The Weekly Lancaster Gazette.

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The Weekly Gazette,

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GEORGE WEAVER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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Thursday Evening, June 17, 1852

INTERESTING FACT.—The Rev. J. D. Tyler, Principal of the Deaf Mute Department of the Virginia Institution, states in his last interesting report, that our own country is the only one in which the question whether the children of deaf mutes are themselves apt to be deaf has approached solution. Two hundred educated deaf mutes assembled in Hartford, Connecticut, Sept. 25, 1850. Of these, 103 were married, some quite recently. Seventy-two were parents, of 102 children, ninety-eight of whom can hear and speak. Instances are given of parents both deaf from birth, having children able to hear and speak. "An instance," says Mr. Tyler, "exists in our institution, in the case of an instructor and his beautiful wife, both deaf from birth, but their two bright little boys have all their senses in perfection. So that the apprehension in question," continues the principal, "is not sufficient ground for denying to deaf mutes the chief earthly happiness, the "school and exercise of virtue—the state which preserves nations, and fills cities and churches, and heaven itself."

THE THREE GREAT STATES.—The Empire, Keystone and Buckeye—New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio—are the great States of the American Union. None other approach them in population, wealth, commerce, manufactures, agriculture, or internal improvements.

The first named is the great commercial centre of the continent. The second is the chief manufacturing State in the Union; and the third, our own beautiful Ohio, is the garden of American Agriculture. To New Y. may be added internal improvements; to Pennsylvania mineral resources; to Ohio inland commerce. The population of these States is fully equal to one-third of the Union. The whole white population of the fourteen Southern States only number six and a quarter millions, while New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio foot up *seven and a half millions*. The entire population of the south, free and slave only exceed those three by an inconsiderable fraction. In the Presidential Electoral College they cast 45, 27 and 23 votes respectively—total 85. A candidate obtaining the votes of those States, requires but 61 more votes to secure an election: and he has 28 States left, in which to try his popularity.

With harmony among the Whigs, and a strong popular candidate to unite and bring out their full vote, they can poll in the State of New York 275,000 ballots; in Pennsylvania 200,000; and in Ohio 175,000—in all 750,000 votes. This is more than half the Whig vote of the 17 free States.

THE NEW INSANE ASYLUMS.—A letter from Philadelphia, says that the Commissioners appointed by Governor Wood (by virtue of an act of the Legislature of last winter) to select sites and prepare plans for the construction of two additional insane Asylums in this State, have been in that city for several days, and have adopted the plan submitted to Samuel Sloan, architect. The writer says:—"The plans contain many improvements, suggested by Dr. Kirkbridge, that cannot fail to make them even more perfect than our own." The buildings will each present a front of 150 feet, the entire block surmounted by a handsome cupola, and the whole present a beautiful architectural appearance, doing credit to the bountiful liberality of our State.

ARREST ON A CHARGE OF SWINDLING.—A man representing himself as a secret agent of the post office department has been arrested at Chambersburg, Pa., charged with obtaining money under fales pretences from the Rev. Mr. Black. It appears he lately paid "official" visits to the post-masters at Carlisle, Columbia and Wrightsville, and after seeing that all was right, it is alledged borrowed small sums of money, and suddenly took his departure for some other locality.

A CHALLENGE.—Two or three Boston ship-owners have sent a challenge to the ship-owners of Great Britain, somewhat to the following effect:

The Boston parties will produce a ship, not less than 200, nor over 1,200 tons register, capable of stowing 50 per cent. over register, to compete in speed with any vessel of the same capacity, now built, or which may hereafter be built in Great Britain. In other words, (the register limits specified above, taken into consideration,) the object of the challenge is to decide which of the parties can obtain the highest rate of speed from the same cubic capacity of model, the winning party to receive £10,000.

A GREAT BRIDGE.—There is about to be commenced, in the neighborhood of Dirchau, in Prussia, a suspesion bridge over the Vistula, which will be unquestionably the largest that has ever been constructed in Europe. The bridge, over which will pass the railway of the State, will be 2500 feet in length, by 68 in breadth, and will be supported by six pillars, at a distance of 500 feet apart, four of which will be fixed in the river. The construction alone of this colossal bridge will cost 9,700,000fr., and the works to be executed on the two banks will amount to 11,400,000f—in all 19,000,000.

A VALUABLE BANK BILL.—What would be the sensation of an individual accustomed to handling one dollar shinplasters, to receive a bank bill for one million sterling! The Bank of England, it appears, issued four notes of that denomination, and after these four were engraved the plates were destroyed. Of these impressions the Rothschilds have one, the late Mr. Coutts had another, the Bank of England the third, and Mr. Sam'l Rogers, the poet and banker, now decorates his parlor with the fourth, suspended in a gold frame.

