

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

For President, FRANKLIN PIERCE, of New Hampshire. For Vice-President, WILLIAM R. KING, of Alabama. For Canal Commissioner, WILLIAM SEARIGHT, of Fayette Co.

County Nominations.

For Assembly, THOMAS COLLINS, of Washington. For Sheriff, AUGUSTIN DURBIN, of Washington. Commissioner, JACOB R. STULL, of Richland. Auditor, JOHN A. MCCONNELL, of Clearfield. Coroner, CAMPBELL SHERIDAN, of Johnstown.

Gen. Scott's Letter of Acceptance.

On the 24th June, Gen. Scott wrote a letter to Hon. J. G. Chapman, President of the late Whig National Convention, in which he accepted the nomination for the Presidency. In this letter he says, "not having written a word to procure this distinction, I lost not a moment, after it had been conferred, &c. Now, we say and can prove, that he did write to procure this distinction."

My Dear Sir—I have decided to write nothing to the Convention, or to any individual member before nomination; but should that honor fall to my lot, I shall, in my acceptance, give my views of the Compromise measures in terms at least as strong in their favor as those I read to you two days since.

In haste, yours truly, WINFIELD SCOTT.

To Hon. W. S. Archer.

He had decided to write nothing to any individual member before the nomination; yet the letter in which he states so is written to an individual member before the nomination! Singular contradiction—hasty mistake! He would not write a word, yet does write. There is a sample of his grandeur, which we commend to the serious consideration of that celebrated and distinguished military chieftain, Major George Raymond, of enlarged proportions; the talented, witty, eloquent and well informed editor and accurate (?) reporter of the Hollidaysburg Whig—and more, the late transcribing clerk for the Pennsylvania Senate. A man "who is destined for ill rice." General Scott certainly has a bad memory, so to contradict himself within ten days, for the letter to Archer, was written, as Botts declared, on Tuesday night, June 15th, and his letter of acceptance dated June 24th positively states that he had not written a word. The Archer letter was "fished" out of the coat or breeches pocket of Mr. Botts, and contains a "bid" for the nomination; for it is an undeniable fact that Gen. Scott could not have been nominated had he not written this letter, and stated in it that he would give his views on the compromise "in terms at least as strong in their favor as those he had read to Mr. Archer a few days since."

Gen. Scott in his letter of acceptance also says, "The political principles and measures laid down in those resolutions (the Whig platform) are so broad that but little is left for me to add!" In other words, the platform is scarce wide enough for him to stand upon, and he wishes to insert a couple of extra planks; he desires to add a platform of his own and to go back of the proceedings of the convention and dictate to the American people. He then suggests what he desires to have added to the platform, in the following manner:

"I therefore barely suggest, in this place that should I, by the partiality of my countrymen, be elevated to the Chief Magistracy of the Union, I shall be ready, in my connection with Congress, to recommend or approve of measures in regard to the management of the public domain so as to secure an early settlement of the same favorable to actual settlers, but consistent, nevertheless, with a due regard to the equal rights of the whole American people in that national inheritance."

This is precious Whig doctrine and appears to be as "clear as mud" to us. He takes an equivocal position on this subject, and his language can be construed into two different meanings, both of which are in opposition to Whig teachings.

And as the American people are aware that Gen. Scott did write a letter in 1841 to G. W. Reed of Phila., in which he took extreme ground against the rights of foreigners, which we challenge any Whig to deny, and said in that letter, "I now hesitate before extending the period of residence before naturalization, and a total repeal of all acts of Congress upon the subject—my general inclines to the LATTER;" therefore the General must now change his sails and in his letter of acceptance says:

"I shall be ready to recommend or approve a single alteration in our naturalization laws, suggested by my military experience, viz: giving to all foreigners the rights of citizenship, who shall faithfully serve in time of war, one year on board of our public ships, or in our land forces, regular or volunteer."

