

FOR PRESIDENT: GEN. FRANKLIN PIERCE, OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

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

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER, WILLIAM SEARIGHT. OF FAYETTE COUNTY.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS. SENATORIAL.
GEORGE W. WOODWARD, OI LUZERNE.
WILSON M° CANDLESS, Of Allegheny. ADDITIONAL DISTRICT.
ROBERT PATTERSON, of Philadelphia

Peter Logan, Martin, Geo. H. Mar John Miller, F. W. Bockius, R. McCay, Jr., A. Apple, N. Strickland, John McRoynolds,

H. C. Ever. 14. John Clayton, 15. Isnac Robinson, 16. Henry Fetter, 17. James Burnside, 18. Maxwell McCaslin, 19. Joseph McDonald, 20. W. S. Colahan, Andrew Burk, William Dunn J. S. M'Calmont, George R. Barret.

2. P. Damon, The "INTELLIGENCER" will be furnished to clubs, during the Presidential campaign of four nonths, from the 1st of July, at 50 cents per copy -the payments in all cases to be made in advance. Send in your names, accompanied by the money, orthwith.

RE-ASSEMBLING OF THE STATE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION OF 1852—In pursuance with a resolution adopted by the Democratic
State Central Committee of Pennsylvania, the Delegates to the State Convention of March 4th, 1852
are requested to re-assemble at the Capitol, at Harrieburg, on THURSDAY, the 26th day of August, burg, on THUIRSDAY, the zoin day of August 1,1552, at 11 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose nominating a Judge of the Supreme Court of enosylvania. W. L. HIRST, Chairman. Pennsylvania. Wm. Čintis, Wm. fienny Welsy, } Secretaries.

"THE INVESTIGATOR," that did such good service last year has been revived for the present compaign. The first number was issued on Friday, at Harrisburg, by R. H. Adams & Co. The subscription price for the campaign is 50 cents per copy

Ex-President Truen has written a letter strongly in favor of Pience & King. He says he regards their election "as next to certain."

Clap-Traps Commenced.

Already have there been issued from the Philacontaining inflated biographical sketches of his Scorr's " hasty plate of soup " correspondence with reer. It is a rich and racy affair, and would be harangue by the arrival of the Committee. decidedly interesting to the sensible portion of the

REVISING THE LAWS .- We learn that Governo BONHAM, Esq. of Carlisle, Commissioners to revise and codify the laws of Pennsylvania. This is a have all the talent and industry requisite to a faithful and intelligent discharge of the important duty.

The Supreme Court still continues its session at this place. The vast amount of business crowded upon the Judges is despatched rapidly but with the utmost care and accuracy. The efficiency of Judges elected by the people, the large amount of it is done, the great talents and legal learning displayed, the industry, the close application, the urbanity of the Judges, &c. are subjects of universal commendation.—Harrisburg Keys'one.

Reason Why: The new Court is composed entirely of DEMOCRATS, and is responsible to the people. Under the old system there were too many FEDERAL Judges crept in-hence the delay in business. Whenever the people want working men to fill the Executive, Legislative, and Judicial Departments of the Government, they will select Dam-

Snow Storm in June.-The Pittsburg Gazett states that a very severe storm was experienced on Seven Mile Island, in Ohio, below that City, on the night of the 16th inst. Snow fell quite fast for a considerable time.

BT Hon, WILLIAM A. GRAHAM, of North Carolina, is the Whig candidate for the Vice Presiden cy, and was selected by the National Convention on the 2d ballot.

The Whig State Convention of June last, reassembled at Philadelphia last week and nominated Hon. JOSEPH BUTFINGTON, of Armstrong county as their candidate to fill the vacancy on the Supreme Bench, occasioned by the death of Judge Coulter. The Convention was but little more than half full-the vote standing 36 for Buffington to 31 for Comly.

The New York papers pronounce eulogium upon the character and abilities of DAVID GRA nam, Esq , an eminent Lawyer of that city, who died at Nice, in Italy, on the 27th ultimo-having sailed to that region some three months previous for the benefit of his health.

Eggs are now brought to the New York markets from the Mississippi valley, via New Orleans. The Empire City, on her last trip, brought one hundred barrels of fresh laid eggs.

THE FORMER WHIG CONVENTION -The follow ing is the result of the ballotings in the Whig Na tional Convention in 1848 :-

Ballots. Taylor. Clay. Scott. Webster. 22 23 97 86 118 74 32 Judge MLean recived three votes.

THE FIFTY-THIRD BALLOT .- The vote in the Whig National Convention which nominated Gen. Scorr as their candidate for the Presidency, stood

Scott, Webster.

A Great Invention.-It is a capital suggestion says an exchange, that ladies using the newly-invented air-tight skirt expander may pass down one side of the street as thin as a whipping post, and full as a hogshead or a bale of cotton. Great invention!

Correr - The production of coffee in Brazil the past year, has been 1,700,000 bags, or 272 millions of pounds. In 1820, the production was 15 millions of pounds.

Whig Ratification Meeting. d Grand Fizzle—the Organization—the Committee —John Strohm and Gen. Ford—Committee on Apumph of the Woolley Heads-Mr. Stevens-Back Window Francis 2 plause-the Resolutions-their adoption, and tri w Exploit-Messrs. Heister, Reigart, Frank-

lin, Ellmaker, et al., the Orators of the Night-the Well, the great Whig Ratification Meeting, for which such anxious solicitude was felt, and to which the eyes of all Whigdom were directed during the week, came off at the Court House, in this City, on Saturday evening last. The preliminaries were-a Band of Music playing through the streets for two or three hours previous to the time of assembling, then the ringing of the old Bell no less than three different times, much to the annoyance of the good citizens around Centre Square, by dint f whose sharp and piercing tones the leaders of the Whig party finally succeeded in inspiriting some twenty-five or thirty to take their seat: inside the Bar, and then the appointment of THOMAS E. FRANKLIN, Esq., Governor Johnson's late Attorney General, as President of the meeting, assisted by some five or six. Vice Presidents and one or two

