great weight and consideration: 1. He is a Military Chieftain, whose whole mature life has been passed in the Army, necessary diverting his mind to a great degree from civil affairs. We dislike the principle of choosing our civil rulers merely or manly because of the distinction they have achieved in Military service.

2. Though his present professions are Whig, and he is no doubt a hearty hater of the Polk dynasty, he has never voted a Whig ballot, probably never gave a dollar nor an hour to the diffusion of the truths which are the basis of our organization, and confess himself not well acquainted with political affairs—as might well be supposed. We have no assurance, up to this hour, that he is heartily favorable to any one of those great distinctive measures for which the Whig have contended, unless it be the practical limitation of the now grossly abused Veto-

3. His nomination was urged on unworthy grounds and secured by the force of considerations we heartily detest. Its advocates either assumed that the great distinctive measures for which the Whig party had long and honorably struggled were obselete -(that is, surrendered)-or that they were not sufficiently popular to triumph on their own merits, but must be carried by the roll of the drum and the flash Buna Vista guns. We deny these assertions and despise the counsels they inspired.

4. Gen. Taylor stood before the publican an equiv-

weal attitude with regard to the Whig party. He was supported by some as independent of party; by others as a Whig, but not an ultra Whig; and by others as fa full Whig and a quarter over.' He was pledged to some to run for President, even in opposition to the Whig nominee; by others he was understood and represented as committed to abide the decision of the Philadelphia Convention. It seems difficult to see how a frank, honest straightforward man could get involved in such labyrinths of misapprehensions.

was first proposed and most warmly urged for the Presidency, in good part by men in whose integrity we had no confidence and whose characters we could not esteem-who had belonged to several parties and acquired no good reputation with anymen whom he had been compelled to regard as speculators in politics and mercenary hunters after

6. He was an especial favorite with those known to us as Northern Whigs with Southern principles, advocates of a vigorous prosecution of the War,

of its adhers to the Whig party-of Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Florida and Texasof those who claim for the South the right of planting Slavery in New Territories. We have not said, and do not mean to say, that Gen. Taylor is himself of their school. We do say, however, that he was the only one among those proposed as Whig candidates for the Presidency, who had never uttered a word in public reprehension of Slavery, and was not known to us to be holtile to its Extension.

GEN. TAYLOR AND THE LOUISIANA DELEGATION. -We find the following in a late letter from Washington, in the New York Herald:

Gen. Taylor's letter to the Independent party of Maryland says, that he did not authorise General Baunders to speak for him in the Whig Convention, but Gen. S. having done so, he was compelled to endorse him.

The fact is confirmed that Gen. Taylor did not authorise the Louisiana delegation, by the following article from a late number of the New Orleans

The Richmond Whig and Lynchburg Virginian state, very erroncously, that the report of Gen Taylor's disapproval of the course of the Louisiana Delegation in the Philadelphia Convention, was a fabrication of the Locofoco or Neutral press of New Orleans. This is both incorrect and uncourteous. The Independent press, in the discharge of its duty refaithful chroniclers of events, stated only what had been asserted, by gentlemen, whose position and respectability left them no grounds to doubt the accuracy of their assertions. The names of these gentlemen were given, and thus the whole responsibility of these statements were thrownwhere it belonged-upon them. We ask the editors of the Whig Virginian-who are old and experienced conductors of papers-if individuals known to be strong and intimate friends of Gen. Taylor. and respectable gentlemen, make statements of great importance, as coming from Gen. Taylor himself, relative to his political position, and desire them to be made public-if any editor, whether of a Neutral or Party journal, is justified in withholding them?

GEV. CASS AND THE VOLUNTEERS. A letter from Detroit in the Rochester Courier, has the follow

Passing through the barracks where the men are now quartered, a few days since, early in the morning, we met our fellow townsman, Gen. Cass, the old Volunteer of 1812, the statesman-the philanthrophist-the good man, upon whom the eves of the Democracy are turned as the guiding star in the great political contest, surrounded by a squad of men who were eaperly listening to the words of , passed through all the trials and privations incident

to a campaign in a new country.

