

WHIGGERY UNMILITATED!



GLORIOUS RESULTS!

As we are compelled to go to press with but scattering returns, we can only say that from what we have heard, we have no doubt but our victory is decisive and complete. Gov. Wright is elected by at least 12,000 majority, and the whole Democratic State ticket has succeeded. We think we have elected ten Democrats to Congress. Whigs are. The Legislature will be Democratic.

OHIO A dispatch from Col. Medary, of the Ohio Statesman, just received, says Ohio has gone Democratic by 20,000 majority.

PENNSYLVANIA The whole Democratic State ticket elected by 10,000 majority. Glory enough!

Marion County. The whole Democratic ticket is elected by a very large majority. The only close contest is between the candidates for Treasurer. Owing to the large amount of votes cast and length of the ticket the votes will not be counted out in this township before this afternoon. Up to 3 P. M. yesterday only 800 tickets out of 2,368 had been counted. This township will probably give a Democratic majority of 200 to 300.

Boone County. A gentleman just from Boone informs us that the Democratic ticket is elected by 200 majority.

Scott's Eloquence. There is certainly great originality in the eloquence of Gen. Scott. His speeches will do credit to him as a high orator. We make a few extracts from his speeches, delivered at various points on his trip from Louisville to Cincinnati. When the boat reached Carrollton, Kentucky, he had lain down to rest, but the people appearing determined to see him, the committee "took the responsibility" of awakening him. He was much surprised to learn that his presence was needed at that hour, and being informed that the boat had been at the landing some minutes, he hurriedly slipped on a gown and stepped out upon the guard. A loud, long and hoarse cheer immediately rent the air. Silence restored, he spoke as follows: "My countrymen—I have, for the first time in my life, been caught with my breeches down. (Cheers.) Fatigued with the exertions of the day, and supposing that in the quietness of the night I should not be called upon by my countrymen, I had undressed and retired to my bed. I was suddenly awakened, with the news that the people of Carrollton desired to see me, and I, an old soldier, (loud cheering.) To rise at any hour is no hardship to me, but really I think my appearance before you, in gown and slippers, not very becoming. (Laughter and cheers.) Allow me to thank you for your kindness, and to assure you that nothing can be more gratifying to the feelings of an old soldier than such hearty greetings as you have exhibited towards me to-night. May God bless you."

How sublime and touching. He was caught with his "breeches down." General Washington never uttered such a sentence. A wag at one elbow suggests that he will be caught with his breeches down on the first Tuesday in November next. But that is treating with contempt the noble eloquence of nature. Some men cannot appreciate true eloquence. The flowers of rhetoric have for them no charms. The people wanted to see and hear the old soldier, and in gown and slippers he appeared before them. What a charming sight to see his stalwart form with his "breeches down!" Description fails and we pass on.

At Warsaw, a most remarkable incident occurred, which is thus recorded in the Cincinnati Times, (Whig): "One of Warsaw's sovereigns came on board the boat, and managed to get a shake of the General's hand. He was so delighted that, with sunny exclamations, he threw his hat down, jumped upon it, picked it up, tore it, and then threw it into the river."

"After this wonderful feat, Gen. Scott addressed the people, from which we make the following beautiful extracts: "I observe upon the brow of the hill, a mass of our countrymen. I am desirous of sending my love to them. (A voice—"I shall have it, General.")—as I am too old to excite the jealousy of my husband, (laughter and cheers.) and have arrived at that good old age when I can love the ladies without giving offense to any one. (Cheers.)"

How happy the thought. The General has arrived at the period of infelicity that he can love the ladies and excite neither the fears nor the jealousies of his husbands. Happy green old age!

"In the glow of your praise, Each warm hug at once bestows, Then turns the hand a lighted flower, Dead to the sun beam and the shower."

How beautiful, yet how melancholy the thought. The ladies must have been charmed with the glorious ideal. It is no doubt in the condition of King David, as described in the first book of Kings, chapter first, 1st, 3d, and 4th verses, to which we refer our readers. NOW ASSE.

