(Concluded from fourth page.)

coul l not; because the imputation was utterly unfounded. Here, sir, are the reports I refer to, containing every dollar of extra pay to every officer of the army, from the organization of the Department to 1842, and the name of Zachary Taylor is nowhere to be found in them. They have been carefully and repeatedly examined—Yet, in the face of these official reports, the gentleman suggests that General Taylor has received more extra pay than General Cass "for light military duty at unimportant posts." General Taylor, who slept, fought, and conquered, in the black swamps of Ohio—who slept, fought, and conquered, in the everglades and hammocks of Florida—who slept, fought, and conquered, amid the chapparal and burning sands of Mexico—covered himself and his army with imperishable glory, and saved this administration from infamy and disgrace—this, all this, in the estimation of the gentleman, is "light military duty at unimportant posts!" If there is a man in the American army entitled to extra pay, that man is General Taylor. And yet he is almost the only man who has never received it. General Taylor has done all the *extra service*, and General Cass has received all the *extra pay*. Here is the difference. Taylor received not an extra dollar, and Cass has received more extra compensation than all the governors of all the Territories from the foundation of the Government to the present time. Gov. Cass has received $63,940, and all the other governors together have received but $19,400, General Taylor never one cent, as appears by the two official reports referred to—No. 6 and No. 18.

With these expositions, I am willing, sir, to leave the people to judge for themselves. Let them now decide which of the two it is safest and best to entrust with the management of their affairs. If honesty, fidelity and faithful service in one public office gives any security as to the performance in an other, then there could be no doubt or hesitation as to which should be and would be selected. Honesty and integrity, a sound head and a true heart, were among the highest qualifications for a President. Without these we had everything to fear—with them, everything to hope.

Here Mr. STEWART's hour expired, and Mr. DANIEL, of North Carolina, obtained the floor, but yielded it to Messrs. COBB, of Georgia, BROWN, of Mississippi, McLANE of Maryland, and others who wished to put questions to Mr. STEWART, who said that, having got through, he was now ready to answer any and all questions gentlemen might wish to put to him.

Mr. COBB first inquired whether Mr. S. charged Gen Cass with receiving his salary of $2,000 as Governor, $2,230 as Superintendent of Indian affairs, $8 a day and 40 cents a mile, and pay of a deputy quartermaster general and captain in the army at the same time.

Mr. STEWART answered yes, all but the pay of deputy quartermaster general, to which there was no date. He might have received this at the same time with the rest or he might not. These charges were founded on official documents, which were at the gentleman's service.

Mr. COBB repeated substantially this question several times, and Mr. S. gave, in effect, the same answers.

Mr. McLANE then inquired whether Mr. STEWART meant to charge that Governor Cass received these extra allowances without vouchers.

Mr. STEWART answered, that for the most part he did, unless the gentleman called Gen. Cass' own letters and statements *vouchers*. I believe, said Mr. S., there is nothing else to support his claims of $6,610 for rations; $1,500 per annum for office rent, &c.; $1,500 a year for going out of Michigan; the charges for settling his accounts, attending treaties, mileage, &c., he believed were all unsupported by vouchers. The gentleman could find out, however, by calling for the vouchers by resolution. And if the gentleman does not call for them, I will; and I hope the friends of Governor Cass will vote for the resolution. Here the conversation dropped.

That sterling Whig journal, the Alexandria Gazette, makes the following pungent reply to a remark in the Washington Union, that the Whigs were "whistling to keep their courage up:"