Fourth of July.—We call the attention of the citizens to the communication of Americus which will be found in our columns today. Our National Anniversary is approuching, and we notice that the citizens of other cities and towns are preparing to celebrate the day. Shall we let it pass by with cold indifference? Forbid it, and not let the noble deeds of our fathers be forgotten.

As the fourth comes on Sunday, we would suggest that a meeting be called to make arrangements for a celebration either on Saturday or Monday. Will not Americus, or some other citizen, fix the time and place for a meeting; as much depends upon proper arrangements.

The Riders.—From the non-appearance upon our streets, for the last few evenings back, we are necessarily led to believe that our fair riders have thrown down the rein, dismounted, and given up their evening excursions on horse-back. We are sorry to note this fact, believing as we do, that the value of those young ladies who take frequent rides in the fresh air, compaired to sickly sentimentalists who can't snuff the cool evening breezes without being "very apprehensive of a violent cold," is 1::1000. Keep in mind ladies, that healthful exercise in the open air, is as conducive to your health as health is to your happiness, and she who upon her check wears the beautiful rose-tint of health, will be sure to gain the premium. Nuf sed.

THE PLAGUE.—A new disease more fatal than the cholera has appeared in the West India Islands, at New Orleans, and other places on the Mississippi. The Boston Medical Journal thus alludes to it;

"It is certain, from the accounts received here and in England, the true plague has been introduced into Madeira, and the work of death has been really appalling. The question was frequently agitated—will that dreadful disease ever reach this continent! There is reason to believe it will; the wonder is why it has not already. Our commercial intercourse is extensive with various parts of Africa and the Asiatic shore of the Mediterranean, where this great scourge is never dead or dying, but simply reposing from one period to another, like a fatigued giant, to gather new strength for a renewal of slaughter. If it comes, it may be hoped that there will be found more science, and a stronger barrier of medical skill, to meet to disarm it of its terrors, than has been exhibited in the tropical climates, or in filthy, scourge-inviting regions of Moslem Turkey.

Plague appertains to the Arab in this age; and where the same condition of things exists as characterizes their mode of life, their social condition, and the absence of all common-sense efforts to avert or arrest it it will have an abiding foothold,"

HORSE SHOES BY MACHINERY.—The Leed's, (Eng.,) Intelligencer thus speaks of a machine, for this purpose, invented by Dr. Hobson.—We had the pleasure of seeing the machine at work a few days ago, and, without making pretence to technical acquaintance with the subject, we must acknowledge both obvious advantage in the process, and beauty of operation. The iron is in bars rolled in a peculiar manner; they are cut into suitable lengths, and the superfluous parts cut off by machinery, and the ends of each piece rounded. Any harsh edges left by the cutting machiue are ground down, and the peices are then put on a moving rack, which drops them one by one at the mouth of the furnace, and they are carried gradully through the flame and radiating heat of the furnace without touching the coals. By a new movement at the other end of the furnace, the peices are passed successively to the block or die, where each is bent and stamped by a beautiful combined action of the machine, and the horse shoe, perfectly shaped, droped into the trough to be cooled. The nail holes are afterwards punched in the cold metal, and it is not necessary again to heat the shoe, so that the hardening effect of hammering (or stamping) is not lost. The advantages of the machine, in addition to the economy of labor, (for the apparatus for heating and bending would turn out shoes for one hundred horses in an hour,) and, that the shoes are formed exactly to a predetermined shape, which can be varied, but always with certainty, to particular requirements. Dr. Hobson insists upon the advantages of level tread for the horse, and the patent shoe is made to that purpose, (exceptional cases omitted.) It is much lighter than the hand made shoe, but in no respect inferior in strength; and it is so formed that the nail heads are protected; and by this means, and the support of the 'clips,' the liability to cast a shoe is diminished.

ALL SATISFIED.—*Apropos* to the condition of the disappointed, the Philadelphia Inquirer relates an anecdote of an unfortunate apprentice boy. It appears that he had been fed on bean soup, by the way of a wholesome diet, till he began to get as thin as Job's turkey. At length he could stand it no longer, and going up to his master, he declared if he didn't get something better than bean soup, he'd run away and tell his parents. "Now look you," said the "boss," "if yon'll eat the soup and say it's good, I'll give you a fourpence; but if you don't you rascal, I'll give you a thrashing." "Well" said the boy, wiping his eyes with the cuff of his sleeve, "give us the fourpence; the soup's good only I don't like it!", But Messrs Cass and Company are worse off even than the boy. They neither have the fourpence or the privilige of saying they dont like the soup. The democracy are remorseless; down it must go, and the unfortunates all the time will have to swear they like it.

