SPIRIT OF THE TIMES.

Acceptance of the Democratic Presidential Nominations.

From the Washington Union, June 21.

We have received for publication the following correspondence, from the committee delegated by the National Democratic Convention, to communicate its nominations for the Presidency and Vice Presidency to the distinguished gentlemen upon whom they were conferred; and we have great pleasure in now laying before the democracy of the country the patriotic and eloquent letters in which its chosen leaders signify their acceptance of the elevated positions to which they have been called.

Refraining at this time from any extended comments upon these letters, we would yet call attention to the explicit and emphatic terms in which they approve and adopt the declaration of democratic principles and policy as set forth by the convention:—

CONCORD, June 17, 1852.

SIR:—A National Convention of the democratic republican party, which met in Baltimore the first Tuesday in June, unanimously nominated you as a candidate for the high trust of President of the United States.

We have been delegated to acquaint you with the nomination, and earnestly to request that you will accept it. Persuaded, as we are, that this office should not be pursued by an unchastened ambition, it can never be refused by a dutiful patriotism.

The circumstances under which you will be presented for the canvass of your countrymen are propitious to the interests which the constitution entrusts to our federal Union and must be auspicious to your own fame.

You come before the people without theim pulse of personal wishes and free from all selfish expectations. You are identified with none of the distractions which have recently disturbed our country, whilst you are known to be faithful to the constitution—to all its guarantees and compromises. You will be free to exert your tried abilities, within the path of duty, in protecting that repose we happily enjoy, and in giving efficacy and control to those cardinal principles that have already illustrated the party which has selected you as its leader—principles that regard the security and prosperity of the whole country, and the paramount power of its laws, as indissolubly associated with the perpetuity of our civil and religious liberties.

The Convention did not omit the duty of reiterating those principles, and you will find them prominently set forth in the resolutions it adopted. To these we respectfully invite your attention.

It is firmly believed that to your talents and patriotism the security of our holy Union, with its expanded and expanding interests, may be wisely trusted, and that amid all the perils which may assail the constitution, you will have the heart to love and the arm to defend it.

With congratulations to you and the country upon this demonstration of its exalted regard, and the patriotic hopes that cluster over it, we have the honor to be, with all respect, your fellow citizens,

J. S. BARBOUR,
J. THOMPSON,
ALPHEUS FELTCH,
PIERRE SOULE.

To HON. FRANKLIN PIERCE, of New Hampshire.

CONCORD, N. H., June 17, 1852.

GENTLEMEN—I have the honor to acknowledge your personal kindness in presenting me this day your letter, officially informing me of my nomination by the Democratic National Convention, as a candidate for the Presidency of the United States.

The surprise with which I received the intelligence of the nomination, was not unmingled with painful solicitude, and yet it is proper for me to say, that the manner in which it was conferred was peculiarly gratifying.

The delegation from N. H., with all the glow of state pride, and all the warmth of personal regard, would not have submitted my name to the Convention, nor would they have cast a vote for me under circumstances other than those which occurred.

I shall always cherish with pride and gratitude the recollection of the fact that the voice which first pronounced for me and pronounced alone, came from the mother of States,—a pride and gratitude rising far above any consequences that can betide me personally. May I not regard it as a fact pointing to the overthrow of sectional jealousies, and looking to the perennial life and vigor of the union cemented by the blood of those, who have passed to their reward? A union wonderful in its formation, boundless in its hopes, and amazing in its destiny. I accept the nomination, relying upon an abiding devotion to the interest, the honor and the glory of, our whole country, but beyond and above all upon a power superior to all human might.—A power which from the first gun of the revolution in every crisis, through which we have passed—in every hour of our acknowledged peril, when the dark clouds have shut down around us—has interposed as if to baffle human wisdom—outmarched human foretaste, and bring out of darkness the rainbow of promise—weak myself, faith and hope repose there in security.

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

I have only to tender my grateful acknowledgments to the Convention of which you were members, and to the people of our common country. I am, with the highest respect,

Your Most Obd't Servant.
FRANK. PIERCE.

To Hon. J. S. Borbour, J. Thompson, Alphens Felch, Pierre Soule.

WASHINGTON, June 21, 1852.

SIR:—The democratic republican party, which met in convention at Baltimore the first of June, nominated you as its candidate in the ensuing election for the elevated office of Vice president of the United States. The duty of communicating it to you has been assigned us, and we respectfully ask you to accept it.

