

...swelled, her chin flew up, her face flushed, her eyes glared, her bosom heaved; she screamed hoarsely, she yelled, she shrieked, and was in the act of dashing upon the door of a scorching oven, when we took the St. Vitus's dance, and rushed out of the room. "Good-bye!" said a bystander, "if this be her singing, what must be her crying!"



The Susquehanna Register.
H. H. FRAZIER, EDITOR.

MONROE, PENNSA.
Thursday Morning, Sept. 23, 1852.

WHIG NOMINATIONS.

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

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

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

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
JACOB HOFFMAN,
of Berks County.

FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

SENATORIAL.

A. E. BROWN, J. JAMES POLLOCK,
BY REPRESENTATIVE.

- | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. WILLIAM F. EYERS, | 14. JAMES H. CAMPBELL, |
| 2. JAMES TRACER, | 15. JAMES D. PATTON, |
| 3. JOHN W. STOKES, | 16. JAMES K. DAVISON, |
| 4. JOHN T. CRAWFORD, | 17. DR. JOHN McCLELLAN, |
| 5. JOSEPH M. LAWRENCE, | 18. RALPH DRAKE, |
| 6. JAMES W. FULLER, | 19. JOHN LINTON, |
| 7. JAMES PIERCE, | 20. ARCHD. ROBERTSON, |
| 8. JOHN SHARPE, | 21. THOMAS A. BROWN, |
| 9. CHARLES MARSHALL, | 22. LEWIS L. LOR, |
| 10. JACOB L. WALLER, | 23. CHRISTIAN MEYER, |
| 11. DAVID ALTON, | 24. DOMINIC PERLES, |
| 12. M. C. MERRITT, | 25. SAM'L A. PURVIANCE, |
| 13. N. B. MIDDLEBURY, | |

The Prospect.

We have been often asked of late "What seem to be Gen. Scott's chances for the Presidency?" We answer that, fair as his prospects at first appeared, they have continued to grow brighter & brighter, until now we most fully believe that he is destined, in this probably his last campaign, to achieve another glorious triumph. From all parts of the country comes the cheering intelligence that multitudes who have heretofore acted with the "Democracy," are determined now to break the trammels of party and cast their votes for Scott. Though it may be true that most of the general officers of the Mexican war are opposed to Gen. Scott—many of them having been appointed by President Polk, as a reward for party services, and most of the others having been always opposed to Scott in politics—yet we are well assured that the soldiers who served in that war will go, almost to a man, for their beloved General. This fact alone speaks volumes in his favor. The affection and enthusiasm with which his old soldiers speak of him, of his kindness, his skill, and his courage, furnish the best answer to the charges that Locofoco malignity has made against him; and the promptness and boldness with which they come forward to defend the fair fame of their old commander from the attacks of his enemies, most long ere this have convinced those unscrupulous demagogues that, while their attempts to heap obloquy upon his name, have roused an honest indignation in the hearts of all who know him, they have but served to strengthen his cause among the intelligent masses of his countrymen.

Correspondence of the Register.

TOLEDO, O., Sept. 10, 1852.
MR. FRAZIER: With you, sir, it is not my happiness to enjoy a personal acquaintance, still I will venture to address you. Three years ago I wrote an article for the Register, relating to the prevalence of the cholera here at that time. From that time until three weeks ago we have been beset with general health. About the first of August, the cholera again made its appearance among us, but for two weeks the number of deaths was small. It then became more general, and assumed a most virulent and fatal type. At least nine out of every ten cases proved fatal. The operations of the disease were, in most cases, very rapid, often terminating with death in six or eight hours. From the first attack, I suppose that the whole number of deaths is not far from 130. This, for a small town of less than 6,000 inhabitants, is a large number for so short a time.

