From the Washington Telegraph. Scott, Who oft to Victory Led: AIR-" Scots wha has wi' Wallace bled."

BY JOE HAIRTRIGGER.

Scott, who for his country bled, Scott, who ne'er from duty fled, Scott, who oft to victory led. He shall still our chieftain be

Trust to him in danger's hour; Should the scheme of traitors lour, He will baffle all their power— Speed our glerious destiny. Scott, who for his country bled, &c.

Who would not reward the brave? Forth! your country's credit save-Honor him who honor gave— On with Scott to victory!

Scott, who for his country bled, &c. From the fame of Chippewa, Queenstown Heights, Niagara,

Old Fort George, and Florida, See the conquering hero comes!" Scott, who for his country bled, &c. By the fields of Mexico,

On with Scott to victory! Scott, who for his country bled Scott, who ne'er from duty fled, Scott, who oft to victory led,

Covered with our country's foe, He has scattered, or laid low:

He shall still our chieftain be! Washington, June 8, 1852.

.... Whig National Convention.



Our report of the proceedings of this body was brought up to Friday afternoon in our there was no material change. last issue, and we therefore give a continu-

FRIDAY EVENING SESSION. Long before the hour for the assembling of the convention, the galleries were crowded. That portion allo't d to the ladics, presented a grand display of beauty and fashion. The intense excitement that existed among delegates and visitors was perceptible in almost every countenance, and at 5 o'clock precisely,

the President called the convention to order. Mr. Ashmun, of Massachusetts, then arose and said he was instructed by the committee on resolutions to present a report from that committee, which he held in his hand, and which he begged to say had, after much deliberation of a conciliatory character, conducted in the kindest feelings, been adopted with great, though not entire unanimity. With the leave of the chairman he would now take a position in front of the chair, and read the resolutious he was instructed to present.

THE PLATFORM. 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 in their capacity for self-government, and their continued devotion to the constitution and the union, proclaim the following as political sentiments and determination, for the settlement 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 power expressly granted by the constitution, and such as may be necessary and proper for carrying the granted powers into full execution, and that all the powers not thus granted or necessarily implied are expressly reserved to the States respectively and

eral Government sustained in its constitutionpowers, and the Union should be revered and watched over as "the palladium of our lib-

e: ties.' struggling freedom every. Whig party, we still adhere to the doctrines He represented the second district, being the his Farewell Address, of keeping ourselves city have desired a declaration by th free from all entangling alliances with foreign tion, of the principles of the great Whig countries, and of never quitting our own to party. This has been done, and the constituas a republic is not to propogate our opinions, or impose on other countries our form of go ernment, by artifice or force, but to teach by example, and show by our success, moderation and justice, the blessings of self-government, and the advantages of free institutions.

4. That where the people make and control the government, they should obey its constitution, laws and treaties, as they would retain self-respect, and the respect which they claim | model President, and that other great patriot and will enforce from foreign powers.

sufficient for the expenses thereof, in time of peace, ought to be mainly derived from a duty on imports, and not from direct taxes; and in levying such duties, sound policy requires a just discrimination, and protection from fraud by specific duties when practicable, whereby suitable encouragement may be afforded to American industry, equally to all classes and to all portions of the country.

6. The constitution vests in Congress the sary for the common defence and for the protection and facility of commerce with foreign nations or among the States; said improvements being, in every instance, national and general in their character.

. The federal and State Governments are parts of one system, alike necessary for the ommon prosperity, peace and security, and ought to be regarded alike, with a cordial, habitual and immovable attachment. Respect for the authority of each, and acquiesconce in the constitutional measures of each, are duties required by the plainest consideration of national, of State, and of individu-

8. That the series of acts of the 31st Congress, the act known as the fugitive slave law included, are received and acquiesced 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 egislation to guard against the evasion of the laws on one hand, and the abuse of their power on the other—not impairing their present efficiency; and we deprecate all further agitation of the questions thus settled, as dangerous to our peace, and will discoun-tenance all efforts to continue or renew such

the Whig party, and the integrity of the minutes

They were immediately considered by the onvention, Mr. Choate, of Massachusetts, having led off in an exceedingly able and eloquent speech in their support. The debate was then continued in an animated and eloquent strain by Mr. Anderson, of Ohio, Mr. Botts, of Virginia, Mr. Archer, of Virginia,

Mr. Dayton, of New Jersey, and others.

