PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 20.

Arrival and Reception of Gen. Scott at Philadelphia, &c.—It having been announced by telegraph that General Scott was on his way from New York to Philadelphia, an immense concourse of persons assembled at Washington street wharf, where a salute was fired on the boat coming in sight. On touching the wharf he was welcomed by cheers, and every demonstration of enthusiasm, when a procession was formed, consisting of a large cavalcade of horsemen, and persons on foot and in carriages.

The procession passed up through Southwark and was frequently cheered at various points of the route. On reaching the Girard House the whole street was blocked up with spectators and great enthusiasm was evinced. On being called to the window the General addressed the assemblage, returning his thanks for the honor conferred on him by so warm a reception, and concluded by complimenting Philadelphians and Pennsylvanians, on that indomitable energy which made their city one of the first in the Union, and that gallantry which had so often distinguished them in defending the flag of their country.

The General declines attending the Lancaster Agricultural Fair, and will leave for Baltimore on his direct route to Washington to-morrow morning.

ARRIVAL OF THE CRESCENT CITY.

Important from Havana—Refusal to Allow the Crescent City to Land or have any Communication with the City—Protest of Capt Porter—Indignity at the Proceedings—Excitement on Shore, &c.

NEW YORK, Oct. 19.

The steamer Crescent City arrived at her dock here between 9 and 10 o'clock this morning. She left New Orleans on the 11th inst., and arrived off Havana on the 14th inst., at daylight.

At about sunrise the Captain of the Port of Havana came on board and refused to permit Captain Porter to communicate with the city.

As the Crescent City entered the harbor of Havana at a very early hour in the morning, those on board supposed that she was not seen until well inside, otherwise she would probably have been molested at sea.

About sunrise the Captain of the port came alongside, and asked in a peremptory manner, if the obnoxious Mr. Smith was still on board. He was told that he was. He then informed Mr. Porter, Captain of the Crescent City, that, inasmuch as his ship was in port, no steps would be taken to turn him out, but no communication could be allowed with the shore, or in any way from shore. Captain Porter said he desired to present his protest to the Consul, on which the Captain of the port politely offered to get further orders from the Captain General. In the meantime, however, he stated to Captain Porter that his vessel might remain in port as long as suited his purposes, and that he might go to sea when he pleased, as they (the Cuban authorities) acknowledged no control over her—but to communicate with the shore she should not. Such were the Captain General's orders; and, by way of enforcing them, guard boats were placed on all sides of the steamer, filled with police. These poor fellows did not much relish their position, as the sun was burning hot.

The gong of the Crescent City soon sounded for breakfast, to which all the Spanish officers were politely invited.

Mr. Moreland, an American merchant was allowed to come on board, accompanied by a police officer, to compromise the matter. Captain Porter refused to negotiate with him or any one but the American consul. Mr. Moreland then returned and brought the consul, to whom Captain Porter handed his protest, and soon after went to sea without landing passengers or mails. In passing Moro Castle he hoisted the American flag, and fired a salute.

The wharves were crowded with thousands, amongst whom there appeared much excitement.

COLUMBUS, O., Oct. 20.

Latest Report of the Ohio Election.—The following is all the information we have as to the probable result of the State election: There are 73 counties reported, of these only 34 have full votes reported; the balance are majorities only, and not official. In these 73 counties, official and unofficial, there is a Whig gain of 10,000 on the majority of 26,000 obtained by Wood, Democrat, for Governor last year. The balance of the counties not yet reported, 15 in number, will increase the gain, but will probably leave the Democratic majority, on Supreme Judge and Commissioner of Public Works, of from 13,000 to 15,000.

The Whig gain on the Congress ticket is larger than that on State officers, and the Democratic majority on this ticket in the whole State will be about 6,000.

The Congressional election has resulted in the choice of 12 democrats, 7 whigs, and 2 freesoilers. In the last Congress the delegation was enumerated as follows:—9 democrats, 1 free soil democrat, 6 whigs, 3 free-soil whigs, 1 Independent, and 1 free soiler. (J. R. Giddings.)

HARRISBURG, Oct. 20.

