DAILY INTELLIGENCER.

J. H. PENDLETON, } EDITORS.
OLIVER I. TAYLOR, }

Published at No. 21, Water Street,
BETWEEN MONROE AND QUINCY STREETS, BY
SWEARINGEN & TAYLOR.
E. B. SWEARINGEN.] [OLIVER I. TAYLOR.

TERMS.—DAILY, per annum, ... $5 00
(Or 10 Cents per Week.)
TRI-WEEKLY, per annum, . . . $3 00
WEEKLY, per annum, ... $1 00

—WHEELING, VA:—
MONDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 6, 1852.

FOR PRESIDENT,
WINFIELD SCOTT.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM A GRAHAM.

Electors at Large.
WILLIAM B. PRESTON.
JOHN M. BOTTS.
Whig Electoral Ticket.

1st District—JOHN R. KILBY, of Nansemond.
2nd District—EDW. R. CHAMBERS, of Mecklenburg.
3rd District—THOMAS S. FLOURNOY, of Halifax.
4th District—H. H. MARSHALL, of Charlotte.
5th District—ALEXANDER RIVES, of Albermarle.
6th District—WILLIAM C. SCOTT, of Powhatan.
7th District—JOSEPH SEGAR, of Elizabeth City.
8th District—ROBERT MAYO, of Westmoreland.
9th District—HENRY W. THOMAS, of Fairfax.
10th District—ALEX'R R. ROTELER, of Jefferson.
11th District—COL. J. B. BALDWIN, of Augusta.
12th District—JOHN SCHOLS, of Monroe.
13th District—WALTER PRESTON, of Washington.
14th District—JOHN J. JACKSON, Jr., of Wood.
15th District—T. M. GALLY, of Ohio.

☞ The prolonged absence of one of the Editors, will account for any editorial deficiencies during the past week.

Act Legalizing Wheeling Bridges.

We give below, the Act on this subject, which we copy from the Post Office Appropriation Bill. We cannot append any remarks, as our paper is just ready for the press, but presume that the FINALITY of the act will be apparent to all.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the Bridges across the Ohio river, at Wheeling, in the State of Virginia, and at Bridgeport, in the State of Ohio, abutting on Zanes' island in said river, are hereby declared to be lawful structures in their present position and elevation, and shall be so taken and held to be, any thing in any law or laws of the United States to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That the said bridges are declared to be and are established post roads for the passage of the mails of the United States, and that the Wheeling and Belmont Bridge Company are authorised to have and maintain their said bridges at their present site and elevation; and the officers and crew of all vessels navigating the river are required to regulate the use of their said vessels and boats, and of any pipes or chimneys belonging thereto, so as not to interfere with the elevation and construction of said bridges.

Approved, August 31, 1852.

More of the Prospects.

TENNESSEE.—The true and well-tried Whigs of this State are gaining accessions to their ranks every day. The public should not be misled by the erroneous reports of dissensions either among the rank and file or the more prominent Whigs, and of repudiations of the regular nominees. Parson Brownlow's is the only Whig paper which refuses its support to the Whig ticket, but as his bolting from Taylor in 1848 had no effect upon the result there, we may as well suppose it will have as little now. A correspondence of the Republic writes from Shelbyville in this State to the following effect:

"Scott will carry the State by a sweeping majority. There is less disaffection, and far greater enthusiasm, in our party in this State, than ever before known in a Presidential canvass. Our electors for the State, Henry and Haskell, are doing brilliant service. A. V. Brown met Haskell at several appointments, but was so much worsted in each encounter, that he has backed off.

"All is well in Tennessee; you may rest assured of that. Look out for a good report from her in November."

A business correspondent writing from Tennessee says: 'Scott and Graham are gaining daily; you must take Tennessee out of the doubtful list, and put her down for Scott, certain. I am no politician, however, but I judge from my individual observations. I have lately been through a great portion of Middle Tennessee.'

WISCONSIN.—A business correspondent writes to the N. Y. Tribune:

"MADISON, Wis., Friday, Aug. 20, 1852.

"We make no rash promises, but we *mean* and *hope* to carry this State for Scott. C."

LOUISIANA.—Another correspondent writes to the same paper in the following strain:

"NEW ORLEANS, Thursday, Aug. 19, 1852.

"Everything looks well; the only difficulty will be to overcome the few Whigs that left Scott at the first sound of the nomination. They are not opposed to Scott, but have that false pride of not yielding to an unguarded expression. No man here doubts his fidelity to the Union and the Constitution, but pride without merit may lose five or six Whig votes for Scott and Graham. On the other hand, *the General* will gain hundreds from the hitherto Democratic party.

