

MOUNTAIN SENTINEL.

Andrew J. Rhey, Editor.

EBENSBURG, PA.

Thursday, June 24, 1852.

For President,
GENERAL FRANKLIN PIERCE,
of New Hampshire.

For Vice-President
WILLIAM R. KING,
of Alabama.

DEMOCRATIC ELECTORAL TICKET.

SENATORIAL ELECTORS.

GEORGE W. WOODWARD, of Luzerne.
WILSON McCANDLESS, of Allegheny.
Gen. ROBT. PATTERSON, of Philadelphia.

REPRESENTATIVE ELECTORS.

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|-----------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Peter Logan. | 13. H. C. Ever. |
| 2. George H. Martin. | 14. John Clayton. |
| 3. John Miller. | 15. Isaac Robinson. |
| 4. F. W. Bookius. | 16. Henry Fetter. |
| 5. R. McKay, Jr. | 17. James Burnside. |
| 6. A. Apple. | 18. Maxwell McCaslin. |
| 7. Nimrod Strickland. | 19. Joseph McDonald. |
| 8. Abraham Peters. | 20. Wm. S. Callahan. |
| 9. David Fister. | 21. Andrew Burke. |
| 10. R. E. James. | 22. William Dunn. |
| 11. John McReynolds. | 23. John S. McCalmont. |
| 12. P. Damon. | 24. George B. Barrett. |

For Canal Commissioner,
WILLIAM SEARIGHT, of Fayette.

Delegate Elections.

The Democratic citizens of the County of Cambria, will meet at the usual places of holding elections, for the different townships and Boroughs of the County, on Saturday the 26th inst., for the purpose of electing two delegates from each election district to meet in County Convention at Ebensburg on Tuesday the 29th inst. to put in nomination, the different candidates to be voted for at the ensuing general election, and to do all other business that has usually been done at County Conventions. The election to be kept open from 1 to 6 o'clock P. M.

MICHAEL HASSON,
Chairman of the County Committee.

Ebensburg, June 10, 1852.

We have received the advertisement of George Harnscom too late for insertion this week, but we can say after a thorough examination of his stock of cooking and parlour stoves, that they cannot be beaten both for neatness and price. We advise all who may be in want of a stove of any kind to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere.

Appointment by the Governor.

His Excellency, Gov. Bigler, has appointed Col. Thomas C. McDowell, formerly of this county, now of Blair county, Agent on the Pennsylvania Rail Road under the charter of said Company.

This appointment is an excellent one and the duties of the situation will be well and faithfully discharged by Mr. McDowell, who is eminently qualified to perform the duties of any office to which he may be appointed. We know him well, and are free to endorse him as a gentleman and a democrat in whose care the interests of the State will be guarded with true fidelity. We congratulate Gov. Bigler on this fortunate selection, his choice having fallen on a gentleman who will alike honor the administration and the State.

William Searight.

Now that our national candidates are in the field, and with a magnanimity and enthusiasm, we might say unequalled; it behooves us to buckle on our armor, and go into the contest with certainty of success for the gallant *Pierce, the statesman, King, and the kind warm-hearted business man, William Searight.* There is no modern times in the history of Conventions, that they have come to conclusions so satisfactory to the democracy of Pennsylvania; as that of the "Baltimore Convention," and the Harrisburg convention. The democracy of the old "Key-stone of the federal arch," will roll up her old fashioned majority for the whole Democratic ticket, State, and National. And indeed why should she not? she had her preference for the Presidency, to her son, but she could not be dissatisfied with his successful competitor—and it is of him we shall hereafter speak during this campaign for the Presidency. *Franklin Pierce* to be endorsed by a national convention is no small triumph for any man, but to be done in the manner it was, makes it still more graceful and pleasing. And indeed, there is no man in the Union deserves it more than he does. To quote the words of his competitor General Scott, he is a "gentleman and a soldier," and also calls him the gallant *Pierce*, in his dispatches. But, it does not require the endorsement of a whig for his character, he was previously endorsed by the lamented Polk, and by his own acts both civil and military, which have become embodied in the history of our country. In the national house of our councils, and in the hard fought contests, of the war of a tropical climate, his name is recorded, honored and revered. The Pennsylvania democracy were asking with great unanimity to unite Mr. King, the present Vice President, with her own favorite son, *JAMES BUCHANAN*, to occupy the same position, which is a sufficient guarantee that his nomination is pleasing to them particularly.

