Painful Apprehensions.

We learn from New Orleans that great fears are entertained there of the approach of a new disease, which is called the Plague, and is now said to be prevailing in some of the West India Islands. A disease called by the name has made its appearance in some parts of the West. It is said to be like the cholera, but more fatal. Whether it is the same disease as that which goes by the name of plague in the East is not stated.

In reference to this disease the Boston "Medical Journal," says it is certain, from accounts received both here and in England, that the true Plague has been introduced into Maderia, where its work has been really appalling; and there is reason to believe that it will reach this country. The same paper expresses confidence that in case it does visit us, more science, and stronger barrier of medical skill will be found to meet and disarm it of its terrors than has been exhibited in tropical climates, or in the filthy, scourge-inviting regions of Moslem Turkey.

A Relic of a By-gone Age.—On Thursday last a powerful blast was made in the rock at Meeting House Hill in Dorchester, a few rods south of Rev. Mr. Hall's meeting house. This blast threw out an immense mass of rock, some of the pieces weighing several tons, and scattered small fragments in all directions. Among them was picked up a metallic vessel in two parts, rent asunder by the explosion. On putting the two parts together it formed a bell shaped vessel, 4 1-2 inches high, 6 1-2 inches at the base, 2 1-2 inches at the top, and about 1-8 of an inch in thickness.

The body of this vessel resembles zinc in color, or a composition metal, in which there is a considerable portion of silver. In the top there is a hole for a handle, and in the bottom opposite a larger hole is filled with lead, soldered up close. The inside is considerably corroded, but the outside is smooth and free from rust. On the sides there are six figures of a flower or bouquet, beautifully inlaid with pure silver, and around the lower part of the vessel a vine, or wreath, inlaid also with silver. The chasing, carving and inlaying are exquisitely done by the art of come cunning workman, and when new must have been very beautiful.

This curious and unknown vessel was blown out of the solid pedding stone, 15 feet below the surface. How it came there, or for what use it was made, no one can imagine. it is now in the possession of Mr. John Kettell, at his mansion house, opposite the ledge from which it was blown. It has been examined by nearly 300 persons, some of whom were scientific men, but no one as yet has been able to say what it could have been made for.

Dr. V. C. Smith, who has recently travelled in the East, and examined hundreds of curious domestic utensils, and has drawings of them, has never seen anything resembling this. He has taken a drawing and accurate dimensions of it, to be submitted to the scientific. There is no doubt but that this curiosity was blown out of the rock as above stated.—*Boston Tran.*

Probable Murder in New Jersey.—The almost lifeless body of Abram Stager, of Franklin, in this county, was found in a hay barrack near the place known as "the Paint House," in that place, on Friday morning last After a little time he became sufficiently conscious to say that he had been badly beaten by a man living near the poor house: he refused, however, to state his name, but said that he would make him suffer for it when he got well. Upon being more closely questioned, he stated that he had been in company with this man to Bellerville, where he had bought some liquor. Inquiries proved the individual to have been one James Jenkins a neighbor. Stager died before night. His hat and jug were found in a barn considerably distant from his body. A Coroner's jury returned a verdict of death by blows at the hands of unknown persons. Suspicions rest upon three individuals, all of whom are very intemperate.—*Newark Advertiser, May 24.*

Assistant Postmaster General.—We are informed that the vacancy in the office of Second Assistant Postmaster General, occasioned by the resignation of Fitz Henry Warren, Esq., has been filled temporally by the appointment of William Dundas, Esq., who is very generally known in our community, and by persons throughout the country who have been connected with the Post Office Department, as a faithful officer and an estimable gentleman. Mr. Dundas has won his way up from a clerkship of the lowest grade, by his ability and devotion to his duties. He was long connected with the contract office as its principal clerk of the department. The chief clerkship made vacant by the appointment of Mr. Dundas, has been, in the same manner, filled by the promotion of Thomas P. Trott, Esq., who has been for some years in the service of the department, and for two or three years has held the appointment of principal clerk of the inspection.—*Republic, May 27.*

Senatorial Terms Expired.—The terms of the following Pennsylvania Senators, being eight Democrats and three Whigs, have expired and their places must be filled by the election of new ones at the next General Election:—

Democrats—Charles Frailey, Schuylkill county; Thomas S. Fernon, Philadelphia co; Henry Fulton, York; John W. Guernsey, Tioga, Potter, McKean, Elk, Clearfield, and Jefferson; J. Y. Jones, Montgomery; Henry A. Muhlenberg, Berks; William F. Packer, Centre, Lycoming, Sullivan and Clinton; Conrad Shimer, Northampton and Lehigh.