KENTUCKY.—From this State we have cheering accounts. The Whig orators are doing good service, and are daily addressing large and enthusiastic meetings. The mass meeting at Estill Springs is said to have been a very spirited affair, the greatest enthusiasm being exhibited. The Richmond Messenger gives the following account of the state of things in the mountains:

It is a gratification to be able to inform our readers, from observation, that the ball is nobly rolling in the mountains. The Whig candidates and Whig principles are in the ascendancy, and from every perceptible indication the people are wide awake to their best and most sacred interests, so that there will be no doubt about the hero of an hundred battles receiving an overwhelming and almost unanimous vote. The people in the mountains can appreciate true merit, and their brave and noble natures will induce all to labor, irrespective of party, for Winfield Scott.

ALABAMA.—We have already announced that the Southern Rights Committee have called a convention to assemble on the 13th of September to nominate a candidate—Gen. Pierce, the dispatch states, having failed to answer. If they nominate an electoral ticket, Scott's chance of carrying the State will be very much improved.

THE WEBSTER MOVEMENT.—The Philadelphia Ledger, which is certainly disinterested in Whig affairs, says that "the little handful of 'Independent Webster men' in Boston have had another meeting, trying to convince themselves that the people are clamorous for another nomination.—This whole Webster movement, so far, has been conducted like a farce, and serves not only to make the actors themselves ridiculous, but to keep Mr. Webster in a position in which he is mistrusted by the party he has always acted with. If the Webster party desired to effect anything beyond the defeat of the regular Whig candidate, they have gone very singularly about it."

CHOLERA IN KENTUCKY.—The Paris Citizen, of Friday, gives a list of twelve deaths, for the week preceding, vis: N. G. W. Dinwiddie, Wm. Ford, Chas. Attenall, and Mrs. Elizabeth Raine, wife of John B. Raine, President of the Paris Branch Bank, of the permanent citizens; Fred. Scherrer, a Dutch youth, Nat Roark, an Irishman; two Irishmen, one Irish woman, an Irish child, among the temporary residents.

☞ The *Richmond Whig* says Gen. Pierce voted against every improvement bill that came before Congress while he was a member, except one which appropriated $3,000 to a river in *New Hampshire*, and then he was absent.

☞ A Mess Temperance Convention is to be held at Cleveland during the State Fair. Gen. Houston, Neal Dow and J. B. Gough are expected to be present.

W. W. W. Bowie, of Prince George's county, has accepted the invitation of the Valley (Va.,) Agricultural Society, to deliver an address at their second annual meeting, on the 21st of October.

What they think of the Intelligencer.

We select the following few from the many favorable notices which the INTELLIGENCER has received from our brethren of the Press:

The Wheeling Intelligencer.

We have the first number of a very handsomely printed new daily paper, published at Wheeling, Virginia, by Messrs. Swearingen & Taylor, and edited by J. H. Pendleton and Oliver I. Taylor.—The price is $5 a year. This is a Whig Journal, and the Editors bring to the enterprise talent and energy. Every thing about the paper is new, neat and business like.—*Cincinnati Gazette.* (*Whig.*)

Wheeling Daily Intelligencer.

Through the politeness of some friend, we have received the first and second numbers of the Wheeling Daily Intelligencer. Pendleton & Taylor, editors: Terms, $5 per annum. The Intelligencer is of large size, and among the most neatly executed sheets in Western Virginia; and being conducted with considerable tact and ability, cannot fail to meet with a *living* patronage. The object of the Intelligencer, though *Scott and Graham* are flying from its mas-head, is not exclusively political; it combines with politics, Science, Literature, Arts, Commerce, Agriculture and the general news of the day. It can be seen by calling at our office.—*Wellsville Patriot*, (*Neutral.*)

New Paper.

We have received several numbers of the 'Wheeling Daily Intelligencer,' a new Whig paper recently started in that city, under the proprietorship of E. B. Swearingen and O. I. Taylor, Esqrs., and edited by J. H. Pendleton & O. I. Taylor Esqrs.

Should the character of the first few numbers be sustained, the enterprise will no doubt be a lucrative one. Pecuniarily, they have our well wishes. Politically, they may do their best, and the Old Dominion will remain true to her integrity.—*Washington (Pa.) Examiner*, (*Democratic.*)

New Paper.

We have received one copy of the INTELLIGENCER, a new paper recently started in the city of Wheeling, Messrs: Pendleton & Oliver I. Taylor, Editors, the latter of whom is personally and favorably known to many of our citizens, from his previous association with the GAZETTE office of that city. The sheet before us will compare, for its size, editorial ability, mechanical execution, and general news features, with any paper in the west. The newspaper press of America finding its way in its daily and weekly editions into the hands of young and old for perusal, when controlled by a proper sense of responsibility, must exercise incalculable influences upon our social, moral and political condition. 'Give me,' said one of England's great ministers, during the present century, 'but an unfettered press, and I will defy a corrupt House of Commons, a tyrannical King, or a truckling Court, to encroach a hair's breadth upon the liberties of the people.' This is but an additional instrument in this vast enginery, which is finding its way and its foothold in almost every county and community throughout the land, and the confidence of the people, when properly managed for the public good—its true object—and not for selfish ends—and we wish our friends of the Intelligencer success in their laudable undertaking, as their paper promises to be useful in a moral as well as a commercial and political sense.—*Marshall County Advocate*, (*Neutral.*)

After thanking our friends for the courteous and complimentary terms in which they have been pleased to notice us, we have a few words to say in regard to one idea prominently advanced, to wit: the character of the Intelligencer conveyed in such expressions as "a very handsomely printed daily paper"—"the most neatly executed sheet in Western Virginia"—"will compare favorably in size, editorial ability, mechanical execution and general news, with any paper in the West"—coupled with the "*if* the character of the first numbers should be *sustained*" "it should, and cannot fail to meet with a *living* patronage."