The length of your public life, and the virtue and ability which have characterized it, make you known to the whole country, and give both the Union and the States the acceptable assurance that to you may be well confided all the responsibilities of this high trust, whether they be immediate or contingent. The foreign and intestine trials through which our country has passed while you were in its service, have proved that in every difficulty you were wise, temperate, and firm. Your labors have eminently tended to guard the rights of the States, and to protect the integrity and safety of the Union. The resolutions adopted by the Convention set forth the cardinal principles of the republican school of politics, and your past fidelity to them does not allow us to doubt of your continued devotion to these fundamental doctrines. It is this established fidelity—joined to a just appreciation of your practised abities, your great experience, and your unsullied worth—which attracted to you the public mind, and awarded to you this distinguished proof of its unsolicited approbation.

With all respect, your obedient, servants,
J. S. BARBOUR,
J. THOMPSON,
ALPHEUS FELCH,
PIERRE SOULE.

Hon. WM. R. KING.

SENATE CHAMBER, June 22, 1852.

Gentlemen:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, notifying me that I have been nominated by the democratic Convention as Vice President of the United States.

This distinguished manifestation of the respect and confidence of my democratic brethren commands my most grateful acknowledgments, and I cheerfully accept the nomination with which I have been honored.

Throughout a long public life, I am not conscious that I have ever swerved from those principles which have been cherished and sustained by the democratic party; and in whatever situation I may be placed, my countrymen may rest assured that I shall adhere to them faithfully and zealously—perfectly satisfied that the prosperity of our common country and the permanency of our free institutions can be promoted and preserved only by administering the government in strict accordance with them.

The platform, as laid down by the convention; meets with my cordial approbation. It is national in all its parts; and I am content not only to stand upon it, but on all occasions to defend it.

For the very flattering terms in which you have been pleased, gentlemen, to characterize my public services, I feel that I am indebted to the personal regard which I am proud to know you individually entertain for me, and that you greatly overrate them. The only merit I can lay claim to is an honest discharge of the duties of the various positions with which I have been honored. This I claim, nothing more.

With the highest respect and esteem,
I am, gentlemen, your fellow citizen,
WILLIAM R. KING.

To Messrs. J. S. Barbour, J. Thomson, Alpheus Felch and P. Soule.

The Whig Platform.

In the Whig National Convention, on the third day, Mr. Ashmun, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, reported the following:

RESOLUTIONS.

The Whigs of the United States, in Convention assembled, adhering to the great conservative principles by which they are controlled and governed, and now, as ever, relying upon the intelligence of the American people, with an abiding confidence in their capacity for self government, and their continued devotion to the Constitution and the Union, do proclaim the following as the political sentiments and determination, for the establishment and maintainance of which their national organization as a party is effected:—

1st. The Government of the United States is of a limited character, and it is confined to the exercise of powers expressly granted by the Constitution, and such as may be necessary and proper for carrying the granted powers into full execution, and that all powers not thus granted or necessarily implied, are expressly reserved to the States respectively and to the people.

2d. The State Governments should be held secure in their reserved rights, and the General Government sustained in its constitutional powers, and that the Union should be revered and watched over as the palladium of our liberties.

3d. That while struggling freedom everywhere enlists the warmest sympathy of the Whig party, we still adhere to the doctrines of the Father of his Country, as announced in his Farewell Address, of keeping ourselves free from all entangling alliances with foreign countries, and of never quitting our own to stand on foreign ground; that our mission as a republic is not to propagate our opinions, or impose upon other countries our form of government, by artifice or force; but to teach, by example, and show by our success, moderation and justice, the blessings of self government, and the advantages of free institutions.

4th. That, as the people make and control the Government, they should obey its constitution, laws and treaties, as they would retain their respect, and the respect which they claim and will enforce from foreign powers.

5th. Revenue sufficient for the expenses of an economical administration of the Government, in time of peace, ought to be derived from a duty on imports, and not from a direct taxation; and in laying such duties, sound policy requires a just discrimination, whereby suitable encouragement may be afforded to American industry, equally to all classes, and to all parts of the country.

6th. The Constitution vests in Congress the power to open and repair harbors, and remove obstructions from navigable rivers, whenever such improvements are necessary for the common defence and for the protection and facility of commerce with foreign nations, or among the States—said improvements being, in every instance, national and general in their character.

7th. The Federal and Governments are parts one system, alike necessary for the common prosperity, peace and security, and ought to be regarded alike with a cordial, habitual and immovable attachment. Respect for the authority of each and acquiescence in the just constitutional measures of each, are duties required by the plainest considerations of national, state and individual welfare.

8th. That the series of acts of the Thirty first Congress,—The Act known as the Fugitive Slave Law, included—are received and acquiesced in by the Whig party of the United States, as a settlement in principle and substance, of the dangerous and exciting question which they embrace; and so far as they are concerned, we will maintain them and insist upon their strict enforcement until time and experience shall demonstrate the necessity for further Legislation, to guard against the evasion of the law on the one hand, and the abuse of their powers on the other, not impairing their present efficiency; and we deprecate all further agitation of the question thus settled, as dangerous to our peace: and will discountenance all efforts to continue or renew such agitation whenever, wherever, or however the attempt may be made; and we will maintain this system as essential to the nationality of the Whig party of the Union.