Governor Lucas, of Iowa. The Whig press of the Union are greatly encouraged because Governor Lucas, of Iowa, has come out for Scott. Governor Lucas is an old man, seventy-five years of age, who has not acted with the Democratic party for the last ten years. In consequence of his attempt to disorganize the Democratic party of Iowa, they were almost unanimously opposed to his re-appointment for Governor. Mr. Polk was, for a long time, disposed to confer the appointment on him; but not being disposed to resist public opinion, he appointed James Clark, which depressed. This aroused the indignation of the old Governor, and from that time he has either been setting with the Possum Democrats or Whigs. His accession to Whiggery will not change five votes in the State.

Obsequies of Senator Whitcomb. The remains of Hon. James Whitcomb, reached our city in the 12 o'clock train from Madison, on Saturday last, and were conveyed to the residence of Rev. Calvin W. Ruter. On Sunday at 8 o'clock the remains were conveyed to the Masonic Hall, in charge of the Masonic Fraternity, of which Senator Whitcomb was a member, where an eloquent and appropriate sermon was delivered by Rev. Mr. Wilson. The interment followed with Masonic honors. A large concourse of our citizens attended the solemn and imposing ceremonies.

It is said that Mr. Brown, late proprietor of the Brown House in Terre Haute, will take charge of the Bates House, in this city, as soon as it is finished. Gov. Foote is doing great service in the south for Pierce and King. He is on the stump every day, and thousands flock to hear his eloquent arguments for Democracy.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

Reported Expressly for the Daily State Sentinel.

BY THE WADE AND O'BRIEN LINES.

INDIANA ELECTION RETURNS.

From Lawrenceburg. LAWRENCEBURG, Oct. 13. News favorable. Denton 500 majority for Lane.

From Columbus. COLUMBUS, Ind. Oct. 12, 1852. AUSTIN H. BROWN—Mr. Brown's ticket was the largest of the ticket we had but few returns in. Those received indicate a large gain for the Democratic ticket. I will venture to state the probable majority in this county. Say Wright, 300; remainder of the Democratic ticket (except county officers) 250 majority. I will be able to telegraph you by ten o'clock tonight.

From Crawfordsville. CRAWFORDSVILLE, Oct. 13. Montgomery county has gone Democratic.

From Lafayette. LAFAYETTE, Oct. 12. Sufficient returns in to insure that the whole Democratic ticket is elected in this county by 200 on Governor and State Ticket. County ticket ranges from 100 to 200 majority.

From Vernon. VERNON, Ind. Oct. 13. JAMESONS COUNTY—Spain, Democrat elected Senator, Jones, Democrat elected Representative, Wright, for Governor a small majority. Marshall, Whig, for Congress a small majority.

From Franklin. FRANKLIN, Oct. 13. Returns indicate that Gov. Wright will beat McCarty in Johnson county from 500 to 600, and Hendricks 400 to 500. Wick will beat Finch 300 to 400. Not quite done counting out. Hicks, Democrat, is probably elected Representative by a small majority. Kightley, Independent Democrat, is probably elected Senator. Gov. Wright's majority may reach 700.

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From Logansport. LOGANSPORT, Oct. 13, 3 P. M. Not counted out here, but enough to know that this county is Democratic by 250, and Bidde beaten.

From Peru. PERU, October 13. Democratic majority on entire State ticket about 300. Eddy's 150; Milroy, Judge, 150; Prosecuting Attorney, Woodward, 300; Cole, Whig, Judge Common Pleas, one thousand and seventy; Representative, two hundred and fifty. Entire county ticket elected, except perhaps one County Commissioner. For Pierce and King these majorities will not be varied much, perhaps increased.

OHIO ELECTION RETURNS.

From Cincinnati. CINCINNATI, Oct. 13. Campbell, Whig, majority in Third District 130. In Hamilton county, Democrats elected Disney, for Congress, Recorder and Auditor. Whigs have elected the balance of the ticket. The 10th Ward that gave last year 700 Democratic majority, has given a Whig majority for Congress.

Townsend, Free Soil, defeated in Fourteenth District by a small vote. In Meigs, all but one township, Whig majority 167. Pike county incomplete, probably 300 Democratic majority. Erie county, in six townships, Whigs gain 20 on State ticket. Sadder, Whig, for Congress, ahead of the ticket, having two hundred majority. In Washington county, Whigs gain slightly as far heard from.

