

Communications.

Correspondence of the Ledger.

C. F. COLLEGE, N. C., June 14, 1852. Mr. Editor: I am proud to notice you have Correspondents in the "Old North State," who are more punctual and interesting than myself.

The 1st day was occupied in examination of the preparatory, and 2d, freshmen classes. Night came, and according to appointment, Rev. Mr. Walker, of this circuit, preached the commencement sermon.

On Wednesday the Junior Class was examined; and at night the Rev. Mr. Mitchell, from Cheraw, addressed the classes upon those subjects which seem to interest—female excellence and influence.

On Thursday, the senior class was thoroughly examined upon the various studies which they had been prosecuting.

Miss L. M., of this place, read a very interesting essay upon "the voyage of life," which was characterized by good taste, and accuracy.

Miss M. A. S., who had the honor of delivering "the Valedictory," then arose and read for the entertainment of a large concourse of persons, a very beautiful and pathetic composition, speaking firstly of the "poetry of nature," and secondly, a very touching farewell to teachers and students.

After which, the President, the Rev. T. R. Walsh, arose, and in a style beautiful and elegant, addressed himself to a promiscuous crowd. Speaking of the importance of unity of feeling, and concert of action, in order to the prosperity and perpetuity of an institution like this.

We now approach the last night of the occasion—the Concert—Prof. Scherzer was the prime actor and conductor of this night. He is certainly master of his profession; quite an adept—performing most admirably on many instruments.

[FOR THE LEDGER.]

Mr. Editor:—In your paper of the 24 June I observed a kind and complimentary notice of my name in connection with the Senatorial office in this District, signed by "A Voter," from Pleasant Hill.

In reply to which, I must tender to the writer acknowledgments of gratitude, with a full appreciation of the honor intended to be conferred; remarking at the same time, that personal kindness towards me, more than my own merit, has contributed to the very complimentary terms employed.

The position in which his communication, together with the urgent solicitations of many citizens of the District, places me, is not of my own seeking.

GEORGE M. C. WITHERSPOON. Lancaster, C. H., June 30, 1852.

[FOR THE LEDGER.]

Mr. Editor:—We perceive that an effort, originating in St. John's Colleton, is now being made throughout our State, having for its object the erection of a monument to the memory of John Caldwell Calhoun.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE MEETING ALLUDED TO BY OUR CORRESPONDENT WILL BE FOUND IN ANOTHER COLUMN.

Laureate Ledger.



LANCASTERVILLE, S. C. WEDNESDAY, JUNE 30, 1852.

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

Masonic Celebration.

Jackson Lodge, No. 53, of the ancient and honorable fraternity of Masons, held a festival in this village on Thursday last, (St. John's day.) The procession marched in order to the Methodist church, preceded by Capt. Canther's Band, where highly creditable addresses were delivered from Col. J. B. Kershaw and Mr. A. Austin; after which the procession was again formed, with the addition of a large number of ladies, who brought up the rear, (which is the post of honor in Masonic processions)—marched to Mr. Mayer's Hotel, where a bountiful dinner was in waiting.

Regimental Review.

According to previous notice, a review of the militia regiment of this District took place on Wednesday last. The poor fellows who were ordered out had a pretty hot time of it; being compelled to stand on the parade ground from three to four hours, under a broiling sun. We cannot see the propriety of calling together these musters, except in the facility it gives to show the number of men capable of bearing arms in the hour of need; as regards military tactics, it would require a vast amount of drilling, and much more wholesome discipline to make them understand "right from left."

There was one company in uniform, numbering about one hundred rank and file, who struck us as being a fine company of young men; and if they had had uniforms complete, (caps and muskets of a size,) would have made a good appearance.

Volunteer companies want that strict discipline and soldier-like deportment which characterize the regular troops, to become skilled in the various manoeuvres of the field and camp.

