

THE HICKORY CLUB.—The Democracy had a very respectable meeting on Saturday evening and were addressed by Dr. Shrader. If he makes two or three further efforts, we think the leaders will consent to let him be a candidate for supervisor, in which case, we will be more charitable than the man who said his neighbor was not fit to carry guts to a bear, and I admit at once that the Doctor is well qualified for the post.

It is perhaps proper to add that an individual by the name of Wood, who has been a resident of this city for a few years past, was induced by the leaders of Locofocoism to appear upon the stand and make a miserable abusive speech against General Scott's Mexican campaign. He was introduced to the audience by the man who now pretends to be Clerk of the Court and who once on a time got one of Commodore Perry's ships from Lake Erie to the Atlantic Ocean for Mr. Fillmore to send in search of the Cuban expedition, and who at this time appears terribly anxious to whip an eight year old Scott boy. He said that Mr. Wood had been shot at in Mexico and had some Mexican lead in his body, and was now willing to be shot at by the Gazette. He is doubtless a martyr and would like to have sympathy, but the Gazette is not in this line. We would as soon think of poking fun at one of the inmates of the Lunatic Asylum in case an exhibition was made by the Superintendent, as at Mr. Wood. He deserves pity, not censure. He was unfortunately induced by much meanness from himself to take the attitude he did, and our batteries will be leveled against him, a sample of the lot being this Dr. Kagey, a poor, miserable specimen of humanity, with just sense enough to know how to act the knave and not enough to keep from appearing ridiculous, one of those natural compounds which every now and then appear in the world, that men may laugh at them and despise at the same time.

Not we pity Mr. Wood. The poor fellow was made the subject of ridicule by the prowling partisans around the Red Lodge, who applauded and urged him on, and we must add in justice that the mass of the party did not join in this applause. They had too much good sense and innate justice for that, leaving the task to such creatures as Dr. Kagey and his associates, who had not the moral courage themselves to face the audience with any such miserable trash, but were quite willing to urge on poor Mr. Wood.

MR. CLAY AND GENERAL SCOTT.—Many of the Democratic papers which followed Mr. CLAY during his whole life with calumny and slander, and at his death bespattered his memory with hypocritical praise, are endeavoring to create the impression that that great man was opposed to Gen. SCOTT, and rather preferred the election of PIERCE. To say nothing of the transparent improbability of any such thing, there is direct evidence to the contrary. Several who conversed with Mr. CLAY during his last illness, have testified to the high admiration he expressed of Gen. SCOTT, and among others, Mr. Ward, Whig candidate for Governor of Florida, who was at Washington a few days before Mr. CLAY'S death. In the proceedings of the Whig Convention, in Florida, we find the following:

Mr. Ward took occasion to mention the circumstance to the convention that during his late visit to Baltimore, he had the privilege of an interview with the patriot Henry Clay, who was then slowly sinking into the sleep of death; and that this distinguished man, whom the country now mourns, gave, among his last expressions, his testimony to the integrity, patriotism, and virtue of Winfield Scott.

ALL FOR SCOTT.—At a meeting of the Columbus Chippewa Club, on Friday evening last, an excellent speech was made by our friend Jones of Circleville. The Journal says that "after the conclusion of Mr. Jones's speech, there was a loud cry for 'Shields,' 'Shields.' Thereupon, one of our citizens of that name came forward, and made an animating speech. He voted for Cass in 1848, but could not go such a miserable stick for a candidate as Franklin Pierce. He had seen and heard of nothing in the history of that man that could for a moment commend him to the support of any man who had a particle of regard for the welfare of the West. His course had shown that he was violently opposed to the protection of American industry, and to the improvement of our rivers and harbors. He went for the gallant and glorious Scott, and the measures of policy which he advocated. Mr. Shields was repeatedly cheered while speaking. He will do much good during the campaign."

GEN. SCOTT'S official report of the battle of Chippewa and Lundy's Lane, falls like a bombshell in the ranks of Locofocoism.—They had accused him of doing injustice to his gallant comrades, but his official reports repel the base slander. No man could do better than Gen. Scott has done, in the same space. We hope everybody will read that report.

A leading Democrat said on yesterday, "a few more such speeches as those on Saturday night, and the cause will be ruined." The people of Fairfield county have too much regard for the great men of the country, to suffer such efforts to be made to defame them.

A BACKSLIDER.—A J. W. Carey in Sidney, Ohio, says that he was raised a Whig by strictly religious parents, but has since seen the error of his ways and now goes for Locofocoism and the other side.