Had Gen. Scott no military experience in 1841 when he was "fired with indignation" against all foreigners, and when he desired that all of our adopted citizens should be disfranchised and forever debarred from enjoying the rights guaranteed them by the Constitution? Are we to have an army composed of hundreds and thousands of those born abroad who become citizens of the Republic in one year by serving in the army or navy, while the sober, industrious farmer who arrives here from Ireland or Germany will be required to reside five years ere he can become a citizen! This is discrimination with a vengeance. This is hypocrisy and demagoguism! Far better, we say, that the poor foreigner would live for one year in the city or country and then become a citizen, than for him to be in the army or navy that length of time and be naturalized. On his farm, in his workshop, under his cottage roof, in one year he could learn much of our institutions and could glean sufficient to become a free and independent voter. Not so in the army or navy where the use of arms and the wielding of the sword would be his study.—There he could not be instructed as a citizen should be—there he could not learn aught concerning our institutions. The design of Gen. Scott and his party is to catch votes, but the good sense of the American people, those who are adopted citizens and those of the manor born, will demonstrate to the Whig party that votes are not to be bought for the benefit of the man who in 1841 "concurred fully in the principles of the Native American Party," and who desired to array American and adopted citizens against each other. Gen. Scott "stoops too low to conquer" when he has to bid for the votes of our adopted citizens, and he will find that adopted citizens have their rights at the polls—that they know these rights, and knowing will maintain them.

Native American Convention.

Delegates of the above party, from eight States met at Trenton, New Jersey, on Monday, July 6th, and after organizing adjourned over until the following day, when DANIEL WEBSTER, of Massachusetts, was nominated as the candidate of the party for President, and GEORGE C. WASHINGTON, of Virginia, (who is said to be a nephew of Gen. Washington) for Vice President. The name of the party was changed to the "American Party;" the resolutions adopted endorse the Compromise measures as a finality, and among other changes of creed, substitute for twenty one years residence, extensions from time to time by Congress, of the period of naturalization, &c. It is stated that Mr. Webster will accept such nomination, and we also notice that this statement is contradicted. Whether he accepts, or not, we believe he will be voted for by large numbers of Whigs in Massachusetts and Whigs and Native Americans in other States. The proceedings of a Webster meeting in Boston will be found in another column, and the disaffection existing in that quarter in regard to Gen. Scott is great. Mr. Webster may wait until he hears from the "Georgia Union Convention," which meets to-day; and should he be placed in nomination by that party, there is a strong probability that he will accept both nominations. There is trouble in the Whig camp north and south, and the disaffection increases daily. The democracy unite on PIERCE and KING and have determined that they shall be elected over Scott, Webster, Chase, and all others, by a real old-fashioned Jackson majority.

Since writing the above we find that the Washington correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce writes as follows:

"Mr. Toombs has left for Georgia. He will attend the Georgia Union Convention which is to meet on the 15th inst. That body will perhaps present a third ticket. It is said that Mr. Toombs is in favor of the nomination of Mr. Webster. But he said, in his speech, that the friends of the Union party could, with consistency and propriety, go for Pierce. A ticket will create a diversion in favor of Pierce. It would not, probably, throw the election into the House, nor would it be desirable in reference to the interests of the country."

And the New York Day Book, of Saturday, a Whig paper, contains the following call and urges the sending of delegates from the several States:

"A National Union Convention will be held in the city of Philadelphia, on the first of August, 1852, for the nomination of Daniel Webster for the Presidency of the United States, and a suitable candidate for the Vice Presidency, for the support of the Union party of the Nation, in November next. Delegates from ten States now hold themselves in readiness for this step; other States are requested to choose suitable representatives without delay. Friends of the Union, and of its great Champion, you are now called upon to give evidence of your devotion to that cause, which has enlisted the talents of the most eminent, and the sympathies of a mighty nation. The immediate formation of local Webster Associations is earnestly recommended."

Certainly, there is a disposition to have Mr. Webster before the people, and whether the effort wins or loses, the exhibition of discussions and divisions in the ranks of the Whigs is more the less observant.

