

The Lehigh Register.

Allentown, Pa.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1862.

FOR PRESIDENT,

General Winfield Scott,
OF NEW JERSEY.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

William A. Graham,
OF NORTH CAROLINA.

FOR JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT,

Joseph Buckingham,
OF ARMSTRONG COUNTY.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,

Jacob Hoffman,
OF BERKS COUNTY.

Our Flag.

We this day hoist at the head of our paper, as our candidates, the names of WINFIELD SCOTT, of New Jersey, for President, and WILLIAM A. GRAHAM, of North Carolina, for Vice-President of the United States.

In General Scott we recognize, the glorious old Hero of Chippewa, and of Lundy's Lane—the great Captain who, with but 1400 untired troops, met, fought and conquered 4000 of the bravest veterans of the very flower of the British army, in one of the bloodiest pitched battles fought during the war of 1812—the General who never shrunk before a superior force, but always went into a fight with the same sure confidence in the courage of his troops, which they had in his great skill and military science. We know him as the conqueror of Mexico, whose campaign from Vera Cruz to the last battle in the valley, was a series of the most brilliant triumphs to be found in the history of the world.

We honor him too for his humanity, for his devotion to the health and comfort of his soldiers in their camps, for his exposure of his life in attendance upon his men when sick and wounded. Witness his devotion when his little band on their passage to the West, were mostly stricken down with that terrible scourge—the cholera, and his medical officers being unable to attend to all of them, the old man personally attended upon every one who was sick. He cast aside all official station, and administered to their wants, relieved their sufferings, encouraged their hopes, and soothed the dying hours of those who were beyond relief. We love and honor the man because he loved and honored his soldiers, and always stood by them in their greatest hardships.

We trust in General Scott's love of his country, because he carries on his body scars received in war against the enemies of his country. And we trust in him most implicitly, because in every position in which he was ever placed, he always fully and completely performed the duties devolved upon him, in such a manner that he merited and received the commendation of the government.

He was engaged, from the moment he entered the army, in all the most important battles fought on the northern frontier during the last war with England, and so much gallantry and skill did he display, that at the early age of 28 years, he was created by President Madison and his Cabinet, a Major General of the U. S. Army—an honor accorded to no other man at such an early age. And before he was 30 years old, Madison offered him the high office of Secretary of War—a station at that time of the utmost importance to the country. Madison was a very cautious man, and would never have tendered such an appointment to so young a man, if he had not possessed the most thorough military and civil qualifications requisite for such a responsible post.

General Scott was next sent by President Jackson to settle the nullification troubles in South Carolina, and likewise to superintend the removal of the Indians west of the Mississippi. And so ably and faithfully did he perform these duties—so conciliatory and kind, so firm and indefatigable was he, that he received the thanks of the people of Georgia, Alabama, North and South Carolina, and of General Jackson and Gen. Cass, (then Secretary of War), and the next election will prove, notwithstanding all the blustering of the Disunionists, that the people of that region regard his services with respect and admiration.

President Van Buren selected General Scott, from among all the public men and officers of the United States, as the man best fitted to conciliate the people, and settle amicably the difficulties on the Canadian and North Eastern Frontiers. These delicate duties were so accomplished as to acquire for him the warmest compliments from the administration, (politically opposed to him) and to excite the friendship of the people of western New York, Vermont and Maine. And next November will show that they will give him the largest vote any President ever received in that region.

Take him everywhere, under all kind of circumstances, and his life exhibits the same noble and generous feeling, the same kind consideration for the welfare of others, the same courage and daring on the field of battle, and the same high intelligence. No spot or blemish rests upon his military, his civil or private character. He is universally admitted to be the greatest captain of the age, and the greatest pacificator of this country.

General Scott stands too on the Whig Platform—he goes fully and squarely for the compromise measures, which we have, in common with the people of Lehigh, always advocated, and by accepting the Whig nomination with the Platform, he is pledged to maintain those measures.

