

FOREIGN NEWS.

Arrival of the American and Hermann.

7 DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Threatened Insurrection in Ireland—France in a quiet condition—Ravages of the Cholera.

The steamer America, which arrived at New York on Friday afternoon, made the passage in 13 days, and brings one weeks later news. The Hermann, which sailed from Southampton two days previous, also arrived on Friday night.

The intelligence by these arrivals, (which we copy from the New York Sun and Herald,) is highly important. Ireland is on a sad condition, and every moment that passes is expected to be the signal for a conflict too sanguinary and terrific to contemplate.

Further arrests have been made in Cork, Meagher has gone South—his presence, wherever he goes, adds fuel to the flame.

At Carrick the people succeeded in rescuing the State prisoners, who were confined for selling the Nation & Felon newspapers.

Abroad, things continue to wear an appearance of returning tranquility. The German-Danish war may be considered at an end, and, according to the most credible rumors, the war in Lombardy promises to terminate soon in peace. Charles Albert grows strong in Italian regard, for the Sicilians have conferred the free crown on his son.

France continues tranquil, and the people of Paris have called for their wonted amusement. Assassinations have been reported, but beyond two or three instances they have not been confirmed. General Cavaignac retains the good opinion of the people, and not undeservedly.

It is asserted by the *Messager* that France and England have, without concert, ordered squadrons to the Black Sea, to watch the movements of Russia in the Lower Danube.

The Swedish consul at Abo has officially announced that the cholera has made its appearance in Finland. In the village of Salmi, in the circle of Sortewala, out of thirteen cases, eight proved fatal.

IRELAND.—A Privy Council was held at Dublin Castle on the 18th, at which the Lord Lieutenant presided, when it was resolved to proclaim the following places under the Coercion Act:—County and city of Dublin, county and city of Cork, county and city of Waterford, and the county and the town of Drogheda.

Barricades were erected in the streets of Kilkenny.

The purchase and manufacture of arms is proceeding rapidly.

Last week eighty stand of arms were purchased by the Dr. Doyle Club, of which Mr. Duffy, of the Nation, is the President. 20,000 stands of disused military flint muskets have been purchased in London for the use of the insurgents, and all coming over in batches.

Hyland, the noted-pikemaker, has left Dublin, for Carlow, with a large consignment of pikes.

The rebels have prepared a map of the city of Dublin, subdivided into districts, in each of which, the points at which the clubs are respectively to muster, and where barricades are to be thrown up, are indicated.

It is now arranged that if, upon the formation of the jury to try Duffy or his fellows, it shall appear probable that a conviction will be had, the clubs are to rise immediately and prevent the trial by anticipatory, and, as they hope, a successful outbreak.

More Arrests for Sedition.—A second edition of yesterday's Cork Reporter announces that three of the leading Confederates of that city, namely, Messrs. Varian, J. W Bourke, and John O'Brien, were arrested at half-past two o'clock that day.

A Cork paper says that 182,000 Confederates, are armed, ammunitioned & drilled, and wating but the word to rise. The 8th of August is named as the day for rising. A circular to this effect, signed by one of the "Felons" now in custody, was read before allof the Dublin Clubs.

There has been a "brush" at Carrick-on-Suir. A Clonmel correspondent thus describes the affair:

"The Carrick people on hearing of the arrest of some of the club members, and the rumor that one of their own curates was marked out for arrest, rose in masse, and with arms in their hands, consisting of rifles and pikes, repaired to the authorities and demanded the release of the prisoners, who were at once delivered up to them.

Then they rung the chapel bells, when 4000 men descended from the neighboring hills, armed to the teeth, who remained in Carrick all night, lest an attempt should be made to arrest Father Byrne. The delivery of the prisoners, and the withdrawal of the few troops was considered as a triumph. There is no mistaking the national feeling.

A letter from Dublin, dated July 17th, states that the club organization is daily asuming a more alarming aspect—more secret in the mode of proceding, but more concentrated and systematised, whilst branch clubs are extending far and wide into the rural districts.

The recent proceedings in Waterford and Limerick, in connection with the prosecution against Mr. T. F. Meagher, have shown how difficult it is for the leaders to restrain the clubists from a "premature outbreak."

THE CHOLERA.—The Cholera continues to prevail throughout all the Turkish provinces. At Constantinople it continued without abatement, but it was considered mild. Better sanitary precautions were adopted than hitherto.

ONE DAY LATER.