Now, we have heard no "whistling" on the Whig side, but we *have* heard a vast deal of crowing by the leaders of the opposite party. It has been one continued *boast* and *brag* from the day the nominations of Cass and Butler were made, down to this hour. Listen to the Locofoco orators, and editors, and wire pullers, and, if you believed them, you would believe that Gen. Taylor cannot get more than three or four States! They sweep the country, on paper, and in their harrangues, from Maine to Florida, and from the Atlantic to the farthest Western State. And yet with all this, there is an evident nervousness, and restlessness, and *fidgety* impatience, which betray the *real fears* of the boasters. Pin them down to *particulars*—go into *details*—survey candidly the actual condition of affairs in the different States,—and it will soon be seen, that the "crowing" is all for *effect*—and has nothing substantial to justify their pretended claims. Why, but the other day, the Union, *in a calculation*, had to give Cass all the doubtful States, and Ohio and South Carolina to elect him, *on paper*. The truth is, and the Locofoco leaders know it, such is the *ticklish* state of things, for Cass, every where, that there must be a *strong game of brag* played, in order to keep alive the spirits and organization of the party, in many quarters of the country. There is no necessity for this example to be followed by the Whigs. It is sufficient for them to know, that, with energy, zeal, and determination, they have a fair prospect of success at the Presidential election. It will not benefit their cause, to claim, as certain, this State, or that State, or to *assert* merely, that Gen. Taylor "will sweep all before him." They know that a sufficient number of States to elect Gen. Taylor can be carried for him; and there are others which can be, by honorable exertions, induced to vote for the Patriot Hero, who will administer the Government "for the good of his *country* and not for the benefit of a *party*."

SPEECH OF THE HON. DANIEL WEBSTER, BEFORE THE WHIGS OF MARSHFIELD.

The New York Journal of Commerce gives the following telegraphic account of the great speech delivered by Mr. Webster, at Marshfield, on Friday last:

Mr. Webster, accompanied by Hon. Hiram Ketchum, of New York, Hon. George Ashmun, of Springfield, Hon. Artemas Hale, of Bridgewater, and others, appeared upon the stand, and was heartily greeted by the people. His speech was devoted exclusively to the presidential question. He avowed himself fully, unequivocally, in favor of the election of General Taylor.

He said he believed him to be an honest man, whose conduct had ever been marked by a high sense of honor. He was a man of little pretensions, modest and unassuming. He had been a candidate for the Presidency a year before the sitting of the Philadelphia Convention. He was fairly nominated by that Convention. He believed him to be a true Whig. Our opponents said he was a Whig and they tried to disgrace him and the other Whig General, Scott, by putting a democratic civilian in command over them. He did not believe the slavery question had anything to do with his nomination. The Convention believed him to be a Whig, thought him to be the best man under existing circumstances and therefore nominated him. Mr. Webster spoke at some length, in vindicating the Whigs of the Convention and extolling the character of General Taylor.—He denied the correctness of the Buffalo Platform, which stated that the nomination of General Taylor was induced by a desire on the part of the Whigs to extend slave territory, nor were the Whigs of the South accountable for the nomination. Whether it be good or bad, the free States had some sixty majority in the Convention and could have nominated whomsoever they pleased. Mr. Webster said that, in his judgment, the question who shall be our next President lay between General Taylor and General Cass. One of them will be elected—whom then should the Whigs vote for?—We could not all have our personal preferences gratified; the skies were not about to fall so that we could catch larks. It was idle to talk about third candidates. We had enough of them in 1844. Every vote given for Birney in that election was half a vote for Polk and the annexation of Texas, and every vote given this year for Van Buren was practically half a vote for Cass.—He had warned the people against this third party folly in 1844, and he would again warn them of its consequences. He spoke of the Buffalo platform—said what there was good in it, was what the Whigs had always advocated, and Van Buren and his friends had always gone against—what there was new in it, was unsound. He had no confidence in Van Buren. It would be ludicrous to express confidence in Van Buren's free soil principles, for he had opposed everything that looked like free soil all his life, and he had no doubt, from the knowledge he had of the man, that were they together, Van Buren would laugh in his face when the free soil question was named.

Mr. Webster went on at some length to show up Mr. Van Buren's conduct.

He spoke of Cass.—He held him to be the most dangerous man that could be put in nomination. He was the embodiment of the war—he was opposed to the treaty of Washington—he was for the whole of Oregon, and the matter would never have been settled by peaceable negotiations if he could have had his way. He was for continuing the Mexican war. He is all for war.