The old General seemed as much at home as in the senate of the United States, and as the wearied and worn-out soldiers would relate to him the sufferings they had undergone, the tears started in his eyes as he replied, "I have been through the same scenes my boys, and know full well how to appreciate your story." We followed him through the

hospital when

" A little word in kindness spoken,

would to the sick soldier, without friends, and far from home, " fall as choicest music"-and most bountifully were his sympathies bestowed. As the gallant old General left the room, he called the warden to him and placing in his hands a roll of money, says he "See that their wants are all supplied, and when this is gone recollect that my purse is ever open to the call of those who have so nobly sustained our country's flag in the hour of danger, Many a heart beat with joy at this announcemen and breathed "a long life and happiness to the soldier's friend."

FRANCIS P. BLAIR .- The Washington correspon dent of the Baltimore Sun, under date of July 29, thus writes respecting the political position of this gentleman:

Upon the authority of Senator Foote, of Mississippi, sanctioned by Mr. Blair, I have to state that the report, orginating with the New York Evening Post, has no foundation in fact. The article in the Evening Post stated "by authority" that Francis P. Blair, a man well known to the political world, disapproved of the proceedings of the Baltimore Convention, and would give his cordial support to Mr. Van Buren for the Presidency, and to the doctrines of the so called "free soil" party of the North. We are told that Gen. Foote called upon Mr. Blair in relation to this article in the Post, and Mr. Blair ror should be corrected.

Who Smelles Now .- On a fish woman's stall a few live lobsters were exposed for sale. A stranger unacquainted with icthiology, came along-and at the same time raising one of them to a close prox- having occurred. By the Arabs they have been reimity with his nose. "When?" said the fellow... I'll hev you prosecu-

ted. mum-it amellea! At this instant, the lobster's claw closing with a

The old woman placed her arms a kimbo, in tri-

le-"who smells now mister?"

THE LATE WESTERN NEWS .- The St. Louis Republican give the full details of the news from California, brought by the arrival of Kit Carson.—

Ne copy the most important part, a meagre out ine of which we gave by telegraph:

Mr. Careon brings information of the attack and defeat of a party of Americans by the Apache Indians, and the death of four and the wounding of five of the party. This party was under the direction of Mr. R. Maxwell, and consisted of fourteen persons. They were attacked in the Rattone Mounains, by about one hundred Indians of the Apache tribe, at midday, and while encamped. In the engagement Charles Town, of this city, was killed; Gen. Elliott Lee was dangerously wounded by a ball which passed through his legs, and was left on the ground; a Frenchman, who passed in that country by the name of Black Hawk, was killed, and a Mexican. Four of the party were wounded, among them Mr. Maxwell, slightly. Gen. Lee was left on the battle ground, alone, badly wounded, more than a hundred miles from Taos, and totally ignorant of the country, and no hope was entertained of his having survived the wound, or of his ability to get to Taos. His death was therefore, looked upon as

inevitable, Mr. Maxwell sent a messenger to Taos for assistance. Forty of the troops went out, met him, and conducted him to the town. In the engagement with the Indians he had eighty head of horses and mules taken from him.

Bernuba. "Of this island that has recently attraced public attention by reason of the connection of JOHN MITCHELL, the condemned Irishman, with it, the St. John Morning News gives the following

About 1,000 soldiers are garrisoned at three or four points on the island. There are usually about 1,400 convicts, incarcerated in four hulks-three at he 'Dock Yard," and the other, the "Thames," board which Mitchell has been placed, at "St. George's. These men, about one half transported from five to seven years for the crime of pouching. are subject to the most laborious employments, their usual occupation being building forts, drawing loads of stone like cart horses, under an intensely burning sun, with no vestige of tree or shrub for protection; other gangs are employed at work for hours in the water, cleaning out channels in diving bells, which soon but a period to their miserable existence.

EFARFUL RENCONTRE .- On Saturday afternoon there was a misunderstanding among several young officers and men of the regiments returning from Mexico, now in this city, and in the evening two of them. Robert W. Morrison and Lieut. Shackel-

Morrison exclaimed that he would shoot Shackelford, and was seen to rush upon him, having a cane 'No Peace without Indemnity,' 'Our Country right in his hand. Shackelford immediately drew a rifle or wrong,' &c. &c. This class do not like The pistol and shot Morrison in the breast, the ball per-Triubune, nor we them.