Whigs—William Haslett, Butler, Beaver and Lawrence; Benjamin Malone, Bucks; John H. Walker, Erie and Crawford.

Two men in Mineral Point became intoxicated to a fatal degree a few days since, and died in consequence of it. One drank whiskey all day and went to bed. In the morning he was found dead. The other after swallowing nearly a quart of raw liquor, lay down by the stove and expired in less than half an hour.

THE DEMOCRAT.

The Largest Circulation in Northern Pennsylvania—1632 Copies Weekly.

S. B. & E. B. CHASE, Editors.

Montrose, Pa.

THURSDAY, JUNE 10, 1852.

For President,
Gen. Franklin Pierce,
Of New Hampshire.

For Vice President,
Hon. William Rufus King,
Of Alabama.

Canal Commissioner,
William Searight,
of Fayette.

Our Nominee for President.

The Democratic National Convention terminated its session at Baltimore last Saturday by giving to the people of the Union Gen. Franklin Pierce, of New Hampshire, as a candidate for President. This, perhaps, unlooked-for event, was the result of the most excited and protracted struggle ever witnessed in a National Convention; and was brought about in a spirit of final harmony unparalleled, and with a unanimity strange as it was unexpected. That the friends of so many and so strong candidates, after being wrought to the highest pitch of angry excitement, should finally come together as one man and give a united and unanimous vote, was an event expected but by few, but now rejoiced in by the hundreds of thousands composing a united and all-potent Democracy.

The Democratic party of this nation has never been beaten, when, true to itself, it has not courted defeat by its own dissensions and supineness, and it never can be. For the past four or five years it has been estranged from itself,—has been mourning over its past glories, as gone perchance forever—wrecked by internal commotions; but, while thus tossed far out at sea,—while darkness and fearful uncertainty were weighing down the stoutest hearts and the boldest resolve,—a voice of gladness was heard, the angry elements vanished and were still, the clear, bold light of the Past broke suddenly in and illuminated the Present;—the green hills and lovely vales of their own, their *native* land, hove in sight, and joy and gladness raptured every heart of that storm beaten and wandering crew.

We have not space, this week, to give this subject the notice it calls for. Our preference was early declared and boldly advocated, but as all hands had to be beaten *forty-eight times* before they found their *first* choice, we come in on the common ground to fight the common battle. Our party is now united, enthusiastic, and *certain* of victory. The Whigs are everywhere taken aback, and with pouting lips mutter something about "a second Polk game." Poor fellows, we pity but cant help you!

Everywhere, the nomination is hailed with the most supreme delight and the wildest enthusiasm. Meanwhile, we refer our readers to the closing scene of the Convention, and a short biography of our candidate, which we give to the exclusion of nearly everything else. Mr. King, our candidate for Vice President is the present incumbent of that office, made vacant by Mr. Fillmore's accession to the Presidency, and a most able man.

Book Notices.

Littell's Living Age, No. 421—*Contents*—1. George IV's Apology for himself; 2. Life and Chemistry; 3. Preserved Meats; 4. The Ocean; 5. The Shark and his Cousins; 6. My Novel, or Varieties in English Life; 7. Reminiscences of the Burmese War; Poetry; Short Articles; New books. E. Littell & Co., Boston. Weekly at $6 a year.

Just published by E. Littell & Co., *Leaves from the Note Book of a Naturalist.* By W. I. Broderip, Esq., F. R. S. &c.; author of "Zoological Recreations," &c. &c.

Farewell, farewell: but this I tell
To thee, thou Wedding Guest:
He prayeth well, who loveth well
Both man and bird and beast.
The Ancient Mariner.

This will be printed on good paper—making a handsome volume, uniform with the Living Age in size of page. Price 50 cents.

Graham's Magazine for June is received, and a capital number it is. We always liked Graham, for there is something solid, something *substantial* associated with the very name.

The next volume of six months commences with the July number. Terms per volume, $1,50. *Geo. R. Graham*, 134 Chestnut St. Philadelphia.

Sartain for July, commencing a new volume, is before us. With this number commence the promised series of articles illustrative of events in the lives of the "Heroes of American History," from the inimitable pen of Rev. J. T. Headley. He commences with Gen. Jackson, a most fruitful subject. We regard this new feature as a great inducement to subscribe. One copy, $3,00; two for $5. Address John Sartain & Co. Philadelphia.

