

Our Great National Festival.

The hearts of millions will beat and thrill tomorrow with a livelier glow of patriotism than ordinary. The great festival of the nation is about to be celebrated, and all ages and conditions of Society will, in feeling or in action, participate in the grand jubilee.

These are questions which possess force, and are pregnant with meaning at a moment like the present. We have not only rights and blessings to enjoy, but duties to fulfill. We but form links in the great chain of being.

To be, to exist, to enjoy—all these are the attributes of the mere brute. But man has nobler faculties, higher aims and objects.

Refreshing Shower.

The wishes of our citizens were gratified by the fall of a delightful shower on Monday night. The dust in our streets had risen to from three to four inches, and when stirred up by the continual movements of vehicles, horses and other animals, was at times sufficient to cause suffocation.

Concert.

We are requested to state, that Mr. Waldteuffel, the world renowned Violinist, will in the course of next week give a Concert at the Old Fellows' Hall, in this Borough.

The New Bank.

The Commissioners of the Farmer's and Mechanics' Bank of Easton, are making all the necessary preliminary arrangements in their power, for an early commencement of banking operations.

International Monthly Magazine.—This is a new Journal, issued on the first of every month, by Stringer & Townsend, No. 222 Broadway, New York.

"The Budget of Slander."

The volley of abuse contained in the "Budget of Slander" of last week, is but a repetition of what the nominal editor has cooked over for the third or fourth time, with the addition only of a large supply of "filth" and "smut."

As the "Slanderer" hired scribbler appropriate to the Register the title of "Smut Machine," it may be necessary to say that this machine requires some little explanation at our hands.

The "Budget of Slander" with its nominal editor at its head and a "blackguard scribbler" in ambush, the one to write falsehoods and the other to father them, have been the source of interminable diatribes in all the hallowed relationship of the family circle.

What the "Budget" says in regard to our circulation, is not so bad after all. It allows 600, and says further, very few papers in the country have that number.

The charge of "defaming the Register" for seventy-five cents a year and afterwards demanding double that amount, is too contemptible to notice, as it carries the lie upon its face.

Graham's Magazine.—The July number—commencing Volume XXXIX—is the best of the costly series which Graham has issued, thus far, during the "campaign" of 1861.

The Plough, Loam and Anvil.—The June number, completing Volume III, is on our table. We observe no diminution in interest since the death of Mr. Skinner, but rather an improvement in its editorial management.

Pusey, the stonemason, made a successful Balloon ascension from Philadelphia on Monday last, on an artificial eagle.

A man in Pittsburg, on Saturday night ate a half pound of mould candles, a small basket of crackers and drank 6 bottles of porter on a bet.

General Scott.

In answer to many inquiries as to the age of General Scott, and the date of services, the Cincinnati Chronicle makes the following statement:

Winfield Scott was born on the 13th of June, 1786, and will, therefore, be 66 years of age in June next.

Admitted to the bar in 1806, and practiced for a few months in the Petersburg (Va.) Circuit.

Appointed Captain of Light Artillery in May, 1808.

Appointed Lieutenant Colonel of the Second Artillery, in July 1812.

Fought the battle of Queenstown and was taken prisoner 13th October, 1812.

Appointed Brigadier General in March, 1811.

Fought the battle of Chippewa, July 5, 1811. Commanded the main body of Brown's army in the battle of Niagara, (Lundy's Lane) July 12, 1811.

Received Major General, July 1811.

Maintains peace in the Patriot troubles, in the affair of the Caroline, 1837.

Aids in the pacification of the Maine Boundary in 1839.

Captains Vera Cruz, 23d March, 1847.

Took the battle of Cerro Gordo, April 18th, 1847.

Wins the battle of Contreras, 19th August, 1847.

Wins the battle of Churubusco, August 20th, 1847.

Stormed Chapultepec, on the 13th September, 1847.

Entered the City of Mexico on the morning of the 13th September, 1847.

This has Winfield Scott been forty-two years in the service of his country, having made some of the most brilliant campaigns on record, and never failed in any undertaking.

Whig State Convention.

This ancient city is quite thronged to-day, and the streets, usually so quiet, are lively with politicians from all parts of the State, attracted by the meeting of the Whig Convention to nominate candidates for Governor, Canal Commissioner, and Supreme Judges.

