

all their subject servitude, wretchedness and despair. We answer, vote for Franklin Pierce, Free Trade, Land, Monopoly, and destruction to every interest of the working classes!



### The Susquehanna Register.

H. H. FRAZIER, EDITOR.

MONROE, PENNA.  
Thursday Morning, Oct. 28, 1852.

#### WHIG NOMINATIONS.

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

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

FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

- |                          |                          |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. WILLIAM F. HENNESSEY, | 11. JAMES H. CAMPBELL,   |
| 2. JAMES TRACY,          | 12. JAMES K. PATTON,     |
| 3. JOHN W. SPOKES,       | 13. JAMES K. PATTON,     |
| 4. JOHN P. VERBER,       | 14. JOHN WILLIAMS,       |
| 5. SPENCER McLENNAN,     | 15. RALPH DAVIS,         |
| 6. JAMES W. FULLER,      | 16. JOHN LANTON,         |
| 7. JAMES PENROSE,        | 17. ARCHD. ROBERTSON,    |
| 8. JOHN SHAEFER,         | 18. THOMAS J. BIRMAN,    |
| 9. JACOB MARSHALL,       | 19. LEWIS L. LORD,       |
| 10. CHARLES P. WALKER,   | 20. CHRISTIAN MYERS,     |
| 11. DAVID ALTON,         | 21. DARWIN PERLES,       |
| 12. M. C. MERRICK,       | 22. SAM'L A. PORTLANDER, |
| 13. N. MIDDLEBART,       |                          |

#### DEATH OF DANIEL WEBSTER.

DANIEL WEBSTER died at his family residence, Marshfield, Mass., at 3 o'clock on Sunday morning last, Oct. 24th. His mind retained its power and brilliancy almost to the very last. The following particulars of his death are from the Boston Courier:

"The last hours of one so beloved as he whose earthly career has just closed amid so many circumstances of consolation, so many of the same even as those of the rest. The public are already informed of the chief features of that deeply interesting scene, up to the time when Mr. Webster desired to take leave of all who were in the house.

"One by one, in deep sorrow, but sustained by his own great example, the members of his family and the attendants came in and took leave of him. He desired them to remain near his room, and more than once enjoined on those present, who were not of his immediate family, not to leave Marshfield till his death had taken place. Reassured by all that his every wish would be religiously regarded, he then addressed himself to his physicians, making minute inquiries as to his own condition, and the probable termination of his life.

"Conversing with great eagerness, he seemed to be anxious to be able to mark for himself the final period of his dissolution. He was answered that it might occur in one, two or three hours, but that the time could not be definitely calculated. 'Then,' said Mr. Webster, 'I suppose I must lie here quietly till it comes.' The retching and vomiting now recurred again. Dr. Jeffrey offered to Mr. Webster something which he hoped might give him ease. 'Something more, Doctor, more—I want restoration.'

"Between 10 and 11 o'clock, he repeated somewhat indistinctly the words 'Poet, poetry, Gray, Gray.' Mr. Fletcher Webster repeated the first line of the elegy, 'The curfew tolls the knell of parting day.' 'That's it, that's it,' said Mr. W., and the book was brought and some stanzas read to him which seemed to give him pleasure.

"From 12 o'clock till 2, there was much restlessness, but not much suffering. The physicians were quite confident that there was no actual pain. A faintness occurred, which led him to think that his death was at hand. While in this condition, some expressions fell from him, indicating the hope that his mind would remain to him completely until the last. He spoke of the difficulty of the process of dying, when Dr. Jeffrey repeated the verse:

"Thee I walk through the valley of the shadow of death, I will fear no evil, for thou art with me; Thy rod, Thy staff, they comfort me."

"The fact, the fact. That is what I want. Thy rod, Thy staff, Thy staff, Thy staff."

"The close was perfectly tranquil and easy, and occurred at precisely 22 minutes before 3 o'clock. The persons present were Mr. and Mrs. Fletcher Webster, Mr. and Mrs. Briggs, Mr. S. A. Appleton, Miss Downes, Mr. Leroy, Edward Curtis, Peter Harvey, George P. Curtis, C. H. Thompson, Esq., George J. Abbott and W. C. Zantinger, of the State Department, Drs. Jeffrey and Warren, and the personal attendants and domestics of Mr. Webster. Mrs. Webster being unable to witness the last moments awaited the event in her own apartment.