Now, said Mr. Webster, we are to choose between a man like Cass and one like Gen Taylor. One or the other will be elected and no one else. It is Taylor or Cass.

Gen. Taylor has been fairly nominated by a Whig Convention—he is a Whig. If I believed him, said Mr. Webster, to be in favor of War, or in extending Slavery, I should have opposed his election. I believe him to be in favor of neither—that is my opinion.

BITTER FRUITS OF WALKER'S TARIFF OF 1846.

A letter from Danville, Pennsylvania, to the editor of the Philadelphia *News*, says:

"The Rolling Mill and all the furnaces in Danville, Pa., are *closed, and at least* 500 *workmen thrown out of employment*—Sixty-four of the company's houses are empty, and half the remaining 150 houses will be in a few days."

These are among the bitter fruits of Walker's Tariff of 1846; nor are they solitary instances, for, 'almost daily, we receive accounts of the stoppage of factories throughout the country. And how can it be otherwise, when the duties on imported goods are so regulated as to give a decided *advantage* to *British* over American manufactures—are so regulated—and purposely too—as to bring ruin upon the honest operatives *here*, and to promote the interest of those of England? Let us exemplify, Suppose we take dye-stuffs. Walker's *tariff increases the duty on these*; thus adding to the price which has to be paid by the American manufacturer, while it *lowers* the *duty* on articles manufactured and dyed abroad; so that *our own workmen are injured—first*, by the *decrease* in the duties on manufactured goods; and, *secondly*, by the *increase* on dye-stuffs.—How, then, can it be expected that the American manufacturer can compete with the British, when our own Government adopts such unnatural and suicidical means to *destroy* home industry, and *patronize* that of England?

Let working-men, industrious mechanics, artizans, and manufacturers, reflect upon this shameful attempt of *Polk, Walker*, CASS and Company, to deprive the industrious of our own land of the means of subsistence.—*Rough and Ready.*



FOREIGN NEWS.

Arrival of the Washington.

1 DAY LATER FROM EUROPE.

Report of another Insurrection in Paris—Return of the Emperor of Austria to Vienna—Probable Close of the War in Italy.

The steamer Washington, Capt. J. Johnson, arrived at New York yesterday morning from Southampton after a passage of 17 days. She brings over a large & valuable cargo, which accounts for the length of her passage.

The intelligence from Paris is of rather a gloomy nature. Agitation and dread still continue to pervade that city, arising from rumors of secret societies and formidable conspiracies, whose object was to overthrow the existing form of goverment.

Gen. Cavaignac, it was said, had received due warning of a meditated insurrection, and had concentrated a large military force around Paris, in order to arrest and effectually suppress it. These precautionary measures were placed under the direction of Gen. Lamoriere, who had been invested with extraordiuary powers. All parties looked with fear and trembling to the debate on the report on the June insurrection, as that moment was supposed to be fixed for a renewed outbreak. Amongst well-informed circles, however, it was fully expected that any outbreak would be suppressed.

The Sardinian Ministry has unanimously protested against the 45 days' armistice to King Charles Albert and Marshal Radetsky, the Austrian Commissioner in Chief, as altogether illegal. Charles Albert was supposed to be desirous of abdicating.

The Chamber of Deputies at Rome had come to a vote in favor of the French armed intervention in the affairs of Italy.

The Emperor of Austria arrived at Vienna on the 13th of August. His return to that city is hailed with great rejoicings.

It was still supposed in London and Paris that the joint mediation of France and England would effect a peaceful termination of the war in Upper Italy, and that the hostilities would not recommence. The terms however, would necessarily be more favorable to Austria.