As Pennsylvanians, we cannot hesitate between the old Hero, and the obscure New Hampshire Lawyer. Pierce has always been bitterly opposed to affording any protection to

Pennsylvania's Iron and Coal. In fact, he is avowedly for Free Trade, and so are the men who nominated him. General Scott on the contrary, has always been, and is now in favor of a Tariff which will enable Pennsylvania to dig her Iron and Coal out of her hills and mountains, to put and keep in operation her furnaces, forges, foundries and rolling mills, to give employment at good wages, to aid her citizens, and thus by creating a home market, to afford her farmers a constant and steady market for their produce. He sees the heavy debt, and large interest we have to pay, and knows that the only way for us to pay all off, will be to foster our peculiar business, and encourage our people in developing our mineral resources, and we are satisfied that he will heartily cooperate in all Tariff labor which will make Pennsylvania the greatest State in the Union.

The great Keystone State will be recruited to her duty and to herself, if her vote is not given for Scott and Graham. But it will be. From all quarters of the State, and from all sections of the country we hear that the people are rallying around the old Hero of Chippewa; and we firmly believe that on the 4th of March next, he will take possession of the White House.

William A. Graham, our candidate for Vice President, has been twice Governor of North Carolina, for many years a member of the U. S. Senate and House of Representatives, and recently Secretary of War. In all those situations he has proven himself a wise legislator, and an accomplished statesman, and a firm Tariff man. North Carolina will go for Scott and Graham with a very large majority.

Having the utmost confidence in the honesty of purpose, thorough political knowledge, great love of country, and lofty patriotism of Scott and Graham, we fling their banner to the breeze; confident that Pennsylvania will vote for them, and that they will certainly be elected.

Whig County Ticket.

In the proper place will be found a list of the candidates for the respective offices for the county and districts. We have but little time today, to speak of them in detail. We know them all to be good and true men.

James W. Fuller, Esq., who is recommended as the candidate for State Senator from the counties of Lehigh and Northampton; and Ephraim Green, Esq., the Legislative candidate for the district composed of the counties of Lehigh and Carbon, are both well known to the people of this county, as intelligent, active and practical business men. The Legislative interests of their respective districts, and of the State cannot, we are confident, be entrusted to safer, more economical and more industrious hands. They are both Whigs in principle, and not for partisan purposes. They are both thoroughly sound upon all questions of State and National importance, and we bespeak for them in the counties of Northampton and Carbon respectively, what we believe they will receive in Lehigh a cordial support at the election in October.

Geoffrey Peter, the candidate for Commissioner, Jesse Knapp, candidate for Director of the Poor, Edwin Keiper, candidate for Coroner, are all good practical men, well and fully qualified for the respective offices for which they have been nominated.

E. J. Moore, Esq., nominated for auditor, is a very efficient member of the Bar, in this county—an excellent accountant, and therefore, thoroughly competent to investigate and audit the affairs of the county.

The only other offices to be elected are the Trustees of the Academy. Curtis H. Simpson and C. M. Runk, Esq., both gentlemen competent to discharge the duties of the office.

Mass Meeting at Freemansburg.

The Democratic Whigs of Northampton county, will assemble in Mass Meeting, at Freemansburg, on Saturday the 23rd of September. The meeting will be attended by a host of good speakers, among which we may name the Hon. A. E. Brown, H. D. Maxwell, S. L. Cooley and S. Shimer, Esqs., of Easton, James S. Reese, Esq., of Allentown, Judge Conrad and Morton M. Michael, Esq., of Philadelphia, and Hon. Lewis D. Campbell, of Ohio. Mr. Campbell is an eloquent speaker, and is doing heroic service in the Whig cause—carrying every thing by storm wherever he speaks! Judge Conrad and Morton M. Michael, Esq., are a team that cannot well be beat on the stump. So, that we hazard nothing in saying that they will have the best kind of speaking on that occasion, and plenty of it.

We say to the Whigs of old Northampton, go to work now! Get up a grand meeting—sit up the old camp fire of 1840! You played your part well in that memorable time! Depend upon it, the same spirit is yet alive in every Whig heart in the old Keystone State—and needs but to be fanned into a flame!—Pick your flints and try it again, boys! Huzzah for Scott, Graham and the Compromise.

The Tide is Turning Strongly. We now tell our friends, who will remember that we have not misled them by erroneous estimates heretofore, that Tennessee will vote for Scott and Graham by a triumphant majority.

