

**REGISTER FOR THE CAMPAIGN.**

In view of the importance of the campaign on which we have just entered, under our gallant and ever victorious leader, and to enable us to discriminate factually and to measure the men and measures of the different parties, as extensively as possible, we will furnish the Register weekly (together with at least two extras) during the campaign, from the first Thursday in August, till after the Presidential election in November, at the following extremely low rates:

Single Copy	\$0 37 1/2
Six Copies (to one address)	2 00
Ten Copies	3 00

And any greater number at the last mentioned rates. Postage Stamps may be sent for fractions of a dollar.

All orders must be accompanied with the cash, and all letters post-paid.

H. H. FRAZIER.

**WHIG NOMINATIONS.**

**FOR PRESIDENT,**  
**GEN. WINFIELD SCOTT,**  
 OF NEW JERSEY.

**FOR VICE PRESIDENT,**  
**WILLIAM A. GRAHAM,**  
 OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

**FOR JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT,**  
**JOSEPH BUFFINGTON,**  
 Of Armstrong County.

**FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,**  
**JACOB HOFFMAN,**  
 of Berke County.

**FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS,**

SENATORIAL REPRESENTATIVES.

1. WILLIAM F. HOGES, 14. JAMES H. CAMPBELL,  
 2. JOHN W. STOKES, 15. JAMES D. PARTON,  
 3. JOHN P. VALENTINE, 16. DANIEL S. PEASE,  
 4. JOHN P. VALENTINE, 17. DR. JESSE McCULLOUGH,  
 5. SEYMOUR McIVER, 18. BALPH DEANE,  
 6. JOHN W. FELLER, 19. JOHN LINTON,  
 7. JAMES T. HOBSON, 20. A. SCOTT ROBERTSON,  
 8. JOHN SHARPE, 21. THOMAS J. BOKAN,  
 9. JOHN MARSHALL, 22. LEWIS L. LOAD,  
 10. CHARLES P. WALKER, 23. CHRISTIAN METZGER,  
 11. DAVID ALLEN, 24. DANIEL S. PEASE,  
 12. M. C. MEXICO, 25. SAM'L A. FURNACE,  
 13. N. B. MIDDLEBURY.



**The Susquehanna Register.**  
 H. H. FRAZIER, EDITOR.  
 MONTROSS, PENNSA.  
 Thursday Morning, July 15, 1852.

**Honor to the Brave!**

The following beautiful paragraph we copy verbatim from an editorial in the Harrisburg Democratic Union:

"Gen. Scott is a man, puffed up, conceited, weak man. His military career is no evidence of intellectual strength. His literary career is the lowest order of genius. The brute creation possess to a greater extent than man, except in the means used."

We would like to know if the Pierce men expect to make any political capital by the use of language like the above.— Does the writer know that he is libeling the dead in his attempt to injure the living? Presidents Madison, Jackson, and Van Buren each entrusted Gen. Scott with civil powers for the performance of duties requiring the utmost prudence, and the exercise of consummate tact for their successful accomplishment. Would James Madison, as President of the United States, have been guilty of sending to Europe, in a matter of great importance and delicacy, a confidential agent of government who was "a vain, puffed up, conceited weak man"? Would General Jackson have sent such a man at a time when the Nullifiers of South Carolina were in arms against the general Government, to avert from our country the horrors of civil war? In short, would Gen. Scott have been employed for so many years, in high posts of trust and honor, both civil and military, by the people of the United States, if he were the "vain, weak man" he is here represented? And while thus serving his country, would he have so conducted himself as to have acquired a name as enduring and a name as dear to the hearts of the American people, as any man since the days of Washington?