7. Last and worst of all, he was the candidate of in his hand, still continued to advance upon Shackforating the longs. Morrison, now with a revolver the ultra slavellolding interest, so far as any portion efford, and snapped his pistol at him once or twice,

the caps only exploding.

Shackleford took a chair, and with it felled young Morrison to the floor. In an instant he was upon his feet again, making ineffectual efforts to shoot Shackelford, but the pistol only missed fire. He then hurled it at his antagonist, seized a chair, and in turn struck him to the ground, and while attempting to seize him, fell headlong himself, faint with the loss of blood. The friends of the wounded man endeavored to seize Shackelford, but in the melce ie escaped.

Drs. Gross and Price examined the wound, and pronounced it a very dangerous, if not mortal one. The pall entered the breast, passed through, and no doubt severed the lungs, as he was bleeding inwardly; and spitting up much blood. Mr. Morrison is from Fayette county, and belonged to the 31 Kentucky regiment. Lieut. Shackelford was attached tucky volunteers, and is from Hancock county .-Louisville Courier.

A GOOD ANECDOTE .- A correspondent of the Troy Budget tells the following good story:—
"It seems that the person who blows the bello of the organ at St. Luke's Church, also attends to the furnace for warming the building, and having occasion, during service, to 'min I the fires,' he left the bellows in charge of a coachman lately imported, and 'green' as the Emerald Isle of his nativelty | der date of May 18, 1847, in which he says emphate of the exercises, to be chanted, and Patrick was directed to furnish the organic time elasped, but no music followed the touch to the lady who presided at the instrument. 'Blow,' whispered the fair organist. 'Blow!' repeated the leader; and Blow! blast you, blow! echoed the entire choir, but not a puff found its way into the vacant pipes, to wake the slumbering harmony. An investigation now took place, and patrick was found behind the organ-with both his hands tightly clenched around the bellows-handle, (a stick of some five feet long and two inches thick,) the end stock in his mouth, his cheeks swelled to the utmost expansion. his eyes distended, and the perspiration streaming from his face-engaged in the vigorous but vain attempt to force his breath through the pores of the wood into the body of the insrument.

"It's perhaps, unnecessary to say that soine litle time passed before the choir were able to screw their mouths into that serious pucker requisite to the proper performance of the musical exercises."

UNITED STATES STRAMER AT MONTREAL.-We have already mentioned the arrival at Montreal of in their true colors the inconsistencies and miserably the steamers Jefferson and Dallas, built on the lakes for the United States revenue service, and now on advice, of one who had shared a soldiers life and their way to New York by the St. Lawrence. The following extract of a letter, dated at Montreal, on the 26th inst., gives a very gratifying account of their reception there:-"You have no idea of the cuthusiasm and feeling

which exists here, occasioned by the visit of the U S. revenue steamers Jefferson and Dallas, on their way to New York. The inhabitants and the officers of the various regiments stationed here, all seem to vie with each other in paying attentions to the officers of the two ships. The mayor and corporation gave Capt. Howard and officers a dinner a few days since. Last evening Capt. Howard gave a party on board his ship, (the Jefferson) to the mayor and corporntion and the officers of the garrison here, in re-

turn for their many civilities.
The ship was very handsomely decorated, and her flush deck, covered with awnings, made an excellent ball room. The officers of one of the regiments here tendered the services of their band, one of the finest in Canada, and this gave an opportunity for dancing and an additional zest to the enjoyment of the guests. The evening passed off very delightfully and will long be remembered by all who were so fortunate as to participate in the entertainment. This is a new era in the history of the two countries. It is the first time the stars and stripes have ever been unfurled on an American vessel on the waters of the St Lawrence at Montreal, and it is hailed by the people here as but the preciptor to a more frequent intercourse between the two countries by navigation, and as the first step to such a change in the now existing laws as will make that intercourse mulually beneficial to both contries. Capt. Howard has reflected great credit upon the the country and ne manner in which he has performed his duties while here, and the impression he leaves behind him as a gentleman and an American officer will not soon be effaced."