Court adjourned on Saturday morning last. Hereafter the regular courts will be held on the first and second Mondays in the months of September, December, March and June, making eight weeks in a year or four terms of two weeks each. On account of an error in the bill changing the time, passed by the Legislature, the Court had no authority last week to authorize a jury to be drawn for the September term, therefore there can be no jury trials then—nothing but arguments. An adjourned court will probably be held in October or November.

Miss Durbois says that the first time a coat sleeve encircled her waist she felt as though she were in a pavilion built of rainbows, the window sills of which were composed of sylvan harps. That young woman should have her feet sealed!

"Principles as is Principles."

The Whig party of this county held their county convention on Tuesday, July 6th, and as it was the first assemblage since the nomination of Gen. Scott, we looked for an endorsement of his nomination, and an endorsement of the platform on which he stands (the two extra planks included) by that body. But no such resolutions were passed! Not a line, or a syllable is recorded in favor of the platform of the Whig National Convention or its nominees. Not a word for a general distribution of the public lands! Not a word for a general system of internal improvements! Not a word for a national bank! Not a word about the Sinking Fund! Not a word in favor of rag banks! Not a word on the slavery question! Not a word for Galphinism and Gardinerism! And not a word of regret, no resolution of sorrow, for the decease of the man without whose efforts the Whig party would long since have been defunct, the statesman, patriot, and sage—HENRY CLAY! O Whiggery, to what base uses hast thou come at last. The Whig party of this county cannot have any principles else they would have given publicity to them. If they do claim any, we take it for granted that they are ashamed to see them in print—afraid to let the people read what they are. From such a party, O Lord deliver us.—Huzza for Scott and Grimes!

The following resolutions were passed by the said county convention, and may be considered the platform (?) of the Cambria Whigs!

Resolved, That the Congressional Congress be instructed to support the one term principle; also

Resolved, That Johnstown be recommended as the most suitable place for the meeting of the Congressional Convention.

The "Pierce and King Club."

This body met in the Court House on Thursday evening last, and the committee reported a constitution and by-laws which were unanimously adopted. Cyrus L. Pershing, Esq., of Johnstown addressed the Club and was loudly applauded during his remarks. He gave the reasons for the democratic faith that is within him, and examined at full length the fallacious claims of the Whig party to the support of the people, and exposed the Whig Baltimore platform, showing that the Whig party has abandoned all its heretofore cherished doctrines.

Col. Thomas C. McDowell, of Hollidaysburg, being present, was called upon and responded in an eloquent manner. His familiar voice was welcome music to the ears of his many friends in this section. He contrasted the principles of the Democratic party—the principles, of Jefferson, of Jackson and of Polk, with those professed by the Whig party heretofore and established the truthfulness and excellence of the Democratic creed. He spoke of the greatness, the grandeur and the progress of the Republic, and contended that it has resulted through Democratic principles. His speech was lengthy, classic, and beautiful, and during its delivery he was warmly applauded. The club meets to-night at the Court House. Democrats be in attendance.

A violent hail storm passed over this place on Friday afternoon, doing considerable damage to the grain and fruit. The rain fell in torrents for several hours.

Respect for the Dead.

A correspondent of the New York Express, who accompanied the funeral cortege to Albany writes:

"The coffin, which rests in the saloon of the boat is covered with a magnificent canopy of crape, and on the top are strewn flowers of the choicest kind. Near the head is a beautiful wreath made from the 'immortelle' (or life everlasting flower) brought from France and presented by Mrs. Ann Stephens, the Poetess, with a request that it might be placed on the tomb of Henry Clay in Kentucky. It is a bright yellow, white cross of a dark brown of the same flower is worked in it. It is admired by all as a fit emblem to the memory of Henry Clay, who will live forever in the hearts of his countrymen. The civic wreath presented by the Clay Festival Association, and with the same request, also adorns the top, while the Laurel wreath from Philadelphia, and the Bouquets, from Baltimore and Washington, are placed around it and still maintain their fragrance and beauty."