We wish it to be distinctly understood, that we have embarked in the publication of this paper not only with the intention of *continuing* it, but with the *determination* of sustaining the character of the first numbers. We have not gone into it without mature thought and deliberation,—without considering every difficulty we should encounter, every prejudice we should have to overcome, and every species of opposition we should in any possible contingency have to combat. Nor have we spared expense in adopting the improvements of the day, and in procuring all the materials necessary to produce such a paper as the growing importance of the city and the increased wants of Western Virginia and the surrounding country, demanded. This fact any one at all conversant with the arrangements of the office, can attest.—Besides the type, entirely new, necessary to print our daily, tri-weekly and weekly, and the numberless other materials of a printing office, carefully constructed and arranged, we have a Boston Steam Power Press, which cannot be excelled in the precision and neatness of its impressions by any in the country. Added to these, we have a Job Office embracing an assortment of type and stock adequate to the execution of every description of printing which the wants of this region may require.

Having encountered such expense and labor, it is improbable that we shall not make a determined effort to succeed. With all the favorable auspices at present, (and we have commenced with a patronage and encouragement which very few establishment of the kind have received at the outset), we candidly confess that, like all newspaper enterprises, it is an experiment—an experiment at which better men than we have failed. But we wish this point to be distinctly understood—and it is the main one which we now wish to impress on the minds of the public—*we shall, in no event, retrograde.* Every good feature which our paper possess shall be retained, and the only alterations will be newer and more improved ones. Every printer and every editor will understand us when we say our first issues cannot be as good as the subsequent ones can be made. Difficulties and obstructions, which have somewhat frameled us, are fast disappearing, and we hope, in a short time, to attain our highest standard of a Daily Commercial, Political, Literary and Miscellaneous Newspaper.

We repeat we shall not retrograde. We have an office surpassed by few in the West, in extent and arrangement, we have the opinion of our editorial brethren abroad, of all parties, that we *ought* to be sustained in Wheeling, if we do just as we are now doings and we have the assurance of our citizens that we *shall* be sustained, and we have the determination to make a fair trial. If, after we have made that trial, we find that we cannot be sustained, we shall not—no we shall not retrograde;—we shall not make our paper less expensive or less valuable, but shall candidly tell the public that their assurances were delusive, and that they will have to seek another paper, either inferior or otherwise better suited to their inclinations.

HOGS.—*Prices and Prospects of the New Crop.*—The Cincinnati Price Current reports hogs in every region of Kentucky and Indiana as largely increasing in numbers and of better quality, and adds:

We hear but little from Illinois, Iowa and Mississippi; but, considering the scarcity of last season, it is more than probable there will be an increase rather than a falling off, as we seldom have two seasons of scarcity together.

Throughout Ohio we learn that more young hogs are being fed than usual, and in many sections an increase of one-third is anticipated. The high price of pork has caused the farmers throughout the West to bestow as much care aud attention upon their pigs as they do upon their children.—Throughout many sections of the South, the planters are making strong endeavors to "grow their own meat."

We hear of contracts by the packers for the future delivery of some 20,000 hogs, to be fattened in Indiana, at 3 and 3½ cents gross. Several thousand have been engaged by Madison packers, for the next season, at 4 and 4½ cents, net. We hear also of various contracts in Kentucky at 3 and 3½ cents, gross, to be delivered when fattened, in the fall. A sale of 1000 head has been made, delivered here, at 4½ cents. One of our principal provision dealers and packers sold 100 barrels of mess pork, on Monday, to be made of the next crop, and to be delivered in June, 1853, at $15 per barrel, which is $5 per barrel less than the present prices.

The above we believe to be an accurate and impartial statement of the present condition of the forthcoming "hog crop," and we leave the reader to draw his own conclusions in regard to the prospect of the next season.

Editorial Gleanings.

MRS. FORREST.—We see it stated in the Boston papers that Mrs. Forrest, that was, is about to marry an early lover, an English soldier of fortune, attached to one of her Majesty's regiments now in Scotland.

HORACE GREELEY will speak in Cleveland on Tuesday evening next. He will attend the SCOTT Mass Meeting at Columbus, on the 8th inst.

AN IDLE RUMOR.—The telegraph reports that a rumor prevailed on Wednesday, at Cincinnati thas Colonel THOMAS H. BENTON was lying dangerously ill at Frankfort, Kentucky—a rumor, of course, without foundation, since Colonel BENTON is at present at his residence, in Washington, and is in good health.

