

# THE RALEIGH TIMES.

R. I. WYNNE, Publisher.

C. C. RABOTEAU, Editor.

"GIVE ME THE LIBERTY TO KNOW, TO UTTER, AND TO ARGUE FREELY, ACCORDING TO CONSCIENCE, ABOVE ALL OTHER LIBERTIES."—MILTON.

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NEW SERIES.

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## TERMS.

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For Office on FAYETTEVILLE ST., ONE DOOR BELOW POST OFFICE.

## WHO IS GENERAL SCOTT.

The question easily answered.—Scott's Early Life—His College Career—Admission to the Virginia Bar—The War with Great Britain—Political Excitement—Scott in favor of Energetic Measures—Obtains a Commission—Battle of Queenstown Heights—Is made a Prisoner of War and carried to Quebec—His Conduct while there—Battles of Chippewa, Lundy's Lane—The Black Hawk War—His Conduct during the Cholera—His Career in South Carolina—His Career in the Mexican War, &c. &c.

This is a question easier to answer, we apprehend, than that which was so generally put, on the adjournment of the Locomotive Convention at Baltimore—Who is Franklin Pierce? Every man, woman, and child in the country knows Gen. Scott, and well; but for all that the present is the fitting opportunity to refresh general remembrance, with a brief recapitulation of some of the more important events of a life so eventful as his.

The subject of our memoir was born in Virginia near Petersburg, on the 13th of June, 1786. Consequently he is now sixty-six years of age. Completing his studies at William and Mary College, he was admitted to the bar in 1806. He practiced law in Virginia only for about the space of a year, and then removed to South Carolina.

Shortly afterwards our troubles with Great Britain assuming a serious character, Congress passed an act, (April 1808,) increasing the military forces of the country. Scott thereupon applied for a commission in one of the regiments to be raised in accordance with this authority, and early in May he was appointed Captain of Light Artillery.

The interval between 1808 and the actual declaration of hostilities, (1812,) was one of great political excitement throughout the whole country. Scott warmly supported the election of Mr. Madison, at the same time heartily advocating war measures against the enemy. In July 1812, Scott, now Lieutenant Colonel in the Second Artillery, was ordered to the Niagara frontier. Some two months subsequently, (in October,) he was applied to by Lieut. Elliott for assistance to capture two British ships-of-war—the "Adams" and "Caledonia"—then moored under the guns of Fort Erie.

Both these vessels were taken, but Elliott was compelled to abandon the Adams, in consequence of her getting aground.—The English essayed her recapture, but were gallantly repulsed, by the exertions of Winfield Scott.

Who does not remember the battle of Queenstown Heights, only a few days after the above exploit? The Americans there had to face a fearful odds of British troops, some thirteen hundred strong, while that of the Americans was not more than three hundred. Scott's heroic band was compelled to surrender, but it was only because the militia on the opposite shores refused, or were unable to cross to their aid. Yet the deeds which that small band performed on that occasion, will ever live in the grateful remembrance of their countrymen. Lieut. Col. Scott was carried a prisoner to the British fortress at Quebec, and while there, a little incident occurred, which, exercising an important bearing upon the subsequent management of the war, is worth while relating. At this time, it will be remembered, England denied what is called "the right of extradition,"—that is to say, she did not recognize the right of any of her subjects, to become citizens of another country, on the ground that "once a subject" (of England) "always a subject." According to this doctrine a native of Ireland, Scotland, or England, who had become naturalized, in the United States, remained, nevertheless, a subject of the British Government, and forfeited his life, as a traitor, if found in arms against her. The United States, meanwhile, denied this assumption—its naturalization laws being predicated upon an exactly opposite and juster theory.—While Scott then was a prisoner at Quebec, the English endeavored to enforce this doctrine of perpetual allegiance, in regard to sundry Irish prisoners, captured in the American ranks at Queenstown. The following is a description of the scene:—

"Scott being in the cabin of the transport, heard a bustle upon deck and hastened up. There he found a party of British officers in the act of mustering the prisoners, and separating from the rest, such as by confession, or the accent of the voice were judged to be Irishmen. The object was to send them in a frigate, then alongside, to England, to be tried and executed for the crime of high treason, they being taken in arms against their native allegiance. Twenty-three had been thus set apart when Scott reached the deck."

