From the Charleston Courier. Raltimure National Democratic Convention.

General Pierce has accepted the nomination extended by the Democratic National Convention.

The following synopsis of the proceedings of the last days of the sitting of the Convention, we think possesses sufficient in-terest for an insertion, although by so doing we are unable to give our usual variety :--

LAST DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

To enable our readers to understand the various changes that occurred during the ballotings on the last day, we again subjoin the details of the 33d ballot-at the conclusion of which, it will be recolled ted, the Convention adjourned on Friday.

THIRTY-THIRD BALLOT.

States.	Cass	Buchanan	Douglass	Marcy	Butler	Houston.	Dickinson	Lane	Tronge
Maine	2	1	5						
New Hampshire	5								
Vermont			5						
Massachusetts	9		1	2		1			
Rhode Island			4						
Connecticut	3		3						
New York	11		1	23					
New Jersey	7								
Pennsylvania		27							
Delaware	3								
Maryland	8								
Virginia		15							
North Carolina.		6	4						
Georgia		10							
Alabama		9		!					
Mississippi			7			ē.,			١.
Louisiana	6								
Ohio	18		3		1	1			١.
Kentucky	12								
Tennessee	7	3	2						١.
Indiana	1.3								١.
Illinois			11						١.
Missouri	9								١.
Arkansas			4						1.
Michigan	6								١.
Florida			2				1		١.
Texas						4			١.
Iowa	2		2						١.
Wisconsin			5						
California	2	1	1						
Total	123	72	60	25	1	6	1		-

On Saturday the Convention assembled at 9 o'clock, in the morning, and immediately proceeded to ballot for the 34th

When Maryland was called, Mr. Spencer rose and spoke of making some con-cession. He said that the Maryland Delegation were for Cass, but were willing to vote for any good Democrat. If the other members of the Convention had the same spirit, the nomination for President could e made in 25 minutes.

The convention would hear no more, though Mr. Spencer continued to speak for some time. He finally announced the vote of the State for Lewis Cass.

which produced much feeling.

Mr. Dickinson rose, and in a very decided manner addressed the convention, ac knowledging the honors that had bee especially that highest honor, which th State of Virginia—the Old Dominion had, by the voice of her democracy, to th extent of her influence in this confederacy laid at his feet.

But he was glad of the honor conferred proud of it only as it afforded him the op portunity to put it aside, and transfer with his best wishes and best efforts to that distinguished statesman, Gen. Lewis ss. [Here the speaker was greete with a shower of bouquets from the ladies gallery, to which he made a gallant and appropriate allusion.]

He proceeded to speak honorably and re

spectfully of all the candidates, but for him self disclaimed the honor aud pleaded fo compromise for the sake of union. Ten dering his thanks to the convention fo the favor with which he had been heard he sat down.

A gentleman of Virginia said, that fifty years ago a man of N. Carolina Lad said that the presidency was an office neithe to be sought nor refused; and the fac that Mr. Dickinson now declined the hor or was the strongest argument in favor pressing it upon his acceptance.
On calling the 35th ballot, Rhode Islan

announced that having voted according to what she conceived to be for the inter ests and the harmony of the party, and that being her sole object here, she nov returned to her first choice, and gave he 4 votes for Lewis Cass.

On calling Mississippi, Mr. Thompson rose and stated that the delegation, with a view of harmony, had cast her votes fo the distinguished statesmen of the northwest, and the north, and still with the hope of effecting the nomination of a man who could be borne triumphantly into the Presidential chair, she would hold herself indifferent to the claims of the South and east her vote for William L. Marcy, of

On announcing the Georgia vote for Douglass, Mr. James Jackson, of that State rose and protested against it as not being the voice of the State.

Another of the delegation asserted that it did so, when another rose and referred to the last speaker as being on both delegations, the Union and the State Rights, and agreeing to anything. A voice called out, "Oh! he's a hermaphrodite."

The Virginia Delegation retired for consultation, and during the time, the Chairman announced the Committee of one from each State to a National Democratic Committee.

On their return, Virginia cast her vote for Franklin Pierce, of New Hampshire,

which created much sensation.