NEVER WEARY IN WELL DOING.—Matthew Graves, of this county, on Tuesday last walked 28 miles for the purpose of procuring a marriage license to marry his fifth wife. He is seventy years of age.—Centerville (Md.) Times.

TOM BENTON IN THE HOUSE.—The returns from Missouri seem to indicate that Hon. THOS. H. BENTON, who for 30 years has been a Senator from Missouri in Congress, is now elected a member of the House of Representatives of the United States. He was an independent candidate, and ran against a regular Locofoco nomination.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—We understand that the Executive Committee of the "Fairfield County Agricultural Society" met on Saturday last and transacted some very important business. Nine townships were represented. It was resolved in the first place to hold a "County Fair" at some time during the coming fall. Each Vice President was instructed to divide his township and appoint a sub-committee. These committees were to work immediately and obtain as many members as possible, and report by the first of September. A beautiful banner is to be presented to that township which raises the greatest number of members according to the proportion of voters. A full report of the proceedings of the Executive Committee, together with a list of the members of the sub-committees, will be published officially, so soon as the remaining four townships are organized.

A CONTRAST.—A small-beer politician said on Saturday last that Gen. Taylor was "a tool" of certain politicians and that Gen. Scott would be a "tool" of others. About the miserable reference to the dead, we have nothing to say. No decent man would do that. About the second charge we quote from Gen. Quitman. We copy from the Memphis Enquirer:

"A gentleman of New Orleans, who was a fellow passenger of Gen. Quitman a few days since on a steamer bound up the river, asked his opinion of Gen. Scott: 'Sir,' replied the Governor, 'the American people have never done him justice.—The wrongs that man has borne, and the claims to distinction are unvaried, the higher will be the stand he will take in the admiration and gratitude of his countrymen.' 'I have been surprised and astonished,' continued Gov. Quitman, 'that among the Whig party there should be a single man unwilling to give him a cordial and hearty support. As to his being controlled by Seward, that is all stuff. I know the man, and he will be controlled by no one contrary to his own will of what is right. And, as to his being true to the South, I consider him the most unexceptionable man on that score among all the Whigs who have been named in connection with the Presidency. I am a Democrat, and, consequently, differing widely from Gen. Scott on every political matter, I never give him my support; but if there is a Whig in the Union for whom, under any circumstances, I could cast my vote for President, that Whig is Winfield Scott!'"

Gen. Quitman against Dr. Shrader. If the General had only known the Doctor's opinion, he certainly would not have called it "mere stuff!"

WHAT IS A DEMOCRAT?—The Kentucky Fly says: "We acknowledge no man a Democrat who is not in favor of abiding by the provisions of the constitution and laws of his country, in all matters pertaining to slavery, and every other question which may arise, on which a difference of opinion may exist." That is about as just a definition of a Modern Democrat, as we have seen in print—a man that "will abide by the Constitution and laws upon every question on which a difference of opinion may exist." Upon other questions, we suppose it makes no difference how he abides. In other words, a man that don't know what he is, is recognized as a sound Democrat, a kind of indefinite article, firm on all disputed questions, but careless in regard to constitutional points which are not disputed. The definition holds good in Ohio as in Kentucky.

FROM THE WASHINGTON UNION, April 10, '47. "Glorious Achievement.—Victory follows victory in rapid succession. It was a sad and painful day that we could never forget, when we had taken the Castle of San Juan de Ulloa. Thanks be to our distinguished General—to his brave officers and men—to the gallant officers and men of our Navy, this great achievement has been effected with but little loss of life on our part. We have taken the Gibraltar of the Western Continent. We have added new laurels to our wreath. The gratitude and admiration of a free people are due to General Scott. We congratulate our country again upon the prowess of their Army and Navy.

In less than eleven months, a succession of achievements have poured in upon us which would grace the annals of any people under the sun. Let our countrymen rejoice, and let them pour out their thanks to the brave men who have done honor to the character of this free country.

A *feuda joie* was fired this day, by Capt. Mercedia, at the arsenal in this city. The manifestation of a people's joy will spread as far and as fast as the glorious news is circulated of the capture of Vera Cruz.

After the speech of Saturday evening one is constrained to ask "what Father Ritchie knows about War." In 1847, Gen. Scott was not a candidate for the Presidency.

ACTS OF GENERAL PIERCE.—It is well to have a summary of the chief acts in the lives of our political candidates, that by juxtaposition, the relative merits of each may be speedily and accurately determined. We give below a summary from the Albany Evening Journal, of the chief acts and events of the life of Gen. Pierce.