The Weather

For the last few days has been quite cool and spring-like. We had a fine shower of rain (Tuesday) morning, which was of great benefit to the standing crops.

The Court of Equity

Is now in session at this place. Hon. Job Johnston, presiding. His Honor is laboring under severe pains in the shoulder—to such a degree, he called W. T. Caston, Esq., to his assistance in marking cases. The docket is very full this term.

A Present.

A large, well grown, Spring Turnip, was sent to this office on Monday, by Mr. H. R. Massey, from the lower edge of Union, which surpasses anything our own District has yet shown. It measured 20 inches in circumference, and weighed 34 pounds. It was planted the 20th April—being a few days more than two months in attaining its growth. It would be acceptable if Reese could inform us his plan of raising such vegetables—whether the seed were of a new order—or how he prepared his land—or was the turnip trying to reach his dimensions, as was tid the frog in the fable.

Cotton Bloom.

The first cotton bloom we have seen in this vicinity this season, was taken from the plantation of Mr. W. M. Connors, of Pleasant Hill, on Saturday last. Mr. C. informs us that his crops, both of cotton and corn, look uncommonly well, and bid fair to yield an abundant harvest.

Woodville Store.

We take pleasure in calling the attention of our country friends—yes, and those in town too—to the advertisement of Mr. Eli C. Bishop, which will be found in our advertising columns. We have personally examined Mr. B.'s stock of goods, and were really surprised to see them put down at so low a price. He has every thing which you possibly can want, either in the Dry Goods, Grocery, Medical, Book, Servant, or any other line. He is a man that understands business, and is not blind to the advantages of advertising—therefore he is bound to succeed.

His store is situated about six miles below this, on the main road to Camden.

A Fine Specimen of Wheat.

A small bundle of most beautiful wheat was left at this office last week, from the well known "King's Bottom," sent by J. M. Doby, Esq. Each head was large and well filled, containing, on an average 80 grains to the head. We have seen very high wheat this season, but none that will equal this in the number of grains.

Fourth of July.

Some years ago, we believe a Representative in the Legislature, from All Saints, or some where else, proposed to postpone the 4th of July to Christmas, as a matter of economy, we suppose. We do not recollect what disposition was made of the proposition, and had forgotten the occurrence until reminded of it by the fact, that our good citizens have acted upon the suggestion. Now as between the two we expect a jolly time about the 25th of December next; we take this early opportunity, to note the circumstance, that every body and the rest of mankind, may attend and partake with us. Mark, we do not intend this as a hint, that we are to have no Fourth of July in Cheraw, we should like to be invited some where else on that occasion.

We copy the above from the Cheraw Gazette, and think it will do very well for this latitude without any comments of ours. For our part, we boldly say we would like to be invited somewhere else on the Fourth. From the silence on the subject here, we almost forget that there is such a day at all. We believe the Almanac tells us it falls on Sunday; but whether it is to be put off till Monday, or whether the patriotic inhabitants of this happy land are going to take old father Time by the forelock, and enjoy the "glorious Fourth" on Saturday, we cannot say. We would, however, recommend the latter day, so that those who wish to go on a bust (as too many do on that day) they will have the following day for reflection. To put it off till Christmas, and "kill two birds with one stone," might do very well by way of economy; but we question if any one who has entered into the spirit and hilarity of the Fourth, could enjoy it so well on any other day. The Fourth of July is not celebrated in these days of telegraphic speed and go-aheadiveness, as it used to be in "the good old times." It has given place to the business-like, calculating, money-saving age, in which we live. Now, it is thought shrewdly to spend even one "almighty dollar" to celebrate our National Independence; and from present appearance, the day seems not far distant when it will be numbered among the things that were.

Rail Road to Lancaster.

