

TAXPAYERS, REMEMBER. That the expenses of the last Locofoco Legislature were ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS.

Remember, That there was paid to the Members, Clerks and Sergeant-at-Arms, the enormous sum of NINETY THOUSAND DOLLARS.

Remember, That the Loco Legislature raised the wages of its members from THREE to four dollars per day.

Remember, That the entire expenses of members, clerks, sergeants and messenger boys, when the Whigs had the control of the Legislature in the winter of 1841-5, was only TWENTY-SEVEN THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-THREE DOLLARS.

Remember, That the expenses of the Legislature for FOUR YEARS—from '44 to '48, for the pay of members, clerks and sergeants, was ONE HUNDRED AND FOURTEEN THOUSAND DOLLARS—being \$9,000 less than was squandered by the Loco Legislature last winter.

Remember, That the total appropriations by the Legislature in the winter of 1850-'1 amounted to \$268,120 and in this were included \$120,000 for the Constitutional Convention; and we wish you also to remember that the last Loco Legislature made appropriations to the amount of \$740,814—just \$375,686 more than that of the preceding Legislature.

We ask the honest Tax-payers to look at these facts, and think of the enormous amount of money that was thus shamefully squandered by the Locofoco dignitaries last winter at Columbus. Will the people, by their votes this fall, approve of this reckless extravagance of the public money? We shall see.

JONATHAN AGAINST THE WORLD.—According to the returns made by the Secretary of the Treasury, it appears that the steamboat tonnage connected with the American Lakes exceeds that of Great Britain and all her dependencies. The steamers on Lake Erie alone measure more tons than all the steamboats in Europe, Asia, and Africa, inclusive, provided you leave out those which belong to Great Britain. What a comment are such facts on the boundless resources of our soil, and the go-ahead tendency of free institutions.

Gen. Scott's Family are still at West Point. They consist of Mrs. Gen. Scott, and two daughters, Miss Ella Scott and Mrs. Col. Scott, who is married to a gallant officer bearing the family patronymic, but not related. He is a son of a late eminent physician, Dr. Andrew Scott, of Newberne, N. C. A third daughter of Gen. Scott's married to Mr. Hoyt, of New York, and resides in the city. He has no sons. Another daughter, Miss Virginia Scott, died a few years ago.

GIVE IT THE LIE.—The little Saxon word lie sounds harshly to many ears and yet it is the most expressive word in the language, and its use is oftentimes imperative. To lie is to "utter a falsehood with an intention to deceive;" so that when you hear one of those noisier, bar-room, self-appointed Democratic leaders declare that Gen. Scott is now, or ever was in favor of preventing the immigration of foreigners to our shores, give it the lie, because it is not true.

Whenever you hear one of them say that Gen. Scott is in favor of any change in the naturalization laws, that shall deny to foreigners any rights they now have, give it the lie, because it is untrue.

Whenever you hear one of them say that the Whigs favor the formation of the Native American party, give it the lie, because it is untrue.

Whenever you hear one of them say that the Whigs, as a party, are opposed to the present naturalization laws, give it the lie, because it is untrue.

Whenever you hear one of them say that Gen. Scott is in favor of requiring foreigners to serve one year in the army or navy before they shall be entitled to citizenship, give it the lie, because it is untrue.

Whenever you hear one of them say that the Whigs are in favor of legislating for the special benefit of any particular class of persons, give it the lie, because it is untrue.

—H. JOUR.

MAKE THE DIFFERENCE.—We learn from a reliable source, that the amounts paid to the Statesman for printing, for the last session of the Ohio Legislature, exceeded THIRTY-THREE THOUSAND DOLLARS. The people of the State, who pay the taxes, will bear this in mind. We venture the assertion that, under the contract price now agreed upon, the same amount of printing would not cost over TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS. The difference has money to reward a partisan, who has been denounced by men of high standing in his own party, as utterly unprincipled and corrupt.—We ask the tax-payers of Ohio to remember these things. We ask them to note the amount paid for printing, when it was seized in open contempt of the constitution, by the Statesman and his tools, and also note the amount which the same work will cost at the coming session, when it will be done under the law, and in obedience to the constitution. THE DIFFERENCE between the two is the amount plundered from the people, to pay a desperate, unprincipled partisan.—O. S. JOUR.