Frank Pierce, son of a General and a brother to a Colonel, and was born at Concord, New Hampshire, in 1798. In 1812, his brother Benjamin Pierce joined the armies of his country. Yet at this time Frank Pierce had not passed the early age of 14 years.

Shortly afterwards his sister married a General! In December, 1817, he spelled "bat." Shortly afterwards another sister married another General! In 1823 began his career as a statesman. Elected deputy sheriff of the town of Concord.

In December, 1833, went to Congress. In January, 1837, voted against the Right of Petition. In February, 1837, voted against appropriations for improvements of Rivers and Harbors and Roads. In December, 1837, went to the Senate. In March, 1842, came back again. In 1844, gave a boy, "who was an entire stranger to him," a cent to buy a stick of candy.

In March, 1847, was appointed a Brigadier General by President Polk. In June, 1847, ordered Colonel Ransom to charge a chapparral on the Vera Cruz road, "where the enemy were supposed to be," which was gallantly executed, although the enemy turned out not to be there. August 19th, 1848, fell from his horse on the hard fought and bloody field of Contreras.

On the 20th of August, fainted at Cherevusco. September 14th, did not take the City of Mexico. In May 1848, came home safe. During 1849, he lived in a "white house surrounded by a yard of green trees and little flower beds, purifying and refreshing the air, and loading the air with fragrance." On October 1850, dined with Mr. Webster, and drank the health of "our Glorious Union." The Union has been safe from that time to the present day!

Rode several miles in the cold, and sat up quite late in the evening conversing with a young lady. Date uncertain. In March, 1851, the Religious test was voted upon by New Hampshire, and through the efforts of General Pierce, retained. Gen. Pierce's county gave a larger majority in favor of it than any other in the State. In December, 1852, made a speech at New Boston, New Hampshire, in support of the Fugitive Slave Law.

On the 5th of June, 1852, was "astonished" by the intelligence that he was nominated for President. June 6th, 1852, so was everybody else! ANECDOTES.—At one of the Democratic pole raisings in the first ward, a few days ago, a considerable number of German Democrats were assembled. A boy twelve or thirteen years old stepped in among them, and suddenly fell down, apparently senseless. They chafed his temples and manifested great concern for him, and two or three of them ran for a doctor, but in a few minutes he opened his eyes and grinned in their faces. "Ay, vat you mean—isn't you a shick?" exclaimed a German. "Oh no, my name is Pierce, and I am here to support my father's candidate for President. Several of his nurses pursued him a considerable distance at the top of their speed, but he was not to be caught.

LAST WEEK, a worthy woman, coming to market, saw a hand-bill posted up by the Democratic keeper of the first toll-gate on the Shepherds' road. She stopped to read it and found it a call upon the Democrats to "Rally! rally! rally!" at Middletown for the ratification of the nomination of Pierce and King. "Pierce!" she exclaimed, "is that the man that fainted in Mexico!" "It's General Pierce," replied the gate-keeper in a tone of severe dignity. "Oh well, then, it's the man that fainted in Mexico, and other folks will have nothing to do with him," said the old lady, putting her spectacles in her pocket and resuming her travels.

On Friday we passed a house in this city, where a gentleman and his wife were about to take a ride on horseback. The lady seemed a little afraid of her horse. "Are you sure he is perfectly gentle," said she. "Oh yes indeed," replied the husband, "as gentle as a lamb.—Why General Pierce might ride him."—Low. Jour.

IMMIGRANT CITIZENS.—At the Niagara Falls celebration, there was one company of FORTY Germans, from Detroit, who had hitherto been in the ranks of the Democratic party, but had come out earnestly for Scott and Graham. There might have been a time, possibly, when our naturalized citizens could be sympathetically deceived with the name of "Democracy," as applied to the Locofocoism of the United States. But, we are positive, circumstances have changed, in this regard. So intimate is the oceanic connection between the Old World and the New, so vast is the multitude of naturalized citizens, in this country, and so rapidly are they augmenting,—while the spirit of honest inquiry is so rife among them, and the means for enabling them to arrive at the truth are so readily obtained,—that the sham democracy of the Locofoco party to our immigration, is a thing of the past, who are aspiring after the possession of rational, real, constitutional liberty.

