The French Insurrection.

From Willmer & Smith's European Times.

The details of the insurrection, which broke out in the Paris on the 23d ult. and which was so fearfully disastrous in its effects, are of so much interest and magnitude, that we have given them at length to the exclusion of minor intelligence from that city. Our columns, from time to time, have testified to the constant state of terror produced in Paris, by the conduct of the ultra-Republicans, aided by that of the *ouvriers;* and for some time previous to the 23d, the attention of the National Assembly had been directed to the best mode of counter-acting their schemes.

Origin of the Insurrection.

Pursuant to their determination to diminish the number of *ouvriers,* the Government directed that a draught of 3,000 of them, inhabitants of the provinces, should leave town on the 22d. They were supplied with money, and orders for their board and lodging. They left town, but halted outside the barriers, and there spent a large share of their expenses. About three o'clock a body, amounting to 400, returned, and paid a visit to the Executive Government. M. Marie presented himself to hear their grievances. He was addressed by the chief, but M. Marie refused to hear him, as he had been amongst those who attacked the Assembly on the 15th May, and he could not recognise him; then turning to the others, he said, "You are not the slaves of this man, you can explain your grievances. M. Marie entreated them not to be led into rebellion, and assured them that the Government was occupied with the consideration of measures for the improvement of their condition. The delegates withdrew, but did not give an account of their interview. On the contrary, they stated that M. Marie called them slaves. The laborers then commenced shouting "Down with the Executive Commission!" "Down with the Assembly!" Some of them attempted to force into the Church of St. Sulpice, with the intention of ringing the tocsin, but the gates were closed to prevent them. Thence they proceeded to the quays, singing, "We will remain; we will remain!" They next proceeded to the Faubourgs St. Antoine and St. Marceau, and stationed themselves on the Place de la Bastile, crying, "Vive Napoleon!"

On the morning of the 23d, at 4 o'clock, about 5000 of these men erected barricades at the Porte St. Denis and St. Martin. Many of them were armed with muskets. At about 10 they attacked a post of national guards, and attempted to disarm it. Resistance being made, the assailants fired, and the guard returned the fire. The people fled. At about 3 o'clock the *rappel* having been beaten for the national guards, nearly one-third turned out. A detachment of the second legion marched against a barricade, and called upon the men who guarded it to surrender. The answer was a discharge of musketry, on which the national guards fired, but after a few rounds they were overpowered and disarmed, and the workmen from the windows of the surrounding houses fired upon them. Three or four were killed, and several wounded. At a later hour the national guards came up in force, and opened a murderous fire on the barricades. The insurgents made an obstinate resistance, but at length abandoned the barricades and fled. Several national guards were killed; a Lieut. Col. and a Chief d'Escadron were wounded. From 30 to 40 of the people were killed in the attack. Gen. de Lamoriciere commanded the troops. The cry of the *emeutiers* was "Vive la Republique Democratique."

At an early hour the Place de la Concorde had been occupied by an immense body of troops, but very few of the National Guards were to be seen; the same was the case in the Fauboug St. Honore, the Rue de Rivoli, the Rue de la Paix, and the Boulevards. By three o'clock the Hotel de Ville together with the barricades erected there, were occupied by troops. Bodies of the national guard were stationed at the Tuileries, but while on former occasions, the *rappel* had not been beaten for two hours before Paris witnessed 150,000 citizens under arms, although it beat for hours, there was not the tenth part of that number seen. In the evening the guard-house on the Boulevard Bonne Nouvelle was attacked by the insurgents, who after a few shots fled. A small body of the national guards in the Rue d'Aboukir were fired at by the people; they retreated, several being killed and wounded. A similar conflict took place in the Rue de Clery, in which the national guards were successful. Before two o'clock the artillery was planted in a position to command the barricades on the Boulevards. Several barricades were carried by the troops, at the point of the bayonet, in the neighborhood of the Palais du Justice and the Foubourg St. Antonie. At five o'clock a force of artillery was sent up to the railroad St. Denis, when the second legion attacked the barricades at the Porte St. Denis, the national guards being fired upon by the insurgents, answered by a discharge in platoons, firing in the air. This was replied to by an effective discharge by the insurgents: after which the national guards discharged volleys for a quarter of an hour, to which the insurgents answered by a continual dropping fire like that of sharpshooters.— It is impossible to describe the effect produced by these fusilades upon the masses which crowded the boulevards, who fled in terror. This was increased when the national guards, from want of amunition, retired before the insurgents.

As a proof of the forbearance of the troops, and the desperate recklessness of the populace, we give a brief description of an attack made by a large battalion of the national guards on a barricade in the Porte of St. Denis:

On the appearance of this batalion the insurgents, taking it for a regiment of the line, and hoping to shake the fidelity of thee regular troops raised a shout of "Vive la Ligne!" but on finding their mistake most of them fled. There remaining only seven men and two women, who fought desperately. One of the men, who held a flag in his hand, was the first to fire; his companions followed his example, and the national guard returned the fire. The man who carried the flag fell dead. One of the females, a young woman neatly dressed, picked up the flag, and leaping over the barricades, rushed towards the national guards, uttering language of provocation.— Although the fire continued from the barricades, the national guards, fearing to injure this female, humanly abstained for some time from returning it, exhorting her to withdraw. Their exertions, however, were vain: and at length self-preservation compelled them to fire, and she was killed. The other female then advanced, took the flag, and began to throw stones at the national guards. The fire from the barricade had become feeble, but several shots were fired from the sides, and from the windows of the houses, and the national guards, in returning the fire, killed the second female. At last only one man remained at the barricade, but he kept up a constant discharge. One of the national guards left the ranks sword in hand, and rushing to the barricade, turning aside the musket of this man just as he was about to fire again, and took him prisoners. The capture of the barricade did not put an end to the combat. A galling fire was poured upon the national guards from the detached parties of the insurgents, and from the windows of the houses of which they had taken forcible possession. The number killed on this point is estimated at about 20 on both sides. The number of wounded was also considerable.