The Ledger contains a call for a public meeting at that place on the first Monday in July, to consider the subject of a Rail-road connection with the Charlotte Company at this point. We have before spoken of this enterprise, and expressed the opinion that it was an importance well worthy the consideration of our people. If constructed, it would bring to our road a quantity of reach and produce, that would not otherwise reach it; and the section of country through which it is proposed to be built, as also that lying beyond Lancaster, is sufficiently wealthy and populous to furnish it a large amount of business.

We trust that our citizens of Chester will not be indifferent to this meeting at Lancaster. It is, perhaps, too late for a formal appointment of persons to attend it, and it must therefore rest upon those to attend who can conveniently do so.—Chesterville Standard.

A Correspondent of the Abbeville Banner enumerates the buildings about being erected in that village, and estimates, that one million of brick will be required in their construction, by the 1st of January next. Most of these buildings are to be erected on the sites of old ones removed.

By the Last Mails.

The Whig National Convention.

We do not deem the proceedings of this body of sufficient interest, now, since they have nominated their candidate, and have adjourned, to devote our columns exclusively to it; as from their great length we should be compelled to do, if we gave the details in full. Below will be found a synopsis of the last day's proceedings, also the platform laid down by the Convention.

As to who is the most popular candidate, we cannot as yet determine—but from the notices of the press in all parts of the country, we should judge that both candidates are held up as about the best nominations that could be made.

The Richmond Whig predicts that this will be the most animated Presidential contest ever witnessed in this country, and that that of '49 was nothing to what this will be, and states that if the Whigs will unite, Gen. Scott will receive a greater vote than Gen. Harrison.

In speaking of the nomination of Mr. Graham, of North Carolina, as Vice-President, the Washington Republican believes that a more safe and acceptable selection could not have been made, and says that 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.

BALTIMORE, June 21. The Convention re-assembled this morning at 10 o'clock, and immediately proceeded to the 47th ballot, which resulted as follows:

Scott, 135; Fillmore, 128; Webster, 20. The 5th ballot was as follows: Scott, 142; Fillmore, 122; Webster, 29. The 8th ballot as follows: Scott, 159; Fillmore, 114; Webster, 21; Crittenden, 1; Blank, 1.

Gov. Jones, of Tennessee, then read a despatch which he had just received from Gen. Scott, in Washington, in which he made his acknowledgments for the honor conferred upon him by the nomination of the Whig National Convention; accepting the same, with the platform laid down by the Convention.

The reading of this despatch excited the strongest enthusiasm, and the Convention by a unanimous vote declared Gen. Scott the Whig nominee for the Presidency. This announcement was received with a salute of artillery by the Whigs of Baltimore. The Convention then adjourned until 5 o'clock.

At 5 o'clock the Convention re-assembled, and on the second ballot, William A. Graham, of North Carolina, (the present Secretary of the Navy,) was nominated for Vice President.

The customary resolution of thanks were then passed, and the Convention, at 8 o'clock, adjourned SINE DIE.

As a matter of reference we give the last ballot—the 53—of the Whig National Convention in full, as follows:

Table with columns for STATES, Scott, Fillmore, and Webster. Lists states like Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, etc., with corresponding vote counts.

In reviewing the progress of the recent Whig National convention we find the 66 votes against the platform come from nine Northern States. Thirty-seven, or over one-half are from Ohio and New York, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New Jersey and Iowa, voted the Platform entire. Connecticut cast one of her five votes against it, and Wisconsin the same. Maine voted four each way. Michigan cast her whole vote against it. Ohio went 8 for and 12 against; New York, 11 for and 22 against; Pennsylvania, 21 for and 6 against; Indiana, 7 for and 5 against. New York leads the van of opposition to the Platform.—Charleston Courier.

Platform of the Whig Party.

The following is the platform put forward to the country by the Whig National Convention. The Whigs of the United States in Convention assembled, adhering to the great conservative republican principles by which they are controlled and governed, and now, as ever, relying upon the intelligence of the American people with an abiding confidence in their capacity for self-government, and their continued devotion to the constitution and the Union, proclaim the following as their political sentiments and determination, for the establishments and maintenance of which their national organization as a party is effected:

1. The government of the United States is of a limited character, and it is confined to the exercise of powers expressly granted by the constitution, and such as may be necessary and proper for carrying the granted powers into full execution, and that all powers not thus granted or necessarily implied are expressly reserved to the States respectively and to the people.