MORGAN COUNTY.—L. A. Deering.—The signs from this county are highly encouraging. A letter from an old friend in McDonoughville, says that a very influential Democrat in—downship, has declared his intention to vote for Scott. He will carry many votes with him. Changes are going on all over the county.

Another feature there is, that the Locofocos are deserting Pierce, and are going for Hale. Mr. Hickerson, who, two years ago, was elected by the Locofocos as Recorder of the county, has come out with an article declaring that he cannot longer support the Locofoco party, and giving in his adhesion to the Free-soilers. We learn that very many who have heretofore voted the Locofoco ticket, have followed him in his change.—These are facts that give full assurance that the vote for General Scott will be largely increased over the Whig vote of former years.—JOUR.

W. G. WILLIAMS.—In addition to the name of W. G. Williams, late Locofoco member of Congress, amounting to \$100,000, we learn that a series of frauds were committed by the Locofoco officials in Knox county, running through a number of years, and amounting to between \$100,000 and \$200,000. Knox has been the banner Locofoco county for many years, and this is the price for the honor.—Journal.

Locofoco Mass Meeting.—The Locofocos of "Old Fairfield" had a grand rally, or as it turned out, a grand fizzle in our city today. About three hundred strangers present. At 3 1/2 o'clock a grand procession, consisting of ten voters and seventy-two Locofoco members, marched down Main and up Jail streets, and thence to the Hickory Pole, where they treated the little hopefuls to beer and candy. It is said that the identical boy, to whom Gen. Pierce gave the cent to buy candy, was present to testify to the General's hospitality. The leaders were evidently much disappointed; and when we consider the pains they took in distributing "double-posters," and the "two-column" appeal, which has appeared in the Eagle for the past three weeks, to call out the "rank and file," it is a matter of no wonder. The fact is, gentlemen, you went a little too far, when you raised your flag against the old hero who has for forty years successfully maintained the honor of his country and carried her flag in triumph through many a hard fought battle, to gain the approbation of the American people.

The speeches were made up of old, stale stuff—giving not a word of promise, nor a reason for hope, to the Laboring Millions,—no friendly and cheering assurance to the cause of Home Manufactures, Internal Improvements, the American Farmer and Home Markets. All was the other way.

ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE LOUIS NAPOLEON.—The New York Commercial has been favored with the following extract from a letter received by the Africa, from a mercantile American gentleman, resident in Paris: "An attempt was made some three days ago to assassinate Louis Napoleon, on his way from St. Cloud. An individual fired a musket shot at him from a truck on the route, and the ball grazed his left shoulder. Seeing that he failed in his attempt, the assassin immediately blew out his own brains. The journals have been prohibited from speaking of the matter."

A PERPETUAL MAX.—The editor of the Marlboro' (Md.) Gazette, in noticing the death of Mr. William Wells, of George, an old citizen of that county, says: "We could not better illustrate his character for punctuality than by stating the fact that he never gets paid for his Gazette in advance;—and although he lived four miles from town, his paper was never known, in all that time, to remain in the office an hour beyond the day of its publication."

SEVERAL COMPANIONS.—The Buffalo Commercial relates a curious fact in natural history developed at the American Hotel in that city. A family, having rooms in that hotel, lately left town for a few weeks. On their return they found that a mouse was in the habit of constantly visiting the cage of a canary bird which had remained in the room during their absence. Having taken the opportunity of forming the acquaintance during the unusual stillness of the apartment, the mouse had been taking lessons in singing of its musical friend, and would constantly give forth notes in exact imitation of the canary's tones, but low and sweet. The bird, not being able to see his imitator, was very fond of the mouse, and would endeavor by singing to excite the attention and call forth the notes of the bird.

CRUEL AND MALICIOUS BEATING.—Capt. E. Taylor, of the ship Glancy, has been in Philadelphia, on his way to the coast, inflicting a cruel beating upon William Miller, the cook of the vessel. Miller is a young white man, of genteel appearance, and testified that during the voyage from Leghorn to Philadelphia the Captain threw him over the windlass and beat him, and afterwards put him in irons for several hours. Taylor now visits the cage nightly, and binds his back and tying him up in such a way as to prevent him from standing on his feet. He also alleged that the Captain gagged him, by tying a large piece of wood in his mouth.

