

Letter from Ex-President Tyler

We find the following excellent letter from Ex-President Tyler, in the proceedings of a recent meeting of the Democracy at New Market, Virginia. It is addressed to the faithful Democracy of the Tenth Legion of the Old Dominion, and, like all of Mr. Tyler's productions, breathes a lofty and devoted patriotism, and a conviction of the truthfulness of those great principles on which the Democratic party of this country is based, that cannot be shaken. The constant recurring to the fundamental, original meaning and intent of the States, that takes place in all the writings of Ex-President Tyler, is particularly noticeable at this crisis, as it educates the public mind in the real points at issue in the controversy between the National Democracy and Federal Whigs, and shows them what the result will be if the latter are successful. The letter is short, but pithy and eloquent.—Pittsburg Post.

SHREWSBURY, (Vt.) July 27, 1852. Gentlemen: Your letter of the 18th instant, inviting me to meet the citizens of Shrewsbury, Rockingham, and Page, at New Market, on Friday the 20th day of August, reached me a day or two ago, and I take the earliest moment to acknowledge the receipt.

Did my health permit, I should derive the highest gratification from accepting your invitation; but in consequence of many months confinement administered to me by nature, I should rejoice to meet the "Tenth Legion" in all its strength—to interchange salutations with the unbending and inflexible advocates of those principles, upon the maintenance of which depends, as I solemnly believe, the perpetuity of the government under which it is our happiness to live. In this day and at this hour, a necessity greater than has ever before existed demands a rally on the part of every lover of the peace and quiet of the country, in support of the principles which have canonized the Jeffersonian era; and every banner should have inscribed upon it, "Confederation against consolidation." The spirit has been unceasingly manifested, to overthrow the government, by a broad and unvarnished insurrection of the constitution, into a national and unit system, wherein a majority power shall rule supreme, and the States be reduced to the condition of mere provinces of one vast empire; and this spirit has of late years exhibited itself more extravagantly and dangerously in the bold and daring attempts of some part of a portion of the inhabitants of some of the States to interfere and control the internal structure of society in other States—a matter in which the States are quite as foreign to each other as if they were separated by boundless oceans. What can excuse, much less justify, such interference, other than the belief on the part of those who are guilty of it, that the government is national and not federal, and therefore subject to the unlimited action and control of a congressional majority which they seek in every way to attain. But one other supposition can exist; and that is, that the agitators, under the influence of a morbid sentimentality, and a morbid notion of the duties of the Union—a supposition I should be unwilling to indulge as to any American-born citizen, or one capable of appreciating the important blessings which Union bestows. Let us, then, with our united voices, proclaim the great truth that the government is the creature of a compact between sovereign States, who have granted to a common agent appointed and limited powers to be administered for the common benefit according to the letter of the grant, and not otherwise; and that what is stipulated to be done is equally obligatory upon the contracting parties, as the opposite.

The constitutional compact appeals to the good faith of these States and its inhabitants, and upon its observance the perpetuity of this great and glorious republic depends. It is because I believe that Franklin Pierce is the true and faithful representative of these great principles in their essence and purity, that I cordially concur with the desire for his election to the chief magistracy of the United States, and that my heart and judgment are in strict union with those of the untiered Democracy of the "Tenth Legion."

I pray you gentlemen, to accept my warmest salutations, and believe me to be truly and faithfully yours, &c. JOHN TYLER. To A. R. Meen and others, committee.