FUNERAL HONORS AT CINCINNATI.—The remains of Henry Clay arrived by the cars, at Cincinnati, Thursday at eleven o'clock. A very large procession, composed of the military, Free Masons, Odd Fellows, firemen, and citizens generally, was formed, and escorted the body through the city, to the Louisville mail-boats, which left at one o'clock. The procession was nearly an hour passing a given point, and was a most imposing display. Business places were generally closed, as also all the public buildings. The streets through which the mournful cortege passed were hung with emblems of sorrow, while all the bells in the city tolled, and minute guns were fired. The body was placed in a hearse drawn by six white horses.

From Saratoga.

SARATOGA, July 10. Saratoga is fast filling up, and there never were so many strangers here so early in the season as at present. There are some 350 at the United States, and the Union and Congress Halls are also well filled. The United States band arrived yesterday.

The telegraph office here was opened yesterday; the line working finely—communicating directly with the Bain office, 29 Wall street, New York.

Their Last Resting Place.

LEXINGTON, Ky., July 10. The remains of Henry Clay have reached this city. A general gloom pervades the whole community. The city is shrouded in mourning. The preparations for the funeral are solemnly grand, and the body of him who was the nations pride, will be consigned to its last resting place with becoming ceremony.

Democratic Ratification Meeting.

In last weeks paper we stated that "a large and enthusiastic meeting of the Democracy of the county was held at the Court House, on Tuesday evening, July 6th," in pursuance of a call made by the chairman of the county committee, and "that the proceedings of the meeting would be published next (this) week. The following proceedings took place, and the annexed resolutions were passed.

On motion the following officers were appointed by the meeting!

PRESIDENT.

CAPT. B. McDERMID, of Ebensburg. VICE PRESIDENTS.

Thomas McKiernan, of Johnstown. Stephen Lloyd, " Cambria. Wm. A. Smith, " Ebensburg. Wm. W. Harris, " Jackson. And. Burgoon, " Clearfield. Col. Jno. M'Gough, " Washington. Maj. David Mills, " do. James Myers, " Ebensburg.

SECRETARIES.

Frederick Kittell of Ebensburg. Geo. C. K. Zahm " do. Steph'n Lloyd, jr. " Cambria. Obad Edsin, " Johnstown.

On motion of Daniel A. Murray, of Cambria a committee of five were appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting. The chair appointed Dr. Wm. A. Smith, Gen. Jos. McDonald, Daniel A. Murray, Gen. John Humphreys and George Rutledge, said committee.

Samuel C. Wingard Esq., of Ebensburg, then addressed the meeting in an able speech, and was succeeded by Cyrus L. Pershing Esq., of Johnstown, who delivered an eloquent address.

Wm. A. Smith, Chairman of the Committee then reported the following resolutions which were adopted.

Resolved, That this meeting cordially respond to the nominations of the Democratic Convention at Baltimore, and that we consider them every way worthy of our warm support as well as of the Democratic party throughout the Union.

Resolved, That the Democracy of Cambria county cordially, sincerely, and enthusiastically endorse the Democratic platform as established by the late Democratic National Convention at Baltimore. That we regard it as containing a full, clear, and explicit declaration of the principles of the Democracy of the whole Union.—That in the language of our Honored Standard—bearer, Gen. FRANK PIERCE, we can know—no North no South, no East no West, but the whole country from Maine to the Pacific, and that we regard the perpetuity of our beloved union as above and beyond every other earthly consideration.

Resolved, That in Franklin Pierce we recognize a civilian, statesman, and soldier, whose past life has proven his attachment to the republican party, and love for the institutions of his country, and in the councils of the nation, as well as in the tented field he has evinced a determination to uphold and sustain the interests and welfare of the whole Union.