CONGRESS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTIONARY LEAGUE FOR EUROPE.—This body of Germans, which met at Wheeling on the 20th inst., was engaged on Tuesday in discussing the reports of the committee, mostly on the subjects embraced in the proceedings of their last session at Philadelphia, and the peace and security of the Northern provinces. The market was bare of sugars, it being the season that the old crop is exhausted and the new making its appearance—the latter is very promising. For ten days the only arrival with flour was the El Dorado from Baltimore, having brought 1,245 bushels. The stock on hand was 5,670 bushels, of which 2,300 are from Trieste.—Philadelphia and Baltimore brands sell at 150/500.

CHOLERA AT CHAMBERSBURG.—The Gettysburg Sentinel of Monday states that the cholera is greatly on the increase at Chambersburg, Pa., and that on Saturday there were fifty cases. Among the victims is Mr. Ropley Croft, hotel keeper, formerly of Gettysburg. The disease is said to be very malignant, and runs its course with great rapidity. It is to be hoped, however, that the report of its being largely on the increase is exaggerated, as we have published a despatch from that dated Monday, stating that no new cases had occurred since Saturday.

NARROW ESCAPE OF A CUNARD STEAMER.—The London Daily News states that on the last voyage of the Canada from Liverpool to New York, the vessel narrowly escaped destruction by fire. After leaving Liverpool it was found that one of the passengers was insane, and had to be put under restraint. The person appointed to watch him having left the cabin of the madman for a short time, it was immediately discovered to be in flames, and it was only by the most strenuous exertions that the fire was extinguished.

The locofoco papers are just now making a prodigious fuss because Gen. Scott received for forty years of the most splendid and substantial services to his country, the sum of \$200,000, but we don't see any mention of the fact that their favorite General—Wellington—has received in about the same time, over \$13,500,000, or forty-five times as much.

IMMIGRATION FROM IRELAND.—The Colonist (Ireland) Chronicle says: "Last year the emigration from this country was 6,000 souls per week. This year the number is nearly 7,000, and the tide is still increasing. There is no sign of cessation of immigration, but the crowd to every port, drawn by friends and hopes beyond the Atlantic, pressed forward by the want and misery behind."

[By Request.] Parental Injuries.—"Please excuse the absence of my child yesterday. Please allow him to leave school to-day!" Such interferences are the perpetual annoyance of all whose misfortune it is to be afflicted with the care of a school. But the annoyance of the instructor, the interruption of the order of relations, the inevitable injury done to the class and to the whole school by the frequent absence of one and another, in unsettling the minds of all, serious as they are of minor importance compared with the injury which you inflict on your child by such indulgence.

Why was he absent yesterday from school? A cousin had come on a visit, perhaps, or some member of the family was going on a journey; some changes were being made in the family, in which he persuaded his parents that his services would be very important; or he was sent on an errand after breakfast, which, by a little activity, he might have accomplished in time for school; but by being studiously dilatory, and feeling very every day, he managed to return late, and to school, he was excited with a violent repugnance, to going in late. His class would have finished their recitation before he could have joined them, and altogether he gained his point, and stayed away from school. To-day he is unprepared, not knowing what the lesson is, it never having occurred to him at home that it would immediately succeed the lesson of yesterday, and he has taken good care not to inform himself since returning to school. Such capital he makes out of a trifle by which he staves off the lessons of two days. The third day he will, of course, be found quite unprepared in his lessons, because it depended on the lesson of yesterday and the day before; it was a continuation of preceding lessons. Lost, and he is in a predicament, which he is not prepared to be prepared on. Thus he is actually engaged in study for three days by your careless indulgence.

To-day, again, he goes to school very quietly, but with a distinct understanding between him and his mother that to-morrow he should prepare for his recitation of the forenoon, and he is not to be present when he is recited.

The loss of time and interruption of your son's studies are but a single moiety of the mischief resulting from his frequent absences. While he has, by his tactics, managed to elude recitations and gain his school, he has not been in school. It is not in the nature of such a child to be idle; but he has been busily engaged in maneuvering with the commander-in-chief, and adroitly waging a guerilla with his seat mates and companions. This puts him and his instructor in a false position, and creates mutual distrust, an antagonism, instead of the mutual confidence and interest which ought to subsist between them, as having a common interest in the occupations of the school.

