

FOREIGN NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE BRITANNIA AT BOSTON.

7 DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Important from Ireland—The Outbreak put down without Bloodshed—Smith O'Brien in Prison—Affairs in France. Attempted Assassination of M. Thiers —Ravages of the Cholera.

The anxiously looked for steamship Britannia has at length arrived. She reached her wharf at Boston on Saturday morning about eleven o'clock. She sailed from Liverpool on the 12th inst., and therefore brings seven days later intelligence from England, Ireland, and the Continent.

The state of affairs in Ireland has not materially changed, though every day seem to lessen the probability of any serious outbreak.

That this unfortunate country is not now plunged into all the horrors of a civil war is not to be attributed to the disinclination of the people to rise in arms, but rather it would seem to be owing to the want of able and trustworthy leaders.

No serious disturbance in Ireland has occured since the sailing of the Cambria.

Numerous arrests continue to be made.

William Smith O'Brien was arrested at the Railroad station of Thales, on Saturday evening last, whilst in the act procuring a ticket for Limerick, where, it is said, he intended to take refuge among his friends.

Immediately after his arrest, he was marched to Bridewell, and subsequently was conveyed to Dublin, and lodged in Kilmainham Jail

After O'Brien's arrest, he is said to have expressed himself satisfied of the hopelessness of accomplishing his object, and that he was induced to leave his retreat in the mountains, because the further he went the people seemed to fear to harbor him, or to hold any communication with him.

He is said to be cheerful, and his wife is allowed to have free access to him. Other friends are permitted to converse with him in the presence of the Jail authorities.

There does not appear to have been any serious disturbances since the Cambria sailed; and according to the English accounts it seems quite improbable there should be any so long as the government continue its present attitude of repression.

Mr. Carn, Mr. Berger, ship broker, Mr. Nolan, of the U. States, and Richard O'Gorman, for whose arrest £300 is offered, on attempting to escape from the country, were arrested by the Coast Guard, after they had crossed the Shannon in an open boat.

Notice was forthwith sent to the police, but before they arrived O'Gorman had persuaded his captors that he was a mere traveller from Derry to Clare, to leave in a boat. He subsequently boarded a vessel bound down the Shannon, for American, in which he escaped. A war steamer has been despatched after the vessel.

ENGLAND.—During the last fortnight the weather has been very unsettled in the Southern counties especially. Not a day has passed without heavy rains. As the wheat has been out in various parts of the country, this unseasonable weather not only retards harvest operations, but must, if it continues a few days longer, materially affect the yield all over the country—however, no tendency to speculate has been exhibited. If the potato crop should prove seriously injured both in England and Ireland, (and statements to this effect are rapidly multiplying,) the consequence would be very serious.

FRANCE.—The chief consideration in Paris at the present moment, is the critical state of Northern Italy. Numerous diplomatic meetings have taken place in Paris, and Lord Palmerston, in the English Parliament, has stated that her Majesty's government are deeply seasible of the importance of terminating the war, and expressed a strong desire on the part of the government, as well as on the part of the French government, to see its termination. Her Majesty's Ministers are already engaged in connection with the French government for that purpose.

Two thousand of the insurgents of June have been transported to Brest, to be confined there till the government should determine upon their destination. It was expected that their families would be allowed to join them.

An unsuccessful attempt was made on the 5th inst, to assassinate M. Thiers. A shot intended for him was received by a little girl seated at the gate, opposite the dwelling of M. Thiers. A decree has been published removing the suspension pronounced on the 27th of June against twelve Radical Journals.

AUSTRIA.—The latest news from Vienna is that the Emperor had resigned, but it was not generally believed.

THE CHOLERA.—The Cholera was travelling over the whole of Eastern Europe, and has appeared with fatal and alarming effects towards Berlin.

