The Susquehanna Register.

W. W. FRAZER, EDITOR.

MONTROSE, PENN'A.

Thursday Morning, July 1, 1852.

WHIG NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,

GEN. WINFIELD SCOTT,

OF NEW JERSEY.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

WILLIAM A. GRAHAM,

OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,

JACOB HOFFMAN,

of Berks County.

FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

SENATORIAL.

A. E. BROWN, | JAMES POLLOCK.

REPRESENTATIVE.

1. WILLIAM F. HUGHES,
2. JAMES TRAGCAN,
3. JOHN W. SIMES,
4. JOHN P. VERREE,
5. SPENCER MCILVAINE,
6. JAMES W. FULLER,
7. JAMES PETRIKIN,
8. JOHN SHAFFNER,
9. JACOB MARSHALL,
10. CHARLES P. WALLER,
11. DAVID ALRICH,
12. M. C. MERCUR,
13. NER MIDDLESWARTH,
14. JAMES H. CAMPBELL,
15. JAMES D. PAXTON,
16. JAMES K. DAVIDSON,
17. DR. JNO. MCCULLOCH,
18. RALPH DRAKE,
19. JOHN LENTOO,
20. ARCHI'D ROBERTSON,
21. THOMAS J. BIGHAM,
22. LEWIS L. LORD,
23. CHRISTIAN MEYERS,
24. DORMAN PHELPS,
25. SAM'L A. PURVIANCE.

The Candidates and the Platforms.

The Pierce men seem to be much displeased with the doings of the Whig Convention. In the first place they don't like our choice for the Presidency at all.—They have conscientious scruples against nominating a General whose military fame may aid in securing his election.—Fortunately, their General is not liable to any objection in that respect.

But the Platform! That is what horrifies them most. That the Whigs should have agreed upon some sort of a Platform, rather than split up entirely, causes them unfeigned grief. The principal business before the Convention was to nominate candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency, and not the building of a Platform. Fortunately it is not necessary for any man, or set of men, to inform Whigs what are the articles of their political faith. But all the different members of a party extending over a great country, cannot be expected to think alike on every question; and there are doubtless some portions of the Whig Platform that were not approved of by some members of the Convention, as is evidenced by the fact that 66 votes were recorded against their adoption. And it is undoubtedly true that there are thousands of the Whig party who do not fully endorse the resolutions respecting Slavery. What then. The Platform was the best that could be got, under the circumstances—certainly much less obnoxious to anti-slavery men than that of our opponents.

But we repeat the true object of the Convention was the nomination of candidates for President and Vice President. And in this respect, if the Locofocos are satisfied with their men, we have good reason to be with ours. Let anti-slavery men of all parties—for there are many such both in the Whig and the Democratic ranks, or they are great hypocrites—let anti-slavery men candidly compare the position of the two presidential candidates, and decide which is most deserving of their support. Gen. Scott's name came before the Convention as the favorite candidate of the Whigs of the North, who have been and are firmly opposed to all further encroachments of the institution of slavery. Most of the southern delegates voted for Fillmore, from a belief that he was more favorably inclined towards that institution than Scott. After a long struggle Scott was nominated, chiefly by Northern votes.

How is it with Franklin Pierce? His name was *first* introduced into the Convention by Southern men, and that because of his known extreme southern principles. Unlike the Evening *Post*, he considers the Platform all-important, and endorses it fully, in all its parts. In his letter accepting the nomination for the Presidency, he says: "I accept the nomination upon the platform adopted by the Convention, not because this is expected of me as a candidate, but because the principles it embraces command the approbation of my judgment; and with them I believe I can safely say there has been no word or act of my life in conflict." This is undoubtedly true, and it shows in what relation he stands to the *friends of the "peculiar institution."*

Respecting the two Platforms, the National *Era*, the anti-slavery organ at Washington, and which was never guilty of any partiality in favor of Whiggery, uses the following language:

"They differ as it respects agitation on the subject of slavery. The Whig resolve does not go so far as the Democratic. The former says—

"And we *deprecate* all future agitation of *the questions thus settled*, as dangerous to our peace, and we will *discountenance* all efforts to continue or renew such agitation, whenever, wherever, and however, the attempt may be made.'