Galway, Whig, elected from Columbus District, by 100 majority.

FRANKLIN COUNTY—Whig State ticket 23 to 50.

RICHLAND COUNTY—Eleven townships. Congress 461 Democratic majority—the other 7 townships will be in proportion.

FAIRFIELD COUNTY—1,100 Democratic majority. Ross 400 Whig majority.

LATER. CINCINNATI, Oct. 13. In Hamilton county, Whig Sheriff 600 majority; Whig Congressman in 1st District 700 majority; Democratic Congressman, 2d District, 700 majority; Johnson, Dem., elected to Congress in 14th District; Lindsey, Dem., elected in 12th District; Wade, Free-soiler, elected in the 19th District; Wade, Free-soiler, elected in the 20th by 400 majority.

PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION.

From Philadelphia. PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 13. Buffington, Whig, 10,000 majority in South-west. Woodward, Democratic candidate for Supreme Judge, has a majority in the first Congressional District, and Florence, Democrat, is no doubt elected to Congress in the same district.

In Cambria county J. Hopkins, Democrat, has 123 majority.

For Woodward, the Democratic majority is 109 in Blair county, which is the same as at the last election for Governor.

In three Districts in Westmoreland county, Woodward gains 19, and Hopkins 27 on the vote cast for Bigler.

Retains indicate Woodward's election as Judge by 10,000 majority, and Hopkins, as Canal Commissioner, by a loss. Democrats are rejoicing and processions marching through the streets with music.

AGRICULTURAL BALL.

Our readers will have seen the card of the Managers of the Ball, which has, for a few days, been published in our columns. We are assured, and have no doubt, that it will be the most splendid affair of the kind ever got up in this State, if not in the West. The managers are gentlemen of exceeding good taste and large experience in such matters, and what they promise they will accomplish. Ample arrangements will be made for the pleasure and convenience of any number of Ladies and Gentlemen who may desire to attend, as a very large company is expected, and every thing has been arranged to meet this expectation.

LAWRENCEBURG AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILROAD.

The board of directors at their recent meeting submitted a very satisfactory report of the progress of the road. Twelve miles of the track is laid down, and now in use and four miles more will be completed in a few days. The board confidently expect to complete the road to Greensburg, 42 miles, by the first of January, and to complete the whole line twelve miles from this time.

The "rich brogue" of the Irish and the "beautiful accent" of the German citizens were heard at the polls in this city on Tuesday. O' how it would have rejoiced the heart of General Scott if he had been present. He would have recognized them all as his "fellow-citizens," both naturalized and foreign.

The grand joy of New York have found an instrument for manufacturing against the Captain and Engineer of the Reindeer.

Wellington and Scott.

The Whigs are urging the election of Gen. Scott to the Presidency because of his resemblance to the English Duke of Wellington. It is for this very resemblance, among other things, that the Democrats desire to defeat him. Wellington was an aristocrat of the most haughty character—so is Scott. Wellington had no sympathies with the people—neither has Scott. Wellington, although an Irishman, was the most vehement opposer of the rights of his countrymen—Scott becomes "fired with indignation" when he sees them exercising the rights of American citizens, and desires to extend the term before naturalization to "twenty-one" years. Wellington was in favor of the exploded policy of "protection for the sake of protection" of taxing labor for the benefit of capital—so is Scott. Wellington was a "conservative," opposed to progress, and in favor of every thing nasty and old—old aristocratic privileges, and old notions of the people's inability to take care of themselves, and of the duty of the government to interfere in their private affairs. Scott's "conservatism" is the boast of his party and friends. Wellington was a successful military man, but a sorry bungler in civil affairs—so is Scott. Wellington had drawn more money from the treasury of his country than any other man in it—so is Scott. Scott has received a larger amount of money from our national treasury than any other man. Wellington was distinguished and prominent for his military services alone—so is Scott. Wellington was proud, haughty, and overbearing—so is Scott. Wellington's name was used by a great party without merit to assist them to power—Scott's is now being used for that very purpose, and by a similar party. Wellington had but few personal friends—so has Scott.

