



FOR PRESIDENT,
Gen. Franklin Pierce,
OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
Col. William R. King,
OF ALABAMA.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
William Scargitt,
OF FAIRFAX COUNTY.

Presidential Electors.

SENATORIAL.
GEORGE W. WOODWARD, of Luzerne.
JOHN MILLER, Philadelphia.
WILLIAM M. CANLISS, of Allegheny.

ADDITIONAL DISTRICT.
JOHN WATSON, of Harrisonburg.

- DISTRICTS.**
- PETER LOGAN, Philadelphia.
 - GEORGE H. MARTIN, Philadelphia.
 - JOHN MILLER, Philadelphia.
 - F. W. BOCKUS, Philadelphia.
 - R. McRAY, Jr., Delaware.
 - A. APPLE, Bucks.
 - N. STRICKLAND, Chester.
 - A. PETERS, Lancaster.
 - DANIEL FISHER, Berks.
 - R. E. JAMES, Northampton.
 - JOHN MOREYNOLDS, Columbia.
 - P. DAMON, Tioga.
 - H. C. EYER, Union.
 - J. C. CLAYTON, Schuylkill.
 - J. ISAAC ROBINSON, Adams.
 - HENRY PETER, Perry.
 - J. AS. DUKE, Centre.
 - MAXWELL McCASLIN, Greene.
 - JOSEPH McDONALD, Cambria.
 - W. S. COLAHAN, Washington.
 - ANDREW BURK, Allegheny.
 - WM. HUNT, Mercer.
 - JOHN S. MCGALMONT, Clarion.
 - GEO. R. BARKET, Clearfield.

CIRCULATE THE DOCUMENTS.

THE 'VOLUNTEER' FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

The accommodation of those who desire a Democratic paper during the campaign, we shall send the Volunteer to Clubs, from the 1st of July, until after the Presidential election, at the following low rates:

One copy,	50 cents.
Six copies,	\$2.00
Twelve copies,	5.00
Thirty-four copies,	10.00

The money in all cases to be paid in advance. Democrats, form your clubs as soon as possible, and send the names to us on or before the 1st of next month. A liberal commission will be allowed to any one who may send us large lists of names.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF CARLEISLE.—The annual examination of the Common Schools of Carlisle took place during last week, and were highly creditable to teachers, scholars, and our efficient Board of School Directors, and have been pronounced by strangers the "best in the State." On Monday two of the schools were honored with the presence of Gov. BROWN, who expressed astonishment and gratification at the exercises. After the several schools had got through with their examinations, the exercises were concluded last evening, by an exhibition of the two High Schools, in Education Hall, consisting of Declamation, Composition, and other interesting exercises, accompanied by Vocal Music from a select choir. The spacious hall was crowded to overflowing, and every person present was delighted with what they witnessed.

New Grocery Store.—By reference to our advertising columns, it will be seen that our estimable young friend, Mr. W. A. CAROTHERS, has opened a new Grocery store, on North street, two doors east of the Market House. His groceries are of course all fresh and good, and have been purchased with care, and at low rates. Give him a call—he has a lot of everything in his line.

A NEW PUBLIC HALL.—Our enterprising citizen, Mr. J. W. EBY, has razed to the ground the two old buildings next to his store stand, on Main street, for the purpose of erecting a beautiful and ornamental three story brick building, to measure 60 feet in front, and 42 in depth. The first floor will contain three rooms, viz—parlor, store-room, and office. The second floor will be fitted up for a public hall, to be used for exhibitions, concerts, &c.; and the third story will contain two rooms, to be occupied by societies. Mr. Henry Myers, of our town, is the contractor for the building, and we doubt not, when finished, it will be a structure that will be an ornament to Main street, and a credit to our town. Ply that Carlisle had not a few more men of Mr. Eby's spirit and enterprise.