The moment Scott ascertained the object of the British officers, he commanded his men to answer no more questions, in order that no other selection should be made by the test of speech. He commanded them to remain silent, and they strictly obeyed. This was done in spite of the threats of the British officers, and not another man was separated from his companions. Scott was repeatedly commanded to go below, and high altercations ensued. He addressed the party selected, and explained to them fully the reciprocal obligations of allegiance and protection assuring them that the United States would not fail to avenge their gallant and faithful soldiers; and finally pledged himself in the most solemn manner that retaliation and, if necessary, a refusal to give quarter in battle, should follow the execution of any one of the party. In the midst of this animated harangue, he was frequently interrupted, by the British officers, and though unarmed could not be silenced.

The Irishmen thus selected were all sent to England, but as soon as Scott was exchanged he hastened to Washington, and reported the transaction to the Secretary of War, who, in turn, laid it before Congress. The result was the passage of an act (3d of March, 1813,) empowering the President of the United States to retaliate. Scott soon after, in subsequent engagements, captured a number of prisoners, and, true to the pledge he gave at Quebec, he selected 23 of the number to be confined in the interior of the country, to abide, there, the fate of the 23 Irishmen taken at Queenstown, and sent to England for trial.

The result of this firm resolution on the part of Scott, and of the legislation consequent upon his efforts, was, not only to save the lives of the twenty-three Irish prisoners, but to impel England throughout the remainder of the war, to respect the rights of our naturalized citizens, by virtually abandoning her claim to perpetual allegiance.

At the capture of Fort George, on the 27th of May, 1813, Scott landed on the Canada Shore of Lake Ontario, formed his command on the beach, and scaled the banks behind which the British forces were drawn up fifteen hundred strong. The action was short and desperate, but ended in the total rout of the enemy. Scott was the first man to enter the fort and hoisted down the British flag with his own hands. On the 10th and 11th of November, 1812, Scott defeated the enemy in two actions, one at Fort Maitland, the other at Hooploose Creek.

On the 9th of March, 1814, when only twenty-seven years of age, Scott was promoted to the rank of Brigadier General.

The battle of Chippewa was fought on the 5th of July, 1813. Scott, with 1900 Americans, met in an open plain and routed with the bayonet 2100 of the veteran troops of England—the very flower of the army. As the two armies approached to close quarters, Scott called aloud to McNeil's battalion—"The enemy say we are good at long shot, but can't stand the cold iron! I call upon the Eleventh instantly to give the lie to the slander! Charge!" They did charge. Before Gen. Brown could come up with the rear division of the American army, Scott had already won the day, and was in hot pursuit of the flying enemy.

The battle of Lundy's Lane (or Niagara as it is frequently called) was fought on the 25th of July, 1814, just three weeks after that of Chippewa. The battle commenced about four minutes before sunset and continued until midnight. Here again American valor triumphed over the veteran regiments of Britain. Scott had two horses killed under him, was wounded in the side, but still fought on until the close of the battle, when he was prostrated by a wound in the shoulder. This was the hardest fought battle of the war.

For his gallantry in these actions, Scott was soon after promoted to the rank of Major General. On November 3d, 1813, Congress passed a resolution awarding him a gold medal.

Soon after the treaty of peace, President Madison tendered to General Scott a place in his cabinet—that of the Secretary of War. This complimentary office was declined from motives highly creditable to General Scott.

Being still feeble from his wounds, he soon after went to Europe for the restoration of his health, and for professional improvement. He was also entrusted by the Government with important diplomatic functions. He executed his instructions in so satisfactory a manner that President Madison caused to be written to him, by the Secretary of State, a special letter of thanks.

In 1832, Scott was ordered to take command of the Black Hawk war. He sailed from Buffalo for Chicago, with nearly one thousand troops in four steamboats.

On the 5th of July, while on the voyage, the cholera broke out among the troops with fearful violence. On the boat in which General Scott sailed, with two hundred and twenty troops, there occurred in six days one hundred and thirty cases of cholera and fifty-one deaths. After Gen. Scott had proceeded from Chicago to the Mississippi river, the pestilence again broke out among his troops. During the prevalence of this terrible scourge his devoted attention upon his suffering soldiers excited the admiration of all who were present.