The Nations

ENGLAND—RUSSIA—THE UNITED STATES. Mr. Calvert in his "Scenes in Europe" hints some strong things. The Emperor of Russia, he says, takes the place of Bonaparte in his hatred of England. Russia would rule Europe through despotism. National rivalries are not barriers enough to check her. Asia as a State, has the most to dread from Russia; and yet they are through the paramount necessities of despotism, fast allies. In the struggle between regal governments, backed by autocratic Russia, and the governed, or more properly the misgoverned, led by France, aristocratic England must back the People. And this, not alone ambitiously to thwart Russian ambition, but from the deep instincts of her national being, whose health and strength spring from the democratic element in her Constitution. This makes her political enemy of Russia, and Austria, and the same time gives her the force to withstand them.—The intensity of life and the resources of a nation, are in proportion to the political participation of the people. Therefore it is, that in Europe, England ranks first in wealth and power. Therefore, the United States—who left behind them in their need the impure political principles, the monarchies, and the aristocracy, and carried with them only the pure principle, the democracy—have grown with such astounding rapidity, that already, within three generations, in resources they take the lead of England, their European mother, and who alone could have been their mother. In this contest, between the People and Princes, between Right and Wrong, between Light and Darkness, shall it become necessary for Democratic America to intervene, otherwise than with the daily influence of her principles and her example, let the strongest beware.

Portrait of Gen. Scott.—The New York (Vt) Express publishes the following portrait of Gen. Scott, and ventures that it is a correct copy from the original. The fact is, from the A. E. (Whig) March 20, 1848. In the character of Gen. Scott there is much very much to commend and admire. But the mischief is, there is WEAKNESS in all he does and says about the PRESIDENCY. Immediately after the close of the campaign of 1840, he wrote a gratuitous letter, making himself a candidate, and stating that if elected, his friends were said to "return and plume" his friends if he would be a candidate. And since that time, with a faculty that seizes on men that yet bewilder and gazing upon the "White House" he has been offering his pen to dim the glories achieved by his sword.—Investigator. Judge Price, of Hillsborough, Ohio, who did good service for Gen. Taylor, cannot go Scott, and is out for Pierce and King. Ohio is good for 15,000 Democratic majority. The fact is, the election is going all one way, and the Whigs ought as well strike at once.

THE DEMOCRAT

The Largest Circulation in Northern Pennsylvania—1852 Copies Weekly.

MONTHLY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1852.

S. B. & E. CHASE, Editors.

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

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

For Judge of the Supreme Court, George W. Woodward, Of Luzerne.

For Canal Commissioner, William Hopkins, Of Washington.

For Congress, Galusha A. Grow, Of Susquehanna county.

For Representatives, Ezra B. Chase, Of Susquehanna county. J. W. Donnison, Of Wyoming.

For County Commissioner, Amos Williams, Of Springville.

For District Attorney, Franklin Fraser, Of Montrose.

For Auditor, Norman Foot, Of New Milford.

Democratic Electoral Ticket.

ELECTORS AT LARGE.

George W. Woodward, Senatorial.

Joseph McCaskey, Senatorial.

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against the cause of Truth, and Justice, and the rights of the people—when strong and great men filtered, fell, and turned a traitor's back upon their friends—we ask if you who fought in that contest, or have listened to its history from the lips of your sires, can now remain passive in a struggle involving the perpetuity of the principles established by that victory? No, you cannot, you will not! The Democracy of Susquehanna have ever fought from principle—principle seated in the depths of their hearts—principle as sacred and unchanging as the current of life in their veins, and nobly will they redeem themselves at the polls.

Democrats! look about you, and what do you behold? In your very midst are men who claim to be of your faith, some of whom you have raised from penury to high and responsible positions—positions in which they have made to themselves competence and plenty. With all that cold-hearted ingratitude that traitors only can manifest, they are now in loving embrace with the most deadly foes to all your measures and your men, laboring for the defeat of your principles and the overthrow of your organization. For the fame of common honesty and manhood, it is well that those men are very few in numbers. It is now their boast that they will break down the party, subvert its organization, and thus turn your principles adrift on the ocean of faction and strife, finally to be edited up in the current of corruption, set adrift by men fresh from fields of public plunder. I shall soon powers prevail—or rather, will not every Democrat, animated by that strong and deathless love of principle that makes up part of his life—that seats itself in his heart and controls all his political actions—we say, will not every Democrat rise with indignant power, and never lay down his armor, till he has beaten back every power and driven to the shades of political infamy those who would prostrate his party, make barter of his principles, and trample in the dust the noblest objects of political organization?