☞The inhabitants of the Eastern part of Crawford and of Warren county, Pa., are suffering very much for want of provisions. Bread and meat have become very scarce, and command the most exorbitant prices; potatoes, beans, turnips, &c., are also scarce and dear. The destitution was so great and universal as to put a stop to the operations of the lumber men before they had gotten out half the accustomed amount of lumber. Grain of every kind, during the greater part of the winter, commanded very exhorbitant prices, and hay could not be procured at all. The cattle consequently are in a reduced condition, and unfit either for service or food. This scarcity, however, the Pittsburgh American says, is confined to a strip of country 40 to 50 miles wide, which was visited last summer by a destructive hail-storm, which ruined all the grain and meadows within its range.

An editor down south says that he never dotted an (i) but once in his life, and that was in a fight with a cotemporary.

For the Daily Gazette.

MR. EDITOR:—I desire through your paper to inquire, whether the good people of our beautiful city intend celebrating the glorious *Fourth* of July, the coming Anniversary of our National Independence! Time was when our people laying aside their business, and the cares of life, met together and commemorated the anniversary of that day upon which the Charter of American Liberties was proclaimed to the world; but of late years forgetful of the stirring scenes of our Revolutionary struggle, none of the good, old fashioned demonstrations have been witnessed in Lancaster. This should not be; never should an American heart cease to beat with quickened pulsations in memory of our country's Natal day. Then let us have a good olden-time celebration. Laying aside all business, all party differences, let us meet in the grove as Americans and show our children how to cherish the "spirit of '76."

AMERICUS.

CROPS AND HOGS.—We have made inquiry of every acquaintance, from the interior counties, we have met with, and we have the concurring testimony of all, to the fact that the fields of wheat and rye have never been more promising in this State than at this season; too soon, however, to form a very accurate estimate of the yeild of the crop. If the Hoosier's this year don't double their last year's production of hogs, we will miss our guess more than one-half.—*Madison (Ia.) Courier,*

PORTRAITS IN IRON.—Scarcely a day goes by that iron is not applied to some new use. We were yesterday shown a portrait of the Hon. Daniel Webster, manufactured throughout of iron, and presenting the appearance of a picture in frame. It is the work of Messrs, Chase & Brother, of Boston, who intend to follow it up with other distinguished men in the same style. The likeness is quite striking and the whole may be regarded as a curiosity.—*Philadelphia Inq.*

SAD END OF A ROMANCE.—A correspondent of the Cleveland Plain Dealer, writing from Sault Ste Marie give a narrative of an ill asserted marriage, with its melancholy termination. Some 15 years ago Catalin, the painter, exhibited a number of Indians in London, among whom was Cadotte an interpreter. Sarah Haynes, then a beautiful English girl of sixteen, became enamored of Cadotte, and they were married. On reaching American, the romance of love was over; for two or three years they resided on the bank of the river St. Clair, on the little property the bride was possessed of; and since that, at the Sault, where she taught French and music, to the time of her decease. She retained her beauty to the last, although exposed to many hardships by living in a birch bark lodge with her Indian husband. She died in her 28th year, fortunately leaving no children to mourn the sad effects of an infatuated matrimonial match.

WHICH OF THE GENERALS PIERCE IS IT!—It is stated that when the despatch reached New York stating merly that Gen. Pierce had been nominated, sixteen Generals of the name of Pierce received the congratulations of their friends upon tht fortunate result, not one of whom doubted for an instant that he was the happy man, as he had never heard of another individual bearing the same name and title.—*Cin. Atlas*

CULTURE OF THE BLACKBERRY.—Considerable attention is beginning to be given to the cultivation of this berry in some parts of the country, and there is a strong probability of its becoming one of the most esteemed of the smaller fruits. During the past year some remarkable fine specimens have been exhibited before the Horticultural Soctety of Massachusetts, and some of them have been so much larger and finer than when first exhibited, that the Society has deemed it advisable to offer a high price for a seedling, with the hope of further improvement.

We can see no good reason why the blackberry cannot be improved, and made to yield to the ameliorating influences of cultivation and domestication as well as the raspberry, gooseberry; and hope it may be fairly and fully tested.

Blackberries, done up in various forms, are highly commended by a great many eminent physicians in the generality of complaints of the bowels so incident to warm weather, and we think they should be cultivated to a greater extent than at present. To be sure, they can be found growing wild in every hedgerow; but if cultivation will improve their quality and flavor they are certainly worth bestowing attention upon.

Strawberries, gooseberries, and other fruits which do not possess half, or in fact none, of the medicinal properties of the blackberry, receive a large share of public attention, and are growing extensively and profitably in every part of the country; and why should not the blackberry, which is both delicious and wholesome, have some care given to its culture, domestication, and improvement! We hope horticultural societies and the community generally will take the matter into consideration and give it a thorough investigation.