Important from Ireland—The Excitement on the Increase—Important Proceedings in Parliament, &c.

We find the following despatch in the New York papers, received at Liverpool, by special express, just previous to the departure of the America:

DUBLIN, Friday night, July 21.

We are almost in a state of siege in this city. To-day a proclamation was issued by the Lord Lieutenant for both the county and city of Dublin, calling upon all persons to deposit and leave at the respective police stations, on or before the 25th of July inst., all guns, pistols, and other fire arms, and all swords, cutlasses, pikes and bayonets, and all gunpowder and ammunition, on pain, if convicted, of being imprisoned two years, with or without hard labor.

The police, who are armed with cutlasses, took up a number of pikes and guns to-day throughout the city.

A letter from Waterford states that that city is greatly excited by the proclamation issued against it; the notices are torn down as soon as put up. Mr. Meagher has issued a counter proclamation, in which he calls upon his fellow-citizens to imitate the men of Limerick and Tipperary; to be firm and steady, and to organize calmly, speedily, fearlessly. Mr. Meagher, in mockery of the castle proclamation, put at the foot of his address, "God save the people."

LIVERPOOL CORN EXCHANGE, Friday, July 21. At our market this morning, holders succeeded in establishing an advance on Thursday's prices of 2d to 3d per bushel on wheat, 6d per bbl. and 1s per sack on flour, 1 1-2d per bushel on oats, 6d per load on oatmeal, 1s per qr. on beans, 2s per qr. on Indian corn, and 1s per bbl. on Indian meal. The stocks at present here are all very low. A little fine Polish wheat, under bond, sold at 6s 2d per 70 bbls.

Sales of Flour were made at 27s 6d to 28s 6d for U. S. sweet, and 25s to 26 for sour. Corn sold at 31s to 35s per quarter of 480 lbs., and Indian meal at 14s to 15s per 196 lbs.

CONGRESSIONAL.

[Reported for the Baltimore Clipper.]

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5, 1848

SENATE.

Mr. Douglass from the committee on Territories, to whom had been referred House bill organizing a territorial government for Oregon, reported it back, with amendments—first restoring the provision stricken out by the House, granting the veto power to the governor of the territory; and secondly, that the territory "being North of 36° 30'," that therefore the ordinance of '87 regulates the question of slavery.

The bill was made the order of the day for Monday next.

It was ordered that the Senate, meet here after, at 10 o'clock, A. M

The General Appropriation bill was then taken up.

A number of amendments were adopted; and others proposed and lost.

An amendment pending, for purchasing the papers of Thos. Jufferson; Mr. Pierce moved to insert an appropriation for purchasing the papers of Alexander Hamilton, which was accepted—and the amended amendment, adopted, by 25 ayes to 20 nays.

An amendment, appropriating $16,000 for defraying expenses incurred by Com. De Kay, commander of the Macedonian, in conveying relief to the suffering people of Ireland, was adopted.

The Senate was in session until a late hour.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House resolved itself into a committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and took up the bill making appropriation for the army—the question being on an amendment, pending yesterday when the House adjourned, appropriating $100,000 for the purchase of a site and for erecting an armory and cannon foundary on the western waters.

A number of amendments were offered, and after they were desposed of,

The committee rose, when the amendment agreed to were concurred in by the House, including that fixing the strength of the army at nine thousand and sixty privates.

And the House adjourned.

[Reported for the Balt. Clipper.]

WASHINGTON, August 7, 1848.

SENATE.

Mr. Atherton, from the finance committee, reported the House bill requiring monies received from customs to be paid directly into the Treasury, without a previous deduction for salaries and other expenses.

The following amendment, proposed by the Senate's committee, to the provision touching slavery was debated:—"Inasmuch as the said territory is north of the parallel of 36 degs. and 30 min. of north latitude, usually known as the Missouri compromise."

Mr. Douglass as chairman of the committee reporting the amendment, defended it, as only asserting a fact, referring only to Oregon, and leaving new territories untouched.

Mr. Mason declared the amendment deceptive, as evading the direct issue, and calculated, as a precedent, to operate prejudically to Southern interest, in regard to all other territories, in all time to come.

Mr. Dayton after some political allusions, in answer to remarks by others, declared the amendment deceptive and nonsensical, and preferred the provision as in the bill.

Other Senators participated in the debate.

