

### LOSS OF THE ATLANTIC—ANOTHER VERSION OF THE CASE.

The propeller Ogdensburg, which came in collision with the Atlantic, on Lake Erie, belongs to Ogdensburg, in New York, at which place she arrived on Wednesday last. The Daily News, which at first commented with considerable severity upon the conduct of the propeller's officers, has another statement of the case, drawn from the propeller's captain, Richardson, and several of the propeller's passengers. We extract as follows.

Captain R. states that the propeller was on her direct course for the Welland Canal, and that the steamer Atlantic was on her course for Detroit, and that the two vessels came in collision as stated. That previous to the striking of the vessels, the engine of the propeller had been stopped and then reversed. That no steps were taken on the steamer to avoid a collision, either by stopping the engine or deviating from the course. This fact he can fully substantiate by the engineer of the Atlantic, the second engineer of the steamer being on watch at the time. That officer says, (according to Capt. R.'s statement) that he was looking out from the steamer's gangway, and became aware of the dangerous proximity of the two vessels. That he went to the engine-room with the determination at first to stop the engine on his own responsibility; but being aware that should he do so, and the collision take place, the whole blame or responsibility of such a step would be thrown upon him. That it would have been alleged, had he not done so, that the steamer would have cleared the propeller—that he stood with the engine-lever in hand, paralyzed almost with horror—that no order had been given to stop the engine until the collision happened, and even then was the engine suffered to go on unchecked, by order from the propeller's authority. It was impossible says Captain Richardson, to ascertain, for a considerable length of time, how much damage had been done to the propeller. The stem had apparently been wrenched from its place, and if such was the case, the sinking of the propeller was inevitable. He accordingly lowered a boat to learn the worst, and found the stem of the propeller completely turned from its place: The displacement of the stem, on which rested the forward portion of the promenade deck, caused the deck to settle, and from this they were fearful that the propeller was sinking. The steamer had kept along her course at full speed, until the engine was checked by the water putting out the fires. Capt. Richardson inferring from this, that the steamer had escaped and his own vessel left in a sinking condition, at once put after the steamer for his own safety, making every exertion to signalize her by ringing the bell and other means. The passengers, also felt persuaded that the steamer had abandoned them, and were devising means for their own safety, either by discharging the deck load with which the propeller was freighted, or by running her on the beach. What seems very strange in this whole matter, and which has produced such a fearful result, that the Atlantic should have been suffered to proceed on her course, by the officers, regardless of their own safety, or the safety of the propeller. But such was the fact, the reckless criminality of the conduct of the officers of that vessel, even after her condition was ascertained, chills the blood with horror, and calls loudly for the execution of every rational mind.

The propeller continued her chase after the steamer, and ere long the wailing cry of the victims of the catastrophe broke upon the air. As they hastened to the ill-fated vessel, the first hail for assistance came from a small boat, in which were Captain Petty and two of his officers. He was hailed in this wise: "I am Capt. Petty of the Atlantic, save me first!" The officers with him joining in the cry, "This is Captain Petty, Captain of the Atlantic—save us first!" Capt. Petty and his companions were taken on board, and properly cared for. But how fared it with the other sufferers? Little did these men who were saved care for the fate of the others; on the contrary, the first salutation that came to the ears of their deliverers was: "For God's sake, don't go near the steamer; there are six hundred passengers on board, and they will sink you!" Capt. Richardson did not heed their protestations, but hastened to the ill-fated Atlantic. As he came up with the wreck, he discovered the perilous condition of the vessel, and set to work to rescue the victims. Much care and caution was necessary, as the propeller was in a perilous condition, her bow torn out, and leaking badly, the water threatening to gain on the pumps, three of which were kept working. Nothing daunted, the Capt. and crew of the propeller, by skillful maneuvering, succeeded in approaching the wreck, stern on, and taking off the passengers. The propeller continued to ply about the wreck for several hours, until all that could be was saved.

The conduct of Capt. Petty, on board the propeller was very singular. He refused to be among the passengers below, and avoided them by asking permission to remain in the pilot-house, on the hurricane deck. It is stated that he was delirious from a stunning fall; but how far that may go to justify his conduct while on the propeller, we will not attempt to say. But this much is known, that when the propeller was going into Erie harbor, Capt. Richardson made some inquiries relative to the pilotage, and was answered by Capt. Petty that he would pilot the propeller into port, and did so. If Capt. Petty was delirious or insane previous to his piloting the propeller, he recovered sufficiently to stand as pilot, and when on shore to manufacture a statement which would best suit his case, leaving to the protection and care of Capt. Richardson his suffering passengers. Thus the report went abroad that the steamer had been sunk by the propeller, and that the blame of the whole catastrophe rested with her officers.

