

The Whigs of New Hampshire

The Whig State Convention for the nomination of Presidential electors, governor, and railroad commissioner, met at Concord on the 1st inst.

The following persons were nominated for electors of President and Vice President: W. H. Y. Hack-

ett; of Portsmouth; Austin F. Pike, of Frank-

lin; A. H. Cragin, of Lebanon; Daniel S. Chris-

tie, of Dover; Thomas M. Edwards, of Keene.

By vote of the convention, the candidates were

instructed to meet the Pierce and King candi-

dates upon the stump, and discuss the respective

candidates and their principles.

The ballot for candidate for governor resulted

as follows: Whole vote, 239; James Bell, of Mil-

ford, had 213, and was declared nominated. For

railroad commissioner, Joseph Sawyer, of Pier-

mont, was unanimously nominated by acclama-

tion.

J. C. Abbott reported the resolutions, which

declare that they endorse cordially and fully the

action of the last National Whig Convention at

Baltimore; that in General Winfield Scott they

recognize a man who, while he is faithful to Whig

principles, has also added fame to the country

and himself by a life of unprecedented service,

and deeds of unparalleled glory; that the Whigs

of New Hampshire hail with entire satisfaction

the nomination of Hon. William A. Graham;

that the nomination of Scott and Graham will

carry with them a moral power, which ought to

be irresistible in a young nation not yet deeply

contaminated with the corruption and abuses of

the old world; that they regard the support of

General Pierce by the free-trade journals of Eng-

land as a conclusive argument for the election of

the Whig nominees; and that they "BELIEVE

IT TO HAVE BEEN THE DESIGN OF THE

FOUNDERS OF THE GOVERNMENT TO

MAKE AMERICA THE ASYLUM OF THE

OPRESSED, BUT NEVER TO THE SUB-

VERSION OF ITS DISTINCTIVE CHAR-

ACTER—THAT IT BE THE REFUGE ALIKE

FROM RELIGIOUS AND POLITICAL OP-

PRESSION, AND THAT WITHIN ITS BOUN-

DARIES CIVIL PRIVILEGES SHOULD BE

UNABRIDGED BY RELIGIOUS OPINIONS;

THEREFORE, WE, THE WHIGS OF NEW

HAMPSHIRE, ARE, AS WE ALWAYS HAVE

BEEN, DECIDEDLY IN FAVOR OF BLOT-

TING THE RELIGIOUS TEST FROM OUR

STATE CONSTITUTION."

Strength of the Democratic Platform

The New York Sun, an independent journal of

Locofoco tendencies, says that immediately after

the publication of the platform adopted at Balti-

more by the Democratic National Convention, it

prophesied that, in the course of the canvass, we

would have "bolder expressions of Democratic prin-

ciples"—that on several important points the plat-

form was so cautious as to be almost unintelligi-

ble; but that it said then, that it was only a device

to serve the moment; and that it was of little value

as a guide for the future action of the Democracy.

"Our predictions," the Sun adds, "have been

verified. Not a Democratic meeting has been

held to approve of the Convention's nominations,

at which views and principles bolder and more lib-

eral than those enunciated at Baltimore, have not

been avowed by the leaders and prominent men of

the party. Now, to which are we to attach most im-

portance—the dead letter Baltimore resolutions, or

the living vote declarations? Certainly to the latter."

Scott Chronology

"Winfield Scott was born on the 15th January,

1786, and was therefore sixty-six on the 15th of

last January. Admitted to the bar in 1806, and

practiced a few months in the Petersburg (Va.)

circuit. Appointed captain of the light artillery in

May, 1808. Appointed lieutenant colonel of the

second artillery in July, 1812. Fought the battle

of Queenstown, and was made prisoner, 13th

October, 1812. Appointed brigadier-general in

March, 1814. Fought the battle of Chippewa

July 5, 1814. Commanded the main body of

Brown's army in the battle of Niagara, (Lundy's

Lane), July 25, 1814. Brevetted major general,

July, 1814. Maintains peace in the Patriot trou-

The Whigs of Tennessee

A highly intelligent gentleman, who has thor-

oughly traversed this State on business of a dif-

ferent character, but who has had time and in-

clination to examine the political indications, in-

forms us that he regards as perfectly folly the

boastful declarations of the Locos with respect

to Tennessee. He says that, although he well

knows the character of the Tennesseans, and

remembers their refusal to be led over to Van Buren

even by Jackson himself, his fears were excited

by the demonstrations in Congress during the

present summer. But his journey has banished

these misgivings: he found, in almost every

county, the Whigs true to their duty, with not a

few of their old enemies prepared to help them. That

Scott and Graham were not their first choice, ap-

pears to be forgotten; for none on earth are now

preferred before them. In Williamson county, the

home of the talented and eloquent Gentry, he

sought for disaffected Whigs who would not

support the nominees of our party; but, he states,

if there were any such there, he could not find them,

nor could he meet with any one, Whig or Loco, who

could tell him of such persons! What our majority

may be, he does not undertake to say, but he

ventures the prediction that it will not be less

than was given to Taylor in '48.