Ten or twenty years hence it will be found that most of our naturalized citizens—the Irish and Germans of the United States—have become the strictest adherents of the National Whig party. They will despise Locofocoism, when they find it out, in an inverse ratio to the degree by which some of them are now deceived by the plausible pretensions and supreme selfishness of its abominable tenets and practices. Mark the prediction.—Sci. Gaz.

Tuesday Evening, August 10, 1852.

THE PRESIDENT.—We take it that this office, the highest in the gift of the American people, is due to distinguished public service and exalted merit. If an individual has nobly and successfully discharged the public trusts which have been committed to his care, whether in a civil or military capacity, and has thus shown that he is qualified for the station, it seems to us that it should be bestowed upon him. The questions then naturally occur—"What has Gen. Scott done?"—"What has General Pierce done?" Not to partisan papers after the nomination, do we ask the American people to look for an answer to these questions, but to the history of their country. It will there be found that for the last forty years, the name of Gen. Scott appears in connection with many of the most important events in American history and that he has received as he deserves the unanimous approbation of all well-meaning citizens, and at this late day it will be found impossible to falsify the record. It is in vain that the American people look in their country's history for the gallant achievements of Gen. Pierce. These are not recorded. He may be a gentleman in private life, a man of considerable ability and esteemed by his neighbors; but we are now looking for a man who *deserves*, and has won a title to, the highest office in the gift of the American people, and every fair-minded man will be constrained to say that he who has devoted more than forty years of his life to the most arduous services that his country could have imposed upon him, is entitled to the gratitude and support of his fellow-citizens. We have no fears of a righteous verdict. His political opponents, through selfish motives, may sneer at his public services, defame his character and attempt to destroy his well-earned reputation, but the masses of his countrymen will not be induced by such means to join in such an opposition.—They are too generous for that. They will prove the fallacy of the old maxims of Kings and Emperors, that "Republics are ungrateful." By rewarding merit, they will induce others to faithfully serve their country, and show to the World that America appreciates her noble and self-sacrificing citizens.

THE UNION SPEAKS OF THE "heartlessness and hypocrisy, the utter want of integrity and of faith, of the professions of Gen. Scott," &c. One might think the Union was abusing some Mexican General, or attempting to throw odium upon some country to his country. It will sound strangely to the ears of the American people, for whom he has fought and bled, to hear such epithets applied to a patriotic hero like Gen. Scott.—Alex. Gaz.

THE PEOPLE OF THIS COUNTRY will not sanction the despicable attacks upon the good and great of the country. If, whenever our good men, who have performed glorious deeds for the Nation, are candidates for office, these miserable slanders of all that is high and exalted are permitted to hawk at and tear their reputations, but a poor individual would be offered for patriotic citizens to enter the public service. But, thank Heaven, the people have hitherto shown that they are not to be corrupted by such panderers.

A DISAPPOINTED EXPECTANT.—Sorry indeed are we that the gentleman who, at divers times and in sundry places, has been anxious to call down the Gazette upon the oral orators of the Democracy, should be disappointed, because in his last attempt his batteries were aimed in a direction different from what he desired or intended. It was a favorable opportunity and the Gazette enjoys it. It is only a small specimen of what is to come hereafter, should he persist in not acting the gentleman and accusing Whigs of urging boys on to interrupt their meetings.—This is a very small charge, it is true, but then small charges come from such sources.

IF WE ARE CORRECTLY INFORMED, Dr. Kagey called himself in the Telegraph, "the talented and energetic Clerk" and a "gentleman." For the privilege of using the columns of the Telegraph, that paper gets the printing of the Clerk's office. Did anybody else write that editorial!

THE "OSTENSIBLE CLERK" is complimentary to his Locofoco friends—comparing the "Hickory Club" to a "brandy bottle." We wouldn't have done that.

TESTIMONY OF A NEUTRAL PAPER FOR GENERAL SCOTT.—The New England Farmer, not a political organ of either party, one of the ablest agricultural papers, speaks of Winfield Scott: "Gen. Scott is a man of inestimable private character, and is not less respected in social than his public relations. Brilliant as his military services have been, his efforts to preserve the peace of the country on several occasions, when but a breath was needed to fan the smoldering flame of resentment into open war, are still more worthy of our gratitude and admiration. That he possesses administrative qualities which fit him for the Executive chair of the nation, his political opponents, whether Whig or Democrat, will readily admit; and should he be elected to this high office, we doubt not he will fill it with honor to himself, and credit to his country."