"We learn that Mr. Webster, by his own special direction, will be buried in an unostentatious manner. The funeral service will be performed by the clergyman of the parish of South Marshfield, at which place the remains will be interred in the tomb. As yet no day has been fixed for his funeral."

#### Look to your votes.

We publish this week a corrected list of the Whig Electors for Pennsylvania. As some tickets were sent out before the correction was made, we hope every voter will examine his ticket and be sure that every name on it corresponds with the list published in to-day's Register. The last name should be Darwin not Dorman Phelps.

#### The Fair.

The editors of the Democrat seem very much hurt because the Report of the Agricultural Society was not sent to them to publish last year and this as soon as it appeared in our columns.

The plain state of the matter as we are informed, is this: The editors of the Democrat were so exceedingly generous as to demand payment for publishing the notices and proceedings of the Society, as if they thought them not of sufficient interest to their readers to appear in their columns unless paid for. In looking over the files of that paper of Sept. 11, 1851, we find the following article, which shows either a malicious design to injure the Society by attempting to destroy its reputation, or such gross ignorance as is wholly inexcusable in those who pretend to be so tender of the interests of its members:

"Wonder if the Fair was not put off for the purpose of meeting Gov. Johnston's arrangements to be here and make a speech? The people of the county would like to know whether or not they pay their money into the hands of the Agricultural Society, for the promotion of Agriculture, to be perverted to political purposes by a few men in Montrose."

The main object of it was to injure some of its officers, and with them to sink the Society. Its insinuations were not available, and the immense throng of the present year spoke so highly of its growing popularity, that we do not wonder the readers of the Democrat were inquiring for the proceedings of the Society, and think them the most interesting matter appearing there. If they take such an interest in the prosperity of the Society as they profess, why do we not find some notice of it last year. They knew the Fair was held, and were in attendance, but not a word in favor of it do they say, but instead, the unfounded insinuation that it was a mere tool for political aggrandizement.

We presume the editor has not yet forgotten the scolding it occasioned him from one of his patrons. The "warnings" and threatenings of the editors remind us of a man on the day of the Fair, who did not belong to the Society, nor even buy a building ticket, who we are informed threatened to "move the Fair." We would advise the editors before they "threaten" any more to become members, and so encourage the Society by at least 50 cents worth.

When Notices or Reports of the Society have been left at our office first, with directions to send to the other office, we have done so, unless, as has latterly been the case, our paper was issued one day earlier than theirs, thus giving them time and opportunity to copy if they chose.

#### E. B. Chase (triumphantly sustained.)

Since Mr. Chase considers the result of the late election so "gratifying and congratulatory," it may be permitted us perhaps, to show the nature and extent of his triumph, and whether his cause has really been so emphatically sustained by the people of this county as he would have us believe. By reference to the official returns, it will be seen that Hopkins' majority over Hoffman in this county is 1121, while Chase's majority over Sherman is only 599—but little more than half as great as Hopkins'. This result certainly does not speak very highly for his popularity, in a county that commonly gives from eight to nine hundred Locofoco majority.

Again, Bigler's vote in this county was 2815; Johnston's was 2123; in all 4938. Chase's vote in the county was 2208, or 261 less than one half of the votes cast for Johnson and Bigler in the county. We may judge how anxious the people were to sustain the course of Mr. Chase, when, with all the efforts of his friends, not one half the votes of Democratic Susquehanna could be secured for him.

Having been thus "triumphantly sustained" by the people, it is to be hoped that he will pursue an honorable career at Harrisburg; that he will be able to reward all the aspirants for office, of his own party, and all the pseudo-Whigs, who labored so hard, and rode and wrote so much in his behalf, as their deeds merit; that all the promises whereby he sought to win popularity and votes in different localities, may be faithfully redeemed; and especially that he will ferret out the truth concerning the late Susquehanna County Bank, and explain to the public the exact relation that each "Bank Whig" and "Bank Democrat" of Montrose, and elsewhere, sustained to that institution.