ITALY.—The whole breadth of Lombardy has been retraced by the Piedmontese army. They have been defeated at every point, and the army is now either shut up in Milan, or has crossed into their own dominions.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 12.—At present, the value of the United States red Wheat is quoted at 6s 10d to 8s; white and mixed 7s 8d to 8s 6d per bushel. Flour, both if home and foreign production, continues steady, and the top price of the best Western Canal is 29s to 30s per barrel; Philadelphia 27s 6d to 28s 6d; Baltimore 27s 6d to 28s 6d; Ohio 27s 6d to 29s 6d and Canadian 28s 6d to 30s.

The abundance of new potatoes is most of our markets has limited the demand for Indian Corn, so that in this market that article sold slowly at 30 to 32 for white and yellow.

THE LETTER OF JOHN B. JONES.

The letters of Messrs. Blair and Tappan, upon the subject of the Texas business, have brought out no less a person than "*The* John Jones, of the Madisonian!" Everybody will be curious to see this letter, which, it will be found, retains all the peculiar characteristics of the Madisonian productions:

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 10th, 1848

To the Editors of the Richmond Whig

GENTLEMEN—You have seen, perhaps published, one or two letters recently written by Mr. Blair, divulging a few items of the intrigues at Washington, in relation to the mode adopted for the annexation of Texas. Mr. B.'s revelations, while they very palpably leave a stain upon the character of Mr. Polk, prove that he was on terms of mutual familiarity with the President, his confidential friends, A. V Brown, and Mr. Benton. Now, it is not my purpose either to attempt a defence of Mr. Polk, or a refutation of the testimony of Mr B. It is merely my purpose to supply a few items of the history of the time, omitted by Mr. Blair, and of which, perhaps, he had no knowledge.

In the first place, Mr. Brown, one of the President's confidential friends, had previously pledged himself [in Mr. Polk's behalf] to Mr. Tyler's friends, that Mr. Benton should never have the slightest influence with the President, if elected.

In the next place, similar pledges were given by Mr. P.'s friends, immediately attached to his person, (both previous and subsequent to his election,) in regard to Mr. Blair. They stated (in writing) that the "conduct of the Globe had lost them Tennessee, and came near losing them the Union." This, perhaps, may explain to Mr Blair the secret of the President's duplicity—but not justify it.

I have no expectations, hopes or desires, especially to participate in the benefits of party triumphs in future. I desire merely to "vindicate the truth of history"—and the whole truth.

There was also acknowledgements from the Alpha and Omega of Democracy, Gen. Jackson and Thomas Ritchie, that the friends of Mr. Tyler stood upon an equal footing with the rest of Mr. Polk's supporters. It may not be necessary to state that I never asked a favor at Mr. Polk's hands: but it is worthy of mention that the reeking knife of prosecution was relentlessly drawn across the throats of all, or nearly all, of those left in official station by Mr. Tyler—from the greatest of living patriots, Mr. Calhoun, to a subordinate custom-house officer in this city, Mr. Curtis.

It is likewise a portion of the history of the time that Mr. Walker—who had previously involved himself in a contemplated military enterprise against Texas, without the sanction of law, and similar, in certain respects, to Burr's conspiracy—upon the withdrawal of Mr Tyler from the canvass, shed tears of gratitude and delight in the counting-room of the Madisonian office, declared that Mr. T. had saved the party from defeat. Subsequently, he became a very Robespierre in sending Mr. T.'s friends to the guillotine.

Now I am done, I hope, with party politics forever. And yet, as I have a small space left, I may as well profess my profound regret that I contributed, in the slightest degree, to the elevation of a man to the highest position in the world, who possesed so diminutive an intellectual calibre as Mr. Polk. He stumbled in making his first official step, and has never since been able to assume the dignified equilibrium of a statesman.

One word in regard to Democracy as at present organized. I regard it (always excepting some it its ligaments on your side of the line) as an irremediable mass of corruption, incapable of "sloughing off" any particles worse than those which remain. It has "progressed" beyond the constitution, and if not withheld in his career will soon produce anarchy, civil war, and an imperial master. The convention of '44 destroyed the liberties of the people, by abolishing the right of suffrage—the first and dearest of rights—in dictating a man to the country who had not previously received the "voice" of any portion of the people. Mr. Cass is a "progressive Democrat," and a manifest destiny man. J. B. JONES.