The resolutions, as they were read, were severally received with demonstrations of applause, especially those relating to the Compromise Measures.

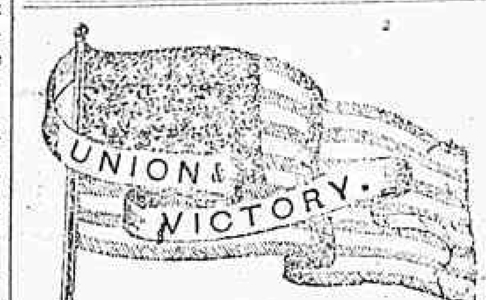
After point of order and some stirring scenes, which time will not allow us to narrate, the vote was taken on the Platform resolutions, which were adopted by a vote of yeas 227, to nays 66, as follows:

Maine 4 yeas, 4 nays; New Hampshire 5 yeas, Vermont 5 yeas; Massachusetts 3 yeas; Rhode Island 4 yeas; Connecticut 4 yeas—1 not voting—4 nays; New York 11 yeas 22 nays; N. Jersey 7 yeas; Pennsylvania 21 yeas, 6 nays; Delaware 3 yeas; Maryland 8 yeas; Virginia 14 yeas, North Carolina 10 yeas; South Carolina 8 yeas; Georgia 10 yeas, Alabama 9 yeas; Mississippi 7 yeas; Louisiana 6 yeas; Ohio 8 yeas, 15 nays; Kentucky 12 yeas; Tennessee 12 yeas; Indiana 7 yeas 6 nays; Illinois 6 yeas 5 nays; Missouri 7 yeas; Arkansas 4 yeas; Michigan 6 nays; Florida 3 yeas; Texas 4 yeas; Iowa 4 yeas, 1 nay; California 4 nays:

ONE OF THE DARK PLACES OF THE EARTH.—Mr. Hunt a Wesleyan missionary among the Fejees, who are canibals of the worst description, states that 500 persons had been eaten in five years, within 15 miles of his residence. Some of them eat raw human flesh, and chew it as sailors do tobacco.—They sometimes eat their best friends.—When parents grow old they are killed by their children. Sometime they are buried alive or thrown to the sharks. Women, on the death of their husbands, are killed.

Spirit of the Times.

BATAVIA TUESDAY, JUNE 29, 1852.



DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT.

FRANKLIN PIERCE

OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

WILLIAM R. KING,

OF ALABAMA.

The Democratic Nominees.—Interesting Correspondence.

We have the gratification to lay before our readers, in another column, the correspondence between the Democratic Committee and the Democratic candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency of the U. S. The letters of Gen PIERCE and Mr. KING are, as the N. Y. *Mirror*, (whig.) truly says, "both open, manly expressions, in every way worthy the chosen leaders of a powerful and intelligent Party. The writers of such letters will have to be beaten by other weapons than lies and vulgar abuse."

Letter of Hon. James Buchanan.

The following letter from Hon. James Buchanan, has been handed to the Washington Union for publication by a distinguished member of Congress from Pennsylvania.—We have no doubt that the sentiments expressed by Mr. Buchanan in approval of the nominations at Baltimore will be cordially responded to by the democracy of the Keystone State. The victory obtained last fall by Col. Bigler involved the same principles which are now in issue between the whig and democratic parties, and is a proof that the people of that State are as watchful now as they were in the days of Jackson of the means which are necessary to maintain the rights of the States and the integrity of the Union:—

Extract of a letter from the Hon. James Buchanan to a Member of Congress from Pennsylvania.

WHEATLAND, (near Lancaster,) June 8, '52.

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, a sounder-judging man does not live. I know Gen. 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.

A Voice from Tennessee.

We have before alluded to the speech in the H. of R., of Mr. Gentry, of Tennessee one of the ablest of the whig leaders in that body, and a man of deserved influence with his party in and out of Tennessee. We now give more extended extracts from his speech as we find it reported in the Washington Republic:—

"But the honorable member from North Carolina thinks there ought not to be any platform adopted by the Whig National Convention. He is disgusted with platforms. Well, I think there has been a good deal in some of the platforms which is well calculated to inspire such a feeling; but there is something in the late platform of the democratic party at Baltimore which is eminently patriotic, noble and honorable. I would feel myself personally degraded if I would raise a question upon that point. They have come up to the necessities of the hour, and adopted resolutions which cover the whole question in reference to the sectional difficulties which have disturbed the harmony and threatened the existence of the Union. They have so met that question as to nationalize themselves."