Pennsylvania Election.—The official vote in all but 12 counties gives Woodward, dem., for Supreme Judge 156,371, Buffington, whig, 142,578. The same counties in 1848 gave Taylor 172,711, Cass 159,187, Van Buren 7,704. This shows a falling off in the aggregate vote of 40,712, of which the whigs lost 30,193. The remaining counties gave in 1848, Taylor 13,019, Cass 12,099, Van Buren, 3,473.

BOSTON, Oct. 20.

Democratic and Free Soil Coalition.—The coalition betwen the Democrats and Free Soilers in Middlesex county, on the Senatorial ticket was accomplished to-day. The free-soilers adopted resolutions against the Baltimore platform whilst coalescing the State ticket.

[COMMUNICATED.]

At a meeting of the Physicians of Easton held on Monday, the 18th inst., on motion by Dr. Cox, Dr, James A. Muse was called to the chair, and Dr. J. E. M. Chamberlaine appointed Secretary.

The meeting having been duly organized, Doctor C. C. Cox arose and made the following remarks, as preliminary to the resolutions subsequently passed:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen:—A sad event has convened us together. Death has been again busy in our ranks. Another of our medical *confreres*, is no more!—Doctor William Hemsley died, this morning, at his residence, at 10 o'clock.

This is not the proper time to enter upon any detailed history of the life of our deceased colleague. It may be proper, however, briefly to state, that he was born in the county of Queen Anne, in this State, on the 16th of October, 1806—read Medicine in the office of the late Dr. Robert Goldsborough, of Centreville—and has been from that time until a recent period, actively and successfully employed in the practice of his calling, enjoying throughout the entire term of his professional life the confidence and regard of the communities among whom his labours have been expended. Shortly after his removal to this Town, about three years since, symptoms of deranged health became apparent, and it was not long before unequivocal traces were discoverable of that remorseless malady, *Phthisis Pulmonalis*, which alas leaves its victim only to make way for the shroud and coffin. With the history of the case, attended as it was by morbid phenomena of much interest to the curious and thoughtful Physician, most of you are familiar.—There is one feature in his protracted indisposition worthy of notice, and that is the undiminished interest evinced by him to the last, in the science of his choice; and the unwearied zeal manifested in the prosecution of its practical duties. He continued to visit his patients, in all conditions of the weather, and often under serious physical disability, until the time arrived at which he became compelled to seek his chamber, there to spend the remaining days of his earthly existence.—With the scenes of that sick room I have been familiar, at all hours of the day and night; and while they revive in my memory many passages of suffering and struggle, they are not unattended by reminiscenses of a mind calm and possessed, balancing the results of past life, and prepared to die like a Christian man. The consolations of our holy religion, so affectionately administered by his Pastor, were not without their effect upon his subdued and thoughtful condition; and his latest expressions afford gratifying evidence that he died in the assurance of a perfect hope.

Mr. Chairman and gentlemen—in concluding these crude and undigested remarks, I have only to express the hope that we may take home to our reflection this sad and effective event, and regard it as an additional proof of our own frail mortality. While endeavouring to keep alive and nourish the vital spark in others, we must remember that the day of trial will sooner or later overtake both Physician and patient—that all must die, and appear before God! Let us then, regarding life as but a means to an important end,—

"—live in deeds not years; in thoughts not breaths;
In feelings, not in figures on a dial.
We should count time by heart-throbs. He most lives
Who thinks most; feels the noblest; acts the best."

On concluding his remarks Dr. Cox offered the following resolutions which were unanimously passed.

Whereas, it has pleased the all wise dispenser of events to deprive us of our deceased friend and colleague, Dr. William Hemsley; therefore

Resolved, That the long and successful practice of Dr. Hemsley, entitles him to high consideration as a Physician, and his loss cannot fail to be sensibly felt by those who were the recipients of his attention and skill.

Resolved, That we tender to the surviving family and relations of the deceased our sincere sympathy and condolence.

Resolved, That the Secretary be authorized to communicate the assurances of our sympathy to the family, and to furnish a copy of the proceedings of this meeting for publication in the papers of the county.

Resolved, That we will attend the funeral of Dr. Hemsley in a body, and wear the usual badge of mourning for 30 days

JAS. A. MUSE, M. D., Ch'n
J. E. M. CHAMAERLAINE, M. D., Sec'y.