Resolved, That in the Democratic nominee for Vice President, Col. Wm. B. KING, of Alabama, we recognize an eminent statesman and an unswerving Democrat. That his public life of forty years, presents to the American nation, such an exhibition of patriotism, of talent, and of devotedness to the great cause of Democratic principles, as to command and insure the entire support of every Democrat, and of every true patriot in the land.

Resolved, That we invoke the Democracy of the county to buckle on their armor for the Presidential campaign, and effect an early organization in the several townships of the county, feeling assured that their active support in defence of the principles of the party will ensure a triumphant victory over the tinsel and glare of a mere military hero.

The following resolution offered by Wm. J. Williams, of Ebensburg, was on motion read.

Resolved, That this meeting exceedingly regret the course pursued by some members of the party at the late Democratic County Convention, and that we firmly believe harmony and union can only be restored to the party by the convention being again called together and so to act in a spirit of conciliation, concession and compromise, yielding everything for the cause, nothing for men, that a ticket might be so formed as to meet the wishes of the people, and in the support of which all could unite to secure success.

A vote being taken on the resolution, the chair declared it adopted.

Gen. Jos. McDonald, of Ebensburg, then addressed the meeting in an eloquent manner.

On motion the meeting adjourned with nine hearty cheers for PIERCE and KING.

Highly Interesting from Washington.

WASHINGTON, July 9. The Senate's Special Committee on the recent Mexican claims commission, has been sitting and taking evidence for some time. Strange developments are said to have been made. Several documents have arrived from Mexico to the chairman, developing the nature and history of the Hargons' claim, which amounted to \$600,000, and which was all paid. It is said that Mr. Soule's committee will report soon, in a way to throw the Gardner claim in the shade.

It is understood that Mr. Webster, who left on Tuesday for Massachusetts, will not return to Washington at all. Probably Mr. Corwin will remain as long in Ohio. The Cabinet may now be considered exploded and broken up.—Mr. Graham has resigned.—Mr. Corwin is in the West, and Mr. Webster in the East, never to return.

The Boonsville, (Md.,) Odd Fellow states that some two months ago, a young man named Garver, residing near that place, while fishing, was stung by a catfish, which has proved quite serious and painful, and threatens to result fatally. His hand and arm became very much swollen, and continued to grow worse until a few days ago, when it was found necessary to amputate one of the fingers, in order to arrest mortification in the arm.

Keep it Before the American People.

That the Louisville Journal, a favorite sheet among the Whigs of Fayette county, declared in 1846, that the "Mexican war was supported only by men of low instincts and low intelligence."

Keep it before the American people, that Tom Corwin, a great Whig luminary, at present Secretary of the Treasury, declared, "that if he were a Mexican, he would welcome the American soldiers with bloody hands to hospitable graves."

Keep it before the American people, that Daniel Webster declared that "the Mexican war was not voted for by any body, but that the President (Polk) made it without any vote at all."

Keep it before the American people that the Cincinnati Gazette (Whig) said, "No man, no people, looking on upon the contest, can help sympathizing with the broken power of Mexico, and uniting in uttering a BITTER CONDEMNATION against our government."

Keep it before the American people that the Xenia (O.) Torchlight (Whig) said, "That the Americans will soon overpower them (the Mexicans) there is perhaps little doubt. Yet we must confess that our sympathies are with THEM. They fight for their country, their altars and their homes—we for power, and plunder, and extended rule. They are fighting for liberty—we to extend the area of slavery. They are in the right—WE IN THE WRONG. They may appeal with confidence to the God of battles; but, if we look for aid to any other than human power, it must be to the INFERNAL MACHINATIONS of HELL; for thus far it would seem the Devil has governed and guided all our actions in the premises."

Keep it before the American people that the Eastern Register (Whig) said, "We are in a war in which the sympathies of the civilized world must be AGAINST US.—Whoever prays that God will defend the right—must pray for the success of our enemies."