The preliminaries having thus been arranged solemnly and quietly, the Hon. THADDEUS STEVENS (of "buckshot and ball" memory) arose in his seat and proposed the appointment of a Committee of nine, not to draft resolutions, as is the usual custom upon such occasions, but "to take into consideration the propriety of dratting," &c. After some considerable difficulty in finding the right kind of material, the President announced the Committee with Mr. STEVENS as its Chairman. The Committee having retired, Mr. John Stroum, (who voted) while in Congress, against supplying the American soldiers, then in Mexico, with food and clothing !) was called to the Witness Stand to give an accoun of the conduct of the Whig National Convention, of which he was a member. This he did appa rently to the satisfaction of our friends Dr. STAN-LEY, O. J. DICKEY, Esq., Cols. SHEAFFER and PAT-TERSON, and some three or four other gentlemen o the Committee of Applause, who had provided themselves with canes for the purpose of making a noise; but with evident dissatisfaction to a large number present who appeared to be opposed to him speaking at all. His speech was a dull, prosy, awkward and spiritless affair throughout. The only original idea in the whole labored effort was his base inuendo that Gen. PIERCE was a drunkard, and his qualification of the vile slander by saying that the Democrats would not object to voting for him on that account, inasmuch as a large propor tion of them were drunkards too! Who but John STRORM, the defeated Whig candidate for Canal Commissioner and the ally of Mexico in our recent struggle with that perfidious Nation, could have conceived such an abominable falsehood!

Next on the stand came our good friend, Major General George Forn, who seemed to have been imbued for the occasion with more than his usual quantum of military ardor and enthusiasm-and at times appeared to forget whether he was talking of the warlike exploits of Major General Fond. Major General Scott, or Brigadier General Pierce!! We have for some time been apprehensive that the military brood of Whig Generals was exhausted with the present Whig candidate for the Presidency, but our lears on that score are now allayed. We still have another Bombastis Furioso in reserve, and one, too, (he was kind enough to inform his audience,) who has "seen blood" and who "never fainted on the battle field!" Now, this was extremely modest delphia press "General Scot: Almanacs," for 1853, in the General, and we doubt not his military services will be duly appreciated by the Whig party of military career. They have found their way to the Union. The General is evidently one of that Lancaster, and can be had at Murray & Stock's class who can "look upon blood and carnage with Would it not be well for some of these composure," and by reason of his Fallstaffian pro-Whig publishers to issue a pamphlet copy of Gen. pensities will be peculiarly well calculated to head the Whig forces in the campaign of 1856. The Secretary Mance, as a finale to his military ca General was interrupted in the midst of his eloquent

The resolutions were reported by Mr. STEVENS. and are as follows, viz: one laudatory of Gen. Scorr, one for WM. A. GRAHAM, one for Judge BUFFINGTON, BIGLER, under the authority of an act passed at one for JACOB HOFFMAN, one for MILLARD FILLthe last session of the Legislature, has appointed MORE, one for HENRY CLAY, and one for JOHN Hon. James M. Porter, Esq., of Easton, E. A. Stroum! But not a solitary word about the Com-PENNIMAN, Esq. of Philadelphia, and J. Ellis promise, the Fugitive Slave Law, the Tariff, or a silence in reterence to all of these great principles into power. They had to do something of the kind Platterm of any kind! In fact, by its mysterious good movement, and the gentlemen appointed and measures of policy, the meeting virtually repudiated the Whig Platform laid down at Baltimore, and actually surrendered, without so much as a truggle, to the Abolition wing of the party, led on by Thaddeus Stevens who managed the whole

matter to suit his own peculiar views. The resolutions were adopted without a dissenting voice—about a dozen of ayes without any noes -and then Stevens was called upon for a speech. But he peremptorily declined doing so-thinking, no doubt, that as he had already controlled the meeting and succeeded in abolitionising the Whig party force as spectators. He, however, could not refrain having fainted upon one occasion in Mexico, and in a sarcastic way ascribed it to some physical defect for which he should not be held accountable, and not to a want of courage. By the way, Gen. P. never retreated from an enemy, and never jumped out of a back window to escape the searching glance of honest men. Mr. S. might have told his audience who did both ;-but, perhaps, it was all owing to a "physical defect" in the constitution of one of the heroes of the celebrated Buckshot War!

our amiable friend, Isaac E. Hiesten, Esq. He talked earnestly and eloquently of "Gen. Scott," "Jimmy Polk," "Frank Pierce," Chippewa, Chu. date for Governor, held on to the office of Canal rubusco. Indians, Britishers and Mexicans-told Commissioner, worth about \$1500 per annum; but two or three pretty good anecdotes, and then left at the same time, they entirely neglected to inform the stand to

audience with a dry, prosy dissertation on the Tariff entire campaign, to his military office and salary, in the course of which he tried to prove that the and only resigned a few weeks before his inaugura-Federal Whigs of the present day are the lineal de- tion as President of the United States! We thought Jefferson's day! But it was "no go!" That was ciple, and such a thing has never been done by audience to swallow, and the Applause Committee had hard work to raise the least token of approbation at the conclusion of his address.

Next in order, Mr. FRANKLIN addressed the meeting for a few minutes, having prefaced his remarks by advising his Whig friends that it would not answer a good purpose " to let off too much steam at before the campaign was halr over. An excellent suggestion, we thought.

ISAAC N. ELLMAKER, Esq., was next called for, and made a fiery speech; but what he was talking about we could not exactly comprehend, as he was so expenediction. The two last named gentlemen we did not hear, having occasion to leave immediately atter the first Mr. Ellmaken had concluded his poisterous and riproarious harangue.

Not one of the speakers alluded, either directly or indirectly, to the Compromise, or to the platform adopted by the Convention at Baltimore. On this question the resolutions and the speakers were as silent as the grave; and this is but another evidence that the pretensions of Northern Whiggery to canction and abide by the Compromise measures as a "finality," are hollow, insincere and hypocritical.-THADDEUS STEVENS is the ruling spirit in this coun failing to make a sensation, can go up the other as ty, and he has bound Whiggery fast to the Abolition car of Juggernaut. The Silver Greys may twist and writhe as they please in the traces, but they must submit to their cruel task-master, or else be crushed

> under its ponderous wheels. We have thus given as correct an account as

possible of this great Whig Ratification Meeting,

that came off in this City on the evening of the 26th of June, in the year of grace 1852. We have carefully sought "nothing to extenuate nor to set down aught in malice," and are only sorry that our time and limits alike prevent a more full and elaborate account of this serio-comic political tragedy. We may pay our respects to some of the speakers, especially Mr. John Sthohm, more at length hereafter.

