MURDER.—A correspondent of the Baltimore Sun writing from Laurel Factory, Prince Georges county, under date of the 20th ult., says:

"A discovery has just been made in this neighborhood that is causing considerable excitement. The facts are briefly these. Two boys ranging the woods yesterday (Sunday) in search of cows, found the dead body of a man lying in the bushes, less than one hundred yards from the Washington Turnpike road, about three miles from this village, and about one and a half miles from Vansville. In great alarm they made known their discovery to some persons in the immediate neighborhood, and then to Justice Whitworth, of this village, who immediately summoned a coroner's jury and proceeded to the place. The body had evidently been dead some days, and had become very offensive to the sight and smell. It was dressed in a black summer-cloth frock coat, dark pants and striped vest, with shoes on the feet. Near by was found a small box, with a sliding cover, containing watch and clock maker's tools; also a pair of fine boots, about half worn; a bundle containing two white shirts and one collar; there was also a hat, of the kind known as the Kossuth hat, lying near by.

The place where he lay showed evident marks of a violent struggle, with the appearance of blood on the leaves, &c. It looks as if the body had been dragged along the ground and thrown where it was found. A small pocket knife was lying on his breast, closed; the pockets of his clothes were turned out. No money or papers found, or any thing by which he could be identified by the jury.

On stripping the body for interment no less than seven wounds were found, evidently stabs, four on one side and three on the other."

On Sunday last Justice Whitworth committed a man named Johnson to the Jail of this county, on a charge of being concerned in this murder. A further examination of Johnson will take place on the 9th of October.—*Marlboro' Gazette.*

TOWN PROPERTY IN DISPUTE.—A Philadelphia lawyer visited Elkton a few days since, to examine into the title of certain property in this town, claimed by a lady of that city, under the will of John Concoa John Concoa made his will the 2d day of December, 1783, and devised one third of his estate real and personal, after payment of debts and funeral charges, to his wife Jean, and the residue to be equally divided between his children, Elizabeth, Jane, and James Concoa, Jr., and appointed James Kinkead and Henry Robinson his executors. The will is duly proved and on file in the Register's office. Elizabeth, the claimant, married very young, and her husband had died within a very short period, so that her claim is not barred by limitations. She claims the whole of the estate as heir to her mother, brother and sister, (they being dead without heirs,) and devisee of her father. The only difficulty in the case is in regard to the location of the property.—*Elkton Democrat.*

GLOUCESTER, Mass, Sept. 27.

From the Fishing Grounds.—The schr. Mary Houston, Captain McKenzie, has arrived from the fishing grounds. She reports several interruptions to American fishing vessels by British cruisers, but no further actual seizures, except the schooner Carolina, Knight, of Newburg. She was taken ten miles north of Prince Edward's Island. Her owners have received a letter from the Captain, in which he states that there were three vessels inside of his at the time of his capture, that he had not the remotest idea of trespassing, and expressed the belief that the value of the vessel and cargo was the main cause of the seizure.

It is estimated that the returns of mackerel this year, will fall short fully one half if not more.

A Stampede of Slaves.

MAYSVILLE, Ky, Sept. 29. Thirty one negro slaves escaped from this place a day or two ago to Ripley, Ohio, where they concealed themselves, and had not been arrested at the latest accounts. The Kentuckians are on the alert, as trouble is anticipated, if they are not given up immediately by the authorities.

ANOTHER.—The Parkersburg, Va., Gazette states that on Saturday night last, seven slaves escaped from that county to parts unknown. Six of them belonged to Wilham Spencer, Esq, and one to the estate of Geo. W. Kincheloe, deceased.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Sept. 24.

Rochester Ratification Meeting.—An immense whig ratification meeting was held here last night, Selan Matthews presiding. Resolutions declaring fidelity to Whig principles, confidence in the State and national nominations, and acquiescence in the Baltimore platform, were adopted. Speeches were made by several prominent citizens, and the best feeling prevailed, all being apparently confident of success.