The vote was then taken by States on the adoption of the platform, and resulted as follows-yeas 228, nays 66.

Judge Jessup, of Pennsylvania, offered the following resolution:

proceed to ballot for the nomination of a candidate for the Presidency; that the manner of such ballot shall be as follows; when the States shall be called for that purpose, the chairman of the respective delegations shall rise and announce the name of the person to whom the vote of the State shall be given, and that a majority of all the delegates shall

be necessary to a choice Gov. Johnston, of Pennsylvania, said he did not rise to make a speech. He was a working man himself and not a speech making man. He thought the debate on the above resolution should be closed, and the convention go to work and put some one in nomination for the Presidency.

A vote by States was asked, and they were called, and the resolution adopted.

Several motions were then made to reconsider the vote by which the resolution was passed, none of which prevailed, and the convention at eight o'clock proceeded to ballot for a candidate for the Presidency in pursuance of its provisions. On a call of States, the following was the result of the balloting:

FIRST BALLOT.

Webster, 133 Fillmore, Scott. On the 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th and 6th ballots

On motion, the convention adjourned until 10 o'clock on Saturday.

FOURTH DAY,

The convention was opened on Saturday morning with prayer by Rev. Dr. Morris, after which it at once proceeded to ballot for a candidate for President, and continued its ballotings in quick succession during both sessions of the day. The ladies were in fuller attendance than ever, and the interest manifested in the result continued to be of a most engrossing kind. The first ballot of the day —the 7th of the series—resulted in 133 votes for Fillmore, 131 for Scott and 28 for Webster-the next in 131 for Fillmore, 133 for Scott and 28 for Webster. The ballots continued very nearly the same throughout the day, Scott being in the lead one, two, three four, five, six and seven votes-the last ballot of the morning session-the 31st of the whole number-standing Fillmore 129, Scott 135, Webster 28, Blanks 2. The 32d ballot—the last taken in the afternoon—stood, Fillmore 128, Scott 134, Webster 30. The ballotings continued, only varied by motions to adjourn over until Monday, to take a recess, &c which were voted down, until the forty-sixth ballot was taken, which resulted thus :-American people, with an abiding confidence | more 129, Scott 134, Webster 31. Then at 8 o'clock in the evening, the convention adjourned until Monday morning at 10 o'clock, by the close vote of ayes 147, noes 145.

FIFTH DAY. The session of the convention on Monday morning was opened with prayer by the Rev. Dr. Webster. Some discussion and difficulty growing out of a despatch telegraphed to New York by Mr. Raymond, editor of the Times, occupied the early part of the session. After it was settled, the convention proceeded to take the 47th heller of the Section 125. to take the 47th ballot, as follows; Scott 135, Filimore 128, Webster 30. Then came the to the people.

2. The State governments should be held

The forty-ninth was then called—139, Fillmore 129 Webster 30.

During the calling of the fiftieth vote, when Pennsylvania was called,

Mr. Hazlehurst, of that State, rose and was allowed to speak for five minutes. He said that the course he had pursued in the where, enlists the warmest sympathy of the convention since it met was manifest to all father of his country, as announced in city of Philadelphia, and the people of that etand upon foreign ground. That our mission tion has been sustained. That constitution was modeled in that city; and he would say to the South that the great commonwealth of Pennsylvania has been true to the constitu-

tion since the day of its adoption. He had been in favor of the declaration in favor of the compromise. He considered that the candidates themselves should have that compromise upon their foreheads. It was due to the great hero. Winfield Scott to the whose name everywhere was known as the 5. Government should be conducted on great defender of the constitution, that this rinciples of strictest economy, and revenue declaration should have been made. It was due also to the great man who framed and nouncing the 27 votes of Pennsylvania for Gen. Scott, did so because it was for a candidate who was in favor of every principle of

the compromise. [Great applause.]
The fiftieth ballot stood thus:—Scott 142, Fillmore 122, Webster 27. The fifty-first 6. The constitution vests in Congress the power to open and repair harbors, and it is expedient that Congress should exercise its power to remove obstructions from navigable final ballot, as follows, Gen. Scott receiving the power to remove obstructions from navigable final ballot, as follows, Gen. Scott receiving 159 votes in a full convention, being ten more ballot :- Scott 142, Fillmore 120, Webster 28,

erns the majority, being recognized:

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 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 8, Georgia 10, Alabama 9, Mississippi 7, Louisiana 6, Kentucky 11, Tennessee 9, Missouri 6, Arkansas 4, Iowa 3. Total, 112.

