THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, JUNE 28, 1852.

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DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,
GEN. FRANKLIN PIERCE,
Of New Hampshire.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
HON. WM. R. KING,
Of Alabama.

FOR GOVERNOR,
HON. DAVID S. REID.

COUNTY NOMINATIONS.

FOR THE SENATE,
JOHN A. SANDERS,

FOR THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,
ROBERT STRANGE, Jr.,
JOHN A. CORBETT.

"No North, no South, no East, no West, under the Constitution; but a sacred maintenance of the common bond and true devotion to the common brotherhood."
FRANKLIN PIERCE

The Constitution of the State.

The rule of the majority is the foundation of all republican governments. But this rule must be accompanied by a condition, without which it degenerates into the worst species of tyranny—that condition is *the protection of the minority*. It is for this very purpose that Constitutions have been provided amongst men, and that these Constitutions have usually been invested with a sanction far beyond that of a mere majority, and placed above the reach of every temporary change of opinion. Indeed, if the Constitution were subject to be changed at will by a mere majority, it would be difficult to discriminate between it and any other law or the statute book.—We are clearly of opinion that the Constitution of North Carolina was intended to place certain impediments in the way of any hasty action towards change—that it was intended to be a bargain between the different sections and interests of the State—the conditions of which were not to be disturbed, unless by a Convention called by two-thirds of both branches of the Legislature, or by a bill proposing any alteration, being passed by three-fifths of one Legislature—two-thirds of the next, and then ratified by a majority of the people. Indeed, the Constitution says, that "No part of the Constitution of this State shall be altered, unless" by a bill which shall have passed through the process we have mentioned, when, and not otherwise, the same shall become a part of the Constitution, which would even seem to preclude the mode of amendment by a Convention, however called. We think that this Constitution so agreed upon, and so understood, and so ratified, is binding according to all the principles of equity and good faith; and that the attempt to subject it to the control of a mere majority, *is* a violation of both, as well as of the true intent and meaning of the Constitution; and farther, that the doctrine now promulgated by Mr. Kerr,—*first*, in favor of calling an unlimited Convention, but more especially in favor of calling that Convention by the Legislature in obedience to the dictates of a mere popular majority, is destructive in its tendency, and unworthy of the faith-abiding people of North Carolina. It is simply a species of "higher law," and as such will do well enough to go along with the support of the "higher law" candidate for the Presidency. Is the Fayetteville Observer answered? It may not like our notions, but they are explicitly enough laid down. We must confess to our surprise at finding an article like that headed "The Wilmington Journal," which appears in the second editorial column of the Observer of the 24th inst. We repeat that we have been surprised to find such an article in a paper which, like the Observer, claims to be conservative and law-abiding.

A correspondent in the Observer of the 23d goes so far as to avow the opinion that a majority of the people might get together, without the sanction of the constituted authorities, and in pursuance of no provision of the constitution—might call a convention and change the whole fabric of our laws and form of government and that this would not be revolution. Such is the plain meaning of the communication signed "Brutus." We will not combat this—we let it go forth in all its beauty—we only want to call the attention of the people of the east, aye, and of the whole State to the estimate which Mr. Kerr and some of his "conservative" organs place upon the sanctions and safe-guards of the constitution. We simply ask our Whig friends who may read this to look cooly over the Observer or any other of the Central and Western Kerr papers. They will see that we have not mistated the affair, and they will see also the length which Mr. Kerr's party is carrying this game.

The plan which Mr. Kerr advocates is simply this: That the Legislature should pass a law submitting the question of Convention or no Convention to the popular vote—that if a *majority* of that vote should appear to be in favor of a Convention, the Legislature, by a *two-thirds vote*, should call a Convention in obedience to the *will of the majority*. The practical result of this doctrine is plain—it would, in effect, change the mode of calling Conventions from that by a concurrent vote of two-thirds of both branches of the Legislature to a vote of a majority at the polls. In this way the West could act without any regard to the East, since she could always command a numerical majority, of which the Legislature would be only the mouth-piece,—even in a matter wherein the Constitution expressly calls for a two-thirds vote. It will require more than the demagogueical appeals of the Observer, or the high-pressure system of puffing Mr. Kerr by correspondents, to make this sweeping radicalism go down with the reflecting portion of the community in any section, but more especially in this, whose peculiar interests it would place in such imminent jeopardy.