Pending the amendment, the Senate, (at 1 1-2 o'clock,) went into Executive session.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Cobb, of Geo., as an important vote was to be taken, moved a call of the House, This was disagreed to;

And on the question being taken to reconsider the vote by which the bill was ordered be engrossed, it was declared in the negative—yeas 57, nays 170. And the bill was passed.

Mr. Thompson, of Indiana, again moved to reconsider, and took occasion to make, as he said, a few remarks for Buncombe in favor of internal improvements.

Mr. Hunt said a few words against encumbering the navy bill with appropriations for rivers and harbors.

And the motion to reconsider was laid upon the table.

The President's message, in relation to the termination of the war, sent in weeks ago, and the message recommending the establishment of governments in New Mexico and California, were taken up.

Mr. Venable replied to remarks of Mr. Donnell, his colleague, and defended the President.

Messrs. Stephens and Bingham delivered speeches; and under the operation of the previous question, the message was laid upon the table—yeas 76, nays 64 not v

A motion was made to go into Committee of the Whole, and it prevailed—yeas 85, nays 58.

The House were in session at a quarter to 5, when this was closed.

[Reported for the Balt. Clipper.]

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10, 1848.

SENATE.

On motion of Mr. Pearce, it was ordered that a recess be taken, during the remainder of the session, from 4 to half-past 5 o'clock, P. M, daily.

A bill for the establishment of post routes, was taken up, and amended:

Mr. Douglass, urged that it be laid aside, to get up the Oregon bill, and so moved.

After some objection by several Senators, the bill was laid aside, and the Senate (a few minutes past 11,) went into Executive session.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House went into committee on the River and Harbor bill.

There is an appropriation of $10,000 for improving the harbor at Baltimore; and $10,000 for Havre-de-Grace, Md.

Mr. Vinton moved that the House take a recess from half past 3 to half past 5 o'clock, and this was agreed to.

The House again went into committee, and took up the Light House bill. Mr. Houston, of Dela., made a speech in favor of rivers and harbors; and at 3 1-2 o'clock the House took a recess.

LATE FROM MEXICO.

From the Charleston Courier, Aug. 2, '48.

Our New Orleans correspondent, writes us under date of 29th ult. that an arrival at New Orleans brings accounts from the Mexican Capitol to the 18th ult.

No further hostile operation had taken place between the troops of Bustamente and Paredes. Both parties were suffering from want of provisions.

The Government is much dissatisfied with Bustamente's conduct.

The advices from Vera Cruz are to the 22d ult. All the public officers at that place expected to close their business before the 28th ult.

General Smith and Staff were to leave on their return to the United States on the 29th ult. There were but few American troops remaining in Mexico, and would probably leave with General Smith.

LATER FROM MEXICO.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 2, 1848.

An arrival to-day brings *accounts from Vera Cruz, of Thursday last.*

Another contest had taken place between the Government forces under Gen. Bustamente and the insurgents, commanded by Paredes, in which the latter were defeated.

Bustamente's forces had entered Guanajuato, and it was considered that the opposition to the existing government of Mexico had been effectually put down.

The Guerilla Chief, Jarauta, it affords us much gratification to learn, was taken prisoner, and was immediately executed, a fate he richly deserved. He who to others showed no mercy, could not have expected it at the hands of others.

AWFUL SCENE.—A day or two ago we saw a woman raving with the delirium tremens. She was young, handsome, and a mother. An uncontrolable passion for intoxicating drinks soon made a hell of a once happy home, drove a kindhearted husband to despair and death, and brought the wreched mother and her two young boys to the degradation of public shame and street beggary. Her ravings were terrible. She fanced herself a fiend in perdition, compelled by a superior power of darkness to thrust her children into fierce flames, and hold them there till their bodies were burned to a crisp! Her description of what she saw in her madness, and of what she fancied she was obliged to do, were awful and indescribable. Occasionally the wretched being would fly to the farthest corner of the room, uttering piercing screams of agony, and pressing the palms of her hands over her eyes in a vain attempt to shut out the horrid spectacle presented to her distorted vision. Then, as if impelled by an irresistible power, she would rush forward clutching wildly at what she though were her children, and with loud outcries, plunged them again and again in the furnace of fire, mingling horrid curses and imprecations with the most touching and fervent prayers. This hallucination haunted the miserable creature long after she was rendered powerless by the restraints of the straight jacket, and was succeeded by others, even more terrible in character, and too shocking for detail, which continued until death closed the scene.—*Albany Express.*