For Webster-Massachusetts 11, Rhode Island 1, Connecticut 3, New York 1, Wisconsin 4, California 1. Total 21.

For Crittenden-Kentucky 1. When the call was completed, the result was known all over the hall. The delegates were all standing on the benches, and when it was announced, the most terrific shouts of applause followed, as also cheering and wav-ing of hats; the ladies waved their handkerchiefs and parasols, the utmost excitement pervading all parts of the room.

The Chair then announced that WINFIELD SCOTT was the duly nominated candidate of agitation, whenever, wherever or however the attempt may be made; and we will maintain Presidency. The demonstrations of applause, by an immense number of Whigs.

this system as essential to the nationality of &c., were renewed and prolonged for some

The Hon. Mr. Dayton, of New Jersey then obtained the floor, but gave way to Mr. Smith, a delegate from Alabama, who offered resolution that the nomination of General Scott be declared unanimous: Mr. Dayton then spoke with great eloquence in advocacy of the nomination of Gen. Scott, respecting whom he said:

The Whigs of all sections could support him. The South had been deluded in the belief that her rights were in danger. There were not ten men in Jersey, out of a lunatic asylum, who were in favor of interfering with the rights of the South. [Applause. Resolved, That the convention will now would rally and support the man who had literally carried the flag of his country all over the continent. He appealed to the Whigs not to be haggling over words in resolations or platforms, but to come up and support their candidate. They could now go home and tell the people that there were no differences between the parties, except the old party issues, represented by General Scott on the one hand, and General Pierce on the other. He had too much self-respect to say anything of the private worth of the opposition candi-date, but in all the elements of man, soldier, statesman, and in all the relations of private life, General Scott would not suffer by a com-

parison between the two. JApplause.]

He gave a sketch of Gen. Scott's public acts and eulogized them; he was a good international and constitutional lawyer, and in the relations of private life his heart was as pure as female innocence, or female love .-

Enthusiastic applause.]
Here Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, rose, not to make a speech, but to read a message to the Convention—one which would be most acceptable to the Convention, to the Whig party, and to the Union. It was from Winfield Scott, and was as follows:

Washington, June 21, 1852. Having the honor of being the nominee for President by the Whig National Convention, I shall accept the same, with the platform of principles which the Convention has laid lown. Please show this to G. B. Duncan. With respects to friends,

WINFIELD SCOTT. So delighted were the delegates with this despatch, that Mr. Jones read it again, at their earnest solicitation. The applause be-

stowed was tremendeus.

Then followed a series of addresses from delegates representing every State in Union, avowing their concurrence in, and fealty to the nomination, and pledging it their support and influence, all of which elicited the warmest expressions of applause, in which both Delegates and persons in the galleries participated. During this ratification boquets were plentifully showered by the ladies upon the Convention, and cannon without added their applausive thunders to the

Mr. Botts begged leave to say to the Convention, that this is the last great convocation which will probably take place during the life-time of the illustrious founder of whig party; and he did not believe there was a whig in the Convention or in the Union. who would desire this Convention should adourn without expressing its sentiments in relation to that dying patriot.

The resolutions submitted by Mr. Botts were then read as follows:

Resolved, That this convention, representing the whole whig party of the United States, feel that it will not have discharged its entire duty to itself, to the party it represents, and to the country at large, if it should adjourn without an expression of its profound regret at the irreparable bereavement the nation is likely soon to sustain in the loss of Henry Clay, the illustrious founder of our party, whose consistency to his principles, fi-delity to his friends, devotion to his country, whose enlarged and boundless patriotism, and whose pre-eminent and unrequited services, has not only endeared him to his party and secured the respect and confiden the nation, but has commanded the admiration of the world.

last moments, we tender the language of our ery great event in the history of our country house to the curb, unless children, he will never die.

The resolutions unanimously passed by a

The speaking was then resumed, until the invention adjourned at 3 to 5 o'clock.

nouncing that the nomination was being reeted in several places by discharging of annon. A resolution confirming the nomin tion of Gen. Scott was adopted unanimously. A resolution, recognizing in the most en phatic terms the successful administration of Millard Fillmore, was passed in the most enthusiastic manner.