☞ We would respectfully ask our Whig friends who go for Scott, how in the world they can expect the Democrats or the public in general to swallow him, when it took the Convention, with his name before it from the jump, fifty-three ballots to give him a bare majority, with all the help of *two* platforms, and three days hard work and no two-thirds rule. If they could hardly swallow him, how can they expect anybody else to do so without some wry faces, even with the assistance of the *Graham*-ite practice.

From Europe.

The Steamship Niagara, arrived at Halifax on the 23d, with two days later dates from Europe, but little or nothing of importance in the way of news.—Feargus O'Conner, the excentric member of Parliament, has been pronounced insane, and will be sent to a lunatic asylum. The Chancellor of the Exchequer has announced that the extra grant of £200,000 for the expenses of the Cafir war will not be needed.

The weather in France has been delightful, and the vines and mulberry trees are flourishing, and promise well for the wine and silk crops. The markets will be found under the proper head.

Something Wrong—The Platform.

We published yesterday, from the *Wilmington Herald*, a series of resolutions, purporting to be the Whig Platform, as reported by the Committee on resolutions, and adopted by the late Whig Convention at Baltimore. The resolutions as given in the Herald, and copied by us, were also published in the National Intelligencer, in its report of the proceedings; they were published in the report made by the Baltimore Sun—they were sent to, and commented upon, by the New York papers; and were universally known as the resolutions reported by Mr. Ashmun, of Mass., on behalf of the Committee, and passed by the Convention without amendment—they constitute the only published platform which General Scott could have seen when, on Monday last he telegraphed to the Convention that he accepted the nomination and platform. Thus matters stood in the Convention and out of it, until Tuesday morning, after the Convention had adjourned, and the nomination been accepted, when, lo, and behold, out comes an "official platform," in which it appears that the original eighth resolution of the platform of the Southern caucus relating to the compromise and the Fugitive Slave Law is reinstated, and even strengthened; and several other changes of minor importance. This official platform bears the signature of all the officers of the Convention, and is so far, authentic.

Altogether, this is a strange affair. The Platform, as we have published it, omitting the word "*final*," in regard to the Compromise, etc., was published in every daily paper in Baltimore, as that which passed the Convention. It was published in the same way in the Republic and National Intelligencer at Washington, both of which papers had accurate reporters on the spot. Indeed it was published precisely alike in every paper throughout the country, and no other version dreamed of until the day after the adjournment of the Convention, when this "*Official Platform*" came out.

This is the exact state of the case, so far as we can discover it, and we deem it due to ourselves and to the other papers which have published the Platform as it passed and was reported, to advert to it.

The "*Official Platform*" is to all intents and purposes that of the Southern Caucus. The actual Platform, as passed, is very different. Inferences might easily be drawn, and we may in future draw them. At present we confine ourselves to the plain narrative, and *that* speaks for itself. If it says anything, it says that there is some screw loose—something wrong—somebody to be cheated. Either the North or the South, or both—or perhaps the candidates, or everybody in general. It is certainly one of the mysteries of that most mysterious body—the Whig Convention.—*Daily Journal, 25th inst.*

Rather too fast—No Thunder wasted after all.

As we stated yesterday, there has come out since the adjournment of the Whig National Convention an official platform which we shall publish at our earliest convenience, perhaps on Monday, as we have no wish to do injustice to any man or body of men, and we will go still farther, and say that from the high personal character of many of the gentlemen whose names, as officers of that convention, are appended to this platform, and who also appear as vouching for its accuracy, there are good reasons for supposing that it *is* accurate. We think however, that good taste alone, to say nothing of sheer justice, should hereafter seal the lips and restrain the pens of our whig cotemporaries from finding fault with any remarks which the Democratic press has felt called upon to make with respect to the eighth resolution as it appeared in every whig paper throughout the country, from the National Intelligencer down, and as it was commented upon by very many papers of that party. We copied the platform which we published from the columns of the Wilmington Herald, the editor of which was a member of the Convention. If the Convention itself did not know better in regard to the resolutions when passed, nor for four days after—nor then until officially instructed—how in the name of wonder were we outsiders to know what official statement the officers were going to make. If the resolutions were so read as to deceive the whole body of trained reporters—which is the statement in the National Intelligencer of the 24th, the natural inference is that the untrained convention was also deceived, and that the resolutions were passed under that deception. Such was evidently the actual state of the case.