A. PARDEE, Senator from Medina county, Ohio, who has generally, on all party questions, acted with the Democratic party, has repudiated Pierce, and goes for Hale and Julian.

WHISKERITES is the name of the dear little "beau catchers" that ladies wear on their cheeks in the "place where the whiskers hadn't ought to grow!" They are formed by drawing down a tuft of the hair from the temple, and curling it up in the proper shape.

The Episcopal convention, of Ohio, will meet in Chilicothe on the 8th of September next.

GEN. HOUSTON, at Winchester, assailed Gen. Scott for the armistice after the battle of Churubusco. Gen. Pierce was one of the Commissioners who made that armistice—and entirely approved it. In a private letter, speaking of it, he said:—"The army was wisely and humanely restrained."

THE NATIONAL WOMEN'S Convention is to meet at Syracuse, on the 8th 9th and 10th of this month, as appears by the call of the Central Committee.

EARTHQUAKE AT AUGUSTA.—We learn from the Augusta Chronicle and Sentinel, that a shock of an earthquake, accompanied by a loud roaring and rumbling sound was felt in many places in that vicinity, about seventeen minutes before 3 o'clock on Wednesday morning last. The movement of the earth was from north to south, and the jar was sufficient to slam doors and window-shutters, tables and other furniture, awaking all but the soundest sleepers. The oscillation of the earth and the accompanying report, were but of momentary duration, and the shock was not productive of any damage.

FOR LIBERIA.—The Coloization Herald says in consequence of numerous applications for passage to Liberia, it is intended to send three vessels thither shortly. These will sail from Baltimore on the 15th September; New York, October 1; and Baltimore November 1.

DYDROCHLORIC ACID.—Dr. Davis, of Syracuse, N. Y., states that he has employed hydrochloric acid with great success in dysentary. He employs one drachm of the acid of commerce diluted with half an ounce of water, and given in 20 drops, in half a gill of sweetened water every six hours.

MR. JOHN T. WAITE, the junior partner of the Chicago Tribune, died on Thursday morning last, aged 22 years.

GOOD LUCK.—General Larimer of Pittsburgh has now in his possession a solid lump of gold weighing five pounds, and is valued at one thousand dollars, the product of one day's work at a mine in California, owned by General Larimer, Dr. Hussey, Mr. Brockway and Mr. Whigham, and called the Pittsburgh Gold Run Quartz Mining Company.

A PAIL FULL OF SNOW was brought into the office of the Northern Journal, in Lowville, Lewis county, New York, on Thursday morning last, by Mr. Adam Vannater, obtained in a gully, about one and a half miles above West Lowville. The bank is three feet deep yet, and bids fair to 'linger in the lap of winter.'

PENNSYLVANIA CANAL.—The Sunbury American states that the Susquehanna division of the canal is quite low, owing to the bad condition of the Shamokin dam, and many boats are laying along it, and at Northumberland, unable to proceed further. Hands are now at work gravelling the dam. The north and west branches are in good boating order.

GEN. SCOTT.—The *New York Tribune* of the 2d says:

"On Tuesday afternoon, Gen. Scott arrived in this city, proceeded to Hoboken, spent the night at the residence of his friend, Hon. James G. King, at Highwood, North Hoboken, and early yesterday morniug he proceeded up the Hudson. His health appears to be good and in good spirits. His trip is hurried and purposely quiet."

A YOUNG SHERIFF.—The *Martinsburgh Republican* states that Thomas L. Harrison, aged 14 years, was sworn in, on Tuesday last, as Deputy Sheriff of Berkley county, Va.

SIGNIFICANT.—The London *Times*, which supports Pierce, says, "no man of intellect can be President."

POWER OF A SINGLE VOTE.—The *Wilmington* (N. C.) *Herald*, Whig, concedes that the Democrats will have two majority on joint ballot in the North Carolina Legislature, and thus be enabled to elect a U. S. Senator in place of Mangum, Whig. This result, it is asserted, has been brought about by the election of the Democratic Senator, in Currituck and Camben counties, by *one* majority. This vote gives the completion of the Legislature.

Let our friend thinks of this when hesitating about the importance of one vote.

REMANDED.—The examination of John W. Rand, charged with being concerned in the robbery of the Bank of Virginia, in January last, closed, at Portsmouth, on Saturday. He was remanded for trial at the Supreme Court in September next. Bail was refused him.

DEATH OF THE AMERICAN CONSUL AT BARBADOES.—We regret to learn, says the *Philadelphia American*, from a correspondent in this city, of the sudden death, in the island of Barbadoes, of Wm. B. Hayes, Esq., of the firm of Hayes & Trowbridge, who has been for many years United States Consul at that island.

TRINITY CHURCH in Cincinnati was consumed by fire on the morning of the 30th. Loss between $45,000 and $50,000. It was covered by insurance. It was the first German Catholic Church erected in the city. Five small tenements were burned at the same time. Loss $2,000; no insurance.