After the termination of the Black Hawk War, Gen. Scott and Gov. Reynolds were appointed by the U. S. Government commissioners to treat with the North western Indians in reference to all

pending difficulties. In the various conferences held with the deputations from the several tribes, it became the duty of General Scott to conduct the discussions. This he did with great ability and ingenuity, and the result of the commission was to procure a treaty, just to the Indians, and highly advantageous to the United States.—The Indians ceding their title to more than ten millions of acres, being a great portion of the lands of Iowa and Michigan.

Directly after his return from the Black Hawk war, General Scott was sent by President Jackson on a confidential mission of great responsibility. South Carolina nullification then threatened to embroil the nation in civil war. There was imminent danger that strife would at once begin between the citizens of Charleston and the United States troops stationed there. The object of the President in sending Scott to South Carolina at this time was to prevent, if possible, any direct act of collision, and at the same time enforce the laws of the Federal Government. Scott's moderation and discretion while at Charleston saved the country from the horrors of civil war.

On the 20th of January, 1836, General Scott was ordered to take command in the Florida war. There he did all that the greatest military talent could accomplish. But the malice or envy of a brother officer, by misrepresentations made to the President, procured his recall for the purpose of having his official conduct subjected to the opinion of a Court of Enquiry. The Court, after full investigation, pronounced the charge against Gen. Scott unsustainable.

In 1838, Gen. Scott was sent by the President to the Canada frontier—then in a state of fearful excitement on account of the burning of the Caroline within the American territory. The whole population of Northern New York seemed about to march into Canada to avenge the wrong which had been done to the national honor.

The object of the Administration was to preserve peace between the two nations, until pending difficulties should be settled by negotiation. For this purpose Scott was sent to the frontier. There he labored night and day, passing rapidly from point to point, superintending and directing the actions both of the military and civil authorities—and frequently, along a line of eight hundred miles, addressing immense gatherings of the excited citizens. He succeeded in his missions beyond the expectations of the most sanguine. The peace of the country was preserved.

During the same year he was ordered to the delicate service of removing the Cherokee nation beyond the Mississippi. Here he displayed at once the highest degree of energy, sagacity and humanity.

In 1839 arose the North Eastern Boundary difficulty. The disputed territory was about to become the battle ground between the troops of Maine and New Brunswick. A war considered inevitable was averted. In this crisis, General Scott was again deputized by the Government to quell the rising storm. His able services on that occasion showed him to be possessed of the highest talents as a statesman, and a diplomatist. A war considered inevitable was prevented—the honor of the country preserved—and Scott returned with fresh laurels upon his brow.

The services of General Scott in the Mexican War are of so recent date, and so fresh in the recollections of the American people and the whole civilized world, that it is useless to do more than make a passing allusion.

On the 10th of March, 1847, General Scott arrived before Vera Cruz. On the 14th of September, 1847, he planted the stars and stripes over the National Palace in the city Mexico. Within these six months San Juan d'Ulloa—the American Gibraltar—was stormed and the battles of Cerro Gordo, Contreras, San Antonio, Chapultepec were fought and won. With less than ten thousand fighting men he attacked and routed, again and again, thirty thousand of the best troops of Mexico, posted behind the strongest fortifications, and fighting with the courage of desperation. Nothing of military achievement can exceed in ancient or modern history, can record the glory of that march from Vera Cruz to the city of Mexico.

THE OLD TRAP.—Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, who bids fair to become as famous for his wit as for his eloquence, makes the following shrewd reply to those disinterested people who ask temperance men why they don't enforce the old laws against rum selling, instead of framing new ones, like that of Maine. The readers can judge whether he drives the nail home and clinches it.

"It is said why don't you execute the present laws? This puts me in mind of an old rat, who, sleek and fat, comes out of his hole, sees a new trap. He walks around it peeps into it, nibbles at it, and finds that it is not like the old one—it is all wire and there is no getting out of it.—So he goes to the keeper of the house and says: 'Why are you not satisfied with the old trap with the wooden bottom, through which I have crawled forty times?'"