### New Postage Law in Regard to Newspapers.

An Act to amend the act entitled "An act to reduce and modify the rates of postage in the United States, and for other purposes," passed March third, eighteen hundred and fifty-one.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the thirtieth day of September, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, the postage upon all printed matter passing through the mail of the United States, instead of the rates now charged, shall be as follows, to wit:—Each newspaper, periodical, unsealed circular, or other article of printed matter, not exceeding three ounces in weight, shall be sent in any part of the United States for one cent; and for every additional ounce, or fraction of an ounce, one cent additional shall be charged; and when the postage upon any newspaper or periodical is paid yearly or quarterly in advance at the office where the same is mailed, and evidence of such payment is furnished to the office of delivery in such manner as the Post Office Department shall by general regulation prescribe, one half of said rate only shall be charged. Newspapers and periodicals not weighing over one ounce and a half, when circulated in the State where published, shall be charged one half the rates before mentioned. Provided, That small newspapers and periodicals, published monthly or oftener, and pamphlets not containing more than sixteen octavo pages each, when sent in single packages, weighing at least eight ounces, to one address, and pre paid by affixing postage stamps thereto, shall be charged only half a cent for an ounce, or fraction of an ounce, notwithstanding the postage calculated on each separate article of such package would exceed that amount. The postage on all transient matter shall be pre paid by stamps or otherwise, or shall be charged double the rates first above mentioned.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That books bound or unbound, not weighing over four pounds shall be deemed multiple matter and shall be charged with postage at one cent an ounce for all distances under three thousand miles, and two cents an ounce for all distances over three thousand miles, to which fifty per cent shall be added in all cases where the same may be sent without being prepaid, and all printed matter chargeable by weight shall be weighed when dry. The publishers of newspapers and periodicals may send to each other from their respective offices of publication, free of postage, one copy of each publication, and may also send to each actual subscriber, enclosed in their publications, bills and receipts for the same, free of postage. The publishers of weekly newspapers may send to each actual subscriber within the county where their papers are printed and published, one copy thereof, free of postage.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That no newspaper, periodical, magazine, or other printed paper or matter, shall be entitled to be sent at the rates of postage in this act specified, unless the following conditions be observed:—First. It shall be sent without any cover or wrapper; or in a cover or wrapper, open at the ends or sides so that the character of the matter contained therein may be determined without removing such wrapper. Second.—There shall be no word or communication printed on the same after its publication, or upon its cover or wrapper thereof, except the name and address of the person to whom it is to be sent. Third.—There shall be no paper or other thing enclosed in or with such printed paper; and if these conditions are not complied with, such printed matter shall be subjected to letter postage, and all matter sent by mail from one part of the United States to another, the postage of which is not fixed by the provisions of this act, shall, unless the same be entitled to be sent free of postage, be charged with letter postage.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That if the publisher of any periodical, after being three months previously notified that his publication is not taken out of the office to which it is sent for delivery, continues to forward such publications in the mail, the postmaster to whose office such publication is sent, may dispose of the same for the postage, unless the publisher shall pay it; and whenever any printed matter of any description, received during one quarter of the fiscal year, shall have remained in the office without being called for during the whole of any succeeding quarter, the postmaster at such office shall sell the same, and credit the proceeds of such sales in his quarterly accounts, under such regulations and after such notice as the Post-Office Department shall prescribe.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That so much of the second section of the act entitled "An act to modify and reduce the rates of postage in the United States, and for other purposes," approved March 3d, eighteen hundred and fifty-one, as relates to the postage or free circulation or transmission of newspapers, periodicals and other printed matter, and all other provisions of law inconsistent with the provisions of this act, are hereby repealed.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That when a list of uncalled-for letters shall be published in any newspaper printed in any foreign language, said list shall be published in such newspaper having the largest circulation, within the range of delivery of such office.

Approved August 30, 1852.

REPORTED SCENE IN THE ILLINOIS LEGISLATURE.—My opponent, Mr. Speaker, persists in saying that he is entitled to the floor. Whether this is so or not I shall not inquire. All I have got to say is, that whether he is entitled to the floor or not, he'll get floor if he interrupts me again. Here the gentleman from Bloody creek pulled up his sleeves and took his neck to off.

## THE REPUBLICAN.

CLEARFIELD Pa., Sept. 10, 1852.