P. S.—I intend to support Gen. Taylor.

GEN. TAYLOR IN OHIO.

The Cincinnati Chronicle of the 18th instant gives a good account of Ohio:

Cheering Prospects.—Every paper that reaches our office, from the interior of the State, brings the most cheering accounts of the Whig prospects throughout Ohio, particularly so from the Western Reserve. All along the whole line from here to the Lake, the wildest enthusiasm prevails.—The ardor of 1840 is blazing out, and ere November comes, a conflagration will ensue, which will destroy the Locofoco and free soil factions! We are informed by a gentleman, a member of the Whig State Central Committee at Columbus, who has recently traversed a large portion of Ohio, that the utmost harmony prevails among the Whigs—and that the same glorious result that crowned the efforts of the Whigs in 1840, will perch upon their standard in 1848. Gen. Taylor's sound good sense—his excellent judgment—great mercy in the hour of triumph his indomitable prowess in the field—are appreciated by the Whigs. And they are ready & anxious to testify their regard for him at the ballot box;—and they hail the approach of the time when he will drive back and put to flight the cohorts of Locofocoism and Free-Soilism, and all other isms, as he did the Mexicans at Palo Alto and Buena Vista.

The skies are brightening—every thing is cheering; and as certain as the 4th of March 1849 shall arrive, will Gen. Zachary Taylor take up his residence in the White House, and purge the Government of its dark, deep corruption, which has been accumulating for years, under Locofoco misrule, and Locofoco peculation.

THE MEETING IN CHARLESTON.

The meeting of a portion of the Democracy of Charleston, which was held in that city on Monday 21st, passed resolutions in favor of voting for Cass and Butler.—There was a good deal of discussion, and some of the audience were very disorderly, for whilst one of the speakers was on the floor, some body threw a glass lamp at him. These disorders are unusual in Charleston, and are severely, and justly, denounced by the Charleston press.

The resolutions in favor of supporting Cass and Butler were adopted, but not without dissenting voices. A set of resolutions were proposed denouncing Cass, but advocating Butler, and between them and the regular resolutions, a vote was taken, and the latter carried.

It is very evident that the harmony, which has heretofore prevailed so long in the ranks of those who have ruled the politics of South Carolina, is broken, and it is very probable that there will be a severe struggle between the discordant parties for the mastery.

We have heretofore noticed that a portion of the Democracy of Charleston had held a meeting and nominated Gen. Taylor for President and Gen. Butler for Vice President. The following is the very proper letter of Gen. Taylor in reply to one from Mr. W. B. Pringle, advising him of his nomination. So long as men of any party shall decide to support the old General without exacting of him any pledges, he, of course can do no more than thankfully accept their proffered votes. His pledges were made in the Allison letter, and all who are satisfied with that platform, upon the principles of which he was nominated by the Philadelphia Convention, will of course support him, as the Charleston Democrats have determined to do:—*Balt. Pat.*

BATON ROUGE, (La.) Aug. 9, 1848.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 26th ultimo, officially announcing to me my nomination for the Presidency by "a large meeting of the Democratic citizens of Charleston, South Carolina," held in that city on the 26th ultimo, and over which you were the presiding officer:

This deliberate expression of the friendly feeling existing towards me among a large and respectable portion of the citizens of your distinguished State, has been received with emotions of profound gratitude; and though it be but a poor return for such a high and unmerited honor, I beg them to accept my heartfelt thanks.

Concluding that this nomination, like all others which I have had the honor of receiving from assemblages of my fellow citizens in various portions of the Union, has been generously offered me without pledges or conditions, it is thankfully accepted. And I beg you to assure my friends in whose behalf you are acting, that should it be my lot to fill the office for which I have been thus nominated, it shall be my unceasing effort, in the discharge of its responsible duties, to give satisfaction to my countrymen.