CARLEISLE WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS.—This well known and romantic watering place, situated 44 miles from Carlisle, near the base of the Blue Mountain, is now open for visitors. Its now and truly enterprising proprietors, Messrs. Norton and Owen, have made very extensive improvements and additions to the buildings, and have spared neither pains nor expense to make the establishment complete in every department. The main building has been entirely remodelled, painted, papered, and beautified, and a large additional wing added to it. They have also created new bath-houses, ten-pin alleys, and other out-houses. Their furniture is all new, and of superior quality. Indeed, every thing is in ample order. We predict the Carlisle Sulphur Springs will, in a very few years, become as celebrated and as much resorted to, as the far-famed Bedford Springs, far beyond question, under the present proprietors, every inducement will be offered to visitors. The medicinal qualities of the water, the romantic location, and the manner in which the establishment is conducted in every department, are inducements such as few watering places can combine. Messrs. Norton and Owen are admirably calculated for the position they occupy. Both young men of experience, hospitality, and of pleasing manners, they cannot fail to give satisfaction to every visitor. We hope they may receive the encouragement they so well merit. Our word for it, those who visit the Springs once will require no persuasion to induce a second visit. We speak knowingly when we pronounce the Carlisle Sulphur Springs equal, if not superior to any watering place in the State.

WHO TREMORS.

A Very Large Fire in the Rear.

The political ball is opened and both parties have buckled on their armor for the contest. But while there is a complete unity of feeling and sentiment with the Democrats, portions of the Whig party in all sections of the Union appear dissatisfied with the action of their Convention in nominating for the Presidency a man without a single qualification for the office, and who was forced on the party by a corrupt minority on the avowed principle of "availability." In every State we see old line Whigs declaring their purpose of repudiating Scott and voting for Pierce and King. Particularly in this case in New York and Massachusetts, and in the South, so general is this feeling, that it is not supposed the Whigs can carry a single State holding State. Even in North Carolina, the home of their supposed "available" candidate for the Vice Presidency, many of the oldest and most reliable Whigs refuse to support the ticket; so we may not down that staunch old Whig State as certain for the Democratic nominees. The same may be said of Delaware, Maryland, Georgia, Louisiana, Tennessee and Kentucky, all of which have hitherto been claimed as Whig States. We give some evidences of the wide spread dissatisfaction prevailing in the Whig ranks. The New York Day Book takes down the flag of Daniel Webster, and says:

"Scott is nominated.—The story is told—Winfield Scott is the Whig nominee for President, and the election of Franklin Pierce is secured." "I will not vote for Scott!" is the declaration of at least half the Whigs we meet."

"Well, Southern Delegates have done this, and if they are satisfied, we care. We can only say to them—Remember, each your own negro, hegarter, and another word about the Compromise Measures."

The same paper has an editorial against the nomination, and in some measure anticipating it, in which the writer declares:

"As for ourselves—the Day Book and its readers—we never will go for Scott and Seward. We tell you plainly and we speak for ten thousand subscribers in the northern states—subscribers who take the Day Book because they like it and the principles it advocates—we will not support Gen. Scott if he is nominated. We could not do so without stultifying ourselves and unburying all that we have ever said against the abolition wing of the Whig party. As far as one, or two, or three, or a hundred individuals are concerned, it would make but little difference whether they voted for or against Gen. Scott (although Gov. Hunt was elected by 214 votes), but when we know that what we now write, and what we have heretofore written, is read by six or seven thousand people in this city, and as many more in the country, who think just as we do, we wish to say that Gen. Scott stands no more of a chance in this State against Frank Pierce than we do. Horace Greeley, or Lewis Tappan, would pull just as many votes as Winfield Scott, and if our Southern brethren don't believe it let them go over to the abolitionists and nominate him."

A despatch from New York published in the Philadelphia Bulletin, says:—"There is a growing dissatisfaction among a large portion of the Whigs of this city at the nomination of Gen. Scott, and efforts are being made to get up a convention to nominate Mr. Webster as an independent candidate. The Courier and Enquirer publishes communications recommending the nomination of Mr. Webster. One of them advises a Convention to be held on the 1st of August, and adds that 'it is more glorious to fail, if we must, with such a man than be successful with any other.'"

A despatch from Charleston says:—"The news of the nomination of Gen. Scott caused much surprise to the Whigs of this city."

Another from Savannah, runs thus:—"The announcement of the Whig nomination for the Presidency appears to be unsatisfactory to the Whigs of this section."

The Boston Journal endorses the nomination with the following editorial:

"The Advertiser expresses fears that the return of the delegates from Baltimore before deciding whether to sustain Gen. Scott or not. The Advertiser favors the nomination. The Mail says the effect of the nomination on the crowd in State street was much like the appearance of a general collection in church, only the scattering was more general and indiscriminate."

"The following extracts" (says the Boston Post) "from five of the daily Whig papers in this city, show how the Whigs here feel at the entertainment to which their National Convention has invited them."

