PARTICULARS OF THE DESTRUCTION OF THE PACKET SHIP OCEAN MONARCH BY FIRE.

The Ocean Monarch, Captain Murdock, left Liverpool on the 24th August, with 360 steerage passengers, six in the first and 22 in the second cabin, and with her crew, had on board 398 persons. She had not proceeded far, however, before the utmost consternation was produced by an announcement that the ship was on fire, and scarcely had the alarm been given, when she was in a complete blaze.—At the time the fire was discovered, the vessel was about 8 miles to the eastward of the great Armshead and several vessels were in sight, and signals of distress were at once given, which were immediately answered by a Yatch, belonging to Sir Thomas Littledale, and which was about six miles distant. Mr. Littledale was himself on board, and at once bore down to render what assistance was in his power.—There was a stiff breeze blowing, and had the Yatch ventured along side, would have been total destruction to all on board. A boat was, however, immediately lowered, and proceeded to the ship, for the purpose of rescuing some of the unfortunate passengers.

The flames continued to rage with increased fury, and in a few minutes the mizzen mast went overboard, and soon after the main masts shared the same fate.—There yet remained the foremast, and the fire was making its way to the fore part of the vessel. The passengers and crew of course still crowded forward to the gib-boom, and there clung in clusters as thick as they could pack, even one lying over the other.

At length the foremast went overboard, snapping the fastenings of the gib-boom, which, with its load of human beings, dropped into the water amidst the most heart rending screams, both of those on board and those who were falling into the water. Some of the poor creatures were enabled to reach the vessel, others floated away on spars, but many met with a watery grave.

The Brazilian frigate Alfonzo was out on a pleasure excursion. She was commanded by the Marquis De Lisboa. There were also on board the Prince de Joinville, his lady and suite, the Duke and Duchess d'Aomale, the Brazilian Minister, De Chevalier D'Lisboa, Admiral Greenfell and daughters, and other distinguished individuals. When the Alfonzo discovered the Ocean Monarch, no time was lost in bearing down to her, and it was their intention to anchor directly under her bow, but the wind changed a little and prevented this from being accomplished. Four boats were, however, at once lowered, and were soon followed by the large paddle box-boat.—The Marquis D'Lisboa leaped into one and Admiral Greenfell into the other.—They were untiring in their exertions to save the poor people. Prince de Joinville was particularly assiduous in assisting the passengers on board the frigate. Of those on board the Ocean Monarch, thirty-two were saved by the Queen of the Ocean, 160 by the Alfonzo, 16 by a fishing smack and 17 by the ship Prince of Wales, being a total of 225 saved, leaving 173 to be still accounted for.—*Balt. Patriot.*

REPORTED REVOLUTION IN RUSSIA.—Advices from Breslau, August 16, state that a revolution has broken out simultaneously at St. Petersburg and Warsaw.—Travellers who arrived from Russia and Poland, unanimously confirm this intelligence. The Emperor has fled to Constadt, and a Provisonal Government has been established in St. Petersburg. Further details are as yet not known.

The Prussian messenger from St Petersburg has arrived at Breslau, with the Vienna mail. This same train has also conveyed a Russian courier who says he will not vouch for the authority of this intelligence from our correspondent, who in general may be relied upon, although we must confess there are grounds for disquietude on account of the uncertainty of all news coming from Russia.

The Breslau Gazette, contains the same intelligence but adds that nothing has been heard of the *emeute*, that is reported to have broken out at Warsaw. That intelligence therefore appears to be without foundation. The London Times of the 26th ult., however, doubts this.