The night of the 23d was a terrible one. None save thosewho have been on a battle-field or in a city attacked by an enemy, can have an adequate idea of it. The movement of the troops rapidly increased, and all the signs of an approaching struggle of the most serious nature were manifest. The "generale" continued to be beaten in all quarters till midnight. Nothing could exceed the terror that was everywhere spread. Cavalry and artillery passed at full gallop, every moment, along the boulevard. About midnight these troops drew up for the night along the sides of the street, and dismounted and bivouacked on the footways. The soldiers, who had been on duty from a very early hour, completely overcome, were extended everywhere on the footpath sleeping, having helmet and sword laid beside them. Some tended the horses, who in thousands occupied the carriage road. This state of things continued until 3 o'clock, when the trumphets and drums again sounded, the cavalry and artillery mounted, and infantry formed and marched off to another scene. In the course of half an hour discharges of cannon and musketry began to be heard, and this continued until seven o'clock when silence again prevaded.

M. Arago made every effort throughout the day to prevent a collision. All the troops and the national guards showed the greatest intrepidity and the most admirable devotedness.

At ten o'clock p. m. the firing had nearly ceased. The national guard, the garde mobile, and the troops were under arms. There was no means of approaching the theatre of the struggle, so that it was not possible to learn if the insurgents had retained their position. The engagement was very bloody in the quarter of the Ecole de Medicin. It was said that M. Pascal, the lieutenant-colonel of the 11th legion, and M. Avrial, banker, had been mortally wounded.

At two o'clock an order was published, signed by the President of the Assembly and Executive Commission, appointing General Cavaignac Commander in Chief of the troops of every arm, including the national guard and the garde mobile.

About three o'clock there was a conflict at the bridge near the Hotel de Ville, when 18 soldiers of the line were reported to have been killed. A member of the Assembly appearing on horseback on the boulevards, bearing the ribbon designating his office, was saluted with cries of "A bas les aristocrats!" It is said that General Cavaignac refused to accept the command without receiving unlimited powers, which were conferred upon him.

In the course of the morning 500 men of the guard mobile were disarmed by a body of the insurgents, headed by an individual in the uniform of an officer of the national guard. At six o'clock the fighting continued, and the troops had been increased. 15 national guards were killed at the Porte St. Denis. By a fatal mistake two legions of the national guard fired on each other. The cries among the populace were various. "Vive Henri V.!"— "Vive Napoleon!" "Vive la Republique!" were severally heard. A member of the Assembly raised a flag at the Porte St. Mort." (Bread or death.)

At nine o'clock, the struggle in the quarter of St. Jacques was most terrible. The insurgents strongly barricaded, fired warmly on the national guard and the troops of the line, who replied. Cannon was at work. The staff was at the Hotel de Ville. The artillery was at the Pont Notre Dame. The cannon fired from this point on the Rue de la Cite, and the bottom of the Rue St. Jacques, appeared to engage them very much. Strong barricades existed in the Rue de la Harpe. Much blood was shed there, and Gen. Francois was wounded. In the course of the evening the insurgents captured a post of the guard mobile, and made them march with them. All round the Temple the town was in possession of the insurgents, who were defending themselves with intense energy. The platoon discharges replied to them every five minutes.

It was estimated that not less than 150,000 of the ouvries and the dregs of the population of Paris and the banlieu were gathered together in the desperate attempt to make another revolution, and recover the mastery.

On Sunday morning, at the meeting of the National Assembly, the President announced that the Government forces had completely suppressed the insurrection on the left bank of the river, after a frightful sacrifice of human life; and that General Cavaignac had given the insurgents on the right bank till ten o'clock to surrender; when if they did not lay down their arms, he would storm their entrenchments, in the Fabourg St. Antoine, where they were now driven, and put the whole to the sword. The heaviest artillery had been brought to bear upon them and little doubt could be entertained that the insurrection would be put down.

The hope thus held out of the termination of the insurrection was not, however, realized. The fighting continued the whole of Sunday, with a fearful loss of life, especially to to the National Guards.— On Monday the reinforcements Gen. Lamoriciere had received from Cavaignac, enabled him to hem in the insurgents in the eastern part of the city; and although reduced to extremeties, they still fought with incredible valor. It was thought on Monday morning early, that they would surrender; but again the hope thus held out of the termination of the insurrection was not immediately realized.

At half-past ten on Monday, the fighting was resumed, and it was only after a frightful struggle of about two more hours that the Government troops everywhere prevailed; and the heart of the insurrection being broken, the insurgents were either shot, taken prisoners, or fled into the country, in the direction of Vincennes. The eastern quarters, comprising the Fabourgs St. Antoine, du Temple, Menilmontant, and Pepincourt, were last subdued. The last band took refuge in the celebrated cemetery of Pere la Chaise, but the Guarde Mobile hunted them even in this sanctuary, and they were scattered in the neighboring fields. On Tuesday, the insurrection was definitely quelled.