THE DEAD SEA EXPEDITION .- We are pleased to learn from private letters that the Dead Sea Explorsaid that he voted in Convention for Cass and But- ing party have successfully and satisfactorily comler, and us a man of honor, he telt bound to give to pleted their task and returned to Jerusalem, where them and their principles, as he should do, his hearty they were on the 19th of May. They have sounsupport - that no paper or person had any nuthority ded the sea in all its parts, to the depth of 600 fathmake such statement as was contained in the oms, and found the bottom crusted with crystalized Evening Post. Though this may be a materyof no salt. The pestilential effects attributed to the waters great importance, it is due to Mr. Blair that the er- turn out to be fabulous. Ducks were seen skimming ceived medical aid. This is another of the many warnover the surface, and partridges abounded along the

The party were upon the sea in their boats or in front of Boyleston market, (Boston,) last season encamped on its borders for some two mouths, and their researches and estimates have been of the most thorough and interesting character. All were in turning over the dormant "animals," asked the price; excellent health and spirits, no sickness or accident ceived and uniformly treated with the utmost kindness and attention. The Syriuns consider "the men of Jordan," as they call them, the greatest heroes of the day. Lieuts. Lynch and Dale will "whack!" fastened it firmly upon the gentleman's visit under the most favorable circumstances all the places made memorable in scripture history; and we The old woman placed her arms a-kimbo, in tri-umph -- and simple asked the gentleman with a chuck-of their explorations of the Dead Sea, and their ad-

ventures in the Holy Land .- Boston Trav.

OBSERVER

DRIE PA:

SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 12, 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

THE POSITION OF THE WHIGS.

Some of the whigs, the office seekers and expectants of the party-the collar men, who bow at the beck and nod of those who make politics a mere question of dollars and conts-affect to be satisfied with Gen. Taylor's letter of acceptance. They, like most any one in desperate circumstances, are thankful for small favors, and Gen. Taylor's formal letter is seized upon with the avidity of a straw by a drowning man. But will the mass of the party be satisfied?-will they quierly pocket the insult offered to all their past profession of reverence for principle and like the General's three hundred slures, at the crack of the whip of their self-constituted task-musters, walk up to the polls and solemnly proclaim it as their belief that the questions which heretofore divided the two parties, are "obselete," It is said that General Taylor is a "whig, but not an ultra whig"-admit it. But has he pledged himself to carry out inviolate which measures! Certainly the Convention -that nominated him did not proclaim themselves favorable to such measures, and in accepting their nomination he is not bound to adhere to them should be be elected. In his letter of acceptance he very carefully abstains from alluding in the slightest manner to those measures which the whig party have heretofore pretended to deem so very essential to the prosperity and welfare of the country. He merely accepts the nomination just as he had accepted that of the Democrats, Natures and no-party men, and if ford, met at the Exchange Hotel. Some altercation he is pledged by this letter to carry out whig doctrino and passed between them, and a fearful rencontre en- whig measures, he is equally pledged to carry out those of the two others -- especially the peculiar views of the Natices, because, unlike the Democrats, they still adhere to consider myself so, to advocate the views or opinio his fortunes, and claim him as their candidate par excellence. In confirmation of this view listen to the triumphant notes of the Philadelphia Sun, the NATIVE AMER-ICAN ORGAN in that city. The Native Americans hail it as a victory for their party and principles, as they very properly may. The Sun says:

"It will be eagerly perused by men of all parties, and we venture to preciet, to the complete gratification of the true and independent friends of tion. Taylor. There is not a single word in the letter which changes in the slightest degree the position of Gen. Taylor as the inite. pendent candidate of the people for President, nor that can be construed into the slightest approach to a pledge to any party. The tone of the letter is simply polited and cordial to the whigs, as has been uniformly that of all his communications to public bodies, and cannot full to be received with satisfiction and pride by all his fellow citi-The fears of those-who have supposed that Gen Tay for night he seduced by the occasion to abandon his high position before the country, are show definitely and foreger laid at rest. Henceforth, nway with doubts and