THE CHOLERA.—The Vienna papers of the 17th and 18th, received this morning, state that the Cholera is raging in the interior of the Empire, and that the disease is exceedingly malignant at Riga, where as many as one hundred were carried off daily, out of a population of 40,000 or 50,000 inhabitants.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN BROOKLYN—*Two Hundred Houses Consumed.* A most awful conflagration occurred at Brooklyn on Saturday night. It broke out at 11 o'clock in Riley's crockery store, in Henry street, from the explosion of a camphene lamp, and spread with great fury, crossing Middah, Cranberry, and Orange streets, on both side of Henry; and burning out eight squares to Washington street, leaving a block of eight houses on the corner of Pineapple and Henry, and a portion of the houses between Orange and Sands streets on the east, so that there was no staying the all devouring element till it had reached the wider streets of Pineapple and Washington, which mark its blackened boundaries.

The flames raged with the greatest fury from 11 1-2 o'clock on Saturday evening until 8 o'clock on Sunday morning, when they were finally extinguished by blowing up several houses on Concord street.

The number of buildings destroyed will nearly reach two hundred, covering an area of about fifteen acres in the very heart of the city. The loss is estimated as high as one million of dollars.

The Postmaster General, who is on a visit to the Buffalo Fair, with the incidental purpose of looking up dough face postmasters, to take the places of free incumbents, had his pocket picked while looking for his baggage at Niagara Falls. Effect of evil associations.—*N. Y. Post.*

INTERESTING DEVELOPMENTS.—The President in removing from office B. F. Butler, and some other citizens of that division of the Democratic party to which he belongs, had as well have thrust his hand into a hornet's nest. Their friends have roused in vehement indignation.—One effect of this proscription has been to unseal their lips to certain things which have hitherto been considered and kept as family secrets, but which, now that the family is broken up, are no longer so.—The subjoined extracts from an article in New York "Evening Post" upon the subject throws some valuable light on the doings of the Baltimore Convention in 1844. If the "Post" had, in addition let us know *who* it was that "misled" Mr. Butler as to Mr. Polk's character so as to induce him to pluck up *his* "drowning honor by the locks," we dare say that we should have the key to all that is yet mysterious and inexplicable in the Oregon question, the Texas annexation, and the Mexican War.—*Nat. Intel.*

From the New York Evening Post.

The *Washington Union*, we see, preserves a prudent silence in regard to the removal of Mr. Butler, as it did in regard to the infamous trick by which Mr. Polk obtained the votes of Mr. Benton and others for giving him discretionary powers in the annexation of Texas. The *Union* is doubtless right. When nothing can be said, it is policy to be silent. No pretence can be made that Mr. Butler was not admirably qualified for the office he held by extent of legal learning, accuracy of legal judgment, conscientious attention to public duty, and a strong sense both of justice and humanity. He is displaced without the pretence that he has been in any way wanting to the responsibilities of his post.

What makes this proceeding more gross on the part of Mr. Polk is the fact that Mr. Butler made him President. We do not record the fact to Mr. Butler's honor, but it is a fact nevertheless; it was Mr. Butler *who extricated Mr. Polk from the obscurity into which he was sinking in Tennessee*, and, misled by an erroneous opinion of his character, *brought him before the nation as a candidate for the highest place the nation had to bestow.* But for Mr. Butler's exertions in his favor at the Baltimore Convention of 1844 he could not have become a candidate; and, if report say true, he has not hesitated to acknowledge his obligations in the warmest terms. He pressed upon Mr. Butler the offer of a place in his Cabinet!—the Department of War, and when he found him firm in refusing it, appointed him to the post of United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York. From this office the grateful creature now suddenly ejects him, &c.

FRAUDS UPON THE PEOPLE.

Having nothing *true* to allege against the gallant patriot whom the Whigs have taken up as their candidate for the Presidency, the Veto Party, the advocates of War and carnage, the upholders of Monarchical Principles in this Republican Government of ours, are resorting to the most contemptible frauds to sustain their candidate and to detract from General Taylor.

The five *Lives* of Cass have been already sufficiently exposed on the floor of Congress, so that the People are upon their guard against the fables in the English tongue which have been devised to bolster up the Democratic candidates.—But how are the libels in other tongues such as those described below, to be guarded against? We know of no way but to direct the finger of scorn against every man who has any thing to do with either the manufacturing or the circulation of them. *Shame* on all who publish wilful lies in defamation of the pure, the upright, and single hearted Taylor!—*Nat. Int.*

From the Indiana State Journal.