On the 36th ballot, Alabama went over to Marcy, and Pierce had 30 votes, viz: Maine 8, New-Hampshire 5, Virginia 15,

and Tennessee 2. On the 37th ballot considerable confusion prevailed; but order having been res-tored the Convention proceeded with their work, and no change of any moment oc-curred until the 46th ballot, pending which the delegation from Kentucky retired for consultation, were out fifteen min-utes, and upon coming in cast their vote for Pierce.

After the 47th ballot, a motion to adjourn until the afternoon, was made and ost. A motion was then made by Mr Delany, of Wisconsin, to adjourn sine die and each State make its own nomination The question, however, was not put.

On the 48th ballot General Pierce obtained 55 votes. The 49th and last bal lot then commenced.

On the State of North Carolina being called, Mr. Dobbin of that delegation, rose, and, after some remarks, voted for Mr. Pierce, amidst considerable applause, when Alabama also cast her vote for Mr. P. and Massachusetts changed her vote in his fayor, which was added to by the vote of Mississippi and others. The excitement in the Convention rose to a tolerably high

degree. When New York was called in her turn, she voted as on the preceding ballot, but before the vote was announced she changed her vote and gave her thirtyfive votes for Pierce, amidst immense cheer ing. After which the Pennsylvania and Indiana delegates asked leave to retire for

While they were out, Alabama, New Jersey, Missouri, Vermont, Arkansas, and other States, changed their votes for Pierce. The excitement became very great as one State after another changed their votes

for the New Hampshire candidate. Senator Bright, of Indiana, addressed the Convention, and at the close gave the

vote of Indiana for Gen. Pierce. Mr. Seymour and Mr. Dickinson, of New York, addressed the Convention in favor of Mr. Pierce.

Col. Black, of Pennsylvania, addresse the Convention in favor of Gen. Pierce, after which Gov. Porter, of that State, gave the entire vote of the State for him, by, as he said, the direction of a majority of the delegation.

Mr. Soule, of Louisiana, and others addressed the Convention.

The excitement during the delivery of the speeches and announcement of the change of votes was so great that it was impossible to hear near all that was said and done; the members were all on their feet, most of them standing on the benches.

When the Michigan vote was cast for Gen. Pierce, the chairman of that delegation said Gen. Pierce was particularly acceptable to Gen. Cass.

Finally, before the last three or four States, in the order of voting, had been called, and of course before the vote on the 49th ballot was announced, all the States changed their votes in favor of Gen. Pierce, except Ohio.

Gen. Pierce, 282; Cass, 2; Butler, 1; Houston 1-Ohio giving the 6 Scattering

The Convention then adjourned until four o'clock in the afternoon. By two o'clock the result was proclaimed by a national salute fired by the New York Delegation from the front of the Maryland Institute Hall, with the swivel brought on

by them.

The following is a recapitulation of all the ballots:—

th	e t	all	ots:	-							
Ballots .		Pierce .	Cass	Buchar	Dougla.	Marcy	Housto .	Lane	Dodge	Dickins	Butler.
			116	93	20	27	8	13	3	0	2
	2d		118	95	23	27	6	13	3	1	1
	\mathbf{d}			94	21	26	7	13	3	1	1
			115	89	31	25	7	13	3	0	1
				88	34	26	8	13	3	1	1
			114	88	34	26	8	13	3	1	1
			113	88	34	26	9	13	3	1	1
			113	88	34	26	.9	13	3	1	1
9	th	٠.	112	87	39	27	8	13	0	1	1
		• •	111	86	40	27	8	14	0	1	1
				87	50	27	8	13	0	1	1
			98	88	51	27	9	13	0	1	1
13			98		51	26	10	13	0	1	1
			99	87	51	26	10	13	0	1	1
15			99	87	51	26	10	13	0	1	1
16			99	87	51	26	10	13	0	1	1
17			99	87	50	26	11	13	0	1	1
18				85	56		11	13	1	1	1
19			89		63	25	10	13	0	1	1
20			81	92	64	26	10	13	0	1	1
21			60	102	64	26	9	13	0	1	13
22	-	• •	43	104	77	26	9	13	0	1	15
23			37		78	26	6	13	0	1	19
		• •	33	103	80	26	9	13	0	1	23
			34	101	79	26	10	13	0	1	24
26	th	• •	33	101	80	26	10	13	0	1	24
		• •	32	98	85	26	9	13	0	1	24
			28	96	88	26	11	13	0	1	25
		• •	27	93	91	26	12	13	0	1	25
	th		33	91	92	26	12	13	0	1	20
	st		65	83		26	8	0	0	1	18
32		٠.	98 123	74		26	8		6	1	1
		::	130		60 53		6		0	1	1
		15	131		52	23	5		0	16	1
		30	122	28		44	5		0	1	1
		29		28		58	5		0	1	1
		29	107	28	33	70			0	1	1
		29	106	28	33	84 85	5	0	0	1	1
		29	106	27	33	85	5	0	0	1	1
		29	107	27	33	85	5	7		1	1
		29	101	27				0	0	1	1
43		29	101	27	33	91 91	0	0	0	1	1
		29	101	27	33	91	0	0	0	1	1
		29	96	27	32	97	0	0	0	1	1
46			78	28	32	97	5			1	1
	BILL.	49	85	28	33	95	5	0	0	1	1
		55	72	28	33	89	6		0	1	- 1 1
		82	2	0	2	0	1			1	
10		-	- 4	- 0	2	U	1	0	0	0	1