Why is your child absent to-day? He has had a slight pain by a fall, it may be, or had a pain, or thought he might have, and indolently obtained consent to remain at home, he has been relieved a pain, head a bruise, or set a limb! And yet it has the influence to do all this to your child; for though too ill to attend school, he spends the day in sport, or wandering about in single to place.

Why again the request for him to leave school before he is dismissed? A child who has been present, and has been a member of the family, which he is to join, or an early dinner for the family, and he must leave school to partake of the pleasure with them.

Now what is the ready inference of the child from all this? Obviously that the school and his studies are but secondary objects of interest, which may be set aside on any trifling occasion. Taught to regard his books as of no interest, or importance, he soon regards them with disgust, as a continual interference. Such a course of treatment will defeat the best efforts of any teacher to give your child a taste for study, and effectual prevent all just proficiency.—This backwardness, which may be set aside on any trifling occasion, and which frequently heeds not the duty and indulgence of his parents. You unconsciously smile at the dexterity of the plea, and lend to it an indulgent ear. You make a false show of resistance, just sufficient to give him a conscious triumph in carrying his point, as he is sure to do in the end. Whatever deficiencies your child may discover under such a regime at home, he will diligently to counteract in all the low arts of cunning, evasions and deception. You are educating him to become sly, deceptive, evasive, indolent, self-indulgent, self-willed, averse to all that is good, and prone to every evil.—Preshyterian.

HARD TO SUIT.—The Locofocos in this city grumbled and scolded because a "no-party" reception was not given to General Scott. The Statesman complained because no Locofocos were put on the Reception Committee. The Whigs in the city, who do not have proposed to receive Scott without any party demonstration, and the Locofocos there object to that; and the Enquirer advises its readers to have no connection with his reception. They cannot be pleased anyhow.—O. S. JOUR.

NORTON PETERS, of Missouri, recently made a handsome speculation by driving sheep over land to California. He started with 2,500 sheep, and at Salt Lake he sheared them and sold the wool for \$2,500. On reaching California with 2,000 of them in good condition, he was offered eighteen dollars a head for the lot, which he refused, being sure of a higher price.

A GREAT STORM IN England has caused immense destruction of property in Worcester county. The Severn, Tems, and other streams were flooded and overflowed; their banks, sweeping away bridges, trees, crops, furniture, and live-stock. In the parish of Powick 3,000 sheep were drowned. Several persons also lost their lives.

A contract has been entered into in London, for the building of the Quebec and Richmond Railway, a line of 100 miles.—The road is to join the St. Lawrence and Atlantic line, which connects Montreal with Portland, Me.

The marble quarries in Vermont are becoming important; \$400,000 worth of stone was sold from one of them last year.—Stony marble, said to be equal to Italian, has been obtained.

Seth Adams, Esq., one of the claimants for French spoils, he having been extensively engaged with France, about fifty years ago, when all his goods were seized by Napoleon, died at Zanesville, Ohio last week. He was the first man, it is said, to introduce Merino sheep into this country.

Tuesday Evening, Sept. 28, 1852

FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE.—The Locofoco—1846 and 1852.—Under this head the Canton Repository says that "in 1846 the Whigs obtained power. They found the State finances in a horrible condition, and repudiation inevitable. They saw the force and truth of Auditor John Brough's appeals to his Democratic brethren in the Legislature, to raise more taxes, or the State must repudiate her debt and be disgraced. But his reiterated appeals were unheeded. The Locofoco party thought more of the interest of its party in securing votes, than to save the State from the heavy loss and disgrace to which it was rapidly hastening. They had for years been borrowing money to pay interest on the State debt. Thus still increasing that debt—which they had raised up from \$5,500,000 to over 20,000,000! The Whigs seeing the dilemma the State was placed in; and regarding it of more importance to save the state than their party—took a tax bill drawn up by Auditor John Brough, mainly, and passed it. They passed a bill raising a trifle the low salaries of the State officers. No sooner was this done, than the Locofoco press, from Sam Medary, with his Statesman and Tax Killer, down to the Stark County Democrat, began to denounce these laws vehemently. They were both wrong—to tax pig six months old; to exempt wearing apparel, &c., &c., and to raise salaries, was all very wrong and tyrannical, and exhibited the cloven foot of whiggery. The doleful cries continued until after the ensuing election—but failing to deceive the people and get the plunders into power—it ceased. The salary law increased salaries as follows: Governor \$2000; Auditor \$470; Treasurer \$300; Superintendent of the Lunatic Asylum and assistants \$800; Librarian \$100; Supreme and President Judges \$300, &c.