G. E. Sangston, Esq., of Baltimore.

The refusal of this gentleman to act as Chair-

man of the Central Whig Committee of Maryland

has afforded to our opponents an opportunity to

proclaim "more Whig deflection;" but, as usual,

they are altogether too fast. True and noble

Whig as he is, Mr. Sangston is with us heart and

soul.

In a private letter to a friend in this city,

Mr. Sangston says:

"The failure of the Central Committee in pub-

lishing my resignation and the appointment of

Dr. Thomas, as my successor—to allude to the

cause of my resignation, as stated in my letter,

will lead to many questions similar to your own—

and more particularly from the counties. Here

the matter is generally understood. The man who

occupies that position from now to the Presi-

dential election, to do his duty, must devote one-half

of his time to it. This I could not do, without

great inconvenience and loss; and I will not hold

a position, however high and honorable, the du-

ties of which I could not give the necessary time

faithfully to perform."

The Dress-Maker's and Milliner's Guide, and Quarterly Report of the Paris, London, and American Fashions, by Samuel T. Taylor, Baltimore, June, 1852.

The above work, a number of which has been

presented to us by the agent, is published six

times a year at \$4. It contains three beauti-

fully-engraved and colored fashion plates, em-

bracing nine figures: a variety of full-size pat-

terns for mantillas, sieves, &c.; a description of

the above; letters from London, Paris, and New

York; and last, not least, a literary department,

comprising tales, poetry, &c., of very fair qual-

ity. The ladies should all patronize this useful

and beautiful work—the best of its kind we have

ever seen.

A lovely day is this—calm, serene, and beautiful.

Our course has always been to regard a citizen

as a citizen, and to draw no lines of distinction

between those who are entitled to citizenship.

Our opponents, however, profess to be the pec-

uliar friends of Irishmen, and we are not disposed

to see them succeed in practising the imposi-

tion. "The English Free Trade Press," remarks

a contemporary, "are anxious that Gen. Pierce

should succeed. They reckon confidently that he

will obtain the Irish vote. They have their eyes

open to the great English pocket. They are

pleased that famine bids fair to remove the Irish

nation from Ireland. Scotch and English farmers

are expected to go into that island, settle there,

raise more produce, pay more rent, and consume

more British cotton and woollen goods than the

Irish can. Thus home markets will improve,

and American produce become less necessary.

The Irish emigrants will go to America, hire out

for seventy-five cents to one dollar a day, and

thus having means, will obtain more manufac-

tured goods and other comforts. They are

unable to see that American manufactures must

be sustained; but will support free trade and

Democracy, if cloths will be a cent cheaper for

it. So one Irishman in America will be worth

more to England than a dozen in Ireland; Ire-

land will be rid of her present race, and open

for British settlers. John Bull has two strings

to his bow, and the Irish are relied on to help

him to carry out his schemes. The election of

Irishmen.

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him to carry out his schemes. The election of

Gen. Pierce is the next important step in the fur-

therance of British schemes."

Funeral of Rev. Orin Fowler.

The remains of this gentleman yesterday after-

noon were attended to the railroad by a large

procession, whence they departed for sepulture

at his late home in Fall River, Massachusetts, in

charge of the Sergeant-at-Arms and a suitable

escort.

Still Another Steamboat Disaster.

The steamer Reindeer burst her boiler on the

North river, near Reister Landing, on Saturday.

Ten persons were killed, thirty badly scalded,

and many others more or less injured. Among

those badly scalded are the Misses Andrews,

Thos. J. Barnes, and Hugh Reilly, all of Rich-

mond. The Reindeer, after landing her passen-

gers at Saugerties, was leaving at 12 o'clock,

when the pipe connecting with the flues burst,

and the steam rushed out between decks and into

the lower cabin, where a number of passengers

were, every one of whom was killed or badly in-

jured. The names of the killed are Frederick

Worrall, clerk; Francis Dunn, deck hand; Ed-

ward Bonser and Robert Farwell, waiters; and

Dennis Sevooy and Samuel Brown, of New York.

Mr. Woodbaker, of Princeton, N. J., and William

A. Snell, of Richmond, Va., were badly wounded.

The total number of deaths ascertained yester-

day was twenty-seven; but several others were

dying. Rev. G. S. Williamson and son are among

the dead.

Where is the Negro's Home?

We learn that the agent of the Virginia Coloni-

zation Society reports one hundred and seventy-

three free-born persons of color and eighty slaves,

emancipated in 1850 and 1851, as preparing to

emigrate in the November expedition from Nor-

folk. May they have a safe, and prosperous, and

a happy home in the infant republic of that

clime. In the midst of so much quarrelling on

the subject of slavery, we might naturally look

for many friends of the negro; but where are

they? On abstract questions relating to him

the disputants are many; but in practical ques-

tions of benevolence his friends are few. The Col-

onization Society aims at much, and could do much

with more helpers.

Education.

Among our many educational advertisements

we would call attention to that of a new Classi-

cal and Mathematical Academy, soon to be open-

ed by Mr. George S. Bacon, a gentleman who ap-

pears before the public under the most favorable

auspices.

Shameful Frauds.

We see it stated that suspicions of fraud hav-

ing been excited by various circumstances con-