We know of Democratic changes in their favor, and we hear of them throughout all the counties. They commence with our immediate neighbors, in the street we live on, and are to be found in the different wards of the city, the districts of the county, and the counties of the whole State. We can name a single district in a neighboring county in which thirty six voters who voted for Cass four years ago now repudiate Pierce. We think we can name a county hard by where the Whig gain upon the last election will be from three to five hundred votes. We now believe we shall gain in every or nearly every Middle Tennessee county. Our news from East Tennessee we have not heard so definitely, but we believe we are there too on gaining ground. We do not care to boast, but we rejoice that the people of noble, patriotic Tennessee, are with us, and we cannot help saying so. Huzzah for Scott and GRAHAM.—Nashville Banner.

Death of Hydrophobia.

We learn that on Sunday last, at 5 o'clock in the morning, John Knapp, aged about 9 years, son of Mrs. Anthony Knapp, of Hanover township, Lehigh county, died from the shocking effects of Hydrophobia. The circumstances are as follows: It appears that the boy in company with another who had his dog with him, were going to school together, arriving before school hour, the boys got to riding and playing with the dog. Little Knapp remarked to the other boy, that if the dog could be rode like a horse, he ought to be shot too; in saying so he took up one of his fore paws, when the dog flew at him and bit him in the arm and in the ear. The dog was taken from the boy, after which he fled, and before he was overtaken and killed, he had bitten a hog, and several other dogs, all of which got mad. The boy was attended by medical aid, and the ordinary prescription was given him; finding no particular symptoms arise, the mother felt easy, thinking a cure had been effected. About the beginning of last week, however, he complained of having a kind of dullness and slight pain in his head, which gradually increased, until on Friday morning, after he got up, he went to the pump, and being very dry, drank freely, a short time after he felt sick to the stomach, which was followed by severe vomiting. He related to his mother that he dreaded the sight of water, this with the bewildered appearance of his eyes were the first symptoms of the dreadful disease.

His situation from this time on through the remaining few hours of his life was truly lamentable. The case obtained its worst phase towards night, when he was taken with violent paroxysms, the spasms increasing fast, with a rapid flow of saliva, at first frothy and viscid, but afterwards less tenacious, and made up of froth and a glairy fluid, which he sputtered forth forcibly, while his strength continued, clenching at it with his hands, sometimes as if to tear it away from his mouth. His countenance was now at times distorted, his brain frenzied and his teeth grating and knocking. He continued in this awful condition until about 5 o'clock on Sunday morning, when his strength having so far failed as to prevent his dislodging the fast accumulating saliva, his throat gradually filled with it, and he expired.

Railroad Prospects.

We notice that attention has been drawn to the Beaver Meadow Railroad within the last few days, and both shares and loans are steadily advancing. We understand that this improvement of prices results as well from the prosperous condition of the Beaver Meadow Company, as from the fact that such arrangements are about being perfected as will ensure the early completion of the Delaware, Lehigh and Susquehanna Railroad, from Easton to Mauch Chunk, thus forming a continuous Railroad from the mid-Atlantic basin to New York city. The Directors of the Beaver Meadow Railroad yesterday granted permission to the Delaware Lehigh and Susquehanna Railroad Company to occupy the six miles of their graded road eastward from Mauch Chunk. Probably in less than a year and a half from this time coal will be carried direct into New York by this route. And in about the same time the proposed road from this city to Easton and the Delaware Water Gap, will also be in operation. The work is in the hands of men of enterprise, and is sure to go spiritedly ahead. Of its paying well, no one entertains a doubt who has given the matter examination.

Democratic County Convention.

The Democratic County Delegate Convention came off on Saturday last, at the house of Mr. John Schantz, in North Whitehall, and after a good deal of shaping and maneuvering of the leaders; the following ticket was placed in nomination: Congress—Samuel A. Bridges. Senate—William Fry. Assembly—David Lutz, James R. Struthers. Commissioner—Joseph Miller. Coroner—Jacob Meyers. Auditor—J. Franklin Ritter. Director—Hiram J. Schantz. Trustees—Thomas B. Wilson, W. R. Craig.

Gen. Scott in Mexico.