MR. WEBSTER.—One day we have the report that Mr. Webster is ill, and has written a letter requesting his political friends to withdraw his name from the Presidential canvass. The next day the statement is, that he enjoys good health; has written no letter declining to be a candidate; and will do nothing to change the present state of things. The latest report is contained in the New York Times, which says: "We have reason to believe, that a letter from him, (Mr. Webster,) will be published within a day or two, upon the Presidential canvass, in which he will no longer leave his position as a whig to the mercy of misconstruction."

ESCAPE OF SLAVES FROM WASHINGTON COUNTY.—On Friday night last, twenty-six slaves, the property of Mr. Elias Cheney, of Funkstown, and Mr. Alexander Mitchell, of Hagerstown, Md., ran off.—The People's Own says the greater part of the slaves belong to Mr. Cheney, and will be a heavy loss to him, as they are nearly all grown persons.

The official biography of Gen. Pierce devotes much space to his military exploits. One of these was at the battle of Molino del Rey, and is thus described:

"*Though the battle had been decided before it* [the brigade] *reached the field*, YET General Pierce brought his command under fire in such fine order as to win praise from the old officers."

Prodigious!

EASTON GAZETTE.

EASTON, Md.

SATURDAY MORNING, OCT. 23, 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.

ELECTION, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 2D.

Whig Meeting at Lewistown.

THERE will be a Whig Meeting at Lewistown, Chapel District, on Monday, November 1st., at 10 o'clock, A. M. Good speakers will be present and address the meeting. The public generally are invited to attend.

oct 23 CHAPEL WHIGS.

Whig Meeting at Trappe.

THERE will be a Whig Meeting at Trappe, Talbot county, on SATURDAY NEXT, the 30th inst., commencing at 2 o'clock P. M. Messrs. Hambleton, Goldsborough and others, are expected to address the meeting. The public generally are respectfully invited to attend. oct 23.

REMEMBER the Mass meeting at St. Michaels to-day. We hope every Whig who can possibly be there will attend. The Democratic Central Committee made a proposition to the Whig Central committee, on Monday, to hold a joint discussion, but a meeting of the Central Committee could not be had, only a minority of the members being in town on Tuesday, and a majority alone having the power to accede to the proposition. Good speakers will be present, and every arrangement has been made for the pleasure and comfort of all who may attend. Turn out, then, and hear discussed the claims and qualifications of the glorious standard bearers of the Whig party, Winfield Scott and William A. Graham.

HENRY WINTER DAVIS, Esq., the eloquent and distinguished champion of whig principles, arrived here last evening, and will certainly be present. Messrs. RICAUD and ARCHER, also eloquent and interesting speakers, and perhaps others, will arrive this morning, and address the meeting.

THE young whigs of Easton have raised a very handsome pole 73 feet high, from the mast head of which floats a banner with the inscription, "The young whigs of Talbot."—Success to them.

GENERAL PIERCE has commenced making speeches. What will the Locofoco papers that have denounced Gen. Scott for doing the same thing, say now? It will be all right of course, as it is *their* candidate that does it.

THE LIST OF PREMIUMS AND JUDGES for the Talbot County Cattle Show, to be held in Easton on the 10th, 11th and 12th of November, will be published next week. The premiums offered are about the same as last year, very few, if any alterations having been made.

WE are indebted to our friends for quite a number of favors during the past week. Among them some large sweet Potatoes (three pounders,) from Hugh Sherwood, Esq.; some very large Turnips from T. A. Emory, Esq.; and some large black Radishes, of superior flavor, from Thos. C. Nicols, Esq.

DR. C. C. COX and H. H. GOLDSBOROUGH, Esq., address the Lundy's Lane Club on Saturday night, and Messrs. Hambleton, Goldsborough and Cox on Thursday night. There will be a special meeting of the Club on Monday night next, to which all favorable to the election of Scott and Graham are respectfully invited.

THERE was a joint discussion at Vienna, Dorchester County, on Saturday last. Messrs. Spence and Hambleton spoke on the Whig side, and Messrs. Jackson and Lecompte on the Democratic. The meeting passed off very pleasantly.