The latter says—

'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.'

One '*deprecates*' and will '*discountenance*,' the other will '*resist*'—a stronger word, with a broader meaning. One will discountenance a renewal of the agitation of the *questions settled by the Compromise and Fugitive Law*; the other will resist the renewal of 'the agitation of the Slavery Question, under whatever shape or color.'

The Whig resolve does not exclude agitation in regard to slavery in the District, the coastwise slave trade, claims on Congress for indemnity for slaves, the bearings of slavery on the question of the annexation of Cuba, on the possible dismemberment of Mexico, and the future annexation of its Northern States; or on the policy sometimes attempted to be brought to the attention of Congress, of colonizing the free people of color. But the Democratic resolve does exclude all this, by its pledge to 'resist all attempts at renewing, in Congress or out of it, the agitation of the Slavery Question, under whatever shape or color.'

The Whig resolve does not deprecate, or pledge the party to discountenance, the agitation of the question of slavery, as a moral or religious question; but the Democratic resolve *does*, in the comprehensive, unqualified term, '*under whatever shape or color?*'

Now, honest Free Soilers, let's hear you hurrah for Pierce and the Pierce platform, for the two are inseperable.

Some Indications of a Reformation.

One of the most remarkable signs of the times is the assertion recently made by some of the Loco papers, that they are not going to indulge in a course of detraction and calumnies against a Whig candidate. Not going to indulge in a course of detraction and calumnies! You must be crazy, gentlemen. At a time like this, when a great battle is about to be fought, and all your resources will be needed, will you throw away your most efficient weapon, one with which long use has made you so familiar, and consent to meet us fairly in the field? It is more than we can hope for. Such sudden repentance and hastily formed resolutions of reformation, seldom produce a lasting effect. Besides, it is contrary to nature—the instincts of the party tacticians are clearly against such a course. No, no, gentlemen; although a comparison of the salient points of the two generals (!) in the field, may for a moment have frightened you into the adoption of such a resolution, we shall look for early indications of your having repented of your repentance.

Sunday School Celebration at New Milford.

The several Sunday Schools of New Milford and the neighboring towns, are respectfully invited to unite in celebrating our National Independence, on Saturday, the 3d of July. The procession will be formed at 9 o'clock, on the public square. Addresses by gentlemen from abroad may be expected.

J. S. CORWIN, S. K. CRANE, H. C. BAKER, AMOS BRADY, JOSEPH MOSS, *Committee of Arrangements.*

Sabbath School Celebration.

The people of Franklin propose to commemorate the *fact* of our National Independence, on Saturday, the third day of July next.

The procession will be formed at the Upsonville Exchange under the direction of Col. Rufus Smith, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and march to the Church, where services will be performed in the following order:—

1. Prayer, by Rev. Sabin McKinney.
2. Hymn, by the Choir.
3. Reading the Declaration of Independence, by J. L. Merriman.
4. Address to the Sunday Schools, by Rev. Mr. McKinney.
5. Hymn, by the Choir.
6. Oration by Wm. H. Jessup, Esq.
7. Music.
8. Benediction.

The procession will again be formed, and proceed to a grove near the Church where refreshments will be provided for *all*, young and old.

A cordial invitation is extended to Scholars and Teachers of Sabbath Schools in adjoining towns, and to good citizens generally, to meet with us and aid in a proper observance *of the day.*

By order of the Committee of arrangements.

New Publications.

BLACKWOOD for June contains several valuable articles, and is altogether an interesting number. "Fortune Hunting Extraordinary" is a captivating tale, with a most agreeable denouement.

GRAHAM for July contains many good things, which we cannot particularize.—It must be seen and read to be appreciated.

5th of July Excursion to Scranton,

VIA LACKAWANNA & WESTERN RAIL ROAD.

On Monday, July 5th, an excursion Train will leave the Depot at Great Bend at 8 o'clock A. M., and stopping at all the Way Stations, will arrive at Scranton at 11 o'clock A. M.—returning in the evening.