"Waiving at present all discussions in regard to those points in their platform which do not meet my approval, I give them my testimony here to day before the whole country, and truth and honor requires every man to do it—that they have nobly come up to the necessities of the times, have adopted resolutions in regard to these sectional questions, to which I have referred, the tendency of which, at least, is to nationalize the democratic party, and brings it up to a high National standard which will recognize the binding obligations of the Constitution in all its parts—North and South: and which tends to give peace, tranquility and security to the country, and permanance to the Union."

"Now, although it is due to General Scott to say—as I believe to be true—that his military career has been much more brilliant than that of either of those distinguished generals, or than that of any other general since Washington's day; yet it is a fact that ought to be observed by those who are ciphering up the sum of availability, that somehow or somehow else—I will not undertake to explain and define it—he has not, in his personal character, those attributes and qualities which make the people love him as they loved Jackson, Harrison and Taylor. They admire him as a military hero, but that is the beginning and the end of it. The idea of his availability will turn out to be the greatest possible mistake. He will prove to be the weakest man ever run for the Presidency.—He will be more overwhelmingly defeated, in my opinion, than any man who has ever been placed in that position by any considerable political organiztion. Why is it that the whig party cannot nationalize itself by running him for the Presidency? Because, of the auspices under which he has been made a candidate, and the course he has thought proper to pursue."

"My present impression is, that I shall deem it more consistent with my pride of character to stand aloof from the contest.—But if I thought one man's influence were necessary to cast the vote of Tennessee for Pierce and King, my voice and my vote should be given to them unhesitatingly. And any gentleman who dreams that any Southern State will cast its vote for Gen. Scott in the next Presidential election, dreams, in my opinion, a dream that will never be realized."

From the Whig Camp.

It may be of sufficient interest to democrats to hear what the whig papers of the several stripes, say of their candidate and their platform.

The New York Courier and Enquirer does not run up the whig ticket, but in place of it substitutes the resolutions of the whig convention. It is plaintive and yet submissive:

"The majority of the Whig National Convention have determined that Winfield Scott is more fit to be President of the United States than Daniel Webster.' With all deference, gentlemen, we diagree with you."

"Daniel Webster is equal to Winfield Scott in patriotism and integrity, and is his superior—pardon us, gentlemen—almost immeasurably his superior in capacity, in attainments, in civil experience, in massive ness and stateliness of character, in moral courage, in consideration and influence at home and abroad, and in every other great quality which gives efficiency and dignity of the Head of State."

"Daniel Webster, we repeat it, is more fit to be President of the United States than General Scott."

"But the nomination is made; the act is perpetrated beyond remedy; the rejection of Daniel Webster is as irreversible as a decree of Alecto or either of the other three Furies. The mass of the whigs in this city have received the intelligence with *sullen indignation*. On every side have we heard determinations expressed not to support the Baltimore nominee. Communications have been sent to us urging the nomination of Mr. Webster as an independent candidate. But, gentlemen, there is no alternative. We honor your motives; we share the bitterness of your disappointment, and yet we must submit. Our motto is 'Principles and not Men,' and we will abide by it."

"We sustain the platform; he [Scott] being upon it, we must of course sustain him with it. We care infinitely more for the substance than the symbol, and therefore place the one and not the other at the head of our columns this morning."

This is a pretty fair specimen of the manner in which the nomination of Gen. Scott is received by that portion of the whig party which speaks or is spoken to through the columns of the Courier and Enquirer, the N. Y. Express, the State Register, the Troy Whig, &c., &c., as far as we have observed.

But there are exceptions to this remark among that class of papers. We allude to the N. Y. Mirror, which leads off with a spirited response to the nomination of Mr. Webster, written in anticipation of his being nominated, and appends to it the following:—

"Such *would have been* the jubilant strain with which our columns and the heavens would have rung to day had the wishes of the more intelligent portion of our citizens been ratified by the action of the politicians at Baltimore. We had the article in type, in the earnest and exhilarating hope that the electric flash would announce the joyous fiat. Our readers may know from the above *where we should have been*, and what would have been the course of this journal in the anticipated event of Mr. Webster's nomination."

It concludes with a "hurra for the platform." without even alluding to the candidates.

The Boston Courier, a Webster Whig paper, awaits the report of the Massachusetts delegation, before giving in its adhesion to the Whig candidates—and says:—

"The announcement of the result in Boston produced such an effect as might have been expected from the well-known predilections of the inhabitants of this city. *It fell like a funeral pall upon their spirits.* Even the members of the Democratic party, who have everything to gain from the event, felt the affront put upon the great American statesman sufficiently to abstain from any great exultation. From the immense crowd of citizens assembled in State street, a few faint and harbly audible cheers went up as the intelligence was proclaimed. We understand these proceeded chiefly from individuals of the free soil party. We will add that an American flag hoisted on the Old State House, as the signal of Gen. Scott's nomination, caught the vane in its ascent and ruptured the *union*—an omen which did not fail to excite the comments of the spectators."