Now, above all others, is the time for concession and harmony. All over the Commonwealth—all over the Union, in fact, but one spirit animates the Democracy—a spirit of concession—a disposition to forget all past differences about men and local matters, and unite in one overpowering body for the redemption of the country from the hands of the enemies to the Democratic party and principles. Everything for principles, nothing for men is now the motto.—Will the never-faltering Democracy of Susquehanna be behind in zeal and party fidelity? Their signal lights now gleam in the heavens, beckoning us on to triumph and victory. Shall those lights go down in shame and consternation, or will you gather round them in stern array and bear them up in full ascendancy? Will you not send forth a rebuking spirit from the ballot-box that shall stay the tide of political heresy and disorganization and bring back the Democratic party to the purity, strength, and beauty of its palmy days? We believe such will be the sober second thought of every Democrat, and that such will be the voice that will go up from the polls one week from next Tuesday.

Democrats Beware.

It is perfectly astonishing how low, impudent, and disgusting fabrications are put in circulation in reference to Mr. Chase. The whole atmosphere is loaded down with calumny, secretly put in circulation, just on the eve of election, in order that there shall be no opportunity to refute them. Truth seeks no covert and fears no scrutiny. She always speaks early, frankly and openly. But falsehoods like the subtle serpent always hide in secret places and strike their poisonous fangs in the dark. The only way for Democrats is to pay no heed to them, regarding them as they are, set adrift by the most desperate persons for the most desperate purposes. The very fact that it is so, furnishes additional reasons why Democrats should stand by and defend him.

For the Montrose Mass Meeting. A Democratic Mass Meeting was held in Jackson, Susquehanna county, on Friday the 25th inst. The meeting was organized by calling to the chair as President, Torrey Whitney, and Silas Gates Vice President, and Austin Benson and T. J. Wheaton Secretaries. The speaking was ably addressed by F. A. Ward, R. H. McKino and John W. Cargill. The speaking was beautifully interspersed with songs by the Susquehanna Glee Club. At the close of the meeting a resolution was passed that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Montrose Democrat.

To our New Milford Friends.

We understand that capital is attempted to be made in New Milford, against our partner, who is the Democratic nominee for Representative, on the allegation that the papers containing Mr. Carpenter's declination, last fall, were kept back from our subscribers in that township. This is a mistake and easily explained. The paper that week was ready for the press Thursday morning as usual, at which time Mr. Ward arrived from Towanda, with the intelligence that Mr. Elwell was in the field, as a candidate for President Judge, against Mr. Wilmont the Democratic nominee. As that was the last issue before the election, it was necessary that this news should appear in that paper. We received from him extras from the Towanda papers, which it was deemed best to publish in ours. Accordingly we delayed its publication; and it took nearly all day Thursday to set this new matter and again get the paper ready for the press. It then required—the greatest exertion on the part of our workmen, to print enough for the Eastern, Western, and Silver Lake mails, the two former of which being tri-weekly, would not go until Monday, unless mailed Friday morning, while the latter being only weekly, would not go until the Friday of the next week. The election being Tuesday, thus a larger portion of our subscribers would not get their papers, until after election, as farmers generally send to the Post Office on Saturday, while the papers supplying offices on the Silver Lake route, would not have been received until nearly a week after the election. The rest of the mails being daily, we knew they would go out on Saturday morning, which would take the papers to their place of delivery, so as not to disappoint many of our subscribers. And this has always been our practice, when we are delayed in our publication, to first put up the weekly, then the tri-weekly, lastly the daily mails; which course as will readily see, would cause disappointment to but few of our subscribers, while to reverse it would make the paper "a week old" to a large share of our readers.

A Change as is a Change.