apprehensions, and hurran for the Man of the People! Now here is a dilemma which honest whigs, and there ase many such, cannot fail to notice. If he is bound by to Capt. McCreery's company, 4th regiment of Ken- this letter to their measures, and thus becomes the candidate of their party, have not the Natires as good a right to claim that he had previously endorsed their doctrine -their odious twenty-one year residence qualification, and all? Most certainly. The conclusion is irresistible!-But again, it this letter of acceptance places min as the candidate of the whig party before the country, when the country what the country when the country wh comes of all his previous declaration?—what

his declaration in his letter to the Cincinnati whig leaders pretend has given them so much "aid and peared, but here it is: comfort," must be considered in the light of a polite acknowledgement of the compliment contained in a nomination, without the least endorsement of, or pledge to carry out whig measures, or else Gen. Taylor stands FALSIFIED, doubly FALSIFIED, before the country. Take either horn of this dilemma, and the whig party stand in a most humiliating position before the country. They are voting for a candidate who has utterly spurned their measures, or for one who has repudiated and falsified all his previous pledges, and is thus unworthy of trust and

DEMOCRATIC CLUB MEETING.

men's Democratic Club, held at the Court House on disbanded. He is not alone in his opinion. Monday evening, the 7th inst., on motion, Murray Whallon, Esq., was called upon to address the meeting, who responded in an able and eloquent manner, showing up truckling position of the whig party upon the subject of the constitutional veto power, and the utter variance between the professions of this party and the principles and practices which characterized the administrations of Washington and other early Presidents, and concluded by exposing the false and unjust representations made by the whigs of the true position which Gen. Cass and the Democratic party occupies upon the subject of Slavery. On motion of Mr. Grant, the meeting then adjourned, o meet on Tuesday evening the 15th of August.

Signed by the officers. Wool .- We yesterday noticed some two hundred & Cook, belonging to the Ballard Vale manufacturing some inquiry with regard to it, we learned that the most of this wool had been purchased by Z. Parkhurst, Esq., who has purchased largely in this, vicinity for several ears past, which, together with about 400 bales bought by him previously, makes some 600 bales already sent orward through the same house. The Ballard Vale Co. we understand, are engaged extensively in the manufacture of Alpacas, Circassians, Merinos, Bombazines and fine Flannels, and it is a gratification for us, as it may be for others, also, to know that large quantities of the wool grown in this vicinity, is suitable for the above purposes. It requires long and fine wool, that will bear combing out, say from four to eight inches in length, and probably our farmers would do well to turn their attention to it, as such wool is always in demand, and commands the highest price. This establishment alone; consumes about 700 lbs. of wool, daily.

We will endeavor to get some further particulars with regard to this kind of wool, the quantity, quality, &c., in time for our farmers to profit by it another season.

IJ A young man named Linden, employed at Reed House, came very near losing his life, and in fact is not yet out of danger, by taking a large dose of Corrosive Sublimate yesterday. He had been troubled with bleeding at the lungs, and upon some person's advice. procured this dangerous drug and took so large a dose that death must have inevitably ensued had he not reings to touch not, handle not, medicine without the advice of a Physician.

The Poughkeepsie Eagle records a case of lockjaw in Sharon, Conn. A boy was taken with a severe pain in the head, which soon turned to lock-jaw. A physician tried to relieve him by ordinary means, but failing in that had recourse to chloroform by way of experiment. The lad lay insensible for a while, and awoke with every symptom of the lock-jaw removed. A few days afterward he was almost entirely well.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadel-Gen. Taylor,

PROSPECTS. The N. Y. Journal of Commerce, a warm dvocate of the elevation of Gen. Taylor to the Presidency, asks the question :- "What will be the effect of the rupture among the Democrats of this State, upon the Presidential election?" and it concedes that the answer is not quite so obvious as might at first be supposed .-One effect, it thinks, will be to give the State to General Taylor; but on the other hand many votes at the South, which would have been given for Taylor, will now be given for Cass. The opinions which the latter has avowed in reference to the Wilmot Proviso-which wo'd exclude every slaveholder from every inch of the newlyacquired territory-naturally begets a strong feeling in his favor at the South, and a disposition to compensate him, even at the expense of a candidate whom, apart from that consideration, the Journal of Commerce thinks they would prefer; though in this latter opinion we believe that paper altogether wrong.