William Searight, whose name heads this article, had been spoken of before, by his friends, who knew him intimately, and afterwards when his character, and business capacity became better known, he could have no successful competitor in this State as a candidate for the office of Canal Commissioner. He is a man of unobtrusive manners and habits, but when he is known there is no man deserves more to be appreciated. Then, fellow democrats, our duty in this campaign is a plain one, and easily understood. We go into the contest as a unit, undivided and unconquerable. Let us therefore from this time to the campaign is over, do our whole duty for those upright and honorable names, who have been fairly placed before us, as the standard bearers of the democracy of our Union, and our commonwealth, and victory as undoubtedly will perch upon that standard as light proceeds from the sun, or the shadow follows the substance.

We will hereafter speak at length of the attainments and character of each of these candidates, but it was due to our own state nominee to put his name in connection with the national candidates as soon as possible before our readers.

The Delegate Elections.

On Saturday next delegates from each borough and township, will be elected to meet in Convention and nominate a county ticket. On this subject we have a few words to say. A fair and honorable competition at the delegate elections between the friends of one candidate and those of another, is a matter with which no man can find just cause of complaint and cannot with propriety be condemned. The action of the people at such elections should be equally binding upon all. How often, however, have we seen it otherwise. The combinations and means used at the primary elections to defeat the nomination of aspirants for office, often have returned with ten fold fury on the nominees and caused defeat and distraction at the general election. This thing should stop. If gentlemen will submit their names to the people as candidates for office, and the voice of the people at the delegate elections be against their pretensions, the true democratic doctrine requires submission from them to the popular voice, provided everything is done in a fair and honorable manner. The importance of the approaching campaign—the triumphant success of our candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency, as well as for the Supreme Bench, office of Canal Commissioner, Legislature, &c.—the re-establish of democratic principles as a necessary motive power to propel the government in its true course, all demand that there should be Union and Harmony at the outset. Manifest, then, some disposition to do a great deal for the good of the party—exhibit a desire to defeat the common enemy by making a just compromise of the various conflicting interests at home—be willing to concede at all times to one another your feelings for men—make no rash or ill-timed assertions—but, when the nominations are heralded forth, your attachment to those principles which they as your chosen representatives are intended to carry out, will stimulate you to a firm, unwavering and unceasing support for their success.

A Convert to Democratic Principles.

At a large and enthusiastic meeting of the democracy of Cumberland county, held at Carlisle, on Saturday, 12th June, for the purpose of ratifying the nominations of *Pierce and King*, Col. A. G. Ege, of Maryland, heretofore a member of the Whig party addressed the assembly. The *Volunteer* thus reports him:—"A. G. Ege, Esq., of Carroll county, Maryland, was then introduced to the meeting, and received with a great degree of enthusiasm. Mr. Ege, it is well known, has been a Whig all his life. He was a Whig member of the Reform Convention of Maryland, and during the last Presidential campaign he addressed the Whigs of this county at their County Meeting. But Mr. E. has seen the error of his ways, and has 'come out from the fold party,' to assist in the election of *Pierce and King*. His speech was eloquent and argumentative, and he concluded by pledging Maryland for 10,000 majority for *Pierce and King*. When he concluded the meeting gave him three cheers that fairly made the house shake."

We had the pleasure to meet Col. Ege at Bedford Springs last summer, and then, although at the time a Whig, he strongly desired the defeat of William F. Johnston, and stated to us that if Johnston was a candidate for Governor in Maryland, holding the same opinions on the slavery question as he did in this State, he could not receive ten votes in Carroll county. Col. E. is a gentleman of standing and high respectability, of fine address and noble qualities of head and heart, and we gladly welcome him into the democratic ranks where he can battle manfully for the rights of the States and the Union of the States.