Among the leading Whigs of Baltimore, who have declared for Pierce and King, is Gustavus W. Larman, Esq., a wealthy and distinguished German merchant, and formerly a Whig candidate for the Legislature. Mr. Larman has not only declared for Pierce and King, but is, we learn, helping in their election by affording "material aid." The Argus says:—Mr. Larman's accession to our ranks is one of the most striking events of the campaign, indicative, we trust, of a returning sense among mercantile men, of the truth of Democratic principles.

Giving It up.

One of the great leaders of the Montrose, Abolition, Susquehanna County Bank opposition to Mr. Chase, said in the presence of several of our citizens one day last week, that they did not now expect to defeat Mr. Chase but thought they could get up a fuss in Wyoming to defeat Dr. Dennison. We know, from Wyoming that the Democrats there are perfectly united, so much so that the defeat of Dr. Dennison will be impossible. Poor fellows! how sadly they will wail when they read 800 or more Democratic majority of old Susquehanna.

It was said by one of the prominent Montrose Whigs, days before yesterday, that they had got stories enough afloat to defeat Mr. Chase, no matter whether they were true or false! What do the honest-hearted citizens of this county think of such warfare? Show us at the polls, citizens of Susquehanna! They undoubtedly mean to make it true by the looks of the Register this week.

We learn that the meeting of the first Brigade, tenth Division of the uniformed Militia of Susquehanna county, at the House of Inspector Spicer in Harford last week, passed off in a highly satisfactory and agreeable manner, showing that the military ardor of our county is still alive, if not as active as it once was. The target firing with the Harford cannon, superintended by Maj. Gen. A. Carpenter, and Gen. Blending, added greatly to the novelty and spirit of the day. We understand that Col. Spicer made two shots, the next day, that could not be beat, one of the balls penetrating the target, passing through the tree, and being found some half a mile beyond, after having made its way through the tops of the trees in a piece of woods intervening.

By a letter from Mr. Meyler—who, by the way, has been largely quoted here as giving "aid and comfort" to the trinity who would be disorganizers if they could—we learn that the utmost harmony prevails in that county; that every man is for the ticket, and that it will receive a large and decided majority in Sullivan county.

when the stage arrived, and not receiving their papers, did not go again until the next day, and therefore supposed they were not sent till the next day.

We trust this explanation will prove entirely satisfactory; and at all events that blame will not rest on one who was not here and who had no control over the matter; but who was most zealously laboring for the success of the Democratic party. To the truth of the foregoing statement, the Democrat of date the ninth of October 1851, together with our workmen will bear testimony; and that our partner was not in Montrose that week until Friday morning, and then took the New Milford papers to the office, can be affirmed by Mr. Grow, who was with him, and by numerous citizens of New Milford who took the papers from the bundles in his hands. S. B. CHASE.

An auspicious Omen cheer us.

As the day of election approaches, the fog of deception and the smoke of factions rapidly subside, and men and principles stand out in their true colors. The contest wears no gloomy forebodings to Democrats, but all confidence of success we wait the approach of that day to demonstrate once more that principles will be sustained against blind fanatics and wilful calumniators. It is exceedingly gratifying to learn that all parts of the county unite generally to the support of the ticket, and especially that the west where the bolters claimed their greatest strength, stand firmly to the nomination. Every indication and every day report point unerringly to a more than usual Democratic majority in this county, and the majorities for the ticket in the other counties of the district will be overwhelming. D.

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One of the largest Democratic meetings ever held in Wyoming county, was held at the Court House in Tunkhannock Tuesday evening last week. Hon. Hendrick B. Wright, B. R. Little and John Brien, Esqrs, addressed the people. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed. As showing the feelings of the Democracy there, we copy two of the resolutions—a long series being passed unanimously and with great applause.

Resolved, That we regard it the duty of every democrat to support nominations when fairly and honorably made, and that the interest of our party at this time, requires a strict adherence to this long recognized principle. Resolved, That E. B. Chase and J. W. Dennison, our candidates for the State Legislature, have been fairly nominated in their respective counties, and the same ratified in conference, and therefore are entitled to the support of every democrat in this Representative district.

