

The Presidential Election—Our Choice.

The most sanguine and hopeful among us, as to the upshot of the universal huckstering which now pervades all parties and sections, for place and perquisites, must confess that practically and truthfully considered, the South has little to gain in the success of either side.

The utmost concession which Southern politicians expect to extort from the insatiate appetite of Northern vandalism, is the finality of the Compromise, and the maintenance of the Fugitive Law. It was the struggle for this pitiable boon, which a few weeks since dismembered the Whig party, rending asunder the comrades of an hundred fields. Truly a trifling cause, for an effect so stupendous. Of what value to us is the assertion of the finality of the Compromise; or of the fugitive law? Why, the South has cried aloud against the desolating plunderer of the Compromise, and we in Carolina have just emerged from a contest in which parties rivalled each other in swearing hostility and resistance to its insidious but fatal decrees.

And the operation of the fugitive law has already impelled us to the unwilling conviction, that it is far better to have it stricken from the statute book than to remain as it now is, and as it ever must be, utterly nugatory for its avowed purposes, and potential only, in multiplying extortion, and shedding the blood of slave holders. Yet parties and politicians are wrangling about these things, as though the assertion of the finality of the Compromise, and the fugitive law was not the re-enactment, and finishing stroke, which entstamp upon us, indelible shame and wrong.—Worse than this, Southern men are found eagerly entering the lists, and waiting only for the bare promise of these crumbs, to commit soul and body to the struggle and fortunes of the campaign.

We know that this acquiescence in the Compromise, for the sake of the Union, has won for the South the praise of magnanimity, but such unfitting and deceitful praise, has emanated from traitor lips, and cowardly heart. Acquiescence in deliberate wrong never was magnanimous in any people.

Were it here the sure symbol of peace to our homes and institutions, we too might pocket the flattery and be quiet. But his are indeed feeble eyes, which fail to see, that as the star of Southern resistance "gins to pale his uneffectual fire," the sun of Northern empire steadily treads aloft the path to his meridian splendor. We therefore repeat our conviction, that the admission of the finality of the Compromise, and the fugitive law, confers no benefits upon the South. It is rather the treacherous price, by which she will be again seduced into the shambles, to be strangled and butchered by her Northern masters.

Who then is the man for the South, and what should be his politics? We want no Compromiser, no go-between, that the Union may have peace, and the North all the spoils.

We want no timid, would-be-just President, who sees that the outside of the platter be clean, but winks at the rotten and wholesale villainy, which revels in the Departments. We want no Northern man, with Southern principles, nor Southern man, whose three hundred slaves, and thousand bags of cotton, shall dupe us into hope, while he is made the ready tool of log-rollers, and tricksters. We have tried such men and we want no more of them.

She most rabid and reckless fanatic, the most unscrupulous and corrupt financier, whose veins are burning with the lust of power, for himself and his section, is emphatically the man for the South. Paradoxical as it may seem the worst man, is the best for us. We know that our peace loving friends will start at this avowal. They are not yet sick of that policy of Compromise, which is insidiously and rapidly ruining our beloved land. So long as this policy is dominant, the South will continue to hug her chains. There must be some stern and terrible remedy applied to stir her people, from their trance. With such a man in the White House, surrounded by a Cabinet of chosen Compeers, and backed by a powerful party, exultant, and madly pressing onwards, the regeneration of the South would be near at hand.

Consolidation and outrage choke up forever the rights of the States, and the Constitution, until the people for the Union, is pressed upon them, and we should be stirring her now better for us, that up the bounds of the South.

The Convention then adjourned to 4 o'clock. The nomination of Gen. Pierce of New Hampshire was received with great rejoicing and the firing of cannon.

In the afternoon the Convention re-assembled and proceeded to vote for the candidate for Vice-President. On the 2d ballot the Hon. Wm. R. King, of Alabama, received the nomination having 187 votes.

The Convention then unanimously adopted the old party platform, with the addition of the Compromise. After deciding that the next Presidential Convention should be held at Cincinnati, they then adjourned *sine die*, at 8 o'clock, p. m.