Those desirous of viewing the Iron Works, Coal Mines, &c., will have abundant time to do so, and return by the evening Train, and those who prefer remaining over night, their tickets will be good for the regular Train of the 6th, at 8½ o'clock A. M.

The Wyoming House will be opened on the 5th for the accommodation of the Public.

Tickets for the excursion, at reduced rates, can be obtained at the office Gen'l to the Agents at the Way Stations.

By order of

D. H. DOTTERER, Sup't.

Brief Chronicle of the Times.

——Illuminated MSS., are owing their existence to the light of other days.

——Visitors are flocking to Newport in unwonted numbers. They take their "medicine chests" with them.

——There is a man in Springfield so polite as to say as he passes a hen on her nest—"Don't rise, madam."

——The Emperor of Russia, near the frontier of Poland, was recently in a railroad car, which ran off the track, and very nearly cost him his life.

——A rich mine of silver has been discovered by a Dr. Smith in the vicinity of Gallatin, Saline County, Ill.

——Vote for President in 1848.—Whig, 1,362,242; Democratic, 1,223,795; Free Soil, 291,378.

——The Legislature of Connecticut has passed a free banking law, and the Senate has passed a bill virtually abolishing the death penalty.

——The Racine *Advocate* states that "Lake Michigan seems to be getting higher and higher, and if it goes on much longer, will run over and find an outlet in the Mississippi, that's all."

——A Swiss journal states that the Pope has contracted with a Mr. Kalberwartton to recruit a Papal army of 6,000 men, mostly Swiss.

——The Roman Catholic religious population in the Swiss canton of Fessido are superseded, and their property confiscated by an order of a General Council, carried by a majority of two. This act of intolerance has stirred up anew the spirit of discontent that at present pervades the Republic.

——The Nantucket *Mirror* says there is some prospect of a return of the scenes of the early period of Whaling, when vessels were fitted out for a few days or weeks, to capture whales on the coast. Whales are unusually plenty all along shore this season. About a week since, three were seen from Slasconnet, several have been taken near Martha's Vineyard, and five have been caught at Southampton, Long Island.

——Feargus O'Connor, M. P. having returned to England and taken his seat in Parliament, has created much disturbance by his disorderly conduct, striking two of the members, and showing evident symptoms of insanity. He was recently committed to the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms to remain in confinement till the end of the Session. Two physicians have since testified that he is insane, and he will be removed to an Asylum.

——The Galveston *Civilian* has a letter from the Rio Grand, in which the writer says: "Our situation is worse than it was in 1836. Mexicans on one side, Indians on the other, and no protection. If the General Government will not give us protection, we must call on the State, or leave the Country." He makes other indignant remarks respecting the neglect which the General Government has shown with regard to the protection of that exposed frontier, and expresses despair of any protection from the State.

——The West Chester (Pa.) *Register* says, the recent advance of several dollars a ton on iron in Europe, and a consequent rise here, is likely to revive several of the iron works in this country, now lying idle, and also add to the product of those now working half time.

——John Tyler has written a letter from "Sherwood Forest" to a gentleman in Virginia, in which he relates the astonishing fact that, while the ballotings were going on in the Democratic Convention, it was all settled beforehand in the "family circle," at Sherwood Forest that "Pierce must be the man." The coincidence is so marvelous that Tyler is convinced of the election of the nominee.

——The *Lantern* says:—"A correspondent assures us that Maine may be considered a defunct portion of the Republic, as the *spirit* has departed *to another State.*

——The *Tribune* says, Kossuth has received $90,000 of material aid in this country, and adds that the disposition of it cannot prudently be stated just now, as the despots of Europe might take advantage of the information to thwart his plans.

——Doleful accounts are given of the existence of Cholera on the Plains; and many emigrants have become so disheartened by the sickness & death around them and in their midst, as to turn back, after travelling some three or four hundred miles in the wilderness, and are now on their way to their respective homes.

——When a true genius appears in this world, you may know him by the infallible sign that all the dunces are in confederacy against him.—*Bacon.*

——The Rockingham (Va.) *Register* states, that Mrs. Dietrick, residing near Mt. Crawford, in that county, was frightened to death, a few weeks since. Her little daughter, for sport, threw a tree frog upon her lap, which commenced jumping up towards her face, and so frightened her that she died in two or three days.

