

Arrival of the Acadia.

7 DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The steamer Acadia, Capt. Stone, with Liverpool dates to the 9th inst arrived at Boston on Sunday afternoon.

LIVERPOOL MARKET, May 9.

The Grain Market has declined to nearly the extent of its recent advance. Corn was selling at 33s. to 34s. per quarter; Flour at 32s. 6d. to 34s. per barrel.

The following is from Wilmer & Smiths' Times, dated Liverpool Sept. 9:—

"The fine weather and temporary settlement of the dispute between Germany and Denmark, has had a favorable effect and produce being abundant, prices of grain have receded.

The news from the Manufacturing Districts is encouraging. The supply of Cotton on hand in the Manufacturing Districts was small.

The potato disease is less alarming than it was some weeks since.

Old Wheat has declined 3s. to 5s.; and new Wheat 5s. to 6s. per quarter.

Flour was dull, but prices unchanged.

Sales of wheat at 28s. to 31s. per quarter of 480 pounds.

Indian Corn is in less demand at a decline of 2s. to 3s. per quarter.

The stock of Provisions is very light.

ENGLAND.—The Queen opened Parliament in person on the 6th, and immediately afterwards departed for Scotland.

IRELAND.—Ireland continued tranquil, the State trials not having been resumed yet.

FRANCE.—Lamartine has published a defence against the charges made against him, in consequence of which General Cavaignac has been compelled to deny any intention of suppressing the Constitutionel.

This journal and La Presse have resumed their fierce attacks against the Government. The latter even wages war against the Republic, despite General Cavaignac's declaration not to allow the Republic to be impeached.

The Bonapartists are moving to elect Louis Napoleon to the Presidency.

The disturbances in the Provinces continue in consequence of the extraordinary tax of 45 centimes imposed by the Provisional Government. The French Government on the 7th received despatches from Arago, the Minister at Berlin, officially announcing Austria's acceptance of the mediation of France and England, in the settlement of the Italian question.

A sharp correspondence has taken place between Gen. Cavaignac and Changarier, on account of a defection of the National Guard, only a small portion of each division appearing on the Sunday parades.

Ledru Rollin is preparing to start a new paper in opposition to La Reform.

ITALY.—Accounts from Italy represent the whole country to be greatly excited. Tumults had occurred at Genoa and Leghorn.

The difficulties that had taken place at Rome have been suppressed.

At Turin, on the 2d inst. the Austrians having enforced a contribution of 400,000 florins on the citizens, payable in four hours, and the sum not being forthcoming commenced to pillage the city. The inhabitants, encouraged by the patriotic defence of Bologna, rung the tocsin and commenced a fearful battle, assisted by women and children, who threw furniture out of the windows on their heads. The Austrians in the country hurried to their assistance, and the result of the struggle was not known.

SCHLESSWIG AND HOLSTEIN.—Schlesswig and Holstein have refused to acknowledge the Armistice concluded by Prussia for the German Confederation.

The blockade of the Elbe and Jahda have been raised since the 5th.

The Prussia and Baltic ports are also free.

ANOTHER COURT MARTIAL ASKED.—Senator Benton, in his speech recently published in the Intelligencer, has been very severe on several of our army officers, and Major W. H. Emory, has now demanded a court martial to investigate charges made by the Senator against him. The following is an extract of his letter to the Adjutant General.

"These charges I pronounce unfounded calumnies; but in deference to the place where they are pretended to have been uttered, (the Senate of the United States,) without the least regard to the individual who utters them, I have to request that an officer be directed to put these charges in form, and that I be tried on them before a court martial forthwith; my object being to put an end to this long continued clamor, by showing that all these charges are, in truth, devoid of the least foundation; and also to expose the fraudulent manner in which historical facts have been distorted, and testimony delivered before the proper legal tribunals of the country has been mutilated at the expense of truth and candor."