#### Look out for "Last Cards."

Should the popular tide continue to set in the direction it is now running, the opponents of Gen. Scott will resort, as is the custom of that party, to some base falsehood or deep fraud to prevent the judgment about to be recorded against them by the people. In emergencies, on the eve of an election, they trump up something for effect. Their "Last Card" is always a "Knave," and having had abundant experience of this fact, the people will receive the statements of our opponents with all the consideration they deserve.

In Ohio, the Locofoco majority on Congressmen throughout the State is less than 5,000.

#### A Last Word.

This is the last opportunity we shall have of addressing the Whigs of Susquehanna County, prior to the Presidential election. Were the occasion a common one, we might deem a labored appeal unnecessary to rouse the Whigs to action; but at such a time, when so much is at stake, nothing of the kind is needed. The remembrance of our late defeat, caused by our own inaction, will but nerve us to more strenuous exertions, and inspire us to do our whole duty in the contest before us. Pennsylvania can and shall be redeemed. In the face of the large majority that has just been recorded against us, we hesitate not to assert our belief that General Scott is the choice of a large majority of the voters of the State. Only let every one who prefers Scott attend the polls on Tuesday next, and record his vote in his favor, and it will be seen that the farmers, miners, and manufacturers of Pennsylvania prefer the encouragement of home industry to that of foreign industry; that they prefer the improvement and secure possession of the territories we now possess to further encroachments on our neighbors, with the hazard of foreign wars; and that they prefer the hero of many battles, the conqueror of our British and Mexican foes, to the Great Unknown of New Hampshire, the General on paper only, who "never lost a battle," and never gained one.

We have faith in the good sense and honesty of purpose of the great body of the American people. They know the different circumstances under which the two candidates came before the public. Long before either Convention met, it was well known that General Scott was the choice of a large portion of his fellow-citizens, but who had then ever dreamt of the nomination of Franklin Pierce? It is this, the fact that we have on the one side a name honored and cherished by every true American with a "patriot's pride, while on the other is the name of an obscure New Hampshire lawyer, whose nomination was the mere result of a lottery—it is this that has induced so many who have heretofore voted with the Locofocos, to declare their determination to support General Scott. Thousands of such men will be found setting with us on Tuesday next.

From all parts of the State and of the County we are continually receiving the most cheering intelligence.

The Whigs are up and doing. They have aroused themselves for a mighty effort, and they will come forth in their strength, and secure the victory. The omens of the political horizon betoken success to the friends of Scott. Where Hale has spoken in the West, large Whig gains would seem to indicate that we have nothing to fear but much to hope from the Free-Soil men. The death of Daniel Webster—that mournful event that has deprived our Country of one of the loftiest intellects the world ever saw—will unite to us again many of those who were drawn aside by admiration of the great Statesman.

And now let every Whig duly appreciate the importance of the occasion, let him feel that the interests of the nation are in a measure in his keeping, and that it is his duty as a man, and a citizen to have a voice in the government of his country. Victory is within our grasp; one united effort and the day is our own. WHIGS, FAIL NOT.

#### ITEMS.

Senator Hale has been speaking to large audiences in Wisconsin.

Erasmus Fairbanks, (Whig,) has been elected Governor by the Vermont Legislature, and William C. Kittredge, Lieut. Governor.

A magnificent telegraphic operation is on foot in India. The whole length of lines contemplated is over three thousand miles.

The dignified Spaniards have given way to the railway mania. The rush of the steam car will infuse new life into the old kingdom.

More German emigrants have landed in New York the present year, than Irish. Heretofore Irish emigration has largely exceeded that of all other countries.

A leading medical practitioner at Brighton, Eng., has lately given a list of 16 cases of paralysis, produced by smoking, which came under his own observation within the last six months.

The Quebec Chronicle, of Saturday, says that a piece of gold weighing 14 lbs., the value of which is nine hundred pounds sterling, has been picked up by an inhabitant at the Chaudiere.

President Fillmore has written a letter calling on his friends to rally to the support of Scott, and to send Whigs to Congress to support Scott's administration; also, expressing confidence in his success.

Orville Hangerford, Esq. of Waterville, N. Y., has about 5,000 hens, which he keeps in a picket enclosure of ten acres, with buildings &c. for their accommodation.