"The news is received with evident chagrin—*Transcript.*

We fear that it forebodes disastrous consequences to the Whig party and the country, in putting the party upon an effort, which we conceive to be hopeless."—*Daily Advertiser.*

The announcement in Boston fell like a FUNE-RAL PALL upon the spirits of its inhabitants.—*Courier.*

The nomination fell like a SHOWER OF ICE upon the city. The intelligence was regarded as the announcement of a PUBLIC CALAMITY.—*Ite.*

A result which is so much at variance with the feelings and wishes of a very large number of the Whigs of this State can hardly be supposed to give immediate or general satisfaction.—*Journal.*

DEATH OF HENRY CLAY.

The sage of Ashland is no more! He departed this life at Washington city, on Tuesday at 25 minutes past 11 o'clock. With the exception of Mrs. Clay, the members of his family wore with him in his last hours. Truly, another "great light has gone out," and the nation is again called to mourn the death of one of her most illustrious sons. The whole country will lament the dissolution of the venerable statesman. His spirit, released from its thralldom, departed, it is said, without a struggle from this "vale of tears," to the realms of endless bliss, as we truly believe. Rest in peace, ashes of Henry Clay! Tears of unfeigned grief will long moisten the green turf that will deck thy grave.

Who Nominated Scott?

- By the following vote, it will be seen that Gen. Scott received but fourteen votes south of Mason and Dixon's line:
- FIFTY-THIRD BALLOT.**
- For Scott—Maine, 8; New Hampshire, 5; Vermont, 5; Massachusetts, 2; Rhode Island, 3; Connecticut, 2; New York, 25; New Jersey, 7; Pennsylvania, 27; Delaware, 3; Virginia, 2; Ohio, 23; Tennessee, 3; Indiana, 13; Illinois, 11; Missouri, 3; Michigan, 6; Iowa, 1; Wisconsin, 1; California, 3. Total, 159.
- For Fillmore—Connecticut, 1; New York, 7; Maryland, 8; Virginia, 6; North Carolina, 10; South Carolina, 5; Georgia, 10; Alabama, 9; Mississippi, 7; Louisiana, 6; Kentucky, 11; Tennessee, 9; Missouri, 6; Arkansas, 4; Florida, 3; Texas, 4; Iowa, 8; Total, 112.
- For Webster—Massachusetts, 11; Rhode Island, 1; Connecticut, 3; New York, 1; Wisconsin, 4; California, 8. Total, 31.
- A motion was made by one of the Southern delegates that the nomination be declared unanimous, which motion was not entertained by the Convention, or if entertained, was never put to a vote. Rather significant!
- JAMES CAYANAGU, of Hamtown, Schuylkill county, who destroyed, in a most shocking and brutal manner, his child, aged about 5 years, on the 10th of February last, by burning it to cinders over a large stove, intensely heated, and at the same time established his wife two or three times, for interfering to save his life, was tried at the Schuylkill county Court last week, and acquitted, on the ground of insanity. The prisoner was ordered to the State Lunatic Asylum, Harrisburg.

THE WHIG PLATFORM.

As a Whig platform is a natural curiosity, we shall draw aside the curtain and exhibit one, for the amusement of our readers. Is it the platform of a majority of the Whig National Convention, and was submitted by Southern delegates, who insisted upon its adoption, and threatened to break up the Convention if their demand was not complied with? After considerable discussion, the vote was taken upon the adoption of the resolutions, and resulted in 277 yeas, to 66 nays. The State of Michigan voted a unanimous "no!" Pennsylvania voted 21 yeas, and 6 nays (Gov. Johnston was one of the six.) New York, Connecticut, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Wisconsin also divided their vote. But to this so-called Whig platform. We put it on record for future use, here it is:

The Whigs of the United States in Convention assembled, adhering to the great conservative republican principles by which they are controlled and governed, and now, as ever, relying upon the intelligence of the American people, with an abiding confidence in their wisdom for self-government, and their continued devotion to the Constitution and Union, proclaim the following as political sentiments and determination, for the establishment and maintenance of which their national organization as a party is effected:

1. The government of the United States is of a limited character, and it is confined to the exercise of powers expressly granted by the constitution, and such as may be necessary and proper for carrying the granted powers into full execution; and the powers not thus granted or necessarily implied are expressly reserved to the States respectively and to the people.
2. The State governments should be held sacred as their reserved rights, and the general government sustained in its constitutional powers, and the Union should be preserved and watched over as the palladium of our liberties.
3. The Whigs are struggling for freedom every where, and the warmest sympathies of the Whig party will adhere to the doctrine of the Father of his Country, as announced in his Farewell Address of keeping ourselves free from all entangling alliances with foreign nations, and of never mixing our own to stand upon foreign ground. That our mission as a republic is not to propagate our opinions, or impose on other countries our form of government by force, but to teach by example, and show by our success, moderation and justice, the benefits of self government, and the advantages of free institutions.
4. That where the people make and control the laws, they should obey their constitution, laws and treaties, as they would their own rights, and the respect which they claim and will enforce from foreign powers.
5. Government should be conducted on principles of strict economy, and no revenue, sufficient for the support thereof, should be derived from any other source than a duty on imports, and not from direct taxes; and in laying such duties sound policy requires a just discrimination, whereby suitable encouragement may be afforded to domestic industry, equally to all classes and to all portions of the country.
6. The Constitution vests in Congress the power to open and regulate the necessary foreign commerce; and it is expedient that Congress should exercise its power to regulate commerce with foreign nations, in respect to the removal of obstructions from navigable rivers, whences such improvements are necessary for the common defence and for the protection and facility of commerce, with foreign nations, and in respect to such improvements being, in every instance, national and general in their character.

The Federal and State Governments are parts of one system, and necessary for the common peace, peace and equity, and ought to be regarded alike, with a cordial, habitual and immovable attachment. Respect for the authority of each, and acquiescence in the constitutional measures of each, are duties required by the plainest consideration of national, State, and of individual welfare.

7. That the series of acts of the 31st Congress, now set forth as the fugitive slave law, and the laws to receive and acquiesce in by the Whig party of the United States, as a settlement, in principle and substance, of the dangerous and exciting questions which they embrace, and so far as they are concerned we will maintain them, and insist upon their strict enforcement, until time and experience shall demonstrate the necessity of further legislation; and we will maintain this system as essential to the stability of the Whig party, and the integrity of the Union.

8. In the language of the West Chester Jeffersonian, "the precise locality of the Whig party may be seen now, at mid day, by the aid of a microscope, such, for instance, as is used in ascertaining the dimensions of a flea or mosquito. By carefully adjusting the instrument you will find them about noon, just peering up from the eastern horizon, following in the foot steps, and just eight years behind the Democracy. After eight long years of toil and privation, they have discovered who JAMES K. POLK was, and they have become so marvelously pleased with his 'free trade' notions that they have absolutely stolen, without credit, his celebrated letter to J. K. Kane, and adopted it nearly word for word, as a prominent point of their own platform. We can't think how it will operate. Like 'Japhet in search of a Father,' they have been on the hunt so long, lodging in log cabins, with coons for companions, and hard cider for dinner, that it is hard to tell what effect the luxury of a comfortable and decent platform will have upon them."

Tariff Whigs of old Mother Cumberland, we ask you to look at the fifth resolution of this Whig platform, read it, and then ask yourselves whether it contains the same doctrine that has been so long proclaimed to you by your organ, the Carlisle Herald. This is the great protective resolution of the Whig National Convention, and its provisions are of the strictest economy, and are conducted on principles of the strictest economy, and are intended to guard thereby its duty on imports, and not from direct taxes, but in laying such duties sound policy requires a just discrimination whereby suitable encouragement may be afforded to American industry, equally to all classes and all portions of the country.

The discrimination is not to be in favor of Pennsylvania, or of any other State, but in favor of American manufactures, or of any description of American manufactures, but it is to be afforded equally to all classes and all portions of the country; in other words, we presume the discrimination, in the language of Gen. Taylor's message, is to be afforded to "all the world and the rest of mankind."

Seriously, this tariff resolution is a great favor, when we consider the source from which it emanated.

COMMEMORATION AT DICKINSON COLLEGE.—The anniversary exercises of Dickinson College for this year will take place as follows:

On Sunday, July 4th, the Baccalaureate address will be delivered by the President, Rev. Dr. Peck, in the M. E. Church, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

On Monday, July 5th, the Exhibition of the Hellenic Literary Society, at 2 o'clock, P. M. in the M. E. Church.

On Tuesday, July 6th, the Exhibition of the Union Philological Society, at 7 o'clock, P. M. in the same place.

On Wednesday, July 7th, meeting of the Board of Trustees.

On the same day at 11 o'clock, A. M. an address will be delivered before the General Belles Lettres Society by Prof. H. M. Johnson, A. M.