A gentleman of Miss. spoke in honor of the great public services of Daniel Webster, and his remarks were received with an outburst of euthusiasm. It was followed by a olution expressive of the sincere confidence of the Convention, in his wisdom, patriotism and integrity.

A letter from Hon. John J. Crittenden was then read, asking that his name should not be proposed for Vice President. The Convention then proceeded to ballot for

Vice President. On calling the vote for Vice Presidency. Maine threw her entire vote for James C. Jones, of Tennessee.

Gov. Jones rose and in an appropriate manner declined the bonor, and stated that he could render the party better service in a private than a public station.

There were but two ballots taken, which were as follows:

Graham 74; Mangum 10; Pearce 32; Bates 97; Bell 4; Claggett 19; Stanly 14; Crittendon 10; Latimer 1; Pettigrew 2; Stewart 2; Badger 1; Brown 3; Jones 5; Williams 3; Pratt 2.

SECOND BALLOT. For W. A. Graham, of N. C., 169; Bates, of Missouri, 40; Pearce of Maryland, 4; Man-

gum of N. C , 4. HAM for Vice President, was then confirmed

Upon this followed many more eloquent enthusiastic addresses, after which the Convention, having completed its ardnous labors, adjourned in the very best and most harmonious spirit, united in feeling, principle and a firm and ardent support of the nominations.

Great Ratification Meetings have been held in all the principal cities east, west, north and south, and the fires of enthusiasm already kindled show that the BALL IS ROLL eat, like some of his playmates, actually gave ING for SCOTT AND GRAHAM with a force that will crush all opposition!

RECAPITULATION.

The following is a recapitulation of the everal ballotings:

orozon sunoting			
allots.	SCOTT.	FILLMORE.	WEBSTER.
irst	131	133	29
econd	133	131	29 29 29
hird	133	101	20
ourth	134	130	29
ifth	130	133	30
ixth	131	133	29
eventh	131	133	29
	133	191	28
lighth linth	133	131	29
metr	135	130	28
11 (1	304	131	28
1 101	101		00
hirtaenth	124	130	28
ourteenth	133	130	29
ifteenth	199	120	90
irteenth	195	190	98
axeenth	100	120	20
eventeenth	190	101	99
agnteenth	132	151	20
vineteenth	132	131	29
wentieth	132	131	29
wenty-first	133	131	28
wenty-second	132	130	30
wenty-third	132	130	30
wenty-fourth	133	129	30
wenty-fifth	133	128	31
wenty-sixth	134	128	30
wenty-seventh	135	128	29
wenty-eight	135	128	29
wenty-ninth	134	128	30
hirtieth	134	128	29
hirty-first	135	129	28
hirty-second	134	128	30
hirty-third	134	128	29
hirty-fourth	134	126	28
hirty-fifth	134	128	98
birty-sixth	133	128	99
Chirty-seventh	126	197	98
Chirty-seventu	126	197	20
Diety-ninth	124	198	20)
Continth	124	198	90
Contro Cont	199	100	20
orty-nrst	104	100	92
orty-second	101	120	50
orty-tnird	104	128	569
orth-iourth	100	129	30
forty-hith	133	127	32
orty-sixth	134	127	31
orty-seventh	135	129	29
orty-eighth	137	124	30
orty-ninth	139	122	30
Eiftieth	142	120	28
fifty-one	142	120	29
fifty-second	148	119	25
weith Chirteenth Courteenth Cifteenth Cifteenth Cighteenth Cighteenty-sixth Cighteenty-sixth Chirty-sixth Chirty-sixth Chirty-second Chirty-third Chirty-fifth Corty-second Corty-third Corty-fifth Corty-second Corty-third Corty-sixth Corty-second Corty-sixth Corty-second Corty-inth Corty-sixth Corty-second Corty-inth Corty-sixth Corty-second Corty-inth Corty-sixth Corty-second Corty-third Corty-sixth Corty	159	112	21

THE GAZETTE.

LEWISTOWN, PA. Friday Evening, June 25, 1852.