STARVED TO DEATH. A family of English people arrived at Cincinnati about four weeks ago, and rented rooms in the Fourth Ward.

A lady in the neighborhood having some suspicion a few days since that all was not right, called upon the family and learned the melancholy fact that they were in a starving condition. They had not one morsel of food for three days. The man died the next day and the wife a few days afterwards. The children, three in number, were adopted by gentlemen in different parts of the city.

MITCHELL, THE PATRIOT.—Mitchell, the Irish Patriot, is employed at Bermuda, in the convalescent ward for sick officers, in consequence of an opinion of his physician that he was suffering from chronic disease and was incapable of out door convict labor.

"THE UNION OF THE WHIGS, FOR THE SAKE OF THE UNION."

David Graham, Esq., of New York, who has in trying times shown himself a true Whig, and who has done the party service by a zealous co-operation and often eloquent defence of the cause, was one of those who was led off, by his attachment to Mr. Clay, to unite in the recent disorganizing movement in New York city, in which Mr. Clay was formally nominated as a candidate for President.

We did not regard that New York movement as of any very great importance in itself, though we regretted it very much, on account of some of those who took part in it. Our greatest regret was in seeing Mr. Graham's name among the insurgents. We did not think, however, that he could long occupy that position. He had, it was true, been; since the Philadelphia nomination, trying to satisfy himself that his principles forbade his support of, if they did not require him to oppose, that nomination; but, like a man who has long been doubting what course to take, and who, by not making a positive movement, keeps himself from looking at any side of the question, except that with which his feeling first prompted him to sympathise, Mr. Graham only had to take a decisive step, where he would be obliged to look at the consquences of what he did and to be fuly satisfied that he could altogether justify to himself what he was doing,—Mr Graham had only, like many other of the warm friends of Mr. Clay to take this decisive step, and then to find himself pausing, startled at what he was doing. The recent movement in New York, upon which Mr. Clay has so promptly and so characteristically put his mark of disapprobation, was, for Mr. Graham and others who acted in it, that decisive step. It brought them, as the phrase is, "all up standing." If they went on, with or without Mr. Clay's consent, they saw that nothing could come of the movement but disappointment, chagrin, and, perhaps, worse than all that, political shame to those who were actors, aiders or prompters of it—that in no possible event could that, which they declared was their object, be reached—that, though the probability of such being the case was remote, it might result in giving the vote of New York to Gen Cass—and that, in all respects, the movement was unwise, unbecoming them as citizens who had participated in sending delegates to the Philadelphia Convention and who, by so doing, had bound them to abide by its decision, as they rightly claimed would be the case of the friends of all the other candidates who had joined in sending delegates to that meeting. As soon as they took this decisive step in New York, by which they put up Mr. Clay's name in opposition to the decision of the Convention, they saw all these things—they paused, they reasoned with themselves, and they felt that they were wrong.

The appearance of Gen. Taylor's second Allison letter, in which he simply summed up the declarations of all the others he had written and made his position so clear that no man, not wilfully blind, could deny that he understood it—this letter, appearing just at the time when this New York movement was operating upon the reason of the actors in it, relieved them of a world of trouble, and Mr. Graham, for himself, and we cannot doubt that he speaks for others also frankly declared that he was content with it, and should no longer hesitate to support General Taylor's election.

We do not allow that this second Allison letter in any respect, altered or improved the position of Gen. Taylor, as a candidate for the Presidency. We supported his election, before the appearance of that letter, and, as we were fully convinced, for reasons which ought to have satisfied any man to do so likewise, who ever called himself a Whig, or who desired to see Gen. Cass kept out of the Presidential chair.—The letter came however, to satisfy those whose fellings of disappointment at the defeat of their favorite, or the success in the nomination of another, whom they had attempted to steel their minds against, were leading them astray, and we therefore hailed it, as a document wisely and timely put forth.