Summary of News.

The National Intelligencer makes the following patriotic suggestion: "The Washington National Monument is now languishing for the want of means to carry it on. The Board of Managers beg leave to suggest to the clergymen throughout the United States that, as the anniversary of our independence will fall on Sunday, they shall each and all take up a collection in their churches for this great and patriotic subject."

The Wheat harvest in this neighborhood and on lower James River, is now progressing finely. We regret to hear that on several fine plantations on the North side of lower James River the wheat crop has been terribly cut up by the army-worm in some cases one fifth. On several large estates on the South side of the River, however the harvest is abundant, the grain full and the straw scarcely injured at all by the rust and the worm or other causes.

4. That where the people make and control the Government, they should obey its constitution, laws and treaties, as they would retain their self-respect, and the respect which they claim and will enforce from foreign powers.

5. Government should be conducted on principles of strict economy, and revenue sufficient for the expenses thereof, in time of peace, ought to be derived from a duty on imports, and not from direct taxes; and in laying such duties sound policy requires a just discrimination, whereby suitable encouragement may be afforded to American industry, equally to all classes and to all portions of the country.

6. The Constitution vests in Congress the power to open and repair harbors, and it is expedient that Congress should exercise its power to remove obstructions from navigable rivers, whenever such improvements are necessary for the common defence and for the protection and facility of commerce with foreign nations or among the States; said improvements being, in every instance, national and general in their character.

7. The Federal and State Governments are parts of one system, alike necessary, for the common prosperity, peace and security and ought to be regarded alike, with a cordial habitual and immovable attachment.—Respect for the authority of each, and acquiescence in the constitutional measures of each, are duties required by the plainest consideration of national, State, and of individual welfare.

8. That the series of acts of the 31st Congress, the act known as the fugitive slave law included, are received acquiesced 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, will maintain them, and insist upon their strict enforcement, until time and experience shall demonstrate the necessity of further legislation to guard against the evasion of the laws on the one hand, and the abuse of their powers on the other—not impairing their present efficiency; and we deprecate all further agitation of the questions thus settled, as dangerous to our peace, and will discountenance all efforts to continue or renew such agitation, whenever, wherever, or however the attempt may be made; and we will maintain this system as essential to the nationality of the Whig party, and the integrity of the Union.

The following is the vote by which the above platform was adopted. YEAS.—Maine, 4; New Hampshire, 5; Vermont, 5; Massachusetts, 12; Rhode Island, 4; Connecticut, 4; One not voting; New York, 11; New Jersey, 7; Pennsylvania, 21; Delaware, 3; Maryland, 3; Virginia, 14; North Carolina, 10; South Carolina, 8; Georgia, 10; Alabama, 9; Mississippi, 7; Louisiana, 8; Ohio, 8; Kentucky, 12; Tennessee, 12; Indiana, 7; Illinois, 6; Missouri, 9; Arkansas, 4; Florida, 3; Texas, 4; Iowa, 4; Wisconsin, 4; California, 4. Total, 221.

NAVAL COMMUNICATION WITH CALIFORNIA. The steam ship Conroy is now being fitted with new boilers at Southampton for the above route, in connection with which a branch steamer will run between Jamaica and Honduras.

BRITISH STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH SAVANNAH.—We perceive by the late English papers that the British West India Mail Company have announced their intention of commencing, in August next, to run a fast steamer between Savannah, Georgia, and Nassau, Jamaica and Chagres, expecting thereby to secure a portion of the California traffic. The steam ship Conroy is now being fitted with new boilers at Southampton for the above route, in connection with which a branch steamer will run between Jamaica and Honduras.