The Boston Daily Advertiser, another whig paper of a similar stamp, says:—

"The result has struck us with hardly less surprise than regret. It is a decision which we shall submit to with all due resignation because there is no appeal from it, but we are not bound to say that in our opinion it is one which bids fair to promote the welfare of the whig party, or of the country. On the contrary we fear that *it forbodes disastrous consequences to both*, in putting the party upon an effort which we conceive to be *hopeless*.

"In discharging our duty to the whig cause it is no part of it to pretend a confidence which we do not feel, that Gen. Scott can be elected. We had supposed this so *hopeless* that the members of the convention from the Northern States on conferring with those from the South would become convinced of it, and would perceive the expediency of naming a candidate more satisfactory to the States which are to be relied on for votes to secure the election."

"It will be seen that the nomination has been made in a great measure by the delegates of States, which will have no Whig votes to give, and with little regard to the preference of States whose support is indispensable to success."

The Evening Journal, on the other hand, and the whig papers of that stamp, whilst they express the highest satisfaction with the candidates, speak with hesitation, if at all, of the platform of principles proclaimed by the Convention. It is certainly not remarkable that with a strongly marked division on the platform in the Convention, the same differences should be found outside—and that the whig party should be actually divided into friends and opponents of the candidates or the platform, or both. Such, nevertheless, is the fact, and it contrasts finely with the unity of preference and of principle which happily distinguishes the democratic party, all over the Union.—*Argus.*

The Syracuse Star, Silver Grey, speaking of the Whig platform and Gen. Scott, says:—

"Well, if Gen. Scott is nominated, he pays the price we and all true Nationals have determined he should pay for a nomination and for our support—a price which obliges him and those who have sustained him to "throw to the dogs" the pestilent and putrid carcass of sectionalism and abolitionism, as too unclean for the political touch and handling of American citizens and patriots, and to put the seal of condemnation of the great whig party of the Union hermetically upon any future agitation of the slavery question. We may lose our man, but we have gloriously triumphed in our principles."

General Scott was sixty-six years of ago on the thirteenth of the present month.

What Next?

It was the Tribune if we recollect, that annihilated Gen. Pierce, with the statement —amounting almost to a charge—that there were more children in the country named after Gen. Scott, by a hundred to one, than Gen. Pierce could boast of! The New York Express, in its eagerness to find some ground of attack upon Col. King, goes in search of material in the same direction—and urges his single, in contrast with Mr. Graham's double state, as the reason why democrats should vote for the whig candidate for the Vice Presidency. It says:

"All married men, all who believe in marrying or being given in marriage, will vote for Wm. A. Graham in preference to Wm. R. King. Mr. King is one of the oldest of our public men, having represented one of the North Carolina districts in Congress for four years before he moved to Alabama, from which state he has been in Congress for a moderate lifetime. He is old enough therefore, to know better than to be a bachelor.—Mr. Graham is not only a true gentleman, an accomplished scholar, and a faithful public officer, in his own right, but he has one of the most agreeable and accomplished of his country-women for a wife; and this we take to be a great recommendation over Mr. King, the bachelor candidate," &c, &c.

How lucky for the Democratic candidate for the Presidency, that he does not fall within the category prescribed by the Express!—How fortunate if Col. King shall be able to acquire the new qualification for the office which he now dignifies and adorns. before the election! How can he expect to retain the station to which he was elevated by the unanimous vote of the U. S. Senate, without a wife!—*Albany Argus.*

Foreign Press in the City of New York.

The Herald in article on the newspapers in that city, others than those printed in English, sums them up as follows:

	Years Established.	Daily Circ.	Weekly Circ.
Le Courrier des Etats Unis (dem)	26	8,000	2,500
Staats-Zeitung, (dem)	9	5,500	6,300
Demokrat (dem)	6	5,000	2,400
Abend'Zeitung, (dem)	2	3,000	8,000
Allgemeine Zeitung, (whig)	[illegible]	3,000	5,000
La Cronica, (neutral)	4	—	4,000
Eco D'Italia, do	3	—	500
Total Daily and weekly circulation		21,500	23,900

It will be seen by the politics and circulation of the German papers that by far the largest portion of the German population are attached to the democratic party; and we have been informed that, with but slight exceptions, they will support the democratic nomination for the Presidency.

There are a large number of papers in the German language printed outside of New-York city, showing that this class of population are pretty well represented, in this respect, in all parts of the United Stated, while each year adds to their numbers and the scope of their influence.