So with them old liquor rats, they know how to evade them, they can crawl almost through anything, but they don't like the Maine Law. These men can tell what it means. The outcry that they now make, leads me to think that they now make, never was so much in favor of the law as when I found out how the rum-sellers opposed it.

## WHIG RATIFICATION MEETING.

In pursuance of a call, a very large and enthusiastic meeting of the Whigs of Raleigh assembled in the Court House, on Thursday night last, to receive our Delegates to the National Convention, and to ratify the nominations of the Whig party.

J. J. Litchford called the meeting to order; and, on his motion, Ed. B. Freeman, Esq., was appointed Chairman, and Seaton Gales and C. C. Raboteau, Secretaries.

The Chairman briefly explained the object of the meeting; after which, Mr. Gales addressed the meeting briefly, and concluded by offering the following resolutions:

RESOLVED, That the Whigs of Raleigh heartily ratify the nomination, by the National Whig Convention, of WINFIELD SCOTT, for the Presidency, and of WM. A. GRAHAM, for the Vice Presidency, of the United States, and cordially pledge themselves to their support; and that, in such support, they ask their Whig friends throughout the Union to unite and to co-operate zealously and resolutely.

RESOLVED, That in the nominee of the Convention for the first Office within the gift of the people, we have for our leader one whose brilliant exploits and splendid achievements have added lustre to our National character, and whose known and well-tried patriotism has shone forth on many trying occasions; and that, under such a leader, we can go into the contest with the strongest assurance that our efforts will be crowned with triumphant success.

RESOLVED, That the selection of William A. Graham as the Whig Candidate for the Vice Presidency was not only a just and highly honorable testimonial of the hold which he has acquired upon the confidence and affections of his countrymen, but is most gratifying to the people of North Carolina, as a compliment to one of the special favorites of the State and to the State itself—a compliment which they will show their appreciation of, in November next, by rolling up a HARRISONIAN majority for Scott and Graham.

RESOLVED, That (in the language of the Whig National Convention,) Millard Fillmore, President of the United States, deserves our hearty and enthusiastic gratitude for the truly constitutional and patriotic principles upon which he has administered the Government, and the Whigs of the U. States will ever look upon his Administration as one of the most successful and patriotic in our history.

RESOLVED, That all who are friendly to the election of the nominee of the Whig Convention are requested to meet at the Court House in this City, on Saturday evening, the 10th of July, to form a Scott and Graham Club for the Campaign.

RESOLVED, That we recommend to the friends of the Baltimore nominations throughout the Old North State the formation of such Clubs, for the purpose of discussing and disseminating true Republican principles and of making the election of our glorious Candidates, State and National, doubly sure.

While these resolutions were under consideration, on motion, a Committee consisting of Messrs. John H. Bryan, Seaton Gales, and L. W. Peck, was appointed to wait upon Hon. N. Boyden, M. W. Ransom, and others, and request them to address their brother Whigs of Raleigh.

When the Committee returned, loud calls were made for the Hon. N. Boyden, who addressed the meeting for about an hour; giving some account of the action of the National Whig Convention, and strongly and eloquently advocating the claims of Gen. Scott and Governor Graham upon the Whigs of the South. The speech was loudly applauded throughout. Mr. B's attention was called to a Telegraphic despatch published in a Locomotive paper here, stating that Mr. Clay had endorsed the nomination of Pierce. No such rumor was current in Washington; and from what Mr. B. knew, he pronounced it a base and infamous slander upon the dying patriot.

M. W. Ransom, Esq., of Warren, was then called out; who responded in a truly soul-stirring and able speech, of some half hour, eloquently invoking the Whigs to rally around their noble nominees, and unite to give them the vote of the State.

Hon. J. H. Bryan, was next brought to his feet by the prolonged calls of the meeting, and addressed the meeting with his accustomed ability. His remarks were received throughout with the heartiest applause and the most lively gratification. Mr. B. concluded by expressing his wish to hear from Gen. G. W. Haywood, if present.

The calls of the meeting seconded the wish, and Gen. Haywood came forward, and gave satisfactory account of himself and colleagues in the National Convention, and urged upon the meeting the ratification of the nominations. In fact, it was one of his very best speeches, and was received by the audience with great enthusiasm.