The Whig papers all over the country are full of comparisons between the English and the American commander-in-chief, and urging the election of the latter because of his resemblance to the former, and yet they have the post-milid impudence to declare that the Democratic is the British party.

Yesterday morning visited the State Fair Grounds. The arrangements for the State Fair are rapidly progressing under the superintendence of W. T. Dennis, Esq., who performs his duties with much energy and ability. The stalls for cattle and horses—of which there will be nearly 900—are nearly entirely completed, as are the sheep and hog pens. "Manufacture's Hall" is completed, and "Mechanic's Hall" nearly so. These are the large halls, each 200 feet by 30. The rings for the display of blooded and other stock are under way and nearly finished. One ring for the display of saddle and trotting horses, is large enough to permit the owners of such stock to get up considerable speed, being the eighth of a mile in circumference. The cooking house is already finished, and the Dining room under way.

We found Mr. Paxson, the successful bidder for the privilege of furnishing refreshments, hard at work, and by the way in "Hoosier Hat!" Mr. P. has prepared himself to furnish all kinds of suitable refreshments in a quantity sufficient to meet any demand, as well as to get up excellent dinners and other meals for any quantity of people. He has erected an immense oven containing 1200 square feet of baking surface, and is now busily engaged in baking such things as will not be injured by being kept until the Fair commences. Mr. Paxson has evidently prepared himself to accommodate a big crowd, and make money, and we have no doubt he will do both.

For the map of the Grounds we are indebted to Mr. Dennis, the Superintendent.

Fire Works.

We call the attention of our numerous readers to the advertisement in to-day's paper of a grand exhibition of Fire Works by the world-renowned pyrotechnist, Mr. H. P. Diehl, who proposes to favor our citizens and the immense concourse of visitors who will be in our city during the State Fair, with his truly wonderful and interesting displays of Fire Works, commencing on next Monday evening.

If any of our readers have not yet witnessed an exhibition of this kind, we trust they will not lose the coming opportunity of gratifying not only their curiosity, but to behold one of the most animating and beautiful sights the human mind can conjecture.

As an artist in the science of chemistry, Mr. Diehl stands unrivalled, and he has brought all his skill and ingenuity together for the purpose of producing the grandest and most magnificent pyrotechnical displays ever attempted in America.

It would be useless in us to attempt a description of a pyrotechnical exhibition. We can only say it must be seen in order to realize and comprehend the beauty of the picture which such an art produces. All who will witness the exhibitions, will be amply rewarded with pleasure and delight.

Fort Wayne and Southern Railroad.

We understand that on Monday, the 4th inst., the stock holders of this company met at Hartford, Blackford county, and elected Hon. Wm. Rockhill an, Hugh McCullink, Esq., of Allen co., J. G. Upton and John Studabaker, of Wells co., D. M. Mercer and Josiah T. Biddle, of Blackford co., Chas. Carter and Dr. S. D. Anthony, of Delaware co., Hon. Joseph Holman, of Wayne co., and Hon. E. T. Hickman, of Henry co., directors, and that the board re-elected, by unanimous vote, Dr. S. D. Anthony, President, Joseph S. Buckles, Treasurer, and Wm. F. Jones, Secretary.

This company has been permanently organized but little over four months, yet such has been their unparalleled success, that an amount of stock has already been subscribed, sufficient to warrant the letting during the present season of a large proportion of the work.

Pole Raising at Fortsville.

We attended a pole raising at Fortsville, in Hancock county, on Monday afternoon. There was a large number of the unflinching Democracy of Hancock, Hamilton, and Madison: present. They raised a beautiful livery pole, over one hundred feet high, surmounted with a flag and streamer. After an address, the Democrats separated in good spirits. But as yesterday morning dawned, it was discovered that the pole was not there. Some patriotic Whigs, during the darkness of the night, had dug it up. The Democrats from the neighborhood assembled in great numbers and raised it again. The conduct of the Whigs only had the effect to make every Democrat go to the polls and vote an out and out Democratic ticket. Not much made for Whiggery by the operation.

Politics in Texas.