Profession vs. Practice.

The fifth resolution of the Whig National Platorm avers that "Government should be conducted on principles of strictest economy." Very true; but how does the Whig party in power correspond with their professions when out of power, or when seeking, as in the present case, to retain it for another Presidential term'? Aye, there's the rub. Many of our readers will recollect the loud professions made by this same party prior to the election of Jo seph Ritner to the Gubernatorial chair of this Comnonwealth. The cry then was "Ritner and Reform"-and such a reform! Let the Gettysburg Tape Worm, the Corruption Fund, the assemblage of large bodies of armed troops at Harrisburg to shoot down the people, and other equally glaring me personally. extravagances of that most corrupt administration reveal its character. And then look at the present National Administration and the one that immedi ately preceded it under Gen. Taylor. Examine the history of the Galphin and other swindles, and reflect upon the extravagance which requires on expenditure of nearly ID SIXTY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS to keep the wheels of government in motion for a single year, and that, too, in a state of profound peace!

During Gen. JACKSON's administration the expen es of Government averaged about twenty-five millions per annum; and this, at the time, was charged is great extravagance by the Whigs, although it is well known that during his Presidency he paid off a vast amount of the public debt (some fitty millions, or more.) remaining from the War with Great Britain.

This, then, is the practice of Federal Whiggery, when in power; and can the people any longer place reliance upon their professions? They may preach economy tills doomsday, but their practice has always been directly the reverse. It is fair to presume that what has been will be again, should he American people continue power in Whig hands. Of that, however, we have no tears. One term at time of Whig domination, is as much as the country can bear-and the political sins and monstrosities of the last three years will require at least two terms of Democratic rule to eradicate from the body politic. Gen. PIERCE will commence the work of reform on the 4th of March next.

Whig Disingenuousness.

The eighth resolution of the Whig platform, being the one in reference to the Slavery question, is very artfully drawn up, and has left a hole through which they may hereafter escape. At first glance the doctrine avowed seems all fair enough: but a careful perusal must satisfy every intelligent reader that the Convention (at least the Northern wing of it) did not consider the Compromise measures a finality," and that, if they shall hereafter deem it necessary to mount a new hobby, a re-agitation of the whole subject can be started without any compunctions of conscience. They recognize, it is true the series of acts, known as the Compromise, the fugitive slave law included, as "a settlement in principle and substance of the dangerous and exciting questions which they embrace;" but, at the same time, they will only insist upon adhering to them "until time and experience shall demonstrate the necessity of farther legislation to guard against the evasion of the law on the one hand, and the abuse of their powers on the other." In other words, they intend first to elect General Scorr on that platform,-if they can,-and then they expect to FDLCU, and P. SOULE. legislate anew on the slavery question, under the pretext of improving the Compromise. This is the plain English of this Whig resolution, and we mar vel that the Johnstons and Stevens' and Sewards' and other leaders of Northern Abolition Whiggery succeeded in throwing dust in the eyes of their Southern triends to such an extent.

The fact is, this whole Whig platform is a cheat erected solely for a temporary purpose—to be cast aside and disregarded the moment its builders get at the present time to keep the heterogeneous fragments of their party together, well knowing that without a platform they could not hope to make even a show of fight in the Presidential campaign. But their pretence of adhesion to the Compromise is all hollow and insincere, and they will cast it to one side the moment the election is over. This is our opinion of Whig honesty, and we cheerfully leave it to the future to determine whether we are right or wrong.

Will Gen. Scott Resign!

Gen. WINFIELD Scorr, the Whig nominee for of Lancaster county, it was unnecessary to waste the Presidency, has now held office under the Govhis ammunition by talking to the Democrats who, ernment for the long period of forty-four years-for at this stage of the proceedings, were there in large thirty eight of which, we believe, he has been drawing the pay and perquisites of a Major General,from uttering a sneering remarkabout Gen. Pience This, at \$6,000 per annum, would amount to the snug little sum of \$228,000; add to which his previous pay as Captain of Artillery, Major, Lieutenant Colonel, Colonel, and Brigadier General, and we shall have the round sum of at least a QUAR-TER OF A MILLION OF DOLLARS, which the Whig candidate has already drawn from the public treasury. This, we should think, was pretty good picking for one man, and if he has exercised the least degree of economy, during so long a period, we have no doubt he can well afford to resign his The next gentleman who mounted the stand was present position, and make room for somebody else. The Whigs made a great ado in 1848, because,

forsooth, Mr. LONGSTRETH; the Democratic canditheir readers that Major General TAYLOB, who was EMANUEL C. REIGART, Esq., who entertained the elected President in that year, held on, during the scendants of the Democrats who lived in Thomas it wrong then, and we still think it wrong in prin too much of a dose for even the Federalists of his Democratic candidate for the Presidency. General JACKSON resigned his seat in the U. S. Senate as soon as his name was presented for the Chief Magistracy of the Republic by the Legislature of Ten nessee, and more than two years before his election. Gen. Cass did the same thing in 1848, immediately after his nomination for the Presidency -and it is altogether right and proper that a can once," as their orators might run out of material didate for the highest station upon earth should follow such illustrious examples. Moreover, the Whigs just now talk very confidently of Gen. Scorr's election, and we suppose the old Chief himself has some idea of the same thing. The best way, there fore, would be for them to "show their faith by tremely grandiloquent in some of his flights. He their works," and induce their candidate to lay aside was followed by a Mr. Canwell; and to close the the sword and epaulettes which he has worn at the ceremonies, N. ELLMAKER, Esq., pronounced the people's expense for nearly half a century, and ask the Nation to judge of his merits as plain Win

FIELD SCOTT. Again we ask, will Gen. Scorr resign his comnission in the Army-or, will he hold on to the the bush?" If he does retain his commission it will prove one of two things, or both combined ;either he has an inordinate love of money, or else he is fearful of defeat in his aspirations for the Pres

idency. USEXPECTED FORTUNE .- The Providence Mirror says that some three years since, a poor factory girl, working in one of the villages on the Blackstone River, in Rhode Island, was given a sealed letter by a maiden aunt, with a solemn injunction not to open it until she was 18 years old—the girl was then 15. On the 23d of last month, being he 18th birth day, she opened the letter and found directions for her to obtain a fortune of \$8000, willed day last, the fortunate girl obtained the ount in cash.

