THE CHRONICLE.

SATURDAY MORNING OCTOBER 14, 1848.

WHIG NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT

GEN. ZACHARY TAYLOR,

OF LOUISIANA.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT

MILLARD FILLMORE,

OF NEW YORK.

WHIG STATE ELECTORAL TICKET.

For the State at Large.

WILLIAM L. GAITHER, of Montgomery,
JOSEPH S. COTTMAN, of Somerset.

For the Congressional Districts.

1st District.		J. M. S. CAUSIN,
2nd	do	J. P. ROMAN,
3rd	do	ANDREW G. EGE,
4th	do	J. MORRISON HARRIS,
5th	do	B. C. WICKES,
6th	do	J. C. DIRICKSON.

For Assistant Elector,

E. RICHARDSON HOOPER.

"The power given by the Constitution to the "Executive to interpose his Veto, is a high con- "servative power; but in my opinion SHOULD NE- "VER BE EXERCISED EXCEPT IN CASES OF CLEAR "VIOLATION OF THE CONSTITUTION, OR MANI- "FEST HASTE AND WANT OF CONSIDERATION BY "CONGRESS. *Indeed, I have thought that for "many yeare past the known opinions and wishes "of the Executive have exercised undue and in- "jurious influence upon the Legislative Depart- "ments of the Government; and for this cause "I have thought our system was in danger of un- "dergoing a great change from its true theory.— "The personal opinions of the individual who may "happen to occupy the Executive chair, ought not "to control the action of Congress upon questions "of domestic policy; nor ought his objections to "be interposed where questions of constitutional "power have been settled by the various depart- "ments of Government, and acquiesced in by the "people.*

"Upon the subject of the tariff, the curren- "cy, the improvement of our great highways, "rivers, lakes, and harbors, THE WILL OF THE "PEOPLE, AS EXPRESSED THROUGH THEIR REP- "RESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, OUGHT TO BE "OBSERVED AND CARRIED OUT BY THE EXEC- "UTIVE."

ZACHARY TAYLOR.

THE TAYLOR MEETING of cartmen at Vauxhall on Thursday evening was a perfect rouser. The papers of both parties seem to admit that it was the largest political gathering of the campaign, so ar. The cartmen are of the real bone and sinew, and when they put their shoulders to the wheel it *must* go.

BATTLE WITH THE INDIANS. Intelligence has been received from Yucatan of a battle between the whites and Indians. Six American officers are reported to be killed. The result of the battle was not known.

PENNSYLVANIA AND OHIO

O. K.

The election in Pennsylvania was for a Governor, Canal Commissioner, members of Congress and Legislature, and other State officers. Mr. Johnson, whig, and Mr. Longstreth, dem., were the Gubernatorial candidates. In 1844, Shunk's majority was 4,397, and in 1847 it was 17,837. We have the following returns, from which it will be seen that the Whigs have had a glorious triumph. They have carried Ohio by an overwhelming majority, and no doubt elected the Governor of Pennsylvania, besides gaining in Congressmen and the Legislature.—There are of necessity some inaccuracies in the telegraphic accounts, but the general tenor of them is too true for joking to the Locofocos.

	1848.		1847.	
	WHIG	DEM.	WHIG	DEM.
Philadelphia city	4500		2594	
Philadelphia co	1500			4987
Beaver	500		169	
Allegany	2868		1300	
Dauphin	975		918	
Delaware	400		235	
Erie	1400		858	
Franklin	830		457	
Lebanon	840		549	
Lancaster	4300		3840	
Schuylkill	750			887
Washington	200			196
Berks		4276		4731
Bucks		100		314
Carbon		19		302
Montgomery		730		1418
York		100		904
Adams	630		388	
Westmoreland		2400		2188
	19,693	7,625	11,278	14,747
	7,625			11,278
	12,068			3.469

This shows a whig gain of 15,537 votes.—The democratic majority in the State last year was 17,837.