——The city of Columbus, Miss., decided on the 14th inst., by a vote of 165 to 43, to raise the license upon groceries where ardent spirits were sold, to $1,000 per annum. That's piling it on.

——At a recent Democratic ratification meeting at Madison, Wis., the Chairman made a most forcible Pierce speech, which is reported entire as follows:—"Gentlemen—I will tell you who Frank Pierce is—he is the Democratic nominee for President of the United States!" This speech was received with tremendous applause.

——The editor of the Democrat illuminated his office on account of the nomination, Saturday night.

He was not the only Locofoco in town who made light of the nomination.—*Chicago Journal.*

——The Whigs of Delaware held a ratification meeting on Wednesday of last week, which was large in numbers and enthusiastic in spirit. The Hon John M. Clayton was present, and gave them an excellent Whig speech, from which we extract the following:

I have for many years known Winfield Scott, of New Jersey, and I know him to be not only a great soldier—the greatest captain of the age—but I know him to be a scholar and a statesman. There is no greater error than to suppose, because a man is a great soldier, he cannot be a great civilian. Gen. Scott has devoted his life to the study of the profession of his early youth. He was, before he went into the army, a lawyer: and although I have met many men well acquainted with the doctrine of international law, I have never seen one more familiar with, and more deeply versed, in the true principles of international law than Winfield Scott. No greater error can be committed by you, my countrymen, than to suppose, because he is a great soldier, a victorious General, he is nothing more. He is a scholar, an *all*-round and a profound scholar. He is a man, if he had never achieved a victory in battle, eminently qualified to fill the office of President, because of his civil qualifications; and it is because of them I stand here, and mean to stand everywhere, ready to support him.

News, Politics & Miscellany.

Effects of Taking a New Man.

Our locofoco friends will now find it interesting to be reminded of some of the arguments and expressions used by themselves in relation to the Presidential candidate before the meeting of the Baltimore Convention. A pamphlet issued by the friends of Mr. Buchanan, and widely circulated at Baltimore, warns the party in a strong strain of reasoning of the *fatal* effect of taking a new man. A "*scandalous defeat*" it will be seen is unhesitatingly predicted as the direct result of such a course as setting aside the old favorites and taking an obscure man like Franklin Pierce. We subjoin an extract from the pamphlet:

"If all these candidates are considered out of the question, we are then driven back on the last alternative—that is the selection of a *new man*. This policy once succeeded so well in the person of Mr. Polk, that some people seem to think it will always succeed, without any reference to the different position of the party. But are we now where we were in 1844? What elected Mr. Polk? Was it the magic of a *new man*? or was it the Texas and the Oregon questions? the memories of the Jackson Administration? the reaction of Mr. Tyler's disreputable reign? and, above all, the old Democratic hostility to Mr. Clay? Take away all these helps, and where would Mr. Clay have been?

In what sort of a position are we now to try this game? Mr. Clay has departed? He is about to lie down beside his old rival. The public mind of the country on all questions of public policy is uncommonly tranquil, too far tranquil for good government. No agitation, domestic or foreign, stirs the old Democratic pulses. Now, what sort of headway are we going to make with a new man without any prestige—without conspicuous services—without long and honorable antecedents? Some ex-member of Congress perhaps, of whom there are five thousand in the Union—or some exhumed, forgotten politician—what is there in this to inspire confidence; what to excite enthusiasm? On what feeling of our people do you count to elect such a candidate? How can you look to any thing but a scandalous defeat?

And besides, who dares to counsel a great people to a policy so humiliating and so base as an absolute ostracism of all its talent and experience, merely for the sake of electing some *nominis umbra* who will dully distribute the party plunder? And how do you know that he will even do this? Why may not your unknown man turn out a fool or a knave? Why may he not prove one of the large class of whom history speaks, whose heads are turned by the possession of sudden power?

This game is too dangerous to be lightly played.

And now, gentlemen, make your nomination. It is very customary to say that the country is in a crisis. I think the country is safe enough. But the Democratic Party is in a pretty manifest crisis; its very existence depended on your action.