The "Leon Pioneer" published in Centerville, Texas, says that, in that part of the country, "the political saloon, instead of boiling and bubbling, heated at the rate of 212 degrees Fahrenheit, can hardly raise a respectable simmer," and assigns as the reason that politics in Texas "are pretty much like the old toper's jug-handle, all on one side. You have nobody to quarrel with. If you say to your neighbor, Pierce is a patriot, opposed to action upon Abolition petitions in Congress, a friend of the South and the Compromise, and that you are going to vote for him, and that he will be more or less of course there is no one to dispute or quarrel with; and consequently no opportunity to raise an excitement. What a Paradise upon earth that State must be!"

Oregon Emigration.

We learn from the Portland Oregon Times, of the 14th of August last, that the overland emigration was arriving in great numbers. The emigration will be very large this year.

Jim Simons puts everything to use. He with his bald head, and he straps the razor on it.

Death of Senator Whitcomb.

James Whitcomb, United States Senator of Indiana, died in this city last evening at 10 minutes after 9 o'clock, of apoplexy, at the residence of his wife. Mr. Whitcomb became first known out of the State of his residence by his election by the Opposition party in 1843 to the office of Governor. He was re-elected in 1846, and died the close of his term was placed as a Free Soiler—though he never voted in the Senate as such—to fill the seat previously occupied by Mr. Hanagan in the Senate of the United States. He was among the number of the new members who were qualified at the extra session called for Executive business immediately after the inauguration of Gen. Taylor. He was a man of fair talents, but not one who could make his mark in a body like that of the Senate which assembled on that occasion.

Whiggery views from the New York Tribune. The article does Mr. Whitcomb and the Democratic party credit, and is a fair and just one. It is a very good one, and we are glad to see it. It is a very good one, and we are glad to see it.

Indiana manifest—intention. Gov. Whitcomb was nominated and elected as a Democrat. He never claimed to be anything else, and never had any sympathy with the free-soil party.

As the Whigs are so fond of the "Test" business, we would commend their attention to this significant fact as presented by the Argus:

"The vote of the town of Newport, on the great question of Religious Toleration is significant of the relative position of parties in the State. Of those who have voted to abolish the test, one hundred, or twenty-five were Democrats, and eleven only were Whigs and Free soilers. Of those who voted against abolishing, and in favor of retaining the test, seventy-five were Whigs and Free soilers, and only four were Democrats. This fact is worth voluminous Whig confession, on the eve of an election, as illustrative of the attitude of parties in New Hampshire on the test question."

From the Richmond (Va.) Examiner. That pair of fraudulent pamphlets which now appear with as much regularity as the autumn leaves of each fourth year—the Northern and Southern indictments of the Democratic candidate by the Whig organization—before us on the subject of the test, are two pamphlets issued by the present Whig Central Committee; both of the same size; both of the same date; both circulated by millions under the franks of Whig members of the same Congress. But though the name of Truman Snodgrass is on the title of both, the one never so far mistakes its way as to wander to the South of the Potomac, nor the other to the North of Mason and Dixon's line; and it is only through the care of a printer, or an indelicate friend of the House, that they like an amoebic virus, are returned chlorine together on our table, each ready to annihilate the other the moment they shall be put in contact. These pamphlets literally eat one another up. The one is a scolding to the other, and the other is a scolding to the one. Every line in the one gives the lie to every line in the other, and the end to which the lie strives is the antipode of that attained by the second. The one intended for Northern circulation scolded at Pierce's votes, and all commendation ever bestowed on him by the organ of the South, to prove him a consistent pro-slavery politician—the sworn foe of all designs, and the relentless enemy of every sentiment of Abolition. But the Whig Central Committee's Address to the South, is the reverse of the medal. It is a grand omnium gatherum of Foss, and all the other soft witnesses who have, like him, sworn to the lies they tell.

The Northern pamphlet is entitled "A Brief Chapter in the Life of Gen. Franklin Pierce"—and is a rehash and enlargement of the long article in the National Era, of June 17th, presenting the Congressional record of Mr. Pierce, and the movements of the Abolition party in his behalf during his term of service; and it concludes its proof with the following paragraph: "Finally the most ultra of the Slavery papers cordially sanction his nomination, as above all sectional susceptibilities. The Charleston Mercury pledges him the vote of South Carolina, to one. The Richmond (Va.) Examiner, a leading Democratic journal, which goes for slavery, in the abstract, says of him, 'The Whig Central Committee's Address to the South, is the reverse of the medal. It is a grand omnium gatherum of Foss, and all the other soft witnesses who have, like him, sworn to the lies they tell.'"