William Rufus King, Democratic Candidate for Vice President.

This statesman resides at Selma, Alabama, and is now President of the United States Senate, over which body he also presided in the twenty-fourth, twenty-fifth and twenty-sixth Congress. He is a native of North Carolina, is about sixty-five years of age, and has never been married. He is, we believe, the same William R. King, who was a member of Congress from North Carolina, from 1811 to 1817 inclusive.

On the admission of Alabama as a State, he was chosen one of the first United States Senator therefrom, and took his seat in that body in 1819—continuing to represent Alabama in the Senate for 25 years, viz: from 1818 to 1844. In the latter year he was appointed Ambassador to France, and represented the United States at that court until 1847, when he returned to this country, and was again elected United States Senator from Alabama.

Mr. King is of the Southern rights school of politics, and did not agree with the Union party of the South in their movements. It will be seen, however, by the following letter from him to Capt. Scott, of Virginia, that he acquiesces in the compromise:—

SENATE CHAMBER, May 20, 1852.

SIR—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, and hasten to reply. I have little expectation that my name will, as you suppose, be presented to the Baltimore Convention for the high office to which you refer; but I have no wish to withhold my opinions upon any question of a public character. I comply, without hesitation, with your request.

As respects the series of measures of the last Congress, commonly known as the Compromise, most of them are beyond the reach of legislation; and although I considered some of them as most unjust to the South, I was probably the first individual in the slave-holding States who publicly took ground in favor of acquiescence, and I am gratified to find that such is now the determination of the Southern States. The Fugitive Slave law was enacted to carry out an express provision of the Constitution, and therefore, does not stand on the footing of ordinary legislation; and should it so happen that I should be placed in the Presidential office, I should feel myself bound, by every obligation of duty, to negative any act for its repeal, or so to modify or change it as would destroy its efficiency. With the highest respect, I am your obedient servant.

WM. R. KING.

To ROBERT G. SCOTT, Esq.

From the Evening Chronicle, June 17.

Party Dissimulation.

The Presidential canvass, just commenced, will not be conducted in this locality, in that high-toned, honorable manner which affords interest and instruction to the masses, and which alone becomes the American people. Duplicity and detraction are to be the principal weapons used, instead of sober and enlightened discussion of the candidates, and the policy which they represent. The most detestable of all the tricks, of political mountebanks, have already been introduced, and that, too, with a shameless affrontry unparalleled in the annals of partisan duplicity.

The admixture of religion in politics was always a pitiful business, but the attempt, now making, to make religion the principal topic of discussion, only serves to exhibit the shamelessness of those engaged in it. With astounding assurance we behold these desperate partisans assuming the championship of a religious denomination, which they have been for years denouncing as dangerous to the liberties of this country. The very men who have fostered religious proscription, and added fuel to the flame of sectarian intolerance, are now engaged in denouncing the proscription of New Hampshire, which excludes Roman Catholics from holding certain civil stations in that Commonwealth. Nay more, so liberal have these new-fledged advocates of political and religious liberty become, they absolutely strike at one of New Hampshire's sons, because he unfortunately belongs to that proscriptive State. This course is wonderful, and would be inconceivable were not the motives which prompts it so palpable. To obtain votes, this system of bastard pretensions has been commenced, and to argument a certain candidate's strength, the hardships of New Hampshire's constitution towards Roman Catholics, must, with assumed gravity, be denounced. How shameless and provoking this bare-faced duplicity seems? The very men, who have, day after day, and month after month, told their readers that the liberties of this country were in danger of being destroyed by Popish influences and appliances, now grieve over a dead enactment in New Hampshire, which, if enforced, would be no more monstrous than the enforcement of their own teachings. Asks! to what base uses, to what extended and base corruption can such political soundbonds descend?