The brilliant offer which Gen. Scott received from the chief citizens of Mexico, after the conclusion of the treaty of peace, to take upon himself the government of the country, to be sustained by an ample revenue and the army of 12,000 Americans who were ready to re-entail under him, is truly stated. This history given of the matter by Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, is no doubt authentic and was derived from Gen. Scott. The same interests in Mexico which sought, through this offer, to establish the government on a secure basis, now seek a war with the United States. It is, however, hardly worth being taken as a gift, much less at the expense of life or treasure. But it must come to us, by annexation, the "whole boundless continent" must be ours. The word is "America for Americans," and no European interference or domination on its soil.—Phila. Daily Star.

American Whig Review.

This popular Whig periodical for September, by C. Bissell, 120 Nassau Street, New York, is upon our table. It is embellished with two well executed portraits of Wm. A. Graham, of North Carolina, and George Ashmun, of Massachusetts, and contains articles on Movements of the Enemy; Bleak House, Charles Dickens, and the Copyright; The Fisheries; Lossing's Field Book of the Revolution; The Evil Day; The Intelligence and Passions of Animals; Fragments from an Unpublished Magazine; Presidential Prospects and Democratic Policy; General Review; Congressional Summary; Critical Notices; Books and Music. This able exponent of Whig principles, is published monthly at \$3 per annum, and to clubs of not less than ten at \$2.50. Address C. Bissell, New York.

Gen. Jackson and the Tariff.

The following letter, written by Jackson to Dr. Colman, in 1824, and re-affirmed by him in a letter to Gov. Ray, of Indiana, in 1828, is a good exposition of the Whig policy on the question: WASHINGTON, April 28, 1824.

Heaven smite upon us, and give us liberty and independence. That same providence has blessed us with the means of national independence and national defence. If we omit or refuse to use the gifts which have been extended to us, we deserve not the continuance of his blessings. He has filled our mountains and our plains with minerals—with lead, iron and copper—and giving us a climate and soil for the growing of hemp and wool. These being the great materials of our national defence, they ought to have been extended to them adequate and fair protection, that our manufacturers and laborers may be placed in a fair competition with those of Europe, and that we may have within our country a supply of those leading and important articles so essential in war.

I will ask: where is the real situation of the agriculturist? Where has the American farmer a market for his surplus produce? Except for cotton he has neither a foreign nor home market. Does not this clearly prove, when there is no market at home or abroad, that there is too much labor employed in agriculture? Common sense at once points out the remedy. Take agriculture in the United States, six hundred thousand men, women and children, and you will at once give a market for more breadstuffs than all Europe now furnishes us. In short, sir, we have been too long subject to the policy of British merchants. It is time we should become a little more Americanized, and instead of feeding paupers and laborers of England, feed our own; or else, in a short time, by continuing our present policy, we shall all be rendered paupers ourselves.

It is, therefore, my opinion that a careful and judicious tariff is much wanted to pay our national debt, and to afford us the means of that defence within ourselves, on which the safety of our country and liberty depends; and last, though not least, give a proper distribution to our labor, which must prove beneficial to the happiness, independence and wealth of the community.

I am, sir, most respectfully,
Your most obd't serv't,
ANDREW JACKSON.

What was the true doctrine then, is the true doctrine now. It is high time we should become Americanized, provide for American laborers, instead of British paupers, and elect American and not British candidates.

What Georgia Politicians Say.

A. H. Stephens, said at Crawfordsville, in his recent speech, that "the Democratic Convention, by which Gen. Pierce was nominated, was composed of free-soilers, abolitionists, secessionists, tariff men and anti-tariff men, internal improvement men and anti-internal improvement men, the advocates of intervention and non-intervention—politicians of every shade and complexion found a welcome to this mongrel association. Their object was power and office, and they cared nothing for principle. With a body thus composed, it cannot be a matter of much surprise that all the ablest and best statesmen of the party should be sacrificed and set aside, while some unknown, unexpected, but thought to be an available individual, should be taken up as the instrument of the party. The result is known. A gentleman was nominated, and was now a prominent candidate for the first office in the world, who was unknown to nine tenths of the American people and whose public services did not entitle him to the position. Mr. Stephens would say nothing in disparagement of General Pierce. As far as he knew, he was a man of fair ability, a lawyer of some eminence in his own State, and that was all that could be said of him. He had never given the country any evidence of the possession of those high qualities, or that long experience in public affairs which should entitle a man to be placed in the high and responsible office of Chief Magistrate of this great Republic. He had nothing to expect from the election of General Pierce, except the bringing into power of a class of men whose principles would be hostile to the true interests of the people. He feared that the advocates of Kosuth, intervention and Young America progress, would lead the country to war and destruction, under the banner of that party.

