

Scott had two horses killed under him, was wounded in the side, but still fought on until the close of the battle, when he was prostrated by a wound in the shoulder.

For his gallantry in these actions, Scott was soon after promoted to the rank of Major General. On November 3d, 1814, Congress passed a resolution awarding a gold medal to Major General Scott.

Soon after the Treaty of Peace, President Madison tendered to General Scott a place in his Cabinet—that of the Secretary of War. This complimentary office was declined, from motives highly creditable to General Scott.

Being still feeble from his wounds, he soon after went to Europe, for the restoration of his health, and for professional improvement. He was also entrusted by the Government with important diplomatic functions.

In 1822, Scott was ordered to take command of the Black Hawk war. He sailed from Buffalo for Chicago with nearly one thousand troops in four steamboats.

On the 8th of July, while on the voyage, the cholera broke out among the troops with fearful violence. On the boat in which General Scott sailed with two hundred and twenty troops, there occurred, in six days, one hundred and thirty cases of cholera, and fifty-one deaths.

Such is a brief sketch of one whose life has been devoted to the service and glory of his country, and whose patriotism is unaltered enough to extend to the whole country. Born a Southern man, reared and educated among Southern men, he fought and bled alike for the North and South; and to suppose that he could be willing to do injustice to either, would be to declare the last forty years of his life a lie.

After the termination of the Black Hawk war, Gen. Scott and Gov. Reynolds were appointed by the United States government, Commissioners to treat with the Northwestern Indians in reference to all pending difficulties. In the various conferences held with the deputations from the various tribes, it became the duty of Gen. Scott to conduct the discussions.

Directly after his return from the Black Hawk war, Gen. Scott was sent by President Jackson on a confidential mission of great responsibility. South Carolina nullification then threatened to embroil the nation in civil war.

On the 20th of January, 1836, Gen. Scott was ordered to take command in the Florida war. There, he did all that the greatest military talent could accomplish.

In 1838, Gen. Scott was sent by the President to the Canada frontier, then in a state of fearful excitement on account of the burning of the Caroline within the American territory. The whole population of northern New York seemed about to march into Canada to avenge the wrong which had been done to the national honor.

to the delicate service of removing the Cherokee nation beyond the Mississippi. Here he displayed at once the highest degree of energy, sagacity and humanity.

In 1839, arose the North-Eastern Boundary difficulty. The disputed territory was about to become the battle-ground between the troops of Maine and New Brunswick. War was considered inevitable.

On the 10th of March, 1847, Gen. Scott arrived before Vera Cruz. On the 14th of September, 1847, he planted the stars and stripes over the national palace in the city of Mexico. Within six months, San Juan d'Ulloa—the American Gibraltar—was stormed, and the battles of Cerro Gordo, Contreras, San Antonio, Churubusco, Molinos del Rey, and Chapultepec, were fought and won.

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6. The Constitution vests in Congress the power to open and repair harbors, and it is expedient that Congress should exercise its power to remove obstructions from navigable rivers, whenever such improvements are necessary for the common defence and for the protection and facility of commerce with foreign nations, or among the States; said improvements being, in every instance, national and general in their character.

7. The Federal and State governments are parts of one system, alike necessary for the common prosperity, peace and security, and ought to be re-ordered alike, with a cordial, habitual and immovable attachment. Respect for the authority of each, and acquiescence in the constitutional measures of each, are duties required by the plainest consideration of national, of State, and of individual welfare.

8. The series of Acts of the Thirty-First Congress, known as the Compromise Acts, the Fugitive Slave Law included, are received and acquiesced in by the Whig party of the United States as a settlement in principle and substance of the dangerous and exciting questions which they embrace, and so far as they are concerned, we will maintain them and insist upon their strict enforcement until time and experience shall demonstrate the necessity of further legislation to guard against evasion of the laws on one hand and the abuse of their powers on the other hand, not impairing their present efficiency; and we deprecate all further agitation of the questions thus settled as dangerous to our peace and will discountenance all efforts to continue or renew such agitation in Congress or out of it, whenever, wherever and however the attempt may be made; and we will maintain this system as essential to the Nationality of the Whig party and the integrity of the Union.