But the chief loss of our city is found in the character of some of those who have fallen victims to this terrible disease. Several of them were among our most prominent and valuable business men. Another was the Rev. Samuel Wright, who, when your correspondent resigned the pastoral charge of the Congregational Society, to take the superintendency of the Public Schools. He was a talented, faithful and beloved minister of God, and during his brief residence here he greatly endeared himself to us all. On the last Friday evening in August, he and I spent an hour together beside the dying bed of a young lady who, but a few hours before, had been taken with cholera. Circumstances rendered it a peculiarly trying and painful occasion, and together we knelt, prayer and wept. It was the last time I saw him in health, for early the next morning the disease came upon him. By the prompt and affectionate attention of our mutual friend, Dr. Calvin Smith, the progress of the disease was arrested, and strong hopes were entertained of his recovery. He continued to improve until Wednesday afternoon, when he was unusually cheerful, and I left him without a doubt of his speedy recovery. But he relapsed, and the next time I saw him he was dying. It was a solemn and affecting time around the bed of that dying pastor. He suffered intense pain of body, but his soul was full of peace and joy. He took an affectionate farewell of his loving family and parishioners, and fell asleep in Jesus.

Dr. Smith went home that evening from Mr. Wright's, borne down with excessive labor, and oppressed with care and sorrow. That night the cholera attacked him, and the skill and incessant efforts of our physicians availed nothing. He died, excepting my own kindred, he was the best friend I had in all the world. For more than five years he had been an at-

The Scott Men are Coming.

We have the names of a number of good Democrats, in this vicinity, who declare their determination to go for Scott. They have no desire to have their names paraded in public, but say that as sure as they live till November, their votes shall be cast for the old hero.

There is a good story told of certain active Locofocos in this County, who have lately been to some trouble and expense to get their Irish neighbors naturalized, supposing of course that they were securing so many additional votes for Pierce; but, alas for the calculations of politicians! those same Irishmen are now the foremost to hurray for Scott!

Recollect.

That the Register will continue to circulate throughout this county free of postage, while, after the 30th inst., the postage, if paid in advance, for any distance out of the county, will be only 20 cents a year, or 63 cents quarterly. The payment of postage in advance may be made at the office where the paper is delivered.

New Publications.

The October numbers of the Ladies' Book and Graham's Magazine have reached us in excellent season. Sartain's Magazine, we regret to learn, expired with the August number. But while these two sterling and favorite magazines continue to flourish and to increase in beauty and value as they have done, Philadelphia must still stand pre-eminent in the way of Ladies' Magazines.

AMERICA'S OWN comes to us this week with a new and beautiful head, and other improvements. We believe its publication is now a successful enterprise. We know at least that it deserves success. It is an excellent miscellaneous paper, with a particular department devoted to the interests of the Firemen. It is published by Childs Brothers, at 58 Chatham street, New York.

Town Clock.

MR. EDITOR:—If, as the old adage says, "Time is money," there must be much variety in this kind of circulating medium in our goodly Borough, for certainly no place was ever more blest with variations from the true standard of computation, and it is probable scarcely any two clocks mark the same hour. This should not be the case, more particularly as we are twice in the day in communication with the N. Y. & E. Railroad, viz. of the Lackawanna branch, upon both which the utmost regularity is preserved, as to time. Strangers visiting our town during the summer months, have had their risibles a good deal excited, on being told that our principal "Regulator" is a Foundry bell! It has occurred to me, that our Borough Fathers might be invoked to make an expenditure sufficient to purchase a good clock, to be placed in a public situation, and thus remedy the evil complained of. Do, Mr. Editor, lend us your effective aid in the accomplishment of so desirable an object, and receive the thanks of many.
Sept. 20. HOSKINS.

Animated Appeal.

The Dinghamton Republican contains an animated appeal to "Adopted Citizens" by one of their own number, from which we extract the following:

In New Hampshire, one of the strongest Loco Foco States in the Union, where they have had full time and power to test the practical workings of their principles, we find a man's religion a part of his qualifications for the most petty as well as the higher offices. Pursue proud bigotry, and Franklin Pierce at the head of them, turn to us with scornful lips and do not choose to worship your God in the same way that we do, because your consciences and our belief point out different roads to the same Heaven, every honorable avenue to distinction shall be for you cut off and blocked up. We will, as far as we can, degrade you to the position you occupied under your foreign lords and task-masters. This is the practical language they by their laws hold to us; and now this same Franklin Pierce and his friends—these men who by their arrogance have said they were made of hotter dirt than us—of Irishmen and Catholics, have the audacity and want of common sense to demand that we should come swarming around like whipped hounds, begging us for our votes. If we are, as they seem to think, noos, they will find us no nos.