From the moment this Tax Law was passed confidence that no repudiation would take place was restored—from that day to this, the interest on the public debt was promptly paid without borrowing—and not only so, but nearly \$3,000,000 of that debt has been cancelled—and it was raised in value from below to \$8 and 10 cent above par. Thanks—a thousand thanks to Whig financing.

Well, after the Whigs had done all this in 1851-2 the Locos got into power. They promised to give us a cheap model Constitution and a Locofoco model Tax Law—with none of your Whig monstrosities. They gave us a Constitution, with some good provisions, and some Loco monstrosities—at an expense of \$100,000 more than the good old Whig one cost. That Constitution provides for biennial sessions of the Legislature, or once in two years—but the first Loco Legislature under it provided for two sessions of the Legislature in one year! They have given us their model Tax Law, which taxes not only what Loco editors charged was wrong, but every thing subject to ownership, animate or inanimate—even including sucking pigs, trees, Tom cats, bees, pewee spoons, chickens, geese, bibles, &c., and Bankers three to four times as much as individuals. It is true it exempts \$200, which lets off the rich man's Piano, the dandy's gold watch and rings, and many who have not \$200 worth of property—but the farmer especially and all who own real estate, are taxed on all they own or owe upon it. So unequal and unjust is it, that we have seen no farmer or land holder who does not condemn it, either Whig or Loco. But the Statesman, Stark County Democrat, &c., are silent on the subject—none of them denounce any part of it now.

They have also passed a model salary bill; This raises the salaries about FIFTY PER CENT: The Governor \$1,800; Lieut. Gov. \$5 a day during session of the Legislature; Supreme Judges \$1700; Common Pleas and Criminal Courts \$1500; Secretary of State \$1400; Treasurer \$1500; Auditor \$1600; Librarian \$600; Attorney General \$1000 and 3 per cent. collections, but not to exceed \$1400; Board of Public Works \$1500 each; Judges of three Special courts of Cincinnati and Cleveland, \$1500 each; Judges and Clerks of election from 75 cents to two dollars per day; Members of the Legislature, clerks and door keepers four dollars per day.

This is the way Locos have raised salaries, and yet not a word of complaint from these loco editors, who were so horror-stricken at the Whigs raising salaries some 25 per cent! But Locofocos preach economy but practice the reverse. To prove this, look at the Legislative and printing expenses—only four years of which, from 1845 to 1848, were under Whig rule.

Legislative Expenses. Printing Expenses.

Table with 2 columns: Legislative Expenses, Printing Expenses. Rows: 1836 \$39,099 \$12,832; 1837 49,888 16,187; 1838 44,545 18,040; 1839 44,679 20,987; 1840 48,838 20,340; 1841 47,007 16,606; 1842 48,265 18,037; 1843 44,214 18,441; 1844 45,917 16,835; 1845 27,553 16,146; 1846 25,496 Whig majorities 10,932; 1847 26,392 these years 11,964; 1848 39,275 12,547; 1849 53,166 18,648; 1850 51,878 26,220; 1851 55,379 28,863

The expenses of these items in 1852 will roll up to the amount of at least \$125,000!!! These, together with from \$75,000 to \$100,000 increase in salaries and wages, annually will be the amount the people of Ohio will have to pay for the New Locofoco Model Constitution, the New Locofoco Model Salary Law, and the pleasure of having Locos to rule over you. The Loco expenses of 1852 alone will be nearly equal to that of the four years of Whig rule!!!

If the Tax payers of Ohio wish this extravagance to continue and increase—vote for Locofocos as you have done. If you wish that stopped, and to return to the good old Whig paths, vote for Whigs. Rebuke the Loco spendthrifts at the October and November elections, and you will save thousands in the coming session of the Legislature. Elect Whigs to Congress and a Whig President, and you will save largely in Congress and ensure prosperity to your country."

RIGHTS AND LETTERS.—Mrs. Boots of Pennsylvania, has left her husband and strayed to parts unknown. We presume the pair are rights and lefts. We cannot say, how or learned, savage or civilized—but know that she did as she agreed and was punctual in all his engagements, he prospered.