On re-assembling Governor Brown, of Tennessee, from the Committee on Resolutions submitted their report which was laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

The States having been called upon to vote for a candidate for Vice President, a gentleman from Maine-on that State having been called-said that the North was willing that their Southern friendss hould have the choice for candidate for Vice-President, and that therefore Maine would cast her vote for Wm. R. King, of Alabama.

During a pause in the taking of the sallot, the following despatches were read to the Convention:

From Stephen H. Douglass,-"I congratulate the Democratic party upon the nomination, and Illinois give Franklin Pierce a larger majority than any other State in the Union."

From General Cass.—"A good nomina-tion, that of Pierce; I shall support it

From Gen. Houston,-"An excellent omination; it will unite the whole Deocracy."

From Democrats of Washington."-Nine cheers for Franklin Pierce.' A portion of the vote of Illinois being

eing cast for Gen. Rusk, of Texas, that man rose and declined the nomina n. That portion of the vote of the tate was then cast for David R. Atchison

The first Ballot was as follows :-Wm. R. King of Ala., 125; Wm. O Butler 21; Robert Strange, 23; L. W

ell Cobb, 2; Gen Rusk, 13; Jeff. Davis, 2. On the second and last ballot Mr. King received 277 votes, and Jefferson Davis 11 from Illinois. Mr. King was there-

upon declared duly nominated. Mr. King is the present President of the U. S. Senate, having been elected to that post on Mr. Fillmore's accession to the

Presidency by reason of Gen. Taylor's The Convention then adopted their po-

itical platform endorsing the compromis as follows : RESOLUTIONS OF THE DEMOCRATIC NATION

AL CONVENTION. Resolved; That the American democra cy place their trust in the Intelligence, the patriotism, and the discriminating justice

of the American people. Resolved, That we regard this as distinctive feature of our political creed, which we are proud to maintain before the world, as the great moral element in a form of government, springing from and upheld by the popular will; and we conontrast it with the creed and practice of tederalism, under whatever name or form, which seeks to palsy the will of the constituent, and which conceives no imposture too monstrous for the popular cred-

Resolved, therefore, That, entertaining hese views the democratic party of this Union, through their delegates assembled in a general convention of the States, coming together in a spirit of concord, of devotion to the doctrines and faith of a free representative government, and appealing to their fellow citizens for the rectitude of their intentions, renew and reassert before the American people, the declaration of principles avowed by them when, on former occasions, in general convention, they presented their candi-

dates for the popular suffrages.

1. That the federal government is on of limited powers, derived solely from the constitution, and the grants of power made therein ought to be strictly construed by all the department and agents of the go vernment; and that it is inexpedient and dangerous to exercise doubtful constitutional powers.

2. That the constitution does not confer upon the general government the power to commence and carry on a general system of internal improvements.

3. That the constitution does not confer authority upon the federal government, directly or indirectly to assume the debts of the several States, contracted for local internal improvements, or other State purposes; nor would such assumption be just and expedient.