A NEW KIND OF "POCKET PISTOL."—The Portland Advertiser says that at the camp meeting at Bethel last week, it was noticed that some "New Testaments" which were hawked about near the camp ground, sold rapidly, especially to the unconverted; and it turned out that they were "earthen vessels," in the form of books, filled with liquor. Two persons who were engaged in the business were arrested and fined $10 and costs each.

"SOME PUMPKINS."—The Snow Hill Shield states that Mr. Samuel Hickman, in Whaleysville, has raised this year a pumpkin, weighing 116 lbs. We think, notwithstanding the stories of the barreness of old Worcester's sandy soil, she can hold her own in the production of big vegetables, big hogs and big babies.

HON. BEN. HARDIN, a distinguished politician of Kentucky, and formerly a member of Congress from that State, died at Bardstown on the 24th ult.

Gen. Pierce visited the horticultural exhibition in Boston on Thursday last.

From the Columbus Journal.

A VILE SLANDER REPELLED—BRILLIANT SPEECH OF GEN. SCOTT TO THE GERMANS.

Judge Heyl waited upon General Scott, and on behalf of some of our German citizens referred to a paragraph from the Westbote, a German paper published in this city, containing a statement that General Scott, tied to a tree and flogged fifteen Germans, while in Mexico.

Other charges, of his having hanged others, cruelly and unjustly, were also referred to.

Never have we witnessed a scene more imposing, than when the old chieftain, with quick and indignant response, repelled the false and malignant charge. Lofty in statue, and standing at least four inches above the tallest of those among whom he stood, his form seemed gigantic, as with heightened color and with flashing eye, and a wave of his hand that expressed a calm defiance of all such assailants, he uttered his emphatic protest against such assaults as that paragraph presented.

"New, and before unknown to me, are such things, as have been told me. They surprise and they pain me. They at once concern all that I value personally, and aim a blow at all that, wherein, if I know myself, I have the highest pride. They attack my own identity! The principles for which, I believed, I need never search my own bosom in vain, are here undermined or denied me! I am met with charges of injustice or cruelty—while leading an American Army through Mexico, and while participating alike in its trials and triumphs!

"Gentlemen, it was my lot to lead an American Army upon a foreign field. I went, resolved to sustain, in the fore front of my progress, the high tide water-mark of our own American civilization, in all its moral and civil virtue. The standard of our own and not the practices of that foreign country, was the standard which I sought for the government of men's passions and the control of the license and excesses of war. Alike to Americans, whether native or of foreign birth, and to Mexicans, I delared my purpose, and exhibited my principles of action.

"I promulgated the martial code.—Doub less you all have heard it. I deemed it necessary. I could do nothing without. It announced the spirit of our progress, and held amenable to puni-hment all who forgot manhood, and threatened to bring shame upon our flag—dishonor to our arms—or a reproach upon our virtue! Without it we had not conquered, or if we had conquered, the brightest trophy of our conquest had been wanting. It would have been a physical triumph, and a physical triumph alone. Humanity would have disowned us. I promulgated that order Read it, and read it again, gentlemen, and then bear me witness, that it was in my heart, as it was almost hourly on my lips, for continued months, to carry with American arms, and under the American flag, even into an enemy's country, all the elements of social order, and that regard for personal right, that belonged to our own free institutions in the United States.

"Yes, I sought to carry with me, and resolved to maintain at all hazards, among my own command, and also that people among whom we should be thrown, that high standard of virtue, and honor, which we boasted *at home*. Had I not been less than an American, and recreant to the highest interests of humanity, and the age we rejoice in, if I had done less? They say I *hanged some Germans*, and tied up and flogged others. Gentlemen, *some* persons *were* hanged in Mexico. The names of all of them I do not now recollect. Whether any were Germans or not, I know not. But for *what*—yes for what were they hanged? I hanged one for murder, gentlemen; I hanged one for rape upon an innocent young female, and for profane and wicked Church robbery. *All knew the law* that was over them. Every man of them knew he would be held as answerable for vile misdeeds against the laws of God and man, as if he were upon American soil!