The loss of life in this most unexampled conflict has been terrific. We are afraid that the predominating loss will be found to be far greater on the side of the soldiers than of the insurgents. No fewer than fourteen general officers have been put *hors du combat,* a greater loss than in the most splendid engagement of Napoleon. Amongst those who fell are General Charbonnel and Renault, and others severely wounded. Four or five members of the National Assembly are among the killed, and as many more wounded.

But perhaps the most touching death is that of the Archbishop of Paris. This venerable prelate, on Sunday volunteered to go to the insurgents as a messenger of peace. Cavaignac said that such a step was full of danger, but this Christian pastor persisted. He advanced, attended by his two vicars, towards the barricades with an olive branch borne before him, when he was ruthlessly shot in the groin, and fell mortally wounded. The venerable patient was carried by the insurgents to the nearest hospital in St. Antoine, where he received the last sacraments, languished, and has since died.

The editor of the *Perre Duchuense,* M. Laroche, the translator of Sir Walter Scott's works, was shot in the head at the barricade Rochechoart, where, in the dress of an *ouvrier,* he was fighting, with unheard of valor, at the head of a party of insurgents.

It will probably be never correctly ascertained to what extent the sacrifice of human life in this fearful struggle has reached. Some compute the loss on the side of the troops at from five to ten thousand slain, but we hope this is exaggerated. The number of prisoners captured of the insurgents exceeds five thousand. All the prisons are filled, as well as the dungeons and vaults of the Tuilleries, the Louvre, Palais Royal, the Chamber of Deputies, and the Hotel de Ville. A military commission has already been appointed to try such as were found with arms in their hands; and they will probably be deported to the Marquesas Islands, or some transatlantic French colony. A decree has been proposed with that object.

We have not space to recount many acts of individual heroism. Many soldiers, mere boys, exhibited sublime courage. On the other hand, the savage cruelty with which the insurgents waged war almost exceeds belief. They tortured some of their prisoners, cut off their hands and feet, and inflicted barbarities worthy of savages. The women were hired to poison the wine sold to soldiers, who drank it, reeled and died. We would gladly turn from the details of the awful deeds which have been perpetrated. It seems to be believed generally, that if the insurgents had succeeded in following up their most admirably concerted plan of operations, and having advanced their line, and possessed themselves of the Hotel de Ville, and followed up their successes along the two banks of the river, that the whole city would have been given up to pillage; indeed the words "Pillage and Rape" are said to have been inscribed on one of their banners. Not less than 30,000 stand of arms have been seized and captured in the faubourg St. Antoine alone.

Our readers will naturally ask where did all these arms come from? who organized this conspiracy? whence did the funds proceed which, it is asserted, were scattered profusely amongst the populace in order to lash their courage up to the highest point of daring. No one believes that the legitimists furnished the means; Prince Louis Bonaparte has not the requisite command of money; and indeed, his name was not even whispered throughout this eventful period. It is not doubted that the means came from persons within the National Assembly. No one dares to name the guilty parties; but they are declared to be the same who got up the affair of the 14th May; and when M. Flocon, in the midst of the fearful struggle on Saturday last, endeavored to raise a feeling against strangers by his vile insinuations that it was foreign gold which was circulated to overthrow the Republic, he perhaps of all men knew from what quarter it proceeded.

Contrary to general expectation, the provinces have been generally quiet. The only exceptions have been the Marseillas; an *emeute* broke out there on the 22d, barricades were formed, and after the loss about 50 National Guards, killed by the insurgents, the barricades were successively carried, and the movement put down.

With the exception of a small portion of the Northern Railway, where the rails were taken up, all the postal communications have been maintained.

Our latest advices from Paris describe some frightful scenes of large bodies of prisoners being shot in various attempts to escape. The National Assembly seems wound up to a high excitement.— Upon the debate, if it may be called, to transport the five of six thousand prisoners taken, Caussidiere burst into a loud imprecation against their cruelty; and from the tone of the speakers no doubt exists in our minds that the insurgents were supported by the Montagnards of the Assembly. Already several Legions of the National Guards have been disarmed by Cavaignac; he has been empowered to form a new Ministry.

Bastide, it is said, will continue Foreign Minister; but Gen. Cavaignac will have a heavy task to reduce everything to order. The Assembly, when he proposed to yield up his authority, was thrown into frighful alarm. No official statement has yet been published of the killed and wounded, indeed everything seems in disorder. The issues of this awful conflict is in the hands of Providence. At present the population of Paris is employed in tending the wounded and burying the dead. The troops from the country are returning to their homes; but still Paris is described as one vast camp. When matters shall have subsided—in a few days—it will then be seen what political consequences will follow from these most terrible events.

THE WEEKLY OBSERVER.

ERIE PA:

SATURDAY MORNING JULY 22, 1848.

Democratic Nominations.

FOR PRESIDENT,

GEN. LEWIS CASS,

OF MICHIGAN.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

Gen. Wm. O. Butler,

OF KENTUCKY.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,

Israel Painter, of Westmoreland

Democratic Convention.