Do not delude yourself into the belief that you are about to enter on an easy contest before you. Before the last echo of your huzzas over the nomination shall have died away, you will awaken to the fact that you are at the beginning of a very serious struggle, and one of very doubtful issue."

These declarations are worth deep pondering by the thinking portion of the democratic party.

Pierceana.

The Louisville Journal finding that great credit is claimed for General Pierce, on account of his bravery under the guns of Chapultepec, gives that officer's own official dispatch in regard to that occasion. It was dated Tacubaya, Sept. 15, 1847, gives an account of the attack upon Molino del Rey and Chapultepec, and in it he states "That, as soon as it became dark on the night of the 12th, his brigade was directed by the general commanding to move silently under cover of a long range of buildings, known as the Molino del Rey, which was immediately under the guns of Chapultepec." He then adds:

"Previous to this moment however I was compelled to leave the field in consequence of severe indisposition, which confined me to my bed during the 13th, and of course deprived me of the satisfaction of participating with my brigade in the glorious achievements of that day."

The Journal suggests that it would be very liberal on the part of Gen. Pierce's opponents to cast any imputations upon him in consequence of his having been taken sick at that most unfortunate moment, and considers it very ridiculous on the part of his friends to be raising shouts over his chivalry. We rather think, so far as that campaign is concerned, that his opponents might as well compromise, upon the ground of saying nothing about the matter.

A little incident which took place in the Tammany Hall Pierce meeting, is worth segregating from the reports of the proceedings, and presenting by itself. Mr Charles O'Conor, in the course of his speech for the nominee, was showing that the Pierce family was famous for bravery and chivalry. He said that a brother-in-law of Franklin was wounded in the same battle in the war of 1812 in which Gen. Scott won his first laurels, and that when prostrate on the field he received a letter from the sister of Franklin Pierce announcing that a son was born to him. "In the chivalrous feeling of the moment," said the orator, "he wrote home, baptize the boy Winfield Scott."

From the Richmond Whig. (Fillmore.)

As to the nominee, having every confidence in his patriotism, his abilities and his virtue, we will support him with whatever powers God has given us. For forty years connected with the public service, he has performed for his country more great deeds than any living man. Commissioned by Jefferson, he rushed to the frontier at the first signal of war, and was invariably in advance in every enterprise of difficulty and danger. "Scott's brigade led, and the enemy retreated before him," are the common phrases employed by those who described the fierce fights on the Canadian frontier. He always, too, *volunteered*—he left his own post of safety, and volunteered to seek one of danger and glory. By this means he participated in all these gallant conflicts, which in 1813 and '14, thrilled the hearts of the American people, and revived their drooping spirits. He led the advanced guard, or forlorn hope in the brilliant attack upon Fort George. He was the Hero of Chippewa, and until twice wounded by British lead, the hero of the bloody heights of Lundy's Lane or Niagara. He covered the American name with glory in every combat in which he was engaged. He was promoted to the rank of General by Mr. Madison.—He was pronounced by his superior, Gen. Brown, entitled to the highest honors his country could bestow. Congress unanimously voted him a medal for his *uniform good conduct*, (the only compliment to that effect bestowed by Congress,) and distinguished services. The Legislature of Virginia unanimously voted him a sword, which he still wears to defend the mother who gave it.

The war over he was sent on a confidential mission to Europe by Mr. Madison or Mr. Monroe—for he enjoyed in an eminent degree the friendship and confidence of both these illustrious statesman.

Distinguished as he was as a Captain, he afterwards became not less illustrious as a pacificator. The delicate and difficult task of composing the Nullification troubles, was committed to him and happily did he compose them. He saved us from a war with England about the Canadian difficulties, and again about the Maine Boundary—proving, to the satisfaction of all that he was not less skillful as a Negotiator, than heroic as a General.

Again he negotiated a treaty with the Northwestern Indians, by which peace was restored to that extent of territory acquired to the Union. For his labors on this occasion he received the highest commendations from the Secretary of War, (Gen. Cass.) To him was entrusted the difficult and most distasteful duty, of removing the Cherokee Indians to the West of the Mississippi—a duty which he executed with so much judgment and humanity as to extort tears of gratitude from the poor creatures, whom he was compelled to tear from their cherished homes.