PROSPECT FOR EXPORTS.—The New York Herald says:

"Since the arrival of the Niagara, large sales of breadstuffs have been made for export, and the quantity of flour and grain offering for shipment has been so large that an advance in freight has been realized. Engagements have been made for the shipment of about 100,000 bushels of Indian corn; and we have no doubt but double that quantity will be afloat this week, on its way from this port to England and Ireland. An advance of one or two shillings has already been submitted to on flour, and three to six cents on corn. The market is so unsettled that operators are undecided how to act. Ship-owners are closely watching the corn markets, and any advance in prices for breadstuffs is immediately followed by an advance in freights. There has been during the past week, more activity in cotton, in the way of shipments, particularly to Havre. Altogether, our export trade is rapidly improving, and he returns for this month will, we trust, be more satisfactory than those for August."

EXECUTIVE VENGEANCE.—The N. Y. Courier of Tuesday says:—

We were informed yesterday that Benj F. Butler, Esq., United States Attorney for this District, has been removed, and John McKeon, Esq., appointed in his place.

This is the first fruits of the Buffalo Convention in the way of showing the anger of the President, that any one of his subordinates should presume to think for himself, or dare to do aught but adhere to the nominations made by the wire-wo ked convention of Baltimore. The exhibition of spleen comes too, with most admirable grace, when it is considered that it is made in the dying hours of the Administration.

Mr. Butler is we presume, to be made an example to deter others from bolting, and as this screw of removal from office has always been applied with great effect upon the Locofocos, it is probable that the adherent of Mr. Van Buren, among the office holders, for the future will be *openly* much less in number than heretofore.—The act shows how keenly is felt the wound made upon ancient and venerable Locofocoism by the Buffalo Convention.

A POLITICAL REMINISCENCE.—The Albany Argus, once the uncompromising eulogist of Van Buren, now contains the following severe cut at him:—

"What would have become of Mr. Van Buren's letter to the Utica convention, had the law passed for which he gave the casting vote in the United States Senate, authorizing the postmasters to search the mails and throw out pestilent and incendiary matter? His letter could not have crossed Mason and Dixon's line. It would have been taken out of the mails and destroyed with other incendiary productions! What an illustration of his inconsistency and treachery to past professions does this reminiscence furnish! As has been well remarked, if Mr. Van Buren is sincere now, he has been playing a part through his whole life, and the latter has been from the beginning an unmitigated lie.

A MOTLEY GATHERING.—At New York, last Sunday, a heterogeneous gathering of free-soil men, socialists, infidels, Fourierites, and National Reformers, took place at Eagle Hall, to discuss their distinctive principles, and to see how one and all could best make their influence felt in the coming Presidential election. It was a complete bedlam, it is said.

GEN. TAYLOR'S FIRST PRESIDENTIAL LETTER.

The first Letter of Gen. TAYLOR, in relation to his becoming a candidate for President, was written to the Editor of the New Lisbon (Ohio) Palladium, and is one that seemed to commend him warmly to the Whigs of the Union: We republish that Letter now for the purpose of showing that, when the idea of being a candidate for President was first presented to him, he frankly avowed himself a WHIG, who should "*ever be devoted in individual opinion to the principles of that party.*"

Read this letter attentively, Whigs of the Union! This Letter, with a knowledge of Gen'l. TAYLOR's character, is all the voucher we want of Gen. TAYLOR's Whig Principles:

Headquarters Army of Occupation,
Matamoros, July 21, 1846.

Dear Sir: By yesterday's mail I received your letter of the 19th June, and have given the subject to which it refers some serious reflection and consideration. I feel very grateful to you, sir, and to my fellow-citizens who with you have expressed the very flattering desire to place my name in nomination for the Presidency, but it becomes me sincerely and frankly to acknowledge to you that for that office I have no aspirations whatever.—Although no politician, having always held myself aloof from the clamors of party politics, *I AM A WHIG AND SHALL EVER BE DEVOTED IN INDIVIDUAL OPINION TO THE PRINCIPLES OF THAT PARTY.*

Even if the subject which you have in your letter opened to me were acceptable at any time, I have not the leisure to attend to it now. The vigorous prosecution of the war with Mexico, so important to the interests of my country, demands every moment of my present time, and it is *my great desire to bring it to a speedy and honorable termination.*

With my best wishes for your health and prosperity, I am sincerely yours,

Z. TAYLOR,
Major General U. S. A.

MR. POLK'S UNCLE WILLIAM.