Letters of Acceptance.

tollowing letters from Messrs. PIERCE and Kiss, the Democratic nominees for the Presidency and Vice Presidency, have been received by the Committee appointed to give them official notice of their nomination. We copy them from the Washington Union of Thursday

FROM GEN. PIERCE. CONCORD, (N. H.,) June 17, 1852.
GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to acknowledge your personal kindness in presenting to 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 the intelli of the nomination was not unmingled with painful solicitude, and yet it is proper for me to say that the manner in which it was conferred wa peculiarly gratitying. The delegation from New Hampshire, with all the glow of State pride and all the warmth of personal regard, would not have subitted 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 the 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 far above any consequence that can betide

May I not regard it as a fact pointing to the over throw 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, boundless in its hopes, amazing in its destiny! I accept the nom-ination, relying upon an abiding devotion to the inrests, the honor, and the glory of our whole country; but, beyond and above all upon a Power su-perior to all human might—a Power which, from the first gun of the revolution, in every creis through which we have passed, in every hour of our actions which we have passed, in every hour of our actions when the dark clouds have shut down around us, has interposed, as if to baffle hu-man wisdom, outmarch human forecast, and bring out of darkness the rainbow of promise. Weak myself, faith and hope repose there in security. I ad cept the nomination upon the platform adopted by the convention, not because this is expected of

as a candidate, but because the principles it embraces command the approbation of my judgment; and with them I believe I can sately say there has een no word nor act of my life in conflict. I have only to tender my grateful acknowledgements to you, gentlemen, to the convention of whi you were members, and to the people of our com-

l am, with the highest respect, your most obed FRANK PIERCE. ent servant, FRANK PIERCE. To Hon. J. S. Barbour, J. Thompson, Alpheus FELCH, PIERRE SOULE.

FROM COL KING SENATE CHAMBER, June 22, 1852. GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to acknowledge he receipt of your letter, notifying me that I have been nominated by the Democratic Convention as ice President of the United States.

This distinguished manifestation of the respect and confidence of my democratic brethren com-mands my most grateful acknowledgments, and I Resolved, That a copy of these proceedings be cheerfully accept the nomination with which I have handed to the widow of the deceased and published.

Throughout a long public life I am not conscious that I have ever swerved from those principles which have been cherished and sustained by the democratic party; and in whatever situation placed, my countrymen may rest assured that all adhere to them taithfully and zealously-per fectly satisfied that the prosperity of our com country and the permanency of our free institutions can be promoted and preserved only by administering the government in strict accordance with them.
The platform as laid down by the convention meets with my cordial approbation. It is national in all its parts; and I am content not only to stand upon it, but on all occasions to defend it.

For the very flattering terms in which you have been pleased, gentlemen, to characterize my public services, 1 feel that I am indebted to the personal regard which I am proud to know you individually entertain for me, and that you greatly overrate them! The only merit I can lay claim to is an honest dis-charge of the duties of the various positions with which I have been hon red. This I claim—noth-

With the highest respect and esteem, I am, gentlemen, your sellow-citizen,
WILLIAM R. KING. To Hon. J. S. BARBOUR. J. THOMPSON, ALPHEUS

The Whig Autocrats.

The nomination of Gen. Scorr, by the Whig Naonal Convention, was received by our opponents in this city with mingled emotions of delight and regret;-with delight by the Woolly Head or Ste-State in the hands of THADDEUS STEVENS and WIL-LIAM F. JOHNSTON, who will rule it (especially the old line Whigs will be mere "hewers of wood and drawers of water" for their masters, and should Gen Scott be elected, they will be in the same condition that the Russian ser is to the tyrant who,

The Silver Greys of this county will find Mr. STEVENS to be a hard task-master-uncompromisprinciple of his political life has been to rule or ruin the Whig party. The ignominious defeat of his tively and to the people.

2. The State governments should be held secure puppet, Joseph Ritnen, for a time deprived him of in their reserved rights, and the General Governments. is power in the party, and he broke down with hour he pitched his tent in Lancaster; and by strat-paliadium of our liberties." agem succeeded in placing himselfe in the fore ground. His popularity, however, has been rapidly ceived the nomination for the Presidency, STEVENS would, necessarily, have been forced into retiracy. The nomination of Scorr, however, has at once turned the tide in his favor, and he now stands confessedly at the head of the Whig party, not only in Lancaster county, but throughout the State-there being no one to share the honor and influence with

him but the Abolition ex-Governor of Pennsylvania. Attempt to disguise it as the Silver Grey Whigs may, this is really and beyond doubt the true state of the case. They have been sold to the political Ishmaelites of their own party, and must hereafter be content to draw at the Abolition car of Messrs STEVENS and JOHNSTON. Their task-masters will make grievous exactions off them; but their only remedy, short of leaving the party, is to bow sub. miasively to the yoke that has so ingeniously been contrived for them. This is the only way to propitiate the Autocratic leaders, and secure a crumb from the Whig table to keep them from downright star

How it Takes in New York. The New York Day Book takes down the flag

of Daniel Webster, and says: "Scott is Nominated .- The story is told-Win field Scott is the whig nominee for President, and the election of Franklin Pierce is secured! "I will the election of Franklin Pierce is secured! not vote for Scott," is the declaration of at least half the whigs we meet." "Well, Southern Delegates have done this, and if

hey are satisfied, we are. We can only say to them—Gentlemen, carch four own niggers HEREAFTER, AND NEVER SAT ANOTHER WORD ABOUT THE COMPROMISE MEASURES. Such is the declaration here also, and we doubt no

s the same wherever the telegraphic wires have carried the news. The same paper has an editorial against the nomination, and in some measure a cipating it, in which the writer declares :-"As for ourselves-the Day Book and its reader we never will go for Scott and Seward. We tell you plainly, and we speak for ten thousand subscri

bers in the northern States-subscribers who take the Day Book because they like it and the princi ples it advocates—we will not support Gen. Scott if he is nominated. We could not do so without stultifying ourselves and unsaying all that we hav ever said against the abolition wing of the whig-As far as one, or two, or three, or a hun principle that "a bird in the hand is worth two in dred individuals are concerned, it would make bu 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 no write, and what we have heretofore written, is rea by six or seven thousand people in this city, and as any more in the country, who think just as we do, ve see plainly that Gen. Scott stands no more o chance in this State against Frank Pierce than we do. Horace Greely, or Lewis Tapnan, would poll just as many votes as Winfield Scott, and it our southern brethren don't believe it let them go over to the abolitionists and nominate him."