He was sent to the Florida war—but before he had made much progress, thro' the intrigues and envy of small politicians at Washington, he was recalled and subjected to a Court Martial. There he was honorably acquitted.

His achievements in Mexico, which have given him a European reputation, and extorted emphatic commendation from the highest living authority, (the Duke of Wellington,) are too recent to require notice now. Those brilliant deeds, accomplished in spite of the efforts of his own government to thwart him, and in the face of fearful odds, are still fresh in the minds of the American people. But this is to be a military canvass, and they will bear repetition. The Democrats have put a General on the course. The Whigs have another. The preponderance of glorious deeds will decide the issue.

Let the watchwords of the great Conservative Whig party of the Union be "*Conciliation and Compromise—everything for the cause and nothing for men,*" and we march to assured triumph. We have a leader whose habit is to lead his followers to victory. He is the conquering hero of three wars and ten pitched battles—and throughout his adventurous and daring career was never worsted except in a single skirmish, when some Northern militia who had been relied on refused on constitutional grounds to cross the Niagara to the assistance of their countrymen, overpowered by numbers. Victory is his prescription. We have read the decrees of fate in the countenances of our Democratic friends for more than two months. The shudder with which the name of Scott never fails to inspire them, has been to us an infallible augury of the future. They felt that Scott's three wars and ten pitched battles must outweigh four tumbles from horseback. The scowls on their countenances are the shadows cast before by coming events.

Iron.

It appears not to be generally known to what an immense extent the manufacture of this universal metal is carried on in this State. Pennsylvania now produces as much iron as was manufactured in all Great Britain thirty years ago. Compared to the present manufacture of the article in France, that of Pennsylvania is at least equal—it is more than Russia and Sweden united, and exceeds that of Germany. Pennsylvania may be called the iron State of the Union; and from these mineral treasures she must build up a prosperity more splendid and permanent than if wrought from gold, for gold is the ultimate product of iron.—*Miner's Journal.*

POETIC FIRE-MEN.—A Fire Company in Syracuse, in acknowledging the donation of a pair of beautiful trumpets, say:—

"With *Torch* and *Trumpet* fast engaged,
Each Fireman will through the water wade.

Extraordinary adventure of a Child.

The Pawtucket Gaz. relates the following adventure of a child, only three and a half years of age, which wandered into the woods on the 10th inst., and was lost:

The course of the child was followed, in part by the information of those who had seen him but mainly by his foot prints in ploughed fields and in muddy places. He was found on Saturday evening *five and a half miles in a strait line* from his home, *fifty-four and a half hours* after his disappearance, and *fifty-nine* after he ate his breakfast on the previous Thursday morning. He left home barefooted and very thinly clad, having nothing on but a thin calico dress and an apron, and these were wet when he was found. In this condition he had wandered to the place where he was found, through ploughed fields and woods, and ditches and swamps. So far as is known or believed had not eaten a mouthful of food since the previous Thursday morning. Two nights the little fellow must have slept in the open air, on the cold, damp ground; and they were cold nights too, there being a frost on each. His feet were badly lacerated by stones, briars, &c., and much swollen, but he appeared to be otherwise in good condition and is doing well.

The latter part of the strange adventure of this child was in and through an extensive swamp, in which people have been lost, and where, some forty years ago a woman unable to find her way out, perished, and her body was not found till nine days afterwards. In this swamp is a stream of water five or six feet wide and of considerable depth, and the mud in its bed and on the bank is so soft that it is difficult to cross it. But *this child did cross it!* how, every one who has seen it is puzzled to conjecture. From the appearance of his tracks in the swamp, it is supposed that he wandered about therein several miles. He was found on the margin of the swamp, but was supposed to be in it, and between one and two hundred men were engaged on Saturday in searching for him. We question whether there is another instance on record in which a child of so tender years survived so much fatigue, privation and exposure.