PUNCTUALITY.—Ah, that's the word—punctuality! Did you ever see a man who was punctual who did not prosper in the long run? We don't care who or what he is, but he must be punctual in all his engagements, he prospered.

MONEY PAID TO INDIANS.—At a recent meeting of the American Board of Missions it was stated that since 1789 the United States had paid to the Indians in money \$35,274,877; in lands \$71,041,733, making an aggregate of \$106,000,000; so that the whites have not, as is generally charged, robbed them of their lands, and driven them from their homes, without some equivalent.

SINGULAR DISCOVERY.—It is stated in one of our English papers, that the work of draining the Lake of Haarlem has led to the discovery of an immense mass of human remains, deeply imbedded in the mud, and placed precisely on the spot where, according to a topographic chart laid down in 1584, and which has always been considered as perfectly accurate, the unfortunate village of Nicrewenick was situated, and which in 1539, was swallowed up by one of those eruptions of the North Sea which formed the immense Lake of Haarlem.

Gen Scott started as a captain in the army and fought up to the position of commander-in-chief. Gen. Pierce started as a Brigadier General and fought up to no where! General Scott started on foot and rose up to the back of a war-horse where he remained a conspicuous mark for the enemy's bullets in every war. Gen. Pierce started on a "plunging steed" and faded down to foot back, from their to bed, and from bed home before his first war was ended.—Kentucky Rifle.

Now AND THEN.—To show (says the Dayton Gazette) the utter hypocrisy of these politicians who are now denouncing General Scott, let us go back a few years, and look at the record. In the month of February, 1847, the Ohio Legislature adopted the following resolutions: Resolved, That we have full confidence in the bravery and skill of Major General Scott and Taylor, THE HEROES OF MANY A HARD FIGHTED BATTLE, and that the dignity of the nation and the honor of the army can be committed to no abler commanders.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be by the Governor transmitted to our Senators and Representatives in Congress, with the request that they be laid before that body.

One object of these resolutions, which were adopted on each branch of the Legislature BY A UNANIMOUS VOTE, was to defeat and rebuke the attempt, then being made by Mr. Polk and his Cabinet, to have Senator Benton, a mere civilian appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Army in Mexico. The attempt failed; Gen. Scott went on and took the castle and the city of Vera Cruz; won the victories; of Cerro Gordo, Contreras, Churubusco, Chapultepec; and finally before the year closed, planted the star-bright banner of the country upon the National Palace of the enemy.

GENERAL SCOTT AT CINCINNATI.—The papers give the most glowing account of the reception of General Scott by the people of Cincinnati. The Cincinnati Herald says: "Early on the morning of Wednesday, hundreds, many thousands, came from the country to pay their respects to the gallant Winfield Scott, the Hero of two Wars."

Such a popular demonstration of admiration and respect for an illustrious and eminent citizen of our country, has never before been witnessed in Old Pickaway. It was a proud day for Cincinnati—a proud day for Old Pickaway—a day long to be remembered.

A procession of some hundreds of our citizens, headed by the Cincinnati Band, met the General some five miles north of our town, and escorted him to his quarters, at the National House. The most enthusiastic cheers were given by the people as the procession passed along our streets. As soon as the General arrived at the Hotel, he appeared upon a stand erected for the occasion, and was introduced to the people, amid the hearty cheers of those who had assembled, by Thomas C. Jones, Esq., in the following neat and spirited address:

"Ladies and Gentlemen! I introduce to you General Winfield Scott! [Enthusiastic cheering.] I speak to you of his fame of his deeds—the great story is written in your country's history. [Cheers.] And in view of the spotless purity of his character, and the motives which have ever influenced him in the service of his country, may I not add that the memory of those great deeds are written upon your hearts, my countrymen? [Enthusiastic cheering.] I have need about the pride and austerity of General Scott—my friends come up a speak to him—look at him! He has not a heart as tender, and as generous, as ever beat even upon the generous soil of Old Pickaway, then the Almighty has fixed a false impress upon the noblest work of His hands! [Tremendous cheering.] General Scott! I hardly need to say to you, that you are WELCOME to the county of Pickaway." [Immense cheering.]