With the assurance of my high esteem, I have the honor to be

Your ob't serv't
Z. TAYLOR.

WM B. PRINGLE, Esq., President, &c.,
Charleston, S. C.

THE ALBANY PRONUNCIAMENTO.

Some of the papers have published accounts of a meeting held in Albany on Saturday by Whigs who were alledged to be dissatisfied with the letter written by Gen. TAYLOR to the Democrats of Charleston. The meeting, it appears, was gotten up by those who were misled as to the truth of the matter, and the circumstances are thus stated in the New York Express.

A Whig meeting was called in Albany, on Saturday evening, in consequence of a telegraphic despatch from the Tribune office The despatch was as follows:

"Gen. Taylor has written accepting the nomination for President by the citizens of Charleston, S C. which nominated Butler for Vice President, and then he repudiates all political pledges."

This despatch, leaving the impression in Albany that General Taylor had repudiated Mr. Fillmore, created a great sensation, & a Whig meeting was immediately summoned in the capitol to consider upon it.—But, when the day boat arrived, bringing Gen. Taylor's reply to Mr. Pringle's letter, a correspondence in which nothing said of Butler, and nothing about repudiating political pledges, further than Gen. T. has gone in all previous correspondence, the excitement in some degree subsided among those who could get hold of the correspondence, but not among those who knew only of the despatch.

The meeting, it must be added, was in part got up and kept up by statements, as if by telegraph from New York, that the Whigs in this city were in the utmost excitement, and that thousands and thousands of them were (Saturday evening) repudiating Gen. Taylor in the Park, and that among those speakers repudiating the nomination there, was one of the editors of this paper!"

☞ After the foregoing article was in type, the following telegraphic despatch was received. It communicates the satisfactory intelligence that the Albany Whigs had subsequently come to a true knowledge of the matter, and that their meeting of Monday night resulted in giving new vigor to the cause of TAYLOR and FILLMORE:

ALBANY, August 29, P. M.

The Whig meeting here last evening resulted in restoring harmony among the supporters of Gen. Taylor. The excitement about the Charleston letter was partial, and proceeded, as it turned out, from erroneous views or erroneous information.

At the adjourned meeting last evening, a resolution was adopted recommending the consideration of the Charleston letter to the Senate Convention, which is to meet soon for the purpose of nominating a Taylor and Fillmore electoral ticket—Another resolution was adopted, pledging the support of the meeting to the electoral ticket which shall be nominated by that Convention.

Mr. T. Butler King, of Georgia, happened to be in the city, and was called to address the meeting, which he did in a most able manner and with a highly satisfactory result. He utterly repudiated the idea that the Southern States would not support Mr. Fillmore, as they have determined to support Gen. Taylor. He also showed clearly how the Charleston meeting and the proceedings growing out of it, were matters apart from the regular organization of the supporters of Gen Taylor. Mr. King spoke with much animation, and was frequently cheered most enthusiastically. The meeting adjourned in good order. It was quite fully attended. —*Balt. American.*

SLANDERS ON GENERAL TAYLOR.

The Memphis Appeal and General Levin H. Coe having undertaken to make political capital for General Cass by slandering the Old Hero of Buena Vista, he was written to on the subject, and in the letter below, which we copy from the Memphis Eagle, nailed the lies to the counter. We much mistake the character of the people of Tennessee without respect to party, if they will permit an old soldier to be atrociously slandered and libelled, day after day, without visiting with their deepest reprobation, the authors of such inquities. *National Intelligencer.*

The following is Gen. Taylor's letter:

BATON ROUGE, LA. Aug. 5, 1848.