The Democratic Convention.

BALTIMORE, June 1. The Convention re-assembled at 5 o'clock this afternoon. John W. Davis, of Indiana, was elected permanent President, and one Vice-President was elected from every State except South Carolina. The previous Secretaries were retained. The Convention adopted the two-thirds rule by a large majority; also determined to be governed by the rules of the House of Representatives, and to vote by States for President and Vice-President. Adjourned to 10 a. m. to-morrow.

BALTIMORE, June 2. The Convention met at 10 o'clock, and was called to order by the President. The immense Hall was crowded to the utmost and there was difficulty in seating the Members.

Mr. Burrow of Arkansas, submitted resolutions to appoint a Committee of one from each State to report a Democratic platform. A substitute was offered and adopted to appoint such Committee to whom should be referred without detail resolutions. Several resolutions were then offered endorsing the Compromise which were so referred, and the Convention adjourned to meet at 5 o'clock p. m.

Evening Session. Convention re-assembled at the hour. A motion to admit Members of Congress on the floor was rejected. Mr. Neighbors, of Mississippi, offered a resolution that no nomination be received for President and Vice-President until the Democratic platform be established. A long debate followed and the resolution was rejected by 155 to 111. The Committee on credentials make a majority and a minority report.

There is great excitement regarding the Georgia Delegation. Amid much confusion the Convention adjourned to 9 o'clock to-morrow without taking any vote.

BALTIMORE, June 3. The Convention assembled according to adjournment. Both sets of the Georgia delegates were admitted to cast the vote of the State.—Gen. Commander's claims to represent South Carolina have been rejected.

At half past 11, the Convention proceeded to ballot for President with the following result: Cass 116; Buchanan 93; Douglas 20; Marcy 27; Butler 2; Houston 8; Lane 13; Dickinson 1; Dodge 3; J. B. Weller 4.

2d. Ballot. Cass 118; Buchanan 95; Douglas 21; Marcy 26; the others nearly as before.

3d ballot. Cass 119; Buchanan 94; Douglas 21; Marcy 26; and others very little changed.

The 4th, 5th, and 6th. ballot taken with little variation from the 1st. On the 6th ballot the vote stood for Cass 114; Buchanan 87; Douglas 24; Marcy 26.

7th ballot. Cass 113; Buchanan 98; Douglas 34; Marcy 26, &c. The 8th ballot was precisely the same.

The ballotings were continued to the 17th which stood, for Cass 99; Buchanan 87; Douglas 50; Marcy 26; Lane 13; Houston 11; Dickinson 1.

The Convention adjourned to 9 o'clock. The ballotings were continued up to the 22d without material change; on that ballot Cass received 87, Buchanan 103 and Douglas 78.

There was little change up to the 32d when Cass received 28, Buchanan 96, Douglas 88.

On the 33d ballot Cass received 123, Buchanan 72, Douglass 60, Marcy 25, Houston 6, Hunter 1, Dickinson 1.

Little change in the 34th and 35th ballots. 34th ballot. Cass 130; Buchanan 49; Douglass 53; Marcy 33; Houston 1; Butler 1; Dickinson 16.

35th ballot. Cass 131; others little changed.

36th ballot. Cass 122; Douglass 43; Pierce 30; others unchanged.

38th ballot. Cass 107; Buchanan 28; Douglass 33; Marcy 84; Pierce 29.

30th ballot. No material change.

45th ballot. Cass 96; Marcy 97—being ahead of all others. All is still doubtful.

The 46th ballot showed little change. On the 47th the vote stood for Cass 75; Marcy 95; Pierce 49; others much the same.

49th ballot. Cass 72; Douglass 89; Marcy 55.

It became pretty certain now that Pierce would get the nomination. The 49 ballot was taken at 2 o'clock, and resulted thus: Pierce 28; Cass 2; Buchanan 2; Marcy 1; Houston and Dickinson 9. The Convention then adjourned to 4 o'clock. The nomination of Gen. Pierce of New Hampshire was received with great rejoicing and the firing of cannon.