The writer knew the falsity of his words when he uttered them. The history of our country convicts him. But we have nothing to fear for our cause or our leader from such attacks. Gen. Scott has too often met victorious the assaults of scoundrels, to fear the feeble, frantic attacks of unprincipled demagogues. Every such slander will add to his strength with the people. The young, who, in our school days, felt our hearts thrill with patriotic pride and joy at the recital of his deeds of valor on the bloody fields of Chippewa and Lundy's Lane— we will meet with indignation scorn the dastard who for party duty ends would seek to dishonor the gray hairs of him who there fought, and died for his country. And these brave men who have served under this hero of three wars, who have learned to love and admire the gallant chief who so often led them to battle and to victory, will meet such charges against their

**Brief Chronicle of the Times.**

—Jenny Lind and Grace Greenwood are at present in London.  
 —There is a floating circus at present at Cincinnati.  
 —There are about a million and a half more women than men in France, according to the recent census.  
 —Hon. John P. Kennedy, of Maryland, has been tendered the Secretaryship of the Navy, and has accepted the same.  
 —There are two thousand seven hundred and fifty-five places in Philadelphia where liquor is sold.  
 —We never yet knew a man disposed to scorn the humbly who was not himself a fair object of scorn to the humble.

**An Awful Democrat.**

The *Register*, a campaign paper, published at Harrisburg, to advance the interests of Pierce and King, sees no other course for it but to "get mad" on the start. "The party" generally take the nomination of General Scott very hard, but a writer in the *Register* seems to feel the worst of any one who knows of it. He, poor fellow, loses his temper entirely, and swears awfully; Hear him!

"Without intellect, beyond that comprised in military routine, it was damnable in the treasury faction to nominate him," &c.

**The Detroit Free Press** says the *Register* reached that port recently, from Buffalo, with one thousand and three passengers on board.  
 —F. W. Rice, Esq., U. S. Consul at Acapulco, has been arrested and imprisoned by the Mexican authorities in that city.

—A fellow in Cincinnati has been arrested for robbing a brickyard. A brick was found in his hat, and thus he was identified.  
 —Thurlow Weed, editor of the *Albany Evening Journal*, with his daughter and party, returned home from a European tour, in the steamer Arctic, which arrived at New York on Sunday last.  
 —London dates of the 30th ult. say "a rumor is current here that an attempt was made to assassinate the emperor of Austria at Grosswarden, near Pesth, but the assassin missed his aim, and immediately blew out his own brains."  
 —From Kentucky, the advices are that Cassius M. Clay and the 4000 who supported him for Governor on the emancipation question, are all going for Sept.  
 —From Ohio there is positive information that the Whigs of the Western Reserve, contrary to Mr. Gidding's statement will, to a man, go for Scott.

—It is calculated that not less than one hundred persons, on an average, daily sail from the port of London along to the gold regions of Australia.  
 —Henry Clay's last words were these, addressed to Rev. Dr. Butler: "Don't leave me; I am dying—I am gone!"  
 —Instantly after speaking these words he sank back and expired.  
 —The father of Hon. William A. Graham, the Whig candidate for the Vice-Presidency, was, understanding a native of Chester County, Pa., whence he removed to the State of North Carolina.  
 —The Charleston (S. C.) *Mercury* says, if the Democrats beat Gen. Scott, "it will be by hard work and good conduct." This from a South Carolina Democrat is a marked admission.  
 —The arms of California are two grizzly bears—indicating, we suppose, that she can bear a good deal, yet far from presuming to meddle too far in her affairs, will find mischief brains, and that she is death on haggling.

**Our Offer.**

Our friends will perceive that this week offer to furnish the Register for the Campaign at rates that will barely defray the expense of publication. This we are induced to do by two considerations. One, is that we earnestly desire the election of Scott and Graham, and the triumph of Whig principles, and are willing to use our utmost efforts, by all honorable means to assist in effecting that result; and the other is that we expect by this means to increase considerably the circulation of the Register—which last, it will be perceived, is mainly a private consideration.