MY DEAR SIR.—Your esteemed letter of the 7th ult. enclosing a slip cut from the "Memphis Appeal," was this moment received, containing statements said to have been made by me disrespectful of the *volunteers;* among others, that I had said *they were not worth their rations.* and that this can be proved, together with many other evidences of unkindness towards them on my part; all of which is without the slightest foundation. There is but little doubt in my mind that he who invents a falsehood to injure his neighbor or fellow citizen, as well as he who lends himself to, and aids in giving circulation to the same, knowing it to be false, would not hesitate one moment to swear to it on the Holy Bible. My numerous official reports to the war Department in relation to the gallant and patriotic volunteers, which have been so extensively published in most of the leading public journals of the country give the lie direct to the statements in question; and which the gentlemen of the "Appeal" might have known had they looked an inch beyond their noses, or wished to have made themselves acquainted with all the facts in the case, before they published so gross a slander in regard to one who had never injured them and whose only crime was, that his name, without his agency in the matter had been brought before the country by a portion of his fellow-citizens for the first office in the gift of a great and free people.

As to the romantic story about the wounded soldier, at Buena Vista (in connexion with a Mexican lady,) which ended so tragically, and who is said to have been shot by my order, it is without the slightest foundation, nothing of the kind, or even approaching it ever took place; nor do I believe was ever heard of except at Memphis and vicinity, before it was published in the "Appeal," it is on a par with the story that I had spoken disrespectfully of, and otherwise outraged the volunteers; and a more base and heartless calumny was never propagated. Not a drop of American blood was shed by my order while in Mexico, nor that of a Mexican except in the heat of battle.

The whole matter contained in said slip is too silly to be credited, nor would I have noticed it had I not deemed it proper to reply to your friendly communication.

I must, from my position, expect to be assailed by many unscrupulous editors of newspapers, as well as hired demagogues, without regard to truth, decency, or any thing else. I have therefore made up my mind not to suffer such things to annoy me, let them emanate from what quarter they may; "but to pursue the even tenor of my way," without turning to the right or to the left to notice them.

With considerations of high respect and esteem, Your friend and obt. servt.
Z. TAYLOR.

LETTER FROM GENERAL TAYLOR.

The following letter, though of an old date, is just published. We find it in the York (Pa.) Advocate, of Tuesday last:

BATON ROUGE, La., March 7, 1848.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your friendly communication of the 20th ult., and to inform you in reply, that the letter therein referred to was, as it purports to be, written by me to the Hon. Joseph R. Ingersoll.

I deem it proper to say that the statements made in that letter are such as I have frequently made to other persons, and that I have had no desire to conceal from any portion of the people of the country and of the views therein expressed.

For many years past, I have sincerely deprecated, as I believe, has every true patriot in the Republic, the excesses in the administration of our national affairs, into which party strife has thrown our people—and when, therefore, I was solicited by gentlemen from various quarters of the Union to consent to the use of my name in connection with the Presidency, I consented with the express condition that I should not be tied down to the political tenets of any one party. To this position I believe I have consistently adhered, and for no consideration can I be induced to abandon it.

I beg leave to say in conclusion, that while it affords me sincere gratification to learn that many of my fellow-citizens approve of the course which I have adopted in relation to this subject, yet I hope that some of them, in so doing, will be induced by their friendly feelings towards me not to violate in the slightest degree their due sense of political obligations. I am, sir, very respectfully,

your ob't. servant, Z. TAYLOR.

Mr. Samuel G. Bonham, York Pa.

EASTON GAZETTE.

EASTON, Md.

SATURDAY MORNING, SEPT. 2.

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.

Attention, Whigs of Talbot!

You are respectfully requested to assemble in general County Meeting on TUESDAY, the 5th day of September, at the Court House in Easton, at half past two o'clock P. M., for the purpose of selecting a Whig Candidate for Sheriff, and two Whig Candidates for County Commissioners from the Easton District. Let every genuine Whig be at his post.