#### News, Politics & Miscellany.

**Read! Read!**  
The following was written in answer to a letter addressed to the Rev. Wm. McDonnell, of Concord, N. H., inquiring whether the letter addressed to John White, Esq., of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, representing that the Catholics of New Hampshire felt under obligations to Gen. Pierce for his efforts in the Convention and other places, to remove the religious test that exists in the Constitution of that State. The original letter is in the possession of D. C. Caul, of this place, and can be seen by calling upon him.

Concord, Sept. 10, 1852.

Mr. D. Caul:—Dear Sir:—Your letter dated Milton, Pa., August 21, has been received, and I have availed of the earliest moment to reply to your general enquiries. In the first place, I will state that the circular bearing my name, and others, as you state, is from beginning to end, false. I never signed the circular you speak of, nor any other political document in my life. I do not think it right—and it certainly is opposed to the teachings of our holy religion. I am willing that politicians should work the wires of politics, and there are sufficient numbers in our country to do that work. I am not aspirant for notoriety, unless it should be in the conversion of the souls of men, and the advancement of our holy religion.

As for Mr. Pierce, I have little to say; he may be a very good man, but I do not think, if he was so great a man, politically and was possessed of such abundant talents as his friends award him, I think I could have that unwholy and anti-republican clause stricken from the Constitution of New Hampshire in one month.

If I can be allowed to express an opinion, in regard to this matter, I would say that a cause must indeed be a bad one that requires the promulgation of falsehood to sustain it.

I will close with my kindest wishes for your welfare.

I remain very respectfully,  
Wm. McDonnell.

#### Gen. Pierce Opposed to Rewarding the Old Indian Fighters?

If general Pierce has done but little he has refused to do a great deal. He voted against River and Harbor Improvements—against a Protective Tariff—against paying the widow of Gen. Harrison the remainder of his first year's salary, or extending to her the franking privilege—against granting pensions to the widows of Old Soldiers—and against pensioning the old men who fought the Indians against the revolution. The following is the record, as cited by the Cincinnati Gazette:

On the 104th page of the House Journal, 1st session 21st Congress, June 18, 1836, we find the following record: "An engrossed bill, (No. 212,) entitled, 'An act extending the provisions of the act entitled an act supplementary to the act for the relief of certain officers and soldiers of the Revolution,' was read a third time, and being on its passage.

A motion was made by Mr. Williams, of North Carolina, that the bill be referred to the committee of the whole House, with instructions to strike out the provisions granting pensions to the old Indian fighters in the West.

Franklin Pierce then voted (page 1046) in favor of a motion of Mr. Parks, that the said bill do lie on the table. Yeas 93, nays 111.

Upon a direct vote upon the passage of the resolution, (page 1047) yeas 106, nays 75. Franklin Pierce voted against it.

The survivors and descendants of these Old Indian Fighters will avail themselves of the opportunity soon to be afforded them to manifest their appreciation of these votes of the Locofoco candidate for the Presidency.

#### Three Cheers for General Scott.

Major Jack Downing's last communication to the National Intelligencer, illustrates to the life the generous enthusiasm which a grateful people will ever pay to their heroes and Statesmen. Although the Major is a fictitious character, his communications are true to the life, and illustrate what we see now transpiring all over the country. This discourse of the Major, that old and dear friend to all lovers of the humorous and truthful under a fictitious guise:

"There's Cousin Sargeant Joel, he can't live without hurrahing for somebody as much as two or three times a day. He got into a habit of it in old Hickory's time, and he couldn't leave it off. Two or three weeks ago, Uncle Joshua and I was in the barn, planning a little about getting out for the election, and when all at once we heard somebody bark, when all at once we heard somebody bark, when all at once we heard somebody bark, 'Hurrah for General Scott.' We both started and run round the corner of the barn as fast as we could, and who should we see there but Cousin Sargeant Joel, standing on a stump, swinging his hat all alone, and hollerin' at the top of his voice, 'Hurrah for General Scott, and I don't care who hears it!'

"What's that you say?" said Uncle Joshua.

"I don't care what you say," said Uncle Joshua, "if you are going to turn the snags out at once, and done with it, I won't be plaid right up and down with you, are you going for General Pierce, or not?"