The Democrats of the different Townships, Wards and boroughs, are requested to hold meetings for the purpose of appointing delegates to the County Convention, to be held at the Court House in Erie, on Monday, August 7, at 1, P. M., for the purpose of making nominations for county officers and for the purpose of appointing delegates to the Warren Convention to nominate a candidate for Congress.

By the resignation of Gov. Shunk, it will also devolve upon this Convention to appoint delegates to the Gubernatorial Convention, which will assemble at Harrisburg on the 30th of August.

N. B. Saturday the 5th of August, is suggested as a proper time for the holding of Township meetings for the appointment of delegates.

The East Ward of the Borough of Erie will meet in the Grand Jury Room on Saturday evening, the 5th of August, at early candle light; the West Ward will meet in the lower room of the Court House at the same time.

SMITH JACKSON,
CARSON GRAHAM,
JOHN FAGAN,
B. F. SLOAN,
GEORGE H. CUTLER,
HENRY COLT,
JOHN BRAWLEY,
Democratic Central Committee.

Erie, July 12, 1848.

DEATH OF GOV. SHUNK.

We have the unwelcome and painful intelligence to communicate to-day, of the death of our late excellent and patriotic Governor, Francis R. Shunk. He died last night (Thursday) at Harrisburg, at 7 o'clock. Although not unexpected, the public mind will deeply grieve that one who has served the State so faithfully—who in all the private relations of life has maintained an unsullied reputation for all the virtues which cluster around the brow of the truly good, and in whose character not even the hatred of party could find ought to condemn—should thus be cut off from among them. If Francis R. Shunk had never before done aught to embalm his memory in the hearts of the people of Pennsylvania, the last crowning act of his life, his resignation, would do it. Admonished by his Physician and his own bodily weakness that his life was drawing to a close, on Sunday the 9th inst., he calmly surrendered into the hands of those from whom he received it, the Chief Magistracy of the Commonwealth. Where in the world's history is to be found a more sublime spectacle than this!—where a more patriotic exhibition of devotion to principle! The dying hero upon the field of battle may, with his waning strength cheer his followers on to victory, but he does so under the madening excitement of a sanguinary contest. Amid the clash of arms, the rattle of musketry, and the clangor of trumpets, the thoughts of self are vanished from the brain. But here is a great leader who, after years of contest for measures he has deemed of vital importance to the welfare of his native State, finds himself sinking into the grave. Another day's delay will place the helm of State one year longer in the hands of one whose measures and principles he deems inimical to her welfare. To prevent it he calls his spiritual counsellor—his personal friend—to his bedside, and camly resigns the office he has so honorably filled, into the hands of those from whom he received it—*the people themselves.* Who is more fitted to receive the trust back!—in whose hands could it rest more securely than in those of the sovereigns themselves! Not in those of an accidental speaker of the Senate, surely! And yet the jackalls of party are hovering around his grave with complainings that he "step was taken with a view of preventing a Whig from occupying the Gubernatorial chair during the next session of the Legislature." Most assuredly it was! And what, pray, is there wrong in that? The people of Pennsylvania, by over seventeen thousand majority placed in his keeping the principles and measures by which they wished the affairs of the State conducted for three years. Unable to longer retain the trust without danger to the expressed will of the people, he adopted the course of a patriot and restored it back to them! But peace to his ashes. The grave has closed upon the earthly career of a great and good man—let the voice of bickering be hushed, and the jar of party wrangling cease.

Model Artists.—It will be seen by an advertisement in another column, that Dr. Collyer and his troupe of Model Artists, will give an exhibition at the Reed House to-morrow (Saturday) evening. As this exhibition has been patronised by Henry Clay and Gen. Taylor, it is expected the Doctor will have a full house here. By the by, would it not be well for the "Rough and Ready Club" to attend in a body?

☞ The Lowell Advertiser (Whig) states that the story concerning the reduction of wages in the factories of that city now "going the rounds" of the newspapers, is true, only with reference to a single corporation, and that has reduced the wages of a portion of the mail operatives only.

Ahead Always.—The *Observer* of Wednesday evening contained advices from Buffalo and New York just *two days* later than the *Commercial* of the same afternoon, and *one day later* than the *Gazette* of Thursday morning. We wish business men to take notice of these things.

☞ The *Gazette* complains because the late Gov. Shunk resigned his office on Sunday. Hypocrits that they are! where was their complaints when Daniel Webster made a political speech in Baltimore on Sunday.

☞ The U. S. iron steamers Dallas, Capt. Ottinger, and Jefferson, built at Oswego, arrived at Montreal on the 1st, through the Lachine canal. The Dallas passed thro' the Welland canal into Lake Ontario, and the navigation of the rapids of St. Lawrence by both was a remarkable exploit, which attracted great attention to the vessels by the governor of Canada and people of Montreal.

☞ The Jacksonville News, the only democratic paper in Florida leaning toward Taylor, has placed the names of Cass and Butler at the head of its columns.

GEN. TAYLOR AND THE VOLUNTEERS.