HOW THE DEMOCRATS REGARD GENERAL PIERCE.—In a recent number of the Cincinnati Gazette we find the following: [For the Cincinnati Gazette.] Messrs. EDITORS.—Some days ago I sent to the Enquirer a copy of the following, viz: [For the Enquirer.] "It has been charged upon our candidate for the Presidency that he was not in a single battle while he was in Mexico. Now sir, was he in any! He was, certainly he must have made some report of the same over his own name. Please find it and publish it, so as to put a quietus upon these confounded Whigs." A DEMOCRAT.

THE ENQUIRER has neglected to give me any information in relation to this matter. I can't go for a man that has no history. A DEMOCRAT. Cincinnati, July 29th, 1852.

HOLD ON THERE.—Brethren Break.—We have been shown a list of NINETY-SEVEN names in one single county, of persons heretofore voting the Locofoco ticket, who are going for SCOTT. And so it goes!—Ohio State Journal.

PORK.—The Vincennes (Ind.) Gazette says that the crop of pork next fall will be very heavy, throughout the Wabash valley. It is now pretty certain that the corn will yield an immense harvest, and farmers, stimulated by the good price of last year, seem disposed to produce as much pork as possible.

OLD DOCUMENTS.—Choice Extracts.

We commence to-day the publication of some choice extracts from the files of the Ohio Eagle, which will doubtless prove highly interesting to the readers of this paper, and shall continue them from time to time as our space permits.

From the Ohio Eagle, June 1, 1848. The London Times, the rankest Tory print out of New England, recommends the American Federal party to take up General Scott for President.

After a recommendation from an high and influential source, we expect the event will follow. That was doubtless a miserable falsehood, as this same paper thinks that Gen. Pierce of New England is the proper man for the Presidency, ardently hopes for his election and says that he will prove "VALUABLE PRACTICAL ALLY" of Great Britain. It don't like Scott at all.

From the Ohio Eagle, June 22, 1848. BROWNLOW ON GEN. TAYLOR.—Brownlow the celebrated Whig preacher and partisan of Tennessee, and editor of the Jonesboro' Whig, has the following proclamation of his own purposes towards Gen. Taylor: "If Gen. Taylor is nominated for the Presidency by all the conventions that can meet in this life, and if he is the last and only candidate the Whigs have between this time and the day of judgment, we will not support him or vote for him."

The Franklin Review, of the same State, says that this declaration of Brownlow "expresses the determination of a large portion of East Tennessee Whigs." The above is a sample of any quantity of the same kind of stuff, notwithstanding which Gen. Taylor was elected. The same paper is now quoting similar paragraphs, but can't find one hundredth part as many, and with them expects to beat Gen. Scott. Parson Brownlow's influence don't extend far out of his own office.

From the Ohio Eagle, August 31, 1848. The Gazette charges: "That Gen. Cass is opposed to River and Harbor Improvements." Utterly and unqualifiedly false. The Eagle then quotes several votes of Gen. Cass, which proved nothing as to his general position, but Gen. Pierce voted against these same kind of appropriations cited in favor of General Cass. Now, has the Eagle changed his position? Or, has Gen. Pierce changed his! Answer this, ye pretended friends of consistency!

From the Ohio Eagle, June 1, 1848. Received, That the officers and soldiers who have carried the arms of their country into Mexico, have crowned it with imperishable glory. Their unconquerable courage, their daring enterprise, their unflinching perseverance and fortitude when assailed on all sides by invulnerable foes, and that more formidable enemy—the disease of the climate—exalt their devoted patriotism into the highest heroism, and give them a right to the profound gratitude of their country and the admiration of the world.

The above is a copy of a resolution passed by the Democratic National Convention of 1848. We have richer specimens for the future. A PIERCE ORATOR in Michigan was rather bothered by the rudeness of some Whigs present, who asked him to tell something about Gen. PIERCE and his battles, at last he replied: "You want me to tell you something about General Pierce (or 'Purse,' as he called it) and his battles, do you?" "Well, my friends, they say he fought somewhere once, and I guess he did, but to tell you any thing 't'is'ar about his fighting, it's just what I can't do! I don't know nothing about it!"

THE TAX LAW.—The Mansfield Herald has the following illustration of the operation of the unjust and bungling tax law set up by the Locofoco legislature at its first session under the new Constitution. The Elder Pox mentioned is one of the Presiding Elders of the Methodist Church: "The Tax Law.—Elder Pox informs us, that the Charter of the Methodist Book concern exempts it from taxation, on the ground that it is a charitable institution—the profits being applied to the support of worn out ministers; and the widows, and children of those who had ceased from their toils." "The new tax law most unrighteously violates the sanctity of the charter and seeks to force this benevolent institution upon the tax list. We are glad to learn that the directors after taking legal advice have determined to try the constitutionality of the law."