Michigan.—The Detroit Tribune States that Michigan never gave a majority of its popular vote for a Locooco Presidential candidate: that the Whigs of that State, in consequence of imperfect organization, have never polled a full vote, even in 1840, when Harrison's popular majority was 1,802; that at present the Whigs are perfecting their organization all over the State, that Gen. Scott is the favorite candidate of the people of Michigan, that the Free Soil Whigs and many Free Soil Democrats will vote for him, that hundreds of Democrats will go the Whig ticket, on account of the defeat of Cass at Baltimore, and for the reason that Pierce is known to be bitterly opposed to all sorts of River and Harbor Improvements. For these, among other valid reasons, the Tribune concludes that Michigan may safely be set down in the Whig column as certain for Scott and Graham. We think so too.

Mass Meeting of the Democracy.—The great mass meeting of the friends of Pierce and King, in the ten upper townships, according to notice, came off at Kintnersville, Bucks county, on Saturday last. After all the blustering, bragging, and drumming up of recruits which has been going on for weeks past, the whole thing turned out to be a perfect fizzle. Not 150 people were present, and of these a large portion were from Doylestown. Speeches were then made by some of our Democratic Lawyers, and the people, who few were present, went home perfectly satisfied that they had been fooled, and there was no earthly chance for their party candidate. A more perfect failure was never known in the county, and it shows conclusively that the masses are going for the Hero of Lundy's Lane.—We hope our Locooco friends will get up a few more mass meetings like that at Kintnersville. It will save us the trouble in the campaign.—Doylestown Intelligencer.

Attention! Soldiers!!

Soldiers! Have you forgotten the bloody field of Lundy's Lane, where bayonet crossed bayonet, and steel clashed with steel, amid the rattle of musketry, the roaring of cannon, and of many waters!

Soldiers! Have you forgotten the plains of Chippewa, where you met and drove from the field the veterans of Wellington!

Soldiers! Have you forgotten the Heights of Queenstown, where you washed out in your own and the blood of your enemies, the disgrace cast upon the American arms by the surrender of Hull!

Soldiers! Have you forgotten Vera Cruz, Cerro Gordo, Contreras, Cherrubusco, Chapultepec, Molino del Rey and the city of Mexico!

Soldiers! Have you forgotten your victorious march from Vera Cruz to the city of the Montezumas; one of the most splendid in the annals of military operations, and which excited the astonishment and won the plaudits of all Europe?

Soldiers! Have you forgotten the feeling of pride with which you followed the victorious banners of your country—the glorious stars and stripes—as they were borne onward and onward in pursuit of a retreating foe!

Soldiers! Have you forgotten with what confidence you marched whenever you saw wave the tall plume of your gallant old commander-in-chief leading you on?

Soldiers! Have you forgotten that when he pointed out the enemy, and told you when, where and how to attack and conquer, you felt that you had only to obey his commands, and victory would, as it ever did, perch upon your standard!

Fellow Soldiers and Fellow Veterans! Have you forgotten all this? No! To the latest moment of your lives you will not, you cannot forget it. Forget not, then, our brave old commander—the Noble Scott, who so often led us to victory, but never to defeat?

Let us ever more rally around him as we have heretofore, where the fire was the hottest and the enemy was the thickest. His enemies were their own enemies. Let them be still. He never waited for a call from us, let us now volunteer to stand by him, and see him through the fight.—Up, Guards, and at them!

OXE OF THE OLD SCOT GUARD.