Mr. Choate, of Mass., followed the report with an eloquent, powerful and most interesting address, advocating its adoption. The question on the adoption of the Platform was soon afterwards taken, and decided in the affirmative, by yeas 227 to nays 60 on No. 8.

On motion, William A. Graham, of North Carolina, was declared the unanimous choice of the Convention, as its candidate for Vice President.

The customary resolutions of respect and thanks to the officers of the Convention, citizens of Baltimore, &c., were then unanimously passed, and

It being then 8 o'clock, the Convention, on motion, adjourned sine die.

The members and spectators, before separating, gave nine hearty, enthusiastic cheers for the candidates of the party.

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1st ballot. 534 ballot.
Maine 8 0 0 8 0 0
N. Hampshire 1 0 4 5 0 0
Vermont 1 1 3 5 0 0
Massachu. 2 0 11 2 0 11
R. Island 1 2 8 0 1 1
Connecticut 2 1 3 2 3 1
New York 24 7 2 25 7 1
New Jersey 7 0 7 0 0 0
Pennsylvania 26 1 0 27 0 0
Delaware 0 0 0 0 0 0
Maryland 0 0 0 0 0 0
Virginia 1 13 0 8 6 0
N. Carolina 0 10 0 0 10 0
S. Carolina 0 8 0 0 8 0
Georgia 0 9 0 0 9 0
Alabama 0 7 0 0 7 0
Mississippi 0 7 0 0 7 0
Louisiana 0 6 0 0 6 0
Ohio 22 1 0 23 0 0
Kentucky 0 12 0 0 11 0
Tennessee 12 0 3 9 0 0
Indiana 13 0 0 13 0 0
Illinois 11 0 0 11 0 0
Missouri 0 9 0 3 6 0
Arkansas 0 4 0 0 4 0
Michigan 6 0 0 6 0 0
Florida 0 3 0 0 3 0
Texas 0 4 0 0 4 0
Iowa 0 4 0 1 8 0
Wisconsin 1 1 3 1 0 4
California 2 1 1 3 0 1

2. The State governments should be held secure in their reserved rights, and the General Government sustained in its constitutional powers, and the Union should be revered and watched over as "the palladium of our liberties."

3. That where the people make and control the government, they should obey its constitution, laws and treaties, as they would retain their self-respect, and the respect which they claim and will enforce from foreign powers.

4. That where the people make and control the government, they should obey its constitution, laws and treaties, as they would retain their self-respect, and the respect which they claim and will enforce from foreign powers.

5. Government should be conducted on principles of strictest economy, and revenue sufficient for the expenses thereof in time of peace, ought to be mainly derived from a duty on imports, and not from direct taxes; and in laying such duties, sound policy requires a just discrimination, whereby suitable encouragement may be afforded to American industry, equally to all classes and to all portions of the country.

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It was then moved that the Convention proceed to ballot for a candidate for Vice President, which was agreed to.

Mr. Thompson, of Ky., here sent to the Secretary's table a letter from the Hon. John J. Crittenden, requesting the withdrawal of his name from before the Convention in connection with the office of Vice President.

Gov. Jones, of Tennessee, on being named for nomination for Vice President, by the State of Maine, took the floor, and after thanking his friends for their kindness, said he believed he could be of more service in the ranks of the Whig party as a high private than as an officer, and he therefore declined the nomination.

The balloting for a candidate for Vice President was then proceeded with, and the first ballot being taken, counted as follows:

FIRST BALLOT.
Wm. A. Graham, of North Carolina, 74
James A. Pearce, of Maryland, 52
Edward Bates, of Missouri, 37
John J. Crittenden, of Kentucky, 19
John Bell, of Tennessee, 14
A. H. H. Stuart, of Virginia, 4
J. W. Crockett, of Tennessee, 2
George E. Baiger, of North Carolina, 14
Edward Stanley, of North Carolina, 14
James C. Jones, of Tennessee, 2
D. D. Richardson, of Louisiana, 5
Thomas G. Spratt, of Maryland, 10
W. P. Mangum, of North Carolina, 3