For the purpose of *misleading and deceiving the Germans* the Locofocos are circulating pamphlets, written *in the German language*, among that portion of our people, filled with the most gross and infamous abuse of Gen. Taylor. It is ascertained in the pamphlet that Taylor is in favor of prohibiting the right of suffrage by all foreigners until they shall have resided in this country twenty one years. Desperate, indeed, must be their cause when they resort to such means to advance it.

FROM ANOTHER INDIANA PAPER.

Scarcely a day passes but the Locofocos are detected in the perpetration of some fraud or other; but the last and the basest that we have seen for some time is *a Pamphlet in German*, and addressed to the Germans of the country, in which *the most unblushing falsehoods are dealt out at wholesale* in regard to Gen. Taylor's alledged hostility to our honest Irish & German citizens. These pamphlets are no doubt secretly distributed throughout the length and breadth of the country by floods. The Whigs ought to be on their guard against such outrageous frauds—Were the Germans a forward and talkative people such Locofoco efforts would always soon come to light; but their well known soberness and taciturnity almost precludes any thing of the kind. The Locos must be horribly frightened at the prospect of the honest Germans and Irishmen of the country going for Gen. Taylor when they stoop to such means to prejudice them against him.

Doe Face.—Many people are familiar with the above term, who are ignorant of its origin as well as of its correct othrography. To such the following explanation from the N. Y. Atlas will prove acceptable:

DOE FACE.—The term "dough-face" should be written *Doe face*. John Randolph, who first uttered the stigma, meant by it to satirize a class of politicians who are like the doe, or female deer, which is frightened by seeing its own face reflected in a streamlet. So "Old Roanoke" himself said, when appealed to afterwards.

BARNBURNERS IN ILLINOIS.—The Free Soil men in Illinois have brought out a full Electoral ticket, and six of the nine on it are said to be decided democrats.

EXTRA ALLOWANCES.

The Locofoco prints strive to induce their readers to believe that there is nothing unusual or extraordinary in the extra allowances to Gen. Cass! An attempt is made to persuade the people that Gen. Taylor has also been in the receipt of *extras* to a large amount. This is an uphill business. The difference between Cass and Taylor in this respect is too clear to be mystified. It is admitted that Cass' *extras*—his allowances beyond his legal compensation—amount to $62,650. It has not been shown, nor can it be shown, that Gen. Taylor, during his long and responsible service, where he has been called to handle immense sums for public money, has ever been behind in his accounts one dollar, or has ever claimed or received one dollar beyond his legal pay! And we have recently published the certificate of the Clerk of the House of Representatives, who examined the documents furnished by Mr. Polk's Secretary of War, to prove that the base insinuation of Mr. M'Clelland, on the floor of the House, was false, not a single extra charge being found against his name. Let that be remembered. And let it be remembered that a late resolution calling for the vouchers on which Cass was paid extra allowances to the amount of $117,069 42 HAS BEEN VOTED DOWN IN THE HOUSE BY THE LOCOFOCOS!! For extra allowances of some $100,000, WARRANTS WERE DRAWN BY HIMSELF WHILE SECRETARY OF WAR!! If these charges are false, let it be shown by the records. The records are at Washington, let them be inspected, let them be certified—and they will show whether these enormous extras were paid to Gen. Cass or not. If any were paid to Gen. Taylor, let that also be shown by the records. We say show both.—*Rough and Ready.*

A PROPER REBUKE.