Penmanship.

Mr. Shelp, an accomplished Penman, who has been engaged for several years past in teaching the art of Penmanship in various parts of Pennsylvania and New York, and also in Washington City, has now visited this place for the purpose of teaching this useful and necessary branch of education. Mr. Shelp comes well recommended, and has received many gratifying assurances that his labor has not been unprofitable to his pupils. Every person, the young lady or the young business man, or the scientific man, should absolutely understand the principles of Writing, although it should cost the small sum of two dollars and a few hours of study. Mr. Shelp has opened his Writing School in the Bloomer Hall. Lessons will be given at their residences if desired.

☞ The proceedings of the Baltimore convention have crowded out the speech of Mr. Grow, intended for this paper. We shall publish it next week. It will not spoil by keeping.

DEMOCRATIC

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

Baltimore, June 2, 1852.

The whole of the first day was consumed in the organization of the Convention, settling contested seats, &c. Balloting was commenced Wednesday and continued to be the order of business till Saturday. Below we give the different ballotings and their result.

Ballotings for President.

No. of Ballot.	Cass,	Buchanan,	Douglas,	Marcy,	Butler,	Weller,	Houston,	Dodge,	Lane,	Dickinson,	Pierce,	Blank,
1	116	93	20	27	2	4	8	3	13	—	—	3
2	118	95	23	27	1	—	6	3	13	1	—	1
3	119	94	21	26	1	—	7	3	13	1	—	1
4	115	89	31	25	1	—	7	3	13	—	—	1
5	114	88	34	26	1	—	8	3	13	1		
6	114	88	34	26	1	—	8	3	13	1		
7	113	88	34	26	1	—	9	3	13	1		
8	113	88	34	26	1	—	8	3	13	1		
9	112	87	39	27	1	—	8	—	13	1		
10	111	85	40	27	1	—	8	—	14	1		
11	101	87	50	27	1	—	8	—	13	1		
12	98	88	51	27	1	—	9	—	13	1		
13	98	88	51	26	1	—	10	—	13	1		
14	99	87	51	26	1	—	10	—	13	1		
15	99	87	51	26	1	—	10	—	13	1		
16	99	87	51	26	1	—	10	—	13	1		
17	99	87	50	26	1	—	11	—	13	1		
18	96	85	56	25	1	—	11	—	13	1		
19	89	85	63	26	1	—	10	—	13	1		
20	81	92	64	26	1	—	10	—	13	1		
21	60	102	64	26	13	—	9	—	13	1		
22	53	104	77	26	15	—	9	—	13	1		
23	37	102	78	26	19	—	11	—	11	1		
24	33	103	80	26	23	—	9	—	13	1		
25	34	101	81	26	24	—	9	—	13	—		
26	33	101	80	26	24	—	10	—	13	1		
27	32	98	85	26	24	—	9	—	13	1		
28	28	96	88	26	25	—	11	—	13	1		
29	27	93	91	26	25	—	12	—	13	1		
30	33	91	92	26	20	—	12	—	13	1		
31	64	79	92	26	16	—	10	—	—	1		
32	98	74	80	26	1	—	8	—	—	1		
33	123	72	80	25	1	—	6	—	—	1		
34	130	49	53	23	1	—	5	—	—	16		
35	131	39	53	44	1	—	5	—	—	1	15	
36	122	28	33	58	1	—	5	—	—	1	30	
37	120	28	37	70	1	—	5	—	—	1	29	
38	107	28	33	81	1	—	5	—	—	1	29	
39	106	26	33	85	1	—	5	—	—	1	29	
40	106	27	33	85	1	—	5	—	—	1	29	
41	107	27	33	85	1	—	5	—	—	1	29	
42	101	27	33	91	1	—	5	—	—	1	29	
43	101	27	33	91	1	—	5	—	—	1	29	
44	101	27	33	91	1	—	5	—	—	1	29	
45	96	27	32	97	1	—	5	—	—	1	29	
46	78	28	32	97	1	—	5	—	—	1	44	
47*	75	28	33	95	1	—	5	—	—	1	49	
48†	73	28	33	90	1	—	6	—	—	1	55	
49	2	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	282	

* Linn Boyd received one vote.

† Messrs. Boyd and Ingersoll each received one vote.

Various States going over to Pierce—Extraordinary Enthusiasm—Showers of Boquets from the Ladies, &c.