Were Roman Catholics, themselves, or some of their trusty friends, to complain of New Hampshire's exactions, there would be nothing strange in their course; (for the enactment which proscribes them is a disgrace to the State and age,) but the idea of those complaining who have abused Catholics and their religion: most who have calumniated Catholic allegiance to this Government, and denounced Catholic ministers as so many Popish republicans, conspiring for the overthrow of our republican system; for men who have resorted to all sorts of fabrications to blast the character of our entire Catholic population, to constitute themselves the champions of the very system which they have scarcely ceased defaming, is the rankest and most deformed attempt at dissimulation within our knowledge of partisan depravity.

First and foremost among these hypocritical pretenders, is the *Pittsburg Gazette*. Its love for religious equality has grown enormously since the nomination of Franklin Pierce; it dates no further back. So outraged is this ancient defamer of Catholic integrity and motives, at New Hampshire's constitution, that it insists upon Pierce being punished for the crime of residing in such an intolerant state. Although opposed to this same proscriptive test, and notwithstanding his efforts to have it stricken from the constitution. Mr. Pierce should, in the opinion of the *Gazette*, be held responsible for the action of those who prevented him from trumpeting it under his feet. How wondrous brazen must this *Gazette* man be, to undertake such a disreputable and dinky task? When it served his purpose, he could wink at the base conduct of a street scavenger, whose vocation was the abuse of men and women, for being Catholics, but the rude enforcement of the time requires him to change his course, and become the advocate of those whom he, a few weeks ago, delighted to denounce.

We care nothing ourselves what the religious opinions of our public men may be; we should never think of voting for or against any man because of his religious belief; this feeling, and this alone has prompted us to direct attention to the disreputable course about being introduced into our political campaigns. We have no doubt at all but the *Gazette* editor hates the Catholic religion with all the animosity which he has so frequently and constantly manifested; this we do not object to; he may hate what he pleases, but we do object to his recent course of hypocrisy and deception, which is a stigma upon the character of the public press of our city. None but a very corrupt and base man would flatter those whom he in his heart hated, and none but one lost to all shame, would exhibit himself to the public in so base a character. He must have a curious estimate of Catholic Democrats' independence, when he coolly asks them to abandon their candidate because he happens to live in a bigoted community. With as much logic he might ask them to vote against the best man in our city, because Joe Barker was once its first municipal officer. Mr. Pierce did all in his power to strike out of the New Hampshire constitution the bigoted test alluded to, because he did not succeed it was not his fault; still he is entitled to every liberal man's praise, for his efforts at reform in a community, so overwhelmingly opposed to his course as the people of his state are. Had he been governed by policy he would have been with the proscriptive majority, but being actuated by principle, he failed with the liberal minority. At all events we do hope for the reputation of our country, for the character of our elections, and for the peace and good will of our people that this admixture of religion with politics be not attempted. It is anti-republican in the extreme calculated to create dissensions among neighbors

and fraught in everyway with disastrous and lamentable consequences. Let us for goodness sake have no more of it. Give us a political canvass; discuss the claims and qualifications of the candidates and the principles they represent, and then we will act like men of broad and general comprehension, not like hypocrites and mountebanks or ugging and knavish politicians.

Members of the Legislature.

We trust, for the honor of our State, that our Legislature may henceforth be composed of wise and honest men. The best men in the State are not too good for members of Assembly, and it is time the people of the different counties should turn their attention to this subject. Let our Legislature be composed of incorruptible men, and then will the business of those cultures, the professional borer, be at an end.

Carlisle Volunteer.

Aye, "the best men in the State are not too good for members of Assembly." It is the very position, above all others, in which the State needs her best men. What has given Virginia her vast reputation and influence in the Union, except the fact that she always puts her best men forward? What has made the barren rocks of New England the centre of our manufactures, the lap of our golden harvests, the seat of luxury and wealth, her territory chequered with canals and railroads, yet comparatively free from public debt, her people outstripping in intelligence, and general prosperity any other portion of the Union? The reason, we contend, is found principally in the fact that their Legislatures are composed of "the best men of the State." Pennsylvania has more natural advantages than Virginia and New England combined, far more of the genuine elements of wealth and prosperity. She has the means in her power to make herself the first State in the Union in point of general prosperity and influence. The only practicable mode by which she can begin to give force and effect to her natural advantages is to send her men to her Legislature. Pigmies and rascals have legislated her to death—so far as legislation can do it. Her real interests are annually neglected, made to occupy a secondary position to the most trivial local and very often to corrupt and deleterious legislation. If our Legislature was composed of able, talented, honest men, the reverse of this would be true, and then would commence the day of our prosperity, the era of our glory, wealth and power. We appeal to every intelligent man to say whether these are not facts—self-evident and indisputable. If they are, who is so dead to every sentiment of patriotism, so indifferent to the honor and glory of old Pennsylvania, to refuse to give his aid, freely and energetically, to place the best men of the State in the Legislature?