No regiment, during the Mexican war, was more uniformly complimented for their strict discipline and gentlemanly deportment, whilst in the enemy's country, than that of Virginia, under the command of Col. Hamtramck; and, consequently, the punishments due to offences was not necessary to be inflicted upon the gallant sons of the Old Dominion, as was the case with some of the Western troops, some few of the members of which, since their return, have endeavored to heap obloquy on their old General, for extending to them their *just dues.*

Col. Hamtramck, when he went to Mexico, in command of his regiment, was of the Democratic faith. On the return with his command, he was invited, by a Democratic Committee of Jefferson County, to attend a "*political festival*" at Charlestown, on the 17th August. The following is his reply, which, we think, must have caused the Democracy of that region to feel rather *flat*:

SHEPHERDSTOWN, Aug. 17, 1848.

Gentlemen; Your letter of this date has this moment been received, inviting me as the late Colonel of the Virginia Regiment, to a "public festival" given by the "democratic party of Jefferson in connexion with their brethren of the adjoining counties."

I thank you kindly, Gentlemen, for the invitation, and however gratified I may feel at the greetings and "welcome home" of my fellow citizens, I am constrained to decline your polite invitation, as the "festival" seems to have in view the defeat of our old Chief—whom the enemies of our country could never defeat, while the Soldiers who served under him are complimented with an invitation to the meeting.

I am, Gentlemen, respectfully,

Your obedient serv't,

JOHN F. HAMTRAMCK.

Messrs. Butcher, Washington, Davenport, Beall and Opie, Committee.

Since the above, we notice, in the Charlestown (Va.) Free Press, that the Col. is battling on the stump for his good Old General.—*Rough and Ready.*

From the Nat. Intelligencer, Sept. 11.

MALCONTENT MOVEMENT IN NEW YORK.—A meeting was held in the City of New York on Thursday night, by a number of the friends of Mr. Clay, in pursuance of a notice signed by several hundred names, at which we confess our surprise at learning that our respected personal friends Willis Hall presided and Dudley Selden took part. The meeting was a large one, and much enthusiasm was manifested; and resolution were passed in favor of nominating a ticket of Electors to vote for Mr. Clay and Mr. Fillmore. To every one not within the sphere of its influence, or the contagion of a common feeling, it is difficult to conceive what these gentlemen propose to themselves. The predominant feeling of the meeting seems to have been a desire to *revenge* themselves for the non-nomination of Mr. Clay at the Philadelphia Convention. The presiding officer declared that there was no expectation of *electing* Mr. Clay, and that this demonstration was a forlorn hope; but that for leading this forlorn hope those assembled were entitled to all honor. This is a matter of taste, to be sure; but we cannot, for ourselves, conceive what honor there can be in going into a National Convention, submitting one's personal preferences to its arbitration, and then breaking off into a seperate squad, and belaboring with might and main the great party which has held to its plighted faith, abhorring, as it properly does, the policy, in political contests of "*Rule* or RUIN." If any effect prejudicial to the Whig cause and the Whig candidate for the Presidency from this movement could be apprehended—of which, however, we have no idea—it would afford a capital illustration of the case, noticed in the papers a few days ago, of a man's going home and hanging himself because he was angry with a friend.

The Philadelphia "North American" and the New York "Express," in noticing this meeting, concur in the opinion that Mr. Clay will give no countenance to the proceedings, the former paper adding as follows: "We speak *advisedly* when we say that he has given no encouragement, directly or indirectly, to any of these demonstrations, no matter in what quarter or with whom they may have originated."

THE CLAY MOVEMENT.—The N. York Tribune approaches the question of the recent Clay demonstration in that city, dances around it, and then retires gracefully thus:—

"It would be most unjust to Mr. Clay to place him in the position, most repugnant to him and an inglorious close to his illustrious career, of the candidate of a mere faction—to make him figure in the official returns and transmit him to posterity as a solicitor of votes after the mass of voters had left him—running behind such candidates as are in the field, even in States where he has repeatedly run ahead of such men as Adams, Crawford and Jackson. The fact that he was supported as a candidate would make its way to millions who would never hear how and when he became such, and that his own wishes and feelings had been utterly disregarded in the premises.—Whatever he or others might say, there would be thousands mean enough to suppose that he was really a candidate with his own consent, if not at his own suggestion. No one can be entitled to subject him to such imputation."