☞A wit being told that an old acquaintance was married exclaimed' " I am glad to hear it." But reflecting a moment, he added in a tone of compassion and forgiveness," And yet I dont know why I should be; he never did me any harm."

GREAT MEN OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.—If Virginia is the mother of Presidents, New Hampshire is the mother of presidential candidates. No less than five of the prominent candidates for that office are natives of New Hampshire—Webster, Cass, Dickinson, Pierce and Douglas.

A Lady FRIGHTENED TO DEATH.—The Rockingham (Va.) Register states Mrs. Dietrick, wife of Jacob Dietrick, residing near Mt. Crawford, in that county, was frightened to death a few weeks since. Her little daughter, for sport, 'hrew a tree frog upon her lap, which commenced jumping up towards her face, and so frightened her that she died in two or three days.

SNOW STORM IN JUNE.—The Pittburgh Gazette states that a very severe snow storm was experienced on Wednesday night, on Seven Mile Island, in the Ohio below that city. Snow fell quite heavily for some time.

The Exchng Hotel, at Defiance, with the stables and other buildings connected with it, were destroyed by fire, on Saturday night' June 6th.

☞It has been recently decided at a woman,s Rights Convention, that no one is entitled to the appendage of 'Esq.' to their names who is not a married man.

A FAIR HINT.—The editor of the Cincinnati *Gazette* is responsible for the following:

"The *Enquirer* informs us that General Pierce is not, and never has been an office-seeker. Well, blessed are they that seek nothing, for they shall no be disappointed.

TELEGRAPHIC INTELLIGENCE.

WHIG NATIONAL CONVENTION.

BALTIMORE, June 16.—The Committee appointed by the Convention, by a vote of 17 to 15, selected Gen. John G. Chapman of Maryland, as the permanent President.

The Convention re-assembled, and adopted the report of the committee.

Gen. Chapman on taking the chair, delivered an address, enjoining harmony and conciliation.

A prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Stockton, in which he alluded to the condition of Henry Clay.

Adjourned at 15 minutes past 7 to meet at 12 M. to-morrow.

The Delegates from the slave holding States have unanimously adopted a series of resolutions to the following purport:

1st. Declaring the General Government one of limited powers, and denying the right to exercise power not expressly granted in the Constitution.

2d and 3d are in relation to rights of States.

4th. Against the doctrine of intervention.

5th. In favor of an economical administration of the government, and a tariff for revenue, which will give encouragement to all branches of industry in every section of the Union.

6. In favor of the system of River and Harbor Improvements by the General Government.

7 and 8. Endorsing finality of Compromise Measures in all their parts.

The friends of Webster are pledged to support them

It is thought by many that Webster will be nominated.

SECOND DESPATCH.

The Convention re-assembled. Prayer by Dr. Atkinson. The heat is oppressive. A discussion is progressing on adopting rules and mode of voting. Scott's prospect considered improving.

JUNE 17.—Mr. Duncan of Louisana, introduced a resolution to appoint a committee of one from each State to report platform which was adopted by a vote of ayes 199, nays 76.

The morning was spent adopting resolutions in favor of forming a platform expressive of the sentiments of the Whigs of the Union, and authorizing the States to select one member of committee to report platform, with resolutions. Adopted. Ayes 199, nays 97.

Afterward amended by vote of three majority authorizing each member of said committee to cast the full electorial vote of the State.

Adjourned till 6 o'clock.

The Convention re-assembled at 6 o'clock. Amendment to annul the decision giving the members of the Platform committee power to cast the full electoral votes of the States was under consideration.

Mr. Jessup, of Pennsylvania, moved an amendment to the amendment, to re-empower the members of the committee to cast the electorial votes of the States, in committee. Mr. Jessup made a powerful speech defending Pennsylvania, New York and Ohio from the charge of opposition to the compromise measures.

Mr. Stannar, of Virginia, opposed the attempt of the large States to overpower the sovereignty of the small ones.

Mr. Davison, of Georgia, made a powerful speech, denouncing the movement as unprecedented; he declared the movement would crush the Whig party, and protested against the attempt to crush the small States by the power of numbers.

Mr. Ashmun, of Massachusetts, hoped this exciting subject would be laid aside until the committee on Credentials reported, which committee would not remain in session whilst this debate was progressing. He therefore moved an adjournment till to-morrow morning, at 10 o'clock; which prevailed.

June 18, 8 o'clock.—Convention re-assembled.

Mr. Jessup withdrew amendment, giving members of committee on Platform power to cast electoral votes of respective States, when Mr. Ewings's substitute was adopted without debate. (What Mr. Ewing's substitute is we are not informed.)—ED.

Platform committee was appointed. Various resolutions for platform, refered to committee.