"For *such crimes they suffered*—for such crimes as here, in your own Ohio—a land of law—would have brought down upon them severe penalties, and with *equal justice*. Some did suffer *death!* But their trial was fair, impartial and upon the same principles of solid law upon which they would have been adjudged guilty, here, among you. Do some say I hanged fifteen Germans, and that others were arraigned and flogged without cause or trial? Gentlemen, I know nothing of it. It is false—it is a *lie*—an invention, gentlemen—a LIE. I see aged citizens before me. I see eminent lawyers here. And, gentlemen, you see *me* much *excited*. But is it not for cause? *For one, who, for fifty years has scarcely walked, rose, slept or eaten, or even taken a cup of cold water, in the field, town, or the camp, but that his thoughts were of his country—her virtues—her renown—her honor; to be thus assailed*,—it is MONSTROUS—it is INTOLERABLE! Gentlemen, I did, with a high hand, sustain the law, which, with uprightness in my heart, I *determined* to sustain. I did hang for *murder!* I did hang for *rape* I did hang for treason! and I flogged thieves and pickpockets! For, gentlemen, let me again say, I not only carried with me, but I resolved, with every source I could command, to *sustain, fearlessly* and *effectually* in its virtue and its choicest blessings, not only to my own command but to defenceless and peaceable Mexicans, that civilization—yes, that *Christian* civilization, of which I was proud to believe that army might appear a worthy representative.

"But, gentlemen, I was no respecter of persons. *American* or *Mexican—native born* or *foreign born—whoever knew the law and obeyed it not—whoever*, reckless of his own responsibilities, and the rights of others, *trampled under foot* and *set at naught* the law that was over *all*, I did hang for the crimes stated, and I would have hung an hundred seekers of innocent blood, and violators of female chastity, if so many had been the offenders! And for this, perverted and misbaped, I am made answerable to a charge against which every feeling revolts, and which my whole nature and my whole life repel. No, gentlemen, it is a lie, (the charge as made, or that any were wrongfully punished,) a *false* and GROUNDLESS lie. I am not unthankful to my good friend who has told me of these things. It was right. But, gentlemen, I stand here before you, and declare, as I have *already* declared, and again declare, that the principles that governed my command in Mexico, are those of my life. To *that life* in my country's service, I need not appeal in vain for an answer now. With equal freedom and confidence do I throw myself upon the honest verdict of every man, who, with me, served his country in the fields of Mexico."

In publishing this speech, the Columbus Journal says:

It is impossible to convey to the mind of the reader the manner in which this speech was uttered. It was loftily, splendidly-eloquent, in the very highest acceptation of the term. The scathing, withering, indignant look and tone with which the denial and denunciation were enunciated, startled, electrified, the audience. It was an entire impromptu affair Not a word had been premeditated—not an idea before conned over. This foul charge was pointed out to him there, for the *first* time, and he lost not a moment till he branded it as its wicked enormity deserved. There are no more eloquent passages in the English language than he then and there uttered. Let it be published all over the land, that slander and calumny may hide their vile heads, in disgrace and shame.

LOOK ON THIS PICTURE AND THEN ON THAT.—The Locofoco press are holding up Seward & Co. as the raw-head-and-bloody-bones of the Whig party, with which they attempt to frighten the Southern people into the support of Gen. Pierce. Now, we would ask Southern people to examine the following list of the abolition supporters of the two candidates:

For Scott.	*For Pierce.*
Wm. H. Seward,	Martin Van Buren,
Horace Greely,	John Van Buren,
Gov. Johnston,	John A. Dix,
Thaddeus Stevens,	Thomas H. Benton,
	Preston King,
	B. F. Hallett,
	B. F. Butler,
	David Wilmot,
	Thomas W. Dorr,
	W. J. Brown,
	H. Hamlin,
	John Atwood,
	Moses Norris.
	C. F. Cleveland,
	Francis Thomas,
	N. Y. Evening Post,
	Cleveland Plaindealer,
	Albany Atlas,
	Sandusky (O.) Daily Democrat.