There was a large and enthusiastic Whig meeting at Cambridge on Tuesday last. Wm. H. Travers, Esq., of Baltimore, and others, addressed the meeting.

ANOTHER FAILURE.—The Locofocos advertised a meeting at the Trappe on Saturday last, but it didn't come off. There was no audience, and no one to speak if an audience had been there. This is a very good evidence of the Pierce feeling in this county. The failure at Oxford on Friday, is ascribed to the rain on Thursday! There was a *Whig* meeting at Centreville on Thursday, and notwithstanding the rain of *that day*, three hundred people sat down to the dinner provided on that occasion. No one was expected, but the Whigs turned out. That is the state of the Scott feeling on this shore.

COL. WM. S. HAMILTON, formerly a Representative in Congress, and the Locofoco candidate for Governor of Louisiana in 1830, and Messrs. Abram Byrd and Gilbert Daigle, members of the Democratic Executive Committee of Louisiana, and a number of other prominent Democrats of that State, have come out for Scott. Also six more members of the Kanawha county, Va., Democratic Vigilance Committee, making twenty-nine of that Committee who have come out for Scott. Pretty good for the "old Dominion."

WE hear much from the Southern Locofocos about Greely, of the Tribune, repudiating the platform, and Southern Whigs are called upon to repudiate Gen. Scott in consequence. Greely refuses to endorse the platform, because, he says, no man or set of men, can take from him his right to discuss any public measure, and the Whig platform denies him that right. At the same time, he says the Fugitive Slave Law will endure for "generations to come," and be amended to make it more efficient, if necessary. He takes good care, too, notwithstanding his repudiation of the platform, not to discuss the slavery question. This is the Tribune's "spitting." Now how is it with the Evening Post? That paper not only supports Pierce and repudiates the Locofoco platform, but urges the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law, and publishes Sumner's speech, in favor of repeal, styling it "one of the best documents of the campaign," and taunts the Tribune and Times for not publishing and circulating it. The Post is a paper of as much influence as the Tribune, and rejects with indignation the idea of ceasing the slavery agitation, "as long as there is any thing left to discuss." We think the Locofocos would not have urged this objection to Gen. Scott if they thought their readers would see the Pierce side of the question.

THE Locofocos have thus far carried on the canvass by frauds and forgeries. They first published a letter from Senator Wade, which Mr. Wade branded as a *forgery*. They signed 36 Irish names to a certificate stating Gen. Pierce to have been in favor of the repeal of the Catholic test in N. Hampshire. Three of the men whose names were thus attached have sworn that it was a *forgery*. They then sent a circular to the Catholic Irish of Pennsylvania, with Archbishop Hughes' name attached, urging them to vote for Gen. Pierce. This Archbishop Hughes declares to be a *forgery*. The Union lately published the following, which it is said was from a circular issued by Lewis D. Campbell, a member of Congress from Ohio:

I have been elected twice by free-soil votes; I am the representative of free soil principles. I know Gen. Scott to be with me on the subject of slavery; he is a friend of liberty, platform or no platform; and if we can muster votes enough in Congress to repeal the fugitive slave law, as I believe we can, it is within my knowledge that Gen. Scott will sign the law. Not so with Gen. Pierce; he is as completely sold to the South and to the dealers in human flesh and blood as ever Fillmore or Webster were.

LEWIS D. CAMPBELL.

Mr. Campbell thus brands this last effort as a *forgery:*

HAMILTON, Oct. 18, 1852.

To Editor of the National Intelligencer:—The publication in the Union of Tuesday the 12th inst., over my name, declaring Gen. Scott for a repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law, is a base forgery. I never wrote or published such a circular. LEWIS D. CAMPBELL.

THE ELECTIONS.—The election in Pennsylvania has resulted in a heavy Whig loss, and has quite discouraged some of our friends. We do not, upon an examination, think the vote of Pennsylvania is doubtful for Gen. Scott. The Senate is Whig, and in all but 12 counties the vote falls off 40,713, of which the Whigs lost 30,193, and the Locofocos not one third that number. The Whigs never elected but one Canal Commissioner, and we presume those 30,000 Whigs remained home simply for the reason that they thought there was no hope, as the Locofoco Canal Commissioner was elected in 1848 by about 3000 majority.—Such will not be the case in November. Not withstanding Johnston stumped the State in 1848, he could not get out the Whig vote, even at a Governor's election, by over 17,000, and a larger falling off at this election might have been expected. The Democrats, even with their large majority, have lost, and a full vote, which we think will be out in November, will carry the State triumphantly for Scott and Graham.