**New Publications.**

**THE FARM JOURNAL** for July is one of the most interesting numbers yet issued. The contents are mostly original, and of a fresh and varied character. A. M. Spangler, Publisher, \$1.00 per annum.  
**THE KENTUCKE FARMER** is another valuable agricultural monthly. The July number contains much useful information in both the agricultural and horticultural departments. Daniel Lee, Publisher, Rochester, N. Y. Fifty Cents a year.  
**HARPER'S MAGAZINE** for July, abounds in substantial papers, one of which, "the Army at Springfield," by Jacob Abbott, describes the various minute and intricate processes in the manufacture of fire-arms, with the author's usual clearness and accuracy. The present number contains also a continuation of the Life of Napoleon, and many selected articles of merit.  
**THE SIGNAL**, a Whig campaign paper, issued weekly from the office of the *Register*, at Washington, is in quarto form, comprising sixteen pages filled with matters bearing on the issues of the coming Presidential election. The cause of Scott and Graham will have an able and zealous advocate in the *Signal*. The price of a single subscription is 50 cents; five copies, \$2; 50 copies \$10; 50 copies \$15.

**BATTLE OF LUNDY'S LANE.**—It is in contemplation by the Whigs of Western New York to hold a Grand Mass Ratification Meeting at Niagara Falls on the Anniversary of the battle of Lundy's Lane—27th inst. It is suggested that some of our excellent men, with propriety, take this occasion to revisit the scenes of his early triumph, and thus enable thousands of his ardent friends and old companions in arms, to enjoy the pleasure of a personal interview on the spot made famous by his deeds. The example was set by Gen. Harrison, with general approval in 1840, at the Anniversary of the Battle of the Thames.

**There are 17,000 male and 14,000 female insane and idiotic persons in the United States, of which a majority are in the New England States.**

Inanity has fearfully increased within the past few years. Thousands of cases can be traced to the "Spiritual Rappings," which are now keeping many parts of the country in a ferment.

**Daniel Webster's Course.**  
 A speech made by the Hon. Frederick A. Tallmadge, at the Lundy's Lane Club of the Ninth Ward, New York city, on Thursday evening last, seems to settle all doubts as to the course which Mr. Webster will pursue, and to put an effectual extinguisher upon the rumors circulated here that he will accept the Native American nomination. Mr. Tallmadge was an ardent supporter of Mr. Webster for the Whig nomination, and may be supposed to speak knowledgeably, if not authoritatively, on the subject of the day, and having conversed with him freely upon the nomination and prospects of the Whig party, Mr. Webster in that conversation acknowledged gratefully the attachment and devotion which his friends had exhibited, both in the National Convention and since the nomination had been made. But he said he did not see how any good result could be attained by presenting his name any further to the country, and that one common duty now devolved upon all—that, namely, of rallying to the support of the candidate regularly nominated by the representatives of the Whigs of the Union, in Convention assembled. For his own part he was ready to give the Whigs his cordial support—and so instructed were Whigs everywhere, whatever might have been their personal preferences.—N. Y. *Daily News*.

**THE PLATFORM SMASHED!**—Among the resolutions adopted at Baltimore, to compose the Locofoco Platform, were the following:  
 "That the Constitution does not confer upon the General Government the power to commence and carry on a general system of Internal Improvement."  
 "That the Constitution does not confer authority upon the Federal Government, directly or indirectly, to assume the debts of the several States, contracted for local Internal Improvements, or other State purposes; nor would such assumption be just or expedient."  
 "That the proceeds of the public lands ought to be sacredly applied to the national objects specified in the Constitution; and that we are opposed to any law for the distribution of such proceeds among the States, as alike inexpedient in policy, and repugnant to the Constitution."