General Scott then came forward and addressed the assembled multitude as follows: "Fellow Countrymen, I am at a loss for words to express the emotion which I feel on receiving such a welcome from the citizens of Pickaway county. I had frequently heard of the county of Pickaway, of the great fertility of its soil and gallantry of its people—[Enthusiastic cheering.] But I had no anticipation of finding a soil so exceeding fertile, as I have observed in passing down your beautiful Valley. Nor had I the most remote expectation of meeting such a concourse of people, or of being greeted with such cordial wishes, as I have now received from you and your gallant men of Pickaway, as you have been pleased this day to extend to an old soldier. [Cheers.] I shall not, my friends, speak to you upon political or party questions. In obedience to an act of Congress, Gen. Wool, Surgeon General Lawson and myself, have been ordered to select a site, in Kentucky, for a new Cincinnati, for an asylum or Military Hospital for worn out and infirm soldiers, both regulars and volunteers. I am now passing through your valley, bound to the Blue Lick, in Kentucky, upon that duty. And in this accidently passing through your country, I am happy to meet my fellow citizens, of all parties, Whigs and Democrats, native born and foreign born, of the great and free Republic, as brothers and countrymen. [Prolonged cheering.] For my success in the services that it has been my good fortune to render to my country, and to which my kind and eloquent friend has referred, I am indebted, my friends, to the gallantry and courage of my countrymen, [cheers] of that county which fought with both of native and foreign birth. Immense cheering.] Germans, Irishmen and other foreigners, have fought side by side with us upon many a battle field, and from the beginning to the end of the battle, they have shown themselves to be as brave, and as strongly attached to our country and to its institutions as have the native born. [Enthusiastic cheers.]

"My countrymen, in the life of a soldier there are privations and hardships, the best recompense he can have is the approbation of his country, and whatever sufferings and privations I have endured in the public services, for a period of more than forty years, I am amply rewarded for them all by such cheers and gratulations, as greet my ears this day. [Cheers.] In my early youth, I set out in life with an ardent desire that I might do something that should contribute to the welfare and glory of my country—some service for the public good—the memory of which should not die with me—and may I not say that the kind and affectionate greetings, with which you have this day received me, will live in my memory, and be a small extent, succeeded in this my early and ardent desire. [Enthusiastic and prolonged cheers.] My friends! I sincerely thank you for this warm, generous and enthusiastic manifestation of your kindness and regard for me, and without reference to the future—to any other manifestation of your partiality—your greetings and your cheers are gratefully accepted, and I thank you for all the hardships endured by an old soldier. [Cheers.] 'My friends! I have but a short time to remain with you—I must bid you all good bye! Farewell! God bless you!'"

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SINGULAR DISCOVERY.—It is stated in one of our English papers, that the work of draining the Lake of Haarlem has led to the discovery of an immense mass of human remains, deeply imbedded in the mud, and placed precisely on the spot where, according to a topographic chart laid down in 1584, and which has always been considered as perfectly accurate, the unfortunate village of Nicrewenick was situated, and which in 1539, was swallowed up by one of those eruptions of the North Sea which formed the immense Lake of Haarlem.

Gen Scott started as a captain in the army and fought up to the position of commander-in-chief. Gen. Pierce started as a Brigadier General and fought up to no where! General Scott started on foot and rose up to the back of a war-horse where he remained a conspicuous mark for the enemy's bullets in every war. Gen. Pierce started on a "plunging steed" and faded down to foot back, from their to bed, and from bed home before his first war was ended.—Kentucky Rifle.

STEAMERS TO IRELAND.—The New York Times favors a line of steamers to Ireland, if under proper management. Such a line fitted up with special regards to the wants of emigration, and plying directly between that city and some Irish port, could not fail to be profitable, it thinks, and in the highest degree serviceable to the comfort and welfare of the emigrants, and of those who annually seek new homes upon our shores.

Chippewa Club.—Last evening William P. Carey, Esq., addressed the Club in an able and eloquent speech. He handled the Veto question in a masterly manner, clearly showing, to every unprejudiced mind, how dangerous and anti-republican was its unlimited use, and unless restricted in the hands of the Executive the inevitable certainty of its converting our Republic into an Elective Monarchy. He said it had been made the instrument by which partisan Presidents, whenever an act of the Representatives of the People did not coincide with their personal views, to frustrate the advancement of measures which were National in their character and benefitted the whole people; and that Gen. Pierce, if elected, was pledged to Veto every appropriation that Congress might deem proper to make for the advancement of our Western States in the way of Internal Improvements. He spoke from the book, and challenged a successful contradiction; but no Locofoco present was fool-hardy enough to deny the truth of his assertions. He clearly demonstrated the absolute necessity of the National Government carrying on Internal Improvements where they were general or national in character, as the only means of developing the latent and apparent resources of every portion of our country. His whole speech was one of the most manly, dignified and eloquent appeals we have ever listened to. The audience was enchained, delighted, electrified.