FOR PRESIDENT,  
Gen. FRANKLIN PIERCE,  
OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,  
WILLIAM R. KING,  
OF ALABAMA.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.  
For the State at large—Senatorial.  
GEORGE W. WOODWARD, of Luzerne.  
WILSON M'CANDLESS, of Allegheny.  
ROBERT PATTERSON, of Philadelphia.

DISTRICT ELECTORS.  
1. Peter Logan, 13. H. C. Eyer,  
2. G. H. Martin, 14. John Clayton,  
3. John Miller, 15. Isaac Robinson,  
4. F. W. Bockius, 16. Henry Peter,  
5. R. McKay, Jr., 17. Jas. Burnside,  
6. A. Apple, 18. M. McCaslin,  
7. N. Strickland, 19. Jas. McDonald,  
8. A. Peters, 20. W. S. Colahan,  
9. David Fisher, 21. Andrew Burk,  
10. R. E. James, 22. Wm. Duinn,  
11. J. McKeay, 23. J. S. McCalmont,  
12. P. Damon, 24. G. R. Barrett.

FOR SUPREME JUDGE,  
G. W. WOODWARD, of Luzerne Co.  
FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,  
WM. HOPKINS, of Washington Co.  
FOR CONGRESS,  
CARLTON B. CURTIS.

COUNTY NOMINATIONS.

FOR SHERIFF,  
ISAAC L. BARRETT, of Boggs tp.  
FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER,  
SAMUEL SHOFF, of Beccaria tp.  
FOR PROSECUTING ATTORNEY,  
L. JACKSON GRANS, of Curwensville.  
FOR COUNTY AUDITOR,  
CHRISTOPHER KRATZER, of Clearfield.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY MEETING.  
The Democrats of Clearfield county, will take notice that a general County Meeting will be held in the Court house on Tuesday evening the 21st inst., at early candle light. A general attendance is expected, as eminent speakers will be on hand.  
By order of the Stun. Com.

Pierce and King Club No. 1  
Will meet at the court house on Saturday evening next, at early candlelight.

Meeting of the Standing Committee.  
We are requested to call a meeting of the Democratic Standing Committee at the office of D. W. Moore, Esq., on Tuesday the 21st of September, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

The following gentlemen compose said Committee.  
Maj. V. B. Holt, I. W. Graham,  
John Shoff, Philip Hevener,  
F. G. Miller, J. M. Chase,  
J. M. Cummings, W. S. Sankey,  
G. B. Goodlander, Martin Nichols, jr.,  
John Stites, Sam'l C. Thompson,  
Francis Coudrict, J. A. T. Hunter,  
G. S. Tozer, W. F. Johnson,  
Richard Hughes, Elias Horn,  
Thomas Owens, G. W. Shoff,  
John I. Bandy, J. B. McEnally,  
Benjamin Carr, J. H. Fleming.

### MORE POLE RAISINGS.

Our Democratic friends of Salt Lick, Karthaus township, met on Monday the 6th inst., and raised a beautiful pole, 133 long, with appropriate flags upon it. The pole stands immediately in front of the public house of our Democratic friend Wm. S. Sankey. The meeting we are informed was large, and a good feeling manifested. B. D. Hall, presided, assisted by several Vice Presidents and Secretaries whose names we do not know. After the President, by a few appropriate remarks had stated the object of the meeting, Geo. R. Barrett, being called upon entertained the crowd by an able and eloquent address.

### ANOTHER.

On the day following a still higher pole was raised in Frenchville, by our Democratic friends of Covington township, at the residence of that steadfast and unwavering old Democrat, F. Coudrict, Esq. There was a very large turnout, indeed the entire Democratic vote of that vicinity were there. The pole was 142 feet high, and decorated handsomely with Ribbons and a beautiful Banner or Flag, bearing the inscription, "Pierce and King," "Union and Liberty Forever!" Dr. Hoops presided, and made a most excellent speech—one that done honor to himself, and worthy of the good cause. Thos. J. McCollough also addressed the meeting at some length, and in a style and manner that reflected much credit upon himself, and gave good satisfaction to the audience, as was fully manifested by the shouts of applause which preceded from the people while both the above speakers were addressing them.—Mr. Hiram Smith, a gentleman who resides in the State of New York, and who happened to be present, responded to a call from the meeting, and made some very happy remarks, which were received by the meeting with great satisfaction, after whom G. R. Barrett made a short speech in conclusion. The meeting then adjourned with loud and continued rounds of cheering for PIERCE and KING, and for the Ticket, and the whole Ticket.