At 10 o'clock last night, we received the following telegraphic despatch from our correspondent at Philadelphia:

OCTOBER, 11th, 10 P. M.

Returns have been received from 31 of the 62 counties in the State, showing the following result:

Johnson whig.	21,445
Longstreth, dem.,	11,943
Johnston's majority,	9,502

This is a gain of 4,247 for the whigs. [over the vote of 1844, we presume.] Johnson is probably elected by over 2,000 majority.

Our correspondent also sends us the majorities in the following counties, not mentioned in our table, together with the correct majority in Philadelphia:

Whig Majorities. Chester county, 791; Adams, 750; Philadelphia city, 3991; Philadelphia co., 500; Union, 1200.

Democratic Majorities. Lycoming 450; Clinton 150; Sullivan 180; Columbia 1100; Lehigh 443; Luzerne 800; Wyoming 100; Wayne 437; Greene 1000,

Compared with the Presidential vote, the gain for Johnson is upwards of 6,000.

OHIO ELECTION.

In this State also, a Governor, members of Congress and Legislature, were to be chosen. Ford whig, and Weller, dem., were the candidates for Governor. We have the following returns:

Ford.	Weller.	whig gain.	dem. gain.
Summit 800		40	
Starke	175		126
Cuyhago 1030		87	
Sandusky	290		53
Miami			50
Muskingum		102	
Lciota		290	
Ross		37	
Franklin		140	
Steuben		110	
Loraine 1000			

In Cincinnati, the Whig majority is 1036, a gain of 250.

In a Hamilton county, Weller's majority is about 1000, being a Whig gain.

In Clarke county, Ford's majority is 1,166, and in Wayne, Weller has 1,100.

Some of the above returns are imperfect, but they leave no doubt of the success of the Whigs by a large majority. The Western Reserve has gone for Ford by about 8,000 majority. The Legislature will have to elect a U. S. Senator in place of Mr. Allen.

☞Our papers by the stamboat "Cambridge" fully confirm the above. The Whig majority in Pennsylvania will not be less, perhaps, than 5,000. If the Locofocos knew "Old Zack" as well as Santa Anna does, they would, perhaps, surrender, and not be subject to a like defeat.

From the London Mark Lane Express-Sept. 18.

THE GRAIN TRADE.—Though harvest operations can scarcely be said to be yet finished, still the great bulk of the corn is now secured and the crops having in the early districts to some extent been put to the test of threshing an opinion may be formed as to the yield.—The accounts which have hitherto reached us upon this point are certainly very far from encouraging, and there can no longer be a doubt that the produce of grain, taking one kind with the other, is decidedly below the quantity grown in moderately good seasons. The deficiency is, we believe, much greater in the sothern and western than in the eastern and northern counties, but the total produce of the kingdom is unquestionably short, and we are likely again to require a considerable importation of foreign grain.

The trade in wheat has since our last maintained a very firm tone; and, though the advices form Marklane have not been very encouraging an advance to the extent of about 2s. per quarter has occurred at most of the principal provincial markets.

At several of the large consuming towns in the north quotations have risen. At Hull, on Tuesday, the turn was decidedly against the buyer, and at Leeds prices were quoted 1s. to 2s. per quarter higher than on that day week.—At Wakesfield, on Friday, the rise also amounted 1s. to 2s. per qr.; and from Bristol, Birmingham, and other towns in that quarter we have similar reports.

The markets in the agricultural districts have meanwhile, been very indifierently supplied with wheat, and at some of the shipping ports on the east coast 2s. to 3s. per quarter more has been paid for the finer descriptions.

By our advices from Scotland, it appears that the harvest was being rapidly proceeded with.—The quality of the new grain is described as being very fine, and it is tolerably certain that the yield will be much better there than in any of the Southern parts of the kingdom. The accounts as to the state of the potato crop in Sctotland still vary materially; for, while some parties speak of the diseases as very extensive, others maintain that only a comparatively small proportion of the crop will be lost. The state of the grain markets in that country, may however, be regarded as affording proof that no fall in prices is anticipated, for sellers were enable to obtain more money for wheat on Wednesday, at Edinburg and Glasgow, than could have been realized the preceding week.