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Death of Another Revolutionary Soldier.—The Darlington Flag has heard of the death of Ephraim Gandy, who was a soldier of the Revolution. He was according to his own account considerably over a hundred years old. He lived and died poor, but honest. How few of that race of men who were contemporary with him now survive. We do not know one. The lapse of three-fourths of a century has removed them nearly all from the stage of action.

Miss Jane Irwin.—The Washington correspondent of the Columbus Sentinel, under date of the 7th inst., says:

"The bill for the relief of Miss Jane Irwin, of your State, has passed both Houses. Much sympathy has been elicited for this lady, whose claims on the government are meritorious, and who has received, at the same time, a recognition of the signal merits and services of her father, and a substantial evidence of that appreciation. Her efforts to secure these have been most indefatigable. The ladies, after all, are the best claim agents, for the gallantry of the American people is always ready to respond to appeals from them. The example of Mrs. Lynch's success last year, and Miss Irwin's now, may open a new field for female enterprise, and quite an accession to the number of claimants may be anticipated next session."

THE SEMI-WEEKLY JOURNAL.

TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 8, 1852.

THEO. J. WARREN, Editor.

Our Market.

The Cotton Market has been a little depressed, and a slight decline has taken place. We quote extremes at 7 to 9 3-4 Charleston quotations, 8 to 10 cents.

To Correspondents.

Maj. J. W., Lancaster—Your favor is at hand, for which you will please accept our thanks. Your account is credited up to 1st August, 1852.

If our correspondent A. B. will furnish us with a responsible name, we will comply with his request.

The Crops.

As far as we can learn, the crops are doing well in our vicinity. Large crops of corn may be expected, unless a storm, fresher, or some other unlooked for casualty should happen.

Death of the Rev. Henry Ledbetter.

We learn from the Southern Christian Advocate that this venerable Minister of the Gospel died at the residence of his son, Mr. William J. Ledbetter, in Anson County, N. C., on the 1st ult., in the 83d year of his age. For three-score and ten years he has been a member of the M. E. Church, having joined at the early age of thirteen. For upwards of sixty years he had labored in the Master's vineyard as a zealous and useful minister, and as the writer of his obituary says, he "only desisted a year or two ago, when he was so worn down by disease and age that he could preach no longer."

These records of the past, are rarely seen—one by one are they removed to the rest that awaits the faithful at the right hand of the Majesty on high. Many seals has he had, doubtless, to his ministry on earth, which will add to his crown of glory in Heaven.

Baltimore Convention.

The great Democratic Council of the nation has adjourned, and lo and behold, CASS, DOUGLASS, BUCHANAN, and a host of other aspirants have been supplanted by an outsider. Just as might have been expected.—Gen. FRANKLIN J. PIERCE, of New Hampshire, has gained the nomination—not much of an honor, now a-days, and less so under the circumstances. General PIERCE, as it is generally known, served in the War with Mexico, from Vera Cruz to the City. We believe he was a brave officer, as it was generally understood that the Generals were all brave men, if not very remarkable for wisdom. It is a small matter to us who is President.

It will be quite an exciting campaign to say the least of it, if the commander-in-chief of the Mexican war should be the nominee of the Whigs, soon to assemble in Convention at Baltimore. "When Greek meets Greek then comes the tug of war,"—so we are told.

Alabama has been honored by the nomination of the Hon. W. R. KING as Vice President.

The School-Fellow.

The June No. of this popular Southern Juvenile Magazine is on our table. As usual, it is richly laden with good things for the young.

The Augusta Constitutionalist states that the S. Carolina Railroad Company have purchased the farm of Charles Carter, Esq., just without the limits of that city, for the purpose of establishing a Depot.

We are requested by Capt. L. W. R. BLAIR to state that he has graciously declines the nomination for Representative, tendered him through the columns of the Journal.

General Commander.