HABD TO BEAT .- Mr. David Byers, of Letterken 18th birth day, she opened the letter and found directions for her to obtain a fortune of \$8000, willed to her by the aunt, who has since died. On Thursnary breed of cattle. We would call that hard to —Franklin Repository. .

City and County Items.

The LANCASTER LIGHT INFANTRY, Capt. Leonard, will asssemble in uniform, on Sunday morning next, the 4th of July, for the purpose o attending Divine Service in the Lutheran Church. The County Commissioners have alloted the brick work of the new Court House to Capt. William Kendrick, and the stone work to the Messrs. Brady. Messrs, KAUTZ & CARSON have taken the contract or furnishing the brick (1,100,000.)

A man named Daniel Harry, employed as Ostler t the hotel of A. E. Roberts, Esq., in New Holland, fell out of a window in the third story, on Sunday veek, and was taken up dead.

Columbia it appears is again infested with ncendiaries. Week before last a stable belonging to Charles F. Epler was set on fire. A number of matches were found near where the fire originate-

DROWNED .- On Saturday afternoon last, a son if Mr. Shertz, aged about six years, fell into the iver whilst playing on a raft at Pusey's mill, and was drowned. His body was found about an hour after the occurrence, when an inquest was held ever it by J. W. Fisher, Esq.; and a verdict rendered by the Jury of "Death from accidental drowning." -Columbia Spy.

As Accident .- On Friday last, a boy name Frederick Shaub, about seventeen years of age, fell brough the hatchway in the spinning room of Conestoga Steam Mills, No. 1. It appears that he was amusing himself by swinging on the elevator rope used for hoisting spools, &c. from the lower loor; and, whilst deing so, the hook to which the rope is attached, when not in use, gave was and he was precipitated to the lower floor, a distance of some twenty-five feet. He was badle inury, but is recovering.

The following officers were elected for the usuing six months, at the last meeting of Inland City Conneil, No. 123, O. U. A. M :- C. J. Weitz-L. A. M. S. C. J. Wellz, J. T. V. C. R. Waters.
 A. R. S., J. McGling. F. S., H. Waters.
 L. S. C. Willong.
 E. E. Gall. I. P., E. Huber.
 O. P., Wn.

The following Preamble and Resolutions were alopted by Inland City Council No. 123. O. U. A (, on Thursday evening last. Whereas a seat in our Council has become va

cant by the Death of our late worthy and esteeme Brother and associate David Spotts, whose departure we leel to be a great loss, not only to this Council, but also to his afflicted widow and orphan Therefore Resolved, That we deeply sympathise with the family and companions of our late tellow mechanic

their present bereavement. Resolved, That we as a token of respect for the memory of our deceased Brother, this Hall be hung

E. H. Rauch Saml, J. J. Riley A. Kline William Lechler

The Whig Nominations. There is evidently considerable kicking in the traces at the nomination of Scott. Read the llowing telegraphic despatches which we copy rom the Philadelphia papers:

NEW YORK, June 23 .- There is a growing dis atisfaction among a large portion of the Whigs of his city, at the nomination of Gen. Scott, and elorts are being made to get up a Convention to nom nate Mr. Webster as an independent candidate. Marsville. (Ky.) June 22.—The nomination f Messrs. Scott and Graham caused some disap

pointment here, but the parties, generally, stick to the ticket. BALTIMORE June 23 .- The Wilmington (N. C.) Commercial, (Whig.) refuses to support the nomination of Gen. Scott.

MEMPHIS, (Tenn.) June 22 .- Scottand Graham's nominations were received here with mingled cheers

and hisses. RICHMOND, (Va.) June 22 .- scott's nomination is much regretted, through a greater portion of the Whig party say they will abide by it.

SAVANNAH, (Georgia.) June 22.—The nomina-ions at Baltimore have been received, but with

Nor do we wonder at this. The nomination of assembled, adhering to the great conservative republican principles by which they are controlled and some placed the Whig party of the and some placed the Whig party of the and some placed the Whig party of the and some placed the whigh party of the some placed the whigh party of the some placed the whigh party of the whigh party of the whigh party of the some placed the whigh party of the some placed the whigh party of the party of t Silver Grey portion) as with a rod of iron The their continued devotion to the constitution and the Union, proclaim the following as political senti-ments and determination for the establishment and maintenance of which their national organization l as a party is effected .

government of the United States is of a limited character, and it is confined to the exercis of powers expressly grandted by the constitu tion, and such as may be necessary and proper for carrying the granted powers into full execution ing and exacting in all his demands. The leading and that all powers not thus granted or necessarily implied are expressly reserved to the States respec

ment sustained in its constitutional powers, and the the Whiggery of Adams county. But in an evil Union should be revered and watched over as other

3. That while struggling freedom. enlists the warmest sympathy of the Whig party, we still where to the doctrines of the Father of his on the wane for some time, and had FILLMORE re. country, as announced in his Parewell Address, o keeping ourselves free from all entangling alliances toreign countries, and or never quitting our own to stand upon foreign ground. That our mission as a Republic is not to propagate our opinions impose on other countries our form of governby artifice or force, but to teach by example and show by our success, moderation 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 their celf-respect, and the respect which they claim and will enforce from foreign powers. 5. Government should be conducted on princi-

ples of strictest economy, and revenue, sufficient for the expenses thereof, in time of peace, ought to be derived mainly from a duty on imposts, and not from direct taxes; and in laying 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 il portions of the country. The Constitution vests in Congress the power

o open and repair harbors, and it is expedient that Congress should exercise its power to remove obructions from navigable rivers, whenever such im provements are necessary for the common defence and for the protection and facility of commerce with oreign nations or among the States; said improvements being in every instance, national and general in their character.

7. The Federal and State Governments are parts of one system, alike necessary for the common pros-perity, peace and security, and ought to be regarded alike, with a cordial, habitual and immovable atachinent. Respect for the authority of each, and and acquiescence in the constitutional measures of each, are required by the plainest consideration of ational, of State, and of individual welfare.