But the change between the unofficial and the "official" has nothing to do with General Scott. That gentleman was in such a hurry to clutch the nomination that he telegraphed his acceptance even before a Vice President was chosen to be put upon the ticket with him. His acceptance of the nomination and platform was read in the whig Convention a little after mid-day on Monday, when the only platform promulgated was that omitting the words of compromise, finality, etc. The "official" did not appear until next day. So, after all, there has been no thunder wasted, since it is evident that it was Platform No. 1, upon which Gen. Scott jumped so nimbly. His hurried acceptance, contrary to the usage in such cases, struck us as being rather a "hasty plate of soup" business, at the best.

Daily Journal, 26th inst.

Not Alone.

Our neighbor of the Commercial is by no means alone in his refusal to support Gen. Scott, as will be seen by the annexed extract from the Augusta Chronicle and Sentinel, one of the leading Whig papers in Georgia:

It will be seen by reference to our telegraphic despatches, that Gen. Scott and the Hon. W. A. Graham have been nominated by the National Whig Convention as their candidates for President and Vice President. The nomination of Gen. Scott under any circumstances would not have been acceptable to the people of Georgia. It is not, therefore, to be wondered at, that the news of his nomination yesterday was not only a source of deep and heartfelt mortification, but of universal condemnation among the Whigs and Union men of the city. We have heard of no man—not a single one—who approves it, and unless there is a very great change in public sentiment, few if any will support him.

In our opinion, he has no claims upon the country to the distinguished office to which he aspires; for we regard his military services as constituting an objection rather than a recommendation. We want a civilian, a statesman, one who is familiar with the duties and responsibilities of that important office. Gen. Scott cannot be so regarded by any impartial mind. In addition to this, he is the avowed advocate of the annexation of Canada, unless he may find it expedient to change his views. And last, though not least, he is the candidate of the Freesoil and "higher law" wing of the Whig party—whose instrument we regard him, and to whose discretion will be yielded the distribution of the spoils if he should be elected. For these reasons *we will not support* Gen. Scott.

It is proper to add that to Mr. Graham we have not the slightest objection. He is a distinguished and conservative statesman, whom we should be pleased to support if he was more worthily associated.

This position to us is one by no means congenial to our tastes; we always greatly prefer to enter the field in an open and bold fight for him who has been selected as the standard bearer of our principles; but to Gen. Scott our objections are paramount to any considerations of mere party fealty.

A LIVELY UNION.—A bride of some months, finding herself alone one evening with her spouse, was attacked with a severe fit of yawning. "You are tired of my company, I presume," said he, somewhat offended. "Not at all, my dear," she replied; "but you and I are now but one; and, to say the truth, I always get stupid when I am *alone*."

Acceptance of the Nominations—Correspondence.

We give below the letters of the Committee appointed by the Democratic National Convention to apprise Messrs. PIERCE and KING of their nominations for the offices of President and Vice President respectively, together with the replies of those distinguished gentlemen. The Committee proceeded to New Hampshire and waited upon Gen. PIERCE personally.

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 U. 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 our 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 the impulse 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 pretermit 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 patriot hopes that cluster over it, we have the honor to be, with all respect, your fellow-citizens,

J. S. BARBOUR,
J. THOMPSON,
ALPHEUS FELCH,
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 to 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 New Hampshire, 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 a Union cemented by the blood of those who have passed to their reward—a Union wonderful in its formation, boundless in its hopes, amazing in its destiny! I accept the nomination, relying upon an abiding devotion to the interests, 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, outmarch human forecast, 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 nor act of my life in conflict.

I have only to tender my grateful acknowledgments to you, gentlemen, to the convention of which you were members, and to the people of our common country.

I am, with the highest respect, your most obedient servant, FRANK. PIERCE.

To Hon. J. S. BARBOUR, J. THOMPSON, ALPHEUS 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 abilities, 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. WILLIAM 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 acknowledgements, 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 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, WM. R. KING.

To Messrs. J. S. BARBOUR, J. THOMPSON, ALPHEUS FELCH, and P. SOULE.