THE VICE PRESIDENCY.—We learn that William R. King, of Alabama, has been nominated as the Locofoco candidate for Vice President. It is a fair nomination personally. Mr. King has been in public life since 1819, and is now Speaker of the Senate. But he is an ultra Southern man. He voted *against* all the Compromise measures that are satisfactory to the North. He opposed the bill abolishing the Slave trade in the district of Columbia. He opposed the bill for the admission of California. He contended that the State should be divided by the line of 36 deg. 30 min. and the Southern part of it be made slave territory.—He has ever been ranked among the *opponents* of the Compromise, and has since written a letter, insisting on the division of California. He is a *secessionist*, a Nashville Conventionist. He opposed the Union party of the South, as did the great mass of the Locofoco party. He is nominated over Gov. Cobb, who was his competitor, and who is the embodiment of the Locofoco portion of the Union party. It is a decided triumph of Secession over *Union*, in the Locofoco National Convention. We shall see how warmly CHASE, TOWNSHEND, & Co., will support the ticket in Ohio. More anon. —*Ohio State Journal.*

GALANTRY DOWN SOUTH.—A correspondent of the N. O. Picayune, who was on the steamship Mexico, bound for Corpus Christi, chronicles the following incident:

Among the passengers on board are a young German and his sister, who are on their way to San Antonio to join their mother. The beauty, modesty and respectable appearance of the young girl, who is about sixteen, attracted the attention of some benevolent gentlemen who were surprised to learn that she was a deck passenger, and had no berth to sleep in. Her brother was questioned on the subject, and replied that he had barely money enough to take him to San Antonio and could not afford to take a cabin passage for his sister. A purse was immediately made up to pay for a cabin passage and the young girl taken aft to the ladies cabin, but Capt. Place, hearing of the circumstance, sailor-like, said she should have a cabin passage free, and gave to the young girl the money which was made up for the purpose.

ETHERIZATION OF A LION.—A most novel operation was performed at South Boston yesterday afternoon. Frances Alger Esq., has in his possession, at his residence in South Boston, a lion about six months old, of the species known as the American and brought a short time since from South America. The lion as it has increased in size has grown quite ferocious, and it was deemed advisable to remove his claws, which were very sharp, to prevent him from doing injury to those who might approach his cage. To accomplish this end Dr. Charles T. Jackson yesterday administered ether to him.—at first he was quite cross and snappish, and some difficulty was experienced in getting the sponge to his nose. At last, however a soothing impression was made, and after a pound and a half had been administered, he became perfectly docile, and slept quietly for twenty minutes. In the meantime his claws were removed with a pair of sharp pincers, and when his lionship awoke from his trance, he found himself deprived of his most formidable weapons of defense. The lion soon recovered his wonted agility, and this morning was as lively as ever. It is probable that it will be necessary to cut off his teeth, before he will be considered a safe pet.—*Traveller.*

UNEXPECTED 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 her 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 Thursday last, the fortunate girl obtained the whole amount in cash.

☞ Why is a young man hugging his sweetheart like an epicure who permits his wine to leak away? Because he is *wasting* what he loves. The author of this was sent to the penitentiary.

JAPANESE FUNERAL.—A letter from an officer on board the United States ship St. Mary's at Byron's Bay, Owyhe, mentions the death on board the ship of an old man who was the captain of a number of Japanese, who, it seems, were on board the ship.—They carried him on shore for burial by two boats crews, and a collection of Kanakas, to the number of two hundred, attended at the burial. The letter remarks:

"Perhaps you would like to know how they buried him. The evening he died they placed a pot of water and a pan of rice at his head; the rice was to keep him from being hungry, and the water he could drink on his way to the land of bliss. We got a square box made for him, instead of a coffin. They placed him in a sitting posture in the box, and packed his clothes and part of his bedding all around him. After placing him in the grave, every one of the Japanese sprinkled three drops of fresh water on him, and then laid a hat on the top of the box. We filled up the grave, and they laid a pan of rice and a spoon upon the grave, which they carried with them from the ship. They have had a headboard made for him, and are going ashore to-day to put it over him.

GOING IT BLIND.—Jones' Vincennes *Sentinel* has the following. It is rather rich:

"General John A. Pierce, of New Hampshire, is the unanimous nominee of the convention. A better nomination it is not possible to have made."