The question has been often asked within the last few days, from whom did Gen. Commander receive authority to represent South Carolina in the Baltimore Convention? The Georgetown Observer gives the modus operandi of his appointment with the names of those who figured in the transaction, from which we make the following extracts:

It will be recollected that four years ago Gen. Commander was sent on the same mission by a meeting, whose numbers scarcely equalled, he votes he cast in the Convention. At that time the State from the mountains to the seaboard expressed indignation at the fraud practised by the meeting at Georgetown. Two of the most conspicuous gentlemen who figured in that meeting, were at the time about to take up their abode in the State which claims Van Buren and Seward as the apostles of their political creed.—The two or three others who were left, either being ashamed of the part they then took, or moved by considerations of policy and expediency, refused to have anything to do with the present movement.

An effort was however made to get up a public meeting to send a Delegate to the Convention at Baltimore, which effort failed in consequence of an inability to find a gentleman of standing in the community to take the chair.—The god-fathers of the movement of 1848 were unwilling to stand sponsors any longer, and the only alternative left to the party of which Gen. Commander is the high priest, was to have a certificate of appointment drawn up and hawked about for the names of those who could be induced to sign it, whether Whigs or Democrats, aliens or minors.

The Observer here mentions some of the frauds practised upon the unsuspecting, to procure their signatures, and adds some remarks unnecessary for us to publish—and after giving the names of the forty persons who signed Gen. Commander's certificate, says—

Of this motley crew, thirty-one were not born in the District—twenty are not natives of the State; fifteen are whigs—and nine have no right to vote in the District. Some have no ties of family or property to bind them to the place or State. Others, like birds of passage, are now pluming their wings for their Northern flight.—Some have just come into the District, and with more zeal than taste, have seized the first opportunity of investing themselves with an unenviable notoriety. To this heterogeneous mass of Whigs, Democrats and Aliens, are we indebted for a representative to-day at Baltimore, and for this kind service we trust the people of the District will show their gratitude in a befitting manner.

DELEGATES APPOINTED.—Governor Cobb, of Georgia, has appointed the Hon. M. J. Wellborn and Hon. A. Hull, to attend the meeting of delegates from the thirteen original States at Philadelphia, on the 4th July.

Meteorological Journal.

May, 1852.

BAROMETER.

Greatest height	30.405in.
Att. thermometer same time	65deg.
Least height	29.760in.
Att. thermometer same time	84deg.
Monthly Mean height	29.973in.

THERMOMETER.

Greatest height	94deg.
Least "	41 "
Monthly mean height	74 "
Clear days	2
Fair "	15
Cloudy "	14
Amount of rain	4.130in.

Ex-Senator Hannegan has been placed under bonds to answer to the proper authorities for the killing of his brother-in-law, Captain Duncan. He continues to suffer the most intense anguish on account of the unfortunate occurrence.

ACQUITTED.—Samuel W. Morgan, late Teller of the Exchange Bank at Petersburg, Va., charged with being a defaulter to the amount of \$10,000, was tried and acquitted on Thursday.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE AT NEW YORK.—The stock for the erection of this building, \$200,000, it is said, has been all subscribed for, and the palace will be opened in May, 1853.

A LARGE FAMILY.—Stephen Dye, of Miami county, Ohio, died lately, leaving 19 children, and 114 grandchildren, and 148 great-grand-children.

Dr. Hunt, of Louisville, with his wife, better known first as Miss Sallie Ward, and then as the divorced wife of Mr. Bigelow Lawrence, has sailed for Europe.

Mr. Corwin has gone on a visit to New York, and the Hon. Wm. L. Hodge has been appointed acting Secretary of the Treasury until his return.

There were three hail-storms in Augusta county, Va., last week, doing considerable injury to the crops.

A recent statistical return states the population of Austria and her different possessions to be 36,514,466.

Mr. Renick, whig, has been elected to the Virginia House of Delegates from Greenbrier county to fill a vacancy.

The nomination of Gen. Caleb Cushing, to be Judge of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, was confirmed on Saturday.

Joseph W. Gorgus, of Harrisburg, Pa., was lately killed near Nashville, Tenn., by falling from the hurricane deck of a steamboat.

Mrs. Dyer, wife of John Dyer, of Alleghany city, Pa., committed suicide by drowning herself, a few days ago.