THE ABDUCTION SLAVE CASES.—In Washington the jury in the case of the *United States* vs. *Daniel Drayton*, after being locked up all Thursday night, came into the court room yesterday afternoon about three o'clock with a verdict of *guilty* on the indictment charging him with stealing slaves, the property of Andrew Hoover. The prisoner was yesterday put upon his trial on another indictment charging him with stealing slaves the property of Wm. H. Uppermanl. The Court adjourned at four o'clock while his trial was in progress.—*Balt. American of Saturday.*

LETTER FROM SENATOR CORWIN

The importance of the present crisis—the weighty objections of Gen. Cass, and the paramount duty of the hearty co-operation of the Whigs in the election of Gen. Taylor, are strongly indicated in the following letter from one of the most eloquent champions of free principles in the union—Senator Corwin of Ohio:—

WASHINGTON CITY, July, 21, 1848.

DEAR SIR:—Your invitation to a Whig meeting at Lancaster on the 5th of next month, came to me this morning.

Nothing could give me greater personal gratification than to mingle with you in the patriotic labors of that day.

The "Old Guard" of Lancaster has long been known to me, by their well earned reputation for intelligent public virtue, and unconquered and unconquerable courage and zeal. Whatever may have been the character or causes of the many trying emergencies, through which our republic has heretofore passed, none has ever more earnestly appealed to the self-sacrificing devotion of all true Whigs than the present.

Should the loco-foco candidate for the Presidency succeed, we must look for the adoption of a policy new to our system, unknown to the views of its founders, and in my judgment, fatal to its existence.—If the future is to be foretold by the past—if men's conduct is to be anticipated by their declared wishes and opinions, then the election of Gen. Cass will be followed by wars of aggression on weak neighboring republics, bringing in their inevitable results, acquisition of territory, amalgamation with a barbarous, hostile population, further extension of slavery, standing armies to strike down the liberties, and a public debt, to paralize the enterprise of the wealthy and forge chains for the free limbs of an honest, industrious people.

Our candidate, (Gen. Taylor,) has been found always equal to every, even the most fearful emergency; be it our duty to triumph in the great work of peace, as he has done in war. I will not say that "circumstances will prevent me" from being present at your meeting, because that phrase has been very generally voted one of equivocal signification; I will venture to assure you that I will attend unless duties in the Senate, which I may not neglect, shall prevent me. As this very long session is drawing to a close, and very important measures remain to be acted on, it is scarcely probable that I shall be indulged with the luxury of your Convention. Your friend,

THOS. CORWIN.

A. HERR SMITH, Esq., Lancaster

MR. SLINGERLAND'S REPORT ON AGRICULTURE. This report contains a variety of useful information and some very judicious reflections. The opinion is every day becoming more prevalent, that the agriculturists of the country should be more fully represented in Congress; and we would impress upon farmers the propriety and necessity of taking this subject into serious consideration. The cultivation of the soil is certainly the most independent occupation which a man can follow, and here is nothing in it which incapacitates the individual for legislation—that practical and useful legislation which is so desirable. It is true, that farmers generally might not be able to deliver their opinions so gracefully, or to speak by the hour about nothing; but they would be business members of the House, which is of much greater importance. All classes of the community are dependent on the farmer, and yet his political influence is the most inconsiderable, and principally from his own fault. Whilst he continues to submit to the dictation of politicians, and is made to sustain party hacks, he must remain in a comparatively degraded position, and his rights be disregarded.

We make the following extracts from the report of Mr. Slingerland.

"Whatever may have heretofore been thought, it is now admitted by all, whose opinions are of any value, that the vocation of the farmer is as honorable and respectable as any other in the community. Our most destinguished and valued citizens have been farmers, and esteemed it their highest honor to be considered such. Instance, the farmer of Mount Vernon, the farmer of North Bend, and may I not add, the farmer of Ashland, of which any nation might be proud.

To be an honest, worthy, and intelligent farmer, is the highest grade of nobility ever to be desired in this land of equal rights. When other titles shall tower above this, then will our liberties be in danger.

In the "times that tried men's souls," to whom did we look, but to the substantial yeomanry of the country for succor and support? Our main reliance for the protection of our rights, under the providence of God will ever be on the independent tenants of the soil.

The home of the farmer is on the soil he tills; there he desires to live; there he expects to die; there he hopes will abide his descendants for many generations.—How direct, then, his interest in the welfare of his country! how ardent his hope that she may continue to prosper."