SECOND BALLOT.
Wm. A. Graham 232
Edward Bates 62
James A. Pearce 4
Willie P. Mangum 4
J. L. Pettigrew 1-293

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New York 24 7 2 25 7 1
New Jersey 7 0 7 0 0 0
Pennsylvania 26 1 0 27 0 0
Delaware 0 0 0 0 0 0
Maryland 0 0 0 0 0 0
Virginia 1 13 0 8 6 0
N. Carolina 0 10 0 0 10 0
S. Carolina 0 8 0 0 8 0
Georgia 0 9 0 0 9 0
Alabama 0 7 0 0 7 0
Mississippi 0 7 0 0 7 0
Louisiana 0 6 0 0 6 0
Ohio 22 1 0 23 0 0
Kentucky 0 12 0 0 11 0
Tennessee 12 0 3 9 0 0
Indiana 13 0 0 13 0 0
Illinois 11 0 0 11 0 0
Missouri 0 9 0 3 6 0
Arkansas 0 4 0 0 4 0
Michigan 6 0 0 6 0 0
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Texas 0 4 0 0 4 0
Iowa 0 4 0 1 8 0
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Lewisburg Chronicle.
M. C. HICKOK, Editor. J. O. N. WORDER, Printer.
At \$100 cash in advance, \$1.25 in three months, \$2 paid within the year, and \$1.00 at the end of the year.
Agents in Philadelphia—V. B. Palmer and E. W. Carr.
Lewisburg, Pa.
FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 25, 1852.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—Executors, Administrators, Public Officers, City and County Merchants, Manufacturers, Mechanics, Business Men—all who wish to procure or to dispose of anything—should do well to give notice of the same through the "Lewisburg Chronicle." This paper has a good and increasing circulation in a community containing as large a proportion of active, solvent producers, mechanics, and dealers, as any other in the State.

Whig Nominations for President: Gen. WINFIELD SCOTT, of New Jersey.
Whig Nominations for Vice President: Gen. WM. A. GRAHAM, of North Carolina.
For Judges of the Supreme Court of Penna.: Hon. JOSEPH B. FORTINGTON, of Armstrong County.
Whig Nominations for Local Committees: JACOB HOFFMAN, of Berks County.
Democratic Nominations for President: Gen. FRANKLIN PIERCE, of New Hampshire.
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Democratic Nominations for Local Committees: WILLIAM BAUGHMAN, of Berks County.

FOR THE CAMPAIGN!

The two great parties of this country have now chosen their standard bearers, by National nominations. For nearly five months ensuing, three million voters will be more or less occupied in making up their choice between these two candidates. It is right and proper that there should be discussions of the principles, and investigations of the characters and capacities, of the individuals selected for that highest office in the gift of Man.

The Chronicle is not a party paper, and although most of its patrons are voters—and we can not tell whether a majority are Whigs or Democrats—yet many of them dislike ordinary political papers, and its independence of party caucuses and leaders has gained it its present position as the first in circulation and patronage of the papers in Union county.

We have spread before our readers—in sufficient detail—the Proceedings, the Ballotings, the Platforms, and sketches of the Candidates, of the Democratic and Whig parties, and submit the issue to the Jury of Voters in November next.

Supposing, however, that most of our readers would now wish to have more of the spice and life of political contests than we ordinarily give, we renew our offer, made in the last Presidential campaign.

Each party shall have two columns per week in the "Chronicle," from the 1st July to the last of Nov., each for the sum of \$100, to be paid by new subscribers at \$1 each for one year only, or 50 cts. each for the campaign. Two judicious columns per week from persons friendly to the cause espoused, would be as acceptable and useful, to the masses, as papers filled with useless repetitions and bar-room declamations.

Now, Whigs who desire "strong meat" for five months! get 100 subscribers with the dollars, and they shall have a first rate paper, and you shall have good Whig doctrine chronicled, weekly.—And, Democrats who desire a restoration of the "good old cause" at the White House, get 100 more to take the best paper on the West Branch, and they may have it for \$1 for one year, and columns of sound Democratic doctrine in the bargain.—The Editor is a Democrat, and the Publisher a Whig; and between the two, both parties shall have "fair play," and all the profits expended in improving the typography and the miscellaneous and business capacities and usefulness of the paper.