"THE PARTY SPIRIT."—We have heard reports of serious ruptures in the ranks of the Locofocos in Frederick county, which developments are showing to be true. Ex-Gov. Francis Thomas has "flown the track, and declared for this first love," Martin Van Buren. Others, it is understood will follow suit, while some will have nothing to do with him or Cass. Of this latter party is Madison Nelson, Esq.' heretofore one of the leaders and most influential men of the party. He was invited to attend and address a meeting at Paris, Frederick County, Maryland, on the 26th of August. He sent a letter declining to attend, and giving his reasons for renouncing and denouncing the whole Cass movement. This letter was offered to the "Frederick Citizen" for publication by one of the gentlemen to whom it was addressed, but that organ of the party declined. It could not venture to let the denunciations of Mr. Nelson go before its readers. Thus shut out from a hearing by the organ of that party, it was sent to the Herald for publication, and is published in that paper of Saturday. Mr. Nelson tells some home truths of the party and the men into whose hands it has fallen.—It is not surprising that the feared to publish the letter. Mr. N., after stating that it was painful to be compelled to decline the cordial invitation says:

"I was born a democrat, reared a democrat, and shall die in that faith. From my youth upwards I have been a zealous working member of the Democratic party, and I assure you, gentlemen, it is not without some bitterness of feeling that I now feel myself paralized, and unable in this contest to take an acive part, without sacrificing my self-respect.

SHALL WE HAVE SLAVERY IN CALIFORNIA This is the heading of a long article which appears in the California Star, of the 25th of March last—a file of which paper to the 1st of April, reached us yesterday. We can only allude to it now, by saying, that it is bold, decided and uncompromising in its opposition to the introduction of slavery into California. The writer says that there is not a slave in California, and the power of the Home Government is inadequate to their introduction into that territory. "Those who attempted to transfer their slaves from the east to west of the Rocky Mountains, will meet with the inevitable loss of their property. They might as well attempt to remove them to New England or to Canada." It is said "that the simple recognition of slavery here would be looked upon as a greater misfortune to the Territory, than though California had remained in its former state." It declares that neither the soil, the climate nor the productions of California, are suited to slave labor, and that they could not be held in bondage there. It says that Congress has no right to bequeath such a calamity to the country, contrary to the wishes of the people.—*St. Louis Republican, Sept. 2d.*

THE "BUFFALO HUNT."—We learn that the President has called the attention of the United States' civil officers to the projected invasion of the Mexican provinces near the Rio Grande; and, we presume, has instructed them, as far as may be in their power, to prevent any breach of the treaty with Mexico—but all efforts, we are afraid, will prove unavailing to prevent the "Buffalo Hunt" from taking place: Arms and ammunition of war can be transported to Matamoras, or other points, where individuals may proceed without arms or organization. Once out of the limits of the United States, the necessary organization and arming will take place; and we have no doubt that thousands will engage in this expedition of conquest and plunder. It is said that the Mexican inhabitants of the provinces to be invaded, will co-operate with the invaders; and, if so, the result can be easily foreseen. The country will be conquered and separated from Mexico, and then annexed to the United States—and thus another cause of dissension will be introduced into the Union. Next month is the time designated for the commencement of this outrage.—*Clipper.*

SICKNESS IN WORCESTER COUNTY.—The Snow Hill (Md.) Shield of the 5th inst. says:

"The Summer and Fall diseases of our climate seem to be at their height hereabouts. We have never known as much sickness during any one season since we have resided here as there is at present.—We do not know of a single family in the village or its vicinity in which there is not a patient to be found, either sick, or recovering from a spell of sickness." As yet the disease has not been very fatal."

EASTON GAZETTE.

EASTON, Md.

SATURDAY MORNING, SEPT. 16.

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.