On the same day at 7 o'clock, P. M. an address by Rev. G. W. BUNNAP, D. D., and a Psalm by Prof. E. WENTWORTH, D. D. before the General Union Philological Society.

On Thursday, July 8th, at 10 o'clock, A. M., Commencement.

On Sunday day at 4 o'clock, P. M. the meeting of the Alumni.

The violent slamming of a door will, it is said, kill young animal birds in their shell.

General Scott's Declaration of What He Would Do, if He Had the Power.

There are some questions besides soap, on which Gen. Scott has fixed opinions, and until he fell into the hands of Seward & Co, never hesitated to express them. A short time since, he issued a general circular, in reply to various questions propounded to him, in which he makes the following positive declaration of his principles:

LEADING MEASURES OF THE LATE EXTRA SESSION OF CONGRESS.—I had the honor of a vote on the occasion, it would have been in favor of the Land Distribution Bill, the Bankrupt Bill, and the second bill for creating a Fiscal Corporation—having long been under the conviction that, in respect to the latter measure, it was not only "necessary and proper," but indispensable to the successful operations of the Treasury, as well as to many of the wants of our commerce and currency.

Every man knows the strenuous efforts made by the Whigs at the extra session referred to, (1840,) to carry through the infamous measures which General Scott, as late as October, regretted he had not an opportunity to vote for. The people are intimately acquainted with the plundering motives that induced the Whigs to propose these plundering measures, and on all proper occasions they never failed to express their detestation of them, and the party that advocated to fix them upon the country. But they have been abandoned by the men who first advocated them, and are denounced as obsolete ideas. But Gen. Scott is not willing to "give it up."

He still clings to them as to the cardinal principles of the Whig party, and desires an opportunity to vote for them. Will Gen. Scott's keeper permit him to write another letter, and explain to the people whether he is still in favor of these obnoxious measures? He was his advocate last October, and although he is generally in "haste" in all he does and says, we do not suppose that he has yet had time to change his mind on such important subjects as those alluded to.

If he papers that advocate his election, can give the people any light on the subject, the honest portion of them will be much gratified.

Who are the Dough Faces now?

The Whigs of this State, says the Harrisburg Union, in the following excellent article, have always looked upon the Democracy the "dough faces and trucklers to the South." What is their condition now? How can they reconcile their free soil predilections with the platform adopted and put forth by the Whig National Convention. We look upon the position of such men as Johnston, Jessup and a host of others, as extremely ridiculous. They have given the lie direct to their past professions, and have sacrificed every thing to procure the nomination of old Hasty. Who, we would ask, worked more zealously for the suffrages of the free soilers than Bill Johnston, last fall? How does his course and that of the whole Whig delegation, accord with their speeches and movements in that campaign? They are contradictory, and show him and his followers to be DOUGHLI FACES of the very first magnitude, not only upon the question of the compromise but the much lauded hobby of a high protective tariff.

Washington Correspondence of the New Gazette.

THE LAND BILL PASSED.

WASHINGTON, June 26, 1852.

In the House of Representatives, a bill, an important land bill, known as "Bennett's Bill," passed by a vote of 36 to 87. This bill grants to the several States portions of the public lands, as follows:

Alabama, three millions of acres.
Arkansas, two and a half millions.
California, two and a half millions.
Florida, two millions.
Mississippi, two millions.
Wisconsin, two and a half millions.
Illinois, one million.

Ohio, all the unsold public lands within her limits, and six millions of acres additional.

To Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Maryland, Virginia, Tennessee, Kentucky, at the rate of one hundred and twenty thousand acres for each senator and representative, and to each of the organized territories and to the District of Columbia, one hundred and fifty thousand acres.

This would give, as the share of Pennsylvania, three millions, nine hundred thousand acres, which the bill authorizes her to apply to the support of schools, or in any other manner that she may deem expedient.

Many members of the House from the old States supported the bill on the grounds that, as large donations have been made to the new States and as large demands for lands on the part of the new States are increasing with the rapidly growing population, it was necessary to give the old States a share in the lands while yet they may. In many of the States, it is true, there are lands rapidly growing up, and it is necessary to give the old States a share in the lands while yet they may. In many of the States, it is true, there are lands rapidly growing up, and it is necessary to give the old States a share in the lands while yet they may.