A Scene.

[*Gen. Scott and his Aid de Camp walking. The General suddenly buttons his coat close around him.*]

Gen. Scott—Whence comes this chilling blast?

Aid-de-Camp—From the Granite Hills, General.

Gen. Scott—It *pierces* to the marrow of the bones and deadens hope.

Aid de Camp—Bear up, the South will soon send forth its genial breeze.

Gen. Scott—Ah me! that breeze I fear will never come to me as once 'twere wont. 'Twas balmy then; when now it comes, 'twill be like the sirocco.

Aid de Camp—Despond not on the eve of of the great battle, General. The summer sun of York will soon break forth, and make all cheerful.

Gen. Scott—The son of York is veiled in vapors from foul *sewers* breathed, and warms not as it should.

Aid-de-Camp—I'll call your faithful servitors, General, Seward, and Greeley, and Thad, who'll comfort speak and hope renew.

Gen. Scott—No more. They are the cause of all my woe, and will be my death.

[*Exit both with rueful countenances.*]

A WHIG PREDICTION.—The New York Courier & Enquirer, whilst the Whig National convention was in the midst of its labors, uttered the following prediction:

"If the whigs nominate anybody but Daniel Webster in opposition, Pierce will carry the whole conservative vote of the country."

In another article in the same paper, the Courier & Enquirer, with more emphasis says:

"Against Scott, Pierce would carry every eastern state, and probably New York and Pennsylvania; while every southern state, without an exception, would vote against him or any other candidate who is not avowedly the friend of the compromise measures. We care not what their delegates in convention may say or do—we know beyond all peradventure that the southern vote is lost to the gallant old chieftain. Even a letter at this late day pledging himself to sustain the compromise, would not avail him, while it would most assuredly greatly damage him with those who have entered into his support on the avowed ground that he is not committed *to* the compromises, but is pledged *against* the exercise of the veto power."

That the above will prove true there can be no kind of doubt. The democracy have made up their minds to that effect, and in the language of one, long since deceased, when they do make us their minds "All creation bends."

"HIDDEN TREASURES."—Under this head the Daily Press of Poughkeepsie, gives a remarkable story of the discovery, by two Railroad laborers, some time since, of many thousand dollars in gold upon the line of the Hudson River Railroad. Says the Press:—

"From what we have gathered, we may assert that the two men were digging together, aside from any other companions; late in the afternoon, when one of them struck an earthern jar with his pick; not dreaming of what it contained, he gave another thrust in the earth, when several pieces of gold revealed themselves to his astonished gaze; his companion also caught sight of them when a hearty and mutual bond of secrecy was exchanged, and immediately they shifted their position, after concealing the coin, and continued to work until nightfall, when, after all was still, they opened the earth around and discovered three small earthen jars filled with the precious metal. They removed them to this village. The next day one of them returned for his wife and the wife of the other, and in a few days they divided their spoil, with which they left for the West, and are now very wealthy farmers.

From what we could gather there is no doubt that the treasure amounted to from forty to fifty thousand dollars, and it is not unlikely that more remains hidden in the same place, for the men were so overjoyed with their success, after they had removed their three jars, that they obliterated all traces of their work, gathered up the coin which had scattered from the broken one, put it in a sack, and each carrying a whole one, left the place forever.

The Pennsylvanian speaks of the protracted struggle in the whig convention for the Presidential nomination, as the "process of selecting a victim for the November sacrifice."

A Song.

TUNE, AULD LANG SYNE.

Great Jackson was our President,
Some twenty years ago,
And he was firm and excellent,
As all the world doth know.
Chorus—A president we want again,
As firm as Jackson was,
With heart sincere and manners plain,
To rule by equal laws.

The "Granite state" has reared a son,
Who president will be;
'Tis FRANKLIN PIERCE—the very one
To rule the brave and free.
Chorus.

The north, the south, the east and west
Will vote for Pierce and King,
And their election will be blest—
So we their praise will sing.
Chorus.

Our democratic Presidents,
From Jefferson of old,
Have all expressed their sentiments
Most lib'rally and bold.
Chorus—A president we want again,
As firm as Jackson was;
With heart sincere and manners plain,
To rule by equal laws. S. H.

Old Cambridge, June 1852.

Boston Post.

FOR SCOTT BY COMPULSION.—The Syracuse Star, a Fillmore whig print, confesses to a reluctant and compulsory support of Gen. Scott, and apologetically explains why:

"We have not, and never can have, any expectations from the quarter of the nomination. So far as that is concerned we are in no better attitude than we should be in were we announcing the defeat at the polls of one of our own preferred candidates.—We, however, are unobstructed by this consideration in the course marked out for us *by our engagements*—entered into with the whig party and the public when we assumed the direction of this journal. Our motives for the adoption and support of the nomination are dictated by these engagements, and *these alone*. "It is so nominated in the bond," and our "pound of flesh" is ready."