In the Scott column will be observed the names of men who have voted for the Whig candidate always—they voted for Harrison; they voted for Clay; they voted for Taylor and Fillmore, and now because these men are going to vote for Scott, a great hubbub is raised about it. And some few Southern Whigs, forgetting that this same charge of Abolitionism was brought against the "pure and conservative Fillmore," and that he (Fillmore) was held up as an abolitionist of the vilest stamp until Scott was nominated for President, when lo! Fillmore becomes suddenly an extraordinarily sound man, and the question why didn't you nominate Fillmore, is continually wrung in the ears of Southern Whigs.

The charge of being a freesoiler and an abolitionist hunted Henry Clay with the ferocity of a tiger to his death-bed, and now, when his eyes are closed in death, when he can no longer expose the injurious policy of the self-styled Democratic party, they do him that justice which from self interest they would not accord to him while alive. This has always been the policy of the Locofoco party heretofore, and how any Whig, unless he wishes to sneak into the Locofoco party, can place any more confidence in these charges against the Whig candidates now than heretofore, we cannot percieve.

In relation to the Pierce column we shall say but little, the names speak for themselves,—the candidate of the abolition party in '48, his warmest and most zealous advocates, and the author of the odious Wilmot proviso, are the most zealous supporters of the man who "hates and deplores slavery as much as those who would dissolve the Union."—*Norfolk Beacon.*

RECOMMENDATION OF PIERCE.—In the speech of Colonel KIDDER, before the West Randolph Granite Club, we find the annexed statement of the whereabouts of of the Freesoilers in the present canvass, which we advise our DEMOCRATIC contemporaries of the Southern press to copy. Colonel KIDDER thus speaks of General PIERCE, with a perfect "gush of enthusiasm:"

"He is our neighbor—our friend—our own New England man. *The Van Burens, Preston King, and a great majority of the leading "Freesoil men of '48 are for him.* NONE NEED FEAR HIM. I have not yet met with the first Democrat who will not support him. He writes no silly letters."

BUFFALO, Sept. 25.

Whig Convention of Erie County, New York.—The Erie county whig convention was held in the court house in this city, yesterday and nominated candidates for the county offices. Solomon G Haven, the present member of Congress from the district, was nominated by acclamation.—Resolutions were adopted affirming the whig national principles and nominations, and great harmony was manifested.

BOSTON, Sept. 25

Death of a Congressman.—The Hon. Benjamin Thompson, representative from the 4th district of Massachusetts, died in Charlestown yesterday evening, after a brief illness.

THE TESTIMONY OF A DEMOCRATIC PAPER.—The N. York *Dutchman*, a journal which is Democratic in its politics, severely rebukes, in a late issue, the slanderous and vituperative attacks made by the opposition press generally, upon Winfield Scott. For the sake of the manly, patriotic spirit which dictated the censure of the base course pursued in this matter by the Pierce and King journals, we copy below the extracts from the article we find in the "*Dutchman.*" After saying that the calumny heaped upon Gen. Scott by the political press of the country is disgraceful, and that "were he a footpad he could not be more shamefully abused," that paper continues as follows:

Some writers think that the only way to be a politician is to turn blackguard, and that he is the most useful editor who is least fit to associate with a gentleman. A few days since one journal published a statement showing how Gen. Scott was court-martialed "for using insulting language to his superiors, embezzling funds belonging to poor soldiers, and how he challenged sick men to meet him in mortal combat, and dodged his adversary's ball after having the first fire."

Such statements disgrace the American press, and should entitle the writer to the horsepond. We were with General Scott from the bombardment of Vera Cruz to the conquest of the City of Mexico, and we know that a braver or kinder-hearted man never drew a sword or spared an enemy.

As a Democrat we shall vote for Gen Pierce as President. We do this, not because we consider Gen. Pierce a more patriotic man than Winfield Scott, but simply because we have a greater admiration for his political platform. The man *never lived* whose love of country *excelled* that *of old Churubusco.*

The writer who would charge Winfield Scott with cowardice and embezzlement *should go a step further, and hold up Washington as a traitor, or Franklin for an idiot.* Such attacks will only result in injury to the Democratic party. In the history which will be written fifty years hence, the name of Winfield Scott will occupy a position *second to none* in our annals.