THE LAST NAMED NINETEEN STATES, including Pennsylvania, are to receive their respective shares in the following form: The Commissioner of Public Lands, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, shall issue to each of said States, respectively, land warrants to the amount of its portion, in tracts of 80 and 100 acres each. The States are severally authorized to sell said land, and the same are to be paid to the holder upon any lands subject to private entry. The warrants are to be signed in the usual form, by the proper officers of the general government, and they are issued.

REVISING THE LAWS.—We learn, says the Lancaster Intelligencer, that Governor BLOKEN, under the authority of an act passed at the last session of the Legislature, has appointed Hon. JAMES M. PORTER, Esq., of Easton, E. A. PENNINGMAN, Esq., of Philadelphia, and J. ELIAS BETHAM, Esq., of Carlisle, Commissioners to revise and codify the laws of Pennsylvania. This is a good movement, and the gentlemen appointed have all the talent and industry requisite to a faithful and intelligent discharge of the important duty.

DEATH WARRANT.—His excellency Governor BLOKEN, has signed the death warrant of Matthias Skuzinski, who was convicted in Philadelphia, recently, of the murder of young Lehman, the jeweller. The warrant is for execution on Friday, the 6th of August. The solemn document was read by the Sheriff of the county, in his cell, on Wednesday in the English language, but as he did not comprehend it, an interpreter next day. The effect was to cause the prisoner to shed tears. The Governor declines, for the present, signing the death warrant of the younger brother, Blesse.

RELIGIOUS OBSERVANCE OF THE FOURTH.—Bishop POTTS has set forth a Form of Special Prayer and Thanksgiving, to be used in all the Episcopal Churches of this Diocese, on Sunday, the 4th of July.

DR. ANDREW J. SECRET and James Davidson, two escaped convicts from the Penitentiary, were shot by citizens of Little Rock, who were terrified by their reported threats of those desperadoes to "destroy" the lives and property of certain citizens.

LETTERS OF ACCEPTANCE FROM THE DEMOCRATIC NOMINEES.

The Washington Union publishes the following letters from Gen. FRANKLIN PIERCE and Hon. WILLIAM R. KING, accepting the nomination of the Democratic National Convention for the Presidency and Vice Presidency:

LETTER FROM GEN. PIERCE.

GENTLEMEN:

I have the honor to acknowledge your personal kindness in presenting me, this day, your letter, officially informing me of my nomination, by the Democratic National Convention, as a candidate for the Presidency of the United States.

The surprise with which I received my nomination was not unmingled with painful solicitude, and yet it is proper for me to say that the manner in which it was conferred was peculiarly gratifying. The delegation from New Hampshire, with all the glow of State pride, and all the warmth of personal regard, would not have submitted my name to the Convention, nor would they have cast a vote for me under circumstances other than those which occurred.

I shall always cherish with pride and gratitude a recollection of the fact that the voice which first pronounced for me, and pronounced alone, came from the Mother of States—a pride and gratitude rising above any consequences that can be felt personally. May I not regard it as a fact pointing to the overthrow of sectional jealousies and looking to the perennial life and vigor of a Union cemented by the blood of those who have passed to their reward—a Union wonderful in its formation, bounding in its hope, and amazing in its destiny?

I accept the nomination, relying upon an abiding devotion to the interests, honor and glory of the whole country, but beyond and above all, upon a Power superior to all human might, a Power which I believe in, and which I believe will sustain me through all my trials, and in every hour of my acknowledged peril, when the dark clouds have shut down around me, has interposed as if to banish human wisdom, outmatch human forecast, and bring out of darkness the rainbow of promise. Weak myself, faith and hope repose there in security.

I accept the nomination upon the platform adopted by the Convention, not because this is expected of me as a candidate, but because the principles it embraces command the approbation of my judgment, and with them I believe I can safely say, there has not a word nor act of my life in conflict.

I have only to tender my grateful acknowledgments to you, gentlemen, to the Convention of which you were members, and to the people of our common country.

I am, with the highest respect,
Your most obedient servant,
FRANK PIERCE.

To Hon. J. S. BARBER, J. THOMPSON ALPHRUS FELCH, PIERRE SOULE.

LETTER FROM WILLIAM R. KING

SENATE CHAMBER, June 22, 1852.

GENTLEMEN:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, notifying me that I have been nominated by the Democratic Convention as Vice President of the United States.

It is a distinguished manifestation of the respect and confidence of my Democratic brethren, commands my most grateful acknowledgments, and I cheerfully accept the nomination with which I have been honored.

