having proved an unhappy one, it was never proclaimed. Shortly after he loft her the storming of Chepultepec, and on that day and took up his, residence in New Orleans have earled as Clashenne Vambility. the storming of Chepultepes, and on that day and took up his, residence in New Orleans, he was confined by illness to his bed. His Major General speaking of him on this occa- death—he returned to his estate in South will and Washington. Even M. South—he returned to his estate in South whill and Washington. Even M. America, and succeeded in increasing his al- whigh victory. The saturns from the services of my brave, talented and accompressing fortune to one hundred and fifty plished Brigadier General Pierce, who was thousand nounds sterling. As he was about Masours. The saturns from the services of my brave, talented and accompressing fortune to one hundred and fifty plished Brigadier General Pierce, who was plished Brigadier General Pierce, who was thousand pounds sterling. As he was about Missoual.—The returns komb confined to a sick hed.

Thus have I given to you, gentlemen, a rap. cholera, and died on his estate, bequeathing eralism in the State. In the State id but correct history of General Pierce's miliseventy for thousand pounds to his wife (if trict the Hon. Thousand parties) tary services, corroborated and endorsed by living, and the whole if she never married to Coppress and from the partial has Commander in Chief and present political and resided on his estate, which will render other sections of the State, we are anticoping Corner State and resided on his estate, which will render other sections of the State, we are

Gen. Pierce.

tached to him such a bost of develor means before the people for preferent! Did he not, on the contrary, retire from public life in the ascent to glory? Did he not resist every he has so eminently filled, and the higher office and power, from an inside to the has so eminently filled, and the higher office and power, from an inside to the has so eminently filled, and the higher office and power, from an inside to the has so eminently filled, and the higher office and power, from an inside to the has so eminently filled, and the high offices the ascent to glory? Did he not resist every her the high offices the ascent to glory? Did he not resist every her the high offices the ascent to glory? Did he not resist every her the high offices the ascent to glory? commended in the official despatches. He now adds his testimony to that of the numerous adds his testimony to that of the numerous one other gallant and distinguished officers who have been induced by the malignant at ways sacrificed everything to the national welstacks of the opposition, to vindicate the character of a brother spldier:

Washington, D. C., July 9, 1852.

He all, and need no repetition or comment from an humble citizen? What was it that over the came his resolution to spend his days in the representative of a party which has all profession? What was it that over the representative of a party which has all profession? What was it that over the representative of a party which has all profession? What was it that over the representative of a party which has all profession? What was it that over the representative of a party which has all profession? What was it that over the representative of a party which has all profession? What was it that over the representative of a party which has all profession? What was it that over the representative of a party which has all profession? What was it that over the representative of a party which has all profession? What was it that over the representative of a party which has all profession? What was it that over the representative of a party which has all profession? What was it that over the representative of a party which has all profession? What was it that over the representative of a party which has all profession? What was it that over the representative of a party which has all profession? What was it that over the representative of a party which has all profession? What was it that over the representative of a party which has all profession? What was it that over the representative of a party which has all profession? What was it that over the representative of a party which has all profession? What was it that over the representative of a party which has all profession? What was it that over the representative of a party which has all profession? W in will be found triumphantly supporting him in the coming contest.

Fur the sake of common justice, I sincered by trust that the federal enemies of the last war with Mexico will not be permitted again to outrage political decency by trading upon the glorious results of that campaign, for the successful election of their present candidate.

Very respectfully, your friend and fellow citizens,

Francis M. Wynkoor. Successful election of their present and fellow clivers, Francis M. Wyrkoop, tizens, Francis M. Wyrkoop, tropic region, during which time be watched over the habits and condition of his mer and Edward Korns.

To Messrs. Strange M. Cake, R. M. Palmer, Joseph Weather and enveloped their from the mer and Edward Korns.

To Messrs. Strange M. Cake, R. M. Palmer and saved many of their from tichnes and death. He was in the battle one of the watched over the habits and condition of his mer and Edward Korns. The Whig Party and Adopted pec, near Belen, and it Garita de Belen, and all occasions behaved with such bracen to merit and receive the commendation of on Scott.

Scott. cott.
For these self-sacrificing services for the disinterested patriotism, he deserres a de meed of praise from his countrymen.

The disgraceful scandal with which to The disgraceius scannas with which the Whig press has teemed, has drawn out to opinions of the officers who served with the They all concur in testifying to his undoubted bravery and accord the highest praise for his bervices in Mexico. This testimony ba il been rolunteered, as a matter of justice to Ga of an upprincipled Whig press.

Let it not be forgotten that this same win press, now building up capital for Gen. &c. out of the Mexican war, and depreciating Ga Pierco's services in the same campaign, were engaged during the war in crippling the ear. gies of the general government by encoun-ing the foe, and were rebuked by the k resident Polk as traitors, for leading in and comfort" to the enemy. They out to be drummed out of camp to the tune of the "Rogue's March." "It is a pity," they up that the Democracy attempted to manife ture a military reputation for Gen. Pierce." Pity! we despise such pity is much as a do the hollow-hearted hypocrist that it con

terfeits. The Democracy never attempted to facture a military reputation for Gen Pare History speaks of his services in Merindry the medium of Gen. Scal's dispatche. military eareer is only an incident in his lie He is what Daniel Webster calls "aled working, pains taking, drudging ciriling in life, health, and strength, to the mintena of the Constitution and upholding to the ba

No! no! It is the trick of the Whigner (well known that Scott is wholly unquite as a civilian for the station he aspires to a resting his claims salely on his military all ments,) to compare Pierce as a military 22 tan with Scott. This is unfair. This is the issue. Gen. Scott is a regular solder

matters. He is no statesman. Is there a Whig who will dear that We

him.
But there are some honomble Whigh its heller. Whenever we meet them we an

Orleans, and gave the following testing "If disingenuousness and ununthabou

Pierce's own rank. If he lives, the com-

will hear of him again.—Dem. Union. Democratic Thunder

A VOICE PROM THE WEST. Iown is the first gun of the campaign appears in trumpet tones for the Demonstrate has been charged as doubtful by the of the Democratic party; but how nobly, entirely, she has redeemed the expectates the friends of the country. This is a from the great north west, and is a low

A Voice from Oregon

The election in Oregon Territory baths on the 8th June. The Statement and the returns are not all in, but shows and branches of the legislature. The separations probably have whilst in the lower House the Demo