Mr. R G Scott, of Richmond, Va., the man who asked all the Locofoco aspirants for the Presidency whether they would veto a bill to repeal the fugitive slave law and who got an answer from all except Frank Pierce, (from whom he didn't want one,) is now upon the stump in Virginia denouncing Gen. Scott. In 1848 this same Mr. R G. Scott wrote the Virginia Democratic address. Hear how he swelled, when old Chippewa was not a candidate for the Presidency.

"They (the Whigs) now prefer a candidate distinguished not merely for military renown, but for the peculiar qualification of having formed *no opinion* upon the leading political questions which have so long divided the two great parties of our country. *The gallant Scott* the general in chief of our army, the *conquerer* of Mexico—*a Virginian by birth*—has been entirely overlooked by his Whig brethren in his own State—he who, though a military chieftain, *has formed and expressed opinions* on their issues, and in accordance with their cherished principles, and their most ardent desires."

If Gen Scott had not been nominated by the Whig convention of last June, we should now been hearing from the Democracy a general expression of astonishment and indignation at the base ingratitude exhibited toward the conquerer of Mexico. —*Louisville Journal.*

GEN. SCOTT A YOUNG MAN.—To show what General Scott's companions thought of his talents when he was quite a young man, we make the following extract from a letter written by Wm. Thompson of Va. to John Randolph, then a member of Congress from the Old Dominion. The letter can be found in the life of John Randolph, by Hugh A Garland Mr. T. says:

"We have been visited by the young ladies of Liberty Stock, and by its mentor, Major Scott. *I had rather have his wisdom than Newton's or Locke's*, for depend on it, *he has dipped deep in the science of the mind.*"

The single fact that President Madison invited Scott, when under twenty eight years of age, into his Cabinet, is evidence that in his early manhood he was one of the most extraordinary men of the times in respect to mental cultivation, political knowledge, and high statesmanship. And we all know, that, during the nearly forty years that have since passed, his situations and occupations in life have been such as to increase vastly those powers and accomplishments which early distinguished him.—*Louisville Journal.*

THE TESTIMONY OF AN OPPONENT.—The New York Herald is among the most strenuous opponents of General Scott's election to the Presidency; but the editor does justice to the General's public and private reputation He says: "For the private reputation of General Scott, as well as for his military character, we have always had the highest regard and deepest veneration. He is a hero—the pink of chivalry in his profession; and, as a gentleman in social life, he is without stain or blemish." This is the acknowledgment of one of General Scott's bitterest enemies, and therefore the more deserving of belief.

The reception of Senator Jones and Gen. Cullom, the distinguished Tennessee Scottmen, at Knoxville Tenn., lately, was a grand affair. They were met near the place by a torchlight procession, and escorted to their quarters amid the huzzahs of 5000 people. The houses were illuminated, and such excitement and enthusiasm were never before witnessed. Knoxville is the place where Parson Brownlow's Anti-Scott paper is published, and where he would have people believe there is disaffection in the Whig ranks. This demonstration looks like it.

Col. Aiken, one of the Webster electors in Georgia, declines to serve.

EASTON GAZETTE.

EASTON, Md.

SATURDAY MORNING, OCT. 2, 1852.

National Whig Nominations.

FOR PRESIDENT,

Gen. WINFIELD SCOTT,

OF NEW JERSEY.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

WILLIAM A. GRAHAM,

OF NORTH CAROLINA.

ELECTORAL TICKET.

FOR THE STATE AT LARGE,
THOMAS F. BOWIE, of Prince Georges,
JAMES B. RICAUD, of Kent county.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS.
1st. Dist.—AUGUSTUS R. SOLLERS,
2d " J. PHILIP ROMAN,
3d " JOHN T. B. DORSEY,
4th " HENRY WINTER DAVIS,
5th " HENRY W. ARCHER,
6th " H. H. GOLDSBOROUGH.

THE Duke of Wellington died on the 14th ult., in the 84th year of his age.