B. G. Ferris, of Ithaca, N. Y., formerly a member of Assembly, has been appointed Secretary of Utah by the President.

REDUCTION OF FARE.—It is stated that passengers are now carried from Cleveland to Philadelphia, by the Ohio and Pennsylvania and Central Railroad, for eleven dollars, the price charged from Pittsburgh to Philadelphia. This is caused by the competition with the Dunkirk route to the East.

THE BOUNDARY COMMISSION.—A letter from Major Emory, dated El Paso, April 12, states that his Assistant, Ed. Ingraham, had returned to that post from an expedition along the unfinished line of the survey.—There had been a previous report that Mr. Ingraham had been cut off and exterminated by the Indians.

Ex-Secretary Walker, it is said, is recovering from his recent illness in England. The complaint, which gave acute pain, has entirely left him, and is pronounced as perfectly cured. Mr. and Mrs. Walker are still at Reygate, but hope to be home on the 1st of July.

THANKSGIVING DAY IN VIRGINIA.—The Episcopal Convention of Virginia has adopted a resolution to memorialize the Governor of that State to unite with the Governors of other States in setting apart one day in the year for prayer and thanksgiving.

SENTENCED.—Wm. Johnson, secretary of the vigilance committee of the anti-slavery society, convicted in New York of passing counterfeit coin, has been sentenced to hard labor for three years in the State's prison.

DEATH OF A CHILD BY RATS.—A little child died in Boston a few days ago, in consequence of rats entering its cradle during the night, eating of one of its fingers, and gnawing the flesh of its arm to the bone, in a most frightful manner.

William Ford DeSaussure, the new Senator from S. Carolina, was a graduate of Harvard University, of the class of 1810.

THOUGHTLESS AND HEARTLESS PARENTS.—The Cincinnati Sun reports the fact of a fashionable lady and gentleman driving a splendid carriage to the steamboat landing, and left their baby in the vehicle until the driver had gone back to the stable, when, by accident, he discovered it, and on taking it to the interesting parents, the mother kissed her child, and exclaimed, "Oh, my dear, I thought we had forgot something—why in mercy didn't you think of it Harry?"

AMERICAN BAPTIST PUBLICATION SOCIETY.—The thirtieth anniversary of this Society was celebrated in Philadelphia recently. The past year has been one of unusual prosperity. The sales of merchandise and donations have amounted to \$42,000. More than forty colporteurs have been employed, and there have been issued forty-three new publications, containing an amount of reading matter equal to ten thousand pages 18 mo.

BRASS BEDSTEADS.—The latest English advices state that there is a great demand for brass bedsteads of almost every description of make. At Birmingham they had on hand large orders for this branch of brass foundry. The brass bedsteads have, indeed, within the last two years, but more especially since the great exhibition, become a very important item of export by Birmingham merchants, and appear to be eagerly sought for in the North and South American markets.

Pursuit of Indians in Florida.

From the last accounts, the two detachments under General Hopkins had succeeded in concentrating their forces on the 14th May, at Fort Taylor, on Lake Window. A correspondent of the Florida Republic, writing from that place says:

The General ascended the river, scouring the swamps and creeks along its banks to this place, and found undoubted evidences that the Indians had but recently left this region of country.—He discovered among other things a field which had been planted by them the last year between this place and Lake Harney; also the bones of cattle which appear to have been driven into the hammocks and slaughtered in large numbers.