Cheers that made the welkin ring, were then loudly given for General Scott, three more for the Hon. Wm. A. Graham, and three more for Millard Fillmore.

The question was then taken upon the Resolutions, which were unanimously adopted.

The Chairman then declared the ratification complete; and the meeting adjourned.

E. B. FREEMAN, Ch'm'n.  
SEATON GALES,  
C. C. RABOTEAU, Sec'y.

## From the Newark (N. J.) Advertiser.

## GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES.

One of the commonest artifices of politicians, small ones generally, indeed, is to make a great ado about the expenditures of Government. This policy is founded on the well-known sensitiveness of the people as to matters that concern the public purse. As in private life the promptings and anxieties of individuals originate or end in a marked attachment to the purse and its concerns, which nobody affects to conceal, the same feelings are naturally transferred to the treasury of the nation.—Designing men may excite the jealousy of an unintelligent mass against the economy and pecuniary integrity of the most prudent and the purest. Even that plainest of American republicans, and most honest men, John Quincy Adams, could not bear up against the ridiculous but base attacks of his enemies, for the extravagance of the famous East Room. But his malignant and unprincipled slanderers knew the community they meant to hoodwink, and so palmed on them the infamous scheme of representing the economical and even parsimonious patriot as lavishing the treasures of the Republic to gratify his lust for luxurious living and reckless ostentation.—When a set of men did not twenty odd years ago despair of making the country believe that the ascetic statesman and scholar, who all his life pinched his belly and his back from choice, was a sybarite and prodigal, a similar class of small but hungry politicians now may hope to shun it, as their predecessors did, and by the help of a clamor about the public expenditures, for which there are always itching ears, attempt to cast suspicion upon the Administration.

The accusations have been proved as false now as they were in the days of Mr. Adams; but many many they will possibly have the desired effect—a charge is enough—with thousands; they will not wait, they do not want to know whether it has been proved or how it has been caused. Let those who have read the imputations of Hunter, Borland and Gwin, take a little trouble to look a little further at the conclusive answers of such men as Pearce, Welles and Dawson, and we will ask no more.

For the amount of the Government expenses, the Democrats, who control them by their overwhelming majority in both Houses, are exclusively responsible. Let us hear no more, then, of the enormous extravagance of the Government, for they can spend nothing but what Congress has first appropriated. If these are too small or too large, the fault is theirs; the responsibility rests on them; the sin lies at the door of the two Houses. But what argument can be held with individuals who are as ignorant as they are censorious, and seem really to believe that a Secretary of the Treasury, for example, can put his hand into the public coffers, and take out what he wants, as easily as a cashier of a bank; and that the President and heads of all the Departments help themselves to the eagles in the strong box of the nation on their way to dinner, just as they do the wing of a turkey on their tables? Jealousy is a good thing sometimes and on proper occasions; but no man who is honest himself will be everlastingly suspecting other people, more particularly men selected for their character as well as talent.

Base speculations and designed and criminal extravagance have been charged, we believe, against the heads of every administration which has existed, and have failed of being proved against one. If this does not rest on them; the sin lies at the door of the two Houses. But what argument can be held with individuals who are as ignorant as they are censorious, and seem really to believe that a Secretary of the Treasury, for example, can put his hand into the public coffers, and take out what he wants, as easily as a cashier of a bank; and that the President and heads of all the Departments help themselves to the eagles in the strong box of the nation on their way to dinner, just as they do the wing of a turkey on their tables? Jealousy is a good thing sometimes and on proper occasions; but no man who is honest himself will be everlastingly suspecting other people, more particularly men selected for their character as well as talent.

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## THE LIBERTY OF THE PRESS.