There being no choice on the forty-eighth ballot, the Convention proceeded to the forty-ninth ballot, when

Mr. McRae said the delegation of North Carolina came here unanimously to nominate a candidate for the Presidency. We all along in good faith, have gone for the favorite son of the Keystone State, around whom have long clustered the warmest affections of North Carolina. We have also gone for one of New York's favorite sons, whose administrative powers have already been so nobly and handsomely eulogized by one of Miss. sons. In good faith we have tendered the olive branch to the North, and North Carolina will continue to tender the olive branch; and now, as we see that the purpose is to give the nomination to one who was in the field long enough to show that he is a gallant soldier, and who was in the cabinet long enough to show that he is an able statesman, and long enough in Congress to show that he is faithful to the rights of the States and union of the States—one whose principles of democracy are as solid and enduring as his own granite hills—we give the ten votes of North Carolina to Franklin Pierce.

The huzzas which followed the above announcement were startling, and there was great excitement all over the hall.

Mr. Cohen said—Georgia has looked to the democracy of the North for the banner bearer of the democratic party. We have accordingly rallied around the North to centre on them. Georgia now sends a unanimous greeting to the Granite State of New Hampshire. (Wild huzzas.) She sends her entire and unanimous vote there and trusts confidently in her favorite son, who is as firm as her eternal hills themselves. The glad tidings of unanimity will reverberate throughout the length and breadth of our common country. Georgia casts her ten votes for Franklin Pierce of New Hampshire.

This announcement was followed by renewed applause and the loudest possible huzzas.

Mr. William Barksdale said—After mature deliberation the Mississippi delegation have determined, in duty to their constituents and the great cause of democracy, to cast their vote for the noble and gallant son of New England, General Pierce, of New Hampshire. (Unbounded applause; the joy seemed, if possible, on the increase.)

Mr. Polk said—Sympathizing with Georgia and North Carolina, and other Sister States, and for the purpose of harmonizing the Convention and making a nomination, the delegation of Tennessee have authorized me to cast the twelve votes of that State for Franklin Pierce.

There were now not only loud huzzas, but perfect screams, amid which boquets were showered down by the ladies in the gallery.

Mr. Grover, of New York, feeling the spirit of kindness, before the result of the ballot should be announced, asked that the delegation of that State be permitted to withdraw from the convention for consultation—(some one here told him this was not necessary).—He then said: We think we can give the electoral vote of New York to Franklin Pierce.

Mr. West seemed to oppose this, and so the delegation retired.

Hon. John W. Davis, the President, now came in and relieved General Irwin from the arduous duties of the chair.

Several delegations were engaged in consultation, and confusion was at its height on the floor and in the galleries. The President banged and called to order until his voice was husky.

After a while, Alabama, Vermont, New Jersey, Missouri, and Arkansas, cast their votes for Franklin Pierce; and on each announcement, wild and deafening huzzas went up—the performance being varied by the clapping of hands and stamping of feet.

Mr. Bright, of Indiana, said—The vote of my State has been cast for one who has been honored by her on every proper occasion, believing that he possesses all the necessary qualifications to make a true and faithful exponent of democratic principles.

Cries—"Down in front"—"Order, order."

Mr. Bright continued—We then gave our vote for Lewis Cass, who has a lodgment in the heart of the iron-bound democracy of this country, to an extent which no other living man has but rarely enjoyed, (applause;) but we will yield him, on this occasion, as I may say, with drops of blood, and deep groans.—We think we owe more to him than to any other man. When the black flag of fanaticism was raised—

Cries—"Sit down gentlemen"—Order, order."

Mr. Bright—And the flag of treason unfurled in the North, and the dark wave threatened to sweep all over the free States, Gen. Cass stayed their progress; he turned back this tide of fanaticism, and under his auspices the democracy stands here to-day; the States are united, and the flag over our heads floats in triumph everywhere, feared and respected by every nation. We have no objection to the favorite son of New Hampshire. He has distinguished himself in the councils of the nation and on the battle fields, where the favorite son of Indiana, General Lane, has also distinguished himself. But, from considerations of public sentiment, and for the purpose of bringing the great democracy of the country together, we give now, as we will give in November next, as certainly as the sun rises and sets, the thirteen votes of that State to Gen. Franklin Pierce.

The applause at this point was terrific.

New York was next called to vote, when Mr. Horatio Seymour arose and said: We came here to present to you one of our own distinguished sons, but, gentlemen, on behalf of those for whom I speak, we now concur in the manifest determination of this Convention to make Franklin Pierce the next President of the United States. (Applause.) In the ballot of 1848, the delegation was divided; but here he wished to pledge the hearts of all his democratic friends to the nomination, believing it would be responded to by New York, as she did to the nomination in other days. He cast the vote for Pierce, and great applause succeeded.