SURE OF A FORTUNE.—John Smith Sr., according to the Boston Times, has hit upon a plan which will ensure him a very large fortune. He proposes to exhibit, on Change in that city, an exact effigy of Gen. Scott, at which Webster men will be allowed to kick for one dollar a dig. He calls the operation a patent ventilator for Webster coons.

GREAT RATIFICATION MEETING.—The Democrats have had many ratification meetings, but the most effective and certain ratification, has just been given by the Whig Convention at Baltimore! It puts PIERCE and KING beyond peradventure.

A couple of extracts from two whig papers, shows that Gen. Scott's admirers do not exactly agree in point of fact:—

We place this morning at the head of our columns a name that has never been beaten.—*Providence Journal.*

Fought the battle of Queenston and was taken prisoner 13th October, 1812.—*Salem Gazette.*

GEN. SCOTT "PUTTING ON AIRS" ALREADY.—We are informed by telegraph, that Gen. Scott received the intelligence of his nomination with great equanimity, and after receiving a large number of his friends, *took an airing in his carriage.*

PARSON BROWNLOW'S POSITION.—Here is the last text from Parson Brownlow's pulpit:—

Our Position Defined.—Various little country papers are inquiring what we mean by opposing Scott and Jones? And again they ask if we expect the whig party to consult *our* wishes, in the selection of candidates? Our opposition to the pretensions of Scott and Jones, "hath this extent no more."

1. We have no confidence in their abilities to administer the affairs of the Government.

2. We have no confidence in their integrity.

3. We live in a free country, where all have the right of a preference, and as an American citizen, we choose to exercise that right.

4. We believe both the men named in this article, to be unmitigated political pirates—figuring out occasionally, as Southern men, and Northern men, under different *aliases* as the factions may demand, North and South, for and against the Compromise, but out and out opposed to Intervention, *et cetera, et cetera, &c.*

Barnum is offering to bet on the election of Pierce and King allowing his opponent *ten per cent odds.*

A man in Portland says he has fought with Gen. Scott, and is now ready to *bleed* for him if he will keep him in office.

Mann, of the Rochester American, has been sent to the House of Correction, for the perpetration of the following:

Greeley says he "*spits* upon the platform." He can't *expec to rate* as a Whig then.

Let every foreign born Citizen bear it in mind, that the Federal-Whig-Abolition-Native-American candidate—SCOTT OPPOSED ALL NATURALIZATION LAWS!

"YOUNG HICKORY," is the title of a new weekly democratic campaign paper published at Buffalo, by Nevitt, Bryan & Co., the first number of which has been forwarded to us. It is a handsome sheet, ably edited, and will do good service in the approaching contest. Success to it.

FOR SALT RIVER.—The copper bottomed, old but commodious craft Winfield Scott, Capt. Fuss-and-Feathers, will leave for the above port on the 2d of November next.—Her state rooms are already engaged; but a few deck passengers and a small quantity of freight can be received, if early application be made to the editors of the Boston Atlas. No office holders taken on board without a special permit from the commander.—*Boston Times.*

THE AUTHOR OF THE MULTIPLICATION TABLE.—We met a gentleman in a book store the other evening, searching for the origin of the multiplication table. It was invented by Pythagoras, the Grecian Philosopher, 528 years before Christ, and is thus 2391 years old. It has done great service in the world, in the study of mathematics.—*Port. Elect.*

Mr. Fitch Poole, the poet of the recent centennial celebration at Danvers, Mass., thus hits off the rappers:—

I saw these Wizards gather round,
To listen to a 'Rapping,'
In wide-mouthed wonder swallow all
The Witchery of Rapping.

It was (I own with humble shame,)
A mystery to me,
That souls should come to Earth
To say their A, B, C.

Oh, what a miracle sublime!
It shows the World's advance,
When Spirits leave their bright abodes
To make a table dance!

To have this awful mystery solved
Perhaps they may be able—
The Faith that will a mountain move
Can doubtless move a Table.

Items

A foolish man in Illinois has disinherited his children because a 'spiritual medium' told him that his wife, with whom he lived happily until her death, was unfaithful to him.

Belton Young, of Greenbush, Wisconsin, offers his house and farm, all his property, for the recovery of his child, two years old, which was probably stolen by Indians while its mother was washing at a brook.

Thompson's Reporter says that an injunction has been granted forbidding the Metropolitan Bank to receive on deposit, or in any manner deal in uncurrent money at a discount.