DOWN EAST ELOQUENCE.—The Bangor Republican gives the following as a specimen of the eloquence of the land of the celebrated Downings, of whom Major Jack was the first and chiefest: "The wind blew a terrible hurricane—the sea rolled mountains high—and behold! *a great clam stuck up in the mud!*"

The New York Tribune upon the Platform.

The New York Tribune, the Scott and Seward Whig paper par excellence in New York City, in its issue of Tuesday last, holds the following language with respect to the Platform adopted by the recent Whig Convention. Our Whig friends can judge for themselves. We quote it and say nothing:

"Hence our emphatic objection to and protest against a portion of the so-called 'Platform of Principles,' set forth at the Whig National Convention. They were never *intended* to be a statement of the grounds whereon the Whig party is united and the ends which it unanimously meditates. On the contrary, they were forced upon a portion of the delegates in full view of the fact that they did not express *their* convictions—were driven through by the argument of menace and terror—were rammed down by the potent intimation, 'Swallow in silence or we bolt!' Yet in the face of every entreaty and threat, *sixty-six* of the delegates, (*seventy* as we count,) voted *No* when the Yeas and Nays were called on their passage. Here was *one-fourth* of the Convention whom not even the imperiling of the nomination of their beloved candidate and the prospect of breaking up the party could deter from protesting against the gross wrong. The 'Platform,' therefore, is not that of the entire Whig party, as the records of the Convention attest, but that of a majority only—a majority which had and could have no claim to bind any who dissent from their declaration."

THE TWO-THIRDS RULE.—The origin of this rule, which has been the rule of every democratic convention since 1832, is thus given by Mr. Hallet:

The convention of 1832 appointed a committee to report rules to govern its action in making its nominations. In this convention the question was raised, and discussed with some feeling, as to what should be the rule of voting—whether the vote should be confined to *majority* States which had voted *for* Gen. Jackson in 1828, or whether the *minority* States, which had voted *against* him, should also be entitled to their full electoral vote—when *a member of Pennsylvania*, now deceased, proposed the two-thirds rule as a compromise, which was adopted, and reported Col. King, as chairman of the committee. This rule was intended to secure the majority from nominations against their wishes, which might have been effected by combinations between a portion of their own strength and the minority States. On being reported from the committee, a member from Massachusetts moved to amend by inserting "a majority," which was carried; and then a motion was made and carried, under the influence of Silas Wright, Dickinson and Kane—a Senator from Illinois, who had as much influence in the adoption of the rule as any one—to re-consider the vote establishing the "majority" rule, and adopt and adhere to the two-thirds rule. The rule was again adopted by the convention of 1836 and 1844, and the nominations then made were carried by the democratic party.

GEN PIERCE'S POPULARITY WITH THE ARMY.—A correspondent of the Milwaukie Morning News writes to that paper as follows:

"I was a soldier in the Mexican war, and was well acquainted with Gen Frank. Pierce. He was appointed Brigadier General by President Polk, under the ten regiment bill. The first action in which I knew of his participating was the bloody battle of Contreras. I fought in that battle, and I speak of my personal knowledge when I say that his gallant conduct on that occasion was the remark throughout the army. Gen. Scott speaks of him in the highest terms in his despatches.

"Gen. Pierce was very popular, not only with his fellow officers, but with the common soldiers. His Democratic feelings, and frank, open manner, endeared him to the rank and file. Gen. Scott was always the gentleman, but a common man was never at ease in his presence, for he was chilled under the cold and distant manner of the aristocrat. He was never popular with the army. If Gen. Scott should be nominated against Gen. Pierce, and the army had the decision of the question, Frank. Pierce would be the next President of the United States. He would get four-fifths of the army against the commander-in-chief. I rejoice in Gen. Pierce's nomination. He is a glorious specimen of a man. The more the people know of him, the more they will learn to love him.

AFRAID OF SCOTT.—It is charged upon the Democrats that they are afraid of Gen. Scott. For one we confess it—we are afraid to trust him. This is not the time for the South to rely on any man who stubbornly persists in refusing to declare his principles, especially when that man is dear to Northern Free Soilers and Abolitionists. To Gen. Scott as a military hero and a good officer, we are not only willing to award praise, but we take pleasure in so doing; but we converted one good General into a bad President, and we do not desire to see the operation repeated.