It is a matter of question what constitutes the liberty of the press;—and how far it may be allowed to go in giving utterance to its sentiments, without transcending that liberty. We hold that the press is emphatically the organ of the people. The means by which the community are to be enlightened on general matters, and by which knowledge is dispensed in the cheapest form to the masses—and that which is a public act—that which the people feel an interest in—that which they have a right to know, is legitimate matter for the press. It has not the privilege of invading the private

circle—it has no right to render itself a masked battery, from behind which the humblest individual in society may be attacked—but it has the right to "shoot folly as it flies," and holds a charter as inalienable as the wind, to blow on any and all who outrage society in any manner, shape or form, regardless of public opinion; for public opinion is only to be regarded when it is on the side of right and justice. We are free to confess that the press often assumes too much, and takes too much latitude in its developments—but there are measures to prevent it, and the laws of the individuals, is amenable to the laws of the land for any breach upon the press. As members of that class, professing to give a faithful record of passing events, we feel it not only a privilege, but we feel it a duty which we owe to our readers to publish such matter as we think they will be interested in—such subjects as they feel an anxiety to read. We cater for the public.—It is the means by which we gain a hard-earned livelihood; and as long as the public continue to support us, it is evident that they appreciate our motives and our efforts. When they fail to do so, it is our misfortune, and we must abide by it; but we will at least have the satisfaction that we go down "free and untrammelled."

Petersburg Express.

## THE NOMINATION.

Winfield Scott is the nominee of the Whig National Convention for the Presidency of the United States. He was not our first choice among the distinguished men who were the candidates for that position. But he is the first choice of a majority of the Whigs of the Union. To all who recognize the obligations of party this fact is conclusive. He is nominated upon a platform adopted by the convention; he has accepted the nomination upon that platform; we do not see upon what principles any Whig can withhold from him his earnest, cordial, and hearty support. No one can doubt his patriotism. His eminent services in the field all of us acknowledge. His capacity for active employment, wherever it has been tested, has been illustrated by uniform success. That he will be honest, true, and faithful to the Constitution, every act of his private and public life abundantly testifies. That he will be loyal to the Union no one can entertain a doubt.

We have passed through an excited and warmly-contested canvass. In the collision of adverse interests much ill-feeling has been elicited. But all disappointment is not necessarily permanent disaffection. Men who have been honestly opposed to the nomination of General Scott, may cheerfully acquiesce in it, now that it is the ascertained will of the party. Nothing is to be gained by regrets or criticisms.—The friends of the other candidates have manifested an honorable fidelity to the objects of their preference. They yielded to the paramount necessity of our republican condition—obedience to the will of the majority; and they yielded only when they saw that the designation of the Whig party would be the consequence of further adherence to the preferences which they honestly entertained.

In the nomination of General Taylor to the Southern wing of the Whig party triumphed. Their Northern allies were true to them, accepted their candidate without the platform they demanded, and elected him. In the nomination of General Scott the Northern members of the Whig party have triumphed. They have triumphed on the basis of a platform entirely satisfactory to their Southern friends and allies, and accepted by the candidate presented by the Whig Convention for the suffrages of the Whigs of the Union. Good faith—party fidelity—personal honor—demand of the Southern Whigs the same measure of acquiescence and adherence that was extended by the Northern Whigs to the candidate of Southern selection.

We have every hope of the election of General Scott to the Presidency of the U. States. In all ages and in all countries—civilized or barbarous—services of the nature which General Scott has rendered have always been held in the highest estimation by the people. We may not approve, but we cannot deny the fact. All history testifies to it. It is this sentiment which has secured the nomination of General Scott. The Whigs believe that his nomination would be most acceptable to the American people, and the most likely to secure the principle of selection. This is a republican principle of selection. However our own views or feelings may be affected by it, we are bound to acquiesce in the result to which this principle has led.

By the same token, the Whig party of the country are bound to accept the platform of the convention, and to make it the test of political orthodoxy. The platform received a larger vote than the candidate—and they must stand or fall together. It is much—if it is not every thing—to have triumphed in the declaration of our principles. As our candidate has adopted them, we can live up to them, insist upon them, and triumph with them.

William A. Graham, of North Carolina, has received the nomination for the Vice Presidency. A more safe and acceptable selection could not have been made. The nomination is due to the true and tried Whigs of the old North State, and will be cordially responded to by the Whigs of the Union.

One word as to the candidates whose friends have been disappointed by the results that we have above recorded. The Presidency could add nothing to the honors of Mr. Webster; and it is a most en-

phatic tribute to the character and position of Mr. Fillmore, that, in the adoption of their platform, the convention, that withheld from him the nomination, have only optimized the principles and the policy of his Administration.—*Republic.*

## WHAT'S HIS NAME?

The Free Press, General Cass's special organ at Detroit, runs up the name of "Franklin L. Pierce," as his candidate for the Presidency! But it will probably find out, ere long, that that is not the cognomen of the gentleman who so audaciously puts his favorite candidate's nose out of joint, the other day, at Baltimore.