Death of Bishop Gadsden.

We announce with deep regret, the decease of the Right Reverend Christopher Ed-ward Gadsden, D. D., of the Protestant Episcopal Church and Bishop of the Diocese of South Carolina. He died at his residence in this city, yesterday morning, at the age of 68 years, after a period of protracted illness and sickness. Bishop Gadsden was a native of this city, and a grandson of Gen. Christopher Gadsden a distinguished worthy of the revolution. He was a graduate of Yale College and received his academic honors in the same class with Mr. Calhoun. He was ordained Deacon, July 25, 1807, by Bishop Moore, of New York, and Priest in April, 1810, by Bishop Madison, of Virginia. In January, 1808, he was elected Rector of Big Spring Church, in the Parish of St. John's, Berkeley, and resigned on the 2d Feb'y, 1810, to enter on the duties of Assistant Minister of St. Phillips Church, in this city, to which office he was chosen on the 21st Dec., 1809. On the 17th July, 1814, he was chosen Rector of St. Philip's as the successor of the Rev. James Bevan Simons, and continued to officiate there to the time of his death. In 1840, he was elected Bishop of this Diocese, as the successor of the Rt. Rev. Nathaniel Bowen, D. D., and was consecrated in Trinity Church, Boston, on Sunday, June 21, 1840. Bishop Gadsden was an eminent prelate of his Church, equally distinguished for deep learning, elegance of composition, and fervent piety. His amiable and benevolent character, unassuming deportment and christian liberality secured him at once the respect affection, not only of his own denomination, but of our whole community. He will long be remembered as an ornament of his Church, and mourned as one of the most valued of our Divines and citizens.

The Bells of our Churches were tolled yesterday in respect to his memory; and his funeral is to take place, this afternoon, at half past five o'clock.—Charleston Courier.

Mrs. Nathaniel Weed met with her death at Stamford (Conn.) on Friday last while under the influence of chloroform in having one of her teeth extracted.

FAILURES IN BOSTON.—One of the largest stock operators failed in Boston on Saturday. Also an oil dealer, and a large operator in Vermont Central railroad stock.

The Governor General of Cuba has given authority for the establishment of a line of telegraphs throughout the island.

Snooks says that there is a marked difference between birds and women. As an illustration of this he cites the fact that a bit of looking-glass on a fruit tree will frighten away every bird that approaches it, while the same article would attract more fair ones than a load of cherries.—Snooks must look out for a load of broomsticks about these days.

A disease resembling cholera has made its appearance in Dubuque, Iowa. It is confined to the poor Irish and French in the lower parts of the town.

THE HAPPIEST MAN.—Let a man have all the world can give, he is still miserable, if he has a groveling unlettered, ungodly mind. Let him have his gardens, his fields, his lawns for grandeur, plenty, ornament and gratification; while at the same time God is not at all in his thoughts. And let another have neither field nor garden; let him only look at nature with an enlightened mind—a mind which can see and adore the Creator in all his works, can consider them as demonstrations of his power, his wisdom, his goodness and truth—this man is greater as well as happier in his poverty than the other in his riches; the one is a little higher than the beast, the other little lower than an angel.—Jones.

From Washington.