From Ireland the reports as to potatoes become worse from day to day, and the wheat crop is also stated to be very deficient throughout the island. There, as with us, the holders of grain have lately raised their pretensions; and the demand for Indian corn, which in the beginning of the month was slow, has greatly increased within the last fortnight.

The firmness which the trade has again assumed renders it probable that the averages will remain high and the duty continue at the lowest point for some time to come. The total quantity to be liberated is not by any means large; still the release of what is in bond in the kingdom may perhaps have some slight effect. Buyers appear, at all events, to expect that they will be enabled to do better, and have consequently purchased very little free foreign wheat since our last; but the little business done has been at prices quite equal to those at which sales were made on Monday. Bonded parcels, having been held within 4s. per quarter of the rates at which similar qualities might have been bought free, have excited no attention; but some dispositien has been shown to purchased very little free foreign wheat since our last; but the lilttle business done has been at prices quite equal to those at which sales were made on Monday. Bonded parcels, having been held within 4s. per quarter of the rates at which similar qualities might have been bought free, have excited no attention; but some disposition has been shown to purchase free on board cargoes, which may be regarded as a proof that opinion is in favor of a rise in prices later in the year. Polish Odessa has been the principal sort in which speculations has taken place, and, after having been down as low as 44s to 45s, has again rallied, being now worth 47s to 48s per quarter, cost freight and insurance.

The advices from the continent of Europe continue on the whole, to give a good account of the result of the harvest; and though, from exhaustion of all stocks, and the insignificant supplies of new brought forward, the trade had maintained a comperatively firm tone, still a good deal of influence was produced by the advices hence of the 3d inst., nothing the fall of 5s. per quarter at Mark-lane.

[Continued from first page.]

that your "speculations" in regard to Mr. Fillmore being an "abolitionist" are wholly erroneous. His votes in Congress and his recent letter to Gov. Gayle of Alabama prove him upon this as all other questions a sound and enlightened statesman.

However much as you seem to regret my nomination by the Philadelphia Convention, you at the same time admit that such nomination did not compromise my independent position, and must also admit that it was in accordance with your own publickly expressed wishes. And what would seem to render your complaints upon this point more implausible, is the fact that you were not averse to being run as a candidate for Congress by the Whig party last fall. If I have been correctly informed, you did not ask a nomination from the Whig Congressional Convention—but one of your "speculations" held out as very proper under the *peculiar* circumstances of the case, the policy of nominating no Whig candidate for Congress and concentrating the Whig vote of the district upon you. And I presume if that Convention had tendered you the nomination, without pledges, you would not have refused it. So you will perceive that if my present position has not the sanction of your own distinguished example, it has not been owing so much to a want of desire on your part as (to use your own language,) to "the rigidity with which certain of the Whigs, who take the control, adhere to their party organization."

You appear to be very confident in the opinion that under the guardianship of the Independent Taylor party I should have carried Maryland by a handsome majority—but consider the result in that State under existing circumstances as being very doubtful. I do not profess to be at all familiar with the political affairs of your State—but from a careful consideration of events I have been led to the conclusion that Independent candidates generally meet with defeat there. I thought at the time you announced yourself as an independent candidate for Congress, that possibly under the *peculiar* circumstances then existing the tide of public sentiment might be changed. I read your address to the voters of the district with great pleasure, and very vividly remember the following remarks towards its conclusion:—

"If my Democratic brethren choose to differ "from me because I go in for "Old Zack" and "venture to bring out a formal and regular op- "position to me, on Anti-Taylor grounds,—and "my old opponents, the Whigs, prefer to con- "centrate upon a candidate, regularly endorsed "by a Convention, all that I shall have to do, "under such circumstances, with the strong "and independent support of my friends, the "genuine and gallant Taylor boys, will be to "beat them both, and send them off in a hurry "as old "Rough and Ready" dismissed the "Mexicans at Resaca de la Palma."