If you like our proposition, GO TO WORK and get us the subscriptions.

In noticing the result of the National Democratic Convention, the Editor adverted to the triumph of the party over its assumed dictators, in the choice of candidates. A similar result is seen in the conclusion of the protracted labors of the Whig Convention. Noisy demagogues, both in Congress and out of it, had for months been endeavoring to prejudice the party against Gen. Scott, resolved by means fair or foul to defeat his nomination. All the patronage of the Administration was arrayed against him, and devoted to Mr. Fillmore: while Mr. Webster marshaled as resolute a band of city merchants and capitalists in his own favor, as ever rallied around the leader of a reform hope. Winfield Scott, without money, patronage or power—the target of all serviles—had only his name and his services, to aid him in the contest of giants. When the Convention met, the friends of his opponents obtained possession of the organization—admitted Delegates representing no constituencies, as in the case of South Carolina, where there has been no Whig party for ten years—and excluded the Scott delegates from every contested seat. But his friends, knowing they were sustained by the thinking, working, trusting masses, the farmers and mechanics they represented—resolutely adhered to him, despite every wrong, every insult, every device, every discouragement—and after a conflict of unprecedented length, they carried their point, and Right triumphed over Wealth and Patronage. All honor to the true friends of the never-conquered Hero Pacificator in the Convention! The honest voice of the Whig party has been heard, and the man of their heart is standard-bearer for the campaign. "God speed the right!"

To LAWRENCE Paper Books neatly and expeditiously executed at this office.

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A correspondent—not the Editors—of the last Miltonian, indulges a spleenetic tirade against the Susquehanna Railroad, and Lewisburg especially, which causes a hearty laugh in this latitude. The article reads very much as some of the cockney attacks of the Sunbury & Erie road talk, and is about as well calculated to make friends for that road, as the other operations of its officers and agents are. The writer states that "the difference in constructing the road between the East and West sides, will be little short of a Million of Dollars in favor of the East." A more ridiculous false assertion, could not be made. It is very doubtful whether a road crossing above Blue Hill, would not be actually cheaper on the Union side to Williamsport, than on the Mundy side, apart from the right of way, which will cost far more on the East side. And yet, by such falsehoods as these are the dog-in-the-manger agents of Philadelphia endeavoring to prevent the Susquehanna R. R. from prosecuting this work, and subjecting us to the danger of another fifteen years' delay.

If "A." had not, in such statements as above, proved himself reckless of truth, we should rejoice in his assertion that the Susquehanna R. R. was designed to benefit Lewisburg and Union county particularly. For half a century, Milton has had the benefit of the great thoroughfare of travel by coaches, and for twenty years has had the same by Canal, while Northern Union has had neither, and to this day there is not a daily means of travel through Lewisburg. In spite of all these disadvantages, however, Lewisburg has grown so as to outnumber any of the towns on the West Branch, and has now determined to do all she can for herself in securing a good connection with the world by Railroad. Her citizens, and her friends elsewhere, have labored assiduously—spent time and money—to get a Railway; she has signed \$50,000 as a Borough, nearly \$50,000 by individuals in Lewisburg, or "all but"—and the County \$200,000 more—\$300,000 in all. We have not learned that Milton or its county has made any subscription whatever, above Northumberland. We "reckon," all things considered, Union county is entitled to the advantages of the Railroad—and, moreover, that she will get it long before Quakerdom wakes up.

In town—A corps of engineers looking out the best route for the Susquehanna Railroad. Another company of engineers is locating the road from Sunbury, South.

Timber Cleaver and G. P. Worcester, are the Assistant Engineers, employed on the road in the absence of A. B. Wierford, the Principal, who was engaged for a season of years and Pennsylvania, in locating a road in Upper Canada, when his appointment was made. The Milton Democrat says, "Mr. Worcester is a gentleman of the education—an engineer of high standing, and in private life amiable and pleasing. He was for several years one of the principal engineers of this State, and was appointed by the President of the United States to locate and construct the Navy Yard at Memphis, Tenn., which place he held for some years."—Mr. Worcester's ability and standing are well known, and Mr. Worcester has the highest respectability.

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