Mr. Graham, as we have stated, was a principle actor in the New York movement for Mr. Clay against Gen. Taylor. He was one of the committee of nine which had been appoined to get up an electoral ticket for the State. He was *the* man who was relied on to give force to the movement, and he undoubtedly gave it much even of the little influence it had as a national demonstration. As soon as the second Allison letter reached New York, Mr. Graham promptly withdrew from all further opposition to Gen. Taylor's election, That he ought never to have made any opposition to it, he is now no doubt as well satisfied of as we are, and the change of his position shows him that he has long been going wrong. He has, however, now put hunself right, and in a letter, which is published in the New York Tribune of Tuesday, he declares that he "shall henceforth support the nominations of the Philadelphia Convention."

We are glad for his own sake that Mr. Graham, whom we have always known as a stanch Whig, whom no disaster could shake and no success bewilder, has come to his decision, and that he has in a manly manner avowed it. He will feel all the better for what he has done, and he will be, we are sure, careful hereafter not to allow himself to get into a false position in regard to his political principles, or the great body of those who agree with him in them.—His example will not be without its influence elsewhere It ought not to be without its influence; and if it shall have the effect of uniting the Whigs, even of New York, in the support of Gen. Taylor, the circumstance that he went wrong in the first instance will cease to be regretted, because this good will have resulted from it—it enables him to bring all the estrays back into the true fold, who, without his guidance, might have wandered off never to return, not knowing how to get home.

It is due to Mr. Graham that it should be stated, that his letter declaring his intention to support Gen. Taylor, was written *before* any report of Mr. Clay's letter, refusing the use of his name to the purpose of the opposition to General Taylor, was received in New York. What Mr. Graham did, was the result of his own convictions upon a view of all the facts and bearings of the case; and his action, therefore, being entirely independent, is the more creditable to him, and is entitled to greater influence, than it would have had, had it even seemed to have been the effect of a select or a reluctant acquiesence in what he could not control.

We have used the individual case of Mr. Graham for the purpose of these remarks. What we say, however, applies with equal pertinancy to all who, calling themselves whigs, and claiming to be the purest professors of that political faith, have opposed or hesitated about supporting the Philadelphia nominations. We took the case of one who had sympathised as deeply with Whig opposition to Gen. Taylor, as any among them. We have seen, that pursuing his opposition out to the last, he finds himself, in the very crisis of it, obliged, by the very principles which he professes, to abandon it, and to enroll himself among the supporters of Gen. Taylor. If that opposition could have been continued with self respect and with political honesty, David Graham was the man to have continued it. As soon as he found that it could not be so continued, he renounced it; and what he has done so should all others—so, indeed, *will* all others—who ever had a just claim to the name of WHIGS.—*Balt. Patriot.*

Gen. TAYLOR is designated by the Government official paper as "the would be civilian, the candidate inexperienced, uninformed, wholly incompetent, inconsistent in his pledges, and no pledges, unsettled in his opinions, insignificant in the avowed course of his future Presidential action, with no political history, with no political guaranties, everybody's representative, and truly representing nobody"

From this sketch of a man whose position in history will be among the great names of the Republic, who is beloved by his countrymen and respected abroad wheresoever the fame of his deeds has reached—from this sketch, drawn by the official pen from an official point of view, we turn to another which the reader will probably find more truthful and better done. We quote from a recent speech by that eloquent son of Massachusetts, RUFUS CHOATE:

Sir, to say that General Zachary Taylor is a great and patriotic man, is to say nothing. Martin Van Buren might say that of him, and he has said as much again as that of him, in a resolution which I have in my pocket. I believe, upon all the evidence to which I have had access, that he possesses, in an extraordinary degree, the basis of an administrative talent of exactly the kind you seek in the Presidential chair. I believe, from all the evidence to which I have had access, that he is thorough and quick in his discernment of men—reading character accurately, candidly, and instantaneously. I believe that he possesses, in an extraordinary degree, sense, judgment, solid and strong qualities of mind, of the old Roger Sherman and George Washington model.