The command which the land thoroughly secured Orange Mount above Lake and found evidences sufficient that the outsiders were still in this country. They discovered points where the hogs were found nigan, (about which so much noise made,) is but scarcely three miles du Fort Taylor, and not thirty miles from in a direct line. This is rather close to unity than conducive to the safety, security or peace, either of the citizens of the region, country around Fort Gatlin, or the security of their property. Here the marauder presumed to take up his abode, in violation of repeated treaty stipulations to remove, and at pleasure prey upon the property of its peaceful citizens; and were the people of the frontier less vigilant and watchful, there can be but little doubt but that in a short time savage depredation would be felt in quarters where now our citizens rest in security. This point is over one hundred and fifty miles from the Indian boundary, and could security be given to the emigrant, the country could in a short time be settled and its prosperity very greatly advanced. This will, I doubt not, be the effect of the present operations of Gen. Hopkins, who spares not a day or night to forward a consummation so devoutly to be wished. He has to-day detailed a small number of men under an officer to scour the country about the Weikiwa, and if possible break up a small settlement of Indians who, he has learned have taken up their abode in that quarter.—The General will move on with the balance of his command to the head waters of the St. John's river, which he expects to cross about fifty miles above this place, and scour the right bank to its source. We are twenty-five strong, but equal to ten times that number of less efficient men.—It is not the number that constitutes the best troops, any more than the bulk makes the man. It is the life, the spirit, the determination, the energy. We are able to endure any thing, and feel that we are equal to a much greater number of other men.

From the Madison Courier.

NAUVOO.—This city of the Mormons once held 20,000 inhabitants; there are now about 2,000. One half the houses the Mormons left have been removed or pulled down, and the other half are tenanted. Each lot contained an acre. In walking through its deserted streets I started several quails, in the midst of the once populous city. The mansion of Joe Smith is kept by his wife; once his widow, but now again a wife—of another and a live man—as a tavern. Between this mansion and the river are the remains of the famous hotel, which was abandoned after its walls had reached the second story; the walls are of the fine pressed brick, with marble door-sills and caps. Joe's store-house is also standing. The Masonic Hall is a fine brick building, three stories high. I am told that all the Mormons were Masons. Their Lodge was under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of the State of Illinois. Smith, I am told, initiated some of the "mothers-in-law" when the charter was taken from them and the lodge closed. The front wall, and the one next to it, which formed the vestibule, are all that is left standing of the achievement of fanaticism, called "the temple" which, as the inscription on a large stone, worked in the innerwall, informs the visitor, is

"THE HOUSE OF THE LORD."

BUILT BY

The Church of Jesus Christ, of Latter Day Saints.

COMMENCED APRIL 6th, 1841."

A company of French socialists have purchased a portion of the property—the site and the ruins of the temple included. They number about four hundred. While I was viewing the temple they all came out of their boarding-house from dinner. Their foreign aspect and clothing, as they grouped about the ruins of the temple to smoke their pipes and talk—probably of la belle France, made me almost fancy I was viewing a ruin in an older country. One group were gesticulating and laughing over the face of one of the ornaments which decorated each column, which I cannot describe better than by referring the reader to the picture of a full moon, which usually ornaments the cover of a Dutch Almanac.

THE GORSUCH MURDER.—Mr. Liggett, chairman of the select committee appointed by the Maryland House of Delegates to consider so much of the Governor's message as relates to the murder of Edward Gorsuch, and the trial of the treason cases in Philadelphia, has made an interesting report, accompanied by resolutions instructing the Senators and requesting the Representatives of Maryland, in Congress to urge an amendment of the fugitive slave law, so as to enforce, by adequate penalties, the attendance and aid of the "posse comitatus," when required by the officer charged with the execution of the law. It is also recommended that the State of Pennsylvania, in order to further the ends of justice, and allay all irritations and excitement between the citizens of Maryland and that State, should pass a law providing for transfer by writ of error of all cases arising within her limits, which involving the operation or construction of 2d section of the 4th article of the Constitution of the United States, or of the acts of Congress passed in pursuance thereof, to the supreme judicial tribunals of the country for trial. The Clipper, speaking of this report, says:

"The report undoubtedly speaks the sentiments of a large majority of the people of Maryland; and the citizens of the free States will find it to their interest to assist in enforcing the fugitive slave law; or at least not to permit it to be forcibly resisted. They may have seen the course which legislation in this State, on the subject of free persons of color, is assuming, and they may rely upon it, that, if injustice continue to be perpetrated, they will have the benefits of a free negro population to its fullest extent—for they will be compelled to leave the slave States."

"The most striking illustration of the saying, that the pith of a lady's letter is in the postscript, which we have ever heard of, was that of a young lady, who, having gone out to India, and writing home to her friends, concluded in these words: 'You will see by my signature that I am married!'"