Irishmen have not forgotten that James Shields, whose blood has crimsoned the red field of Mexico, poured freely forth on the altar of his adopted country's banner—a man with whom we are proud to claim a national affinity—was by Loco Foco influence driven ignominiously from the floor of the Senate, because forsooth he was born in Ireland, and possessed the religion that we venerate.

We have not forgotten that a Loco Foco House drove W. E. Robinson unjustly from his floor for the same reason. We have not forgotten that while Irish votes secured a Loco Foco triumph in Pennsylvania last fall, that party traitorously and ungratefully cut the ticket to elect to defeat James Campbell, who in point of ability, education and irreproachable moral character, occupies as proud a position as any man in the State. But he was a foreigner! he was a Catholic! "Down with him!" no matter how brilliant his talents—no matter how well fitted for his position to which he aspired—no matter what claims he might have upon community—he must be sacrificed to the moloch of Bigotry by the blackened hand of Loco Foco treachery.

tentive, kind, and beloved family doctor. In ten thousand ways had he shown himself a true and generous friend. I loved him very dearly, and his death was the severest affliction to me of the kind that I ever experienced. But my sorrow was selfish, for my friend rejoiced greatly to leave earth, having a full and blessed hope of eternal life. Brother Wright, Dr. Smith and myself were of nearly the same age, were intimate in all our associations, and had acted together in our efforts during the raging of the pestilence. Death never seemed to come so near to us as when those strong and noble men fell at my side. Never before did I officiate at funerals where I seemed to stand so near the gates of eternity.

Two weeks ago yesterday I called on three ladies at the American Hotel. Two of them were in health, and the other was slightly indisposed. All three have since died. For two days in succession I attended funerals, and one afternoon I attended three. I have lived amid dying groans, weeping mourners, and burial scenes. But God in mercy has preserved me and my family from, and as the disease is greatly on the decrease, we hope to escape.

It is proper that I remark, that though quite a large number of our most valuable citizens have fallen victims to the cholera, a very large majority of the deaths have been among our foreign population.

Mr. Wright had an income of \$1,000 in his life of \$2,000, and Dr. Smith of \$4,500. Yours truly,
S.

Brief Chronicle of the Times.

—Mr. G. P. L. James has just written his seventeenth novel! It bears the name of "Penquillo."

—The Washington Union says that Hawthorne's Life of Pierce is as pleasant reading as the best of the author's romances.

—There is a capital of \$18,500,556 invested in tanneries in the U. S.

—Gen. Scott arrived in Pittsburg on Saturday last, and was received with much enthusiasm.

—The Maine Liquor Law has been triumphantly sustained in the recent election in that State.

—The Ohio Statesman, the Locofoco organ of that state, holds up Irishmen who are going to vote for Scott as "Irish Tories." Go on, gentlemen!

—Hawthorne's Life of Franklin Pierce contains 114 pages, including extracts from the journal kept by Pierce during the Mexican Campaign.

—Several Indiana descendants of eminent Western War-Chiefs, are engaged as firemen and deck hands, on the Ohio river steamboats.

—The True Wesleyan thinks that the old scriptural warning, "put not your trust in Princes," derives additional force from the casting in of Prince John Van Buren to the Hunglers.

—Mr. Gilbert, member of the last Congress from California, was recently killed in a duel in that state.

—The wages of agricultural laborers has risen in some parts of England, in consequence of the immense emigration.

—A drunken fellow in Cincinnati the other day attempted to whip his wife, but she tied him, and marched him to the watch-house.

—A boy named Frank Kelly died at Wheeling recently, from the rupture of a blood-vessel whilst standing on his head, and imitating circus performers.

—Australia emigration from the United States appears to be on the increase. The Ship Ocean Eagle recently left New York, bound to Australia, with 300 passengers, and another was in a few days to follow her.

—The Democrats have but little reason to congratulate themselves on the result of the recent election in Maine. They are beaten on their own ground, although the Whigs have not succeeded.

—Barnum has concluded an engagement with Catharine Hayes, to give sixty concerts under his direction, in California, Mexico, Cuba, the U. S. and British Provinces of N. A. He pays her \$50,000 and one half the nett profits.