From such remarks I was induced to believe you would make a gallant effort to sustain the Independent Taylor party, and make it manifest to the two old parties that their sands were well nigh numbered. I watched the progress of the contest with unusual anxiety, and felt the keenest solicitude to see the returns from your election. My expectations were raised to the highest pitch, and you may well imagine my disappointment at not finding your name among the returns. I afterwards learned you had declined a few days previous to the election, whether from apprehension of defeat or other reasons I have never heard. Your subsequent willingness, however, as an Independent Taylor Elector to withdraw from that position and dissolve the Independent Taylor party, would seem to imply but little faith in its success.—Such was your own fate last year, and I discover from an examination of the returns of the election in your county last week that Independent stock has not improved much in value there. I understand there was an independent candidate for the sheriffalty run there in opposition to the regular Whig candidate, and that he has been beaten further than any former candidate for the same office since the organization of the present political parties. There was also an independent candidate for commissioner run in your county, and his poll is certainly conclusive upon the subject so far as Dorchester is concerned. The vote in Hooper's Island district, especially, would seem to argue that the people in that section are "peculiarly" averse to Independent candidates.—And, indeed, judging from the poll of the Independent candidates for sheriff in Baltimore city the feeling appears to pervade your State very generally.

I deeply regret that you should have fallen into so much error in regard to my declaration, that "I am a Whig but not an ultra-Whig." In your letter before me you say, "I had supposed if the old issues were urged, during your administration, and there was a Democratic majority in Congress, your administration would be essentially Democratic. If on the contrary, the majority was Whig, then your administration would be Whig." I am at a loss to conceive by what process of reasoning you arrived at such a conclusion as to my meaning. In reply to letters I have invariably stated that I am a Whig—devoted in individual opinion to the principles of that party—but not an ultra Whig. What I meant by this expression is sufficiently explained in my last letter to Capt. Alison. I could never be placed in any situation where I could allow my attachment to party to render me insensible to the best interests of my country. The Philadelphia Convention required no other pledge of me than an avowal of my being a Whig in *principle*. The exaction of pledges in regard to the particular *measures* of my administration, if I should be elected, would have been as repugnant to my feelings as it opposed to the *spirit* of Whig principles. That party does not seek to trammel its candidates by pledges to a system of policy adopted in advance, and in ignorance of the future. In a country so vast in extent and so varied in its interests as ours, there can be no fixed and stable system of policy adopted without injury and oppression at one time or another to one or more of its diversified interests. The measures of every administration should be adapted to the exigencies and necessities of the country, and modified or changed with reference to those exigencies. Hence it follows that pledges in advance in regard to *mere measures* are wrong in principle, and might involve the giver of them in the same predicament in which the present administration found itself in regard to Oregon. Mr. Polk in obedience to party dictation pledged himself in advance to take the "whole of Oregon." After he was elected and it became necessary to compromise the matter, he found himself fettered by pledges which no human power could absolve him from. In his perplexity he referred the subject to the Senate, and under their advice compromised upon the 49th. parallel of latitude—but even that pretext does not prevent Mr. Allen of Ohio from openly denouncing him as a political traitor. With such a warning before me I should be guilty of great weakness to pledge myself to any particular, fixed platform of measures, nor could the Whig party consistently require such pledges from me. No such pledge was ever required of any former Whig candidate, and none such ever given.