The Louisville Courier has the following paragraph:

"We learn, from undoubted authority, that Col. *William Polk*, of Walnut Bend, Arkansas, the greatest grower of corn in America, and, of course, the greatest in the world, voted the entire Whig ticket at the recent local elections in that State.—Col. *William Polk* is an uncle of President *Polk*, and is a consistent *Democrat* but *not* a *progressive Locofoco*, and being true to old fashioned Democracy, he avows his determination to vote for Gen ZACHARY TAYLOR for the Presidency."

When we find such a man as Col POLK repudiating the political course of his own near relative, it is time for disinterested Democrats to conclude that that relative has very far estranged from the great land-marks of the party which existed in the pure days of the Republic, when such men as *Jefferson* and *Madison* were at the head of the party.—*Rough and Ready.*

A CANDID OPINION.—The following, (says the Petersburg Intelligencer,) from the pen of the Editor of the Union, in May, 1846, before Gen. Taylor was thought of for the Presidency, will show the real opinion of Father Ritchie, and how little reliance is to be placed upon efforts from the same quarter to disparage the Old Hero:

"*The Pen Worthy of the Sword.*"

"Nothing can be more happy, appropriate, modest, yet dignified, than the despatches from General Taylor. They are worthy of the man and of the occasion which has called them forth. We thoroughly agree with the compliment that the New Orleans Courier pays to the general order of Gen. Taylor, 'giving thanks to his troops for their bravery and good conduct.'

"The *American* reader will remark with pride and pleasure the striking contrast it exhibits to the tedious, extravagant, vainglorious productions of the Mexican General. The neatness of the style is admirable—not a word too much or in the wrong place—all in fine keeping with the energy and decision with which his military operations are conducted."—*From the Semi Weekly Union of May 30th, 1848*

THE RIGHT SORT OF TALK.—In place of the lamentations and disorder which our enemies expected to hear from Albany, we are happy to have such articles as the following from the Albany Evening Journal:

NOT TO BE MOVED.

There will be no more grumbling among the Whigs of Albany—no more hesitations or doubts. The question has been distinctly presented. Will you support Taylor or Cass? Out of a meeting of FOURTEEN HUNDRED WHIGS, not less than THIRTEEN HUNDRED AND NINETY pledged their votes for TAYLOR and FILLMORE.

Nothing which may appear hereafter—unless it be a declaration from the General himself that he is not a Whig—will disturb the fixed purpose of the Whigs in Albany. They have resolved, as either TAYLOR or CASS *must* be elected, that TAYLOR IS INFINITELY PREFERABLE TO CASS; they will support him. His majority in this county, over his highest opponent, WILL BE GREATER THAN THAT EVER BEFORE RECEIVED BY ANY WHIG.

CONTRASTED VIEWS OF MR. FILLMORE AND GEN CASS ON SOUTHERN RIGHTS.—"I disavow most unequivocally, now and forever, any desire to interfere with the rights, or what is called the property of the Southern States"—*Fillmore's speech in Congress*

"I am no slaveholder; I never have been; I never shall be. I deprecate its existence in principle, and pray for its abolition every where, when this can be done justly, and peaceably, and easily for both parties."—*Cass' Paris Letter.*



EASTON GAZETTE.

EASTON, Md.

SATURDAY MORNING, SEPT. 9.

WHIG NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,
GEN. ZACHARY TAYLOR,
OF LOUISIANA.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
Hon. Millard Fillmore,
OF NEW YORK.

For Sheriff,
Thomas O. Martin.

For Commissioners,
JOHN STEVENS.
WM. GOLDSBOROUGH.