WE have received from Thos. C. Nichols, Esq., a sample of very fine large Mercer Potatoes, and from James Parrott, Esq., a sample of "Bowie seedlings," still larger. The two samples are hard to beat.

WE are indebted to the Hon. Jas. A. Pearce for a bound copy of the eulogies delivered in the Senate and House of Representatives, on the occasion of the death of Henry Clay, with a portrait of that distinguished and lamented Statesman.

THE Baltimore Patriot says the report that Col. Cottman goes for Pierce and King is not true. Domestic afflictions alone prevent him taking an active part in the canvass. We regret that we did the Colonel the injustice last week, of placing him in the Locofoco ranks, and are glad to learn that he is not one of the McKaig and Faulkner kind.

THIRTEEN more of the Democratic Vigilance Committee of Kanawha County, Virginia, have publicly declined the honor, and pledge themselves to be vigilant for Scott and Graham.—These, with the five mentioned last week, make *eighteen* prominent Democrats in one County who repudiate Pierce and go for Scott. Mr. Lyon, of Richmond, can well be spared.

MR. JENIFER is out in another letter, trying to bolster up his position as an opponent of Gen. Scott. When the honorable gentleman gets out of the tight place in which he has been placed by Mr. Sollers, his last letter may receive some attention. His sudden conversion has something very peculiar about it, particularly as no new developments have been made since the 31st of July, when he was a Scott man.

THE Whigs of Maryland are "up and doing." Large and enthusiastic Meetings are being held in Baltimore nearly every night, at which addresses are delivered by prominent and influential speakers. There will be a Whig Mass Meeting at Salisbury on Wednesday next, one at Snow Hill on Thursday, and one at Princess Anne on Friday. Messrs. Bowie, Sollers, Goldsborough, Yellott, Merrick and others, will speak on those occasions.

THE New York Herald is one of the strongest supporters of Pierce, and bitterest opponents of Scott, in the Union. Some of our readers are much surprised at this, the Herald not being a political paper. The Editor of the Herald is James D. Westcott, formerly a Locofoco U. S. Senator from Florida, and probably become so in order to do better service for his party than he was able to do in his former position. Mr. Bennett, also, has a personal pique against Gen. Scott, and is very willing to make his paper the vehicle of his malignant hate. This is the secret of the Herald's course.

MARYLAND.—Some very sanguine Locos seem to think that Maryland may, possibly, go for Pierce and King. Our accounts are decidedly against such a supposition, and we feel sure that Maryland will be found to be strongly for Scott and Graham. In this county the Whigs are firm and united, and are determined to do their duty to the Whig nominees.—We have no reason to doubt that the Whigs of the other counties will also do their duty for the hero of his country, who has been favorably known for over forty years as one of the best educated, best informed, and most distinguished citizens of the United States.

GEN. SCOTT cannot please the Locofocos any how. The Union charged him with being in the hands of Seward, unable to move or speak without his consent When he started on the mission to which he had been appointed by Congress, the Union charged that he had gone off on an electioneering tour, to make political speeches. The Herald complains that the General *does not* make political speeches, and simply compliments his audience and speaks of his soldiers. None of them, however, like the enthusiastic receptions which are every where given to the hero who has served his country so long and so satisfactorily, and with such distinguished success. No man living has done more for the honor and glory of his country than Gen. Scott, and the people love him, and will give him a slight testimonial of their regard on the 2d of November next, by elevating him to the highest office in their gift.

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE that FRANKLIN PIERCE voted *against* a bill to allow Edmund Brooke, of Georgetown, to bring into the District of Columbia, two slaves belonging to him, then in the State of Virginia. Among those who voted for the bill were Jas. P. Heath, John T. Stoddard, Francis Thomas and Jno. N. Steele, of Maryland, the entire Virginia delegation, and MILLARD FILLMORE: against it, Henry Hubbard, and FRANKLIN PIERCE, of New Hampshire, and John Quincy Adams. The Democrats tell you that Millard Fillmore is an abolitionist, and Franklin Pierce a "devoted friend of the South" Look at that vote against the inter-State slave trade, and see whether their statements are to be relied on.