—The Emperor of Austria has promised an immense reward to any person who will recover the crown of Hungary, which disappeared during the revolution. He has dispersed a million of florins to those magistrates who are suspected of being in correspondence with Kosuth if they will assist in the recovery of that crown.

German Locofoco paper at that place, is out against George W. Woodward, on account of his course in the Reform Convention.

—Col. H. N. Wright has been re-nominated for Congress in the Luzerne district.

—John T. Allen presents himself to the people Wayne County, as an Independent Candidate for Representative in the State Legislature. Richard Lancaster is the "regular" Locofoco nominee. The Whigs make no nomination.

—Theodore Hook says of railroads and steamboats, "They annihilate space and time; not to mention a multitude of passengers."

—Mr. Chonts, Mr. Webster's distinguished friend, and former colleague in the Senate, has made arrangements for taking the field for Gen. Scott in a very few days.

—An English publisher has written a letter to Harriet Beecher Stowe, generously offering to give her three pence "royalty" for every copy of Uncle Tom's Cabin sold by him, of the new edition he is about publishing.

—Hon. Edward Everett, a warm friend of Mr. Webster, is out for General Scott, and is said recently to have addressed a letter to Mr. Webster, expressing his decided opinion that he should no longer allow his name to be used in connection with the Presidency.

—The Democracy of New York, at their recent State Convention at Syracuse, refused to admit John Van Buren as a delegate. John is at present hard at work washing off the stain of Free-soilism which prevents the virtuous Hunglers from taking him to their bosom.

—Mrs. Swisshelm in speaking of the two most prominent candidates for the Presidency, makes use of the following language: "Personally, we have always preferred Gen. Scott to Gen. Pierce, because we like a man to be what he pretends to be. In making himself what he aims to be. So, a military chieftain is better than a man who tried to be a hero and could not."

—Four girls were run over by a train of cars, at Reading, Pa., on the 14th inst. They had just left the cotton-mill, where they were employed, and were walking on the track, when seeing a train coming, they stepped upon the opposite track, not seeing that another train was coming on that track also. All four were knocked down, two being killed instantly, and the others have since died. They were about 18 years of age, industrious and amiable girls.

—Missouri, Iowa and Maine are the only States which have yet elected members to Congress. In the year of Gen. Taylor's election, they chose three Whigs to eleven Locofocos, but one of the three Whigs (D. F. Miller, of Iowa) was cheated out of his seat by the stealing of the Kanesville poll-book, so that the returns stood, Whigs 2, Opposition 12. Now these same states have chosen six Whigs, and seven Opposition. We call this a fair beginning. Keep it up!

Whig Doctrine on the Tariff.

At the Baltimore Convention, the Whigs re-assented the sentiments they have always advocated, in relation to the tariff, in the following terms:

Government should be considered upon principles of the expenses thereof, in time of peace, ought to be mainly derived from a duty on imports, and not from direct taxes; and in levying such duties, sound policy requires a just discrimination, and protection from fraud by specific duties when practicable, whereby suitable excise duties may be assured to American industry, equally to all classes, and to all portions of the country.

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Frank Pierce Voted against Old Soldiers.

The pension act of 1832 gives to the surviving officers, and commanding officers, captains, majors, and Major Generals of the old Continental Army, or to State troops, volunteers or militia, who served, at one or more terms, during any of the wars of the Revolution, the full amount of their pay, according to their respective ranks. In 1833, on the 27th of December, Mr. Chilton proposed to extend the provisions of the pension act of 1832, so as to embrace in its provisions all those who were engaged in the wars against the Indians after the termination of the Revolutionary war, down to the treaty of Green Bay. This would have included the old soldiers who fought against the Indians under St. Clair, Harmar, and Anthony Wayne. There were 120 votes for the proposition of Mr. Chilton, and 80 votes against it. Among the voters for it, were James K. Polk, John Quincy Adams, Col. Richard M. Johnson, Millard Fillmore, David Crockett, John Bell, Rufus Chittenden, Edward Everett, Thomas Corwin, Gave Johnson and D. Dickinson. AMONG THE VOTERS AGAINST IT WAS FRANKLIN PIERCE.

The late Democratic President, James K. Polk, voted to reward the old Indian fighters, the two best scholars in the United States, John Quincy Adams and Edward Everett; voted to reward them, and the two old Indian fighters, Dick Johnson and Davy Crockett, both voted to reward their old fellow-soldiers. They were, however, opposed by the little lawyer and fainting General from New Hampshire.