4. That justice and sound policy forbid the federal government to foster one branch of industry to the detriment of any other, or to cherish the interest of one portion to the injury of another portion of our common country; that every citizen, and every section of the country; has right to demand and insist upon an equality of rights and privileges, and to complete and ample protection of persons and property from domestic violence or 5. That it is the duty of every branch

of the government to enforce and practise the most rigid economy in conducting our public affairs, and that no more revenue ought to be raised than is required to defray the necessary expenses of the government, and for gradual but certain extinction of the public debt.

6. That Congress has no power to charter a national bank; that we believe such an institution one of deadly hostility to the best interests of the country, dangerous to our republican institutions and the liberties of the people, and calculated to place the business of the country within er, and above the laws and the will of the people; and that the result of democratic legislation, in this and all other financial measures upon which issues have been made between the two political parties of the country, have been demonstrated to candid and practical men of all parties their soundness, safety and utility in all pursuits.

7 That the separation of the moneys of the government from banking institutions is indispensable for the safety of the funds of the government and the rights of

the people.

8. That the liberal principles embodied by Jefferson in the Declaration of Independence, and sanctioned in the Constitution, which makes ours the land of liberty, and, the asylum of every nation, have ever been cardinal principles in the Democratic faith; and every attempt to abridge the present privilege of becoming citizens and the owners of soil among us, ought to be resisted with the same spirit which swept the alien and sedition laws from our statute books.

9. That Congress has no power under the Constitutions of the several States, and that such States are the sole and proper judges of everything appertaining to their own affairs, not prohibited by the Constitution; that all efforts of the abo litionists or others made to induce Congress to interfere with questions of slavery, or to take incipient steps in relation there-to, are calculated to lead to the most alarming and dangerous consequences; and thatall such efforts have an inevitable tendency to diminish the happiness of the people, and endanger the stability and permanency of the Union, and ought not to be countenanced by any friend of our political institutions.

Resolved, That the foregoing propo sition covers and was intended to embrace the whole subject of slavery agitation in Congress, and therefore the Democratic party of the Union, standing upon this na-tional platform, will abide by and adhere to the faithful execution of the acts known as the compromise measures, settled by the last Congress-the act for the reclaiming of fugitives from service or labor included, which act, being designated to carry out an express provision of the Constitu tion, cannot, with fidelity thereto, be repealed or so changed as to destroy or impair its efficiency.

Resolved, That the Democratic party will resist all attempts at renewing in Congress or out of it, the agitation of the Slavery question, under whatever shape or color the attempt may be made.

Resolved, That the proceeds of the pub-

lie lands ought to be sacredly applied to the national objects specified in the Con-

Downes, 30; John B. Weller, 27; G. J. stitution; and that we are opposed to any Pillow, 25; David R. Atchison, 25; How- law for the distribution of such proceed among the States, as alike inexpedient in

policy and repugnant to the Constitution.

Resolved, That we are decidedly opposed to taking from the president the qual-ified veto power, by which he is enabled, under restrictions and responsibilities, amply sufficient to guard the public interest. to suspend the passage of a bill whose merits cannot secure the approval of twothirds of the Senate and House of Representatives until the judgment of the people can be obtained thereon, and which has saved the American people from the cor rupt and tyrannical dominatoin of the Bank of the United States, and from a corrupt system of general internal improve-

Resolved, That the Democratic party will fathfully abide by and uphold the principles laid down in the Kentucky and Virginia resolutions of 1798, and in the report of Mr. Madison to the Virgina Legslature in 1799; that it adopts those principles as constituting one of the main foundations of its political creed, and is resolved to carry them out in their obvious meaning and import.

Resolved, That the War with Mexico upon all the principles of patriotism and the laws of nations, was a just and necessary war on our part, in which every American citizen should have shown himself on the side of his country, and neither morally or phisically, by word or deed, have given aid and comfort to the enemy.

Resolved, That we rejoice at the restor ation of friendly relations with our sister Republic of Mexico, and earnestly desire for her all the blessings and prosperity which we enjoy under Republican institutions, and we congratulate the Amercan people upon the results of that war, which have so manifestly justified the policy and conduct of the democratic party,and insur-ed to the United States "indemnity for the past aed security for the future."

Resolved, That in view of the condition f popular institutions in the old world, high and sacred duty is devolved with increased responsibility upon the Democratic party of this country as the party of the people, to uphold and maintain the rights of every State, and thereby the union of the States, and to sustain and advance among us constitutional liberty. by continuing to resist all monopolies, and exclusive legislation for the benefit of the few at the expense of the many, and by a vigilant and constant adherence to those principles and compromises of the constitution, which are broad and strong enough to embrace and uphold the Union as is and the Union as it shall be, in the full expansion of the energies and capaci-

ties of this great and progressive people.