Mr. Davis of Florida, introduced a resolution that the Convention would support no man for President whose opinions on the compromise were not known.

Mr. Botts moved a substitute that the Convention will support whoever shall be nominated. Great cheering.

Mr. Davis withdrew his resolution—intending to renew it again.

The Committee given leave to sit during Convention. Various resolutions sent to Committee on platform.

Mr. Ewing of Ky., moved that the Committee be instructed to report southern platform—not acted upon.

Mr. Watts, chairman of Committee on Credentials, made majority report in favor of all New York and Vermont Fillmore delegates.

JUNE 18—*Evening Session.*—Convention called to order at 5 o'clock.

Mr. Ashman, Chairman on resolutions, presented a report saying they had been adopted with almost entire unanimity.

They were read, and are as presented by Southern delegates, and published in the Philadelphia papers, with the following alterations: The word "firmly" stricken out in second line.

The word "Republican" inserted after "conservative," in third line.

The fifth paragraph commences—"Government should be conducted upon principles of strictest economy, and sufficient, for," &c.

In paragraph sixth, after "Navigable rivers" insert: "It is expedient that Congress should exercise such power."

Mr. Choate is now delivering an eloquent speech in favor of the resolutions—frequently interrupted by enthusiastic cheers.

5½ o'clock, P. M.—Mr. Choate concluded amid tremendous cheers.

Gen. Anderson, of Ohio, followed in an eloquent address, sustaining the resolutions, and was repeatedly interrupted by enthusiastic cheers that made the building shake. The 8th resolution was altered a s follows:

Resolved, that the series of acts of the thirty-first Congress, known as the compromise, the fugitive slave included, are received and acquiesed in by the Whig party of the United States, as a settlement in principle and substance of the dangerous and exciting questions which they embrace, and so far as they are concerned we will maintain them and insist upon their enforcement, until time and experience shall demonstrate the necessity of further legislation to guard against the evasion of the law on the one hand, and the abuse of their power on the other—not impairing their present efficacy, and we deprecate all further agitation of the questions thus settled, as dangerous to our peace, and we will discountenance all efforts to continue or renew such agitation, whenever, wherever, or however, the attempt be made; and we will maintain this system as essential to the nationality of the Whig party, and the integrity of the Union.

Mr. Botts followed Mr. Anderson, and rebuked Mr. Choate's allusion to members having letters in their breeche's pockets from a certain candidate and denied the existence of such letters. The delegate from Florida said members from Virginia had such letters. Mr. Botts then read the letter refered to, in which he says; "I will write nothing to the Convention or to any individual, before the nomination; but should I be nominated, I will, in my letter of acceptance express myself as strongly in favor of the compromise as I did to you before. Say the same to my friends, Botts, Jones & others."

Mr. Botts then read a resolution, approved by Gen. Scott, in favor of the Compromise, and in opposition to slavery agitation.

Mr. Archer of Va., said that letter was read here with no understanding with Gen. Scott beforehand. Mr. Archer said there was no collision between himself and Gen. Scott, as he was for Fillmore.

Mr. Dayton of N. J., said that he communicated the resolution referred to, to Gen. Scott, but never received an answer.

Mr. Cabell asked Mr. Botts if he had not another letter from Gen. Scott in his possession—if the delegate from New York did not tell Scott, if he wrote a letter he would lose the Freesoil support.

Botts said he had no more letters; and asserted that Scott was in favor of the Platform now presented.

Here personal remarks were used, which the Chair ruled out of order.

Mr. Choate had no intention of eulogizing Mr. Webster, but merely to advocate the adoption of the Platform.

Mr. Botts then moved the adoption of the Platform:

The previous question was sustained;—Yeas 237; nays 66.

Mr. Jessup of Pa., offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That this Convention do now proceed to nominate a candidate for the office of President and Vice President of the United States, in manner following: The Secretary of the Convention shall call the several States, beginning with Maine, and the Chairman of the delegation of States as they are called shall rise and announce the person or persons for whom the votes of the States are given, which shall be recorded by the Secretary and received as the vote of the State, and a majority of all the votes given shall be necessary for a nomination.—The form shall also be observed for the nomination of two candidates for Vice President.

Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, rose to make an explanation.

He said he was the object of much misconception. He had hoped the platform would be adopted unanimously. He said intimations had been made that he was false to the south. He indignantly repelled such intimations. He desired to maintain the integrity of the Whig party. He did not wish to canvass the claims of any candidate, & would support any nominee. He did not wish to advocate the claim of Scott before the nomination.

He had no political idolatry for any man. He said that the letter from General Scott to Mr. Archer, was shown him. He saw Gen. Scott in Washington some time ago, and told him he would support Mr. Fillmore, as the true representative of Tennessee. He (Scott) told him he was decidedly in favor of the Compromise. Mr. Jones told him he should say so publicly, and silence calumnies. General Scot, however, refused to commit himself publicly, as not being the proper course to be pursued.