Our long experience in politics, has convinced us, (and in this will be sustained by all experienced and close observers,) that there is no place of public trust that affords to a bold, talented, honest man such fine opportunities for distinction as a seat in our Legislature. It is true, that many talented men have entirely failed in that field—perhaps for want of honesty, but more frequently for want of the iron nerve to "do right though the Heavens fall!" The three qualifications we name are all requisites, essentials—talents, unbending integrity, and the nerve to do what they believe to be right, without hesitation or wavering. No man who combined these qualifications ever failed in the Legislature to attain distinction, influence and the affections of the people—but few have attained these except through service in the Legislature. It has, therefore, always seemed remarkably strange to us that our men of talent (they are all ambitious, for where talent exists there is ambition too,) seemed so indifferent to or positively declined seats in the Legislature. It is the field above all others where they can distinguish themselves.

The benefit, therefore, of sending men of capacity and integrity to the Legislature, is mutual to the State, the people, and the men. Why is it, then, that this matter is so much neglected by all the parties in interest? Must our Legislature be forever filled up with mere borer and drones? All our unequalled elements of prosperity be forever neglected?

We sincerely hope the people will take this matter in hand, and that our Legislatures will hereafter annually exhibit an increased number of members of decided capacity. Then the day of our prosperity, our glory and power will have commenced—then Pennsylvania will take her proper rank of the first State in the Union—the "Keystone of the arch" in fact as well as in name.

Democratic Ratification Meeting in Albany.

ALBANY, JUNE 12.

The Democracy of this city held a meeting last evening in the Park, in front of the Capitol, to respond to the nomination of Pierce and King.

Ex-Governor Marcy was called to preside, assisted by several Vice Presidents.

On taking the chair, Mr. Marcy made a brief speech, in which he declared himself extremely well gratified with the result of the deliberations of the Baltimore Convention. He said, that from what he had observed, the party throughout the country was united upon those nominees, and he trusted their election would be secured, thereby restoring the government to Democratic hands. The ex-Governor was loudly cheered at the conclusion of his address.

The speakers were John Van Buren, of New York; B. F. Hallet, of Boston; H. B. Stanton, Horace Seymour, and others, of this state.

Resolutions were read by R. W. Peckham, strongly endorsing the candidates and the platform laid down by the Baltimore Convention.—They were unanimously adopted, and with much enthusiasm.

The meeting was one of the largest and most enthusiastic of any held here since the days of Gen. Jackson.

The booming of cannon, the illuminations in various parts of the city, the bands of music, all gave evidence that the Democracy here are firmly united, and will enter into the contest with much interest.

Speech of Gov. Bigler.

At the Ratification meeting held at Harrisburg, Governor Bigler on taking the chair made the following neat and patriotic address:

Governor Bigler upon taking the chair, addressed the meeting briefly. He entered into a powerful elucidation of the principles upon which our government is founded, and upon which the Democratic party invariably acts, and pointed out the advantages that must always accrue to the people by a strict adherence to those principles. He next came to the object of the assemblage then before him, and said that with them he most cordially approved of and ratified the action of the Baltimore convention, in the nomination of Franklin Pierce and Wm. R. King. It was true that many of us had other preferences—some being ardently attached to the distinguished son of Pennsylvania, some to the equally distinguished statesman of Michigan, some favorably to one great statesman, and some to another; but the convention not being able to agree upon any other candidate, and having placed Gen. Pierce in nomination, by an almost unanimous vote, all Democrats now united upon him, because he was the representative of the great principles that they advocated. The Democratic party was essentially the party of principle, and it was ready always to surrender up men, no matter how ardently it was attached to them by ties of long standing, to secure the triumph of principle, and effect a perfect union of the party.