FOR PRESIDENT,

WINFIELD SCOTT. FOR VICE PRESIDENT, WILLIAM A. GRAHAM,

of North Carolina. JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT, JOSEPH BUFFINGTON, of Armstrong County. CANAL COMMISSIONER, JACOB HOFFMAN, of Berks County.

locofoco friends—nine-tenths of whom bewhat is of still more importance, he is a make such payement as soon as may be.

Resolved, That to the venerable patriotin his household words—connected with almost evaluation of the world.

Resolved, That to the venerable patriotin his household words—connected with almost evaluation of the world. General of the age, and distinguished in shall have one half inch fall per foot. many civil affairs as an able and humane ne- so much of any by-law or ordinance of said gotiator—ne one need ask" Who is Winfield borough as is hereby altered or supplied, is Scott?" His history is written (where Wash- hereby repealed. On re-assembling, despatches were read an- ington's, Jackson's, Harrison's, and Taylor's are engraved) in the hearts of his countrymen, a monument more enduring than marble, and needs no eulogy.

President is at present Secretary of the Navy, a post he has ably and satisfactorily filled. manding talents. In 1841 he was chosen by the Legislature of North Carolina to fill a through the 27th session of Congress. In 1844, he was the Whig candidate for Governor in North Carolina, and carried the State over an able and popular opponent by time since, from the squirming of the 3162 majority, on a larger vote than was Fogies," by 7850 majority, and declined a third term, the cabinet to fill the post of Secretary of the Navy, which he still holds. He had already been indicated by the entire Whig party of North Carolina, through almost or quite every journal and public meeting, as their choice for Vice President, to which place the National Convention has just called him.

The Whig State Convention, which assembled at Philadelphia on Saturday last, placed in nomination Joseph Buffington, of Arm-The nomination of WILLIAM A. GRA- strong county, as the whig candidate for and honest jurist, who would not hesitate to do right if elected. We have no room for the ed Mifflin county.

A locofoco orator in New Hampshire has Pierce, years ago, having found a little boy erying because he had no stick of candy to the boy a cent, although he was a total stranger! In a case like this, we hardly know At Washington City Scott, Graham, Fill- which to admire most-the giving of the

President, several incidents have leaked out which favor the idea pretty strongly that his futile to comment on the past history of Gen. which favor the idea pretty strongly that his nomination was secretly concocted previous known and identified with the welfare of our to the assembling of the convention. For country, to need any eulogy from us. We instance, the last Chambersburg Valley Spirit says that Mr. McLanahan, the member of great Whig party, and it becomes us to unite, Says that Mr. McLananan, the member of and give "a pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether," and success must crown our efnomination of Pierce while on a visit to forts. Chambersburg in April last! We have seen other statements of similar predictions made try should east his vote for the nominees, as the forthcoming campaign will belooked upon by the knowing ones, and now think it nowise improbable that Cass, Buchanan, and The Whig party is, and has always been, Douglas were cheated in the most scientific style of poke by the wire-workers who principally composed that convention; and that alty election in this city on the first Monday instead of being the free will choice of the of the present month, and the candidates party, Mr. Pierce is in reality but the off- were Walter Lenox, the then Mayor, and spring of a congressional caucus!

building the Lutheran Church.

The last foreign news has the usual announcement that Wheat and Flour have renouncement that Wheat and Flour have re-livened with music, processions, bonfires, and ceded in price, while "Manchester goods are the shouts and huzzas that proceeded from firm," and "sales of iron at Birmingham are large, at improved quotations."

A severe hailstorm passed over portions of fully two to one.

Wonday afternoon, which Washington is comparatively dull at presthis county on Monday afternoon, which damaged some fields of grain, &c., in the ent. The places of public amusement revalley. Since then the weather has been cool, very cool for the season, and this morning fires are by no means unpleasant!

Borough Affairs.

At a recent meeting of the Town Council, the following ordinance was adopted and ordered to be published:

A General Ordinance to Provide for Pavements, dec.

Section 1st. Be it enacted and ordained by the Town Council of the Borough of Lewistown, and it is hereby enacted and ordained by the authority of the same, that from and after the publication of this act, the owner or owners, occupier or occupiers, of any house, lot, or parcel of land, situate upon any street in the Borough of Lewistown, shall pave the side walks opposite to and adjoining such premises with brick, if the same be not already done, under the direction of the Chief Burgess and Town Council of said borough said pavement to be secured at the outer edge by good and sufficient curb stone.