"Now, Uncle Joshua, I'll tell you what, Uncle Joshua, I'm willing to vote for General Pierce to help you to keep the post-office, and I mean to; but you needn't ask me to hurrah for him, for I can't stand such tomfoolery as that. I've tried it, and it won't go no how. It makes me feel like digging small potatoes and fow in a hill. But when I get right hungry for a burrah, I give it to General Scott, and I find there's refreshment and nourishment in that, something like real meat; it makes me feel as it used to when we gin the loudest burrahs for General Jackson."

#### Which is the Monopoly Party?

A writer in the Pennsylvania Inquirer of Oct. 7, on the subject of the Public Lands, states the following striking and important facts:

The people at large do not understand the gigantic fraud that was perpetrated in that Illinois grant. In future years—if ever an honest exhibit of their financial operations shall be made—it will be seen that to enable Illinois to construct railroads, costing ten millions of dollars, a direct gift was made to her of property which in a few years will be worth sixty millions of dollars—all which property passed immediately into the hands of a company whose headquarters are in Wall street, New York, and State street, Boston. And this land, which belonged to the people at large, and was open to all at the mere nominal price of \$1.25 the acre, is now in the hands of these speculators, who will raise its price until it is almost beyond the power of the poor man to purchase a humble farm—and yet all this is the work of those who abhor monopolies, and who always boast of being the poor man's friend.

During the last session of Congress, when the reckless appropriations of land were at high tide, Mr. Bennett introduced a bill granting to the thirteen States certain quantities of land for the purpose of founding schools and colleges. The bill was for a laudable purpose—was just to all parties, and was fair in all its details—and how did the Democratic party by their immense majorities in both houses, treat it? They defeated it, and in so doing denied justice to Pennsylvania and all the other States, who have just the same right to a share in the national domain that all others have.

The chief advocate of this Illinois grant—the head and front of the whole movement—was Stephen A. Douglas, one of our most able and popular Statesmen. He is a braiding Locofoco, whose name was suggested even in their National Convention as a candidate for President. He pretends to be as hostile to monopolies and as warmly in favor of protecting the poor man's interests, as any canting hypocrite in the land; yet we find him and his party uniting to pass a bill giving a company of New York and Boston speculators immense bodies of the public lands for their own enrichment and the spoliation and grinding of poor men who wish to settle upon these lands!

Other grants of a similar nature were before Congress and but for the firm opposition of Mr. Stevens of this District and a number of other bold and honest men, they would all have been approved. But these faithful public servants exposed the tricksters in their unwholy efforts. The men who were foisted upon the Locofocos who boast of hatred to monopolies, but are the most active friends of monopolies in the country. The men who prevented the creation of these huge corporations over the entire west were members of the Whig party, who, not demagogical enough to be statesmen, they will not perform content themselves with doing what is for the interest of all classes without professing peculiar devotion to any.

The other measure referred to, the distribution of part of the public lands among the States for educational purposes, being intended for the advancement of the public in intelligence, morality and general prosperity, received the opposition of the Locofoco party and was defeated. Locofoco Congressmen preferred giving the lands to the States, and dividing it equally among the States, and thus promoting the most worthy purposes of government—the redemption of the uneducated from the thralldom of ignorance, bigotry and crime.—Ind. Whig.

#### Refutation of a Slander.

Washington, Oct. 8, 1852.  
To the Editor of the National Intelligencer.  
GENTLEMEN: Having seen the following statement in the Union of October 7, 1852, viz:

"PERFECTLY CRISING.—We clip the following paragraph from the Washington Journal of Scott's blarney during his electing campaign in Ohio:

"Gen. Scott's consistency! It would be amusing were it not humiliating, to compare the blarneying 'tome now adopted by Gen. Scott towards foreigners with his former course and bearing towards the same persons. The 'rich brogue' of an Irishman at Cleveland and the General's intonations. He actually 'loved' it—reminded him of how Irishmen had fought side by side with him in Mexico, &c. Now to slander him so insincerely of this, it is only necessary to turn to one of his letters to recruiting officers, written during the war in 1847. The following is an extract:

"You are instructed not to enlist foreigners for the battalion of St. Patrick has taught us that foreigners cannot be trusted."

"This was at a late period, and not at the commencement of the war. What has since changed his opinions? Not the Mexican campaign, certainly; for that was nearly over when he so broadly asserted that foreigners cannot be trusted. Add this to the man who is trying to humbug Germans and Irishmen, whether native or adopted, is about to be! That rich brogue 'Wall'!"