Mr. Jones then made an eloquent appeal to the north to stand by the south on the compromise, and lay aside allp rejudices.

The balloting then commenced:

1st Ballot, Fillmore 133, Scott 131, Webster 29.

2d Ballot, Fillmore 131, Scott 133, Webster 29.

3d Ballot, Fillmore 131, Scott 133, Webster 29.

4th Ballot, Fillmore 130, Scott 134, Webster 29.

5th Ballot, Fillmore 133, Scott 130, Webster 30.

6th Ballot, Fillmore 133, Scott 131, Webster 29.

Adjourned till 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

JUNE, 19.—Webster men engaged a special train of cars to start to Washington 20 minutes after nomination is made. Bort's speech and letter injured Scott. Fillmore & Scott men profess to be equally sanguine. Four of the Indiana delegates will go for Fillmore this morning.

7th ballot—Webster 28, Fillmore 133, Scott 131

Convention assembled at 10 o'clock—prayer by Dr. Morris. Hall crowded.

8th ballot—Fillmore 131, Scott 133, Webster 28.

9th ballot—Webster 29, Scott 133, Fillmore 131.

10th—Fillmore 130, Scott 135, Webster 27.

11th Ballot—Fillmore 131, Scott 134, Webster 28.

12th. Ballot—Scott 134, Fillmore 130, Webster 28.

13th, same as 12th.

14th. Ballot—Webster 29, Filmore 130, Scott 133.

15th Ballot—No change from 14th.

16th Ballot—Webster 27, Fillmore 129, Scott 135.

17th. Ballot—Scott 132, Fillmore 131, Webster 29.

18th ballot—Webster 28, Fillmore 131, Scott 132, Crittinden 1.

12 o'clock, 19th ballot—Scott 132, Fillmore 131, Webster 29.

20th ballot same as 19th.

21st ballot—Scott 131, Webster 28, Fillmore 131.

22d ballot—Scott 132, Webster 30, Fillmore 130.

23d Ballot, Scott 132, Webster 30, Fillmore 130.

12½ P. M.—24th Ballot, Webster 30, Fillmore 129, Scott 133.

25th Ballot, Scott 133, Fillmore 128, Webster 31.

26th Ballot, Scott 134, Fillmore 128, Webster 30.

27th Ballot Scott 135, Fillmore 128, Webster 29.

A motion to adjourn till 5 o'clock.

Votes by States demanded. Negatived by vote. Yeas 113, nays 178.

28th Ballot, Scott 135, Fillmore 128, Webster 29.

29th Ballot—Scott 134, Fillmore 128, Webster 30.

30th Ballot—Webster 29, Fillmore 128, Scott 134.

Scott gains one from Webster and lost one, absent from Illinois.

The Maine Liquor Law.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 17.—The Maine Liquor Law was lost in the House, by a vote 140 to 105.

Friday Evening, June 18, 1852

LATE AND INTERESTING FROM THE PLAINS.—Mr. Hubbell has arrived at St. Louis from Santa Fe, bringing thirty-five thousand dollars in gold and silver. All was quiet in New Mexico. Gov. Calhoun was about starting for St. Louis. The Indians on the Arkansas were about decamping for the California road, to intercept the emigrants. He met the United States troops at Diamond Springs, getting along slowly; they had lost 25 men by cholera. Met Mr. Aubry at Ball Creek; nine men sick with cholera—one death. It is believed that it will soon be impossible to cross the Plains, if the Government does not interfere with the hostile Indians.

☞The modest young editor *pro. tem.* of the *Eagle*, has again adorned its columns with another batch of editorals, "all well peppered with lofty exclamations!!." A *mite*, was anciently considered the limit of littleness; but the pro. tem. of the *Eagle* has written himself 28,000,000 times smaller than a mite. It was hardly necessary for him to run around town in search of the *key to his sanctum*; for without doubt his diminutive proportions would have admitted of free ingress to the *key-hole*.

CHOLERA AT NEW ORLEANS.—During the week ending the 5th inst, there were 340 deaths at New Oorleans, of which number 179 were from cholera.

SPECULATION IN BEEF CATTLE.—The Philadelphia *Ledger* contains a communication from a correspondent, who says—

"We all remember the high price of beef in 1844, kept up by the monoply of a man named Steinberger, from Baltimore, who had all the funds of the Maryland Bank at his control, and bought all the beef cattle, and supplied the Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York markets. The same system is now carried on by several cattle-dealers called the "Shugar Party." One of the most respectable butchers informed me that one man has all the cattle to sell; that his party buy all the beef cattle. They have the control of all the money, and western drovers actually get from $1,50 to $2,50 less for cattle than was paid six weeks ago; yet the price to the butchers is as high as it was before.