—Walking alone in the street without paying much attention to localities, he was suddenly assailed from behind by some unknown person dexterously knocking him on the head, slipping a bag over his head, seizing upon his arms and running him through an alley and into a room, some hundred or hundreds of feet in the rear. Here he was placed on a bench and his person searched with great deliberation. The operator was cool and collected in proportion to the helplessness and perplexity of his victim. He looked through the several law and other papers, which he found, and not regarding them of any value to him returned them. A gold pencil and pen were returned also, and a roll of \$100 in bills was all that seemed to repay the requisition, and was retained by the robber. This person proposed, in the business-like manner that characterized his whole demeanor, to kill his victim; the latter interposing with much less coolness, some obvious objections, and making some promises which seemed to have more effect than the argument. During this part of the interview the bag was removed and the victim enabled to see his captor. The latter was a strong bodied man with an English accent and heavily painted whiskers and moustaches.  
 After giving up all he had, a small roll of bills, in his pocket being missed by the searcher and forgotten by himself, and promising to send more to a certain address, he was conducted out of the trap, and found himself again in the street, where he could not tell, where to retrace his steps. On reaching the Revere House, he told the story to Mr. Jordan the late Attorney General of this State, and to some other gentlemen, and taking the cars in the morning, came home, where unavoidable engagements called him.—*Albany Atlas*, 6th inst.

**IS SAVED AMONG THE PROPHETS?**  
 The *Paterson Guardian* of last week in commenting on the nomination of Gen. Scott by the Whigs, holds the following impious language:  
 "They seem to have overlooked, and expect the American people to forget, the judgements of high heaven have fallen upon them, for such ponderings to a standing morbid appetite. Notwithstanding the military elevations which they elevated to power, they seem to have acted upon the belief, that the mass of the American people can again be won from their manifest duty and induced to venture upon another experiment which their good sense teaches them to avoid."  
 General Harrison and Taylor after a long life spent in the service of their country, died in a good old age full of years and of honors. Like most men who lived before them, they died. Possibly having been accustomed to much exercise in the open air, and very regular hours, General Harrison's last illness may have been brought on by irregular hours, and full diet without exercise. As General Scott, however, has long been accustomed to Washington life and uses spare diet—merely taking "a hasty plate of soup" now and then—it is not probable that he will fall a victim to any such infirmity.

The cause of the last illness of General Taylor has been very generally attributed by Physicians and Physiologists, to the mixture of beans, cabbage, cherries, and milk, of which he partook so freely; and this would seem to be an adequate cause in any ordinary man's case. But the *Guardian* seems to have taken a "peep under the veil," and pronounces the death of both Generals Harrison and Taylor to have been a "judgement of high Heaven" upon the Whig party.  
 As the *Guardian* assumes to be in the secret counsels of "high Heaven," will it be kind enough to inform us whether the operation of conglomeration of beans, cabbage, cherries, and milk will have its natural effect on the human system under General Scott's administration? and if General Pierce should be elected, whether such a mixture will have its natural effect on the stomach merely to the production of indigestion?

**THE COMING ELECTIONS.**—The Presidential election is to occur on the second day of November next, and elections in advance of the Presidential will occur in the following States, at the times mentioned below, at most of which members of Congress are to be elected. The result of these elections will of course be looked for, as indicative of the tendencies of public sentiment, bearing upon Presidential prospects; yet those who can look back for a series of years will remember many instances when such prognostics have not truly indicated the result:  
 —Alabama, August 2d; Kentucky, August 23; Illinois, August 2d; Indiana, August 23; Iowa, August 2d; North Carolina, August 5th; Tennessee, August 5th; Vermont, September 7th; Maine, September 13th; Georgia, October 4th; Florida, October 4th; Maryland, October 6th; South Carolina, October 11th; Pennsylvania, October 12th; Ohio, October 12th.

**News, Politics & Miscellaneous.**

**EXTRAORDINARY ROBBERY.**—A well known and respectable gentleman of this city was on Friday in the city of Boston on business, and in the evening went to one of the theatres, which he left before the performance was concluded.—Walking alone in the street without paying much attention to localities, he was suddenly assailed from behind by some unknown person dexterously knocking him on the head, slipping a bag over his head, seizing upon his arms and running him through an alley and into a room, some hundred or hundreds of feet in the rear. Here he was placed on a bench and his person searched with great deliberation. The operator was cool and collected in proportion to the helplessness and perplexity of his victim. He looked through the several law and other papers, which he found, and not regarding them of any value to him returned them. A gold pencil and pen were returned also, and a roll of \$100 in bills was all that seemed to repay the requisition, and was retained by the robber. This person proposed, in the business-like manner that characterized his whole demeanor, to kill his victim; the latter interposing with much less coolness, some obvious objections, and making some promises which seemed to have more effect than the argument. During this part of the interview the bag was removed and the victim enabled to see his captor. The latter was a strong bodied man with an English accent and heavily painted whiskers and moustaches.  
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**A Good story for Gen. Scott.**