REJECTIONS.—The Senate rejected the nomination of Hon. James Wilson, of New Hampshire, for Commissioner of land-claims in California.

Among its last acts, also was the rejection of Hon. Jerome Fuller, who had been nominaled by the President for Judge in Minesota. He was one of the editors of the *Albany Register*.

EDITORIAL LIFE.—The following remarks of Dr. Johnson, give an answer to many complaints of the people of the present day:

I know no class of the community from whom so much disinterested benevolence and thankless labor are expected as from editors of newspapers.—They are expected to feel for every one but themselves. To correct public abuses, and private ones also, without giving offence—to sustain the difficulties of others without regard to their own—to condemn improper measures of every one and no one at the same time. They are expected to note everything that is important or extraordinary of men's opinions, their notices must be calculated to please every one and at the same time offend no one.

A CLEAR CASE OF LOVE.—"Mr. Sigsbee, you said the defendant was in love—how do you know that?"

"He reads a novel upside down, and writes poetry in his day-book when it should be cheese."

"Any other reason."

"Yes sir, he shaves without lather, and very frequently mistakes the sleeves of his coat for the legs of his pantaloons, an error that he don't discover till he tries to fasten the skirt to his suspenders."

A clear case—call the next witness.

☞ Mr. Sallisbury, a member of Bates' Theatrica Company, drew a prize of $2,500 in the Missouri State Lottery, at St. Louis last week. This is playing to some purpose.

The New Post Master General.

The nomination by the President of the Hon. SAMUEL D. HUBBARD, of Middletown, Conn., to fill the vacancy created by the appointment of the Hon. N. K. HALL, as Judge of the Western District of New York, was duly confirmed by the Senate on Tuesday. The Washington Republic, referring to the appointment, says—

Mr. Hubbard, like Mr. Hall, is a thorough-going business man, possessing a strong, vigorous mind, and a character for honor and rectitude which no one can doubt or question. He represented the second Congressional District of Connecticut in the 29th and 30th Congresses, and was at the latter placed by Mr. Speaker Winthrop on the Committee of Ways and Means, of which he proved a highly valuable member. There was no man in the House whose opinions on financial questions and business matters generally were received with more respect or had more weight with members. But there is one circumstance attending this affair which cannot fail to afford great satisfaction to the Whig party throughout the country. Mr. Hubbard was a delegate to the late Whig National Convention at Baltimore, and was one of the two delegates from Connecticut who voted for General Scott throughout, though holding in high estimation the claims of the other eminent citizens whose names were before that body. The President is restrained by many paramount considerations from interfering with the pending canvass; but, by the appointment of Mr. Hubbard, he has made known, in a manner as delicate as it will be effective, his desire for the re-union and harmony of the Whig party.—He will find that there are many thousand of those prompted to favor the nomination of Gen. Scott, (by views and motives which did not detract in the least from the high estimate which the country will ever place on his Administration and public services,) who will be ready to reciprocate the generous policy which he has pursued in placing Mr. Hubbard at the head of the Post Office Department.

Scenes in Congress and what is said of them.

The *Cincinnati Atlas* alludes to the most recent "scene" in the House of Representatives and says:

"The man who considers any honor attaches to a seat in Congress now-a-days, is most unconscionably verdant; a majority of those who have Hon. prefixed to their names are better qualified, in every respect, to breathe the atmosphere of a grog-shop than that of the National Capitol, and to edify a crowd of bar-room loungers than the thinking masses of an intelligent people; and if such things are suffered to continue, the day is not far distant when Congressman and blackguard will be synonymous terms."

Our friends of the *Atlas* have done very great injustice in the pulication of the above paragraph. We cannot think of any declaration that could possibly be made more far from the truth, although we are sure the writer, under the excitement of just and honorable feelings of indignation, desired to be just.

The number of members of the present Congress who are indecorous, violent, bullying and intemperate, is exceedingly small and could be reckoned on one's fingers. The great majority, in both parties, are men of high intelligence, of prudence, of honor and sincere regard for good order and propriety. In the appeal made by Mr. Chandler, of Philadalphia, nine-tenths of all members present sympathised, though it was not in their power at once to silence and suppress a debate that had gone so far without the appearance of partiality and arbitrary power. Neither the frequency of disorder, nor the violence of the commotions excited, affords any fair proof to substantiate the general charge preferred, for a very small number of persons of evil habits are ample to enact these scenes.

It may be asked why so small a number of persons are permitted to invade the peace of the Congressional halls and disgrace their character, and why such members are not at once treated with severity and rebuked into silence. To this we reply that, however easy the task and however just toward the individual members referred to, so summary a course may not be approved of when it is reflected that one year ago many thousand American freeman sent each of these persons to Congress, and that a year hence they are to pass judgment upon his conduct. If these constituuencies regard themselves as fairly represented by harsh, turbulent and intemperate men, however deeply we may mourn their presence, their expulsion would prove so serious and unpleasant a matter as to deter any attempt thereat, except from reasons of the most urgent necessity. If constituuencies do not look at these matters, Congress must endure the evil as best it may.