In Ohio our gains are such as render the State certain for Scott in November. The Internal Improvement question will give, it is thought, at least 15,000 more votes to Scott and Graham than to the Whig candidates for local offices.

In Indiana, Wright the Locofoco candidate for Governor gained largely, but he runs far ahead of his ticket. We do not claim this State for Scott, but shall not be surprised if Pierce's opposition to River and Harbor Improvements throw the State into the hands of the Whigs. Gen. Scott is personally very popular in the State, and the Whigs confidently assert that the "dry bones of Democracy" will be awfully shaken when he is the candidate.

In Florida we have probably gained the Governor, and elected the Whig candidate for Congress. This was an unexpected and unhoped for result, as there was a division in the Whig ranks. The whig candidate for Governor and the whig candidate for Congress were opposed to each other, and it could not be expected that the personal friends of either could support the other with any cordiality. Notwithstanding this we have probably carried the State, and we put down Florida as safe for Scott and Graham. The result in Florida and at special elections in Mississippi and Tennessee, show that Scott wille receive a larger Southern support than those who constantly slander him by the ridiculous charge of abolitionism, have any idea of. A reaction has taken place which will overwhelm the New Hampshire non-combattant General the Locos have put up for the Presidency.

THE LOCOFOCO MEETING.

The great Locofoco grand rally for the Eastern Shore at Easton, on Tuesday last, turned out to be a very small affair, not more than 225 persons being present, including a large number of Whigs. A platform was erected on the Court House Green, and dinner for a very large number of persons provided, but the first was not used, and only a part of the latter.—The time for the meeting arrived, but there was no gathering on the green—an hour passed, it was still deserted. The politicians then went into the Court House, and after a time a few people followed them. The meeting was then opened by Dr. C. Humphreys—Mr. Wise, Ex-Gov. Thomas (P. F. and F.) Mr. Spencer, Mr. Carmichael, &c., all unaccountably failing to reach here.

Dr. Humphreys first spoke of the contest we are at present engaged in, and remarked that if it were a contest for men only, it would be comparatively unimportant, and then went on to denounce the Whig party as "rotten to the core" on the slavery question, and asserting that the Northern Democracy were the natural allies of the South. Such men as Martin Van Buren, Dix, Butler, Niles, Wilmot, Wentworth, Hallett, &c., who, with their followers, are now a majority of the Northern Democratic party, are very fine associates certainly, and we wish the Democracy much joy with their "natural allies." But let us see about the Democratic party being more sound on the Compromise than the Whig party. The two National Conventions presented resolutions endorsing the Compromise—the Whig party as a finality, and the Democratic subject to the resolutions of 98, which declare it to be unconstitutional to affix penalties for crimes not enumerated in the Constitution—in other words, declare the present Fugitive Slave Law unconstitutional. This is the vew, taken by the Evening Post, the most influential Pierce paper in the North. Now let us see what was the vote on the adoption of those platforms.—We take the vote on the Democratic platform from Bartlett's Life of Pierce, sanctioned by Pierce himself. Here it is.

	Ayes	Nays	Majority.
Whig Platform,	225	66	159!
Democratic Platform,	167	97	70!

What a refutation of the base slanders on the Whig party this simple record presents.—Ninety-seven out of 264 members of the Democratic National Convention were opposed to the Compromise, even with the free soil qualification, while only 66 out of 294, (30 more members) in the Whig convention were opposed to the Compromise as a *final* settlement of the slavery question. We should think men of Dr. Humphrey's standing would refrain from making statements that the record so conclusively prove to be false.