The Governor desired here to be permitted to invoke his fellow-citizens to union and harmony to secure success. To the American heart, the word union was one of peculiar significance.—From the first dawning of liberty on our shores, it has been the talismanic chord that has bound us together and borne us up through many trials, to our present high eminence as a nation. In union there is strength, safety and success; it is just as important now to cultivate this spirit as at any former period. The Democratic party he believed were now firmly united, and being so united it must be successful.

Although Pennsylvania looked to the nomination of one of her own distinguished sons, she will still perform her whole duty, and cast her united Democratic vote for the nominee of the Baltimore Convention.

The Governor next referred to Gen. Pierce as a sound statesman, whose principles were well known and well understood throughout the whole country. For the last twenty years he has been the leader of the party in his own State. For several years he occupied a seat in the House of Representatives. He was then elected to the United States Senate, and continued there until he resigned his seat to attend to his professional pursuits. He was next tendered the Attorney Generalship by President Polk, and declined it, remaining in private life until the breaking out of the Mexican war, when he volunteered his services, was subsequently appointed to a high command, and rendered distinguished service during the continuance of the war. Immediately after its close he resigned his commission and retired to private life.

The whole character of Gen. Pierce is worthy of our warmest admiration. He is modest and retiring, only accepting civil office when it has been forced upon him by the partiality of his fellow citizens. In his military career, his conduct is alike marked by pure patriotism. He never sought the army as a means for holiday display. When, however, his country was engaged in a foreign war, he rendered his services, and at once repaired to the scene of active duty, and the moment that peace was proclaimed, he returned to his home and resigned his commission. In this respect he greatly resembled the patriot Jackson, who was ever ready to fight the battles of his country in time of war but who had no taste for the standing army in time of peace.

Letter From Mr. Buchanan.

The following is an extract from a letter written by this distinguished Statesman, to a member of Congress from this State:

WHEATLAND, DEPT LANCETER, JUNE 8, 1852.

MY DEAR SIR:—For the first time, I have had a fair trial. My own delegation was able, faithful, active and energetic; but they could not command success. This was not their fault. I am now perfectly satisfied with the result, belonging, as I do, to the school of optimists.

I shall give to the nominees a decided support, as I intend to do as long as I shall live, to the nominees of the Democratic party. The principles of our great party are those which alone can secure the prosperity and perpetuity of the Union. For Col. King I entertain the warmest feelings of friendship. A purer, a better, or a sounder-judging man does not live. I know General Pierce very well. Throughout his congressional career, he uniformly maintained the character of a sound and inflexible Democrat, and an honest and honorable man. We must do our duty, and leave the consequences to Providence.

From your friend, very respectfully,

JAMES BUCHANAN.

Important to Contractors.

Timothy Ives, Esq., Superintendent of the Allegheny Portage Railroad, advertises that sealed proposals will be received at his office, Summitville, Cambria county, Pa., until Thursday, the 15th of July next, for the grading and masonry including the Tunnel, of that part of the said road on the eastern slope of the mountains, extending from the summit to the intersection with the present road on the level below No. 10, and for straightening the curves on the long level between planes No. 1 and 2.

G. W. Clossan, Supervisor of the Delaware Division of the Penna. Canal gives notice that sealed proposals will be received at the Collector's Office New Hope, until Monday, the 12th of July next, for rebuilding the Locks at Uhlers and New Hope, and for enlarging the Aqueduct and widening the prism of the Canal at New Hope. No toll will be charged on materials for the work transported on the Canal. Plans and specifications may be seen at the Collector's Office, five days previous to the letting.

Whig National Convention.

BALTIMORE, June 19.

The Convention was opened at 10 o'clock, A. M., with prayer, by Dr. Morris. The Hall was crowded, and the galleries brilliant with ladies; many were unable to gain an entrance.