In 1836 a bill was introduced into Congress for the purpose of getting additional legislation for the relief of the surviving officers and soldiers of the war of the Revolution. Franklin Pierce voted against this bill at different stages. On the final passage the vote stood, 109 votes for the bill and 76 against it. FRANKLIN PIERCE VOTED AGAINST THE BILL ON ITS FINAL PASSAGE.

Franklin Pierce Spoke and Voted against the Widows of Soldiers.

The pension act of 1833 gives to certain widows of Revolutionary officers and soldiers, for five years after the 1st of March, 1836, the pension or annuity that would have been allowed to their husbands if living when the act passed. In 1841 a bill passed the House of Representatives to extend the provisions of the act of 1833. When it reached the Senate, FRANKLIN PIERCE MADE A SPEECH AND VOTED AGAINST IT. Will the son of any revolutionary soldier vote for Pierce? Will the son of any old Indian fighter vote for him? Will any patriot sustain a man, who voted and spoke against those to whom he is indebted under God, for home, country, political and religious liberty? Ed. Tel.

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we should become Americanized, provide for American laborers, instead of British papers, and elect American and not British candidates. Ohio State Journal.

The Character of Winfield Scott.

The Whigging (Va.) Intelligencer publishes an interesting letter from Daniel Knobel Esq., who served under General Scott in Mexico. His testimony is indisputed, and we do not think that he speaks the sentiments of the great majority of the soldiers who served under him. He writes as follows:

The statements of some of the opponents of Gen. Scott, respecting his arrogance, avarice, and exclusiveness, are so utterly unfounded and unjust to his noble character, that I cannot, though a Democrat, refrain from detailing a slight incident, by which I was a party in the campaign in Mexico. I was in the entire campaign, from the bombardment of Vera Cruz to the taking of the Capitol, and have had every opportunity which a soldier could have to know his character, and the estimation in which he was held by the whole of the soldiery; and I hesitate not to say that there was not a whole army, who could or would say a word derogatory to the military and generous character of Scott. He was admired by all, beloved by all; and the soldier, who, in that campaign, would have uttered a word derogatory to his General, would have been scouted at by his company. I was a member of light Company G, Flying Artillery, Captain Duncan Twigg's Division, and was engaged in every combat, except Churubusco, to the taking of the city. At the battle of Contreras, it was my duty to lead the column which retook the city, from the hands of the Mexicans, from Camp Washington to the battery at the battle of Buena Vista. While engaged in turning those guns upon their late masters, I received a shot in my thigh, which entirely disabled me for the time, and my company were forced to leave me in their onward attacks. After the battle had been concluded, and the victory won by our conquering columns, I endeavored as best I could to regain my column, which had passed forward to the field of Churubusco, the haste of the consecutive battles of the 20th August not having allowed of their providing for the dead and wounded. After the most painful efforts on my part to reach some portion of the advancing column, prompted as I was to almost superhuman efforts from the danger of being exposed to the guerrillas, who were in the rear of our army, I made my way to a field of corn bordering on the field of battle, and finally sunk almost exhausted near a stone wall, which was raked by Riley's (the deserter) battery. In this trying situation I was about giving up all further effort, and resigning myself to fate, when my attention was attracted by the approach of a lone horseman, on the opposite side of the fence, who immediately upon seeing my helpless situation, came to my relief. He dismounted from his horse, and assisted me over the fence, and rescued me from the very jaws of death.

In a short time I was released and placed in safety, and thus was I indebted for my life to Winfield Scott, the officer who, in the hour of our danger, and rescued a helpless soldier of the line. This is but one of the many incidents which the generous soldiers of this army of Mexico can relate of their kind, humane and great leader. Every moment he spent in the vicinity, where I lay, was expended in the making out of the deserter, yet he paused not, filtered not, but that, as ever, proved himself the humane and gallant leader whom the soldiers will remember in his hour of need. I am a Democrat; and I have never given my vote, but if I can get to the polls, I will give my vote for him whom I have tried in the hour of need, and found my friend. He was ever ready to do his duty in the hour of battle in Mexico, and the soldiers of the army of occupation still, in their turn, do their duty in November, and rally again under the banner of their leader, who has so often led them to glorious victory. In the army we heard of Pierce, but never knew him. He never was with us on the battlefield. He may have great qualities, and he may not. For myself, I shall support the man whom I know to be great, who was with us, and of us, and for whom I shall beat the polls in November.