I beg you will deny it, in my name, as utterly and unqualifiedly false, as I was one of Gen. Scott's aid-camps during the Mexican war, and have continued in that capacity to this time. The only instructions given by Gen. Scott to recruiting officers were to report to certain officers in the United States, viz: Gen. Brooke, at New Orleans, and the Adjutant General of the Army at Washington, &c. All other instructions, to recruiting officers were issued from the office of the Adjutant General at Washington, and on inquiry there, I am authorized to state that no such instructions were issued from that office. If any such instructions were,

however, issued from the Adjutant General's office, it could only have been done with the sanction of President Polk, or Mr. Secretary of War Marcy, under which Adjutant General Jones issued orders during the absence of General Scott in Mexico.

The utter folly of scolding, in time of war especially, is sufficient to stamp this purporting to be an extract from General Scott's instructions, as a base forgery. I reiterate, the statement is utterly false. Very respectfully,  
Your obedient servant,  
SCHUYLER HAMILTON,  
Captain by Brevet, U. S. Army.

#### The Inconsistency of Locofocoism.

United States Senator Geyer, of Missouri, delivered a speech at the Rotunda, in St. Louis, on the 23d of September, from which we take the following extract, clearly and concisely showing the inconsistency of the Locofoco party upon the two great questions of the day, the Tariff and Internal Improvement.

It is sometimes the boast of our Democratic friends that their party is of a very ancient origin. They claim some thing on the ground of their principles being old and venerable. But they will be disappointed, if when they ascertain that their principles are only twelve years old, and that they have disowned them for ten years out of the twelve.—Protection to Domestic Industry, which was the avowed object of the second act which passed the American Congress after its organization, and it continued to be the policy of the American Government during the struggle between the old Federal and Republican parties, which continued to exist down to the year 1820.

Protection was the policy of Hon John C. Calhoun in 1816. He was the author of what is called a minimum, now regarded as the most objectionable feature of the tariff, and so long as it was confined to cotton goods, and secured a home market for cotton he stood up for it. From 1820—I will hasten through this history, which is only given as there may be some young Whigs whose recollection may not be any better than the Democrats'—to 1824, was "the era of good feeling"—when there was neither "Federalist" nor "Republican"—all were Republicans, harmonious in the encouragement of our own manufacturers and the improvement of our own country. In 1824 when parties assumed new organizations, under the names of Adams men and Jackson men, General Jackson voted for the tariff of that year, which imposed specific duties on many articles.

It contained also the minimum principle applied to ad valorem duties. During his administration, he and those gentlemen known as "Jackson Democrats," continued to support the policy of Protection and Internal Improvement, then regarded as the settled policy of the country. His celebrated letter to Coleman in 1824 is an illustration of his principles on the tariff; the protection of American industry. In his letter to Governor Ray, in 1828, he declared his opinions to be unchanged. During his administration, he approved more River and Harbor bills than any other President ever has before or since, and yet we are told that this is not Democratic policy, 1826 the Democrats made no platform; at least, the one they had was the promise of Mr. Van Buren to "follow in the footsteps of his illustrious predecessor," and now he followed we all remember; and in 1840, the Democrats of the South began to distrust him, and then for the first time a platform was adopted, and Mr. Van Buren declared himself to be a Northern man with Southern principles. In that same year the platform of Van Buren were overthrown by an avalanche of public indignation, and General Harrison was elected on the Whig platform. (Applause.)

In 1844 the platform was renewed. Cass was rejected because he was supposed to favor rivers and harbors. Not being able to get a candidate of "Southern principles," they nominated a Southern man of unknown principles. But Mr. Polk did not choose to stand on their platform. He wrote the Kane letter, now somewhat celebrated, and with that and the new planks, Oregon and Texas, went before the country. The cry was "Polk and Dallas—Oregon and Texas," in the South and West—Polk and Dallas, and the tariff of 1842 in the North and East. Now how can it be said that the principles of the Democratic party have ever been fairly submitted to the American people, when every one of their candidates has evaded or repudiated them?