Mr. Dickinson was called for, and when he arose, was received with loud and long continued cheers. In the course of his remarks he said that, if every State will come up to the great battle, and do the work, he would be enabled to congratulate the country on the success of the democratic party.

Colonel Black, of Pennsylvania, said that, with the earnestness of woman and the fidelity of her pledge of honor, without hesitation, with sleepless and unceasing energy, the democracy will fight for the nominee, in Pennsylvania. He is "Frank" by name as well as by nature. His surname is "Pierce," and when the centre column of the enemy is broken, it will be by his efforts. (Cheers.) We promise, he said, when the flag rises highest, we will be there, because James Buchanan requires it. (Applause.) The twenty-seven votes of Pennsylvania were then cast for Franklin Pierce.

General Wilson, of Ohio, said it was true that his delegation had been divided; but they congratulated the convention for the sentiment of harmony in the democratic party—in this sentiment of harmony the democrats of Ohio would be found to respond. Seventeen of her votes were then cast for Pierce—and this was received with applause.

Mr. Richardson, of Illinois, said that his State had presented one of her own sons, and the delegation had cast their votes for him in accordance with the wishes of the democracy of that State, but the time had now come when they must unite with the democracy and cast their votes for Franklin Pierce. (Applause.) In all times past, in the struggles of party, that State from which they came, never bent her knees to her opponent—in the darkest hour her sons have stood. You can now set her down for fifteen thousand majority for the nominee of this convention. (Applause.)

Mr. Soule spoke for Louisiana, saying that he saw by the vote just cast, that the democracy have already elected the next President of the United States. Louisiana could not be recreant to the call of the North. We come to you he remarked, not only with these insignificant votes of ours, but with hearts that will do good service in the coming canvass. I rejoice, therefore, to see these unerring indications of harmony among us. We will appal and crush our opponents, and I believe from the very bottom of my heart, that the vote of my cherished State will be given for Franklin Pierce. (Applause.)

Delaware changed her vote for Pierce. (Applause.)

Mr. McClellan, of Michigan, arose—We have, he said, presented the name of a man who needs no eulogy from me, and whose name is cherished in every bosom. I can say for him that no man can be more obliged, and no man will sooner forget the injuries which some think have been inflicted upon him by those who are opposed to his nomination. We will not only give to Franklin Pierce the vote of Michigan here, but we say we will give him a larger majority in the State of Michigan than has ever been given for any other democratic nominee—(applause)—for the man for whom the vote of Michigan is now to be cast is peculiarly acceptable to the candidate for whom Michigan went at first. I pledge to him the cordial and warm support of Gen. Cass; and I now cast the unanimous vote of Michigan for Franklin Pierce. (Loud and long continued applause.)

Mr. Worrell, of Delaware, pledged that diamond State to do all they could for the nominee to defeat old "fuss and feathers," altho' the vote was rather meagre. Delaware was then declared for Pierce.

Mr. Kane, of Florida, said—We are no longer divided in our delegation. A name has been brought forward which calls for our warmest sympathy, and we therefore unite our forces to support the son of New England.—From Florida—from the land of the orange and vine—the land of everglades—we stretch our hand across the Union to the granite hills of New Hampshire in pledge of our fidelity to Franklin Pierce. (Applause.) The vote was cast accordingly.

Mr. Rusk of Texas, said he had no speech to make here. Four votes would be found for Franklin Pierce. (Applause.)

Iowa and Wisconsin voted for Pierce.

Up went huzzas, and down came boquets.

The roll having been called there were cries of "Order," "Now let's hear the result."

Some gentleman jumped upon a settee to say something, but the President ruled him out, saying that he was not a member of the convention. The gentleman was loudly called to order, while others were disposed to grant him leave.

The enthusiasm had in some measure expended itself before the result was announced namely—Pierce received the unanimous votes, two hundred and eighty-two in number, of all the States, except Ohio. Six of those of that State were cast for Butler, one for Cass, two for Douglass and two for Houston.

TREMENDOUS OUTBURST OF ENTHUSIASM.

Long, long, terrific, violent huzzas, and all manner of demonstrations of delight, succeeded, and amid the confusion an adjournment was moved and carried, until four o'clock.

The booming of cannon was heard outside, and joyous the faces and exultant the voices of the democracy, at the result of the forty-ninth or final vote.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Debate relative to the Report on the Democratic Platform.