8 That the series of acts of the 31st Congress he act known as the fugitive slave law included are received and acquiesced in by the Whig party f 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 conerned, we will maintain them, and insist upon their rict enforcement, until time and experience shall emonstrate the necessity of further legislation to uard against the evasion of the laws on the one nd the abuse of their powers on the other -not impairing their present efficiency; and we depecate all further agitation of the questions thus seted, as dangerous to our peace, and will dis ountenance all efforts to continue or renew such gitation, whenever, wherever, or however, the attempt nay be made; and we will maintain this system essential to the nationality of the Whig party, and the

ntegrity of the Union. Mr. Cabell moved their adoption, which, after considerable discussion, was carried in the Conven-

tion by the following vote:

Yeas—Maine 4; New Hampshire 5; Massachnsetts 13; Rhode Island 4; Connecticut 4; New York 12; New Jersey 7; Pennsylvania 21; Delaware 3; Maryland 8; Virginia 15; North Carolina 10; South Carolina 8; Georgia 10; Alabama 9; Mississippi 7 Louisiana 6; Onio 8; Kentucky 12; Tennessee 12 Indiana 7; Itlinois 7; Missouri 9; Arkansas 4; Florda 3; Texas 4; Iowa 4; Wisconsin 4; California 4

Mr. Buchanan's Letter.

The following masterly and patriotic letter from the Hon, JAMES BUCHANAN to ...ge number o Democrats in Bradford court, as widely copied by he Democratic your and will be read with great interest by the Endocracy of the Nation. Like every thing else that emanates from his pen, it is clothed in eloqent language, and strongly marked with great power and ability. Speaking of this noble production, the Washington Union says: "It is an loquent, forcible, and dignified argument in favor of Pience and King, and will be read by thousands with heartfelt gratification and pride. As an invocation to the performance of duty, a tribute to the high merits of our candidates, or as an argument in layor of restoring the ascendancy of democratic principles in the federal government, it cannot be too highly commended."

WHEATLAND, NEAR LANCASTER, June 14, 1852. S GENTLEMEN:—I have delayed on purpose to a wer your kind communication of the 20th ultim ewer your kind communication of the 20th ultimo, until the result of the Baltimore Convention should be known. With every feeling of a grateful heart, I thank the intelligent and faithful democracy of I thank the intelligent and faithful democracy of Springfield township, for their favorable opinion and for the samest and friendly hope expressed by them "that the democracy of the Union would respond to the wishes of Pennsylvania in the National Convention." In this hope they have been disappointed; but yet all of us have much reason to be satisfied with the nomination of Franklin Pierce and William R. King. They are sound, radical, the state of the Pennsylvania who will employ their best and William R. Ring. They are solund stants state rights Democrats, who will employ their best efforts to expel from the halls of Congress and the purlicus of the Treasury, the hosts of stock-jobbres contractors and speculators by which they are now infested, and to restore the purity, simplicity and conomy of former times in the administration of the government. I know them well, having serve Senate with both, for several years, at a mos in the Senate with both, for several years, at a more critical and important period of our political history; and I speak with knowledge when I say they are the very men for the times. Public economy, reform and a strict construction of the constitution, according to the Virginia and Kentucky resolutions.

according to the Virginia and Kentucky resolutions, or 1798 and 1799, ought to be watchwords of the Democratic party throughout the pending contest; and Pierce and King will prove to be the able and faithful representatives of these great principles. General Pierce first entered the Senate of the U. States, on the 4th of March, 1837, and continued to be a member until the 28th day of February, 1842, when he resigned. This period embraces the whole when he resigned. This period embraces the of Mr. Van Buren's administration, and the firs and previously served as a member of the House Representatives from December, 1833, until the 4th March, 1837, throughout General Jackson's second

term of office.

When General Pierce first made his appearance When General Flerce hirs made me appearance in the Senate, he was one of the youngest, if not the very youngest, of its members. Modest and sunassuming in his deportment, but firm and duter. unassuaing in his deportment, but firm and ordermined in his principles and purposes, it was not
long before he acquired the respect and esteem of
his brother Senators. From deep conviction he was
1 State rights Democrat, sound, unwavering, and
inlexible; and, I venture to predict that when his
votes shall be scrutinized and tested by the touchstone of democratic principles, they will present as
fair a record us those even of the lamented Wright
himself. His inpast modesty and comparative imself. If is innate modesty and comparative outh prevented him from addressing the Senate very frequently; and yet I well recollect some of his efforts which would have done no discredit to his efforts which would have done no discredit to the oldest and ablest members of the body, then in its most palmy days. When he spoke, he was always prepared, his voice was excellent, his language well chosen and folicitous; and he had an earnestness of manner proceeding evidently from deep conviction which always commanded the attention of his audience. No candid and honorable man of any party well acquainted with Gen. Pierce. nan of any party, well acquainted with Gen. Pierce, vill, I am convinced, deny to him the intellecwill, I am convinced, deny to him the intellectual qualifications necessary to render his edministration of the government wise, able and successful Besides, unless I am greatly mistaken, he possesses determination of character and energy of will, without which no individual is fitted to perform high and responsible Executive and administrative duties, such as pertain to the office of President of the United States. My own observation, as well as the history of the world has taught me, that

men I have every properties a firm, enlightened ind unwavering Lemocrat, and an amiable, honorable coldness.

The Whig 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 American people, with an abbiling confidence in their capacity for self-government, and their continued devotion to the constitution and the

wind wisoon, sould discretified and engaged priorisms.

But why should I insist upon the merits and qualifications of our candidates? Their nomination by the highest tribunal of the democratic party is the strongest presumptive evidence of their worth, and ought to be sufficient of itself to rally to their support every true-hearted and faithful Democrat.

