

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 disseminate facts concerning the men and measures of the different parties, as extensively as possible, we will furnish the Register weekly (together with at least two extra) 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



The Susquehanna Academy

H. H. FRAZIER, EDITOR.

MONROE, PENNA.

Thursday Morning, July 22, 1852.

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 Berks County.

FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

- 1. WILLIAM F. HOOPER, 14. JAMES H. CAMPBELL, 2. JAMES TRACAFIA, 15. JAMES D. PATYON, 3. JOHN W. SPORNS, 16. JAMES K. DAVISON, 4. JOHN P. VANCE, 17. DR. JOSEPH McCLURG, 5. SPENCER McCLAVAN, 18. RALPH DRAKE, 6. JAMES W. FULLER, 19. JOHN LYON, 7. JAMES PERKINS, 20. ARCHIB. ROBERTSON, 8. GEORGE SHERIFF, 21. THOMAS J. BOGARD, 9. JACOB MARSHALL, 22. LEWIS L. LORD, 10. CHARLES P. WALLER, 23. CHRISTIAN MYERS, 11. DAVID ALTON, 24. DOMAS PHELPS, 12. M. C. MERRICK, 25. SAMP. A. PEARLANCE, 13. NER MIDDLEBURY.

Susquehanna Academy.

In consequence of a change in the closing exercises of the Susquehanna Academy, the order will be as follows: CONCERT of the Music Department—Wednesday evening, July 28. EXAMINATION on Thursday and Friday. ANNUAL ADDRESS, by Rev. H. A. Rowland—Thursday evening, July 29. EXHIBITION on Friday evening. The Exercises of each evening to commence at 7 1/2 o'clock, precisely. The public generally are invited to attend.

How they Commence the Campaign.

The course that a large number of the Locofoco papers have marked out for themselves during the present campaign, is plain to be seen. They have a mighty task before them, but they confidence it like men who have determined to do their worst. Aware of the great popularity of General Scott with the people, and that that popularity must in some way be destroyed, or their cause is lost, they have opened the campaign by the most virulent personal abuse of the old General. History is to be falsified, and calumnies of all sorts are to be invented and propagated, in the vain hope of averting the threatened defeat of the party. The same inventive powers that have undertaken to manufacture for Pierce a character as a statesman and a general, are busy in the attempt to destroy the reputation of Scott. And they will probably succeed about as well in the one case as in the other. Where many individuals, having the same object in view, and eager to promote its success, by any means, fair or foul, have to draw mainly on imagination for their facts, it is not surprising that their statements fail to harmonize. After making Pierce a hero in a war in which he was never engaged, and a model statesman in an office he never held—after finding remarkable evidences of patriotism and statesmanship in his career in Congress, and of courage and generalship in his career in Mexico—after discovering that the special chosen candidate of the Disunionists and Slavery Extensionists of the South, is the incarnation of the political principles of the Free Soil Democracy of the North, and that the favorite Free Trade candidate of the high tory London Times, is the embodiment of American ideas on the subject of protection to American industry—no wonder they can discover in the brilliant career of General Scott, nothing but imbecility and pride, and tyranny and cowardice! If we are to believe these

veracious writers, General Scott's real character has hitherto been as little known to the American people as that of General Pierce. But since his nomination they have found him out! If the people should so far forget themselves as to make him President, alas! for the liberties of America. His aim, we are gravely told, is to establish a military despotism like Louis Napoleon. Protestants are exhorted to vote against the tyrant who would unite Church and State, and establish the Roman Catholic religion. Catholics are exhorted to vote against the sacrilegious monster who would profane and destroy their holy temples. And yet the man who is to do all these things is, they further tell us, a poor weak imbecile, with no more brains than a brute, a mere puppet to be controlled by those who gave him power, for the benefit of fanatical Abolitionists. It would seem that these writers, in their fierce partizan zeal, have forgotten the age and country in which they live. It is hardly credible that they can expect to obtain votes for Pierce by such gross and absurd fabrications. People will vote for whom they please, Scott or Pierce; but they will no more believe such charges against General Scott, than do the men who invented them. We have mentioned these things merely to show to what desperate measures some men resort in their dismay at finding Gen. Scott fairly in the field. Perhaps the better mode would be to meet them with silent contempt. As they commence so spiritedly, it is to be hoped that they will keep up their courage a while yet, and not faint before they get fairly into the midst of the battle.

Shocking Affair in California—J. H. McKune, Esq.

Recent dates from California give the details of a bloody rencontre that took place on the 16th ult. in Sacramento, in which John H. McKune, Esq., a native of Harmony, in this country, was killed in the office of B. S. Bentley, Esq., in this Borough, was dangerously wounded. It appears that Mr. McKune, who has become a prominent lawyer there, had a misunderstanding with Judge Wilson, a Judge of the Court of Sessions, which was at that time sitting at Sacramento. Judge Wilson had, on some previous occasion, called McKune a liar. The latter and a man by the name of Caulfield entered the Court room while the Court was in session and remained near the bar until Wilson left the bench, when McKune walked up to him and said, "Judge Wilson, I have a difficulty to settle with you." Wilson asked what was the nature of the difficulty. McKune replied, "You called me a liar, and must retract it." Wilson said, "I never retract any thing I say." Thereupon McKune struck him with a cane. Wilson immediately drew his sword-cane and stabbed his antagonist in the left breast, penetrating the left lobe of the lungs. Caulfield, who had also had a previous difficulty with Wilson, immediately drew a pistol and took deliberate aim at him. Mr. J. McDonald, the deputy sheriff, having separated the combatants and disarmed Wilson, then flung himself before the latter, holding him back with one hand—the other extended towards Caulfield, commanding him not to fire. But Caulfield paid no attention to him, and fired. The ball struck McD. in the left side and passed out on the other. McD. then seized Caulfield and wrested his pistol from him. Wilson and Caulfield then came together and the melee became general, all parties firing, thrusting and scuffling in such confusion that it was difficult to see what was done. The second fire of Caulfield took effect on Wilson, inflicting only a flesh wound. In the mean time the Judge had drawn a revolver and fired twice at his assailant, but on account of being held by others, his aim was too high to do any injury. McKune retreated around the bar and exclaimed that he was a dead man. He was conveyed to an adjoining office and properly cared for. He rested easy the following night, and hopes were entertained of his recovery. McDonald, it was feared, would not survive. Caulfield was imprisoned at once. The excitement against him was intense; he was thought to be the prime mover of the whole difficulty.