But we repeat that, however disgraced by a few scenic representations, the halls of Congress contain but few men who do not grace them by their presence, but few who do not reflect honor upon their positions in every relation of life. It is common for American editors and others, when justly incensed at the enactment of the scenes alluded to, to thoughtlessly denounce, in unmeasured terms, the whole body of our national legislaiors; but they thus surely do great wrong to themselves, to their representatives and our common country.

We have been observant of these things from a fair point of view. We have always stood without the whirl of excitement—never asking, expecting or receiving any favors from Congress or its members, and never failing to rebuke every act by which its reputation could be blemished—and we offer our testimony alone from considerations of justice and a desire that the Senators and Representatives of our country may, both at home and abroad, possess the confidence and respect of their fellow-men, they so truly merit.

Washington Telegraph.

Gen. Scott as an Orator.

The editor of the Lowell Journal, who was an officer under Gen. Scott's command in Mexico, says:

'It is not an uncommon thing for General Scott to make a brief, terse and eloquent address to his men on the battle field. On such occasions he is extremely happy, and the earnestness and feeling with which he speaks show that his whole heart is in what he says. Many of these addresses in Mexico might be cited. After the fall of Chepultepec he rode up the hill, where our soldiers were shooting down the Mexicans, after they were taken prisoner or had surrendered. He made a feeling address, in which he dissuaded them, in the moment of triumph, from doing any act that had the appearance of inhumanity, with these words: 'Deeds like yours are recorded in history.—Be humane and generous, my boys, as you are victorious. I will get down on my bended knees to God for you to night.' Some of his answers to the Mexican Commander-in-Chief were brief and to the point. The night before the battle of Chepultepec Santa Anna sent word to Scott that unless he surrendered in four hours he should show him no quarters! Gen. Scott sent word back that he found his (Santa Anna's) quarters so far very good, and that he should take possession of the rest of them without asking him to show them to him! Again, when the troops were about entering the Capital, Santa Anna sent to Scott for his terms.—The latter's reply was—'I have no answer to give and no questions to ask.' It was a time for action and not for parley.

'Gen. Scott was educated to the bar, and on ordinary occasions (off the field,) he speaks rather slowly, and with great deliberation, as well as with great eloquence.—His different speeches before the Court of Inquiry in the National Palace in Mexico, were admirable specimens of his oratory and his eloquence. Indeed there was something akin to moral sublimity in that scene—the great Captain of the age and Conqueror of Mexico, a prisoner, as it were, in the capital of the country he had conquered, and on the very theatre of his brilliant victories—which invested his appearance before that tribunal with a degree of thrilling interest never equalled or witnessed on ordinary occasions.'

HIGH WATERS.—The late long continued rains have produced a great rise in most of the streams in Eastern Virginia. The James, the Appomattox and Roanoke, and we presume most of their tributaries, have been very much swollen.

The James at this place rose some 12 feet. Great damage has been sustained by the crops on the low-ground above this place. Besides, the injury to the growing corn and tobacco,—in many places, the wheat, which had not been threshed in consequence of the wet weather, has been swept off. Some six or seven breaches were made in the canal below Scottsville; but they are said to be not very bad, and may be speedily repaired.

The Roanoke rose within 5 feet of the high fresh of '51—which was two feet higher than any ever known. The whole Valley of the river is inundated, and the destruction to the crops must be immense.—Richmond Whig.

March, Freemen, March.

AIR—"*Dance, Boatmen, Dance.*"

From Madawaska's gloomy shades,
To Allegheny's fairest glades,
And from Nebraska's rivers wide,
Unto the ocean's roaring tide,
CHORUS.
March, Freemen march!—march, freemen march!
And sing as you go to meet the foe,
At the polls in next November,
Hie, ho! for Scott we'll go, the conquerer of Mexico.

Come all ye people, good and strong,
And let us have a social song;
We'll wake the Locos from their trance,
And sing to the tune of "*Boatmen, dance.*"
CHORUS—March, freemen, &c.

O'er Northern hill and Western plain,
The beacon light shall blaze again,
And freedom's foes shall feel the shot,
When they see him coming—conquering Scott!
CHORUS—March, freemen, &c.

Then rise up, Whigs, so good and true,
Who fought of old for Tippecanoe,
And bravely stood for HARRY CLAY,
When fraud and slander ruled the day.
CHORUS—March, freemen, &c.

The ladies fair, with graceful art,
Will lead their beaux to take a part:
They'll pledge them first in whispers tender,
"Vote for Scott, and I'll surrender!"
CHORUS—March, freemen, &c.

Then, ladies, Whigs, and all advance,
With steps as light as the greenwood dance,
And let's resolve, while on the spot,
Like good old friends, we'll vote for SCOTT.
CHORUS.—March, freemen, &c.

LEARNING THE CURRENCY.