The Convention then spent some time in discussion on the subject of an arrangement as to the number of delegates to which each State should be entitled hereafter in the Convention. It was decided that they should have twice the number to which they are entitled in the Electoral

It was resolved that the next Convention be held at Cincinnati. Resolutions of thanks to the various Baltimore, dc., were paseed, unanimously. Finally, at 64 o'clock, an adjournment took place sine die.

X, one of the well informed correspond ents of the Baltimore Sun, from which journal we have principally made up the foregoing synopsis, says that Gen. Franklin Pierce is the son of a revolutionary hero. who fought in the battles of Bunker's Hill. Lexington and Concord. He was born in 1804 at Hillsborough, NewHampshire, and graduated at Bowdoin College, Maine -studied law, and commenced a lucrative practice in Hillsborough County. He was cted at an early day to the Legislature of his State' and shortly after elected Speaker of the House.

In 1834 he was elected to Congres, m which boby he filled a prominent and conspicuous place until 1838, at which period he became a Senator of the United States, and served until 1842-3. He resigned his seat in the Senate, and returned to private lite and the practice of the law

In 1842 he was nominated for Goveno of the State, but declined. President Polk offered him the Attorney Generalship, which he also declined, preferring private o public life.

In 1848, he volunteered, acording to , as a soldier, not as an officer, in the Mexican war, and was appointed the first Colonel of the ten regiments then raised for the service of the United States. Supsequently, when a number of new Majo enerals were appointed, he was made

Brigadier General. X further says that General Pierce's nomintion is a thoroughly National one, and that the friends of General Cass prefer him to all others as a second choice, and those of Mr. Buchanan are equally satisfied and it is thought that he will unite the Democratic party more fully than any other Candidate. This view, the Washington Union seems also to entertain, as t states that the nomination of General Pierce, whom it terms "The Young Hickory of the Granite Hills" will be "hailed by the Democracy with one spontaneous acclamation of enthusiasm throughout the length and breadth of the land."

How GEN. PIERCE WAS INFORMED OF HIS NOMINATION .- A Boston paper referring to the nomination of Gen. Pierce for the Presidency, says:

"When the news of the nomination reach "When the news of the nomination reached this city, Gen. Pierce was on a visit to Mount Auburn, with his wife. Isaac 1). Barnes, ex-United States Marshal, an old and personal friend of General Pierce, immediately started out post haste to communicate the pleasing intelligence to him. Meeting the General near the bronze statue of Bowditch he said "Event when the state of the contract of the contr of Bowditch, he said, "Frank, who do you of Bowditch, he said, "Frank, who do you suppose has got the nomination?" Pierce.

"Can't say—presume it is General Case."
Barnes—"No sir. It is no other person than yourself?" "Impossible, Col. Barnes! It cannot be!" said Pierce. "Fact, Frank, a fact! here's a paper containing the despatches from Baltimore." The party then rode into town together, and Gen. Pierce received the congratulations of his friends at the Tremont house, during the afternoon and evening."

We regret to learn that Mr. Clay is daily sinking. He has, it is said, during the past week, been threatened with an attack of dysFrom Washington.

Correspondence of the Charleston Couries

WASHINGTON, June 8. The House passed a joint resolution for terminating the present session of Congress on the 16th day of August. The vote was unanimous on this proposition. The members had previously consulted upon the day and agreed to the 16th. The term allowed is ample for the dispatch of all the necessary public business. The Appropriation bill will go through without much debate, except upon political questions. The River and Harbor bill vill be debated, as usual, very thoroughly, and especially in view of the position o the two great parties on the subject of internal improvements by the general Government. The Homestead bill is to be discussed in the Senate, and there amended, if not rejected. Mr. Hunter's Curen cy bill is to be discussed, and probably passed, in the House. A vast number of bills have been prepared which will not pass, nor even be taken up. The ten weeks left for the session would hang heavily on the hands of Congress but for the relief which the discussion of matters touching the presidential conflict will af-ford. After the Whig Convention and nomination, there will be occasional debates, in both Houses, on the subject of the merits of the respective platforms and nominees of the two parties. The Democrats in Congress seem to be