Keep it before the American people that the Tiffin Standard (Whig) said, "We learn from the U. S. Gazette, that Messrs. Saveny & Co., Iron Founders in Philadelphia, have received an order from Government to manufacture one hundred tons of CANON BALLS! in the shortest possible time.—These balls we suppose are for the purpose of shooting the Mexicans for defending their just rights."

Keep it before the American people that the N. Hampshire Statesman (Whig) said, "No one is bound to enlist or volunteer in a war of invasion or conquest. Let every one keep aloof from this unrighteous, INFAMOUS, GOD-ABHORRED Mexican war, and it will soon come to an end. The prospect is, that the administration can get neither men nor money to carry on an aggressive war much longer. Thank the Lord for all that."

Keep it before the American people that E. D. Culver (Whig) said in Congress, "My constituents feel, one and all, as I do, a burning indignation against this disgraceful war."

Keep it before the American people that E. Embree (Whig) said in Congress, "It is a war of invasion and conquest, against the desires, wishes, and interest of the great body of the people."

Keep it before the American people that J. R. Giddings (Whig) said in Congress, "Sir, if I were a Mexican, as I am an American, I would never yield while a foreign soldier remained in my country."

Keep it before the American people that the Boston Daily Chronotype (Whig) said, "If there is in the United States a heart worthy of American Liberty, its impulse would be to join the Mexicans. * * * * * It must be a sad and woful joy, but a joy nevertheless, to hear that the horde under Scott and Taylor, were every man swept into the next world."

Great Fire in Boston. Boston, July 10—6 P. M. The largest fire that has occurred in this city for the last twenty years is now raging. Upwards of fifty buildings on Purchase and Broad streets, mostly occupied by poor Irish families, have already been destroyed, and the fire is still spreading.

It was caused by a fire cracker being thrown into a hay stack, about four o'clock this afternoon, in the rear of the Seamen's House, on Purchase street, which, with the Seamen's House, Bethel, &c., was soon consumed.

It then crossed the street, and all the buildings on both sides of Purchase street to the head of Foster street wharf, and all the buildings in the rear of the school house, from Fort Hill to Sea street, are in flames. The buildings were chiefly occupied by poor families, who lose their all.

One hundred families are already houseless. [SECOND DISPATCH.] BOSTON, July 11. It is estimated that the loss by the fire in this city, will reach \$250,000. It is feared that several lives were lost.

Terrible Hail Storm.

FELTON, N. Y., July 10. Yesterday afternoon, about half-past 3 o'clock a tremendous thunder storm, passed over this place, accompanied by wind and hail. Previous to the storm, the thermometer stood at 99° in the shade, but soon after it fell to 70. Many valuable shade trees were broken and uprooted by the wind, and large quantities of fruit trees were much broken by the hail. The corn crops, is severely injured. The hail stones were as large as pigeons, eggs.

Near the town of Palermo, east of this place, large fields of corn were totally destroyed.—This morning the thermometer stands at 85, and notwithstanding the great heat, hail stones, which remained on the ground all night, have been brought from Palermo, seven miles distant, still as large as those which fell here yesterday. The crops are much injured, and the corn and vines will scarcely produce half an ordinary yield. Much damage has also been sustained by the breaking of glass.

Whig Harmony.

We have long since expressed the opinion that General Scott, if nominated as the Whig candidate for President, could not receive a single electoral vote south of the Potomac and the Ohio, unless it might possibly be those of Kentucky and North Carolina. Since his nomination, our convictions in relation to the feeling of bitter hostility to the tricksters in whose keeping he has for a long time placed himself, have been greatly strengthened. We have never thought that any man who could enjoy the confidence of such arch demagogues as Corwin, Stevens and Seward, could gain any foothold in the minds of men who love our glorious Constitution—whether their home was in the North, the South, the East, or the West; and a document that has recently emanated from the City of Washington, signed by nine of the most thorough supporters of all the Whig doctrines in the South, (except Abolitionists) places the fact beyond a doubt. The gentlemen whose names are attached to this paper, are among the most able and influential politicians of their respective States; and these are some of the grounds upon which they declare their determination to oppose the elevation of Winfield Scott to the Presidency. They say—

He obstinately refused, up to the time of his nomination, to give any public opinion in favor of that series of measures of the last Congress known as the Compromise; the permanent maintenance of which, with us, is a question of paramount importance. Nor has he since his nomination made any declaration of his approval of those measures as a final adjustment of the issue in controversy.