The materials for the Doctor's speech being about used up, and it not being quite dinner time, he went on to argue that Gen. Scott was a COWARD, because he did not fight Gen. Jackson—Jackson was the "cock" that Scott was afraid of. A review of the circumstances, and the publication of some letters not published by the Locofocos, may show that Scott was not much afraid of Jackson after all. A braver man than Winfield Scott never lived, and it is unnecessary to go into an argument to prove it' for we have only to refer to Lundy's Lane, Chippewa, Fort George, and many other battles where he led the van; but we will notice this Jackson affair. Gen. Jackson issued an order which Gen. Scott thought to be improper, and when speaking of it, termed it mutinous. Some anonymous intermeddler informed Gen. Jackson of this fact, and he wrote to Scott to know if it was true that he had thus spoke of his order. Scott replied that it was, and gave his reasons for his opinion. Instead of replying to the argument, Jackson wrote Scott an abusive letter, in which he characterizes his (Scott's) letter as "insulting" and "bullying," and winds up with an intimation that he would like to receive a challenge from him. If Scott's letter was "insulting," why did not Jackson challenge *him*, and not try to escape the odium of a challenge himself? Scott was not "verdant," and in reply wrote the letter we published some time since, declining the honor from patriotic scruples. Thus the matter ended for the time. Some four years after Scott was in Washington, while Jackson was in the Senate, and it was reported to him that Jackson intended to insult him on the first opportunity. Scott thought if that was the state of his feelings, it was time to bring the matter to a close, and wrote him the following letter:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 11, 1823.

SIR:—One portion of the American community has long attributed to you the most distinguished magnanimity, and the other portion the greatest desperation in your resentments—am I to conclude that both are in error? I allude to circumstances which have transpired between us, and which need not here be recapitulated, and to the fact that I have now been six days in your immediate vicinity without having attracted your notice. As this is the first time in my life that I have been within a hundred miles of you, and as it is barely possible that you may be ignorant of my presence, I beg leave to state that I shall not leave the District before the morning of the 14th inst.

I have the honor to be, sir,
Your most obedient servant,
WINFIELD SCOTT.

Gen. A. Jackson, Senator, &c.

To this letter Gen. Jackson returned the following answer:

MR. O'NEILL'S, Dec. 11, 1823.

SIR:—Your letter of to-day has been received. Whether the world are corrrect or in error, as regards my magnanimity, is for the world to decide. I am satisfied of one fact, that when you shall know me better, you will not be disposed to harbor the opinion that any thing like 'desperation in resentment' attaches to me.

Your letter is ambiguous; but concluding from occurrences heretofore that it was written with friendly views, I take the liberty of saying to you, that whenever you shall feel disposed to meet me on friendly terms, that disposition will not be met by any other than a corresponding feeling on my part.

I have the honor to be, sir,
Your most obedient servant,
ANDREW JACKSON.

The record proves that Gen. Jackson was as much afraid of Gen. Scott, as Gen. Scott was afraid of Gen. Jackson. We do not suppose, however, that either of them was ever afraid of any man, or even a regiment of men. The charge of cowardice against Scott is puerile, foolish and despicable.

Dr. Humphrey's spoke of Gen. Scott's Canada letter, declaring that he said in that letter, that he was opposed to the "annexation of any more territory South." Gen. Scott never said any such thing—he said he was opposed to the annexation of any "districts *densely* peopled with the Mexican race," which is a very different thing. The word "densely," throws all idea of slavery, as attached to that letter, out of the question, for if densely populated, American feelings could not be propagated, as our people could not settle amongst them, and Dr. H. very well knew the fact, notwithstanding he chose to misrepresent it. We have noticed thus fully Dr. H.'s speech, as those that followed were pretty much the same, and only particular points will require attention.