It has been taken for granted by a great many, even among our own party, that because many of the volunteers served with Gen. Taylor on the Rio Grande and throughout the exciting scenes which followed the brilliant actions of the 8th and 9th of May, that they would, to a man, be found arrayed under his banner in the present campaign against the Democracy of the nation under the lead of those veterans of two wars, Cass and Butler! We are pleased, however, to see that this calculation is based upon a wrong estimate of the intelligence and discernment of that patriotic band of men who, at their country's call, gave up more profitable employment, the ease and pleasure of civil life, and arrayed themselves under the banner of their country, to redress her wrongs and maintain her rights. It could not have escaped the notice of men, intelligent and observing as the volunteers proverbierly were, that however brave "Rough and Ready" was in the field of battle, he at all times and on all occasions spoke of and acted towards the volunteers as though they were not to be relied upon in the hour of trial and danger. It is probable he was honest in this opinion. A regular officer himself, never having mixed with the *people,* and totally unacquainted with the high and exalted patriotism which prompted the youth of our country to enlist under her flag in this contest, he could not appreciate or understand how they were to be relied upon in the hour of danger. He looked with contempt upon both officers and men, and hence we find him in all his correspondence with the war department previous to the capture of Monterey, indulging in childish complaining because of the large number of volunteers sent forward. After the fall of Monterey—that sanguinary contest, where the *volunteers* showed the metal they were made of and the fallacy of the too common opinion among the regular officers, that they were unfit for a close and severe fight—where the brave old Volunteer of two wars, Butler, led the van in the the shower of lead that poured upon them in the streets of the city—he appears to have somewhat modified his opinions of them, and treated them with a little more consideration. The prejudices of *forty years,* however, were not to be eradicated so easily, and hence we find him, according to the testimony of the volunteers themselves—testimony which is unimpeachable—indulging in the most un-President-like, if not unofficer-like, language towards them.

We have been led to these remarks by reading an account of a democratic meeting held in Coshocton, Ohio, on the 1st inst. In the call there was printed a statement, that Gen. Taylor had spoken in the most coarse, abusive and unjust manner, of the Ohio volunteers; and the statement made was to be substantiated by several of the Volunteers of the 3d Ohio Regiment who were present. At the meeting some introductory remarks were made by Gen. Burns, who said that when the first Volunteers returned from Mexico many of them communicated General Taylor's abusive language to him, and he felt very indignant at it He had a son and two nephews; and there were a great number of the sons of his neighbors, in that company; and his indignation was therefore just and natural. To hear that they had been thus stigmatized without any provocation, was not patiently to be borne. But Gen. Taylor not being before the public for any office, he did not feel called upon to make a public accusation against him. Now, he was a candidate for office; and therefore his official conduct, whilst at the head of the army was a fair and proper subject of investigation, he therefore called upon the volunteers present to come forward to the stand, and declare what they had heard Gen. Taylor say.

Here the people gathered around, much excited, to hear the statements of the withesses.

William Jons here took the stand. He said he was a member of the *Zanesville company—H.—Third Regiment* Ohio Volunteers. That he was on guard the day Gen. Taylor spoke the words. The guard was in the town of Marin, some distance in advance of the Regiment. The town was deserted, as he understood, with the exception of one family. A young man of Company D., who was also on the guard, caught a chicken. Gen. Taylor was near by and called out to him to know what he was doing with that chicken, and ordered one of his dragoons to hit him over the head with his sabre. He also ordered the dragoon to take away his musket, and take off his belt and cartridge-box, and tie him behind a wagon. Gen. Taylor then said that all the Volunteers were a God-damned set of thieves and cowards, and that they would run at the first sight of the enemy. He said he was a whig, and so were all his relations; and he was willing to swear to this statement anywhere and at any time.

Jacob S. Hunt also took the stand and said, he belonged to the Coshocton Volunteers, and was standing in the ranks guarding the town of Marin on the day referred to by Mr. Jons. He heard the words of Gen. Taylor, and they were in substance as stated by Mr. Jons. He said he was ready to swear to his statenient.

A large number of the Coshocton Volunteers were present and they all to a man declared that they heard the words ascribed to Gen. Taylor immediately after they were uttered, and they were universally believed to apply to the whole body of Volunteers. These statements, made by men known to be unimpeachable, produced a powerful sensation of indignation against Gen. Taylor in the meeting; so strong was this feeling that it broke forth in expressions of resentment against him.

Such were the statements made in presence of the multitude assembled on the occasion; by men whose veracity is unimpeached. But in order to give the statement of their companions in arms full force, the following certificate is appended, signed by *twenty officers and men* of the company to which they belonged:

Coshocton, Ohio, July 1, 1848.

The undersigned, members of company "B," 3d Regiment Ohio Volunteers, who served under the command of Maj. Gen. Taylor in Mexico, having learned that it has been disputed within the last few days, in Coshocton, that Gen. Taylor ever called the 3d Ohio Regiment a set of G—d d—d thieves and robbers, and that they only came there to rob and plunder, and not to fight, hereby certify that the above statement by one of our number, is a true history of the facts as they occurred to us at the time.— And it having been denied that such statement was ever made public by any of the volunteers until after the nomination of Taylor for the Presidency—say that those on guard that day published the fact immediately—that it became a universal talk among the volunteers—that it was universally credited—and that it created universal dissatisfaction—that without exception or reserve the above facts were publicly talked of by us after our return.

Chas. Conley,	R. Banks, 2d Lieut.
B. F. Sells,	Samuel Burns, jr.
S. B. Crowley, 1st Lieut.	Jos. Sawyer,
Jas. Dickson,	J. S. Hoover,
R. J. Harrison,	R. W. Burt,
Sam'l Alexander,	Edward More,
J. H. Williams,	Van O. Cresap,
Edward Johnson,	Moses Aunspaugh,
J. D. Workman, 2d Lt.	J. B. Crowley,
Elisha Morrow,	Henry Smith,

After such a statement as this we think the opinion that *all* the volunteers will be found voting for Gen. Taylor because some of them were under his command, will abate somewhat. That those who were whigs before they went to Mexico, many of them, will support him, is not unreasonable to suppose—but that any Democrat, with his political principles fixed, will be found in his support, we do not believe.