### GREAT DEMOCRATIC MASS MEETING AT READING.

THIRTY THOUSAND PERSONS PRESENT.

The great Democratic Mass Meeting at Reading, on Saturday last, was one of the largest and most enthusiastic ever held in the State. The Democracy of old Berks turned out in large numbers, delegations poured in from Philadelphia, Lancaster, Lebanon, Dauphin, Chester, Montgomery, Bucks, Schuylkill, Lehigh, Franklin, Perry and other counties, bearing appropriate banners, and accompanied with bands of music, until 12 o'clock, when thirty thousand freemen thronged the streets. The meeting was then called to order by the Hon. JAMES BUCHANAN taking the chair, Gov. LOWE of Maryland, and Gov. BIGLER, officiating as Vice Presidents.

The assembled throng were addressed by the Hon. Jas. Buchanan, Judge Douglass, Gov. Lowe, Hon. Chas. J. Faulkner, of Virginia, Hon. B. F. Hallett of Massachusetts, Hon B. Bates of New York, and many other able and eloquent speakers.

About two o'clock the crowd became so great, that it was necessary to erect two additional stands, which were supplied with able speakers and soon crowded by attentive listeners; and thus, they progressed until 12 o'clock at night, when the meeting adjourned, amid loud and enthusiastic cheering.

### THE PRESIDENTIAL CONTEST.

As time rolls on, and the approaching Presidential contest draws nigh, every thing indicates most clearly, the certainty of a Democratic victory in November next.

Throughout the length and breadth of the Union, the Democratic party are found fully united, anxiously awaiting the summons to the polls. While on the other hand, is found dissatisfaction in the ranks of the whigs in almost every State. Many of their heretofore most able advocates have forsaken their ranks, avowing their determination not to support Gen. Scott; and calls are made by thousands and tens of thousands of whigs, for another and better man.

It would appear that Gen. Scott's military qualifications alone, are not deemed a sufficient recommendation to secure for him the votes of the people for the highest office in their gift, and that every lover of his country heretofore found in the whig ranks, has forsaken the cause, and many have stepped forth, boldly to battle for the maintenance of Democratic principles, which, when strictly carried out, ever has, and ever will produce beneficial results. And thus in November next, will be witnessed a Democratic victory unparalleled in the annals of American history.

Then indeed, will PIERCE, KING, and victory! be the battle cry.

The proceedings of a Whig meeting, held in Girard township, last week, will be found in this paper. We only regret that they had not given more general notice of this demonstration, as in that case many Democrats would have embraced the opportunity to be enlightened.

As a whig meeting, however, the proceedings will hardly be recognized, for whoever heard, seen, or read of a whig meeting in this section of the State, that did not embrace the Tariff, as the chief idol of their political worship, or hold it up as the most worthy chapter in the whole whig creed. But, alas! even a protective Tariff, like its great prototype, the Monster Bank, the Bankrupt Law, &c., is not worthy of a departing sigh.

We like to see our whig friends take ground in favor of a Whig Press. The democrats of this county may some day need waking up, and this is the very way to do it.

Our Senatorial Conferees left here on the first of this week, for Smithport, where they were to meet the Conferees of the different counties of the district, on Tuesday the 7th inst., when and where they were to nominate a candidate for the State Senate, and which they have undoubtedly accomplished ere this, but the distance being so great our Conferees have not returned as yet, and consequently we have not learned the result.

In our next issue we will be able to give to our readers the full proceedings of the Senatorial, and also that of the Representative Convention which met in Ridgeway on Wednesday last.

The following is a copy of a letter received by the Post Master of this place, dated M'Alvey Fort, Jackson township, Huntingdon Co., Sept. 4, 1852, which may be of interest to some one in this, or some of the adjoining counties.

"There is a horse in my possession supposed to have been stolen, he is a dark brown horse, with left hind foot white, supposed to be about four or five years old. The horse came into my possession on the 9th of August. The person who brought him to this section was accused of stealing him, whereupon he made his escape, leaving the horse." SAM'L STEFFAY.

The Iowa papers say the corn crop in Iowa is likely to be larger than ever.

### Twenty-two States out of the Thirty-one.

The Whigs will need more than one Paixhan gun to demolish the Citadel which is built up at the close of this article. The following named states have respectively furnished a stone for the Pyramid, against which no artillery of the Whigs can prove effective.