Section 2d. And be it further enacted by the authority of the same, that if any person or persons shall, after the publication of this act as aforesaid, being the owner or owners, occupier or occupiers of any such house, lot, or parcel of ground as aforesaid, neglect or se so to pave and secure as aforesaid, the side walks opposite to, and adjoining his, her or their premises, under the direction of the said Burgess and Town Council, he, she or they so offending, shall forfeit and pay a fine of five dollars for the first offence, and a fur-ther fine of five dollars for each and every period of ten days thereafter that the said side walks shall remain unpaved as aforesaid, until the fines imposed upon each delinquent shall amount to a sufficient sum to defray the expense of making his, her or their respec-tive pavements—all of which said fines shall be recovered for the use of the said borough, in like manner as other fines are by law re-covered, to wit: before the Chief Burgess of the said borough, and when collected, to be

Section 3d. And be it further exacted by trayed a commendable anxiety to have some- the authority aforesaid, that as soon as fines body else in the field-"Old Fuss and Feath- shall have been levied and collected in any one ers" is the whig candidate for President, and case sufficient in amount to make the pavements in such ease, it shall be the duty of the what is of still more importance, he is the Chief Burgess and Town Council thereupon

urance that when he may be no more on from 1812 to the present day—the favorite of council aforesaid shall otherwise direct: proarth, in our hearts and in the hearts of our Madison, Monroe, and Jackson—the greatest vided that said pavements from house to curb

Section 5th. And be it further enacted, that

Passed June 14, 1852. 1000

Correspondence of the Lewistown Gazette.

Washington, June 22, 1852. FRIEND FRYSINGER :- The excessive heat of to you sooner-for, between the heat of political excitement, consequent upon the deliberations of the conventions, and the weath-His political career is sufficient to show that er, it has been impossible to keep cool long he is a gentleman of high standing and com- enough to collect one's ideas, or " shoot folly well, the Democracy (as the locofoco party

is inappropriately termed) have at last fished vacancy in the U. S. Senate, and served up, from the bottom of their cauldron, a can-General Pierce, whom, it is thought by them, they can convert into another James K. Polk. Now, who would have thought, a short they were doomed to such sudden ever before polled. He was re-elected in 1846 deaths? But, alas! poor Fogies! you nibbled too greedily and hastily at the bait, without allowing it sufficient time to ripen, and, returning to private life. In 1850, on the ac- being hard of digestion, the last bite has your own executioners. Before me lies a pamphlet edition of what purports to be a biography of the life and services of Gen. Lane, of Indiana, (written by himself of course,) which was dedicated to the delegates to the last National Locofoco Convention, in order to ealist their sympathies in his behalf, and make him the nominee; but, like old fogythe General, along with his book, were consigned to the shelf as fit subjects for the demention this fact as an illustration of locofo co deception, and this city is now being flooded with publications of every description to Judge of the Supreme Court. He is an able suit all latitudes and sections of the country, lauding the services and character of their nominees. It is a pity they cannot resort to more honorable ways to meet their ends, beproceedings this week-Col. Butler represent- cause this is calculated to deceive the honest and unsuspicious voter.

At the ratification meeting in the city last reck, the people were presented with one in the triple alliance, all of which may be of the choicest dishes of "pot-house" slang said to be under the control of the Czar, may recorded it in a speech as a fact that Gen. that ever emanated from the mouth of politicians, cooked and served up by Senator Doug-LAS, for which he has received the just condemnation of Gen. Cass, and other speakers then present, besides bringing down the neutral press (from afar and near) upon his head like a "thousand of burnt clay.

Now, for our nominee. As the country

Since the nomination of Pierce for in the Presidential seat, will administer the Scott, as his life and services are too well

It is necessary that every whig of the counas a test one between the two great parties. greatly in the majority; but many of its members are guilty of unpardonable indiscretions. As an instance: we had a mayor-John W. Maury, who is an admitted locofoco, who entered the course as an independent, no party candidate. The result was that Mr. A contract has been entered into for re-uilding the Lutheran Church.

Maury received the whole locofoco vote, and quite half the whig poll, thereby giving him a majority of some nine hundred votes over his competitor. At night, no sooner than the result was known, the whole city was en lecofoco throats fairly made the welkin ring -and thus this election has been heralded abroad as a Democratic victory, when it is

main closed until the fall season.