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Political Hyenas are taking up a difficulty that occurred some thirty-five years ago, between Gen. Scott and Gen. Jackson. Some angry words were the only result of the difficulty, and while certain journals publish Jackson and Clinton's letters to Scott, they omit the following letters in point: GEN. SCOTT TO GEN. JACKSON. Head Quarters, 1st and 3d Military Departments, New York, Jan. 23, 1818. (SIR)—Your letter of the 3d ult., was handed to me about the 23d, and has not been read. I might say, thought of since. These circumstances will show you that it is my wish to reply to you "dispassionately."

Foreign News.

PARLIAMENT PROLONGED.—On the 1st inst., the third Parliament of Victoria was prorogued till Friday, the 20th August. A Riot.—On Tuesday night, June 29, a riot broke out at Stockport between the Catholics and Protestants. The disturbance began respecting a procession of Roman Catholic students, who were to be followed afterwards by a general fight of Irish against English. At first the Irish had the advantage, but afterwards the English proved victorious, and proceeded to pull down the houses of the Catholics. Several dwelling houses were unroofed, Catholic Churches sacked, the priest's house pillaged, and they were proceeding to greater outrages when some troops arrived on the ground, and by their presence kept the rioters in check. Sixty wounded rioters were taken to the hospital; one man killed with a pitchfork. 114 ringleaders were arrested.

A Whig Speech in Tammany Hall.

Among the amusing incidents attending the celebration of the Tammany Society at Tammany Hall, on the 5th, may be mentioned the fact that the best speech of the day was made by a warm Whig—no less a person than Col. Crockett, of Tennessee, a son and regular chip of that enterprising old block, Colonel Davy Crockett, who was always bound to "go ahead" everywhere and under all circumstances. Colonel Crockett had been invited to the banquet, and was assigned a toast, to which he was expected to make a reply. When his turn came he rose, and avowing himself a Whig, remarked, that of course he could not be expected to make a Locofoco speech; and he then proceeded with an eloquent out-and-out Whig harangue, during which he lashed Locofoco men and Locofoco principles right and left without mercy. For a while the untried were taken aback, but in the end they admired the audacity of the gallant Tennesseean, that they not only listened to him, but applauded him with real Tammany Hall enthusiasm. "We may, we think, with perfect safety aver that such a thing as a Whig speech in Tammany Hall at that Locofoco gathering, has not happened before within the memory of the oldest inhabitant." Colonel Crockett has been a member of Congress for some time, and is as good a Whig as there is in the land.—New York Courier and Enquirer.

Gen. Scott and adopted Citizens.

The efforts to arry Gen. Scott against adopted citizens, is receiving a prompt rebuke. Below will be found a letter from Capt. Robert Huginin, of this city, one of Gen. Scott's veterans of 1812, in regard to his treatment of adopted citizens, when his aid was of some service. We might add in this connection, that Capt. H. has always been a Democrat, but has now enlisted for another campaign under the Hero of Queenstown. Editors, Chicago Journal.—Gentlemen: In your paper of yesterday, I noticed a statement concerning General Scott, the Lieutenant Colonel's conduct toward the prisoners of foreign birth captured by the British at the battle of Queenstown in 1813, and his heroic conduct on the occasion. Having been myself in the frontier war under Gen. Scott in 1812-13, I am personally acquainted with the particulars concerning it, and can fully attest to the truth of the statement referred to. When the splinter of suspicion was sought to be made, General Scott was before playing a game of chess with my brother Lieutenant Daniel Huginin—Hearing the noise on deck, General Scott

Parting Blessing to the Irish Emigrant.

The London Times says: "When the Celt has crossed the Atlantic, he begins for the first time his life to consume the manufactures of his country, and indirectly to contribute to its sustenance. Warmly, possibly, he will regard the day when the chief produce of Ireland will be cattle, and English and Scotch the majority of her population. The nine or ten millions of Irish who by that time will be settled in the United States cannot be less friendly to England, and will certainly be much better customers to her than they now are." There was a time when Ireland and manufactures of her own. There were prosperous linen makers on the Ulster, and silk weavers in Leinster; the cotton mills were thriving at Belfast and Portadown, and the woolen ones at Kilkenny, Mountmelick and Abbeyfeick. But that was when there was an Irish Parliament in College Green to protect them. When England repealed the Union, Ireland became a dependent Province. English law-givers could see no reason why protection should be extended to Irish manufactures. Free Trade would build up English factories, though it would ruin Irish ones, so Free Trade was decreed, and ruin followed. It was but one link to the long chain of tyranny and oppression by which Ireland was broken down, starved, and depopulated.

Our Nominations.

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