The convention having been called to order Mr. Brown of Tennessee, from the Committee on the democratic platform, stated that he was now ready to make report.

Cries—"Agreed, agreed." "Object, object, &c."

Mr. Brown said he merely wished to make the report. It might lie upon the table until the convention should be pleased to take it up.

Mr. Richardson, of Illinois, objected to the reception of any report, resolution, or any thing else, until the convention shall have presented both of their candidates, and placed them on the platform.

Mr. Brown moved a suspension of the rules and asked that the vote upon the question be taken by States, so that he might know who is willing to have a platform and who is not.

Mr. Richardson said that he was as ready as the gentleman from Tennessee to have a platform. He had stood on a platform as long as any man in the convention. The convention agreed at the start not to lay down a platform until the candidates were elected. Let the convention adhere to this determination.

Mr. Dean, of New York, moved to lay Mr. Brown's motion upon the table.

Mr. Richardson asked whether he understood the gentleman from Tennessee that he merely wished to make the report and let it lie over for the present? If so, he had no objection.

Mr. Brown replied in the affirmative. The report, however, was not presented, and the Convention proceeded to vote for a nominee for

VICE PRESIDENT.

A delegate from Maine arose and said that he believed that the North would take any live democrat the South would indicate.

The vote of Maine was then thrown for Wm. R. King, of Alabama. This was followed by applause. The voting went on when suddenly the convention was startled by the cry of

"Fight"—"fight"—"fight."

Messrs. Wilcox and Sims, in the neighborhood of the Mississippi delegation, were engaged in a personal collision, but the crowd around them was so dense that we could not get up to the scene, to report the full particulars.

The persons in the galleries stretched forth to see the combat.

Of course there was a general excitement and cries of "sit down," "down in front," "order," "order," accompanied by prolonged hissing.

Judge Douglass and Gen. Cass approving the nomination of Gen. Pierce, &c.

The personal *rencontre* being over. Mr. Richardson asked the convention to indulge him by having a short telegraphic despatch read to the convention.

Objections were interposed.

Mr. Richardson then said—It will not interfere with our harmony.

Cries of "Read, read;" "let's hear it."

The despatch was read, as follows:—

Washington, June 5, 1852.

(From Stephen A. Douglas.)

I congratulate the democratic party on the fortunate result of the nomination. Illinois will give Franklin Pierce a larger majority than any State of the Union.

In response to the above, huzzas were given up stairs and down.

By general consent, another despatch from Washington was read, as follows:—

Cass says—"the nomination of Pierce is a good one, and he will support it heartily."—And Houston says—"An excellent nomination; it will unite the democracy."

Another despatch from Washington read thus:—"The democrats in Washington give nine cheers for Franklin Pierce."

The despatches were considered so good that they were all read again.

HURRA—HURRA—HURRA!

The cheering was resumed, and one of the delegates looked up, and called out—"Why don't the galleries huzza?"

The galleries took the advice, and exerted their lungs to the utmost capacity; the noise was now so intolerable that business had to be temporarily suspended.

The presiding officer *pro. tem.* Gen. Irwin, rapped and banged, and, in a high tone of voice, told the convention that they could do nothing, and would do nothing, until order was restored.

Finally the following announcement was made of the result of the first ballot for Vice President.

Wm. R. King, of Alabama,	126
Gideon J. Pillow, of Tennessee,	25
David R. Atchison, of Missouri,	25
Thomas J. Rusk, of Texas,	12
Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi,	2
Wm. O. Butler, of Kentucky,	27
Robert Strange, of North Carolina,	23
Solomon W. Downs, of Louisiana,	30
John B. Weller, of California,	28
Howell Cobb, of Georgia,	2

SENATOR KING NOMINATED.

Mr. H. B. Wright moved that Wm. R. King be unanimously nominated as the democratic candidate for the Vice Presidency.

Objections were made, and so the convention proceeded to another vote, with the result for King of 277.

The eleven votes of Illinois were given to Jefferson Davis.

Mr. King was announced as having been chosen the nominee for the Vice Presidency—and was then declared the unanimous choice of the Convention.

FRANKLIN PIERCE, UNANIMOUSLY NOMINATED.

Franklin Pierce was also declared the unanimous choice of the convention, as the candidate for the Presidency.

Repeated cheers went up, together with other demonstrations of joy.

STEUBENVILLE AWAKE.