What say our democratic friends, by this time, of those leaders who have not only no regard for the suffering of the widow and orphan, but who are willing to wear out their lives in doing good, must from the nature of the case die poor, but have no regard to the sanctity of their word and pledged honor, and stand ready at any moment to violate all charters, whether of charitable institutions or other corporate companies!

[From the Cincinnati Atlas.] We invite the especial attention of the editor of the Enquirer to the following communication, and trust he will publish it, so that such of his readers as swallowed his "hot soup" can take the spice of truth to qualify and help the digestion of it: "A Bowl of Hot Soup"—Cooled.

Mr. Editor.—Our attention has been called to a paragraph in the Enquirer of last Wednesday, headed "Bowl of Hot Soup," stating that there was not one single Scott man in our county. At first thought I considered a barbed shaft not worth noticing where we have lived over twenty years; and neither of us have ever voted a (so called) Democratic ticket; yet not wishing to be placed in a false position before our friends and the public, we thought best to season the said "bowl of hot soup" with the truth.

We have, therefore, taken the trouble to enquire of every man in the establishment of his politics, a thing we never before done, as we consider every man has a right to his own opinion in regard to his politics and religion. We find that less than one-third of our hands are voters; the other two-thirds are either unaturalized foreigners, men less than a year from other States, or minors. So that the actual votes will stand 34 for Scott, 12 for Democrats, 4 for Freesoilers and 7 undecided or actual voters, which add ourselves, we find that instead of being all Democrats, that the Whigs are acting two to one.

MICHELL & RAMMELBERG. For "A Bowl of Hot Soup" or for the edition of the Enquirer—yesterday afternoon two of the hands employed at the manufactory of Mitchell & Rammelberg entered the office and subscribed for the Atlas, at the same time stating that there was more Whigs employed in the establishment even than Messrs. Mitchell & Rammelberg had stated in their card in our paper of yesterday. Let the lying correspondent or informant of the Enquirer put that in his pipe and smoke it. "Hurrah for Scott and Graham!" said a young Whig the other day, to a half-breed Locofoco. The reply was, "hurrah (hic) for King and (hic)—and other fellers."

A HAPPY RIFTER.—An instance of Irish readiness at repartee occurred the other day at the Capitol, which is too good to be lost.

Certain members of Congress, finding the debates rather dry in the House, stepped out to refresh their thirsty spirits at Caesar's refinery, which is conveniently contiguous. As they passed out, they saw some eight or nine laborers, harnessed to a sled, hauling a stone about heavy enough for one horse, while one acting as driver, leisurely walked along side.

All the laborers are on a per diem allowance, as well as the members. Passing to witness this operation—which seemed to present a parallel to their own arduous labors in the public service—Dr. Olds, who was of the party, addressing the "driver" in his usual bland and insinuating manner, said: "Well friends you are making yourselves horses, I see?" "Yes," was the prompt rejoinder, "and by the powers it's mighty sight better than making asses of ourselves, as some of you are doing up there."

The prevailing report is, that the conversation abruptly closed, and every man of the party patronized Caesar's to the fullest extent of two juleps instead of one.

COL. BENTON IN THE HOUSE.—The accounts from St. Louis show that Col. Benton is elected to Congress from that district. The N. Y. Express says:—And so, after thirty years' service in the U. S. Senate, "Old Bullion" is to go back to the House of Representatives, where, we have no doubt, if there is anything of life left in the old man, he will make the fur fly. This election is a triumph which Col. Benton owes to the Whigs of his District. He has hitherto been deemed a most valuable Member of Congress for the interests of Missouri, and especially for the interests of the St. Louis District. No man in Missouri knows so much of its local wants, or could effect so much in their behalf, and hence many Whigs have voted for him. Col. Benton has worked hard for his election, and will regard his success as a special triumph over Senator Atchison and the ultra State Rights Democrats. Some of the Democrats in Congress, we believe, would hail with joy the election of Bechbach to a seat in the House sooner than "Old Bullion." He will prove a thorn in the flesh of many of the party, and we feel quite impatient to see him in the ring.

KEEP IT UP!—The Henderson Ky., Banner is waving resplendently for Pierce and King. Here is a specimen: "Had I the power, I would erect a gallows upon every wharf in the city of New York, and hang every Irishman as fast as they come on shore."