After dinner, Robert M. McLane addressed the meeting. When we arrived he was trying to prove Gen. Scott an abolitionist by his Atkinson letter. Why did not the gentleman read it, and not take a line here and there to comment on? That letter advocates Colonization, and notwithsanding Southern Locofocos say it is an abolition letter they will not publish it. Neither will a Northern Whig try to get free soil votes with it.—Probably the *abolitionism* of it consists in his saying that any "*interference* (with slavery) *from without, except on invitation from* AUTHORITY *within, is as hurtful to the sure progress of melioration* (improvement) *as it may be fatal to the lives of vast multitudes of all ages, sexes and colors.*" A more scathing and direct rebuke of abolitionism than this sentence, never was uttered. Why do not the abolitionists support him if he is one of themselves, as Mr. McLane would have us believe. Why do all those who opposed Cass and supported Van Buren in 1848, now oppose Scott and support Pierce? Because they know Scott to be true to the Constitution and true to the South, and Pierce to be a second Van Buren. The opposition of the abolitionists is a conclusive refutation of any charge of abolitionism against Gen. Scott. After Mr. McLane had proven to his own satisfaction that Gen. Scott was opposed to the Compromise, he acknowledged that he did not believe he was opposed to the Fugitive Slave Law. But he said he did not think Gen. Scott went for the Compromise on *principle*—it was only to stop slavery agitation. He believed he would go for "any thing even the Wilmot Proviso, if that would do it, to stop the agitation of the slavery question." He is, then, a better man than Mr. Polk, who went for the Wilmot Proviso *without* stopping slavery agitation. For a man of his reputation, we think Mr. McLane's effort to have been a very poor and very weak one—it contradicted itself.

He was followed by Col. Geo. W. Hughes, who commenced by talking about the "Democratic party," and the principles of the Democratic party, taking care, however, not to mention what those principles were. "Fifty-four forty or fight" immediately entered our mind when he said the Democratic party had always stood up for their own country against the demands of foreign nations. He then proceeded to show from the National Era, an abolition paper, that Gen. Pierce was entitled to Southern support, and voted with Calhoun on the slavery question. He took up the Gazette, referring to Pierce's vote published last week, and informed his hearers that the Era said Pierce voted against laying those petitions on the table in accordance with his settled hostility to anti slavery petitions, so that he could get a direct vote against it. Indeed! Franklin Pierce voted *No* because he was hostile to anti slavery petitions, and Calhoun and William R. King voted *aye* because *they* were hostile to anti-slavery petitions! That's logical certainly, yet the would-be Governor endorsed it.—Why did he not explain the vote on the Brooke bill—that was in the same paper. Did he vote against allowing a man to bring his own slaves into the district of Columbia, where he had removed, because he was opposed to anti-slavery movements? We should like to see that explained, especially if it should be done as logically as the above.

Against Winfield Scott the man, or Winfield Scott the soldier, he had nothing to say, but he would criticize his political career, and then he exercised his wit to its utmost. He then read the following paragraph from Scott's letter of acceptance, in which he pledges himself to execute the laws, North and South, and which strongly recommends him to Southern men:

"Convinced that harmony or good will between the different quarters of our broad country is essential to the present and future interests of the Republic, and with a devotion to those interests that can know no South and no North, I should neither countenance nor tolerate any sedition, disorder, faction or resistance to the law, or the Union, on any pretext in any part of the land; and I should carry into the civil administration this one principle of military conduct—obedience to the legislative and judicial departments of Government, each in its constitutional sphere—saving only, in respect to the Legislature, the possible resort to the veto power—always to be most cautiously exercised, and under the strictest restraints and necessities."

About this pledge he raved; said Scott was one of the best critical scholars in the United States, and knew the use of words as well as any other man—that by using the words "sedition, disorder and faction" he might put down the Democratic party, as that might be called a faction, political meetings, &c. Such forced construction of our candidate's pledge to sustain the Laws is highly complimentary to him, and proves that he did not err on the wrong side. No man who is not a "fillibuster," need fear Gen. Scott. Col. H. did not intimate a doubt that he would execute the Fugitive Slave Law; the trouble seemed to be that he would execute that and other laws too faithfully.—Col. H. knows Gen. Scott, and what he says is undoubtedly true, not that he will put down the Democratic party, or public meetings, but he will not countenance any resistance to the laws either from anti-Fugitive Slave Law men or Cuban Fillibusters. That is just the kind of man for the times, just the man the people want, and just the man the people *will have*, if the abolitionists do not defeat their wishes.

In the evening, speeches were made by Messrs. J. H. Tarr, E. K. Wilson and R. H. Alvey, but as we did not hear them we will let them pass. So ended the great Locofoco rally, and they are welcome to all the benefit they may be able to derive from it. The Pierce feeling is at decidedly a low ebb, and no enthusiasm can be aroused.

©Maryland State Archives, msa_sc2940_scm12401-0403.jpg