Some four years ago a young man called at our office to subscribe for the weekly *Mirror*. In the course of conversation, he stated that he was a returned volunteer from the Mexican War, and instead of looking about New York for the Legislature of the State, he had been off to Wisconsin, bought a farm, opened a store, and was already Postmaster of the village. His bright eye, energetic manner, and many determination to fight his own way through the world interested us at once; and on bidding him good-bye, as he left the office we remarked: "We shall next hear from you as a member of the Legislature."  
 "This morning he had a visit from the young man, whose first words were—"Your prediction has been fulfilled. I have been a member of the Legislature and a clerk of the House." "How are your politics?" we asked. His reply was: "I am a Democrat; but out of gratitude for one who saved my life, I shall vote for Scott."  
 "How is that?"  
 "Why, sir, when I was lying on the stone floor at Jalapa, parched with fever and covered with sores, with no one to look after me, Gen. Scott came in and went around among all the sick and wounded. He came to me and asked if I was wounded. I told him I was not; but I was very sick and could not live many days. 'Don't talk so,' said the General. He then asked me if I was well tended. I told him I had no attention at all. He then stooped down lifted up my feeble arm, felt my pulse, examined my fever spots, and sent for the Surgeon, and asked him why I was thus neglected. The surgeon sent for the Steward of the Hospital; the General then charged them to take good care of me; and on leaving, told me if they did not, to report at once to him. Sir, you see, sir, he saved my life by his kindness, as he did hundreds of others; and I should be a scoundrel not to vote for him. They say he is proud; so he is on horseback on the battle field he is Major General Scott; but off he is a kind hearted humane man." This is a true story—and a story to tell.

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**HENRY CLAY.**

Henry Clay was born in Hanover county, Virginia, on the 12th of April 1797. His father, Rev. John Clay, survived that period only three years, and dying, left the care of half a dozen children to his widow, ill provided with the means of battling the care and exigencies of life. A re-marriage to Capt. Henry Watkins proved more fortunate for the lady than such duplicate unions are apt to be. The step-father appears to have endeavored the dependent little family. Henry, however, was provided with an English education at the Richmond school-teacher. Subsequently a desk was found for him in the office of the Court of Chancery, where in addition to a delightful intimacy with the absorbing fictions of the law, he acquired the valuable friendship of Hon. Theodor Witt, the learned and excellent Chancellor of the State of Virginia.

Attracted by the already obvious talent of the youth, the Chancellor for several years employed him as an amanuensis; and, in professional preparation, every advantage of his in the office of Mr. Brooke, the Attorney General, where the year of probationary reading was accomplished in the early part of the year 1797. Admitted to the bar, the young advocate cast about him, as young advocates are apt to do, for a location in some probably litigious community, where the fortunate conjunction of talent with opportunity might be brought about. A few years before Capt. Watkins, with his large family, had migrated to Woodford county, Kentucky, thirteen miles or so from Lexington. To Lexington, therefore, in November, 1797, the future glory of Kentucky was attracted; and there he soon obtained extensive practice.—He began his political career about the same time, by taking an active part in the election of delegates to frame a new Constitution for the State of Kentucky, contending, among other reforms, for the gradual abolition of slavery.