Of course, the Whig Convention and its nominations constitute the exciting topics of yesterday and to-day. The knowing ones were certain of Scott's nomination all the time, and were somewhat surprised at the strength shown by Fillmore. Had the efforts to stifle the old jealousy between his friends and those of Webster prevailed, either could have been nominated, to all appearance. But appearances are deceptive, and there are many persons who do not scruple to say, that had such combinations been made for the benefit of either, the Fillmore support would have crumbled away in the same proportion, and the result been finally the same.—The jockeying displayed by the Scott men,—open and secret, was of a very superior character. They kept up appearances with great skill, and inflamed the partisanship of the threatening seceders, by giving them a platform first, and the chance of success afterwards. So soon as the game had been played out, sufficiently to ensure the impossibility of their bolting, the gate was shut and the race run in earnest—Scott not distancing but fairly beating his competitors. The adroitness of the play is shown in this, that the issue was made on a matter which the practical North regards as immaterial, namely, the Platform. Even Seward smiles blandly when endorsement of the Compromise is insisted on as a great safeguard to the South. Yet this was the same and impotent conclusion to which the Southern Whig movement came, with Senator Dawson trailing arms in the rear, and Gentry alone standing firm. Your South Carolina delegation went into the arrangement too, and ratified it, though doubtless the masses of your people would as soon "have brooked the Eternal Devil to keep his state" in Carolina, as for Gen. Scott to be President. The closing harmonies of the Convention were more discordant to true Southern ears, than its opening tumults; for it was another signal of unconditional surrender on the part of the South—a triumph to Seward and his myrmidons. Aply has the image of the oyster and the shells been applied to the whole transaction. The North takes the oyster in the nominee, known to be its most devoted servant; the South takes the two shells, of the Platform and the Vice President and clatters them as noisily as though they were castanets, and its stomach not empty. The thunders of the seceders have sunk into a whimper first, then changed into a horrible and ghastly grin; for they feel that they have been duped, but must not admit it. Take the boasted platform, which is to be the equivalent for so much lost and abandoned what does it amount to? Why a string of generalities, ambiguously and cautiously worded, to catch all sorts of Whigs or neutrals, and copied closely after the Democratic model of two weeks before. Take both platforms and put them in parallel columns, and you must marvel at the amazing family resemblance existing between them. On the Compromise matter the Whig resolutions are decidedly the strongest, and the smile of Seward deepens into a broad grin while he reads that in relation to the dead letter on the statute book—the Fugitive Law. No rational man in the country believes it will ever be faithfully executed until the Northern heart is radically changed, yet the simple assurance give huge delight to the easily satisfied exponents of the South in Convention. Well can Seward and Co. afford to swallow a few unpalatable words, and when every body know them to be words, and nothing else. An effort was made in the Convention to afford an offset to the RANTOLI case, by the ejection of Raymond, of the New York Times, from that body. But instead of proving a worm, he turned out to be a regular freesoil copperhead, and hissed and stung so severely as to frustrate the attempt. Mr. Cabell, who made the effort at the instigation of Col. Webb and others, did not succeed very well, but was well spattered with free dirt by his opponent. So on this score, the Democratic Convention can claim the merit in case of RANTOLI which the Whig cannot in the case of Raymond. The free soil game in this instance is simply the reverse of that practised by Preston King and Van Buren. The Whig free soilers will support the candidate with enthusiasm, for that is their share. With Horace Greeley in the Tribune, they "say No" to the platform, as did a sixty odd of the Convention when the vote was taken upon it.

Upon the whole, the scism in the Whig party seems to have healed up, and the Compromise made at the Convention will probably re-unite the party; at least for a time. The voting was so strictly sectional, and the Northern free soilers so predominate in the party, that there is a possibility of the Presidential contest taking a distinct sectional complexion. Should this be so, even the triumph of Scott would not inflict so much damage, as under any other circumstances. Let that issue be made and understood, that the terms Whig and a Democrat were generally convertible into Northern and Southern, and the beads of the old parties would be loosened forever, and the opening of a new era dawn upon us. To such a complexion may this controversy yet come. It depends on the activity and boldness of the Abolition, or third party. In the Van Buren trial, they were strong enough to defeat their foe, and polled a vote of near 300,000 in the North. They fear more numerous and formidable now than then, and can hold the balance of power in a closely contested election. In such case, they would leave the loaf, and the South would be sacrificed again for the spoils. The Abolition party are moving stealthily but steadily. Like moles, they work in the dark, and you can only trace their movements by the mounds they raise in their underground progress. Some of these have been thrown up already, and more will soon be. The precise number of the political seceders is not known yet; but the masses are moving, and will make wild work with the calculations of the political managers when they do move in steady column; for above all other parties in the country the Abolition party has two characteristics—tenacity of purpose, and contempt for party restraints or present plunder.—Therefore it is so dangerous and

Correspondence of Charleston Mercury.