Mr. Matthew L. Davis made the above declaration in Washington, on hearing of a Democratic victory in New York. He is a supporter of Scott. Now, this will go the rounds, and being once printed in a Democratic paper, will be soon reprinted and contradicted thereon, in though the fact is that Matthew L. Davis has been lying in his grave, in Trinity Church yard, these two years!—N. Y. Express.

STATUARY HONORS IN NEW ORLEANS.—A corporation of the New York Times, writing from New Orleans, informs us that the correspondent of that city has purchased a fine park in the fourth district, lately known as the city of Lafayette, which is to be styled Henry Clay Park, and to contain a statue of the great statesman of Ashburton Powers, the American sculptor, has already nearly finished a statue of Franklin, executed for the Franklin Association of New Orleans, and intended to be erected in another new park in that city, which is to be called Franklin Square. Still another statue, that of Andrew Jackson, has been ordered, and the park in which it is to be placed, is to be named in his honor. The latter is very much improved, and it is said to be very beautiful.

Alluding to the late fisheries' difficulty X. of the Baltimore Sun, writes:—"It is a source of glorious satisfaction, however, to know and feel that, as soon as the foreigner, whoever he may be and whatever may be his power, looks upon the United States as one national sentiment, and but one heart and mind to oppose him. May it be always so to the end of recorded time." We think X. does a little more than justice, to that portion of the press which, as a matter of taste and principle, favored the late piratical demonstrations upon Cuba. We have looked in vain, into some of these, for a manly, American sentiment in reference to the preposterous claims of the English implicating the Newfoundland fisheries.—Sci. Gaz.

THE MASSACHUSETTS LIQUOR LAW.—Several persons in Massachusetts have been arrested for violating the liquor law; indeed, arrests, it is said, take place daily. The proprietor of the Exchange Coffee House, Lowell, has been convicted on three complaints; the penalty for the third offence, is not less than three months imprisonment.—The Justices at Cambridge grant warrants with great reluctance, and constantly refuse to serve them unless they are indemnified. In Boston, the constables waited on the mayor in a body, and informed him of their resolution not to serve a single warrant, unless the city would stand responsible for all damages.

MORE STEAMBOAT RACING.—It is stated that while the jury were receiving testimony on the destruction of the Henry Clay, two steamers passed near the landing, apparently in a hot contested race, regardless of the horrors which had occurred a few days previous, almost within a bow-shot of their masts. A correspondent of the Evening Post also states that the same day on which the catastrophe to the Henry Clay occurred, the boat in which the writer went to Poughkeepsie was racing the whole way with another, until at length the boiler became so dangerously heated that she had to lay by for an hour and a half. This instance shows to what an alarming extent the practice of racing has been carried.

CAPT. ALLEN PATRIDGE, the well known head of several institutions for instruction in military tactics, science and literature, at one time Superintendent of West Point Academy, and a Democrat of the Jefferson and Jackson school, is an ardent supporter of Gen. Scott. A letter to the New York Times, describing the ratification meeting at Dartmouth, New Hampshire, says, "the booming of cannon, worked by Capt. A. Patridge, and his gallant cadets, who rejoiced in the opportunity to honor a real and not a sham military hero, with the enthusiastic cheering of the Whig nominees, spoke aloud for the spirit of the Dartmouth boys."

THE WHIGS have formed a Scott Club in Harrisburgh. Of its President, the Journal says: "The President, Capt. Krause, served under Gen. Scott in the last war in England. He has always been an active Democrat, but like hundreds of Gen. Scott's old "companions in arms," he will stand by the Old Hero now, as he did in 1814. Among the list of officers will be found the names of several other gentlemen who have heretofore acted with the opposite party.

MR. KING, the Locofoco candidate for Vice President, some years ago voted in favor of a Bank of the United States. Will some body tell us whether he has yet changed his principles?—Journal.