The Journal of Commerce also expresses its opinion that if Barnburners, Ultra Clay Whigs and Abolitionists should unite upon Mr. Van Buren at the Convention to be held on Wednesday, (to-day) in Buffalo, Gen. Cass may safely count upon several of the Southern States; whereas, if Van Buren had kept himself aloof from the contest, and if the Barnburners had remained passive. some of them would probably have gone for Taylor .-The course of the Northern Taylor men will also have an influence. Should these adopt the Wilmot Proviso us an article of their creed-many of them seem inclined to do so-the South will go almost unanimously for Cass, and, (says the Jour. of Com.) even the election of Taylor

may be endangered!, The defeat of the Compromise Bill, has settled the Presidential question. The South cannot do otherwise than give a unanimous support to the democratic nominees; while at the North, with the exception of this State the democracy were never more firm, united and enthu-

Still THEY COME. -In the Carroll Free Press. (whig paper, of the 28th ult., Mr. John Porter, its for mer editor, throws down the "gray goose quill," and thus defines his position in relation to "Old Zack," TO THE READERS OF THE FREE PRESS .- Finding my self, after mature deliberation, unable to yield any support to the nominee of the late Whig National Convention, I retire from the editorial department of this paper It is not necessary, at this time, that I should make a exposition of my present position; suffice it to say that am an "Ultra Whig"—one that regards principles is paramount to every other consideration, and therefore, cannot conscientiously aid in the elevation of any man who was willing to "accept a nomination from a Nation al Convention, should such be held, for the Presidence from the Whigs or Democrats, or from both, should the think proper to tender it, without being pledged, or eve either." As Gen. Taylor, by his own showing, is not to be the "advocate" of Whig principles, I conceive that, in his present position, supporting him would be a virtual abandonment of those principles, and therefore, must decline to become his "advocate.

JOHN PORTER.

The Matamoros Flag has the following in reference to the expedition to California and Santa Fe, New Mex-

ative to the organization of this expedition, of which Lieut. Col. Washington is to have command. It will be omposed of five companies of dragoons, each seventy strong, and one company of light artillery, one hundred strong. Two companies of dragnoous are now at Camargo, and three companies at Monterey, with the company of artillery, Brev. Maj. Graham will command the dragnoous.

| Capt. E. K. Kane, assistant quartermaster, and assistant surgeon Booth, now here serving with the 10th infantry, are under orders to proceed with the expedition. The troops will march from Monterey by the way of Monclova and Chibrahua, to some point near the o del Norte, from whence the Com. of dragoons, and the artillery company, will proceed to Santa Fe, and four companies of dragoons march to Monterey, California.—Capt. K. is now in Camargo, actively engaged in preparing a train of wagons and the necessary supplies. The train will probably exceed three hundred wagons. The train will leave Carmargo about the end of July, and the whole expedition take its departure from Monterey about the 10th of August. We understand a number of citizens Galifornia will go under the peotection of the expedition

EXCRUTIATINGLY AFFECTING .- A sweet young lady Miss Araminta Belinda Howitzer Serptina Maria Jane requested Mr. Charles Augustus Snodgrass Prettyman before the appearance of the potato rot. During his ly, "IN NO CASE can I PERMIT MYSELF TO BE THE Pinkrose, "Esq.," to write a bewitching piece in her alabsence, the 'Gloria in Excelsis' came, in the order CANDIDATE or ANY PARTY, or LEND MYSELF TO bum-he complied, plaintively sketching her dad's plant-PARTY SCHEMES " Now this letter of acceptance which ation. We don't know where the poem originally ap-

And now the merry plough-boy Whistles his morning song, And on the gate, o'er hill and dale, T is echoed loud and long-The farmer's flocks are moving free, And on the building shrubbery His spouse's cowses browses, And the little niggars run about Divested of their trowses.

FAREWELL TO TAYLORISM .- The Saturday Clipper, published at Troy, Miami Co., Ohio, has come out in favor of the "Free Soil" party so called. The editor At a large and enthusiastic meeting of the young says he was for Clay in 1844, but that the whigs have

The Easton Whig, a few days since, said-Bradford Reporter, Wilmot's organ, has run up the Van Buren flag." To which the Argus, of the following day esponds thus :- " We have it in our power to pronounce the above a wilful, deliberate lie. We have the Bradford Reporter before us, with the names of Cass and Butler floating gloriously at its head."