State Convention.—The democratic State Central Committee have called a State Convention to nominate a Candidate for Governor, at Harrisburg, on the 30th of August. It will therefore devolve upon our County Convention, which is called to meet on the 7th of August, to appoint delegates to said convention, and the necessity for a more thorough canvass of opinion becomes apparent. We hope, then, the primary meetings will be generally attended,

The Native Americans.—The growth of the Native American faction is extraordinary. A few weeks ago, they numbered about 10,000, all told, in the city of Philadelphia, with one organ, (the Daily Sun,) and a full electoral ticket, pledged to the support of Gen. Taylor for President. Now, having swallowed up the Federal party, they come into the field with 500,000 voters, and a formidable array of daily and weekly journals. But can they digest their prey? Will conscientious whigs lend themselves for the purpose of carrying out the nefarious purposes of this faction? We shall see.

☞ In the later biographies of Gen. Taylor, the whig papers are guilty of the fraud of reporting one of his memorable sayings as follows:

"Give 'em a little more grape, Capt. Bragg."

Now this is a gross and deliberate fraud, for the general's exclamation was as follows:

"A little more grape, Capt. Bragg.—*Give 'em hell, damn 'em.*"

WHO SHALL BE THE NOMINEE FOR GOVERNOR?

By the resignation of Gov. Shunk, the Democracy of Pennsylvania will be very soon called upon to select a new candidate to fill that office. Who that candidate shall be? is an important inquiry. We have in the Democratic ranks, plenty of good material—many men, good and true—faithful, capable and honest—out of whom to select. We have heard the names of James Buchanan, Judge Black, Wilson McCaudless, Arnold Plummer, Gen. George Keim and Morris Longstreth, our present efficient Canal Commissioner, spoken of. In the short time that will necessarily elapse before the nomination, but little time can be occupied in discussing the relative merits of the candidates, and under such circumstances, the task becomes of even more than ordinary difficulty, to select from such a host. There is one consideration, in regard to the person selected, however, which strikes us with more than ordinary force. *He should be a man free from all entangling alliances*—unconnected entirely with any of the factions, cliques and parties, which necessarily, more or less, are to be found in the ranks of all great combinations. He should be fresh from the people, without enemies in our own ranks, and against whom our opponents can bring no guns to bear, other than those of principle. With such a candidate, the Democracy of Pennsylvania would present an impregnable front, and sweep the State by an overwhelming majority. Federalism, Whigism, No-partyism, and Nativism, all combined, would find in a man of this character an opponent against whom they could not hope for success, and the battle, like that of last fall, would be gained e'er it was fought. That the Democracy of Pennsylvania have many such men from whom to choose, cannot be denied. At present, we are not prepared to point out definitely, the man, from among so many. We will, however, say that the name of Judge Black, of Somerset, has been suggested to us by a *friend,* whose opinions and knowledge of his qualifications, are entitled to respect, as one combining the qualities we have named, together with every other necessary for an able chief magistrate of this Commonwealth. In the mean time, we invite a full and free canvass of the subject.

Ordinance of '87.—Much stress is laid by whig papers on Gen. Taylor's endorsment of the "Ordinance of '87," excluding slavery from Territories. It has been shrewdly surmised, however, that so far from intending to endorse it, he knew *no more* about what the term meant when he wrote the *Signal* letter, than he did about the Tariff, Sub-Treasury, &c., when he wrote his famous letter to Dr. Delony, wherein he very truly says he has never had time or inclination to examine either these or any other of the political questions about which, now-a-days, every boy ten years old professes to know something. And why should he? If the other questions, which have entered into the discussion of every canvass for years, did not claim enough of his attention to have enabled him—a candidate for the Presidency—to have made up his mind in regard to them, how can it be supposed that this question—that the provisions of his almost forgotten ordinance—should have been familiar to him? Be this as it may, however, the extraordinary position he thus occupies has given birth to some excellent jokes at his expense, which, whether truth or fiction, are equally to the point. The following is one of them. A warm and enthusiastic friend called on him one day, and anxious to obtain his opinion on the slave question, began to interrogate him on the subject.

"General," said he, "what is your opinion of the ordinance of '87?"

"Well," answered the General, "I do n't know that I have ever seen any as old as that, but no doubt they were made of poor metal. The ordinance of this day is certainly the best in the world. Why, sir, there's Captain Bragg's battery"——

An interruption and an explanation followed.

Here is another. For months past, the public men of both parties in Washington, have been joking over the reply General Taylor is said to have made to Jefferson Davis, when the latter told him that the Signal-letter embraced an approval of the Wilmot proviso. "Ordinance of '87—Ordinance of '87. What's that, hey! I wrote nothing about that. Poh!"

Prospects in Kentucky.—A letter to the editor, from Nelson county, Kentucky, speaks in the most enthusiastic and flattering terms of the nominations of Cass and Butler, and their prospects in that State—it says our candidate for Governor, Mr. Powell, is winning golden opinions from the opposition every day, and that the canvass promises, so far, to result gloriously to our cause, even in Kentucky.