"How long this state of things can last is best known to the banks who furnish the money to these speculators. The same remedy should be applied to the "Shugar Party" as that which was applied to Steinberger."

☞The following decision in the Supreme Court, New York, may be of interest to some people nearer home:

SUIT TO RECOVER MONEY OBTAINED BY GAMBLING.—William Mootry, assignee of John Taylor, against Sherlock Hillman. To recover $3,500 alleged to have been obtained at gambbling by defendant. from John Taylor, at the house of said Hillman; first, at 153 Broadway, and subsequently, to where he had removed his establishment, (said to be a gaming house) in Liberty street.

Mr. Taylor, it was said, belonged to Danbury, Ct., where he had a comb manufactory. The claim having been assigned, he was called as a witness. He said, in and shortly before Dec., 1850, he played faro at the house, 153 Broadway, and lost over $2,000; defendant removed to 91 Liberty street, where said Taylor subsequently lost at one time $50, at another $1,041, at another $150, and at another $200.

On his cross examination he said he had visited two other houses—they were in Park Place—might have lost $400 or $500. Was at another house in Broadway, but lost nothing there; might have been at No. — Barclay street. Occasionally won a little; but the run was the other way.

[It was said that Mrs. Taylor, wife of the witness, received about $7,000 from her father's estate. Mr. T. also borrowed $1,000 from his mother, being about half that she possessed, and for which the mortgage was foreclosed—he had a fine establishment, it was said, as a comb manufactory, but failed for some $12,000 or $15,000. He and his family now reside in New York, where he pursues the business of a carman. He is said to be a sober man, but became infatuated at the period spoken of, by visiting houses for gaming. The District Attorney (counsel employed, of the county in Conn., came to New York, it is said, on behalf of his mother and creditors, and this suit was the result.]

The particular point of defence was, that no consideration had been shown to have been given by plaintiff for the claim: that plaintiff is the attorney at law, and that the statute prohibits a debt being sold for the purpose of litigation. The Court said it was a question for the jury as to whether there had been any consideration or not. In regard to the main question, if the money had been obtained by defendant, as represented, he is bound, in law, to pay it back.

Verdict for plaintiff, $3,245, being amount proved to have been lost.

SLEEPING IN CHURCH.—It is a matter of record that about one hundred years ago, an Indian was conducted by a white to witness the service of sanctuary on the Lord's day. When the services were ended, the citizen, on their way homeward, in order to impress upon his tawny friend the superiority of Christianity over heathenism, entered into a detail of the money appropriated by the congregation, of which he was a member, for the support of public worship, the erection of the house, the salary of the minister, &c—To all this the son of the forest, who observed the drowsy disposition which pervaded the assemble, replied: "Umph!" Indian sleep just as sound under a tree, and not pay nothing."

☞The Locos of Cincinnati held their Ratification meeting on Monday evening.—The *Atlas* says it was composed of about 500 men, one-half Whigs, and some two or tarce hundred boys, enticed thither by rockets, squibs, and a magniloquent brass band composed of a base drum and a "swinet." Amidst the yells of the juveniles, the shouts of the "unterrified," the discordant trains of the "swinet" and "ton-jon," the *immense* assemblage was called to order, and an effort made to "get up," which was finally accomplished after many unsuccessful attempts—every body nominating his own man—and all wanting to be officers.

COMPLICATION OF EVILS.—"What did Mr. ——die of?" asked a simple neighbor.

"Of a complication of disorders," replied his friend.

"How do you describe the complication, my dear sir?"

"He died," rejoined the other, "of two physicians, an apothecary and a surgeon."

From the Pittsburgh Despatch.

BY THE GRAPE VINE TELEGRAPH LINE, in connection with the Virginia Fence and Mason & Dixon's Line, we have received the following interesting correspondence—far "ahead of the foremost," which we hasten to lay befroe our readers:

WHEATLAND, June 5 1852.

DEAR CASS:—What is the matter! In the hour of trouble—and, alas my tribulation too—am I forgot then! Your long continued silence makes me fear I am. Believe me, friend Lewis,

My heart is desolate Eclipse,
Which recollect on terms;
And oft I ask with trembling lips
Dost thou remember Jeems!