Yes, we are afraid of Scott; believing that if he is elected it will be done by the votes of those who are hostile to the South and her institutions. We doubt not many Southern men will support him—Mangum, Stanly and JOHN KERR have already expressed their willingness to do so; but we will not yet believe that any Southern State will cast her vote for him.

Yes, gentlemen, we fear Gen. Scott, and in our humble opinion, you had better fear him too. The South may well be afraid of any man who is as dear to Greely, Seward & Co. as Gen. Scott is.

Mountain Banner.

POLK'S PREDICTION.—Mr. Howard of Tenn., at a great ratification meeting held in Buffalo, related an incident which he said would be interesting to Democrats, the truth of which was vouched by General Armstrong of the Washington Union, and J. Knox Walker, Esq., private secretary to President Polk. When Mr. Polk signed the commission of General Pierce, appointing him to a command in the army in Mexico, he turned to those gentlemen and said "*I am now commissioning a man who will one day be President.*"

The Ohio State Journal relates the following singular case:

A most singular case was detailed to us yesterday, of a man who had been suffering under a long fit of sickness, and who was at the time partially deranged, visiting a gambling house and winning some $265. It seems he went to bed at an early hour, and sometime during the night got up and went to a place where faro was being dealt. He bet $5 on a card, and then let it lay until he had won the above amount, when he took it up and returned to the hotel. A friend called on him the next day to congratulate him upon his luck, when he was informed by the person that he had no money—that he had visited no gambling house. He was told he had, and a search was immediately made for the money, which was afterwards found secreted in a centre table, which stood in the parlor, where the person no doubt had unconsciously placed it. He would not believe it, when he was told the money belonged to him, as he had not the remotest recollection of ever having it in his possession. The above is related as detailed to us, and if it is not correct, it is no fault of ours.

RATHER ICY.—A raw youth from Maine strolled into an eating saloon in Boston, the other day, and being asked as he gazed wishfully at the tempting dishes served out to the hungry feeders, what he would have, threw down his hat and answered:

"Pork and beans is about as good as anything: I'll take a heaping plateful—I will, by golly!"

Having devoured the mess with harpy-like celerity, he rose, and saying, "much obleeged," was about vamosing into the street.

"Here friend," cried the landlord, "you have forgotten to pay."

"Pay!"—said the youth, while his eyes protruded with fish-like convexity, "didn't you invite me to eat? didn't you ask me what I'd have? Gosh, all artichokes! If that don't beat all the notions I've seen in Bosting yet—ask a fellow to dinner, and then want him to pay for it!"

"Well, go along," said the landlord, too busy to dispute about a ninepence—"you are a cool one."

"Why, yes, I am jest so, Square," was the reply; "you see I've just got on my summer clothes."

The Shannon, at Killaloe, (Ireland,) recently exhibited a phenomenon which no living inhabitant had ever seen before. The waters receded to such a distance from their usual mark, at low tide, that salmon, eels, and pike were taken in abundance, even by children, to the astonishment of all who witnessed the spectacle. It is worthy of note, says an Irish paper, that the records of the parish in the cathedral vestry attest a like event sixty years since, in the parish of Killaloe, and the harvest of that year in Ireland was the most plentiful remembered by the inhabitants of that period.

A THIRTEEN STRIKE.—A famous bowler in Cincinnati recently knocked down ten pins, a small boy, a lamp and himself, with a single ball.

The following from "The Fountain," the organ of the Temperance organization in Connecticut, published at New Haven, is a voluntary tribute from a political opponent to the character and worth of Gen Pierce; and has especial application to the base insinuations of the Tribune's Concord correspondent, which, though disavowed by that paper, are secretly and industriously circulated:—

"The Hon. Franklin Pierce of New Hampshire, is the democratic candidate for President of the United States. Outside of his politics, we always liked that same F. Pierce. He is a man of noble impulses—always ready with kind offices—generous sympathies and good deeds. He is a politican, and as such, may entertain some naughty sentiments, but about that politicians must inquire. As plain Frank. Pierce, we know him well, and like him, too, and mean to for a while yet. He is a Temperance man, too. We have heard some of his noble, earnest, and eloquent appeals for humanity, and they took hold of the heart, encouraged and strengthened us in our toils among the Granite Hills. We hope he is a Maine Law man, though we don't know what the Times will do, if he is—but at any rate, he is a noble fellow, and thus, too, we will ever say of him, whether he gives us any office under his administration or not."