☞ The Ravenna, (Ohio) *Star* has again changed hands, and is to be conducted in future by a committee. Said committee have published a card denouncing Taylor and his niggers.

Vermont all Right,—The democratic state convention met at Montpelier, on Tuesday, the 11th instant.— Paul Dillingham, jr., was re-nominated for Governor, and the residue of last year's state ticket, by acclamation. Levi B. Vilas, and John S. Robinson were placed on the ticket as electors at large. The Burlington Daily Democrat says: "The nomination of Cass and Butler was ratified with an enthusiasm with which Vermont state conventions are little familiar. The resolution endorsing that nomination, was passed, not coldly, but with a storm of cheers."

The Best of the Season.—We find the following "good one" in one of our Southern exchanges. "Mr. Garrett Davis, in his speech at Carlisle, Ky., on the 19th ult., spoke in terms of condemnation of the expedition to the Dead Sea, and seemed to be totally at a loss to know what could have induced Government to send vessels on an exploring voyage there. Mr. Reid enlightened him on the subject, by stating that the Whig party had *lost their principles,* and these vessels had probably been out to *fish them up from amongst the ruins of Sodom and Gomorrah.*"

☞ The last Gazette contains an article of about a column and a half, in which an effort is made to prove Gen. Taylor favorable to the Wilmot Proviso. We hope our cotemporary, before he makes another such an effort, will bring out the bloodhounds, "not to worry" the General, but to ascertain where his sentiments on this question are to be found. And while they are about it, they may as well ascertain where his letter accepting the whig nomination is to be found.

Modest.—The Pittsburg *Dispatch,* a Taylor whig paper, offers *its* advice to the Democracy of the State in *choosing* a candidate for Governor. We expect the headstrong fellows will disregard it, and thereby incur the Dispatch's eternal displeasure. What a pity!

At their old Game.—Some of the whigs of this State are endeavoring to pettifog out a quirk in the law by which they can smuggle their federal speaker of the senate into the office of Governor until 1850. If they try it they will find the Democracy as wide awake as in the buckshot war time.

A brother of the renowned Capt. (now Lt. Col.) Bragg, is the candidate for elector for the Edenton district of North Carolina, on the Cass and Butler ticket.

Jefferson County.—The Democracy of Jefferson county have appointed Messrs. Zeigler, Barclay, and Blood, congressional conferees, and instructed them to support Jas. L. Gillis, Esq., for Congress.

☞ Hon. Job Mann, of Bedford, has been re-nominated as the Democratic candidate for Congress, in the district composed of the counties of Westmoreland, Bedford and Cambria.

The Hon. Henry A. Wise has accepted his nomination as presidential elector, on the Cass and Butler ticket, for Virginia. He address a meeting at Yorktown on the 4th, in support of the Baltimore nominees.

☞ Since the nomination of Taylor, the Philadelphia North American calls Mexico "the enemy." It has dropped its favorite "Poland of America."

☞ The Boston Whig says that there are now five whig papers in Massachusetts out in full blast against the Commander of the Army of Occupation. Among these are the Northampton Courier and the Cabotville Telegraph, which until lately have been hesitating upon which side of the fence to jump.

GEN. BUTLER AT NEW ORLEANS.

The Democracy of New Orleans gave Gen. Butler a most enthusiastic and grand reception on the 1st inst. The Delta, a neutral paper, speaks of it as one of the "grandest, wildest, most numerous and enthusiastic displays we have ever witnessed."—and as "the greatest civil parade and demonstration, in point of numbers and enthusiasm, which we have ever witnessed in New Orleans." The *Picayune,* Taylor, says, "the scene was extremely picturesque, and had a very grand effect. Those who did not go to join in the loud expressions of welcome to a leader of a great political party, could behold with pleasure a just meed of esteem awarded to a tried statesman and a gallant general by his friends and admirers." The *Crescent,* also neutral, says it was "the greatest political demonstration ever witnessed" in the city, and that the "democracy seemed as united and enthusiastic as ever, showing that the spirit of former years has not departed." Such accounts as this from the Crescent City, indicate any thing but a prevalence of Taylorism—any thing but a defeat in the approaching contest. This demonstration in favor of the hero of Monterey—in honor of the Democratic candidate for Vice President, the veteran of two wars, will be the more gratifying to the country from the peculiar circumstances under which it was got up. When it was known that Gen. Taylor was coming home from the Rio Grande, the city authorities of New Orleans very properly appropriated money, and gave the old hero a grand reception. Upon Gen. Scott's return, twelve thousand dollars were appropriated for a similar purpose, and he, too, would have been received in a manner befitting the Commander-in-chief of the army in Mexico, had he not sailed directly for New York. But look at what followed. Major General Butler, the commander-in-chief of our forces in Mexico, having arrived in that city from the seat of war, it was expected that he would be received as Gen. Taylor had been received, and as Gen. Scott would have been received, if he had not taken another route to his home. After waiting for some days, to see whether the municipal authorities would move in the discharge of a plain and pleasing duty, it became apparent to the democrats of New Orleans, that the design of these authorities was to attempt to insult the brave Butler, by refusing to honor themselves, in honoring him. The consequence was the Democracy took the matter into their own hands, and without any thanks to the city authorities, gave the old hero a reception which will have a fearful effect on Taylorism in Louisiana, in November. But with the *Pennsylvanian,* we say there is in this exhibition a depth of malignity that surprises us. Gen. Butler is a statesman. He is a soldier. The very fact he was one of those who defended New Orleans from the rapacity of British soldiers, inflamed with the cry of "beauty and booty," should have commended him to the warmest welcome and to the proudest honors of New Orleans. He had fought gallantly for his country in two wars, and is yet suffering from the wounds received in the dreadful fight at Monterey. All these merits, however, plead vainly in his favor with the party authorities of New Orleans We confess we are not sorry for this display of magnanimous Taylorism. New Orleans is filled with the returning warriors of our country. The first news they heard at Vera Cruz and the Brazos, was that Taylor was the Federal candidate: and they needed only this exhibition on their arrival upon their country's shore to show how unatural a connection it was between the hero of a just war and that war's bitterest foes. The soldiers of the republic can now see, in this Federal insult to the accomplished Butler, how little Taylorism cares for those who have fought for their country!