DEMOCRACY.

On every occasion we hear our opponents with great complacency, style themselves *Democrats*, and boastingly exclaim we are *Jeffersonian Democrats*, and the whigs are *Federalists!* In this name they have found their only strength, and this explains why we are so often told by them that they *are* Democrats. We have never heard our opponents explain how they secured that name, or by what tenure they hold it, and we fear we never shall. Now we contend that the Locofoco party, or self-styled Democracy, are no more entitled to the name which they claim, than are the Abolitionists or Fourierites, and that the Whig party is the true Republican party. We know of no better evidence of the principles of the old Republican and Federal parties, than their expressed opinions and acts, and we propose to contrast them with the expressed opinions and acts of the whig and locofoco parties of the present day.—As the locos claim Thomas Jefferson as their leader, we will first hear his opinion upon the principle which divided the old parties. In a letter to John Adams, dated June 27, 1813, he says:

"The terms of Whig and Tory belong to national as well as civil history. They denote the temper and constitution of mind of different individuals. To come to our own country and to the times when you and I became first acquainted; we well remember the violent parties which agitated the old Congress, and their bitter contests. There you and I were arraved together; others cherished the MONARCHY of England, and we the rights of our country.

"But as soon as the Constitution was put into motion, the line of division was again drawn. We broke into two parties, each wishing to give the Government a different direction; *the one* (the Republican party) *to strengthen the most popular branch*, (Congress,) *the other the more permanent branches, and to extend their permanence.* Here you and I separated for the first time, and one party placed your name at their head—the other selected mine."

The whigs of the present day are in favor of strengthening the most popular branch, and allowing the immediate representatives of the people to make such laws as their constituents may require. Our candidate is with Thomas Jefferson, while Lewis Cass is the reverse.—In the debate on the Constitution we find that every Republican was opposed to the absolute veto, while the Federalists contended for it.—Col. Hamilton, whom the self styled Democracy profess to view with holy horror, moved that the last part of Mr. Gerry's proposition be struck out, "so as to give the Executive an absolute negative on the laws." The Baltimore Platform says "we are decidedly opposed to taking from the Executive the qualified use of the veto." That word *qualified* is placed there for the purpose of making it appear that they stand upon the same ground with the whigs. Can it be denied that they are in favor of an *absolute*, and not a *qualified* veto?—The vetoes of the present Administration negative any such denial. Roger Sherman, a Republican, "was against enabling one man to stop the will of the whole. He thought we ought to avail ourselves of his wisdom in revising the laws, but not permit him to overrule the decided and cool opinions of the legislature." Zachary Taylor is of precisely the same opinion. It cannot be denied that the veto is used by the Locofocos for party purposes, and grossly abused. It was thought by the old Republicans that it would lead to this abuse, and for that reason they opposed this *absolute* negative, and the whigs are in favor of using it only as they intended it should be used—in cases of "clear violation of the constitution, or manifest haste and want of consideration by Congress." Listen to the prediction of Benjamin Franklin in regard to this veto power:

"The first man put at the helm (of state) will be a good one. Nobody knows what sort may come afterwards. The executive will be always increasing here, as elsewhere, TILL IT ENDS IN A MONARCHY."

Now we find this same self-styled Democratic party advocating the unlimited use of this veto, and advocating a monarchy! Has James K. Polk been less a monarch because he is called President? He has prevented the passage of just and wholesome laws by threatening the use of his veto—he has prevented just and constitutional laws from taking effect after they were passed, and he has used all his influence to uphold his party, to the entire exclusion of the wishes of a powerful minority. What is more monarchical than this? yet Lewis Cass is pledged to pursue precisely the same course.—That the Locofoco party cannot consistently be called Democratic is plain, it being anti-democratic in all its principles. By whatever name it may be called, however, the issue is distinct and cannot be avoided—*will the people of the United States elect a man to carry out their wishes, in the person of Zachary Taylor, or will they elect Lewis Cass, who will carry out the wishes of the members of the Baltimore Convention!* Do you wish a man who will follow in the footsteps of Washington, Jefferson, the younger Adams and Harrison, or do you wish one to follow in the footsteps of Jackson, Van Buren, and Polk! If you desire a Republican administration, conducted with economy, firmness and integrity, vote for Zachary Taylor. If you desire a monarchical administration, the return of the dynasty of peculators, with all the wasteful extravagance of Mr. Van Buren's administration, and all the love of war and thirst for foreign territory of the present administration, vote for Lewis Cass, and your wishes will be gratified, as sure as night follows day. Who that loves his country can hesitate for a moment to vote for the patriot and hero, TAYLOR.