You are also recommended and requested to assemble *forthwith* in your respective districts of the County for the formation of "*Rough and Ready Clubs,*" for the promotion of the Election of the Patriot and Hero ZACHARY TAYLOR, of Louisiana, to the Presidency and of MILLARD FILLMORE, of New York, to the Vice Presidency of the United States.

Per order, SAML. HAMBLETON, Jr.,
Chairman Whig Central Committee for Talbot County.

Aug. 19, 1848.

WHIGS! Remember the meeting at the Court House on Tuesday next. It will be an important one—let every whig be at his post.

WHIG MEETING AT CAMBRIDGE.—The meeting of the friends of TAYLOR and FILLMORE, which took place at Cambridge on Monday last, was most numerously attended, and the greatest spirit of enthusiasm marked the occasion throughout. If the whigs in all the Counties will do as well as will the whigs of Dorchester, old Rough and Ready will receive the largest majority ever given in Maryland. The steamer Georgia arrived at Cambridge about half past one, with a very large company, thus showing that the right spirit exists among the whigs of Baltimore.

The meeting was organized at 2 o'clock, the Hon. Wm. T. Goldsborough being called to the chair. Eloquent and stirring addresses in favor of Taylor and Fillmore were then delivered by Messrs. Causin, Harris, and Cottman, Electors, and Coleman Yellott, Esq. At 6 o'clock the meeting adjourned to meet again at 7 in the evening—the greatest enthusiasm and unanimity prevailing.

"GEN. TAYLOR'S POSITION."

The Star of Tuesday labored very hard to prove that we were not right in regard to the position of Gen. Taylor, as a candidate for the Presidency. It quotes from the statement of Judge Saunders in the National Convention, and from Gen. Taylor's letter of acceptance, to prove that he stood on the whig "platform," but we see nothing in the paragraphs quoted to sustain its position. On the contrary, the statement of the Louisiana delegation distinctly avers, "we wish it to be understood by this Convention and the whigs of the Union, that we desire the nomination of Gen. Taylor on no other than *broad National grounds.*" Had not Gen. Taylor repeatedly said that he would not be the exponent of party principles, it might be inferred from those quotations that he did intend to be a party President, as far as a whig can be so,—but are we to draw *inferences* directly contrary to his repeated assertions, and put those inferences down as his own words? Certainly not. We repeat, Gen. Taylor takes the same ground taken by Washington and Harrison, the only true Democratic ground.—No one can doubt that Gen. Taylor is a whig, but if the Star desires to prove the fact, and also show his readers the platform on which our candidate *does* stand, let him publish the Allison letter. That is a platform wide enough for every one who loves his country, is opposed to the conquest of foreign territory, and in favor of restricting the use of the only monarchical feature of our Constitution, the Veto. Upon the platform of the Constitution a Locofoco cannot stand, but every whig can and will.

The Star says we have deserted our principles in nominating Gen. Taylor, if our position is correct. Did any whig think that he was deserting his principles in voting for Gen. Harrison, who refused to be a party President, and used the following strong language upon the subject:

"The framers of the Constitution never could have expected that he, who was constituted the umpire between the contending parties, should ever identify himself with the interests of one of them, and voluntarily raze himself from the proud eminence of a leader of a nation, to that of a chief of a party."

Did any Locofoco think he was deserting his principles in voting for Gen. Jackson, who run as an independent candidate in opposition to Wm. H. Crawford, the regular nominee, and positively refused to give his opinions upon political topics? The Star may deny this, but let him read the following letter in answer to the Governor and Senate of Indiana, requesting him to define his position:

"HERMITAGE, Feb. 28, 1825.

"SIR: I have the honor to receive your excellency's letter of the 30th ultimo, endorsing resolutions of the Senate of Indiana, adopted, as it appears, *with a view of ascertaining my opinions on certain political topics.*

"The respect I entertain for the Executive and Senate of your State excludes from my mind the idea that an *unfriendly disposition* directed the interrogatories propounded. But I will confess my regret at being *forced* by this sentiment to depart in the smallest degree from that *determination on which I have always acted,* (which was to refuse to answer such inquiries.)