We see it stated in the National Era, that Mr. Pierce has ever held contrary views of the sectional question; that he is steady opponent of Northern fanaticism; and that both in and out of the Senate he has always occupied a position satisfactory to Southern members. The Whig Central Committee, who have always stood by the Constitution in dealing with slavery, true to the right in storm and sunshine, in evil and good report, careless of public favor, scornful of desertion, and inflexible in their own resolve.

And then it eloquently exhorts every lover of "freedom" in the North to take this opportunity to make a signal example of a chief among the Northern politicians who have betrayed the rights of the South, and the spirit of the New York Tribune's stereotyped motto: "Now, brothers, now is the hour!—forward!—Scott leads the column!"

Having thus disposed of the North, the Whig Central Committee turns to the South, and FRANKLIN PIERCE AND HIS ABOLITION ALLIES, is the title of its Fosses, Fogs, Goodales, Tucks, and other Pittsburgh troops, and after exhausting the special pleader's art to make it seem that Mr. Pierce is the most honest and upright man in the South, they end with this paragraph in starting capitals: "WE NOW HAND OVER TO THE SOUTHERN DEMOCRACY THEIR WOOD-HEADED CANDIDATE FOR THE PRESIDENCY, LET THEM TAKE CARE OF HIM!"

Such are the titles, such the concluding paragraphs, such are the materials, and such the aims of these two pamphlets; both issued by the Central Committee of the Whig party, both printed by the same city press—both circulating in the hands of the same members of the Whig party. Every honorable man, every citizen who wishes well to the country—hang his head with shame—and with a heart full of grief—at such an exhibition of sectional prejudice, of the disgusting fraud that has been the work of some single pimp of party—some John Smith or some Jenny Jones—it might have passed with little notice. It would have been too concordant with his character to have created surprise, and it would have needed nothing to their established infamy. But when a great political organization, comprising half the people, half the wealth, half the talent, and half the learning of the nation, does this despicable thing through its recognized and official agents—within the sacred walls of the Capitol, and with the rising tomb of Washington before their daily eye sight; how can we deny the accusations of foreign agents, and the bitter imitations of our own consciences—that the public and social faith have departed from this nation—that the public faith is now in the hands of a few men, and that American truth, honor, honesty, have been buried in that tomb—that we build a monument, not to Washington alone, but to all that made him great—that we unite the faction and the faithlessness of modern Rome with the lawless and the another republic—and that the fate of every God forsaken land comes like the pestilence at noon-day on a land that has forsaken God himself!

The Traveling Candidates.

As General Scott progresses, the thin veil of public business thrown over our electioneering tour, appears to be thrown aside, and he stands before the people in his proper position, a candidate for the Presidency, appealing in person to them for their suffrages, and endeavoring, by his personal presence, to excite the enthusiasm which his name, his character, and qualifications, have failed to excite.

It was bad enough to present the commander-in-chief of the army as a candidate for the Presidency, while still in possession and the enjoyment of the honors, emoluments, and influence of his office, but we think the people of the United States will deem it considerably worse, to see that commander-in-chief, leaving his official duties, and receiving his official pay, and devoting his time and their money to the promotion of his own interests as a candidate for the Presidency.

It will not do for the Whig editors to say that this is not the object of General Scott's present tour; that these respects are merely conventional, and the conventional tributes of the affections of the people to a brave soldier—the whole thing was obviously preconcerted. Horace Greeley telegraphs ahead that General Scott is expected to visit all the principal cities of the country, and at every point, whether a stopping place, a wood and water station, or a mere station to take on or let off way passengers, the General and his committee are prepared to do the best they can. The Whig party have already said that this is the first time in our political history that such a scene has been witnessed, and that we think the success of the experiment will not be such as to excite any party to hazard a repetition of it. There is nothing in the department of Gen. Scott calculated to excite or attract the masses, nothing to reconcile them to this strange departure from the usual course of a candidate for the Presidency. He is not so gracious than his movements through a crowd to whom he is undergoing the process of introduction. Go where he may, if he is to excite any enthusiasm, he must be presented, not create it.