Throughout a long public life I am not conscious that I have ever avowed from those principles which have been cherished and sustained by the Democratic party; and in whatever situation I may be placed, my countrymen may rest assured that I shall adhere to them faithfully and zealously—perfectly satisfied that the prosperity of our common country and the permanency of our free institutions, can be preserved only by promoting the administration of the government in strict accordance with them.

The platform as laid down by the Convention meets with my cordial approbation. It is national in its basis; and I am content not only to stand upon it, but on all occasions to defend it.

For my few flustering terms in which you have been pleased, gentlemen, to characterize my public services, I feel that I am indebted to the personal regard which I am proud to know you individually cherish for me, and that you greatly operate therein. The only merit I can lay claim to is an honest discharge of the duties of the various positions with which I have been honored. This I claim—nothing more.

Yours, fellow citizen,
WILLIAM R. KING.

THE LIQUOR LAW IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.

On last Friday, in the House of Representatives of New Hampshire, the Anti Liquor Bill passed by the strong vote of 172 to 105, and was sent to the Senate; but there an amendment was made to it, and it was returned to the House, where the matter was indefinitely postponed. As the Legislature adjourned next morning over to November, the bill falls for the present.

Hon. DANIEL WEBSTER.—It is stated that this gentleman leaves Washington for his farm at Franklin, N. H., in about a week, and will not return till October.

The Chicago Price Current says—The eastern demand has almost dried the country of boot leather. Every four-footed animal, in the shape of a hog, is engrossed in the same way.

A REMARK.—"Patch half a pint of rice until it is brown—then boil it as rice is usually done. Eat slowly, and it will stop the most alarming cases of diarrhoea."

The Pennsylvania Telegraph (Whig) says Judge Woodward fills the office of Judge of the Supreme Court to the satisfaction of all.

Hon. J. Clayton Jones, declines a renomination for Congress in berke county. It is usual to give each nominee two terms—4 years. Mr. Jones concludes one term at the expiration of the present Congress.

TAKE CARE.—This is a season of the year when boys delight to bathe and swim in our natural bath-tubs, the streams and rivers. Duo caution should be observed, and persons at all subject to the "cramp," should not venture beyond their depth.

The U. S. Senate has passed the coinage bill which provides for the coinage of three dollar gold pieces.

Parcell, the punster, being desired when in company, to make an extempore pun, asked, "on what subject?" "The King," was the answer. "O, sir," said he, "the King is not a subject."

IMPORTANT FROM THE RIO GRANDE.—We have accounts from Brownsville, of frequent and revolting and it is seriously intimated that they are instigated by the Mexican authorities; if it is so, our government should investigate the matter. It is said that for some months past there has been an average of three murders a week.

A LADY FRIGHTENED TO DEATH.—The Rockingham (Va.) Register states that Mrs. Dietrich, residing near Mount Crawford, in that county, was frightened to death, by a tree frog, which her daughter threw upon her lap, which commenced jumping up towards her face, and so frightened her that she died in two or three days.

Among the latest discoveries at Ninova, one coffin was found, containing the body of a lady of the royal house; many of her garments were entire, the gold studs which fastened her vest. The most singular discovery, however, was a mask of thin gold, pressed upon the face so as to assume and retain the features of the deceased.

During the past year, 116,627 children attended the public schools in New York city.

Mrs. Sineclair has a professional engagement in St. Louis for October next.

The discovery of twelve human bodies in the chemical laboratory of Dr. Davis, Cincinnati, has created much excitement there. Davis has been arrested.

What Spiritual Rappings are Doing.

Every day we meet in our exchanges instances of the influence which the doctrine of the Spirit Rappings is gaining over good men and women, on all other subjects perfectly sane. The following is a case in point, we find in the St. Louis Evening Dispatch, 26th ult.:

"A gentleman living in Illinois, and known to many in this city, has a family of sons and daughters, grown up men and women of the highest respectability. Some years ago his wife died, and he, living the strong convalescence of her love as a faithful, good wife, has never married. During her life they were very happy, perhaps less than the usual domestic vections of married life; attended, they say, not the first blush of suspicion ever attached to her conduct. But this has been swept away by the magnetic juggling of a medium, who has borne evidence from some departed spirit, that she the good wife, the covered in memory, was unfaithful to him through her whole career, and that the children, one and all, were illegitimate. Wholly under the influence of a conviction that spiritual agency is a fixed fact, the gentleman has disinherited his children as common bastards, and driven them from his heart. A wife's memory blasted, children's names dishonored in their life, and made a thing to couple with a scourge to whip their hearts with, a happy home made desolate, and a father's closing eye of life rendered dreadful, in his loneliness. On what evidence? On nothing."