Something ails whigery in Tennessee.

Clarksville Jeffersonian says; " Mr. G. A. Henry, the whig nominee for elector in this district declines the honor. We have good authority also, for stating that Mr. A Goodrich. his alternate, will not serve in that capacity. This is certainly a lamentable state of affairs."

The "Cumberland Valley Sentinel," printed at Chambersburg, says:- "We warn our friends throughout bales of this article at the warehouse of Messrs. Walker the country not to place any confidence in the reports of the Taylor men as to changes in other parts of the coun-Company, located at Andover, Mass. Upon making try. We have, within a few days, conversed with members of the party, who were reported to have come out for Taylor, and found them as sound as ourselves. It is a mere trick to cover up defection in their own ranks."

LOOKING UP .- We see by the Chronicle, that the ented to the Whig County Convention for the office of Prothonotary. Verily, the "sleepy Chronicle" is waking up to a sense of its deserts. So important a paper ought to have a lick at the crib.

CFA young man named Edmonds Hayes, of Portland, ing. He was endeavoring to get on shore from the steamer Nagara, missed his step and fell into the River. NEW CLAY PAPER IN ALBANY .- A new paper has been established in Albany, called the Clay Banner. It advocates the claims of Henry Clay to the office of the Presi-

A "TIME" COMING .- The Buffalo Commercial says the Fall Races upon the Buffalo Trotting Course are to, blacklegs, pickpockets, &c., &c.

Declaration of American Independence. It declares that the history of Man-kind is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, having in direct object the estabishment of an absolute tyranny over woman!

IT The custom house at Vera Cruz was turned over to the Mexican authorities on the 11th inst. at noon. The Titan sailed from Vera Cruz for Yucatan on the 17th inst. with \$18,000, five hundred guns and 50,000 cartridges, for the projection of that country from the Indians. The money was furnished by the Mexican government, the arms by a gentleman in Vera Cruz.

Zack."

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS.

Aug. 8 .- La D. Wetmore, Esq. rof Warren, was adnitted to practice, in the several courts of this county. Wednesday, Aug. 9 .- Commonwealth vs. David S. Clark.-Indictment for obstructing side-walks by expostry whether the occupiers of property on the streets have their goods. The Court-Church presiding-instructed the jury that the full width of the street, from wall to wall,

Commonwealth vs. Peter Fischer .- Indictment for keeking a tippling house. Deft. plead guilty, and made very intelligent excuse, but could n't come it over the Court. Sentence-fine \$25, and costs.

Commonwealth vs. A. Keller .- Indictment for keeping disorderly house.-Plead guilty, and Court fined him \$25, and costs.

Commonwealth vs Hiram L. Malthe, and B. K Cranson.-Indictment for conspiracy.

Commonwealth vs. Chas. L. Maltbe.-Indictment for perjury.

Commonwealth vs. Isaac S. Wheeler .- Indictment for erjury. Commonwealth vs. Chas. F. Malthe.-Indictment for

The last four cases grew out of a family or business difficulty, and was arranged among the parties. The prosecution produced no evidence. Verdict-not guilty, prosecutor to pay the costs. Bad business, boys-better make good use of the lesson thus learned and paid for. Commonwealth vs. Benjamin .Frost-Indictment for

\$35, and costs. Commonwealth vs. Edmund Brace .- Indictment for assault and battery .- In this indictment Smith Corbin was the prosecutor, and it was a kind of a cross action to one in which Corbin was inditted-Brace persecutor .-Verdict-not guilty, prosecutor to pay the costs. W. A. Galbraith and E. Babbit, for prosecutor; J. Galbraith and

W. S. Lane, for deft. Thursday, Aug. 10 .- Commonwealth vs. Smith Corbin. - Surety of the peace. - Deft. discharged.

Commonwealth vs. Edward Roach.-Indictment for he larceny of a horse. Deft. plead guilty and was senenced to three years imprisonment. Commonwealth vs. John B. Shepherd.-Indictment

for the largeny of two sheep. Verdict-guilty. Sentence, I months' in county jail, Commonwealth vs. Joseph M. Ryan.-Indictment for obtaining goods under false pretences. Verdict-not