From the Baltimore American Armaments in Europe.

Two contrasts are presented by the present condition of things on the European Continent-one in the fact that since the organization of Peace Societies and the assurances of Mr. Cobden and his followers that standing armies should be disbandoned, the military establishments of the European Powers have increased to an extraordinary extent. The other contrast is to be found in the present attitude of Absoluteism on the Continent of Europe as compared with its po-sition and prospects in 1848. The proclaim-ed advent of Peace among the nations is confronted by unusual preparations for war; the triumph of republicanism in France and the bold demonstrations throughout central Europe in behalf of liberalism under constitutional safeguards, have given way to the advancing power of despotism which now rears its head with more daring front and clenches

its grasp with a sterner hold than before. In 1851, statistics of good authority rate e number of regular soldiers under arms in Europe at 2,773,853 men; and if to this number be added the various volunteer organizations and national guards, the aggregate would rise to three millions. Besides this vast array of soldiery, there was an aggregate fleet of 2,763 vessels, carrying 44,105 guns, and manned by at least one hundred

and fifty thousand seamen Some recent accounts from Europe state that Austria has ventured upon a reduction of her army appropriations—considering her-self safe in doing so, for the reason that Rus-sian protection is at hand if an exigency of danger should arise. The triple alliance, uniting the despotic Powers of Russia, Austria and Prussia in one band or combination the maintainance and the advancement of the despetic principle, stands now in the face of Europe and the world as an ominous warning to the cause of Freedom. Apprehensions have been expressed in some of the British journals that this powerful concentration of the absolutist forces might be followed by a system of prepagandism for the extension of the sway of Despotism. The better informed opinion, however, is that the alliance has been formed and strengthened by the Czar with a view to defensive purposes, and for the preservation of peace on the Continent. The London morning Chronicle, dwelling upon this subject, says:

'Yet, apart from such considerations, the

combination of the Absolutist Powers cannot regarded without suspicion. standing the catalogue of constitutional Governments which Lord Palmerston presented to the House of Commons, we look in vain for that organization and union among them which distinguish the Northern alliance. Since the usurpation of Louis Napoleon, France has been morally isolated from the rest of Europe; and the influence of England abroad was probably never at a lower point than at the present moment. The preponderance of power is, therefore, altogether on the side of Absolutism. That equilibrium WILLIAM A. GRAHAM, the nominee for Vice the past week or more, has deterred my writ- of European opinion, which was maintained so long as the Monarchy of July lasted, has ceased to exist. The constitutions in one of two third-rate States—the Charters suspended at Naples and multituted at Berlin-are but a poor compensation for the destruction of arliamentary Government in France. It is in vain to deny the fact that the absolute Powers have latterly acquired greater strength than they possessed before the revolution; didate for the Presidency, in the shape of a and it is probable that they will have learned from the experience of the last few years that so long as they remain united they are nearly unassailable. On the other hand even though they abstain from direct interference in the affairs of other States, it is clear that the whole of their influence will be employed to check the growth of popular liberty in Germany and the neighb countries. There is little hope of the develop cession of Mr. Fillmore, he was called into proven too much, and you have thereby been ment of the Prussian Constitution whilst the Court of Berlin cultivates such intimate relations with St. Petersburgh; in fact, it is far more probable that the King may be thus emboldened still further to restrict the very limited amount of Parliamentary freedom which the Chambers are still suffered to retain. But, whatever the reigning Houses may gain, Germany cannot but lose by the dom, it did not produce the desired effect, and Russian alliance; and it may be doubted whether the promise of protection against French invasion is an adequate compensation liberations of spiders and cobwebs. I only for the immediate evils of despotic Government, sustained, as it must be, by a close union with the Czar."

The exclusion of England from the consultations and confidences of the Absolutist Powers has been so arrogantly announced that we can have no difficulty in believing the declaration of the Chronicle "the influence of England abroad was probably never at a lower point than now." The possession of The possession of such immense power as is now concentrated well inspire apprehensions of aggression and give alarm to every constitutional nation.

In a biographical sketch of Gen. Pierce, published in the New York Herald, and written by a friend, it is stated, that General Pierce had four falls from his horse during the campaign in Mexico-in each of which expected, we have selected from our galaxy he was severely injured. The same authority states, that after his last fall, he resigned his we have not the slightest doubt, when placed commission and returned home.