delighted with their ticket, and the Whigs seem to think that it is not only very repectable, but hard to beat. The Whige vill, nevertheless, try it. The first step they have to take is the most difficult one -and that is to unite the party. It lacks cohesive power, and, between its Northern and Southern sections, there is much repulsion. Still, it is thought that, as the Democracy now shows a united front, the Whigs, in their Convention, will erect a common platform, and agree with unanimity upon a candidate. They talk of no outsiders. Their candidate must be Gen. Scott, Mr. Fillmore, or Mr. Webster. Mr. Fillmore may possibly decline, unless there should be a stronger demonstration for him in the North than is now witnessed It is also said that the Northern Whige must see the necessity of adopting the example of the Democratic Convention as to the endorsement of the Compromise and also of placing Gen. Scott thereupon should he be the nominee.

Some of the Northern Whig organs have lately intimated a purpose, on the part of the friends of General Scott, should he not have the majority, to challenge the right of the Georgia and Alabama delegations to a seat in the Convention, on e ground that they are not Whigs but Union men. In one quarter it has been intimated that the friends of Gen. Scott would require a pledge from each delegation to adhere to the platform and the nomination of the majority—they agreeing, of course, to be in the same way bound, should they be in the minority, as the probably will be. Then, again, the Southern delegation with probably act in concert, and have some understanding as to their course before they go into the Con-Convention, overcoming all obstacles, the unite upon a platform and upon candi-

Both Houses will adjourn over Wedne day and Thursday, the 16th and 17th, to allow the Whigs members to attend the Convention. The proceedings and result of the Convention will be regarded with intense interest.

WASHINGTON, JUNE 8, 4 P. M .- Many of the delegate to the Whig Convention are here. They seem, so far, to be very much disposed to harmonize, or at least to go into Convention in the hope of union of action. They call upon Mr. Fillmore, Mr. Webster and General Scott, and of course, are cordially received. All the delegates from the State of N. York are to meet in the city of N. York, before coming on here, and hold a consultation. The New-England lelegates will meet in the city of N. York on the 12th for the same purpose. I learn from New-York that since General Pierce's nomination, the Whig friends of Gen. Scott have doubted the expediency of nominating him, without the full assent of the whole of the Whig delegates, Northern and Southern. They have also become convinced that they must adopt the Compromise measures, as a platform, or be seaten so largely in the city of New-York

that thay cannot carry the State. I learn that John Van Buren has announ ced that the Democratic party iu New-York is re-united on Gen. Pierce, and will give him the entire Freesoil vote. This eing the case, it is evident that the Whigs will have a hard struggle. Some suppose that Mr. Webster will be the candidate and others that Gen. Scott, Mr. Fillmore and Mr. Webster will all be dropped, and new candidate be taken up.

Gen. Scott, according to rumor, was of the opinion that Gen. Cass would be the ominee, and expressed his gratification that he should have "a foeman worth of his steel." The nomination of Gen. Pierce was announced to him while in his office and surrounded by a number of persons, and he immediately remarked upon it—
"Well. I have lost one vote; I shall have one vote less." It has been rumored here that Gen. Pierce had frequently declared his wish that Gen, Scott would be the next President, and that he would vote for him. Gen. Scott seems to have had that opinion as the remark above mentioned shows.

Gen. Pierce was on the most friendly and confidential terms with Gen. Scott, while in Mexico, and sustained him there and after his return home, against all the intrigues of his enemies. If Gen. Pierce cannot now vote for Gen. Scott, perhaps General Scott if dropped as the Whig can-didate, will vote for him.

It appears Gen. Pierce's letter in reply to the Committee of the New Hampshire Convention that tendered him their nomnation for the presidency, that he prompt by declined the same. He had no dis sition, in fine, either to seek office or to mix in political contests. He will, if elect ed,make a safe President. He will, following out the doctrines which he has always maintaind, restrain the action of the General Government within strict const ounds, and endeavor also to administe it, with a watchful eye to economy and ac-

The House took up the invalid pension bill to-day, and the debate upon it turned entirely upon the land question, where-with it had nothing to do.