* * * * * He takes the nomination cum onere, as an individual takes an estate, with whatever incumbrances it may be loaded with. And the only pledge and guarantee he offers for his "adherence to the principles of the resolutions" are "the known incidents of a long public life," &c.

Amongst these "known incidents" of his life is not one, so far as we are aware of, in favor of the principles of the Compromise. In one, at least, of his public letters, he has expressed sentiments inimical to the institutions of fifteen States of the Union.

They say, that in the Convention he joined such demagogues as those we have named, backed also by Greeley, of New York, and Wm. F. Johnston of this State, bitter enemies to the Compromise measures, in order to defeat Webster and Fillmore, both of whom they designate truly as "true and tried friends of the Constitution."

The following is the closing paragraph of the address, with the names of the signers:— We consider Gen. Scott as the favorite candidate of the free-soil wing of the Whig party.—That his policy, if he should be elected, would be warped and shaped to conform to their views and elevate them to power in the administration of the government, can but be considered as a legitimate and probable result. And believing as we do, that the views of that faction of mischievous men are dangerous not only to the just, and constitutional rights of the Southern States, (which we represent in part,) but to the peace and quiet of the whole country, and to the permanent union of the States, we regard it as the highest duty of the well-wishers of the country every where, whatever else they may do, to at least withhold from him their support. This we intend to do.

ALEX. H. STEVENS, of Ga. CHARLES JAS. FAULKNER, of Va. W. BROOKE, of Miss. ALEX. WHITE, of Ala. JAMES ABERCROMBIE, of Ala. R. TOOMBS, of Ga. JAMES JOHNSON, of Ga.

For similar reasons, and others indicated in their speeches, the names of M. P. Gentry and C. H. Williams, of Tennessee, are also added to this paper; and we understand that Messrs. Marshall, Kentucky; Outlaw and Campbell, of North Carolina; and Cabell, of Florida; have avowed the same grounds of objection to Gen. Scott, and will steadfastly oppose his election.—How, indeed, could it be otherwise, when the Whig nominee for the Presidency has been so perfectly willing to receive a nomination on any terms, or even without terms? But the end has not yet come.—Pittsburgh Union.

Opening of the Central Railroad to Greensburg.

We are gratified at being able to announce that the Pennsylvania Railroad was opened (informally) from Pittsburg to Greensburg, on the 5th of July, on which day the Chief Assistant Engineer, Oliver W. Barnes, accompanied by a few friends, contractors, and engineers, passed out from Turtle Creek to Greensburg. The road was everywhere found to be in good order, and the train, consisting of truck cars, the passenger cars being engaged all day between Pittsburg and Turtle Creek, did not experience the slightest difficulty at any point. Stoppages were made at every station, and the cars arrived at Greensburg at dinner time.

A sumptuous entertainment had been prepared, at which the Hon. Judge Burrell presided, and made an eloquent and appropriate speech on the day which they celebrated, as well as on the opening of the road.

Mr. Barry, one of the contractors, followed Judge Burrell, and a number of patriotic speeches were made, toasts drank, and songs sang.—The occasion was one of much interest, and every thing passed off pleasantly, the train returning safely in the afternoon.

The Southern Whigs.

CHARLESTON, July 10. The friends of General Scott will hold a State Convention at Macon, Georgia, on the 4th of August.

The Savannah Republican (Union Whig) of Thursday, says that the information received from various parts of the State, justify the belief that of the 95,000 voters in Georgia, not 500 are willing to take General Scott. Senator Dawson, the Republican learns, will abide by the decision of the Georgia Union Convention.