AN ITEM.—The Whig State Convention which met at Concord New Hampshire, last week, adopted the following among other resolutions: Resolved, That we believe it to have been the design of the founders of the Government, to make America the asylum of the oppressed, but never to the subversion of its distinctive character—that it be the refuge alike from religious and political oppression, and that within its limits civil privileges should be unbridled by religious opinions.—THEREFORE WE, THE WHIGS OF NEW HAMPSHIRE, ARE AS WE ALWAYS HAVE BEEN, DECIDEDLY IN FAVOR OF BLOTTING THE RELIGIOUS TEST FROM OUR STATE CONSTITUTION.

HALE'S ACCEPTANCE.—John P. Hale has accepted the nomination of the Free Democracy, in a formal letter. He excuses his refusal to accept the Pittsburg Convention nomination in anticipation, on the ground that his "wife and children" were opposed to it. He refuses to make any pledges as to his conduct; and at the close gives a mortal "lick back" at John Van Buren. He says: "I could hardly hope to come up to the standard of those made by men prominent in our ranks four years ago, but which have been since forgotten and trampled upon by those who made them, in their hot haste to enroll themselves under a banner upon which are inscribed sentiments and principles—some of them more odious and abominable than those against which they have revolted."

Edward Stanley, of N. C., seems to have been as entire a stranger to Frank Pierce as Tom Marshall, who recently remarked: "They tell me Mr. Pierce was a member of Congress when I was. It may be, but if he was I never knew it."

In a late speech at Trenton, N. J., Mr. S. said he had been in Congress for four years with Pierce, and although he had a pretty extensive acquaintance, he never knew such a man as Pierce! The services of Gen. Pierce, said he, like a parenthesis in a sentence, may be left out of the history of the country without injuring the sense.

NEW YORK AND THE PORK TRADE.—The extent to which the pork trade is carried on in Cincinnati, and the enormous sums that have been realized by it, has frequently been made the subject of comment. Lately an idea has been gaining ground in New York, that this trade, or at least a portion of it, might be transferred to that city. Already, the firm of Van Brunt & Watrous have erected a large packing establishment near the foot of 18th street, on the North river, at an expense of about \$12,000. The arrangements will admit of the slaughter of 1000 hogs daily.—The building covers eight lots, and workmen broke ground on Tuesday for the erection of an additional one, to be 60 by 80 feet and four stories high. The grounds include 20 lots, and are principally covered by pens capable of holding 10,000 hogs. When in full operation, the present works employ 60 men. A large number of hogs have already been sent forward by Western drovers to be killed and packed there.

AN HONEST CONFESION.—A short time ago the Hamilton Co. Democratic committee wrote to Gen. W. O. Butler, inviting him to attend a mass meeting at Carthage. He writes a reply almost as cool a thing as we have seen during the campaign. In closing his letter he says: "There are few indeed, who would administer the Government with more ability than General Pierce." So that he makes a virtual admission that General Pierce is a second rate man. There are some, indeed, of more ability. There are some. Make a reduction of something for Locofoco, and you have a real result of what we have always claimed that he is about a fourth rate man.—Baltimore Courier.

BALLOON EXPERIMENT.—A despatch from Lancaster, Pa., states that the celebrated aeronaut, Wise, has returned to that place, having recently made his 105th ascension at that city, during the State Agricultural Fair. He is now preparing his ninth balloon, Hercules, for the purpose of testing the practicability of an aerial voyage across the Atlantic. Several gentlemen of New York and Philadelphia have raised the sum of \$1,000 to defray the expense of an experimental trip from St. Louis to Philadelphia or New York. The voyage, it is said, can be accomplished in fifteen hours. It will soon be attempted.

SINGULAR DISCOVERY.—It is stated in one of our English papers, that the work of draining the Lake of Haarlem has led to the discovery of an immense mass of human remains, deeply imbedded in the mud, and placed precisely on the spot where, according to a topographic chart