A spirited and vivacious and eloquent appeal was made to the House to-day by Mr. Marshall, of California in favor of action on the California mint bill, but it was not successful. That is one of the measures that is to be thrown overboard.

Mr. John F. Thrasher, who so luckily escaped the Spanish garrote and dung eons and mines, is now in this city. He is a sherewd and intelligent man. He states all the rumors as to a renewed at tempt to invade and conquer Cuba are idle and are of Spanish invention.

Laucaster Ledger.



Laurensterville, S. C.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 16, 1859

It is suggested that a Public Meet ng be held in the Court House on the first Monday in July, (sale day,) for the purpose of taking some action in relation to the proposed Rail Road from this place to Chesterville.

The Hon. J. L. Orr will please as ept our thanks for a copy of the speech of the Hon. Volney E. Howard, of Texas.

Crops.

We were rejoiced to perceive during our journey to Winnsboro', the indica tions so very favourable for a large yield of corn this fall. The crops do really look well, corn especially; and we are no less rejoiced to hear that farmers generally have devoted a larger portion of their lands to the cultivation of corn than is usually the case.

What a vast amount of suffering would e saved, and how much more true comfort would our people enjoy, if they would al-ways do this. Why pay so much attention to cotton, and then have to purchase corn at \$1 and \$1.25 per bushel !

We are preparing to leave for Sumter and Charleston, at which places we will sojourn several days. Our readers, we trust, will nake all allowances for the lack of original matter during our absence.

The state of the s Charleston papers, to the effect that applica-tion will be made at the next session of the Legislature, for a charter to locate a Bank in Charleston, with a capital of one million

The Asheville Messenger is reques ted to inform us if Deaver's Sulphur Springs will be opened for the reception of visiters

On Thursday last, we left Lancaster where ve have been confined for the last four months, poring over newspapers, with the ery of copy! copy! continually ringing in our ears, and paid a visit to our friends in Winnsboro'. We had the pleasure of meeting many of our friends while there, and to our brothers of the Hernld, Messra. Britton & Mickle, are we particularly indebted for marks of attention and favor. We are glad to learn that the Daily Register continues to be a source of profit to the proprietors, as also the Herald. We are not disposed to give our friend Mickle a rub yet, as we were nformed by his worthy co-partner, he had not as yet fully entered upon the duties of an Editor. But we certainly expect more editorial matter from the accession, and as vet the Register and Herald do not bear evidence of it. The universal cry in Winnsboro' is, Dull Times! Dull Times! It is, indeed, to be regretted that so many stores are vacant, and the people of Winnsboro' should endeavor by all means, to use every exertion by establishing the Bank, organizing a Builling and Loan Association, as has been wise ly suggested by a writer in the Register, &co. to bring back the business of the place. Men who have resided there for several years are obliged to leave for want of remuner ting employment. Gamble's Hotel, where we stopped, still deservedly enjoys a large portion of public patronage. There are now only two Hotels in Winnsboro'—Gamble' and McMaster's.

We were asked repeatedly about the proposed Rail Road from this place to Chester The opinion seems prevalent that it could with a little exertion, be constructed. Another route we heard mentioned, which would be well for our citizens to think of, viz : road to run from Lancaster to Ridgeway.-Ridgeway is situated on the Charlotte Rail Road about ten miles below Winnsboro' The distance, it is said is only from six to ten miles farther than by the Chester route, and it is also rumored that a gentle wealth in Pairfield District will build the bridge over the Wateree, at his own expense In conversation with Gen. Buchanan, Gen. Aiken and Mr. McAllily, of Chester, they all seemed disposed to think the Charlotte Road Company would subscribe liberally to a branch from either point.

A number of candidates have been announ-

ed for the Legislature in Pairfield—Mesura Buchanan, Palmer and Aliston for the Son ate, and Messra. Boylston, Clarke, Hamms Cockrell, Shedd and Mayo for the House Fairfield sends one member to the Se and three to the House,

As we have before observed an Editor of a Newspaper frequently experiences much that is pleasant, aithough occasions are frequent where much that is painful and annoying comes likewise to his share. The following letters received the past week, will give our readers a specimen of that

which we designate MOUNT MORIAH, June 10. Editor of Lancaster Ledger:

Enclosed find Two Dollars. Send your

paper to G. M. A., Mt. Morish, N. C., and M. L. W. P. M. MONRCE, N. C., June, 1852.