I understand him to be a thorough man of business, in the best and largest acceptance of that term—administering a large estate and a great fortune with as much ability as a Florida or Mexican campaign—Again from his youth up—from the time he took up arms in the service of his country—he has had an unequivocal proof of his country—he has had an unequivocal proof of a superior character, in the confidence he inspires, and the profound deference he receives, without exacting it, from every human being who comes within his reach. Add to that the kindness of his heart—kind as Nelson's, kind as woman's—and that tolerant humanity, and honesty incorruptible, which he who knows would think no more of assailing than of putting himself within the range of all the battlements of Monterey, or the whirlwinds of the Gulf; all the world may look upon him and say, HERE IS A MAN!

I hear it asked whether he has the requisite degree of political information and experience in public affairs. Sir, I cannot help believing that General Zachary Taylor is destined, in the hands of Providence, to illustrate the truth of that remark of that great observer, EDMUND BURKE:—"I have many times taken notice, that men not professionally trained in the details of public office, yet when called into great stations have, by the mere force of simple discretion, conducted the affairs of nations with distinguished felicity and glory." I expect the illustration of that remark in the eight years or the four years administration of Gen. Taylor. All his life long he has served his country in a department of the General Government, enlarging and elevating him above the influences of mere politics. All his life long now, from his youth to somewhat middle age, the riper time of men's life, he has been an observer of the fortunes, the policy, and the interests of the General Government. All his life long he has been an equal associate with those great scenes; in all his intervals of leisure, in his winter evenings, his furloughs, his retirements from the sharper services of the camp, he has been an observer, a student and a thinker upon the great national interests of the land.—He has learned them, sir, as Julius Cæsar learned astronomy, in the camp.

For all these reasons, I observe in him exactly the ability you expect from the Chief Magistrate of the land. He is not to conduct our diplomatic correspondence with all the world; he is not to settle matters of international jurisprudence; he is to execute firmly, humanely and steadily the laws of the land, which Congress prescribes. He is to appoint honest and incorruptible men to public office; he is to hold a steady hand between this nation and foreign nations, observing honorable peace, and avoiding entangling alliances with all.

In all this I may be permitted to say—I hope without extravagance—that I have the honor to regard him this day in comparison with any public American, preeminently qualified for the station to which we call him. I at least would rather give the flag of my country into the hands of a man that carried it among the living and the dead, upon the steeps of Monterey, and against the tremendous odds at Buena Vista, than entrust it to that man, of Kinderhook, who carried out that radiant standard, and laid it at the foot of the English throne.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Patriot.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19, 1848.

The venerable editor of the official organ seems to be *chafed* at the Whig scribblers for exposing his *tricks!* I have read his editoral scriblings for the last twenty years, with interest; have admired his untiring energy, and have sometimes believed in his sincerity. But when he, in his ripe old age, stoops to *mutilate, suppress* and *pervert* the sentiments of a man standing as high and upright as Millard Fillmore, he is certainly counting without his host, if he expects to escape without exposure! He may say, as he does, that he has been too much accustomed to ribaldry and scurrility for forty-four years, to be now frightened from his propriety, and may tell of the *bland smile* with which De Witt Clinton told him, twenty-one years ago, that *he* saw *they* were abusing him, but these things will not excuse the organist in misrepresenting, and telling downright *fibs* about the Whig candidate for the Vice Presidency:

To my question—"Can the official editor clear his skirts?" he replies:

"Certainly. Fillmore goes as far in his abolitionism as Giddings himself. He is not only for receiving all petitions, but abolishing slavery in this District, and suppressing the transportation of slaves from State to State. He was against the annexation of Texas so long as she held slaves; and, of course, he is for applying the same stringent rule to New Mexico and Upper California"

It is a delectable business to assert that all who opposed the annexation of Texas were abolitionists. According to this standard, Henry Clay, of Kentucky, and the late Senator Barrow, of Louisiana, were abolitionists! But what *are* Mr. Fillmore's sentiments on the subject of slavery, as laid down in his recent letter to Ex-Gov. Gavie and elsewhere, and of which the venerable editor of the official organ was not ignorant when he penned the above remarks, quoted from his paper of this morning. Here they are:

"I disavow most unequivocally, now and forever, any desire on my part to interfere with the rights of what is termed the property of the citizens of other States."