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 Whig meeting of Tuesday last, was one of the largest and most respectable we have ever seen convened in old Talbot for County purposes. It gives earnest of the proper whig feeling and spirit among our friends, and we augur most favorably from it. The nominations are such as must command the respect and confidence of the people of the county.—The candidate for sheriff, THOMAS O. MARTIN, is a man of great integrity of purpose and conduct—of firmness and decision of character, and who in the administration of the duties of this responsible station, will act with independence and impartiality. True, he has not graded up in the public service—but neither had late Sheriff Willis, and some others we could name, who did quite as well as if they had. *Intelligence* and *honesty of purpose* will enable any man to discharge the duties of this station to the satisfaction of his fellow citizens. Our candidate possesses these, and if elected the people will see the office administered as we predict.

As regards our Commissioners, Col. STEVENS and WM. GOLDSBOROUGH, what can we say in their commendation? This bare mention and names are sufficient. Intelligent, honest, attentive, faithful in the discharge of all duties confided to them, they will in the Commissioner's Board, be just such officers as are wanted. This station is a responsible one—one which ought to be above solicitation—above party if possible, such are the mighty interests involved, and confided to the care of our County Commissioners. These gentlemen have been called on by their fellow citizens to render a public service by the use of their names for such a station. They are both absent from the county, but we feel sure they will respond to a nomination made under circumstances so flattering to them, and with such perfect unanimity as characterized their selection.

☞ Through some inadvertence, we are unable to present our readers with the official proceedings of the meeting on Tuesday last. The meeting was organized by the appointment of Thomas Burchenal, Esq., chairman, and W. H. Harrison, Secretary. A committee of ten from each district having been appointed, they withdrew, and after mature deliberation, reported the names referred to in another article. A series of resolutions approving of the nomination of Taylor and Fillmore and heartily ratifying that nomination, were offered by Hon. S. Hambleton Jr., accompanied by a short but impressive speech, delivered with his usual eloquence and fluency. Gen. T. Tilghman followed, ably seconding the resolutions, giving many reasons why Taylor should be President, and Cass should not, plainly showing it to be the duty of every whig to enter into the canvass with all his strength. After he had closed, the resolutions were unanimously adopted, and the meeting adjourned—harmony and enthusiasm being the order of the day. The proceedings will be published next week.

"GEN. TAYLOR'S POSITION."

We have again to trouble our readers upon the subject of Gen. TAYLOR's position. As *inconsistency* is the only charge which has been made by the Locofoco party against our candidate that has had the *shadow* of a foundation, it is not all strange that the Star should cling with such tenacity to his original assertion, that Gen. Taylor has been on the Whig platform, and is now trying to get back into the no-party traces." In the last Star the sapient editor says we "*reluctantly* admit that it might be inferred from his quotations Gen. Taylor intended to be a party President," &c. Our readers will remember that we added, "if he had not repeatedly said that he would not be the exponent of party principles," it might be so inferred. The Star thus willfully misrepresents our statement, and would have his readers believe we admitted that which we are contending for. As to Mr. Corwin's testimony, which the Star so much desires us to bring forward, it does not bear upon the case in point in the least. Senator Corwin thinks Gen. Taylor a Whig but does not assert any thing to prove him inconsistent by accepting the Philadelphia nomination. Is the mind of the editor of the Star so contracted that he cannot understand the difference between being a Whig in sentiment, and being a party President? We take all of Gen. Taylor's letters from first to last, on them we rely, and are willing our readers should decide for themselves from the same testimony.—Is the Star willing to do that? if so, we are satisfied.