The platform I stand upon is the constitution of my country. If elected it shall be my pride so far as in me lies to promote the true and substantial interests of that country—to maintain the independence of all the co-ordinate departments of the government—to retrench all unnecessary expenses, and require from all public functionaries a strict performance of their duties—to preserve peace—foster all the industrial interests of the country—allay the rancour of party spirit, and bind together the whole union in bonds of fraternal kindness and affection. If these high objects be accomplished it would make but little difference to you in whose keeping I am, or whether I am elected by Whigs or Democrats or Independent Taylor men, as I presume you are more solicitous for the welfare of our common country, than to be instrumental in organizing an Independent Taylor party upon the ruins of the Whig and Democratic parties. That my honest endeavors will be directed to the promotion of the best interests of the whole union, you have the assurance of a life devoted to the service of the republic—the guaranty of an unsullied integrity. And you may be further assured that if elected I shall not consider it my duty to build up Executive power and influence—to corrupt and over-awe the people's representatives,—but simply and truly, in good faith, and a patriot spirit to execute the laws, and stand by the Constitution of the Republic.

Accept my best wishes for your welfare, and believe me,

Very truly yours,

Z. TAYLOR.

THE LATE STORM. Rain at Nantucket fell from Monday to Wednesday morning to the depth 5.81 or nearly 6 inches, that is, had none of it soaked away or run off, the water, on Wednesday morning, would have covered the whole Island to the depth of half a foot. The earth was cut up and gullied to a degree very unusual; a gentleman said, taking the Island together, the number of carloads of sand displayed by the rain, could not have been less than ten thousand.

A GLANCE AT CINCINNATI.—The Cincinnati Commercial says, a gentleman of intelligence and observation has been analyzing the conglomerate ingredients which form that city.

He says we have 60 churches, large and small; 3 theatres; 5 market places; 408 places where liquor is sold by the drink; no square or park, except carpet cleaner's green; 28,000 moral and church going people, as many more respectable people who go, but don't belong to the church, and half as many more who won't go, the balance being promiscuous, made up of all sorts, characters, and colors. Our population within the valley he estimates at 120,000, and mourns that this mighty mass live in the fearful risk of having their necks broken over our very rough pavements.

THE WORKING MEN IN THE FIELD.

One of the largest and most entusiastic meetings ever held in the city of New York took place on Thursday evening, at Vauxhall garden. In fact, according to the accounts, there were three large meetings in full operation at the same time. This vast assemblage was composed of *Workingmen*,—of the solid, hard-fisted honest yeomanry, who toil for their bread,—and was called in the name of the "Cartmen of New York." The preamble and resolutions are in excellent keeping, and exhibit a creditable degree of intelligence as to the condition of the country and the real questions involved in the Presidential election. We cannot forego the satisfaction of transferringa portion of them to our columns; for they emboy more wisdom and good sense than are generally found to figure in the proceedings of political meetings:

"We, the Cartmen of New York, in Mass Meeting assembled, regarding the pending Presidential election as involving the great question of—whose will shall be the law of the land?—that of the Executive, or that of the People, as expressed through their representatives in Congress assembled:—Therefore,

"Resolved, That we regard the will of the people, while acting within constitutional limits, as the fundamental principle which forms the enduring basis of all our free institutions, and that the wanton and capricious exercise of the one man power, to thwart the people's will, and to subserve the paltry purposos of party, calls for the severe and indignant condemnation of every patriotic heart.

"Resolved, That our model of a patriot, and the one we would choose for our children, is now, ever and will be, found in the character and life of him who was 'first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen."

It shows that the toilling masses, who have been cheated by the hollow and heartiless promises of pretended friends, have fully awakened to a sense of their wrongs, and a determination to punish the deceivers. It shows, too, that a proper understanding of the true distinction between the great parties is diffusing itself among the "bone and sinew" of the community, who have been falsely taught to believe that the policy of the Whigs was opposed to the interests and elevation of the working man. They now see that Locofocoism has employed all its efforts to disgrade the condition of labor, and to depreciate its reward. They discover that the appeals which have been addressed to their prejudices and passions were designed for political effect, and intended to only subserve the schemes of personal ambition;—that whenever they have elected these pretended friends to Congress, they have signalized their affection by hostility to domestic industry, by the repeal of protective tariff laws, the introduction of the rival products of the pauper labor of Europe, and by other means calculated to depress wages, to diminish employment, and to destroy industrial prosperity; and that their love for the people was chiefly visible on or about election day.