In 1848 they adopted the old platform, but Cass in the meantime, made a speech at Cleveland, which, on account of the noise and confusion, could not be heard, on the subject of rivers and harbors. He had also written a letter to the Chicago Convention, saying "he could not come," which however, was interpreted, "he fellows can't come it." [Laughter.] "He still upon the platform." He was clamorous for the improvement of the rivers and harbors in the west, and if he had openly stood on it, he would have been repudiated by a much larger majority than he was in the election of 1848.

Now, in 1852, Cass, Buchanan, and all prominent men of the party, including Senator Douglas, who avows it to be constitutional to improve rivers and harbors, appear to be distrustful. A candidate was sought for who would consent to take position on their platform; and stay there, or who could be kept upon it—because too weak to stand elsewhere and too small to kick through—and it seems they found him in the person of Franklin Pierce. [Great laughter.]

#### A Party's Glory and Shame.

Five years ago General Winfield Scott returned from the fields of his fame in Mexico. After a campaign of almost insurmountable difficulties, in which death gathered as rich a harvest from the sick beds of the soldiery as from the bursting bombshell, or the hailstorm of lead; after the grave had cried enough; after victory was hoarse with its shouts of triumph; after a nation's glad songs gave the fame to the Great Commander; after maddest party spleen, and the petty spite of power, had ordered that his person be home and arrested; after his person had been thrown into a cell, then the honest manhood left in the basest heart felt free to speak.

"Glory to Winfield Scott! and forever silent; be the rival, though that would slander his name, with aught that is not glorious in action, invincible in courage, and unflinching in resources and wisdom."—Pennsylvania of May 10, 1847.

Aye, glory to Winfield Scott. Five years ago, Scott was not before the people as a candidate, and even this bitter opponent curses the slanderer; that dared to connect his name with aught that is not glorious in action, invincible in courage, and unflinching in resources and wisdom." For once, the party had cause to be proud of its editor—for once, truth triumphed, and Scott's glory gave glory to that party.

We must shift the scene. Shame has overshadowed the glory; the slanderer deserves his own curse, and in his own column the infamy is admitted; only demands the sacrifice. Shameless falsehood mar-hall his myrmidons; and he, whom their own partisan had declared "glorious in action, invincible in courage, and unflinching in resources and wisdom," is now assailed, by these fellows of falsehood and hate, thus:

"If the Democrats could contrive to fasten a peacock's tail to the old General, he would strut himself to death by the middle of October."—Detroit Free Press.

"We charge General Scott with cowardice."—Pennsylvania.

"General Scott is vain, empty, and silly."—Gen. Pierce's Biography, page 67.

"The proud man, General Scott, is a fooling like a porridge pot, and swelling his feathers like an owl to swell and seem bigger than he is. He is troubled with an inflammation of self conceit, and renders him the MAX OF FAYRMAN, and a true UCKRAM KNIGHT."—Detroit Free Press.

Good men of all Parties. Patriots of every creed and nation,—tell the world your votes; that your country's honor is your party's glory.

#### 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 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, Churubusco, 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 heights of Queretaro, where you followed the victorious banners of your country—the glorious stars and stripes—they were borne onward and onward in pursuit of a retreating foe!

Soldiers! Have you forgotten 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 be in your hands; 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 evermore rally around him as we have heretofore, where the fire was the hottest and the enemy was the thickest. His enemies were then our enemies. Let them be so 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!"

#### One of the Old Scott Guards.

We Must Work—All Work!  
No good Whig can shut his eyes to the importance of laboring in the cause, with zeal and constancy to the close of the campaign. The work must not be left to a few. It is a matter in which ALL are interested—deeply interested, and ALL should therefore WORK. There are many gallant spirits in the Whig ranks who so far have done their duty nobly, and who will continue to do it to the last. But there are many who, though feeling a deep interest in the election, and are earnest in their desires that Scott and Graham should be triumphant, have done but little ACTIVE service. They have given their best wishes, but no resource and to the cause. Why is this? Is the cause worth sustaining? Are our liberties worth perpetuating? Is our Union worth preserving? All will reply YES. Why then should any stand idle? Do they expect a few patriotic men to labor assiduously in the protection and maintenance of THEIR principles whilst they stand by and do nothing? No doubt there are those who will read this article and feel (they are obliged to feel) that they have not done their