The next charge is, that we "blow hot and cold both at the same time," and asks "what estimate can we have upon the intelligence of our readers in attempting thus to hoodwink and deceive them. This is because we say that Gen. Taylor is a Whig, and the measures of our party will be carried out, *if we have a Whig Congress.* That qualification is omitted in the Star, thus again perverting our remarks. To be the exponent of party principles, as we understand it is, to *veto* every bill of a party nature passed by a Congress of opposite politics. We believe this to be the interpretation placed upon it by our candidate, and it has been the *practice* of James K. Polk, and would be the practice of Lewis Cass, could he attain the elevated position to which he aspires. Gen. Taylor will not do so, neither did he ever intend to do so, nor could *any* Whig holding the views we do upon the exercise of the veto power. Our candidate will not threaten Congress with his *kingly veto*, to make them succumb to *his* peculiar opinions, nor will he veto any bill for party purposes. We repeat, although Gen. Taylor is not the mere exponent of party principles, yet *with a Whig Congress* the measures of our party will be faithfully and fully carried out. We "estimate the intelligence of our readers" so highly, that we believe *they* can see the difference between a mere party President and a President of the whole people, although in sentiments a Whig; and they will not allow themselves to be gulled by any insinuations or assertions of the editor of the Star.

The Star thinks some other construction may be put on the paragraph of Gen. Taylor's letter, which we quoted in relation to the tariff, internal improvements, &c., because he does not "indicate whether he means a high Tariff or a low one, free trade or no trade, a U. S. Bank or a Sub Treasury, a National Exchequer or Pet Banks," and adds, "on the contrary, the will of the people as expressed through their representatives in Congress' is the guide by which the Executive is to be directed let that will be what it may." "It is useless," continues the Star, "to say if he thought them to be unconstitutional he would be compelled to veto them;" and why, because he made no restrictions in that paragraph! Neighbor, does he not, in the letter referred to say, the veto should not be used except in cases of unconstitutionality or hasty legislation? The Star says our position would place him on the same ground with Mr. Polk, who never vetoed any bill that he did not think unconstitutional. Does the Star recollect the French Spoliation Bill? Was that vetoed because he thought it unconstitutional? or on the ground of *hasty* legislation, after it had been deliberated by Congress from time to time for more than twenty years! His reasons for vetoing internal improvement bills are on a par with that, and *no better*. If he is a second Polk why don't you support him, neighbor? We certainly never intended to offer [illegible] to Zachary Taylor, as to place [illegible] side with James Knox Polk. The Star thinks Gen. Taylor may consider [illegible] unconstitutional because "he does not indicate what kind of a tariff," &c., yet "the will of the people is to be carried out in regard to *all*." The evident design is to leave the impression that General Taylor would sign bills that he thought unconstitutional, but the construction placed upon the General's letter is so ridiculous, and the paragraph in the Star so contradictory, that we shall leave the editor "alone in his glory."

☞ The Star says our supposition that his "rabidness" on the subject of politics is a part of the "contract between him and his party," is not the first *nonsensical* supposition that has originated from the same source in regard to him, and wishes to know "what the difference is in the faithful management of a paper by *contract* and one controlled by Tom, Dick and Harry, either on half-pay or no pay according to the merits of *hireling* scribblers generally." Our neighbor, although he belongs to the "progressive democracy," and with them has lost sight of the constitution in his onward march, is behind the age in regard to our neat little sheet. The Gazette is edited and controlled exclusively by those whose names appear as proprietors, and we have no "hireling scribblers" or writers of any kind to aid us, not even a kind "*friend*" to take the responsibility of our editorials—can the editor of the Star say the same? We do not pretend to possess talents as writers, and our editorials may be "scribblings," but they give the *mighty* & *responsible* editor of the Star some trouble occasionally. We are on the side of truth and justice, and have an honest, upright and gallant leader, and, in his language, "we ask no favors and shrink from no responsibility." We assure the editor of the Star, that we do not wish to change our conduct" in the least, as we shall ever oppose a corrupt & monarchical party, nor do we desire compliments from a paper incapable of appreciating gentlemanly conduct in an opponent, and which deals in denunciation instead of argument and imagines vulgarity to be wit. We desire to say no more on a subject now or hereafter, relating solely to ourselves, but repeat that our paper belongs to us—is managed by us—our editorials, good or bad, are our own. Now report says that the Star belongs to the party called the "progressive democracy"—is edited

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