In the last number of "The Plough, the Loom and the Anvil," Mr. Skinner urges the attention of farmers to the fact that thir interests are not properly represented in Congress. They bear the burthens of the country and others receive the honors and profits. And why is this so? Simply because they do not assert and maintain their own rights. "The other classes," (says Mr. Slingerland,) "cannot thrive, as such, without the aid of the farmer. He furnishes the raw material for the manufacturer; he feeds the mechanic, and freights the bark of commerce; and is, besides, the principal customer to them all." And yet, politically, he is comparatively insignificant, because others assume to think for him, and to be the exponent of his wishes and interests in Congress.—*Clipper.*



EASTON GAZETTE.

EASTON, Md.

SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 12.

WHIG NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,

GEN. ZACHARY TAYLOR,

OF LOUISIANA.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

Hon. Millard Fillmore,

OF NEW YORK.

ELECTORAL TICKET.

FOR THE STATE AT LARGE,

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

Congressional Districts.

1st DISTRICT—JOHN M. S. CAUSIN,
2d " J. P. ROMAN,
3d " ANDREW J. EGE,
4th " J. MORRISON HARRIS,
5th " B. C. WICKES,
6th " J. C. DERICKSON.

☞ The "Free Soil" Convention, which met at Buffalo, on the 9th inst., appointed Charles F. Adams, of Massachusetts, President with 16 Vice Presidents. About 5000 delegates were in attendance. On Thursday, Martin Van Buren was nominated for President, and Charles F. Adams for Vice President of the United States, to be supported by the abolitionists.

☞ The "Star" of Tuesday last throws out another harmless inuendo about Mr. FILLMORE's abolitionism, and refuses to do justice to GEN. TAYLOR, but entirely evades the issue. Will the Star inform us what constitutes a "responsible" sheet?

At a Meeting of the Whig State Central Committee, held *July 22d*, 1848, the following Resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the Whigs of the several Counties of this State be requested to hold meetings in their respective counties at an early day, for the purpose of forming ROUGH & READY CLUBS, to promote the election of Taylor and Fillmore.

ACTION! ACTION!

OLD MARYLAND LINE!

The time for action has arrived—the time when we should not only be thoroughly organized, but in the field, and moving rapidly forward to meet the enemy. Just three months yet remain till the day of election, and we would invoke every Whig whom our words can reach, to buckle on his armour, to prepare for the conflict, and to see that all his Whig neighbors are enlisted in the contest.

The old *Maryland* line must come up to the mark for "*Old Rough and Ready*, in the improved style of "*Old Tippecanoe*," of 1840 Up, then, Whigs, everywhere, and prepare for the battle. The defeat of Cass we may regard as certain, but we want to see old Maryland in at the leash.

The principle danger to our cause is that, relying upon the towering popularity of our candidate, we may deem any exertions of our own unnecessary. Let us not be lulled into a fatal serenity. Why has Gen. Taylor been always victorious? It is because he never trusted any thing to fortune, but always employed every precaution, called into exercise all his resources, and tasked all his indomitable energies that the success of his banner might be certain and complete He has always been remarkable for his prudence, his judgment, his industry, and his wise forecast, as for his unconquerable valor in the field. These were the qualities which enabled him to say, not in the spirit of boasting, but in that calm confidence of strength and power which the knowledge of his own resources and preparation for the occasion might justly inspire. "Should I meet the enemy, in whatever numbers, I shall fight him." These were the qualities, which often made him, like Napoleon, the victor before the first gun was fired.

In this Presidential contest, he depends upon the efforts of his friends. He remains passive, leaving his cause in their hands. Let them not bring disgrace upon his flag. If, like him, they would be victorious, let them like him, exert every energy of soul and body in the great work of preparation, so that when the day of battle comes, their victory may be brilliant and overwhelming.—*Rough and Ready*

MR. WEBSTER'S POSITION.—The New York Advertiser says Mr. Webster will support General Taylor; that he did not instigate or countenance the Convention recently held at Worcester, opposed to the nomination of Gen. Taylor; and that he intended to speak at the Baltimore meeting in favor of Taylor, but was prevented by the storm.

"Before the assembling of the Convention he openly declared his purpose to abide by its decision as the duly constituten organ of the Whig party, and from that purpose he has not wavered. We do not mean to say that he ever intended to scour from stump to stump to make speeches from July to December; but we do mean to say that his intention has been and is, to sustain the regular Whig nomination by his voice, his counsel and his good wishes, as occasion may present itself, and as may be accordant with his own consistency and self-respect.