DISGRACEFUL ROW.

SUICIDE—AND LINGERING OF A MAN AT DUNKIRK.—Some few weeks since, a man named Henry Toles, foreman in the machine shop of the N. Y. and Erie Railroad Co., at Dunkirk, accused another man in the same establishment, named Isaac Smith, of having had improper intercourse with his (Toles) wife. Toles then induced his wife to make a false oath to the fact, for the purpose of having Smith arrested, with a view of extorting money from him.

Smith was arrested, tried and acquitted of the charge. He was subsequently arrested, and again discharged. During last week, Smith's wife and family came on from Dunkirk. His family were paid for the care of the circumstance that had transpired, and it worked upon Smith so that he committed suicide yesterday morning. Toles's wife, who had sworn to the fact of having Smith committed in falsely swearing against Smith, made a clear breast of the whole matter, and on close questioning, she also was compelled to set the part she had in the matter, who had abused her, and who she severely. The story soon spread throughout the village, and between two and three thousand of its engaged inhabitants rose en masse last night, and proceeded to Toles's house, lynched him and burned his house to the ground.—*Herald Republic, June 15.*

That fellow has done something of the world, who said that the young man who spends all his earnings to appear gayly amongst the ladies, as the fashion is 'bout town, ought to consider that the money which bought that cigar will be needed to buy a pig when he and the young lady get married; that the buggy hire would be needed to buy a load of manure to build a house; that that extra fine clothing might buy a forty acre lot of land for home, and that money you would for a ball ticket for you and Miss— would come so handy to dress little Alice and Andy. Well it would.

CAMPAIGN PAPER.—There is much truth in the following remarks, from the West Chester Republican:

"No man of either political party, should think of asking what is called a Campaign Paper from abroad, unless he is already a subscriber to a paper of his own party, published in his own country. That will always be found to be the best campaign paper, and the best mode of advancing the interest of the party and success of its candidates."

A QUAKER FRIEND.—A Quaker friend was lately complaining to a Quaker friend that she had a cold, and was sadly disagreed in her lips by chaps. "Friend," said Obadiah, "thou should never suffer the chaps to come near thy lips."

A MAN VERY MUCH INTOXICATED.—A man very much intoxicated was sent to discharge his duty. "Why didn't you bail him out," inquired a bystander. "Bail him out," exclaimed the other, "you could'n pump him out!"

Marriages.

On Thursday the 10th ult., by the Rev. C. P. Wing, Mr. John Lewis, of Carlisle, to Miss Elizabeth E. daughter of Mr. William Culbertson, of Ellers Spring Township.

Deaths.

In this borough on Monday the 21st ult., WILLIAM FRANKLIN PORTER, aged 8 years and 11 months.

Foreword my lovely boy, farewell,
In Heaven we hope to meet,
And there with holy Angels dwell,
And rest at Jesus' feet.

Belles Lettres Society.

THE Sixty-ninth Anniversary of the Belles Lettres Society of Dickinson College, will be celebrated on Monday evening, July 6th, at the M. E. Church, Carlisle. The public is respectfully invited to attend. By order of the committee of Arrangement.

SAM. L. LIPPINCOTT, Chairman.
J. B. PERRIE,
H. B. FLAGG,
W. J. HALBERT,
W. W. BARNHARTZ,
J. O. SAXTON.—11

July 1 1852.—11

Brown Pin Lost.

LOST on Saturday morning last, a California Gold Breast Pin, with some white stone through the center of it. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it at Conly's store or at this office.

July 1 1852 WM. ANDERSON, Jr.

New Liquor Store.

THE subscriber informs the public that he has just opened a Liquor store, in North Hanover street, next door to Havens' Drug store, where he will keep on hand the choicest liquors, and among which may be found:

Brown Gin, Palm Leaf do., common do.
Pale Brandy, Peach do.,
Cherry Cordial, Blackberry do., Pepper do., Aniseed do.
Wine Bitters,
Port Wine, Malaga do., Liaison do., Sherry do.,
Madrid do., Muscat do.,
N. E. Rum, Irish Whiskey, Old Whiskey, German Wine, Champagne, Claret Wine, Burgundy Port, Jamaica Spirits, Demijohns, &c.

DAVID MARTIN,
Carlisle, July 1, 1852.—41

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