OHIO.  
TEXAS.  
FLORIDA.  
GEORGIA.  
INDIANA.  
MISSOURI.  
ARKANSAS.  
LOUISIANA.  
WISCONSIN.  
NEW YORK.  
VIRGINIA.  
ILLINOIS.  
MICHIGAN.  
NEW JERSEY.  
MISSISSIPPI.  
CALIFORNIA.  
SOUTH CAROLINA.  
NORTH CAROLINA.  
PENNSYLVANIA.  
NEW HAMPSHIRE.  
ALABAMA. A L A B A M A .  
TENNESSEE! TENNESSEE!!  
237. PIERCE & KING. 237.

From the Evening Argus.  
Washington Correspondence.  
Washington, Aug. 31, 1852.

Messrs. Editors.—The House, contrary to custom and the expectation of every body, adjourned last night about nine o'clock, when the Speaker took the chair, some fifty or sixty members being present. The reading of the Journal of yesterday, was dispensed with by unanimous consent, and the report of the Committee on Conference on the Post-route Appropriation bill was taken up. On a division of the House, no quorum voting, the roll was called, a quorum appeared, a great number of members coming in during the call of the roll. The Rev. O. Fowler was not in his seat when the roll was called—he is either sick, has not concluded his daily devotional exercises, or he is engaged in franking those 12,000 honest and truthful documents about Frank Pierce, either of which is a good and sufficient apology for his absence. The report of the Committee of Conference on the Naval Appropriation bill was then taken up and agreed to.

By this time to-morrow, the members of Congress will be on their way to their homes, when the Presidential campaign will open in good earnest. I see there is to be a monster Democratic meeting at "old Tamany Hall," in the city of N. Y., on Thursday next, which will be addressed by a number of veterans in the cause of Democracy, arrangements have been made, and appointments given out, for meetings of the people to hear the great principles of Democracy discussed in almost every county in every State in the Union, and we expect one of the most spirited, enthusiastic and successful campaigns since the immortal Jefferson triumphed over the minions of Federalism.

The Proceedings of the Pittsburg Free-soil Convention has settled the Presidential question in Ohio, beyond a doubt. The Free-soilers and Abolitionists will support the nominees of that Convention, which will give Pierce at least 20,000 of a plurality over Gen. Scott. It will be remembered that Gov. Wood was elected by a majority of some 10,000 over both the Whig and Abolition candidates, and that his plurality was some 25,000. So there can be no mistake about Ohio being certain for Pierce and King. In Ohio, as in every other State the Democracy are united and enthusiastic, while the whigs are divided and cold and indifferent and totally destitute of enthusiasm. The fact is, there is not a State in the Union that any candidate can put down as certain for General Scott.

The Speaker's hammer fell precisely at 12 o'clock, M., and he announced the adjournment sine die, just as the yeas and nays were ordered on a resolution giving some of the employers in the folding room further compensation, which was lost for want of time.

By the following despatch from Boston it will be seen that many prominent whigs of Massachusetts who have heretofore been regarded as Scott men have openly repudiated him, and the despatch from Richmond gives a correct idea of whig harmony in the south:

Boston, August 28, 1852.—Hon. Edward Everett, Hon. Rufus Choate, Benjamin Seaver, Jacob Sleeper, Henry Hall, J. F. Marsh, and S. Piper, who were appointed delegates at large to the whig state convention which is to be held at Worcester on the 1st of September next, have declined serving. Twelve other delegates, chosen to represent districts, also declined the appointment.

WEBSTER MEETING IN WILMINGTON, N. C., &c.—Richmond, Aug. 28, 1852.—The Wilmington Commercial publishes a call for a meeting of the friends of the Hon. Daniel Webster, on Tuesday evening next, for the purpose of nominating him for the Presidency.

The Macon (Ga.) Journal has hoisted the Webster flag.

The N. Y. Herald says:—"It will be observed that about twenty of the delegates elected to the Scott whig convention in Massachusetts, some of whom are the most prominent whigs in that state, have declined to serve. Among these are Hon. Edward Everett, who has lately been engaged in editing the life of Mr. Webster, and the Hon. Rufus Choate, who represented Boston in the Baltimore convention, and who, next to Mr. W. himself, is probably the most popular member of the party in New England. The declination of those gentlemen to attend the Scott convention will unquestionably greatly strengthen the Webster movement in the North. It will also be seen that the Webster feeling is gradually gaining ground in North Carolina and Georgia.