☞ After the silly and senseless reply of our neighbor of "the Star," to our last article, we desire to say nothing more on a subject so uninteresting to the public, as his affairs or our own. We shall always consider it a piece of *effrontery and unblushing assurance*, to use no harsher term, for a press *managed and conducted* as that is now confessed to be, to say aught about our humble sheet. That paper can have no manliness or independence—it is supervised and controlled by a committee—it is confessed not to belong to the man whose name stands at its head. He is hired to manage it and abuse and vilify his opponents. The idea, too, of our neighbor setting up for a grammarian and critic—shades of Samuel Johnson and Lindley Murray?

All our war with our neighbor arose out of our offence at his charging Gen. Taylor with two-facedness and change of position. Why we should think our neighbor would have some feeling for wheelers and position changers.—Report says he somersetted from the whig platform about the year 1834 or 35. The rumor about ownership and management of the press proved true. Tell us something, neighbor, about that somerset—is it true or not?—Don't criticise our bungling language, but answer the query, and we are done with you.

☞ The Locofoco County meeting which assembled in this place on Tuesday last, selected Wm. W. Lowe as their candidate for Sheriff, and Wm. Hayward and Samuel Hopkins, for Commissioners.

☞ The Hon. Reverdy Johnson will accept our thanks for copies of his speeches delivered in the Senate, upon the Compromise Bill.

GEN. CASS AND SLAVERY.—Some of the Southern Locofoco papers are copying articles from Northern journals, in which General Taylor is represented as favoring the Wilmot Proviso. In fact, they would have all Southerners believe that both our candidates are abolitionists! Now in return, we will see what is supposed to be the position of Gen. Cass on this subject at the North, *near home*, and we think our candidates will be found entitled to as much confidence as any in the field, or that can be nominated. The Guernsey, Ohio, Jeffersonian, of the 10th ult., has the following, which we trust will receive due attention:

GEN. CASS AGAINST THE EXTENSION OF SLAVERY.—The Whigs having nominated a slave extensionist for the Presidency, are wont to make it appear that the Democrats are similarly situated by charging that Gen. Cass is an avowed slave extensionist. The charge is unqualifiedly false. General Cass stands pledged to oppose the extension of slavery. In his Nicholson letter he expresses his views of the constitutional power of Congress over the institution of slavery. He gives it as his deliberate opinion that *Congress has no power to institute slavery where it does not exist.* Suppose then that General Cass is elected to the Presidency, and that Congress should pass an act to institute slavery in free territory, what does Gen. Cass, in effect, stand pledged to do? Why to veto it; because he has told the American people that such an act would be unconstitutional. It is then clear as the noonday sun that Gen. Cass stands before the country the avowed opponent of slavery extension, and pledged to veto any act of Congress having for its object the instituting of slavery in free territory.

We ask the honest and candid men of all parties—all who are opposed to the extension of slavery, no matter to what party they may belong, to ponder well this matter. Remember that either Lewis Cass or Zachary Taylor will preside over the destinies of this republic for the next Presidential term—and that, therefore, your only hope for the prevention of slavery extension exists in the election of the former to the Presidency. Bear this in mind!

☞ The Centreville Times of Saturday says that the town and neighborhood continue to enjoy excellent health.

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