The Convention assembled in the Court-House at 11 o'clock this morning, and was called to order by Mr. Loomis of Allegheny.

A temporary organization was then effected by the election of Hon. Samuel Bell, of Berks, as Chairman. Mr. D. C. Wilson nominated S. W. Pearson, and Mr. Purviance nominated Amos S. Henderson as Secretary.

The roll of the delegates was then called, consisting of thirty-one Senators and one hundred representative delegates. Nearly all answered to their names.

Resolved, That a committee of ten be appointed for the purpose of nominating the regular officers of the Convention.

The following resolution gave rise to considerable discussion: "Resolved, That it is inexpedient to admit any substitute, unless they reside in the counties for which they are proposed to act."

The following committee was appointed by the chairman for the nomination of regular officers of the Convention:

Col. James Paxton, of Adams; Messrs. Thos. Cathcart, of Cumberland; C. O. Loomis, of Allegheny; Thos. Steele, of Philadelphia; G. W. Michener, of Berks; A. H. Shaw, of Fayette; J. H. V. Dickey, of Beaver; Isaac B. Dana, of Erie; John Brothelme, of Blair; John L. Watson, of Montour.

The Convention adjourned, without transacting any further business, till two o'clock P. M., when a permanent organization will be effected.

The following letter, sent to the chairman, created some sensation among the few who read it. It is believed to be a hoax:

To the President of the State Convention now holding at Lancaster.

The undersigned, regularly elected delegates to represent the Democracy of Lancaster county in the Democratic State Convention, respectfully represent that on the 4th of June instant, they proceeded to the city of Reading, where it was alleged the Democratic State Convention would be held.

But this it appears was a mistake, inasmuch as it was not democratic, but a convention of Federalists and as a matter of course, in consequence of our political principles, we were unsuccessful in our efforts to obtain seats therein.

Being determined to find out the whereabouts of the Democratic State Convention we chased up another at Harrisburg, the week following, and there offered our credentials, but we were doomed to a second disappointment, being in the wrong place, as it was also Federalist of yet a deeper dye than the former.

Still being desirous of serving our Constituents and finding this present Convention assembled within the limits of our own county, we conceive ourselves to be in the right track at last, and therefore pray to be informed whether your body is the real, legitimate, *simon pure* Democratic State Convention, and if so, we do respectfully claim our seats therein as the delegates of the county of Lancaster.

J. B. AMWAKE, PETER MARTIN, J. SIMON WINTERS, JOHN REAM, C. M. JOHNSON, REAH FRAZER.

Afternoon Session.

The Convention re-assembled at 2 o'clock, and the Committee then reported permanent officers.

Mr. Ewing was chosen President of the Convention.

After the transaction of the usual preliminary business, Gov. Johnston was nominated for Governor by acclamation.

Gov. Johnston shortly after entered the Hall, and was received in the most cordial and enthusiastic manner. The following named gentlemen were placed in nomination for Canal Commissioner and Judges of the Supreme Court.

Canal Commissioners.

G. V. Lawrence, E. P. Markle, K. P. McCloy, Wm. Campbell, Lord Butler, John Strohm, E. M. Lloyd, J. Konigsmacher, John Covade.

For Judges of the Supreme Court.

B. F. Gordon, E. O. Parry, Richard Coulter, D. H. Smyser, Joshua Conly, John H. Walker, John G. Miles, Thomas E. Franklin, George Chambers, James Pollock, W. Jessup, T. S. Bell, J. T. Hale, John M. Scott, Nat. Ewing, Wm. M. Meredith, D. H. Mulvaney.

The following resolutions were introduced and adopted amidst much enthusiasm:

Resolved, That in the enactment of Revenue Laws by the National Government, fair and adequate protection in American interests should be carefully afforded; that the Whig party, now as heretofore, maintaining and declaring its devoted attachment to that American system of international exchanges which secures to the workingman fair wages, to the farmer remunerative prices for his productions, and to the manufacturer and manufacturer a just reward for his skill, labor, and enterprise.

Resolved, That the Tariff of 1846 is unjust and unequal in its operations, and anti American in its tendencies; that it is equally destructive of the vital interests of Pennsylvania, the prostration of the iron and other manufactures of merchandise; in the depression and partial ruin of her whole operatives; in the consequent decrease of revenue from her public works, and in parts of the State the great decline in the value of property.