"Whether the remarks were reported or not I am unable to say, but the substance was, that I regarded slavery as an evil, *but one with which the national government had nothing to do.* That by the constitution of the United States, *the whole power over that question was vested in the several States where the institution was tolerated.* If they regarded it as a blessing they had a constitutional right to enjoy it; and if they regarded it as an evil they had the power, and knew best how to apply the remedy. *I did not conceive that Congress had any power over it*, or was in any way responsible for its continuance in the several States where it existed. I have entertained no other sentiments on this subject since I examined it sufficiently to form an opinion, and I doubt not, that all my acts, public and private, will be found in accordance with this view.

"I have the honor to be, your obe't serv't,

"MILLARD FILLMORE."

Thus it will be seen that the venerable editor of the official organ of Mr. James K. Polk's Administration, has again, knowingly, deliberately and wilfully misrepresented Millard Fillmore!

He tries to excuse himself for mutilating Mr. Fillmore's letter, written ten years ago, by saying that he did once give the whole of it, and contending that the part he afterwards *suppressed* was not relevant! This plea will not answer. The part he suppressed *was* relevant—it explained the other part of which was hastily penned, as it stated on its face. But relevant or irrelevant, the venerable editor of the official organ had no right, in ethics, or morals, to suppress any part of it and give the remainder as the *whole letter!* This he knows full well—and this is what *chafes* him *more* than the "ribaldry and scurrility" he prates about!

POTOMAC.

MILLARD FILLMORE.

We have seen it stated, repeatedly, that this distinguished Statesman and pure patriot was an *Abolitionist;* and we take occasion to say, that the allegation is as *false* as the tongues and pens by which it has been made are slanderous and wicked. The whole course of Mr. Fillmore, in Congress, gives the *lie* direct to the imputation. His speeches and declaration, oral and written, emphatically contradict the assertion.

He voted for the restoration of the *right of petition;* and, consistently with his conscience, having taken a solem *oath* to support the Constitution, he could not have done otherwise; for the *first article* of the amendments to the Constitution declares that "*Congress shall make no law to abridge the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to* PETITION *the government.*"

Had the right of petition not been denied them, the mischievous abolitionists would have been put down long since; as it is evident, now, that they derived importance from the injudicious means adopted to prevent their being heard.

Among the many able Statesmen whom our country has produced, there are few, if any, more able than Millard Fillmore.—All his speeches, in Congress, prove him to be among the most enlightened men of the age; while his services, in forming and sustaining the glorious Whig Tariff of 1842, which restored prosperity to the nation—gave the *mechanic, artizan* and *laborer* employment—can not be too highly prized; for, while it secured bread to those who were willing to work, it relieved the public treasury from a state bordering on bankruptcy—infused confidence into the public mind, and restored the public credit.—*Rough and Ready.*

GEN. CASS'S INCOMPETENCY AS SECRETARY OF WAR.

In November 1836, a Court of Inquiry was convened at Frederick, in Maryland, to investigate the causes of the failure of the Florida campaign in 1836. Gen. DUNCAN L. CLINCH, the hero of Withlacooche, was sworn as a witness on the part of Gen. Scott. His examination commenced on the 22d of December. The following question, among others, was propounded to him by the Court:

"What was the causes, in your opinion that prevented the subjugation of the hostile Seminoles in the campaign conducted by Major Gen. Scott in Florida, in 1836?"