As Democrats, we should always yield our personal preferences for men, when great principles require the sacrifice. Man is but the creature of a day; whilst principles are eternal. The generations of men in succession rise and fluctuate, and sink, and are forgottier; but the principles of Democracy, of progressive Democracy, which we have inherited from our revolutionary fathers, will endure to bless inankind throughout all generations. As Democrats, mankind throughout all generations. As Democrats, we believe, that not only the prosperity and glory of the country, but even the preservation of our blessed Union, depend upon a faithful observance of these principles in the administration of the Federal Government. And I ask, in what manner can their ascendancy be secured, but by a sacred adherence to regular nominations? This is the only their ascendancy be secured, out by a sacred adherence to regular mominations? This is the only bond which can unite, consolidate and render invincible the great party of which we are all proud to be members. It as soldiers in the ranks of the Democratic army, we should desert the good old cause of Democracy, merely because we might preer a different leader, we shall then soon be broken and disorganized, and an ignominious deteat nust be the inevitable consequence. Good and great n union alone, there is strength. d Demogratic Pennsylvania will never forsake her

un, who should desert his holy religion and his nurch, merely because he preferred a different pishop or pastor to preside over it from the individ-tal which the majority had selected? No, no, my Democratic fellow-citizens, we must neither be for Paul nor for Apollos, except as the mere, but wor-thy agents to carry out the great and fundamental doctrines of the Democratic faith on which we are Il united. Principles rather than men ought eve

be our motto. It has been our glory and our strength in the pas time, that we have never concealed our principles from the public eye, but have always proclaimed them before the world. The late Baltimore Conthem before the world. The late Baltimore Convention, in obedience to our will, has erected a p'atform of principles, in the midst of the nation, on which every true Democrat can proudly stand. Does the man live, be he Democrat or Whig, who, knowing Franklin Pierce and William R. King, believes they will prove faithless to any one of these principles? The great Democratic party of the Union have delivered to these their chosen candidates a beat by which they stand pledged, in the lates a chart by which they stand pledged, in the nates a chart of which they stand pledged, in amost solemn manner, to guide the ship of State, and my life upon the issue, they will never deviate from the prescribed course. In voting for these candidates, then, every Democrat will be voting for his own cherished principles and sustaining the platform of his parts.

form of his party.

I fear I shall not be able to accept your kind inritation to pay you a visit during the Presidential canvass. With the strongest disposition to cultivate personal acquaintance and friendship of my brother Democrats of Bradford county, I must yet leave the public discussion of the principles involved in the present context to vourger, and ablestications of the principles involved in the present context to vourger, and ablestications of the principles involved in the present context to vourger, and ablestications are presented as a present context to vourger, and ablestications are presented as a present context to vourger, and ablestications are presented as a ved in the present contest to younger and able Democrats. I have, during so long a period, served in the character of a speaker before the people, tha trust my Democratic fellow-citizens throughou he State, considering that I am now more than sixt the State, considering that I am now more than sixty years of age, will give me an honorable discharge from the active duties of the campaign.

With sentiments of the highest respect, I remain your friend and fellow-citizen,

JAMES BUCHANAN.

Theodore Leonard, Isaac Cooley, Elam Bennett, John Salisbury, Frederick Leonard, Charles Salis-bury, J. L. Phillips, Esq'rs., and many others.

TRIAL OF CAVANAUGH FOR MURDER-16 the Court of Oyer and Terminer, before Judge Hegins, President, Foster, and Hubley, held in this Borough last week, James Cavanaugh, an hishmen, was tried for the Murder of his child, a highest stage, by thrusting first its feet and from its head nto a blazing anthracite fire. " + keeping it

The horrid Marie we hearly proved, as well as the fact that the conclude man was a funation superinduced probably by jealousy of his wife. Several days were occupied in the investigation of the case, and on Thursday, the Jury after about two and a half hours, returned a Verdict of "Not Guilty on the ground of Insanity."

The Court directed that Cavanaugh be conveyed

until burned to a cri-n

State Lunatic Asylum, at Harrisburg.-Potteville Emporium.

CAPT. SANDERSON:—Dear Sir—In the Express of the 19th inst. the editors publish an article purporting to have been copied from the New Brunswick Telegraph and signed by "X. X." By way of introduction he wonders if it is the "X. X." of the Intelligencer, and "don't know if I have fled from this land of liberty, and taken refuge in Her Majesty's dominions or not." For his especial information I would say that this "X. X." has "experienced no change;" that he is still a citizen of old Lancaster County, fully determined not to desert her so long as she remains a lond of liberty, although should she ever become subject to the iron rule of silly fanatics he might possibly be tempted to "take up his bed and walk."

The article by the new "X. X." principally complains of the great cost to their Province, and says that £120,000 in money or moneys worth are annually spent for their liquors or spirits. In this respect they are precisely like Maine and a lew more of the Eastern states; not having the wherewith to manufacture from, their large consumptions must be supplied from more favored districts, so that New York and our State come in for the principal dividend of that "one hundred and twenty thousand nounds annually." This heirs the field for the field for the field the supplied from more favored districts, so that New York and our State come in for the principal dividend of that "one hundred and twenty thousand nounds annually." CAPT. SANDERSON :- Dear Sir-In the Express

that New York and our State come in for the principal dividend of that "one hundred and twenty thousand pounds annually." This being the fact I would consider their arguments in favor of a prohibitory law rather "far-fetched" to quote for our benefit. The worthy editors appear to forgot that while they consume, we supply; instead of spending our revenue for spirits, we exchange a vortion of our surplus "lightened grain for their revenue, which makes quite a material difference. The people of our heavy grain growing districts The people of our heavy grain growing districts are very willing to put their produce into such forms as will command the most ready and profitable as will command the most ready and productions sale, and make no serious objection to take that "British Gold" in payment. All things considered the "Maine Liquor Law" was concocted more through a spirit of shrewd policy, than that of most strenuous morality. Now, Massachusetts manages their affairs upon another principle. Although they their affairs upon another principle. Atthough they carefully prolubit the use of the "poison" in their own community, they are privileged to manufacture and supply "Rum" in any quantities to the "outsiders." The pure descendants of the "Pilgrim Fathers" always keep an eye upon the "nimble penny;" but this making for others that you will not use yourselves is not quite according to the commandment, "Do as you wish to be done by," even should it prove profitable.

Mr. Editor, are we not a very singular people I

even should it prove profitable.