A VALUABLE BANK NOTE.—It is known that the Bank of England has issued four notes of the denomination each of £1,000,000. After the notes were engraved the plate was destoyed. The Rothschilds hold one of these notes, the late Mr. Coutts, the banker, was the possessor of another, the bank of England holds the the third, and Rodgers, the poet, the fourth, which decorates his parlor suspended in a gold frame.

Ex. Paper.

These four notes are simply preserved as curiosities, having been cancelled. We remember reading some years since this statement about Rodgers, the poet, who is also a banker, having one of those million pound notes as a show, accompanied by some remarks, censuring him for keeping it lying idle from motives of vanity or ostentation. This brought out the explanation we have given. They were issued on account of a loan made by the Bank to the government during the terrible struggle with the elder Napoleon.

The Albany Atlas has the following hit at the last Scott letter:

"HOW NOT TO WRITE A LETTER.—Mr. Botts read in the Whig Convention, the following letter from Gen. Scott. It is a curious specimen of political letter writing:

'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 on the compromise measures in terms at least as strong in their favor as those I read to you two days since.—Please say as much to my friends, Gov. Jones, Mr. Botts, Mr. Lee, etc. In haste, yours truly,

WINFIELD SCOTT.

'To Hon. W. S. Archer.'

"Scott was pledged to his friends not to write, but the cacoethes was too virulent, and he could not forego it. He wrote to say he would not write, but, if he should write, would write thus ——:

"There is no parallel for this, but the reply of O'Connell to the autograph hunter: 'Sir, you ask for my autograph. As I have made a solemn resolve never to grant such a request, to you or any intermeddler of your profession, I refuse your request. Yours, &c. 'DANIEL O'CONNELL.'"

"General Scott's pen, in the language of the *Evening Journal*, 'dims the glories of his sword.'"

Winchell, the droll, tells a story of a tall gawky boy who was leading a little lad along the road at a fast pace, and who, suddenly fronting face upon an old farmer who was leaning against his fence chewing his cud of meditation or tobacco, asks, "Uncle Jotham, kin you tell me how far 'tis tew Uncle Sylvanus's?"

Farmer—"Tom, are you allers goin' tew be sich a plaguy fool, Tom? You've been to Uncle Sylvanus's more'n a thousand times—been there to hayin' and harvestin'—went there this mornin' to borrow a neck yoke. Don't you know where Uncle Sylvanus's is, boy?"

Boy—"Why, yes! I know where 'tis myself well enough, but I'm axing for this leetle boy; he wants to know."

The following anecdote of the present Grand Duke of Baden is worth transcribing:

A few nights ago, whilst suffering dreadfully from the complaint which has since proved fatal, he said to his medical attendant, "Tell me, dear Strickel, did you ever meet with any one who suffered so much as I do?"

"Yes," replied the doctor, "I have lately attended a man who is afflicted with precisely the same complaint, and he has only straw to lie upon."

"Only straw!" ejaculated the benevolent prince, ringing the bell over his couch, and telling the servant who entered to send one of the best beds of the palace and all other necessaries, to the poor man whose address would be given by Dr. Strickel.

SINGULAR INCIDENT.—A very pleasing and singular incident occurred at the mint in Philadelphia a few days since. Among a number of young females employed there, was one who had been deprived of two of the senses—hearing and speaking—by the scarlet fever, for ten years. While employed at her occupation she suddenly exclaimed, "Oh! I believe I can speak." So great was the astonishment that one of her companions swooned, and most of them were strangely affected. Since then, the young lady has entirely recovered her speech.

PRESENT TO AN EDITOR.—The editor of the New-York *Journal of Commerce* has received from Florida, four quarts of mosquitoes, in a glass receiver or jar, marked "Preserved Mosquitoes, from Florida." They are specimens of the mosquitoes which, according to a statement in the *Journal of Commerce*, thrust their bills through an old boiler, in which an unhappy Yankee had taken refuge to avoid the enormous mosquitoes of the everglades. The story goes, that the Yankee, on finding how matters stood in the morning, went to work and clinched all the bills inside the boiler, when the mosquitoes, taking the alarm, rose with the boiler, and flew off at a thundering rate, in the direction of the Okeefenookee swamp. Nothing is now wanted to substantiate the story but the boiler.