The Agricultural Fair of this County will be held in this place on Thursday of next week. Hon. LUTHER KNOX is expected to give an address. The Plowing Match on Wednesday preceding.

To the editor of the Wyoming Democrat: Please give notice through your columns that my name has been withdrawn from the canvass as candidate for the Legislature. NATHAN WELLS. Sterlingville Sept. 27th 1852.

Gen. Scott and John P. Hale are both in Ohio making speeches. The ostensible purpose of the General is to select a site for a Military Hospital.

A somewhat waggish gentleman remarks that the disorganizers will be obliged to "politicize" their movement to make it live till the election!

A Fire in Front.

The Whigs have lately claimed the glorious achievements of the Mexican war, and are endeavoring to make the public believe that they won the glory, while the facts are showing them in the face that their leaders refused to vote supplies, and offered up prayers that the Mexicans might meet their end with "bloody hands." Their first desire was to starve the American soldiers; their next desire was that the Mexicans might butcher them as Corwin prayed for. This heathen prayer was met with universal indignation by the whole Democratic party. The advocates for starving American soldiers, and the Whig Senators who desired that a ruthless foe should be permitted to wash their hands in the blood of American citizens, are now endeavoring to make capital for their party out of the fact that their candidate went to Mexico, but at the same time, under a fearful apprehension that he would receive a severe fire in the rear. He, very fortunately escaped, and had the prudence to keep both his front and rear out of harm's way, and he came home safe, while his fellow countrymen braved the fire of the enemy, and won the victories, that the starvation party are attempting to turn to the account of a man who was never in a battle in Mexico. The soldiers who fought in that war understand the matter, and the following list of heroes—for we must so call them—will prove that no worthy soldier in the Mexican war is a Scott man: Gen. Wm. O. Butler of Ky. Gen. Robert Patterson, of Pa. Gen. John Quitman, of Miss. Gen. G. J. Pillow of Tennessee. Gen. James Shields, of Ill. Gen. Joseph Lane, of Ind. Gen. Thomas Marshall, of Ky. Gen. Caleb Cushing, of Mass. Gen. Sterling Price, of Mis. Gen. John Cadwalader, of Pa. Col. F. H. Vinkoper, of Pa. Col. H. B. Howell, of Ohio. Col. F. F. Sherman, of Ill. Col. J. P. Weatherford, of Ill. Col. J. H. Lane, of Ind. Col. J. H. Drake, of Ind. Col. G. W. Morgan, of Ohio. Col. J. Davis, of Miss. Col. W. W. Johnson, of Ga. Col. J. R. Coffee, of Ala. Col. Maxey Gregg, of S. C. Col. George Wood, of Texas. Col. J. C. Hays, of Texas, (now of California).

Col. John W. Tibbatts, of Ky. Col. Reuben Davis, of Miss. Col. John B. Rogers, of Mich. Col. H. S. Saylor, of Conn. Col. W. M. Treadwell, of Tenn. Col. R. E. Temple, of N. Y. Col. Wade Barrett, of N. Y. Col. R. J. Farquharson, of Tenn. Col. E. G. Butler, of Louisiana. Col. S. W. Black, of Penn. Lt. Col. J. W. Geary of Penn. (now Col. Lt. Col. J. B. Welton, of Ohio, (now of California).

Lt. Col. S. P. Anderson, of Tenn. Lt. Col. M. L. Benham, of Ga. Lt. Col. W. B. Randolph, of Va. Lt. Col. Jeremiah Clemens, of Ala. Lt. Col. W. A. Richardson, of Ill. Lt. Col. G. W. Hughes, of Md. Lt. Col. W. A. Rogers, of Ind. Lt. Col. G. A. Caldwell, of Ky. Lt. Col. J. R. Hadden, of Ind. Lt. Col. J. H. Savage, of Tenn. Maj. Wm. Brindle, of Pa. Maj. J. B. Bowman, of Pa. Maj. John Forsyth, of Ga. Maj. A. H. Glidden, of S. C. Maj. W. W. Daniel, of Mich. Maj. T. L. Harris, of Ill. Maj. J. S. Gittings, of Ohio. Maj. Wm. H. Polk, of Tenn. Maj. R. B. Alexander, of Tenn. Maj. C. H. Trail, of Ill. Maj. J. C. Breckenridge, of Ky. Maj. M. Hoagland, of Ohio.