Resolved, That the Whig party has at all times and under all circumstances faithfully contended against that policy in our national affairs, which favors and protects the laborer of other nations, at the sacrifice of the prosperity of our own citizens.

Resolved, That the importation of millions of dollars worth of railroad iron, by which our people have been robbed of employment, and large balances of trade produced against us, is conclusive evidence of the blasting and destructive effects of the tariff of 1846.

Resolved, That the government and people of Pennsylvania are loyal to the National Constitution, and are ready at all hazards to carry its provisions into effect, to assert otherwise is a libel upon the fair fame of the citizens of the Commonwealth.

Resolved, That the adjustment measures of the last Congress shall be faithfully observed and respected by the Whigs.

Resolved, That an unalterable determination to maintain the supremacy of the Constitution and Laws has been, and is now, one of our cardinal doctrines, and that, while others have faltered, the history of the Whig party demonstrates, that, in the storm of adversity or in the sunshine of prosperity, this guiding star of our country's hope has never been dimmed by its action or counsel.

Resolved, That the opinions of our worthy State Executive on this subject, as expressed in his last annual message, meets the cordial approval of this Convention, and expresses the views of our constituents.

Resolved, That it is our duty to accustom ourselves to think and speak of the National Union as the main pillar in the edifice of our political safety and prosperity essential to our collective and individual happiness, and for which we cherish an attachment discountenancing whatever may suggest, even a suspicion that it can in any event be abandoned.

Resolved, That the National Administration under the guidance of our Whig President, Millard Fillmore, has the unbounded confidence of Whigs of Pennsylvania, that in our domestic policy its mainly advocacy of protection to native industry, the improvement of rivers and harbors, the reduction of postage, and the strict accountability and economy of public officers, its energetic, republican, truthful, and dignified management of our foreign affairs, have secured for it the gratitude of this and the respect of other nations.

Resolved, That William F. Johnston, Pennsylvania's Whig Governor, deserves, and will receive the gratitude of her tax-paying thousands, for his untiring zeal and devotion to secure and further their interests, by perfecting a sinking fund system that must ultimately pay that oppressive State debt, which has been fastened upon them by the profligacy and extravagance of our opponents, and for his efforts to complete and bring into successful operation the unfinished public works, without increased taxation, thus, proving how well he has watched over and guarded every interest, derived every means and directed all that the welfare of the whole people should be secured.

Resolved, That the history of Governor Johnston's administration furnished the safest guarantee that on all subjects submitted to his consideration, his action thereon will be governed, influenced, and directed by a faithful regard to truth, justice, and the requirements of the Constitution.

Resolved, That General Winfield Scott is beyond question the choice of the Whigs of Pennsylvania, as their candidate for the Presidency in 1852, and that we earnestly recommend him to the Whigs of the Union as the most deserving and available candidate for that high office.

Pending the question upon the adoption of these resolutions, John M. Scott, Esq., of Philadelphia, moved the insertion of the following as an amendment:

Resolved, That the provisions of the Constitution in reference to the rendition of fugitives held to service or labor, demand and shall receive from our party, a faithful, manly and unequivocal support.

On the question of the adoption of the amendment, a long discursive and exciting discussion sprang up, in which Messrs. Ogle, Sullivan, Bell, Robinson, Loomis, John M. Scott, John Dickey and others participated. The remarks of the different speakers were frequently interrupted by the noisiest demonstrations of applause. The speech of Mr. Ogle was received with uproarious shouts of laughter and great satisfaction.

Resolved, That the Whig party, and all such members of other parties as feel a common interest in the propriety and good name of Pennsylvania, entertain a just pride in our executive officer, who firmly maintained her honor and faith at home or abroad, and who has defined with ability her principal and policy, whenever and wherever assailed.

It being announced that Gov. Johnston would make a speech, the Convention adjourned to a more convenient place to hear him.

The Governor was received with the most lively demonstrations of joy. He made an eloquent speech urged upon the Convention the necessity of choosing "good men and true" for the Judicial ticket. I cannot do justice by telegram to the very able speech of the Governor.

June 25.

The Convention re-assembled in the Court House at 9 o'clock this morning, and proceeded to business.