Of all the close dealers among us, the Germens live on the least, and shave the closest. It is astonishing how soon they learn our currency. A good thing occurred, however, a few days since, with the keeper of a small 'Lagar Beer' saloon, who undertook to teach his assistant, a sprout of 'Fadlerland,' the difference between a 'fivepence' hnd a 'sixpence.'

"You see, John, de piece mit de vomans ish de fivepence, and de piece mitout de vomans ish de sixpence.'

'Yah!' said John, with a dull twinkle of intelligence.

A wag of a loafer who overheard the lecture, immediately conceived the idea of a 'saw,' and 'Lager Beer' gratis, for that day, at least. Procuring a three cent piece, he watched the departure of the 'boss,' and going up to John,' he called for a mug of 'Beer' throwing down the coin, and looking as though he expected his change. John, who remembered his recent lesson,, took up the piece, and muttering to himself:

'Mitout de vomans—'tish one six-pence;' he handed over three coppers change.

How often the aforesaid wag drank that day, we do not know—it depended on his thirst and the number of times he could exchange three coppers for three cent pieces, but when the 'boss' came home at night, the number of small coin astonished him.

'Vat ish dese, John; you take so many?'

'Six-pence,' replied John, with a peculiar satisfied leer.

'Six-pence! Dunder and Blitzen! You take ail dese for six-pence? Who from?

'Vy de man mit peard like Kossuth; he dhring all day mit himself.'

'Der Teufel! You give him change every time?'

'Y-a-h!' said John, with a vacant stare.

'Der teufel catch de Yankees,' was all the Dutchman could say.—*Ex. Paper.*

The True Secret of Success.

Two expressions are often used by every one, but they are seldom sufficiently studied by those who employ them. As a contemporary observes, who has not remarked of some neighbor, once poor and struggling with difficulties, but now ranking among men of wealth and great enterprises—"It is wonderful how that man has got up in the world; I remember when he was not worth five dollars, and now he is worth his thousands.', And on the other hand, how often do we all meet some man in the street, to whom we mentally, or otherwise remark, "Ah, it is altered days with him—his father left him a fine fortune, but it's all gone now." while there are many, whose extravagance, vices, unfitness, bad management, or what is called, though generally inappropriately, misfortune, reduce themselves from a state of affluence and comfort to abject poverty and wretchedness: there are, fortunately for the progress and good of society a very large class of men in almost every community, whose persevering industry, systematic prudence, economy and sobriety, gradually and often rapidly, elevate them to a high and notable state of worldly prosperity and usefulness.

If we look into the history of the man, who has raised himself from poverty, to wealth and fame we will find that he has not only been a hard worker, but a careful, prudent, and wise manager, From the very start he husbanded his earnings each week and each day, perhaps, he added a little to what he saved for future use. In a short time he had accumulated a little capital, and employing this judiciously, it earned as well as himself. He was no longer depending on the simple rewards of his own labor; and as he increased his capital, he increased his own exertions and carefulness to make it more and more productive. A mechanic, laborer, or clerk with a stated salary will not grow rich, by simply laying up a trifle every week, or every month. This is but the starting point. If they wish to accumulate wealth, and be able to join in great enterprises, they must, as soon as they have saved a little money, look around and see if they cannot employ it in some way by which it will produce more. What a blessing it would be to society, and to themselves, did every young man set it down as the rule of his conduct, from the day he starts to make his way through the world, that he will not spend his earnings as fast as they are earned, but practice sobriety and economy.

☞ Barnum, who bought his Museum in New York ten or twelve years ago, when he was not worth a dollar and who is now a *millionaire*, thus sets forth the way to make money:

ADVERTISE YOUR BUSINESS. DO NOT HIDE YOUR LIGHT UNDER A BUSHEL.—Whatever your calling may be, if it needs support from the public, advertise it thoroughly and efficiently, in some shape or other, that will arrest public attention. I freely confess that what success I have had in my life may fairly be attributed more to the public press than to nearly all other causes combined. There may possibly be occupations that do not require advertising but I cannot well conceive what they are. Men in business will sometimes tell you that they have tried advertising, and that it did not pay. This is only when advertising is done sparingly and grudgingly. Homœpathic doses of advertising will not pay, perhaps—it is like a half portion of physic, making the patient sick, but effecting nothing. Administer liberally, and the cure will be sure and permanent.

THE YOUNG MEN OF THE AGE.—Not long since, we saw a tear gathering in the eye of an old man, as he spoke of the past and the present—of the time he burned pine knots upon the rude home hearth for light to obtain a scanty education—and compared the ten thousands privileges which are now scattered broadcast around every door. Oh! said he in trembling tones, the young men of this day do not appreciate the light of the age they live in. The words of the old man made us sad, while, at the same time, we felt mortified that so many of our young men fail to improve the advantages within their reach. They are even continually muttering about their lot and pushing for positions where they can win the reward without the sweetening, purifying, ennobling sacrifice of toil. The mist cloud enjoyments of a day are eagerly sought after, to the exclusion or neglect of the more honorable, intellectual and useful. In truth, few of our young men know anything of the value of the privileges around them.