Dear and lamented Quintuple, we are both beaten, and (like the Egyptian mummy) "dead and buried"—but not yet "embalmed." A pair of old coats, [where are Marcy's pants,] we are laid aside forever.—"When I remember all"—the money I have spent, the letters I have written in favor of "the peculiar institutions of the South," the hungry bellies I have filled, and flowing bumpers I have caused my followers to quaff, I began to detest the unwashed democracy, and almost wish with the Roman Emperor [you know, bear Lew, I was always a little classical!] that mankind had but one head in order that I might sever it at a single blow. Alas! alas! that the rose of Lancaster should, after sweet blooming in May, be blighted by the frosts of June, and one—alas, only—that the great Michigander is a gone goose forever and ever. It is our "manifest destiny" to live in retirement and die in obscurity. Some future Gray, pregnant with funeral fire, from beneath the weeping willows of his village church-yard will doubtless weave togeather a joint epitaph, something like the following:

Here lies old Cass and Jimmy Buck,
By foes to earth untimely struck;
Deserted by their former toadies
They sleep in death—alas the fogies!

Hereafter, my dear Lewis, I shall eschew politics, take unto myself a wife, and far removed from the crowd's ignoble strife, endeavor to find peace and happiness in raising pigs, poultry and potatoes. When I was Secratary of State, I often wrote to persons for whom I had no great esteem, "with assurances of distinguished consideration,

I remain yours truly,

BUCHANAN.

P. S.—Franklin Pierce is no luminary, and Wm. R. King is a Prince. BUCK.

WASHINGTON, June 7, 1852.

DEAR BUCHANAN:—Your friendly note is received. The noise and confusion' having partially subsided, I shall answer it in the same Christian spirit, and offer a few words of advice and consolation. Bulwer probably told the truth when he said that 'in the lexicon of *youth* there's no such word as fail'—but the line can never be appropriately applied to middle aged and old fogies. Notwithstanding this, you should not repine. Above all, my kindly cherished friend, scout the idea of letting out the last drop of Democratic blood, and do *not* for a single instant think of throwing yourself into the arms of your ancient friends, the Federalists. If not struck with 'political blindness,' you will cheerfully acquiesce in the result, though it may have *pierced* you to the heart, and doing so, you will show some wisdom in submitting to a fate you could not shun.

You think of taking a wife. That's right. At your age a man should have a good *nurse*. You will thus not only contribute to your own happiness, but, like a good citizen, possibly make a small addition to the next census, and, ecstatic thought! James Buchanan, Jr., may be President of the United States in 'the good time coming.'

I spent no money to advance my political prospects, and I am seriously concerned to learn that your little fortune, for a year past, has been growin 'small by degrees and beautifully less.'

The two-thirds rule is outrageous. As Kossuth would remark, it afforded 'material aid' to my opponents. It is my intention to commence a crusade against it, so soon as opportunity will permit. As regards it, 'masterly inactivity' is not the true policy.

Your friends here are well. Douglass is swellING like the toad in the fable, but Houston, (alas for the thunders of San Jacinto,) I fear will seek consolation in the bowl, and in that event, will muddy his famous Mexican blanket.

With you, I think that Franklin Pierce is not a Drummond light; but it is well known that Billy King is. CASS.

P. S.—Since the nomination is over, I am in favor of letting old Grand and Major Lynch have a free fight; and, if necessary, I will be willing to show fair play.

INFLUENCE OF SPIRITUAL RAPPING.—As an instance of the horrible influence which the humbug doctrine of Spiritualism is working upon good men and women near us, on other points perfectly cool and sane, we will relate a statement that was made to us a few days since:

A gentleman living, we think, in Illinois, and known to many in this city, has a family of sons and daughters, grown up men and women of the highest respectability. Some years ago his wife died, and he living in the strong remembrance of her love as a faithful good wife, has never married. During her life they were happy, perhaps less than the usual vexations of married life attended them; not the first blush of a suspicion ever attached to her good name. But this has been swept away by the damnable (excuse the expression, but it is the most applicable, and we write it down in great sincerity) magnetic juggling of a medium, who has born evidence from some departed spirit, that she, the good wife, the revered in memory, was unfaithful to him through her whole career, and that the children, one and all were illegitimate.

Is not this truly horrible! But the worst has not come. Wholly under the influence of a conviction that spiritual agency is a fixed fact, the gentleman has disinherited his children as common bastards, and driven them from his heart. A wife's memory blasted, children's names dishonored in their life, and made a thing to couple with a scourge to whip their hearts with, a happy home made desolate, and a father's closing eye of life rendered dreadful in its loveliness. On what evidence! On nothing.—*St. Louis Dispatch.*

ALWAYS IN A HURRY.—An American writer says: "We are born in a hurry; we are educated with speed; we make a fortune with the wave of a wand, and lose it in like manner, to re-make and re-lose it in the twinkling of an eye. Our body is a locomotive, travling at ten leagues an hour; our spirit is a high-pressure engine; our life resembles a shooting star; and death surprises us like an electric stroke."

Lady Franklin has addressed a long letter, to the President of the United States, thanking him for the interest this country has taken in the search for her husband, and stating her ground of hope that the unfortunate Arctic navigators are not lost.