A very pious Whig, who had sworn that he would never vote for a duelist, was asked how he could go for Scott, with such a vow staring him in the face? "Oh!" he said, "I never killed anybody, and he 'bodes' to save his own hide."—Penny.

A little girl early in the day, had seen a man on Long Island, last week.

The Louisville Journal's Opinion of Foreign Paupers and Vagabonds of All Descriptions.

The following article, taken from the Louisville Journal of December 10th, 1844, a short time after the defeat of Mr. Clay. It is "done up" in Practice's most approved style. The Whigs are "blatantly" foreign; just now—before elections—after the election, when Scott is defeated, as Clay was, they will have them in such choice language as the following, from the Journal.

THE ADVANTAGES OF AN ASYLUM FOR THE OPPRESSED OF ALL NATIONS—FOREIGN PAUPERS AND VAGABONDS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS. When the Whigs of the American Revolution had by their valor achieved the independence of the nation, they rejoiced in their triumph, not only because it secured to themselves and their descendants the blessings of free Government, but because they had also secured an asylum to which the worshippers of liberty in all nations might flee from oppression. By establishing an asylum for the oppressed these noble-hearted men did not mean that they had established a sink into which all the vice and pollution of the foreign world were to be poured. When they talked of a temple of liberty and an asylum for the oppressed, they by no means meant that they had established in this country a vast, porous, and filthy receptacle for the neglected, ragged, and dissolute paupers. Our liberality has been applied far beyond the meaning and hopes of these good and great men. They have not only become the happy champions of human rights, but have also become the champions of the foreign world, and have poured into their native homes, but we have made broader the gates they built up for us. If this is the only way in which an asylum for the oppressed of all nations can be supported in this country, we think the asylum system a most intolerable nuisance. If an asylum for the oppressed means a poor-house for paupers, and a home for villainous tattlers, the sooner we renounce the system, the better it will be for us. No one objects to the immigration to this country of honest, industrious, intelligent foreigners, who will not become a tax on the industry of our own citizens; but to the importation of a mass of LAZY, FILTHY, BEASTLY WRETCHES, who will not work—who beg the earnings of honest industry, and pilfer their way whenever they get a chance, is quite another thing. This country, we say, has attained a magnitude which forces attention to it. Some steps must be taken to stop this vile foreign flood, or we shall be drowned out by it.

We are glad to observe that this subject is attracting the attention of those who are most anxious for the good of our country. In the city of New York some efforts have been made by the authorities to suppress it, but they have not yet been very successful. It is ascertained that more than two-thirds of the inmates of the almshouse in New York are foreign paupers. What a true in this city, it is a considerable extent, true of all sections of the United States. Everywhere the charities of our people are invoked in behalf of the wretches that have been sent from foreign shores, to the extent required for the support of American paupers. One-half of the almshouses and ten-tenths of the beggars are foreigners. Not only our poor, houses but our prisons are full of English, Irish, DEUTCH, FRENCH, and SCOTCH SCOUNDRELS, as well as SCANDINAVIAN, SWEDISH, and other countries. ISLAND, IN THE KNOW WORLD. And all these BEGGARS, VAGABONDS, SCOUNDRELS, AND VAGABONDS, are fed and clothed at the expense of honest American citizens. If this branch of the asylum is not speedily stopped, it will be a matter of time before there will become PESTIFEROUS WITH THE EXHALATIONS OF FOREIGN VAGABONDISM AND WILLIAMS, AND EVERY PART OF OUR SOCIAL AND POLITICAL SYSTEM WILL BE ROTTED AND CORRUPTED BY IT. Our nation is already the Bonyon Bay of the civilized world, and if the sending of paupers and villainous hordes is not now checked by the Government, the day will soon arrive when the population of our country will be worse than that of Port Sydney—scoundrelism will be the fashion, and a majority of men will wear the badge of rascality as negro dandies wear their comb—this a thing to brag of as well for us.