A Couple of Discharges from the Louisiana Battery.—Every day renders it more certain that Gen. Taylor will not even carry his own state, Louisiana. The independent Taylor men, upon whose "aid and comfort," they so confidently reckoned, are coming out flat-footed against him since he has "surrendered" to whigery. Every mail brings us proof of this. In addition to the change of the "Rough-and-Ready" [illegible] ville, noticed last week, from his standard to that of Cass and Butler, we find the following in the Washington Union, copied from the New-Orleans *Delta.* They speak emphatically the doom of Taylorism in the State.

To the New Orleans Delta:

Having taken a conspicuous part in the meeting of the independent Taylor men in the Commercial Exchange, on the 24th ultimo, and understanding that Mr. Barker, with others of that party, are about to publish their creed to the world, that I may not be understood as any longer partaking with them in political sentiment, I ask that the following be published:

Card.

Believing the statement of Messrs. Peyton, Hunt and Bullitt, read at the whig ratification meeting in this city on the 24th ultimo, to be true, I consider Gen. Taylor the candidate of the Whig party, and, if elected, morally bound to administer the government according to their political views.

I have such confidence in the good sense, integrity and patriotism of Gen. Taylor, that I believe, if untrammelled, and left to his own sound judgment, he would not disturb the policy of the democratic party, but recommend to Congress a continuance of their measures. Being of this opinion, I declared myself in favor of him at the meeting of his friends in this city convened for the purpose of choosing delegates to the State convention to appoint Taylor electors for Louisiana. At the meeting of the independent Taylor party, held at the Commercial Exchange on the 24th ult., I was one of those who professed to support Gen Taylor irrespective of party considerations. I then believed Gen. Taylor would not approve the course of Mr. Saunders in the Philadelphia Convention. Next morning, however, the card of Colonel Peyton and others informed me that I was in error.

Gen. Taylor having abandoned his independent position, and suffered himself to be the chosen leader of the whig party, I cannot but view him as the exponent of their political faith. In 1840 I voted for Gen. Harrison, and in 1844 for Mr. Clay. Upon mature reflection I believe the United States Bank, or any other fiscal agent except the Sub-Treasury, to be unconstitutional, and a tariff, but one for revenue only, to be politic or constitutional. I voted in the Legislature of Alabama, to instruct her senators and request her representatives to vote for the annexation of Texas. I was in favor of the war with Mexico, and of obtaining territory from her by way of indemnity. Believing that Gen. Cass will not disturb the sub-treasury, nor recommend a change of the principles upon which the present tariff is based, and believing that the whigs, if Taylor be elected, will repeal the former, and pass a protective tariff in place of the latter, I shall support Gen. Cass for the next Presidency.

W. B. H. HOWARD

New Orleans, July 1, 1848.

From the N. O. Delta, July

Robert Carter Nicholas, esq.—This gentleman, late senator from St. James, whose defection from the democratic ranks, and in favor of General Taylor, excited some sensation in political circles—whose name appears in the list of Taylor electors—has written a letter in which he recedes from his position in favor of Gen. Taylor, and declines the honor of elector on the Taylor ticket. Mr. Nicholas' letter will, we presume, appear in a few days. He is the same gentleman who proposed resolutions in our State Senate in 1846, nominating Gen. Taylor for the presidency.

Another Bolter.—Mr. Ingersoll, editor of the Greenfield (Mass.) *Gazette* and *Courier,* a Whig paper, has retired from that paper because he cannot consistently support the nominee of the Philadelphia Convention. He takes leave of his readers in a strongly written valedictory, in which he denounces Gen. Taylor as the candidate of the "ultra slave interest of the south," and says his nomination by the Whigs was an abandonment of some of their most important principles. Mr. Ingersoll, it will be recollected, was formerly the Editor of the Worcester *Messenger.*

☞ Henry Williams, a hand in the Jerseyman, was wounded at Morristown by the bursting of a cannon. He is not fatally injured. He was in all the battles of Mexico, from Vera Cruz to Churubusco, where he received a wound in the leg. John Allen, of [illegible] street, Cincinnati, had both his eyes destroyed by a similar accident, last week.

Gen Cass's Personal Character.—Abbot Lawrence, the great Massachusetts whig, in a speech at a Taylor meeting at Burlington, last week, made this remark of the democratic candidate for the presidency:—

"I know him well. I have broken bread with him in his own house, and he with me in mine. He is a gentleman—a man of unblemished personal character, against which nothing can justly be said."