A letter was read from Joseph Konigsmacher, Esq., declining the nomination for Canal Commissioner.

The nominations of James Pollock, Thomas E. Franklin, John M. Scott, Nathaniel Ewing, as candidates for judgeships were severally withdrawn.

Letters were read from J. Geo. Miles and Frederick Watts declining the nomination for judgeships.

The names of Cyrus M. Markle and Dr. H. B. Brower, Jr. and William Campbell, as candidates for Canal Commissioner, were withdrawn.

The balloting for a candidate for Canal Commissioner then proceeded, the 6th ballot resulting as follows:

Lawrence, 37  
Strohm, 69  
Lloyd, 15

It was then declared that Hon. John Strohm, of Lancaster county, having obtained a majority of all the votes, was duly elected the candidate of the Whig party for the office of Canal Commissioner.

On motion, the nomination of Mr. Strohm was then unanimously confirmed, and ratified by three times three cheers.

Mr. Strohm, was in the convention, and rising, returned his heart-felt thanks for the honor conferred on him. If elected, he pledged himself to devote the whole of his energies to the fulfillment of the duties of the office of Canal Commissioner, and to the promotion of the interests of the Commonwealth.

His remarks were received with great cheering.

In the course of the balloting, Mr. Purviance moved a reconsideration of the sixth resolution adopted yesterday, and which reads thus: "Resolved, That the adjustment measures of the last Congress shall be faithfully observed and respected by the Whigs."

An attempt was made to debate the motion, but it was ruled out of order, and a vote having been taken, the motion to reconsider the resolution was lost—yeas thirty-one, nays ninety-one.

After the nomination for Canal Commissioner was concluded, the following resolution was adopted:

"Resolved, That each Delegate vote *cum voce* for five candidates for the Supreme Bench."

Dr. Pennypacker hoped that the gentlemen present would give all the information in their power in relation to the nomination of judges, in order that the Convention might vote knowingly and understandingly.

Considerable discussion on various motions took place, and the name of Thomas S. Bell, of Chester, was withdrawn from the nomination.

The following candidates formed the list at the time of voting:

R. F. Gordon, Berks, R. Coulter, Westmoreland, J. Buffington, Armstrong, James T. Hale, Centre, W. M. Meredith, Philadelphia, D. M. Smyser, Adams, J. W. Comly, Montour, G. Chambers, Franklin, W. Jessup, Susquehanna, D. H. Mulvaney, Montgomery, John H. Walker, Erie, V. O. Parry, Schuylkill.

The following gentlemen were nominated on the first ballot:

Coulter, 115  
Comly, 194  
Chambers, 77  
Meredith, 97

The whole number of votes is 122, requiring 62 to make a nomination.

On reading over the votes, Mr. Biting stated that one of his votes had been received for Mr. Jessup, who had, according to the return, 62 votes.

The correction throws Mr. Jessup back on the Convention.

The next highest is Buffington, who has 53 votes.

There is much anxiety and excitement between the friends of Jessup and Buffington.

The President decided that Mr. Jessup was not nominated.

Another ballot was moved, and the names of D. M. Smyser and D. H. Mulvaney were then withdrawn.

On the second ballot the numbers were, Jessup, 50; Buffington, 56; Hale 11—no election. The name of Mr. Hale was withdrawn.

A third ballot resulted in a tie, and the Convention adjourned to 3 P. M.

Second Dispute.—The Convention re-assembled at half past two o'clock, and proceeded to a fourth ballot for Judge of the Supreme Court, which resulted as follows:

William Jessup, 79  
Joseph Buffington, 38  
William Jessup was then declared to be duly nominated for Judge of the Supreme Court.

Cleanings.

A very extensive quarry of soapstone has been discovered on the farm of Mr. Enoch Gibson, of Canterbury, N. H. Mr. Gibson disposed of his right in the soapstone for \$8000.

A grizzly bear, or wild hog, with tusks that would do credit to an elephant, was shot near Blue Hill, in Stratford, N. H., a few days since.

A mosquito is a very small insect, but one has been known to move a man weighing two hundred pounds.

Three hundred new houses were built in a few days, on the blackened ashes of Francisco. It takes the Americans.

The everlasting perseverance of the Yankee is admirably illustrated in a case that lately occurred at Lynn, away down East. A cutesy chap indentured himself to a boot-maker for two weeks, to learn to fit boots. At the end of three days he bought out his time, and set up for himself.