His course on this subject rendered him somewhat unpopular, but the zealous opposition which he made to the alien and addition laws of 1798 soon restored popular regard, and in 1805 he was triumphantly elected to the Legislature by the citizens of Fayette county. In 1806 he was appointed to the United States Senate for the short remainder of the term of Gen. Adair, who had resigned. In 1807 he was again elected a member of the General Assembly of Kentucky, and was chosen Speaker by a large majority.

In 1809 Mr. Clay was again elected to the United States Senate for two unexpired years of the term of Mr. Thompson, resigned. In the summer of 1811, he was elected a member of the House of Representatives, and was chosen Speaker on the first day of his appearance in that body by a vote of nearly two to one.  
 Mr. Clay continued to occupy the Speaker's chair in Congress until January, 1813, when he was appointed one of the Commissioners to negotiate a treaty of peace at Ghent. Returning from this important mission, he was welcomed back by his old constituents, and was soon re-elected to Congress.  
 After the session of 1819-20 he withdrew from Congress, in order to attend to his private affairs, which had become embarrassed in consequence of the singleness of parents with which he had devoted himself to the public weal; but his retirement was of short duration.—Three years of professional practice retrieved his pecuniary losses, and in 1823 he returned to Congress, and was re-elected Speaker by a majority of more than three fourths of the members. From that period to the day of his death he has been almost without interruption in public life, and to write his history would be to review that of the Union.

Very shortly after his removal to Kentucky, he married Lucretia Hart, daughter of Thomas Hart, Esq., a prominent citizen of Lexington. Another daughter of the same gentleman was married to Hon. James Brown, of New Orleans, Minister at Versailles during the administrations of Messrs. Monroe and Adams. Mrs. Clay, who is now in her 71st year, and in the enjoyment of robust health, has been the mother of eleven children, four of whom died in childhood. Eliza, a young lady of unusual promise, was very suddenly removed by death in 1824, while en route to Washington with her father; and almost at the same moment the afflicted parents received intelligence of the decease of another most interesting and accomplished daughter, the wife of Mr. Duvalde of New Orleans. A third daughter, upon whom the father's affection seems to have centered after the death of the other two, died in 1835. She was married to Mr. James Erwine, of New Orleans; and her loss was a blow from which Mr. Clay never recovered. Of the five sons, the eldest, Theodore W. Clay, has been since boyhood, the inmate of a Lunatic Asylum. Thomas Hart Clay, born in 1803, resides in Kentucky, and is engaged in the manufacture of hemp. Henry Clay, Jr., it is hardly necessary to say, lost his life at the battle of Buena Vista, while fighting valiantly for his country. James B. Clay, and John M. Clay, the youngest, were both educated for, and believe, are now practicing the profession of the law in their native State.

The domestic relations of the honored dead, were marked with the utmost felicity. Reversed, and never entirely beloved by the whole neighborhood of Ashland, that charming retreat of which every portion is sacred ground, whenever an interval in public duties offered, Mr. Clay was sure to hasten home; where surrounded by as many of his family and friends as could gather there, he enjoyed the delights of unrestrained social intercourse. An equable temper, attained by careful self-discipline, and a natural and irresistible fascination of manner, made the Statesman in retirement as interesting as the orator in the Senate. His striking animating physiognomy, ways found a vehicle in a voice, of intonations of which, were the very melody of music. Thus in private, as in public, the character of the great man was complete.

**MR. CLAY'S ORATION OF MR. GRAHAM.**—The Louisville *Journal* says: "In 1848, after Gen. Taylor's election to the Presidency, a relative and friend of Gen. T. wrote to us asking us to say who, in our opinion, should be selected for the several Cabinet offices as wishing to speak, if at all, as a matter of possibility, we wrote to Mr. Clay for an expression of his views, and he replied that, in four or five days, he should be in Louisville, and that he would then talk freely with us on the subject. When he came, he said that, if re-elected President, he should certainly offer a new Cabinet; and he passed, at the same time, a high eulogium upon the Statesman-like qualities of that distinguished gentleman."  
**Judge John C. C. Sharp**, of the Louisiana, expired on the evening of the 23d ult., at Ouachita.