The answer was:—

"In reply to that question I am compelled to state, that I am of opinion that *the failure of, and the disasters attending the operations in Florida, were mainly to be attributed to* THE WANT OF ENERGY AND MILITARY FORECAST *in the late head of the War Department.* [Gen. CASS]: and in failing to order a larger military force and a greater quantity of military supplies, &c., into that country in 1835, and early in the year 1836. In illustration of this opinion and to show that the late Secretary of War was not entirely uninformed as to the state of things in Florida I beg leave to submit to the Court extracts of several letters addressed to the Adjutant General of the Army by the officer then commanding in Florida.—When, *at last, the late honorable Secretary awoke from his dreams of political preferment, and turned his attention to bleeding and suffering Florida,* IT WAS TOO LATE, owing to the peculiar nature of the country, to effect a great deal before the hot and sickly months set in: hence, in a great measure, may be attributed the failure, as it has been termed, of the campaign conducted by Major Gen. Scott in Florida. [Executive doc's, 2d Sess. 25th Cong, vol 3, doc No 78, p 182.

PRACTICE vs. PROFESSIONS.

Whilst the *Locofoco* party were struggling for power, and endeavoring to oust *John Quincy Adams* from the Presidency, they cried out against the *extravagance* of his administration. Well, the average annual expenditures of that good and great man were less than $13,000,000. But, notwithstanding all the hue and cry raised against his waste of the public money, each succeeding *Locofoco* administration increased the expenses of the Government. The average of Van Buren's was over $35,000,000; while JAMES K. POLK has expended, in a single year, above $60,000,000.

Such is the wasteful, shamefully wasteful, manner in which the people's money is spent by these pretended friends of economy!

If the people want their government *honestly* administered—if they want the career of government *sharks* put an end to—if they want the system of "*extra allowances*" nipt short off—they must rally around that strong-minded, *honest-hearted, plain, old fighting General,* ZACHARY TAYLOR. He has both the integrity and firmness to put down the whole herd of *Treasury blood-suckers,* such as Cass, who extorted, improperly, from the Government, $64,885, whose sole object has ever been to make the people "hewers of wood and drawers of water," in order that they may fill their pockets out of the public coffers.—*Rough and Ready.*

NEW YORK CLAY WHIGS.—The friends of Henry Clay in New York held a large meeting on Tuesday evening, which was addressed by Mr. Botts, Horace Greeley, and others.

An address was read, stating "that a letter had been received from Mr. Clay, making a personal appeal against the use of his name. The committee advise neutrality, yet declare it the duty of all Whigs to support their regular nominations. They advise the continuance of Clay Clubs and the Whig organization; declare that there is no change in their opinions regarding the Philadelphia nomination, and cordially resolve to support Hamilton Fish for Governor"

The N Y. Tribune publishes a letter from N. Bowditch Blunt, one of the friends of Mr. Clay who held out against the Philadelphia nomination, in which he avows his determination to go cordially into the support of Gen. Taylor.

The Albany Evening Journal publishes a card from 19 leading Clay Whigs of that city, who were principals in the recent movement to nominate Mr. Clay. In this card they avow their determination to abandon all idea of bringing out Mr. Clay, and to unite thenceforth in support of Gen. Taylor.

HENRY CLAY. The Natchez Courier of the 8th inst., says:

A letter from this distinguished statesman was received in town, a few days since. In it, he sated that he should cordially support Gen. Taylor, and expressed surprise that any one could have thought for an instant that *he* would take any other course. We trust that this statement will cause all those of the opposition who have been pretending that Mr. Clay would not support Gen. Taylor, to hold their tongues.

FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT.—A brave soldier lost his life, near St. Louis, on the 16th inst. A horse having furiously run off with a buggy, in which was Col. Lee, 4th regiment U. S. army, Sergeant Donsberger, of the 8th infantry, made a gallant attempt to stop the animal as he passed their camp. The horse rushed on, and, as he plunged, the end of the shaft penetrated Mr. D.'s body several inches, just below the breast, and he fell instantly dead. Col. Lee was thrown out and injured. Mrs L. retained her seat and providentially escaped unhurt. The gallant sergeant was only 23 years old, and served all through the Mexican war.

EASTON GAZETTE.

EASTON, Md.

SATURDAY MORNING, SEPT. 30.

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. ECE,
4th " J. MORRISON HARRIS
5th " B. C. WICKES,
6th " J. C. DRICKSON.

ELECTION, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 7TH.

For Sheriff,

Thomas O. Martin.

For Commissioners,

JOHN STEVENS,
WM. GOLDSBOROUGH,

ELECTION, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 4TH.

WHIGS OF TALBOT,

On *Wednesday next* you will be called upon to vote for Sheriff and County Commissioners, to serve for the ensuing three years. The gentlemen brought forward by the whig party are unexceptionable in character, and are eminently qualified for the stations for which they have been nominated. Their superiors in any point of view, cannot be found in this county. The election is an important one—let every whig come to the polls and cast his vote for the *whole ticket*, and see that your neighbors are out—let no whig stay at home. Let no one think it useless to come out because the opposition are not making a great noise—they are working unceasingly to elect their ticket, and every whig should do his duty. Again we say, *let every Whig be at his post.*

☞ The *great* Locofoco Mass Meeting, which assembled in this town on Tuesday last, was organized, after the arrival of the steamboat Herald, with about three hundred of the "Democracy" of Baltimore on board, by appointing Col. Edward Lloyd, President, and two Vice Presidents and Secretaries. J. Pinckney White, mounted the stand, and after complimenting the "glorious Democracy" of Talbot, and promising that they should have three cheers before he left, that should ring in their ears until the 7th of November next, (which we have not yet heard,) commenced a tirade of abuse against General Taylor. He was highly indignant that any one should think of comparing Taylor with Washington, and said it was well for those who did so, that no near relative of the Father of his Country, was now alive, as it might lead to serious results. The refusal of Gen. Taylor to take all the letters that he received out of the Post Office, he pronounced parsimony, such as should not be countenanced by the good people of this country. The speaker continued to mutilate the language of Gen. Taylor, and contrast him with Washington, when his excessive patriotism and indignation burst out as follows: "like Washington indeed! Washington a giant towering above all other men, while Gen. Taylor is a *puny pigmy*, more worthy to be compared with Gen. Tom Thumb." The leaders of the "patent Democracy" on the stand stamped their feet and clapped their hands, but no response from the crowd was heard—all was still as death. The mass of the people are not prepared to hear such gross abuse of the hero of Buena Vista, who so late fought the battles of our Country, and saved the present Administration from disgrace. Such speeches do not "take" with Eastern Shoremen,—they are capable of reasoning, and wish not to hear anything but reason. The speaker closed after the above *patriotic* sentence, having omitted to mention the name of Gen. Cass, when the meeting adjourned to partake of the dinner prepared for them by the party, and here was found the centre of attraction.

Wm. T. Hamilton, one of the electors, next mounted the stand, and commenced talking about the Veto. This was an uphill business, but after a great deal of misrepresentation he came to the conclusion that if the Whig party triumphed, and their views in regard to the Veto were carried out, one great pillar of the Constitution would be withdrawn, and the whole fabric would fall to the ground! In the course of his argument he placed Benj. Franklin, Roger Sherman, and the old Republicans in rather an equivocal attitude—saying that they were in favor of the Veto as the present Locofoco party interpert it. Read the following extract from Mr. Franklin's speech, and see how much Locofocoism there is about it.

"Dr. FRANKLIN said, he was sorry to differ from his colleague, for whom he had a very great respect, on any occasion, but he could not help it on this. He had had some experience of this check in the executive on the legislature, under the proprietary government of Pennsylvania. The