A telegraphic dispatch was received, which read as follows:

Steubenville, Ohio, June 5—3½ P. M.

"We are now firing thirty-one rounds over Pierce's nomination."

The convention and galleries loudly huzzaed.

THE PLATFORM OR CREED OF THE DEMOCRACY.

The Committee on the platform then submitted their report, through Mr. Brown of Tennessee, the chairman. It was read by Major French, as follows:—

RESOLUTIONS OF THE DEMOCRATICAL NATIONAL CONVENTION.

Resolved, That the American democracy place their trust in the intelligence, the patriotism, and the discriminating justice of the American people.

Resolved, That we regard this as a distinctive feature of our political creed, which we are proud to maintain before the world, as the great moral element in a form of government springing from and upheld by the great popular will; and we contrast it with the creed and practice of federalism, under whatever name or form, which seeks to palsy the will of the constituent, and which conceives no imposture too monstrous for the popular credulity.

Resolved, therefore, That, entertaining these views the democratic party of this Union, thro' their delegates assembled in a general convention of the States, coming together in a spirit of concord, of devotion to the doctrines and faith of a free representative government; and appealing to their fellow citizens for the rectitude of their intentions, renew and reassert, before the American people, the declarations of principles avowed by them when, on former occasions, in general convention, they presented their candidates for the popular suffrages.

1. That the federal government is one of the limited powers, derived solely from the constitution, and the grants of power made therein ought to be strictly construed by all the departments and agents of the government and that it is inexpedient and dangerous to exercise doubtful constitutional powers.

2. That the constitution does not confer authority upon the federal government the power to commence and carry on a general system of internal improvements.

3. That the constitution does not confer authority upon the federal government, directly or indirectly, to assume the debts of the several States, contracted for local internal improvements, or other State purposes; nor would such assumption be just or expedient.

4. That justice and sound policy forbid the federal government to foster one branch of industry to the detriment of any other, or to cherish the interests of one portion to the injury of another portion of our common country; that every citizen, and every section of the country, has a right to demand and insist upon an equality of rights and privileges, and to complete an ample protection of persons and property from domestic violence or foreign aggression.

5. That it is the duty of every branch of the government to enforce and practice the most rigid economy in conducting our public affairs, and that no more revenue ought to be raised than is required to defray the necessary expenses of the government, and for the gradual but certain extinction of the public debt.

6. That Congress has no power to charter a national bank; that we believe such an institution one of deadly hostility to the best interests of the country, dangerous to our republican institutions and the liberties of the people, and calculated to place the business of the country within the control of a concentrated money power, and above the laws and the will of the people, and that the results of democratic legislation, in this and all other financial measures upon which, issues have been made between the two political parties of the country, have demonstrated to candid and practical men of all parties, their soundness, safety, utility, in all business pursuits.

7. That the separation of the moneys of the government from banking institutions, is indispensible for the safety of the funds of the government and the rights of the people.

8. That the liberal principles embodied by Jefferson in the Declaration of Independence, and sanctioned in the constitution, which makes ours the land of liberty, and the asylum of the oppressed of every nation, have ever been cardinal principles in the democratic faith, and every attempt to abridge the privileges of becoming citizens and the owners of soil among us, ought to be resisted with the same spirit which swept the alien and sedition laws from our statute book.

9. That Congress has no power under the the constitution to interfere with or control the domestic institutions of the several States, and that such States are the sole and proper judges of everything appertaining to their own affairs, not prohibited by the constitution; that all efforts of the abolitionists or others, made to induce Congress to interfere with questions of slavery, or to take incipient steps in relation thereto, are calculated to lead to the most alarming and dangerous consequences; and that all such efforts have an inevitable tendency to diminish the happiness of the people, and endanger the stability and permanency of the Union, and ought not to be countenanced by any friend of our public institutions.

Resolved, that the foregoing proposition covers, and was intended to embrace, the whole subject of slavery agitation in Congress, and therefore the Democratic party of the Union, standing on this national platform, will abide by, and adhere to a faithful execution of the acts known as the Compromise measures settled by the last Congress—the act for reclaiming fugitives from service or labor included; which being designed to carry out an express provision of the constitution, cannot with fidelity thereto be repealed, or so changed as to destroy or impair its efficiency.

Resolved, That the Democratic party will resist all attempts at renewing in Congress or out of it, the agitation of the slavery question, under whatever shape or color the attempt may be made.

Resolved, That the proceeds of the public lands ought to be sacredly applied to the national objects specified in the constitution; and that we are opposed to any law for the distribution of such proceeds among the States, as alike inexpedient in policy, and repugnant to the Constitution.