MR. R. S. BAILEY. R. R. S. BALLEY.

Dear Sir :—You will please insert the above advertisement in the columns of your paper three months, and also strike me off some cards of the same; and I also wish you to send me your excellent paper. Make out your bill and send it to me at this office. and oblige your friend,

ROCKY MOUNT, June 8, 1852. MR. R. S. BAILEY,

Dear Sir:—You will find here enclosed Two Dollars, for which amount please to send me, directed to this office, your sociable paper, The Lancaster Ledger, and by so doing you will oblige.

Yours very respectfully,

Gutta Percha Pens.

A. J. C.

We write this article with a pen sent us by the maker, Mr. Heywood. These Gutts Percha Pens, Mr. Heywood writes us, will not corode, therefore there is no necessity to wipe them after being used. It has been said by a paper in the State, that they will corode; we are not prepared to say as yet whether they will or not. We will give ours a fair trial, and notice according to the deserving.

This is the name of a new pen just introduced into our city by the agent from the manufactory. They are a composition of Gutta Percha and metal, are durable, and will not corrode. These who have used them think them superior to any other pen, and they are commended as not required to be wiped after being used. The Gutta Percha and metal are imported, and the pens are now manufactured in this country. The agent has met with good success.—Norfolk Bescon.

The following complimentary notice of the son of our townsman Dr. R. E. Wylie. we clip from the Temperance Advocate of the 10th inst. The extract is taken from an editoriai giving the proceedings of the Temperance Society:-

"The fourth piece was announced as assertially dedicated to the Cadeta, and the interesting and promising little musician who played the Drum accompaniment, was received by them with great applause. This enlivening portion of the exercises having been concluded, the speaker for the evening. Cadet Jno. Wylie, a member of the Freshman Class of the State Military Academy, was next announced by the President. The menture of a same borns by one of the most distinguished and efficient advocates of the cause, in South Carolina, represented on this occasion by his son, as a youthful champion of the same cause—and a delegate from that popular Institution, of which our State may justly be proud, see med to fall with thrilling effect upon the andience; and this, with the many interesting circumstances of the occasion, the presence of so numerous a body of the speaker's comrades and fellow students, of several of the officers of the Institution, and large numbers of young ladies, all of whom appeared mush confidences. and large numbers of young ladies, all of whom appeared much gratified with the proceedings, imparted life and animation to the scene, and inspired the orator with con-fidence and spirit. Many passages of his address were elequent and happily delivered, and his appeals to those of his own age and and his appeals to those of his own age and pursuits earnestly directed and well received. At the close of his address, several Cadeta came forward and subscribed their names to the Temperance Pledge. The signature of two ladies were also obtained upon the cards passed round among them."

EDITOR'S TABLE.

THE EDINBURGH REVIEW. We have received from the Publisher Messrs Leonard Scott, & Co., New York, the Edinburgh Reciew of the last quarter. Contents:

Tronson du Coudony National Education, Favini's State Romane Athenian Arthitecture, Investments for the Working Classer John Knox's Liturgy, Mallet du Par, Roebuck's Whig Ministry of 1830,

Squier's Nicaragua, Lord Derby's Ministry and Protection. Specimens of the re-published British Reriews may be seen at our office. And to our young men who are desirous of reading liteary productions from the pens of some of the nost able writers in the world, an opportunity is presented where the sum of Ten Dellars, will furnish them with an accurate critical icism of New Works, the proceedings of the British Ministry, &c, and we are confident

they would never regret making the outlay London Quarterly, Westminster, Edin. burgh. North British & Blackwood's Magnzine \$10 per year, for either one singly \$3

SARTAIN'S MAGAZINE. The July number, containing 112 pages of

eading matter, we have received.

This number is peculiarly interes the citzens of Lancaster. It gives a biogra phical sketch of Gen. Jackson, illustra Young Jackson viewing the slaughter Waxhaw," " Jackson at the age of thirteen taking leave of his mother to join the patriot army," &c., by appropriate engraving

SOIL OF THE SOUTH, The June number is received, as usual fill ed with valuable inform \$1 per year.

The New York Demograt says it in ized, by a person who is ready and able stake the money, to say he will bet \$25.00 that Gen. Pierce, if he lives, will be the arrangement of the Cated States.