For the Easton Gazette.

Some week or two since, my attention was directed to a Communication, which appeared in the Gazette, commenting upon the course of policy pursued by our Town Commissioners in relation to the cleaning and improvement of our Town. My opinion at the time of reading this communication, and still is, that the complaint therein made was well founded, and the representation of facts, in substance correct In my humble judgment their was nothing in that production which could justly call down upon its author, the censure of any reflecting, sensible mind, much less the animadversion and *attempted* sarcasm of the Editor of the Star. He seems to have stept aside from his usual plain, sensible and consistent course to give vent to a feeling of petty indignation, because an honest and intelligent citizen of our Town, ventures to make a suggestion, through the medium of a respectable journal, in relation to a matter in which every member of the community is, or should be interested, and which should long since have been brought to the attention of the public. Does the editor of the Star, take upon himself the defence of the Commissioners. If so, I think he has exhibited no unusual sagacity, for he tells us himself that *hot beds of filth and corruption every where meet the eye and regale the senses.* Could there possibly be a more explicit and direct averment of dereliction of duty on the part of our commissioners?—He tells us however that he strongly objects to dragging such *offensive subjects* before the public, and spreading the filth of the Town broadcast amongst strangers, and immediately takes occasion to assure "Citizen" that nothing he might write, could arouse his fears for the good character of Easton. What then is his ground of objection, since her good character will, in all events, be sustained? truly he has taken a great deal of pains, at a time when he tells us his attention is so directed to other pursuits as to preclude the publication of several articles &c, to occupy one half of his editorial with a production, the substance of which is, that he strongly objects to a communication from which he fears no harm for the good character of Easton.

But aside from all this the matter alluded to in "Citizens" article demands serious attention. For our Board of Commissioners, as men, I entertain feelings of the highest respect, but considering the present appearance of our Town, which might if properly improved be made one of the most beautiful places in the country; the want of cleanliness and the presence of unpleasant odor, which in many parts prevail; candor induces the assertion that they have not been so zealous in the performance of their duty as they might have been. I would not however attribute the evils complained of to them solely; the citizens, also, have hitherto manifested an apathy in regard to a subject so nearly allied to their comfort, health and happiness; consequently the action of the commissioners has not been so efficient in many important respects as it would have been had they been incited and spurred on by popular opinion. Sooner or later, however, the subject must occupy more seriously the attention of the public, and what is now looked on with levity and attempted to be frowned down with ridicule will be regarded in the eyes of a sensible community as an honest effort to promote their good. SIMON.

☞ The following article from the Harford Gazette, an Independent Taylor paper, will show the views of the *real* Independent friends of Gen. Taylor.

GEN. TAYLOR'S POSITION.

The Independent Taylor organization in this State, as our readers are aware, has been dissolved. His nomination by the Whig Convention rendered any independent action unnecessary. When the organization in favor of Gen. Taylor was formed, it was supposed there would be some other Whig candidate; but since the whigs have taken the Hero of Buena Vista, it has made Taylor men of all who are not Cass men. This change in the popular movement has not changed General Taylor's position in the least. He is still the People's Candidate. He is still unpledged to any party He still stands on his independent ground. His platform is not a party creed, which varies to suit the times and the persons who are to use it for personal or party purposes, but his Platform is the Constitution and the Laws, to be expounded for the best and permanent interests of the nation.

Efforts will no doubt be made to show that General Taylor has abandoned his former position, and is now the mere candidate of the Whig party. This unfairness to General Taylor we deny. He is precisely where he was. Other persons may have changed, but the Old Hero is the same. All remember that General Taylor has said, over and over again, that, if President, he must be the President of the People and not of a Party—that he was willing that all parties, whether Whig or Democrat, Native or Naturalized, should vote for him for President, but that he could not consent to be the mere exponent of any of their doctrines—that if elected he should take the Constitution as his land mark and Washington and Jefferson as his guides.—Has he uttered a word since, inconsistent with these declarations? Not one, we say. Of Gen. Taylor's truth and honor, no one entertains a doubt, and Gen. Taylor says he stands on the high constitutional ground where he placed himself, *and we believe him.*

We believe, if elected, he would bring the Government back to its original purity—that he would infuse into the administration some of the patriotic spirit of the Fathers of the Revolution—that the mercenary and debasing doctrine "that the spoils belong to the victor" would be frowned out of countenance, and that our great and glorious Republic would be again blessed with a firm, energetic, honest and patriotic President.

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