Apocryph. It is related to us, by one who was present at the time, that, on the evening of the nomination, a pretty warm and enthusiastic "one of the boys" in the 8th Ward, was vaporing (gassing)—blowing—some call it, in a bar-room about the super excellence of the Convention's selection, and offering any amount of bets that "Page would be elected!"

"Yes, he will!" exclaimed the excited partisan. "He will, and no mistake! Page is the man! He's bound to be elected, and I'll bet fifty dollars on it!"

"Who's Page?" said a bystander.

"Who's Page?" roared the blower.

"That's just what you said, when we nominated Polk! 'Who's Polk?' said you, and we showed you who Polk was, did we not? Say! And we'll show you, who Page is too, by next November! See if we don't!"

"But who is this Page?" persisted the former quiver.

"Who is he? Who is Page? You ain't such a plucky fool as to ask that in caucus, are ye? Why every body knows that Page is the greatest man in Hampshire State, he's held every office in the state, and licked the Mexicans all to pieces. Page! Just as if every body didn't know Page!"

"Perhaps it's Pierce, you're talking on, Bill," said one of the speaker's co-tenants quiveringly; "Pierce, Frank Pierce was the chap that got the nomination to-day!"

"Pier-c-e-e!" drawled on the astonished orator. "Pier-c-e-e! Well, I believe it was. Of course, it was! Everybody knows Pierce!"—*N. Y. Express.*

## PIERCE AND DORR.

The last visit of Pierce to Dorr has caused considerable remark. Our contemporary of the Enquirer who was considerably "exercised" by Seward's sitting in the same pew with Scott, cannot but rebuke General Pierce for making his first visit in Rhode Island to the famous rebel and abolitionist. Dorr was formerly, (and we have never seen any notice of a charge of views) not only a member of the Anti Slavery Society of Rhode Island, but a member of its "Executive Committee," and one of the most zealous in all movements of that body. He was at one time a candidate for Congress, and assured the Abolitionists if they would vote for him, he would pledge himself to introduce a bill promptly, and advocate it with all his might, to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, and put a stop to the slave trade between the several slave holding States.

We are sorry to see General Pierce giving the honor of his first call in Rhode Island to this rank abolitionist. Nor does it speak well for the conservative spirit attributed to him, that he should thus fraternize with a man who even unabashedly proclaimed that if it were necessary to overturn the government of Rhode Island, he would march over the dead body of his own father.—*Rich. Republican.*

## AN HONEST LAWYER.

A very old number of a Tennessee paper contains a quaint advertisement, signed "Wm. Tatham," in which we find (among many more) the following rules of practice:—

"I will turn a deaf ear to no man because his purse is empty." Good, but rather impracticable. "I will advise no man beyond the comprehension of his cause." Excellent, and favorable to brevity of advice. "I will bring none into law who my conscience tells me should keep out of it." Unexceptionable. "I will advise the turbulent with candor, and if they will go to law against my advice, they must pardon me for volunteering against them." Fair and open, certainly. Serves 'em right. "I will never acknowledge the omnipotence of the Legislature, or consider their acts to be law beyond the spirit of the constitution." Capital! Mr. Tatham was doubtless a bold fellow of rare honesty for a lawyer, who, if he kept his own rules, was a peace-maker and a most useful citizen—a man greatly beloved by the poor, admired by the good, respected by all and—died insolvent!

## SENATOR BADGER.

It is with deep regret that we have heard of the recent serious illness of the Hon. George E. Badger, at his lodgings in Washington. He has been detained from his seat in the Senate, for a fortnight or more by that cause; and, though now out of danger, feels it necessary to leave his post for a season, in the hope that the waters of the mineral springs at Badley, Va., will restore him to his usual good health.

## Fire and Loss of Life.

New York, June 15.

The tavern known as Washington's, head-quarters was destroyed by fire to-day. Scarcely less than twenty-five thousand dollars. Many of the boarders jumped from the windows. One woman was killed, and others are believed to have been burnt to death.