Resolved, That we are decidedly opposed to taking from the President the qualified veto power, by which he is enabled, under restrictions and responsibilities, amply sufficient to guard the public interest, to suspend the passage of a bill whose merits cannot secure the approval of two thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives until the judgment of the people can be obtained thereon, and which has saved the American people from the corrupt and tyrannical domination of the Bank of the United States, and from a corrupting system of general internal improvements.

Resolved, That the Democratic party will abide by and uphold the principles laid down in the Kentucky and Virginia resolutions of 1798, and in the report of Mr. Madison to the Virginia Legislature in 1799; that it adopts those principles as constituting one of the main foundations of its political creed, and is resolved to carry them out in their obvious meaning and import.

Resolved, That the war with Mexico, upon all the principles of patriotism and the law of nations, was a just and necessary war on our part, in which no American citizen should have shown himself opposed to his country, or neither morally nor physically, by word or deed, given aid or comfort to the enemy.

Resolved, That we rejoice at the restoration of friendly relations with our sister Republic of Mexico, and earnestly desire for her all the blessings and prosperity which we enjoy under republican institutions, and we congratulate the American people upon the results of the war which have so manifestly justified the policy and conduct of the democratic party, and insured to the United States indemnity for the past and security for the future.

Resolved, That in view of the condition of the popular institution in the old world, a high and sacred duty is devolved with increased responsibility upon the democracy of this country as the party of the people, to uphold and maintain the rights of every State, and thereby the union of the States, and to sustain and advance among them constitutional liberty by continuing to resist all monopolies and exclusive legislation for the benefit of the few at the expense of the many, and by a vigilant and constant adherence to these principles and compromis s of the constitution which are broad enough, and strong enough to embrace and uphold the Union as it is, and the Union as it should be, in the full expansion of the energies and capacity of this great and progressive people.

THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE

consists of the following gentlemen:—

Hastings Strickland, Maine; L. R. Atkins, Mississippi; Charles G. Atherton, N. H.; A. G. Penn, Louisiana; David A. Smalley, Vt.; Alfred P. Edgerton, Ohio; B. F. Hallett, Mass.; Travais P. Stone, Ky.; Welcome B. Sayles, R. I.; George W. Jones, Tennessee; Isaac T. Pratt, Conn.; Alexander F. Morrison, Ill.; John P. Beckman, N. Y.; Isaac Cook, Illinois; Joseph C. Potts, N. J. Ferdinand Kenneth, Mo.; James Campbell, Pa.; N. B. Barrow, Arkansas; George R. Ridde, Delaware; Thompson B. Broadhead, Mich.; Robert M. McLane, Maryland, Thomas Bolthell, Florida; William H. Clarke, Va.; James W. Scott, Texas; Wharton Winslow, N. C.; Joseph C. Knapp, Iowa; Hiram T. Bayley, Georgia; Benjamin L. Hunting, Wis.; Edward C. Betts, Ala.; Wm. M. Gwin, California.

Mr. Hallet gave notice that he had printed copies of the democratic platform, which he would now distribute; and immediately there was a tremenduous rush to the table for them—one of the legs of it (the table not the platform) being knocked off in the scramble.

THE PARTING.

A few huzzas were sent up, by way of farewell, and then the crowd dispersed, and ended the Baltimore Democratic Convention.

We must say in conclusion, that every facility was afforded to the reporters, for which at of the fraternity, return our warmest thanks.

In conclusion, we annex the following interesting memoirs:

Memoirs of the Candidates.

General Franklin Pierce.

THE DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

General Franklin Pierce, the nominee of the National Democratic Convention for the Presidency, is a son of the late Benjamin Pierce, who fought in the revolutionary war, was high sheriff of the county of Hillsborough, in New Hampshire, and was Governor of the State in 1827 and 1829. He was a man eminently distinguished for his strong and practical common sense, as well as his unflinching fidelity to his country. The Governor was not a highly educated man, for when he was a boy few were. His natural qualities of heart and head were the occasion of his preferment to the gubernatorial office of his native State. Franklin as his son was called, enjoyed the advantages of a high education in the neighboring colleges, and in this connection we may illustrate the characteristics of his paternal ancestor by an anecdote. It was during vacation that Frank was at the old homestead, in Hillsborough, and at the same time the popular chief magistrate of the State, his father, was engaged in preparing his annual message to the Legislature of the State. The anecdote illus-