### TESTIMONY OF ANOTHER OFFICER OF THE MEXICAN WAR.

Col. Geo. W. Hughes has written an interesting letter to the Granite Club of Annapolis, in which he thus speaks of Gen. Pierce:

"He possesses many of the high and noble qualities, which were so characteristic of General Jackson; and that is the highest compliment I can pay to any living man, especially those of firmness, sincerity and honesty. A more sincere and honest man than Franklin Pierce never lived. His opinions are freely expressed on all political subjects, and he always means what he says. There is no inconsistency, when properly understood, in any of the acts of his life, public or private. He has never deceived any man—not a woman either." The blast of his trumpet never gave an uncertain sound. Hence I would be willing to aver from my personal knowledge of his character, (independently of the conclusive evidence which has been produced of the falsity of the accusation,) that he never uttered an impermissible falsehood; for it is a moral impossibility of his nature—the sentiment attributed to him in reference to the fugitive slave law. And it is equally impossible that the son of his father and the brother of the chivalrous Colonel Benjamin Pierce could be anything else than a brave man. That he is one well known to all who served with him in the Mexican war.

"It was not my fortune to have been with him in the trying scenes in the valley of Mexico; but I well know what his reputation was amongst my brother officers—one of whom (of the old army) recently told me, that while his company (of the mounted rifles) was engaged at Contreras, pushed up almost under the formidable batteries of the enemy, General Twigg was standing near him, when a movement of a portion of our troops was observed, headed by an officer on horseback, directly exposed to murderous fire of a battery of 24 guns. Balls, bombshells, and grape shot were falling thick and fast on the devoted column, yet on they moved, regardless of the pelting of the iron storm, and as their sorried ranks were thinned, those in the rear took the places of the fallen. So cool, so collected, so compact was the movement, as if on a field day or a gala parade, that the veteran Twigg, carried away by his martial enthusiasm, exclaimed, 'by G—d, it is the gallant 3d!' Presently the commanding officer was seen to fall with his horse, when it was ascertained to be General Pierce, and that the leading regiment was the 14th Infantry, (a new regiment,) under the brave Ramsey, (whose life was lost on the field of battle) instead of the gallant 3d. To fully appreciate the compliment from General Twigg, we must bear in mind that the 3d Infantry was one of the most distinguished of the veteran regiments, and had covered itself with glory in every battle of the war, excepting that of Buena Vista, in which it was not engaged."

### THE WEBSTER MOVEMENT.

The Boston Courier, the organ of Mr. Webster, speaks of the movement in Massachusetts, having for its object the formation of a Webster ticket in that State, in the following emphatic and significant language:

"THE WEBSTER MOVEMENT.—We have taken some pains to enquire into the present position of the Webster movement, and now desire to state, for the information of those who take an interest in this matter, that there are now subscribed to a call for a public meeting to nominate a Webster electoral ticket, the names of three thousand and legal voters, of all classes and professions.

"We understand, moreover, that the persons who are actively engaged in this movement are still employed in canvassing the public sentiment. This is wise. We should be sorry to see a public meeting called for the purpose of nominating Mr. Webster until there has been accumulated a decided weight of evidence in favor of such a course of action which cannot be withstood. There is no reason for haste, and there is much reason for being strong.

We say to the friends of this movement, therefore, go on in the collection of signatures to your call. You have already enough for encouraging effort, and enough for proof that sensible, wise, independent, and solid men are with you. Go on with this part of your work, and reel up a call that will ring through the land."

THE BALL ROLLS ON.—As the smoke of the combat clears away, and the somewhat uncertain telegraphic despatches give way to more authentic election returns by mail, the magnitude of the democratic triumph in North Carolina increases. The latest returns show a democratic majority for Governor of 6000, with a democratic majority on joint ballot in the legislature of four, securing a United States Senator to support the PIERCE administration.

In Iowa there is a like improvement.—The democrats have carried the legislature, the State ticket and one member of Congress. The whigs have succeeded, with the aid of local questions, in electing one member of Congress, the only "crumb of comfort" they have found in the returns of the August elections.—Keystone.

HON. PIERRE SOULÉ, the distinguished Senator from Louisiana, in a private letter to his partner, thus speaks of Gen. Pierce:

"I have seen the man, and a man he is; of lofty mien, of winning manners, and easy and elegant speech, of great directness of purpose, of facile access, and yet dignified and imposing—a man, I tell you, who will grace the Presidential chair, add to the credit of our party, and do honor to the nation. In him we may repose the most absolute and unreserved confidence. His mind is of the highest order. What strikes in him most, is the bold confidence with which he addresses himself to any subject, an unerring revelation of conscious rectitude and of moral and mental strength."