FALL OF ROCKS AT NIAGARA FALLS.—On Saturday night and Sunday morning large portions of the rock near the American Ferry broke off and fell into the river, stirring up considerable additional commotion in the caldron of seething waters. The falling rock was detached from the under wall of "Point View." Many fine specimens of gypsum and mica have been brought to the surface by this phenomenon, and the whole army of explorers for geological specimens may be seen engagdd in the busy pursuit.

Sea captains who sail out of Liverpool now-a-days, assert that they care no more for Asiatic cholera than for an ordinary cholic or sickness of the stomach. They have a remedy which they pronounce infallible, and so accessible and simple as to relieve all apprehension of fatal results. We shall probably tell many of our readers nothing new, says the New York *Times*, when we state the prescription: Common salt, one table spoonful; red pepper one tea-spoonful, in a half pint of hot water. Nevertheless, as we have heard innumerable instances of its use, and not one of its failure, the repetition of the formula may do no harm. It is at the service of the reader.

COUNSEL FEES IN ENGLAND.—A recent English paper, announcing the death of Hon. J. C Talbot, Q. C at Brighton England, says that since 1836, he was one of the leading and most affluent members of the income he derived from his professional labors yielding £15,000 per annum. The last brief he held in a railway case, was endorsed with 300 guineas.

The Wheat harvest in this neighborhood and on lower James River, is now progressing finely. We regret to hear that on several fine plantations on the North side of lower James River the wheat crop has been terribly cut up by the army-worm, in some cases one fifth. On several large estates on the South side of the River, between 50 and 70 miles below Richmond however the harvest is abundant, the grain full and the straw scarcely injured at all by the worm or other causes. Some of the farmers expect as full a crop as last year and the grain is excellent. The corn crops are generally promising, much improved by recent rains.—*Rich. Inq. 18th.*

Perhaps there are no lines of equal extent in the world, or working together with equal harmony, as those radiating from the National Telegraph Office in Cincinnati. They are seventeen in number, and embrace in all *ten thousand eight hundred and twenty-four miles of wire.*

DEATH TO RATS.—An ingenious instrument has been invented by Mr. Seaward, a printer, at Indianapolis, Ind., which will be death on rats. To the treadle on which the bait is placed is attached an iron lever, communicating with a wire spring, to which is fastened a sharp instrument, which revolves rapidly when the treadle is touched, hitting the rat between the peepers and knocking it six or eight feet from the trap, which resets itself instantly for another rat.

OBITUARY.

Departed this life, at 12 o'clock on the night of Thursday, the 24th inst., CAMERON ANDERSON, Esq., in the 28th year of his age. The deceased was a native of this State, but spent the latter portion of his boyhood in Florida, where he studied and commenced the practice of the law; but having early exhibited a fondness for sea-life, he sought and received from Mr. Polk, the appointment of Purser in the Navy five years ago, and has been in active service since, until his early promise of hope and usefulness was threatened with blight about eighteen months since, by the disease which has now deprived his family of as pure and noble minded a youth as ever cheered the hearts of domestic affection. The deceased was endowed with much that was beautiful and bright in the character of man. Proud in his manners, but gentle in his feelings, he was always unselfish; reserved in his intercourse with the world, yet warm-hearted and devoted in his friendship; diffident and retiring, yet highly intellectual and cultivated, and possessing an impulsive generosity which never turned away from those who needed his protection or assistance. But the most beautiful traits of his character shone in domestic life, where, as a son and a brother, his heart ever exhibited its most attractive qualities; and the remembrance of his excellences in this respect, will tend to cheer the gloom his early death will cast around the home of doating parents, and fond brothers and sisters—especially as his calm and peaceful end gives them an assurance, that if his manly form now moulders with its kindred dust, his spirit is in the bosom of his God.—*Communicated.*

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, NORTH-CAROLINA.

ARRIVED.

June 24—schr. Elouise, Robinson, from New York, to M. Costin; with mdze.