WASHINGTON, June 22. Of course, the Whig Convention and its nominations constitute the exciting topics of yesterday and to-day. The knowing ones were certain of Scott's nomination all the time, and were somewhat surprised at the strength shown by Fillmore. Had the efforts to stifle the old jealousy between his friends and those of Webster prevailed, either could have been nominated, to all appearance. But appearances are deceptive, and there are many persons who do not scruple to say, that had such combinations been made for the benefit of either, the Fillmore support would have crumbled away in the same proportion, and the result been finally the same.—The jockeying displayed by the Scott men,—open and secret, was of a very superior character. They kept up appearances with great skill, and inflamed the partisanship of the threatening seceders, by giving them a platform first, and the chance of success afterwards. So soon as the game had been played out, sufficiently to ensure the impossibility of their bolting, the gate was shut and the race run in earnest—Scott not distancing but fairly beating his competitors. The adroitness of the play is shown in this, that the issue was made on a matter which the practical North regards as immaterial, namely, the Platform. Even Seward smiles blandly when endorsement of the Compromise is insisted on as a great safeguard to the South. Yet this was the same and impotent conclusion to which the Southern Whig movement came, with Senator Dawson trailing arms in the rear, and Gentry alone standing firm. Your South Carolina delegation went into the arrangement too, and ratified it, though doubtless the masses of your people would as soon "have brooked the Eternal Devil to keep his state" in Carolina, as for Gen. Scott to be President. The closing harmonies of the Convention were more discordant to true Southern ears, than its opening tumults; for it was another signal of unconditional surrender on the part of the South—a triumph to Seward and his myrmidons. Aply has the image of the oyster and the shells been applied to the whole transaction. The North takes the oyster in the nominee, known to be its most devoted servant; the South takes the two shells, of the Platform and the Vice President and clatters them as noisily as though they were castanets, and its stomach not empty. The thunders of the seceders have sunk into a whimper first, then changed into a horrible and ghastly grin; for they feel that they have been duped, but must not admit it. Take the boasted platform, which is to be the equivalent for so much lost and abandoned what does it amount to? Why a string of generalities, ambiguously and cautiously worded, to catch all sorts of Whigs or neutrals, and copied closely after the Democratic model of two weeks before. Take both platforms and put them in parallel columns, and you must marvel at the amazing family resemblance existing between them. On the Compromise matter the Whig resolutions are decidedly the strongest, and the smile of Seward deepens into a broad grin while he reads that in relation to the dead letter on the statute book—the Fugitive Law. No rational man in the country believes it will ever be faithfully executed until the Northern heart is radically changed, yet the simple assurance give huge delight to the easily satisfied exponents of the South in Convention. Well can Seward and Co. afford to swallow a few unpalatable words, and when every body know them to be words, and nothing else. An effort was made in the Convention to afford an offset to the RANTOLI case, by the ejection of Raymond, of the New York Times, from that body. But instead of proving a worm, he turned out to be a regular freesoil copperhead, and hissed and stung so severely as to frustrate the attempt. Mr. Cabell, who made the effort at the instigation of Col. Webb and others, did not succeed very well, but was well spattered with free dirt by his opponent. So on this score, the Democratic Convention can claim the merit in case of RANTOLI which the Whig cannot in the case of Raymond. The free soil game in this instance is simply the reverse of that practised by Preston King and Van Buren. The Whig free soilers will support the candidate with enthusiasm, for that is their share. With Horace Greeley in the Tribune, they "say No" to the platform, as did a sixty odd of the Convention when the vote was taken upon it.

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