ANDREW JACKSON."

Let us hear no more of desertion of principles, at least until you can defend the unqualified use of the Veto, the unconstitutionality of Internal Improvements, and that glorious doctrine Free Trade! During the present canvass we have not heard one word from the editor of the Star in defence of the principles of his party. Does he hope to keep up the "noise and confusion," so as not to be heard upon the important topics now before the people, or do "circumstances" compel him to keep silent?

The Star wishes to see our authority for saying that Gen. Taylor thinks internal improvements, a protective tariff, and a national bank constitutional. In his letter to Capt. Allison, after saying that the Veto should not be used except in cases of clear violation of the Constitution, or hasty and inconsiderate legislation, he continues:

"Upon the subject of the tariff, the currency, the improvement of our great highways, rivers, lakes, and harbors, *the will of the people, as expressed through their representatives in Congress, ought to be respected and carried out by the Executive.*"

It is plain that if he thought them unconstitutional he would be compelled to veto them, but he says the will of the people should be carried out in regard to those measures, and they of course would receive his signature. Can any other construction be placed upon it? A national bank is not desired by us until it can be free from *party* opposition, but we believe the time will come when there will be a united call for an institution of that kind. That is not now an issue, neither was it in the last Presidential campaign, but there are issues which we have always held, and which we shall still keep before the people.

☞ Our neighbor of the Star as usual, as the election day approaches, is growing rabid upon the subject of politics. He is quite civil and decent during the balance of the year. We have supposed that this fury and rancor may be part of the contract between him and his party, and that he has, as the campaign opens, to let off a certain quantity of steam and party venom. He began quite insidiously, and we doubt not he thinks very genteelly, to attack the war-worn patriot and hero, TAYLOR. First it was done by insinuation: emboldened, we presume, by no notice being taken of his squibs, he is now ripening into all his usual bitterness and party venom. He is styling him the "no-principle," "two-faced" candidate, and other such decent appellations. Neighbor, all we have to say is, go on. We think the people of this County are not ready to apply, or see, or read as applied by others, such epithets, to this veteran soldier. We think there is enough of *gratitude and patriotism* among even the relentless Locofocos of our County, to repudiate and spurn such language when applied to the hero of Palo Alto, Resaca de la Palma, Monterey and Buena Vista, even though done in the advocacy of the hero of Detroit and Hull's surrender. If you continue your squibs we are sure you will do the true hero service, and your own pseudo one infinite injury. We shall look for you again.

GEN. CASS' LAND SPECULATION.

—The last Star says—"The Gazette of Saturday last, as an apology for publishing the infamous slander of the Louisville Journal, revamped by an an abolition print, says that the Star stated that another whig 'Roorback' was nailed to the counter." Gen Cass is charged, upon the authority of Francis O. J. Smith, for several years a prominent Locofoco member of Congress from the State of Maine, with being a member of a Land Speculating Association, of which Smith was also a member, and for the $10,000 invested by Smith, he has not yet received one cent; and he charges Cass with having dealt unfairly with the members of the association. If the editor will look on the first page of the Star of the 22d ult., he will find a brazen confession of the first charge, and a denial of the second. No whig paper ever insisted upon the charge of embezzlement, but it is not disproved, nor will it be, until Mr. Kercheval's word is made more reliable than Mr. Smith's. The article published by us was the same which originally appeared in the Louisville Journal, the assertion of the Star to the contrary notwithstanding, although it had a few introductory remarks from the New York Tribune. The assertion that that charge was proven false in *every particular,* is at least very singular, when the article upon which they rely for a refutation of the charges, boldly confesses, (and attempts to make light of,) the only charge which was insisted upon by the Louisville Journal. We advise the Star not to be uselessly alarmed about seeing "the slanders upon Mrs. Cass in our columns," as we do not publish attacks upon females to make political capital, nor indecent articles, unfit for the eye

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