Improvement Convention at Union.

We find in the last Lewisburg Chronicle an account of the proceedings of this body. The Convention was numerously and respectably attended. Gen. Steenbergen, of Mason, presided.

A committe of thirteen was appointed to draft resolutions, which reported the following:

Resolved, That the time has arrived when Virginia, if she would retrieve her declining fortunes and save herself from the burden of perpetual taxation, must boldly, with confidence in her own energies and with a firm determination, strengthened by a proper State pride, not to be thrust aside by younger and more enterprising States, resolved to contend for her legitimate share of the trade of the great valleys of the Ohio and Mississippi.

2. That, in the opinion of this convention, the burden of taxation, now sensibly felt by the people of this commonwealth, can only be thrown off by the completion of the works of Internal Improvement, in which the State has already made large investments, and by promptly forming advantageous connexions with the channels of commerce and the thoroughfares of travel in other States.

3. That, in view of the railroad connections now being formed in Ohio, Kentucky, North Carolina and Tennessee, the vast interest of Virginia in her works of internal improvement imperiously demand, that she shall, at an early day, complete the Virginia and Tennessee railroad to the Tennessee line, and by a railroad connected with her improvements, already commenced, unite the waters of the Ohio with those of the Chesapeake.

4. That in the opinion of this convention, the State should adopt the policy of lending money to the various internal improvement companies, having unfinished works of the first importance, for their completion—said companies to be required to pay the interest and redeem the principal of the money so loaned, in the manner prescribed by the New Constitution in respect to the State debt, and to give mortgages on their respective works for the purpose of securing the payment of principal and interest as aforesaid.

5. That aid, upon the foregoing plan, should be granted to the James River and Kanawha Company for the completion of the Canal to some point at or near Covington, (or Clifton Forge) and to construct a railroad, with a guage of five feet, from such point to the Ohio River; to the Central Railroad company for the completion of their road to Covington or Clifton Forge; to the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad company for the completion of their road to the Tennessee line and, to construct a branch to the line of the road from Covington to the Ohio; to the Danville, the South Side, the Manassa, Gap, and the Orange and Alexandria Companies for the completion of their respective works.

9. That the Virginia and Tennessee Company should have the privilege of running their freight cars over the Covington and Ohio road; and that there shall be no discrimination by the James River and Kanawha Company, in respect to the charges on freight and Travel, passing over their road to or from either the Virginia and Tennessee road, or the Virginia Central road.

7. That it be recommended to the General Assembly so to amend the charter of the Norfolk and Petersburgh railroad Company, as to authorize the Board of Public Works to subscribe for three fifths of their capital stock.

These resolutions, or rather those parts of them which required that the railroad from Covington to the Ohio should be five feet guage, and that the Lynchburgh and Tennessee Company should have the privilege of running their cars over that road—gave rise to an animated debate. Messrs. Anderson of Richmond, Doane of Lynchburg, and Preston of Montgomery, advocated the resolutions; and Messrs. Sheffey of Augusta, Macfarland and Botts opposed them. Finally it was agreed to strike out the objectionable clauses—and in that shape the resolutions were unanimously adopted.

It was understood that the James River and Kanawha Company propose to stop their water line for the present at Covington, aud to construct a railroad to the Ohio.

A committee of five, consisting of Messrs. Macfarland, Wyndham Robertson, F. E. Rives, John B. Minor, and H. A. Wise, was appainted to memorialize the Legislature in favor of the several appropriations recommended by the Convention.

MR. WEBSTER, MR. EVERETT, MR. CHOATE.—The game of employing the telegraph to give wide and rapid circulation to political falsehoods, has already commenced. The telegraph on Saturday, was imposed upon by a statement to the effect that Messrs. Everett, Choate and others had declined serving as delegates to the Whig state convention of Massachusetts, implying that they were opposed to the regular Whig nominees for the Presidency. The New York Tribune thus disposes of the untruth.

"Of the statement in question, we have to say: Mr. Everett is distinct and outspoken in favor of giving the hearty support of the Whig party to Gen. Scott, and opposed to any movement in favor of Mr. Webster; and if we are not greatly misinformed, has recently addressed Mr. Webster a letter expressing his decided opinion that he should not longer allow his name to be used in connexion with the Presidency.

"Of Mr. Choate; we are authentically informed that the arangements are already made for him to take the field in aid of the cause he has so long espoused, and so often and eloquently vindicated; and that he will appear at no remote day as one of the most decided, as he will be sure to prove himself one of the most effective advocates of Scott's election. A third name mentioned above is that of Benjamin Seaver, Mayor of Boston, who is an unequivocal supporter of Gen. Scott. So, too, are two others on the list. Of the remaining two, one we are ignorant of, and the other is the editor of the Boston Bee. Of the 'twelve other delegates,' they belong to the batch of supernumeraries always elected; and a large portion of whom always decline."

The Boston Atlas confirms all that the Tribune says concerning Mr. Choate, and