Elopement.

The Panama Herald relates the following case of elopement: A lady at San Francisco, on the morning of the sailing of the Tennessee, was quietly seated reading over the list of passengers who had engaged passage of Panama, when to her astonishment she there appeared the name of her husband in the list! Could she believe her own eyes—She knew that her husband's trunks were packed and that he had informed her "he was obliged to go to Sacramento on business which would detain him a few days." Startled and convinced by the truth, thus manifested to her, she concluded to open his trunks where she found \$8,000 in hard cash. This she divided—taking \$3,000 and leaving \$5,000, the "lion's share," which was exceedingly generous on her part. In due time the affectionate husband bade her good bye, telling her he would be back in three or four days and little suspecting that she was not only cognizant of his villainy, but that of his means, she had provided amply for herself. He left and went on board the Tennessee, came to this city and is now on his way to New York, whilst his deserted wife is rejoicing to think that she has so easily got rid of such a contemptible wretch as his conduct proves him to be.

The Nominations.

The following are the candidates of the two parties:

Democrats. For Governor, William Higler. For Canal Commissioner, Seth Clover. For Supreme Judges, Jeremiah S. Black, James Campbell, Ellis Lewis, John B. Gibson, Walter H. L'wrie, Richard Coulter, Joshua Comly, George Chambers, William M. Meredith, William Jessup.

Whigs. For Governor, William F. Johnston. For Canal Commissioner, John Strohm.

For Supreme Judges, Richard Coulter, Joshua Comly, George Chambers, William M. Meredith, William Jessup.

Granite Farm.—For a moment, look at the raising of stock for a market. Does it cost any more to rear for sale a good colt than it does a poor one? Probably not five dollars more.

The poor animal is a drug in the market at from \$50 to \$75, while the other will command readily \$100 to 200. Good horses are and ever be in demand—and ever will be a source of profit to the farmer, in a grazing district. But good horses won't come from poor stock and to neglect constitutional peculiarities, family traits of health, strength, endurance, docility, &c., follow physiological laws as surely here as in the human race. If then the farmer would get profit from his horses in the market, he must make them enough the object of attention, and to do that he shall raise only from good stock and with due regard to the laws of animal physiology.—Granite Farm.

Good News For The Babies.—The baby jumper considered one of the comfort givers to worn out mothers and nurses, is to be followed by a "baby walker," whereby many a smiling representative of its pa may be saved many a "bump," and the nerves of sympathetic mamma saved many an agonizing shock. Its form resembles somewhat a common parlor ottoman, though in the top is cut a hole into which the baby is placed, and secured from falling. A small saddle is suspended beneath the hole, upon which the infant rests, its feet touching the floor. The saddle is supported on springs which give the up and down movement at every motion of the little occupant. The contrivance is placed upon castors, and can therefore be pushed around the room by the youngster, with the utmost ease.

Cure for Gravel.—Having much sympathy for all those troubled with the gravel, you may relieve many sufferers by inserting in your paper the following very valuable receipt, which seldom fails to relieve and entirely cure that dreadful disease:

Make a strong tea of wild carrot, of the flower and seeds, into a pint of which put a piece of saltpetre, about the size of two large peas; let the patient drink it as warm as possible and in bed, and it will produce a copious perspiration; it may be taken at other times during the day, and will act strongly as a diuretic.

Mayhem by a Boy.—The St. Louis papers tell of a boy who cut off his sister's nose. The boy had attended the exhibition of McAlister, the Magician, and saw him cut the nose off of one of the audience, and then, place it on again as "natural as life." This made an astonishing impression on the boy's mind, and he requested his sister to let him try the experiment on her nose—she consented and he got a big carving knife and cut it off; his sister's scream soon brought persons to the spot, and there they found the boy trying to put the nose on his sister's face again. Fears are entertained that the little girl will not live.

Another Missing Letter.—Mr. Louis F. Beckel, of Bethlehem Pa., in a letter dated the 17th, writes that on the 24th of May, he had a letter mailed in that place, directed to Joseph H. Taylor, corner of Front and Market streets Philadelphia; covering a check for \$121 28/100 of the Eastern bank; and bank notes to a considerable amount, which never reached its place of destination.