We see it stated in the National Era, that Mr. Pierce has ever held contrary views of the sectional question; that he is steady opponent of Northern fanaticism; and that both in and out of the Senate he has always occupied a position satisfactory to Southern members. The Whig Central Committee, who have always stood by the Constitution in dealing with slavery, true to the right in storm and sunshine, in evil and good report, careless of public favor, scornful of desertion, and inflexible in their own resolve.

And then it eloquently exhorts every lover of "freedom" in the North to take this opportunity to make a signal example of a chief among the Northern politicians who have betrayed the rights of the South, and the spirit of the New York Tribune's stereotyped motto: "Now, brothers, now is the hour!—forward!—Scott leads the column!"

Having thus disposed of the North, the Whig Central Committee turns to the South, and FRANKLIN PIERCE AND HIS ABOLITION ALLIES, is the title of its Fosses, Fogs, Goodales, Tucks, and other Pittsburgh troops, and after exhausting the special pleader's art to make it seem that Mr. Pierce is the most honest and upright man in the South, they end with this paragraph in starting capitals: "WE NOW HAND OVER TO THE SOUTHERN DEMOCRACY THEIR WOOD-HEADED CANDIDATE FOR THE PRESIDENCY, LET THEM TAKE CARE OF HIM!"

Such are the titles, such the concluding paragraphs, such are the materials, and such the aims of these two pamphlets; both issued by the Central Committee of the Whig party, both printed by the same city press—both circulating in the hands of the same members of the Whig party. Every honorable man, every citizen who wishes well to the country—hang his head with shame—and with a heart full of grief—at such an exhibition of sectional prejudice, of the disgusting fraud that has been the work of some single pimp of party—some John Smith or some Jenny Jones—it might have passed with little notice. It would have been too concordant with his character to have created surprise, and it would have needed nothing to their established infamy. But when a great political organization, comprising half the people, half the wealth, half the talent, and half the learning of the nation, does this despicable thing through its recognized and official agents—within the sacred walls of the Capitol, and with the rising tomb of Washington before their daily eye sight; how can we deny the accusations of foreign agents, and the bitter imitations of our own consciences—that the public and social faith have departed from this nation—that the public faith is now in the hands of a few men, and that American truth, honor, honesty, have been buried in that tomb—that we build a monument, not to Washington alone, but to all that made him great—that we unite the faction and the faithlessness of modern Rome with the lawless and the another republic—and that the fate of every God forsaken land comes like the pestilence at noon-day on a land that has forsaken God himself!

As General Scott progresses, the thin veil of public business thrown over our electioneering tour, appears to be thrown aside, and he stands before the people in his proper position, a candidate for the Presidency, appealing in person to them for their suffrages, and endeavoring, by his personal presence, to excite the enthusiasm which his name, his character, and qualifications, have failed to excite.

It was bad enough to present the commander-in-chief of the army as a candidate for the Presidency, while still in possession and the enjoyment of the honors, emoluments, and influence of his office, but we think the people of the United States will deem it considerably worse, to see that commander-in-chief, leaving his official duties, and receiving his official pay, and devoting his time and their money to the promotion of his own interests as a candidate for the Presidency.

It will not do for the Whig editors to say that this is not the object of General Scott's present tour; that these respects are merely conventional, and the conventional tributes of the affections of the people to a brave soldier—the whole thing was obviously preconcerted. Horace Greeley telegraphs ahead that General Scott is expected to visit all the principal cities of the country, and at every point, whether a stopping place, a wood and water station, or a mere station to take on or let off way passengers, the General and his committee are prepared to do the best they can. The Whig party have already said that this is the first time in our political history that such a scene has been witnessed, and that we think the success of the experiment will not be such as to excite any party to hazard a repetition of it. There is nothing in the department of Gen. Scott calculated to excite or attract the masses, nothing to reconcile them to this strange departure from the usual course of a candidate for the Presidency. He is not so gracious than his movements through a crowd to whom he is undergoing the process of introduction. Go where he may, if he is to excite any enthusiasm, he must be presented, not create it.

A very pious Whig, who had sworn that he would never vote for