This shows the *metal* of some of the Locofoco leaders. When the telegraph announced that Pierce of New Hampshire was the nominee, the *Sentinel* ought to have known enough of him not to have put him down "John A.", and when Jones complimented said "John A." as no such man exists, it shows how much regard he has for his word. We do not think many other editors will be caught in such a fix. We hope Mr. Jones will stick to his *John A.*, and let Frank make his own way to the White House, without any aid from the Vincennes *Sentinel.*

SINGULAR MEETING.—When Louisiana became a state, a brass twelve pound Spanish gun was forwarded, among other trophies to Washington, as property of the federal government. When Lieut. Hunter took Alvarado, he captured a gun the exact counterpart of the former, even to the minutest marks and ornaments, the date of each being 1710. The two sisters, so long and strangely parted, are now united again, in the 112th year of their age, at our national capital.

☞ There is a way of doing good in the world, on a small scale, that is scarcely appreciated. A man who educates one child faithfully, may effect a work of greater benevolence than one who has won the name of philanthropist. The love concentrated on a family may produce richer fruits than that which embraces the world. Its action is more intense and invisible but its results may go abroad and leven the whole mass of a community.

The Locofoco Platform.

The New York Evening *Post*, the organ of the Van Buren Locofocos of that State has come out for Pierce, but denounces the resolutions of the Convention. Of them it says:

"*They were not adopted by the Convention.*—Three-fourths of the members—more than three-fourths it is said by some—had left the room; not more than a dozen of the rest knew what was doing. Mr. Davis, the President of the Convention, had been obliged, by exhaustion, to leave the Chair. Mr. Irving was in his place, and was exerting himself vainly to establish something like order. The main business of the Convention had been completed; members and bystanders were talking it over with each other, and everything was attended to but what was going on beside the Chair. In the midst of this bustle and confusion, in the midst of loud conversation, shouts, and noise of the hasty entrances and hasty departures—something was read which nobody heard, and concerning which very few aware that it was reading. Mr. Irving put the question on all the resolutions in a lump. The ayes, in that fragment of a Convention, just in the bustle of breaking up, were more numerous than the noes, and he declared these resolutions were adopted. From one of the members then in Convention, who was decidedly opposed to a part of the resolutions and would have voted against them if he had been given an opportunity, we have it, that he did not even hear the resolutions put to vote, and was not aware of this pretence that they had been adopted till he heard of it afterwards. A *platform made in this manner does not even deserve the name of a farce*, which we yesterday gave it. A farce is played before an audience which is aware of what is going on."

Scott in Virginia.

The most decided indications of approval are coming up from the Whig press in almost every part of the Union, in regard to the nomination of Gen. Scott as the Whig candidate for the presidency. From the first to last we have entertained the belief, not only that he would be the standard bearer of the Whigs in the contest upon which we are about to enter, but that, under such a leader, another glorious victory was in store for the great Whig party.

It is certain as the decrees of fate that General Winfield Scott, the scarred soldier, who has never known defeat, will be the next President of the United States. The relentless war which will be waged against him by the hordes of Locofoco spoilsmen, who are intent upon the flesh-pots, will have no other effect than to cause the people to rise in their majesty and confound and crush their unholy machinations.—*Alexandria Telegraph.*

☞ Mr. John Wise recently made a balloon ascension from Portsmouth, Ohio. He has furnished quite a glowing description of the voyage, in the course of which he says:

"Twice had the balloon now attained an altitude where she had become expanded to her utmost tension, requiring the discharge of copious volumes of gas to get her steady, and while mounted so high the two storms had gained on me a distance of a mile or two, when I thought I might safely descend, as already gas enough had been discharged to bring me down through the lower clouds. Before I had come down a great distance I felt a sudden check, and also a sudden chill, and viewing upwards I discovered a dingy looking cloud-cap almost over me, so much so that the balloon fell into its shade, while at the same time, the western edge of the cloud was brilliantly illuminated by the sun, and the clear, blue heaven was unobstructed towards the west as far as the eye could see, at the height I was then sailing; but all this time I was under a light showering of