Mr. Editor, are we not a very singular people to these days of fanaticism and credulity, when innocent tolks are expected to be punished and restricted to prevent crimes in others—when the abuse of an article is considered good reason for its total prohibition—when we must remove all causes before we can have an effect—when Judges upon the bench, instead of using their own good. causes before we can have an effect—when Judges upon the bench, instead of using their own good sense, deliver charges and opinions through the "spiritual medium" of some defunct great-great-grand-daddy; when ministers of the Gospel preach sermons not their own, but as coming from a "Spirit; when chairs and tables hop a horn-pipe about the room, and occasionally jump to the ceiling like Mahomed's coffin; when all these lantastics are reactived successfully, and believed by many are practiced successfully, and believed by many to be the "progress of the Age," we must make some allowances for the few "Maine-iacs" among same allowances for the lew "Maine-lack" among us. If they, poor souls, find pleasure in their long faces, lean stomachs and abstemious appetites, they are welcome to that enjoyment; but then they might keep to themselves those peculiarities without trying to force them upon others, who are capable of enjoying themselves by "living off the fat of the land" without becoming beasts. To be sure many nersons have thought their appetites under of the land? without becoming beasts. To be sure many persons have thought their appetities under perfect control; but, after indulging in all manner of excess, are surprised to find their desires for liquor, tobacco, or women, have became their superiors—then, in despair, call upon temperate neighbors to "abolish the temptition," saying "restrict yourselves to cure us" upon the principle "Remove the cause to have the effect." But the majority of the public say "let every tub stand upon its own bottom;" let every man be accountable for his own sins, and be punished for them accordingly, without including his innocent acquaintangly. for his own sins, and be punished for them accordingly, without including his innocent acquaintances, who happen to have minds sufficiently well halanced as to be able to enjoy the pleasures of life without abusing them. It is certainly a very desperate effort in the poor imbeciles to effect a remedy, but then why adopt one so selfish? Why do they not show more justice in asking the passage of a law to prohibit wine, women, tobacco, &c., &c., to those only who abuse the privilege; or, what would be far easier and more pultic, remove the weak minded persons to where it ey can be taken care of, and ted by overseers such articles and in such quantities as their constitutions.

these are qualities which do not always belong to great Sonators and distinguished orators.

The democracy will not ask that their candidate shall be elected because of his great military exploits. And, yet, his military services constitute a beautiful episode in the history of his life. It is no small distinction for General Pierce to have merited the official and emphatic endorsement of the commander-in-chief of our army in Massacound of the commander of the where aris and sciences took the advance and almost every scholar able to be a teacher—there mander-in-chief of our army in Mexico—an army composed of heroes, forgaliantry and good conduct on the field of battle.

Of Colonel King, our candid—for Vice President, I can say emphasize the isone of the purest, the best and armost every scholar able to be a teacher—there are find the origination of all "Blue Laws," nearly all the fanatical "isms," new creeds and dectine, of the second judging States and the purest, the best are a same and sciences took the advance and almost every scholar able to be a teacher—there are find the origination of all "Blue Laws," nearly all the fanatical "isms," new creeds and dectine of the purest, the best are a find glight greater and sharp designs, on make money upon the means of others, &c. I do not wis to say that this is the effect of too much mellique and benevolent gentleman. From the day when yet a youth, in 1812, as a member of the House of Representatives, he voted for the declaration of war against Great Britain until the present hour, his life presents one consistent and beautiful

bug.
That we have such persons among us is very true; but then we have enough of the pure, honest, straight-forward sober men of the bust common sense to keep them in cheek, if necessary. In fact these few zealots, while under proper control, are rather a benefit to our society, upon the princ ple of it taking all kinds of people to make a world." They form an excellent example to the rising generation, who by observing the light house may steer clear of the rocks of destruction. Stil with steer clear of the rocks of destruction. Stil with all their advantages, however, they sometimes throneglect and carelessness prove rather mischevous. For instance, last winter a few of the leading smooth-tongued and slippery "Animadab Slecks," very quietly had an act "snaked" through the Legislature intended to keep the good citizens of Lincaster County sober on Sunday, and not make brutes of themselves upon that day at least. Not seeing the necessity of such a generous set, they onsequence was the immediate repeal of the one to their control, who should desert his holy religion and his horse, he merely because he professing christian, who should desert his holy religion and his horse. In special case, he repeal of the odious law, and what is very singular no one to this day claims the authorship of the nice transaction, thereby herely because he preferred a different of the control of the nice transaction, the control of the nice transaction of the such a host of druokares and Sabbath Breakers as to require a srecial act for their control. The consequence was the immediate repeal of the adious law, and what is very singular no one to this day claims the authorship of the nice transaction, or knows any thing about it.

This mode of inculcating moral and religious feelings or principles, by force, always reminds me of the puritanical old minister who invariably closured his becomes

ed his bee-hives up on Saturday night, keeping he industrious little laborers close prisoners Monday morning, determined they should "Re-member the Subbath day and keep it hely," whethmember the Saboath day and keep it hely," whether they would or not.

How our new "Latter day Saints" do, in like cases, I am not prepared to say.

Yours, &c., X. X.

June 22, 1852.

Mr. Polk's Prediction.

Mr. Howard, of Tenn., at the great ratification neeting held in Buffalo, related an incident which he said would be interesting to Democrats, the truth of which was vouched by General Armstsrong, of he Washington Union, and J. Knox Walker, Esq., private secretary to President Polk .- When Mr. Polk signed the commission of General Pierce, appointing him to command in the army in Mexico, he turned to those gentleman and said "I am now nmissioning a man who will one day le President."

Mr. Calhoun's Opinim of Gen. Picrce.—John C. Calhoun was a man whose judgment of character was of the highest order, and whose opinion was justly regarded by the American people of the greatest importance. Judge Douglas says that, in greatest importance. Judge Douglas says that, in a conversation which he had with Mr. Calboun, some three years since, Mr. C. remarked that "he looked upon Frank Pierce, as one of the most reliable men, as a statesman and a patriot, that the had produced." Henry Clay's opinion of Gen. Pierce.- Hear the

words of the dying statesman which we commend to the consideration of every true Whig in the country. Mr. Clay's long and intimate knowledge of Gen. P. renders his opinion the more valuable: Mr. Clay was greatly charined when he heard of he deleat of Gen. Cass, but pronounced Franklin Pierce a very good man, who, he felt assured, would administer the government in a proper manner, should he be elected by the prople. The opinions of Mr. Clay are no longer those of a partizin, but those of a far-sighted and patriotic statesman.

DEATH WARRANT .- His Excellency Governor Bigler has signed the death warrant of Matthias Skupinski. The wretched murderer is to be executed on Friday, the 6th of August. The solemn docuted on Friday, the 6th of August. ment was read by the Sheriff to the doomed man, in his cell, on Wednesday in the English language, but as he did not comprehend it, its contents were ommunicated to him in Polish, by an interpreter esterday. The effect was to cause the prisoner ent, signing the death warrant of the younger brother, Blaese - North American