There is a list of heroes, to which the Democracy may return with pride. We do not mean to omit to see Whigary present such a galaxy of men who were born to be great. Each and every one of them is more competent to discharge the duties of President than Scott, and, while in Mexico, they fought with as much fervor for the honor of their country, as any of the starvation party could ever feel, and never dreads a fire in the rear.—Pittsburg Post.

Gen. Scott on the Stump.

The Telegraph news shows that General Scott's western trip, instead of being an official endeavor to stir up the enthusiasm of the West, has been a speech, and at Pittsburg he made a speech at one o'clock in the morning, and on the next day, addressed a regular Whig mass meeting, at which Gen. Johnson presided.

How humiliating it must be to be compelled to bring the General into the field, personally to endeavor to stir up the enthusiasm of his friends. What Presidential candidate or before exhibited himself in this way? None, and it is left to Gen. Scott to descend to the business of electioneering for himself like a sheriff.

Who is Franklin Pierce.

The New York Recruit, an excellent campaign paper, publishes the following outline of General Pierce's career: We think it affords a sufficient and satisfactory answer to the above question, which ignorant men among the Whigs sometimes amuse themselves by asking.

A BRIEF OUTLINE OF THE LIFE OF A PATRIOT AND STATESMAN.

FRANKLIN PIERCE, THE SON OF A REVOLUTIONARY SIRE, Who fought at BUNKER HILL, And through the war that tried mens souls.

Was born at Hillsborough, N. H. NOVEMBER 23, 1794. Graduated with distinction, at Bowdoin College, 1814; admitted to the Bar in 1818, taking a high position in his profession, and securing an extensive practice; IN 1829,

ELECTED TO THE LEGISLATURE, Serving with distinction, and such satisfaction to his constituents, that he was re-elected FOR THREE SUCCESSIVE TERMS; IN 1833,

ELECTED SPEAKER, By the Unanimous VOICE of the Democrats, OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF NEW HAMPSHIRE. IN 1833,

ELECTED TO CONGRESS; IN 1835, RE-ELECTED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, So distinguished himself by his Eloquence and Service that he was,

ELECTED TO THE U. S. SENATE. He served in that body, with honor to himself and credit to his State, for five years, and, IN 1842,

RESIGNED THAT HIGH OFFICE, And retired to Private life, and the Practice of his Profession. His services in the Senate, however, were so highly appreciated that on the resignation of LEVI WOODBURY IN 1843,

He was offered the nomination of GOVERNOR OF NEW HAMPSHIRE, Which he declined, and was, IN the same year,

UNITED S. DISTRICT ATTORNEY, For New Hampshire. IN 1845,

He was appointed again UNITED STATES SENATOR, By the Governor of New Hampshire but declined the honor. IN 1848,

He was tendered the appointment of U. S. ATTORNEY-GENERAL BY PRESIDENT POLK. The honors and emoluments of which high office, he, however, refused; reiterating his determination to leave the pursuits of Private life, except At the Call of his Country in time of War! IN 1847,

On the breaking out of the war with Mexico, he immediately VOLUNTEERED AS A COMMON SOLDIER, And drilled in the ranks as such. He was APPOINTED BRIGADIER GENERAL, BY PRESIDENT POLE, IN THE SAME YEAR,

He fought gallantly at the battles of CONTRERAS, CHERUBUSCO, MOLINO DEL REY, and GARITA DE BELLEN; Receiving the plaudits of General SCOTT, WORTH and PILLOW, as well as of all his brother officers and soldiers, for his conduct and bravery; and on the capture of the City of