HARD UP.—The Argus published, a few days since, a letter from "George Moore," renouncing Scott, and giving in his adhesion to Pierce and King. George Moore is a Negro who carries baskets from one of the Markets in Baltimore, when any one will employ him.—This was charged upon the Argus and it says in reply that it knew a *Robert* Moore, who served with Scott in Mexico!

A statement signed "York Mayfield," was lately published in the Democratic papers of Tennessee, giving a circumstantial account of the "aristocratic conduct of Gen. Scott at the hotel of a Mr. Taylor, on the stage road from Knoxville to Raleigh, in the year 1847." Another statement signed by the same person, giving an account of the glorious prospects of Gen. Pierce, was published, when enquiry was set on foot as to who York Mayfield was.—He was found to be a Democratic *Negro Preacher*, with a very bad character at that? What will come next?

THE PLATFORMS.—The Whig platform, endorsing the Compromise, including the Fugitive Slave Law, as a final settlement of the slavery question, was adopted by an aye and nay vote of 228 for, to 66 against it. The Locos and some few disaffected Whigs who desired to leave the Whig party, have seized upon these 66 votes, and made them arguments against Gen. Scott. The Locofoco platform was said by the Compromise men to have been adopted, and by the anti-compromise men not to have been adopted. No record of the vote is in existence, but in the "Life of Franklin Pierce," prepared by D. W. Bartlett, under the superintendence of Gen. Pierce himself, we find the statement that the Democratic platform was adopted by a vote of 167 ayes to 97 nays. We do not know on what authority this statement is made, but admitting it to be true, we find the Whig party stands much fairer on the Compromise than the Democratic. The majority for the Whig platform was 162, for the Democratic platform 70, or less than one-half. Compromise men think of this. You Whigs who think the Democratic party more sound than your own, what do you say to this statement from Gen. Pierce's friends. Where is Mr. Jenifer?

GEN. FRANKLIN PIERCE.—When Gen. Pierce was first nominated for the Presidency by the Democratic National Convention, two-thirds of the people of the United States did not know where he was from, nor what he had done to merit the distinction of being run for the first office in the gift of the people. After balloting for a number of days with no prospect of selecting either one of the distinguished men prominently before the Convention, some member fortunately recollected that Franklin Pierce of New Hampshire had been in Congress, and also received a commission as General from Mr. Polk, and went to Mexico. Whether he had *fought* or not, was not known. He had been in Mexico as a General and that was sufficient to give him a military name, and not having been prominently identified with either of the Locofoco aspirants, he was thought to be a marvellously available candidate, and was nominated. He has never performed a single act which entitled him to distinction, nor in any position has he ever distinguished himself. His career in the army was a series of misfortunes which kept him from active duty, and he never fought through a single battle. His career in both Houses of Congress was a series of negations from beginning to end—no bills which he introduced are on record—no speeches on any great or important public measure.—He gave no evidences of statesmanship while in Congress, nor was he considered by his friends in either House, or by the people, above mediocrity. In the appointment of Committees, the most distinguished and most intelligent are placed as Chairmen, and although his friends had the control of the House when Gen. Pierce entered Congress in 1833, he was placed as the fourth on the Judiciary committee. In 1835 Mr. Polk was appointed Speaker, and he left him just where he found him, the fourth on the Committee. Two years service had not altered his opinion as to the rank of Frank. Pierce. In 1837 Pierce went to the Senate, and although there was a Democratic Vice President, he was not for the first three years placed at the head of even the most insignificant Committee. After that he was made chairman of the unimportant Committee on Pensions, and there he became famous, not for his intelligence, but for his bitter hostility to every generous provision for those who had fought and won the battles of his country. These things prove conclusively that he was not considered by his own party as a statesman or a Legislator of any note whatever. His subsequent life has not been such as to change their opinion. Whigs and Democrats, this is the man whom you are called upon to support in preference to Winfield Scott, whose name is on the brightest pages of his country's history. Will you do it?

The farmers of Allegany county, New York, have commenced the culivation of sweet potatoes.

©Maryland State Archives, msa_sc2940_scm12401-0391.jpg