HORRIBLE DEATH FROM HYDROPHOBIA.—

We mentioned, a few days ago, that Capt. Williams, who had been bitten by a rabid dog, at Brandywine, Del., had subsequently died of hydrophobia at his residence near Cape May. Dr. Wales, his attending physician, thus describes the condition of the unfortunate man after he became aware of the nature of his disease:

"Fully now awake to the awful nature of his situation, his mind, too, but little disturbed, he continued from this time (about 6 o'clock, P. M.) in a wakeful state, now conversing with tolerable composure upon such topics as might be suggested, and anon thrown into the most painful muscular convulsions, especially if any liquid were offered him, or even any allusion made to anything of the kind. The case, however, did not attain its worst phase until about 8 o'clock the following morning. He seemed, indeed, from early dawn to this hour, a little more composed; but even forced down a small quantity of milk, although not without an effort which was painful, to behold. At or near 8 o'clock, however, the fatal struggle commenced. With a wild scream he besought the presence of his mother, his wife, and all of his relations and friends, and took a formal leave of them in a manner as rational as possible. This was at once succeeded by paroxysms so violent as to require his being firmly secured to the bed, in which situation the spasms increasing fast in frequency and violence, with a rapid flow of saliva, at first frothy and viscid, but afterwards thinner, less tenacious, and made up of froth and a glary fluid, which spattered forth forcibly while his strength continued, clutching at it with his hands, sometimes, as if to tear it away from his mouth. His countenance was now at times shockingly distorted, and at others, in a terrible manner. He continued in this awful state until about half-past 10 o'clock, A. M., when his power having so far failed as to prevent his dislodging the fast accumulating saliva, his throat gradually filled with it, and he expired."

In the fitting and varied expressions which passed over the countenance of the unfortunate patient toward the close of life, there were exhibited such appearances as would lead the beholder (without much stretch of the imagination,) to suppose that the rabid creature whose deadly poison was circulating through his system by its bite, had just expired, although not without a terrible gasping and gasping in a terrible manner. He continued in this awful state until about half-past 10 o'clock, A. M., when his power having so far failed as to prevent his dislodging the fast accumulating saliva, his throat gradually filled with it, and he expired.

"Thus ended a tragedy, which, in a practice of twenty-five years, I have seen nothing to compare with."

A MAN WHIPPED TO DEATH.—Mr. Willard, an auctioneer of St. Joseph, Missouri, was seized by a party of men, on the 27th ult., who carried him to the woods, tied him to a tree, and whipped him to death. The body was discovered in the afternoon by two young men.

The alarm being given, a crowd of citizens repaired to the spot, and found his body a short distance from where it was first discovered, covered with gashes. The body was carried into his own house, and the names of the persons discovered at the spot are Langton, Jones, and Anderson.—They were arrested and lodged in jail.

Great excitement prevailed. The jail was guarded to keep it from being broken into, and the prisoners from being lynched. Mr. Willard was accused of having contracted debts, with the intention not to pay them.

THE MASSACRE OF CAPT. MARCY AND MEN CONFIRMED.—The report of the massacre of Captain Marcy, of the United States' army, and his men, by the Camanche Indians, we see is repeated with confidence. In addition to the despatch published under the telegraph head of this morning's Sun, we find the following in the Louisville Courier: "We have seen a letter from an officer stationed at Fort Wachita, Cherokee Nation, of July 11th, which fully confirms the accounts of the terrible massacre of Captain Marcy and his whole command by the Camanches. Capt. Marcy was out on an exploring expedition up Red River. The party fought the Indians two days, and all were killed. The only survivors consisted of Captain Marcy's 5th infantry, an Co. Mendenhall, the Engineers, 60 men, 4 officers, 3 citizens and 20 teamsters."

HIGH PRICES IN OREGON.—The Washington Republic says a letter recently received from a gentleman residing at Oregon City represents that the gold mines in the southern portion of the territory of Oregon keep the prices of everything up to those of California. The millers were, at the date of the letter, offering \$2 per bushel for wheat; and for flour the price was \$16 per barrel; for oats \$1.25 per bushel; for hams 37¢ cents per pound. Labor of all kinds was high and scarce, and the deputy surveyors were paying from 70 to \$100 per month for each man employed. Gen. Willard, the latter says, are higher in Oregon than in California, as most of the merchants in the first mentioned territory get their supplies in the latter; and the cost of living in the Atlantic States, it is thought, is only about one-third of what it is in Oregon and California.

THE DROUGHT.—We learn from the Dayton Gazette that the Miami valley is suffering sadly from the absence of rain. The pasture in many places, are burnt up; and many of the streams are failing. The corn between Dayton and Cincinnati, appears to be beyond the benefit of rain; the rye and wheat are dead, and the top layers are rolled up, so that the crop cannot be much more than half a crop of this staple in the Miami valley. The stock of old corn on hand, will be likely to advance in price, as the prospect of the new crop becomes apparent.

THE WASHINGTON GLOBE, of June 6, 1838, speaking of Gen. Scott, uses this language:—"Gen. Scott we understand, is ordered to the northern frontier to take command of the troops that may be called into service. He will be in the midst of