These discoveries, the fruits of reason, time, and experience, are destined to exert a most happy and useful influence upon the mind of the honest laboring classes, and to convince them that the Whig party is the true party of republican equality, of integrety, of democratic attachment to popular interests. Our sincerity in this cause is not bounded by the prospect of a Presidential canvass, nor is our zeal measured by the effect which exertions at such a crisis may produce. At all times, from the formation of the Goverment down to the present hour, the Whig party has been the earnest, consistent, and active friend of protection to American labor. For this it has suffered defeat; for this its great leader, HENRY CLAY, has been denounced by those who should have built statues in his favor; for this it has incurred reproach and disaster. What Whigs are now, they always have been, and always mean to be. In victory or defeat, we are for wise progress,—for the liberal diffusion or useful knowledge,—for the erection of common schools and churches,—for equal rights,—for the full enjoyment of republican institutions, for protection to American labor for the sake of protection. These are cardinal Whig principles which all may read and comprehend. They require no logic, no refinement of argument, for their illustration.—The welfare and the happiness of the working man, who would enjoy good government, and live under the influence of sound morals and wise legislation, are inseparably connected with these principles, and necessarily indentified with the success of the Whig party, to which they belong. Let all who would enjoy and preserve such blessings, unite with us in the approaching contest.

We are glad to find that this popular movement is not confined to the city of New York. Our own laboring men, justly appreciating their influence, and feeling the motentous importance of the coming contest, are organizing to take the field in defence of their interests, which have been trampled down by democratic legislation:—the glassblowers of Kensington are to hold a meeting this evening. We would recommend the various trades and department of labor to convene meetings immediately, for the purpose of taking steps to make their voices heard and respected. It is in this way only—by concerned, organized and determined action—that the spoils party can be put down, and the will of the people can be expressed through Congress, without the danger of a kingly veto. It is only thus that American labor can protect itself. It should seek its Hercules in the strength of its numbers, and the might of its own republican will.—*N. American.*

WHAT CONSTITUTES A GENTLEMAN.

"Halloo, you man with a pail and frock," said a British officer, as he brought his fiery steed to a stand in front of Governor Chittenden's dwelling, "can you inform whether his honor, the Governor of Vermont, resides here?"

"He does," was the response of the man, still wending his way to the pig sty.

"Is his honor at home?" continued the man of spurs.

"Most certainly," the man of the frocks.

"Take my horse by the bit, then," said the officer, "I have business to transact with your master,"

Without a second bidding, the man did as requested, and the officer alighted and made his way to the door and gave the pannel several hearty raps with the but of his whip—for be it known, in those days of republican simplicity, knowckers and bells, like servants, were in but little use. The good dame of the house answered the summons in person; and having seated the officer, and ascertained his desire to see the Governor, departed to inform her husband of the guest's arrival but on ascertaining that the officer had made a hitching-post of her husband, she immediately returned and informed him that the Governor was engaged in the yard, and could not very well wait upon his honor and his horse at the same time! The predicament of the officer can be better immagined than described."

CHANCE FOR A FORTUNE!

BELOW WE ANNEX A SCHEDULE OF BRILLIANT LOTTERIES FOR THE MONTH OF OCTOBER.

DISTANT CORRESPONDENTS should mail their orders a few days in ADVANCE of the date of drawing.

TICKETS and *PACKAGES* of Tickets in all the schemes that are drawn in Maryland, and advertised by the various Lottery venders, can be had at our Agency.

Our Lotteries are drawn by *State Officers* and the Managers have bonded for the prompt payment of the prizes.

ORDERS TO OUR FIRM

Are invariably answered the same day they reach us, and the OFFICIAL and PRINTED DRAWINGS are forwarded *under envelop* as soon as over.

FOR PROMPT ATTENTION TO ORDERS, FIDELITY AND GOOD LUCK, al-