Reminiscences.

A correspondent of the Newark Mercury thus reminds the workmen of the country of the barefaced attempts made to deceive them during the campaign of 1844:

If Franklin Pierce is elected President, it will be utterly impossible for him to afford any reform in the tariff; but we must continue under this ruinous and valueless system, the tendency of which is to drive the American merchant from the business of importing, and place it almost exclusively in the hands of British manufacturers, and which deprives the American manufacturer of nearly all the benefits of the incidental or accidental protection which is afforded the foreign valuation, would be afforded them, and at a time when it is most required. When the business of the country is depressed, and when the price of foreign articles sinks to the same level as their own, the duty which is also deprived of revenue at the time when it is most needed.

And it will be equally impossible to bring about the passage of another internal improvement bill. While a member of Congress, Mr. Pierce steadily voted against all bills of this nature. No high-tariff measures, than the fraudulent and deceptive course pursued by their enemies, and to show the imposter up in its true light, I will present some of the devices used during the campaign of 1844, all of which will be familiar to most of the voters in this State at that time.

The following is taken from the Democratic Union of Harrisburg, Pa.: "He (James K. Polk) is the especial friend and advocate of the coal and iron interest, those two great objects of solicitude with Pennsylvania; and believing permanency in our laws to be of incalculable value as a barrier to the disturbance of the existing tariff. These facts we state upon the best authority, and caution the Democracy of the great State against listening to the following 'whims' as 'streaming from the head of a hickory pole.' 'Monroville, Pa.' and was soon reported in the Democratic banners in this city. 'No National Dallas—the Tariff of 1842—No National Bank.'"

The following is taken from the Trenton, New Jersey, Democrat, a Democratic paper: "We do not hesitate to say that Mr. Frelinghuysen told a deliberate falsehood. He cannot plead ignorance. He knows that James K. Polk has all his life gone for a Protective system."

The following is taken from the Philadelphia, Pa., Democrat: "The Whigs have nominated Franklin Pierce for the Presidency, but for the fact that he was a little while in the Mexican war, the Democrats nominated Mr. Pierce on account of the poor pitifulness of military reputation gained by him in that war, and yet they say that it was very ridiculous in the Whigs to nominate Gen. Scott on account of his reputation gained in four years, and by the most illustrious civil service in time of peace. Our political opponents think that it is just to nominate a man for the Presidency on account of a very small reputation, but quite likely to nominate a man on account of a great one."

ATTEND TO YOUR ASSIGNMENTS.—We advise our Whig friends to see that they are assessed at least TEN DAYS before the election. Let every man be sure that his name is upon the list. Attend to it immediately, lest delay may prove fatal to the exercise of the right of suffrage.

The following resolution was passed in May, 1844, by the Young Hickory Club, of Morristown, N. J.

"Resolved, That we agree with our candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency, that the present tariff ought not to be repealed."

The following is taken from a letter of James S. Green, of Princeton, to the Trenton Democratic Committee, dated July 2d, 1844:

"It is manifest from these and other signs of the times, that there is a settled and well founded conviction in the public mind; that it is the determination of the Whig party, should they succeed in the next Presidential election, to change the present Democratic Tariff of 1842."

A thousand more such extracts might be given. The fraud succeeded then, but the perpetrators received a rebuke from Pennsylvania and New Jersey, in the succeeding election; and I cannot believe that our mechanics and workmen will be deceived quite so easily now.

Frankliniana.

We clip the following broadsides from a late number of the Louisville Journal:

"The Democratic organs derive wonderful encouragement from the alleged fact that President Polk, whilst marking out Gen. Pierce's course, remarked: 'I am now commissioning a man who will one day be President of the United States.' It afflicts us exceedingly to have to pour a pail of cold water over the heads and shoulders of those who derive encouragement from this pretended prophecy. But we can tell them, that if the prophecy is ever to be fulfilled at all, it will not be next March; for there is on record an older prophecy that stands in its way. President Jefferson