June 25.—U. S. Mail steamer Gladiator, Smith, from Charleston; with 60 passengers.

June 26.—U. S. Mail Steamer Gov. Dudley, Bates, from Charleston, with 63 passengers.

June 26—schr. Ann Elizabeth, Edwards, from Baltimore, with mdze. To Ellis, Russell & Co.

schr. Memento, Smith, from New York, to J. H. Flanner; with mdze.

schr. Wm. H. Smith, Jones, from New York, to DeRosset & Brown; with mdze.

brig Humboldt, Ginn, from Boston, to Adams, Brother & Co; with hay and lime.

schr. Louisa Sears, Burditt, from Boston, to Adams, Bro. & Co; with hay.

schr Dacotah, Mankin, from New York, to Freeman & Honston; with mdze.

barque Petrel, Norton, from Boston, to Wm. M. Harriss; with lime, &c.

Br brig Agnes Sophia, (of Glasgow,) Bett, from Philadelphia, to A. H. VanBokkelen.

brig Rolerson, Crowell, from Boston, to Chadbourn & Hooper; with hay.

27—brig Vancouver, Sweetser, from New York, in ballast. To Ellis, Russell & Co.

U. S. Mail steamer C. Vanderbilt, Sterett, from Charleston; with 30 passengers.

schr. J. H. Flanner, VanGilder, 76 hours from New York, to Geo. Harriss; with mdze.

schr. A. J. DeRosset, Brewster, from New York, to DeRosset & Brown; with mdze.

schr. Jonas Smith, Nichols, from New York, to Miles Costin; with mdze.

brig Susan, ——, from New York, in ballast, to Miles Costin.

Dutch Galliot Venilia, Eddes, from Philadelphia, in ballast, to Wessel & Eilers.

28—barque Roderick Dhu, McClintock, from Boston, in ballast, to Chadbourn & Hooper.

U. S. Mail steamer Gladiator, Smith, from Charleston, with 42 passengers.

CLEARED.

June 24—schr. Mary Abigail, Charlotte, for Shallotte, by Chadbourn & Hooper; with mdze.

June 25.—U. S. Mail steamer C. Vanderbilt, Sterett, for Charleston; with 40 passengers.

schr Virginia Griffith, Plummer, for Richmond, via Norfolk, by J. & D. McRae & Co.; with 155,000 feet pined lumber.

Br. schr. Eclipse, McKee, for Cork, (Ireland,) by J. & D. McRae & Co.; with 350 bbls. turpentine, 50 do. pitch, 700 do. rosin, 6,000 feet lumber.

June 25—steamer Brothers, Banks, for White Hall, by J. S. Banks; with two boats in tow.

schr Eugenie, Lovell, for Boston, by Adams, Bro. & Co; with 83,739 feet lumber, 24 bbls rosin, 12 do. spirits turpentine.

26—brig Clarissa, Davis, for Portsmouth, N. H., by Adams, Bro. & Co; with lumber and timber.

July 26.—U. S. Mail Steamer Gladiator, Smith, for Charleston, with 31 passengers.

June 27—U. S. Mail steamer Gov. Dudley, Bates, for Charleston, with 41 passengers.

28—barque Rising Sun, Mors, for Hull, by J. H. Flanner.

schr. Radiant, Whitehurst, for Shallotte, by DeRosset & Brown.

U. S. Mail steamer C. Vanderbilt, Sterett, for Charleston, with 34 passengers.

FAYETTEVILLE, June 24.—There has been but little business doing since Monday, and no change worthy of notice. Sales of Spirits Turpentine to-day at 33 cts.—no pay for barrels.

NEW YORK, June 23d.—Naval Stores.—Turpentine remains quiet—stock about 9000 bbls. The arrivals of Spirits Turpentine have been quite large, but the market retains considerable firmness, a portion of the receipts having been sold previously, and the demand continuing good—the sales, including some yet to arrive, are 1000 bbls. wholesale at 43a44c., and 250 retail, 44 a 45, cash. The sales besides, are 900 bbls. Newbern Common Rosin, $1 30; 1,500 Wilmington, 1 37½ a $1 40, delivered; 800 White, $2 50 a $2 per 280 lbs; 200 No. 2, $1 62½, and