A Sign from Iowa.—We rejoice to see that the Iowa Staats Zeitung, which has been published for the last four years at Dubuque as a democratic paper, has withdrawn the names of Pierce and King from its columns, and raised the flag of Scott and Graham. The large gains of the Whig party at the recent election in that State, predicated upon the late nomination of Scott, and the ardor with which the Whigs are entering into the canvass, with many encouraging signs from the numerous and intelligent German population in the State, leave us little room to doubt that we shall carry Iowa triumphantly for the Whig ticket. We warmly welcome the Staats-Zeitung as a collaborator in the good cause.

A Half Dozen Candidates.—The Southern Rights Convention have nominated Gen. Troupe of Georgia, for the Presidency. We thus have six candidates in the field, and we give them alphabetically—Goodall, Abolition; Hale, Free Soil; Pierce, Democrat; Scott, Whig; Troupe, Southern Rights; and Webster, American and National. As the hump-backed Richard said "methinks there be six Richmonds in the field" and five have been slain already.

Scott in California.—The Alta California (independent party) of the morning after the reception of Gen. Scott's nomination at San Francisco, says:

"The nominations of the Whig National Convention have been received in this city with the greatest satisfaction. No sooner had the news spread than cannons were discharged, bonfires lighted, cheers given and all other demonstrations of delight indulged in. The gratification is evidently intense, almost amounting to enthusiasm. This arises in a great measure from the fact that it was generally expected, if not wished, that Gen. Scott would be the nominee. The fact answering so well to the anticipation has probably begotten the idea that Scott was really the choice of the Whigs of California. And such, we are inclined to believe, was really the case, albeit there is now and then a grumbler who regrets that Mr. Webster was not nominated.

Having for a long time assumed it for granted that Scott would be nominated, we have had no difficulty in persuading ourselves that he was the most available candidate that the Whigs could bring into the field."

Ohio.—Andrew Stuart is the Opposition candidate for Congress in the Steubenville District. William G. Graham, is the Free Democratic party candidate of the Fifteenth District. The Mount Gilied (Marion county) Sentinel says that at a Democratic primary election in Dennington township, on last Saturday, a meeting was organized, comprising all the Democratic voters present, nearly seventy, and resolutions adopted denouncing the Baltimore Democratic Convention and its nominees, and pledging themselves to use all honorable means to secure the election of Hale and Julian.

The Odius Bankrupt Law.—We frequently hear Democratic orators speak of the "Odius Bankrupt Law" as a Whig measure. It is well enough, under such circumstances, says the editor of the Lynchburg Virginian, to let the people know, that W. R. King, the Democratic candidate for the Vice Presidency in 1852, voted for that identical measure—"odious" as it is. He also voted for the United States Bank Charter, which that party consider the strongest proof of Federalism.

Workings of the Locooco Tariff.—The import of Railroad Iron in 1851 was double what it was in 1850. A table, published in Hunt's Magazine, makes the import of 1850 about seventy thousand tons, and the import of 1851 over one hundred and forty-one thousand tons. A large portion of this iron has been paid for in bonds of the companies on whose account it was purchased. The remainder remains unpaid, or has been liquidated by exports, either of specie or of staples.

The Whig Conference of Bucks and Lehigh will meet on Monday next in Quakertown.

THE SECOND GUN!

Glorious News from Maine!

The return of the State Election in Maine, held on Monday the 13th inst., come in gloriously for the Whigs. Hubbard the Locooco candidate for Governor, is defeated by the people. He will lack, from present appearances, some 7,000 votes of an election. The Whigs have a majority of six in the Senate, and a fair show for a majority in the House.

Congressmen.—Farley, Whig, is elected in the 17th District, by about 500 majority.

In the 11th District, Gilman is making a splendid run, and we are not without hopes of his election. In 25 towns he has gained 1,277.—There was about 2,000 Loco majority in the District in 1850. If he gains in the same ratio in the towns yet to be heard from, he is chosen.

In 11 towns in the 11th District, shows a handsome gain. It is possible that Robinson is elected. This we know, that we have elected three Members, and have a chance for two more. The Congressional vote shows that, with a united and determined effort, Maine goes for Scott and Graham, and we claim the vote of Maine for Scott in November next.

Which way the wind Blows!

WELCOME! SCOTT VOLUNTEERS!—Judge J. I. Lourie, an influential Democrat of Greenwich, Washington county, New York, is out for Scott warmly and ardently.