Gov. Johnston discovered an omission in the 5th Resolution as published which should read as follows:—"The government should be considered on principles of the strictest economy, and revenue sufficient for the expenses thereof, ought to be derived mainly from a duty on imports, and not from direct taxes, and in laying such duties sound policy requires a just discrimination and protection, and a protection from fraud by specific duties whereby suitable encouragement will be afforded to American industry, equally to all classes and all portions of the country."

The Webster men have engaged a special train of cars to start to Washington twenty minutes after the nomination is made; the steam is to be kept up in readiness for them.

Mr. Botts' speech and letter injured Scott.—The Fillmore and Scott men profess to be equally sanguine. Four of the Indiana delegation will go for Fillmore in the course of the morning.

BALLOTING.

	Scott.	Fillmore.	Webster.
7th	131	133	28
8th	133	131	28
9th	133	131	29
10th	135	130	27
11th	134	131	28
12th	134	130	28
13th	134	130	28
14th	133	130	29
15th	133	130	29
16th	135	129	28
17th	132	131	29
18th	132	131	28
19th	132	131	29
20th	133	131	29
21st	133	131	28
22d	132	130	30
23d	132	130	30
24th	133	129	30
25th	134	128	30
26th	135	128	29
27th	135	128	29
28th	135	128	29
29th	135	128	29
30th	134	129	29
31st	134	128	29

After the 31st ballot, the Convention adjourned until 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

At 4 o'clock the Convention again assembled, and proceeded to ballot, with the following result:

	Scott.	Fillmore.	Webster.
32d	134	128	30
33d	134	128	29
34th	134	126	28
35th	134	128	28
36th	133	128	29
37th	136	127	28
38th	136	127	29
39th	134	128	30
40th	134	128	29
41st	132	128	32
42d	134	128	30
43d	134	128	30
44th	133	129	30
45th	133	127	32
46th	134	127	31

SCATTERING VOTE.—33d ballot, Crittenden 1; 34th, Crittenden 2; 35th, Bates, of Missouri, 1; 36th, Crittenden 1; 38th, blank 2; 39th, blank 2; 40th, Choate 1.

After the 41st ballot, a delegate gave notice that unless a nomination was made on the 50th ballot, he should move to adjourn sine die, and leave the question to the people.

The Convention, after the 46th ballot at 8 1/2 o'clock adjourned until 10 o'clock on Monday morning.

Meagher to Duffy.

The last Dublin *Nation* contains a letter written by Meagher to Charles Gaven Duffy previous to his escape. This letter was in Mr. Duffy's possession for three weeks before he made it public. It was withheld for fear its publication might prejudice the cause of the exiles in whose behalf a memorial was then in course of preparation. But now that the Victory of Ireland, with an insolence and a cruelty that only an Irish Viceroy could exhibit, has refused to see, and that memorial, it is laid before the people.

—Via. Ch.

LAKE SORREL, Van Dieman's Land, December, 27th, 1851.

"MY DEAR DUFFY:—In great haste I have set down to tell you that I am determined to withdraw my parole—throw up my 'ticket of leave'—and afterwards attempt my escape."

"I seek some land in which a useful and honorable career will be open to me, and where, free from the galling restrictions which beset and hamper me at every step, and the yet more galling indignities which intrude themselves even into the sanctuary of my humble home, I may find generous and creditable employment for whatever energies I possess through the goodness of God."

"With fervent hope that, with His aid and blessing, I shall have the delight of writing my next letter to you under the shadow and protection of the flag of Washington, and with fondest remembrance to Maurice Leyne, and all my other dear and devoted friends."

"Believe me,

"My dear Duffy, ever to remain,
"Whatever be my fate,

"Your faithful and affectionate friend,

"T. F. MEAGHER."

The *Nation* adds—"This noble and characteristic letter disposed of the calumny that Meagher had violated his parole, and it proves that it was the incessant and intolerable persecution of his gaolers which forced him to break his chains."

Wherever he be, this day, his country will join us in the fervent prayer that honor and happiness may be his fortune; and that she whom he has taken to his love and his home may yet witness the fulfillment of the noble aspirations of her husband in a