Ninian W. Edwards resigned his seat in the Illinois Legislature, and is a candidate for re election. Having declared that the conduct of the whig party is such that he can no longer act with them, the whigs grumbled at his retaining the seat to which they had chosen him, and he appeals to the people. It is said that Mr. Edwards has saved nearly a million of dollars to the state by resiting spurious whig clams.

An Irish witness who was being examined in a case of larceny of boards, at Worcester, on Tuesday, swore that one of the boards was three and a half feet long, and *sixteen feet wide.*

Charles H. Brewer, the receiving teller of the Suffolk Bank, plead guilty to embezzling the funds of that Institution, and has been sentenced to three years imprisonment in the State Prison.

CAMPHENE EXPLOSION.—The Albany Journal contains an account of a recent camphene explosion in that city, whereby six persons were wounded in a serious manner.

We have been surprised at the number of old and influential whigs, who have been heard to say that should Scott be nominated they should go for Pierce.—*Boston Transcript.*

Rev. Calvin Colton, Author of "Public Economy for the United States," has been appointed Professor of Political Economy in Trinity College, Hartford, Conn.

Military Talent, even of the highest order, is far from holding the first place among intellectual endowments. It is one of the lowest forms of genius, for it is not conversant with the highest and richest objects of thought.—*Channing.*

Messrs. Jewett & Co., Boston, the publishers of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" state that they are now printing the fiftieth thousand of that work, making one hundred thousand volumes in four weeks.

A Mrs. Zaing commenced at Newark Wednesday, the novel feat of walking seven hundred half miles in seven hundred successive half hours.

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS IN ENGLAND.—The statistics of the last half-year show that the whole number of passengers on all the Railways was 47,509,932. Out of these there were only 113 killed and 264 wounded.

The Herald says Secretary Webster has expressed his intention of resigning as soon as he can arrange the business of the State Department.

A tax of five dollars a day has been levied on Mrs. Fox, by the authorities of Louisville, as long as she continues to give spiritual manifestations in that city.

Horses are said to have become so numerous in Brazil as to be a serious trouble. The emperor has, therefore, issued a decree authorizing citizens to shoot brood mares wherever found.

Ninety thousand dollars is the sum received by Kossuth since his arrival in America.

A freshman, named Clark, has been expelled from Harvard University for nine months, for maliciously ringing the bell of Dr. Albro's church, in Cambridge. The students manifested their sympathy for him by parading him through the streets of Cambridge in a barouche drawn by four greys.

Why is a blacksmith like a counterfeiter? Because he makes a living by forging.—Take your foot off that.

Provoking—is the following from the Burlington Telegraph:

The editor of the Iowa City Reporter asks us to shut our mouth. Can't do it—not half done laughing at him yet.

MILESIAN EFFORT.—Why ought the Irish to be considered cannibals? Because they frequently allude to a "broth of a boy."

HUSSEY vs McCORMICK.—We learn that a contest took place at Washington on Thursday last, between the two celebrated and rival reaping and mowing machines—Messrs Hussey and McCormick. The ground selected for the trial was the farm known as the Gisborough, situated on the Eastern Branch of the Potomac, directly opposite the United States Arsenal. The result is not known up to the hour of our going to press.

The N. Y. Spirit of the Times learns that Josh Silsbee, the American Comedian, and Mr. Howard Paul of London, came near loosing their lives on the 5th inst. by the fall of an avalanche in the great Mount St. Bernard Pass. They were buried in the snow, and were rescued by the Monks of the Hospice.

Long John Wentworth is on a visit to his relations in Concord, N. H. He says Illinois will scratch closely on 30,000 majority for Frank Pierce. Good.

The elephants, lions, tigers, and numerous other animals, accompanied by the great equestrian company are to be in town on Thursday, July 8th. See the advertisement.

The Spirits out West—Progress of Infidelity.

Some of the clergy in the eastern part of the county, (Clarke) say that they are inspired by the spirits and that their sermons delivered out of the pulpit are not their own, but that they are the instruments through which the spirits operate upon the mass of the people. We understand that these divines, or the spirits through them say that in less than five years the wicked are to be swept from the face of the earth, and the righteous are to inherit it forever. It is reported that one of the divines said, on Monday last, while preaching to a crowed house, that no more than a dozen of his audience would ever pass through the shades of death. It is also said that the spirits have informed the people through the mediums, that the old way of baptizing is all wrong, and that they should use water instead of wine for sacramental purposes; and we are informed that the people are following the directions to the letter. A new church has been organized, called the Church of Christ, and a meeting is now being held, which commenced one week ago, and is to continue until the spirits bid them to stop. We are told that some are so infatuated with this new religion that they do not do a single thing without first consulting the spirits. The excitement in the neighborhood is great, and some of the best men in the county are strong believers."—*Marshall (Wis.) Dem.*