Governor Robert Lucas, formerly of Ohio, and for many years of Iowa, has taken the stump for Scott and Graham. No one in Ohio will dispute Lucas's Democracy. And there are hundreds of Democrats in Iowa who have come out in the same way.

The Detroit Tribune states, that 28 Democrats have joined one of the Scott Clubs within twenty miles of that city.

S. R. Craven, the Free Soil candidate for Election in the Madison District, Ohio, in 1848, made an eloquent Scott speech.

Jas. A. Briggs, of Cleveland, noted as one of the most effective and humorous Van Buren speakers on the Western Reserve four years ago speaks with all his heart and strength now for Scott and Graham.

The reaction in Georgia in favor of Scott continues. Col. Cone, of Dalton, Georgia, a prominent Union Democrat, has come out for Scott.—So has David B. Palmer, an influential Union Democrat of Greenville, Alabama.

Hon. A. P. Castler, of Tippen county, Indiana, has left the Democratic party and declared for Old Chippewa.

Hon. B. L. Bessac, formerly first Judge of Orleans county, N. Y., and heretofore an active Democrat, is Vice President of the Scott Club of Albion.

The Alton (Ill.) Telegraph states that it knows 28 Democrats who have declared themselves for Scott and Graham.

MONK BORTISS.—The Cambridge (Indiana) Revue publishes the card of four persons who have denounced Locoocoism, and have determined to vote for Scott.

John H. Bradley, of Indianapolis, is the Whig candidate for Congress in the Marion District of Indiana. He is an able, eloquent and worthy man, and will stump the District. He voted for Van Buren in '48.

AND STILL THEY COME!—Col. Holmes, of Tecumseh, Mich., a decided and influential Democrat, is out warmly for old Chippewa.

The Cleveland Germania, a German paper heretofore Democratic, has hoisted the flag of Winfield Scott, and is battling for him manfully.

The Ohio State Journal says it has seen a list of 97 names in one county, all heretofore Democrats who now go for Scott.

John Rey and Thos. D. Morgan, prominent Democrats of St. Mary's Co., Maryland, have recently come out for Scott.

The Macon (Ga.) Citizen, heretofore an influential Democratic organ can't swallow Pierce, has hoisted the names of Scott and Graham, and is doing yeoman service in their cause.

John Brown, Esq., a staunch Democrat of Sharon, N. J., repudiates Pierce and swings his hat for Scott and Graham.

G. W. Carter, a distinguished Democrat of Woodford county, Ky., has declared for Scott and Graham.

Captain Garrett, of the New York Regiment of Volunteers, though heretofore an active Democrat, and now one of their office holders in the city, says he can't desert his old commander now, but most volunteer in this campaign also for Old Chippewa. Capt. Rynders, of the Empire Club, when he heard of his declaration, attempted to beat it out of Capt. Garrett with his fists; but he only succeeded in beating it in still stronger.

Indiana furnishes her volunteers also.—Wm. H. Buford, one of the pillars of Democracy in Carroll Co., J. E. Kingsbury, of Marlton Co., and Jas. Redding, an influential Democrat of Dearborn Co., have all declared for the hero of Lundy's Lane.

Plain Talk by a Democrat.—A certain man, living not a hundred miles from Evansville, and who has invariably since he has been a man voted the Democratic ticket, lately declared to a friend of ours that he was not going for Pierce. "Simply because I consider it an insult by any party to my independence and reason as a man, and to the intelligence of every Democrat, to be asked to vote for a man who has no earthly recommendation of ability or past services, and who is utterly unknown, when the party contains in its body such men as Cass, Buchanan, &c.—I intend for one to resist this. I voted for Polk because a party feeling took away my reason, and when the great Clay was his opponent. If Heaven ever forgive me that, I will never be guilty of a similar thing again. Scott was fighting the enemies of his country when we were children, and if not before we were born. Pierce is nobody, and he cannot get my vote!"

The Southern Rights' Convention at Montgomery, Alabama, has nominated George M. Troupe for the Presidency, and General Quitman for the Vice Presidency, both from the South, an off set to the Free Soil nominations, which have, in both cases been from the North.