Mr. James C. Reid was admitted to practice in the everal courts of this county. John Jewel vs. James Graham.-Action in assumpsit. Phils. took a non suit. Babbitt and Lane, for phils.;

Gafbraith and Graham, for deft: Ambroso Allison vs. David Stoke, et. al.-Action, respass for breaking Plfls, close and carrying off his accustomed; and certain naughty boys, ("men are but n a great degree, the old man's wrath. But it was not the defts, that did the "dirty deed," oh, no. "Proof is a very purty thing" in law. Verdict for defts, J. Galbraith and C. Graham, for olffs.; Marshall and Grant,

Commonwealth vs. Daniel Linegang.-Indictment for arceny .- The defendant was clerk in the store of Henry Cadwell, and succeeded in carrying off goods to the nount of \$471,73. Verdict-guilty Motion in arrest of judgment for some defect in the indictment. Aug. 11.-Motion overruled, and doft, sentenced to 2

years' imprisonment. J. and W. A. Galbraith, for pros- to the judiciary, which received the assent of Mr. Madecutor; J. C. Marshall for defence.

Correspondence of the Observer. BI COMFILED, Ky., August 1, 1848. MESSRS. EDITORS -I this day attended a political gathering by which the usual quiet and peacefulness of our legislature, which, after all others were rejected, nas httle town was disturbed. By reason of their peculiar passed nemine contradicente. Some were in favor of nature, I cannot refrain from giving you a brief account giving to the President an unqualified negative: among of the proceedings. Contrary to my expectations, it was whom were Mr. Wilson, of Pennsylvania. Others were like the orator's face, all on one side. Instead of a flow in favor of vesting the same absolute power in the saof Democratic orthodoxy and vituperation, and whig slan- premo Court, but all their propositions were postponed der and heterodoxy, and recrimination, we heard but a to the superior merits of Mr. Pinckney's plan. The poorly gotten up speech, delivered by a tould be celebra- admirable efficiency and applicability of this plan to the ted wing stumper, Capt. Rowan Hardin, recently re- purpose for which it was intended by its projectors, the turned from Mexico. His speech was a compound of glorious results which the progress of our country culogistic paragraphs upon Gen. Taylor; egotistical al- have shown to be derived from its prudent exercise. lusions to his wonderful self; of slanders, of lies and of the intimate acquaintance with the most intrical princitruths. The latter only we deem worthy of notice .- | ples of governmental sciences which it evidences, almost Truth can never be too universally known and it receives prove that it had its origin in a source higher than huadditional weight and influence when voluntarily proclaimed from the lips of an enemy. When the orator had done speaking of himself and Gen. Taylor, he deigned to make the following allusion to the noble champion and exponent of Democratic principles. "The great leader of the Democratic party too, Go . Cass, is an accomplished scholar and gentleman. He too, has grown gray in the service of his country, and has filled some of her most responsible and important offices both at home and abroad, and, so far as I know, has uniformly discharged the duties of those offices with consummute ability and integrity. He is an honest and upright man, and I have no objection to him under God's heavens, except, that he was brought up in the hot bed of politics."

What a p'ty that our candidate had not been incubathed in the Rocky Mountains, brought up in the swamps of Florida, spent his life in the field, been a novice in the principles of government and the politics of his country, never read a dozen newspapers nor voted in his life, and fought bravely in an "unholy and God-offending war!!" Unfortunately, however, our poor candidate has blended Francis, and one Mary Hoffman, had very unruly in himself all the noble and sterling accomplishments of name of its Publisher, Samuel Perley Esq., will be pro- the scholar, the general, the diplomatist and the statesman. Ourhero complained seriously because General Taylor's patriotic devotion to the interests and honor of his country upon the field of battle, had not inspired both good behavior. whigs and democrats with sufficient confidence in this integrity and capacity, to elect him to the Chief Magisle., was drowned at Cleveland, on Wednesday morn- tracy without asking his opinions about ordinances; rats' tails, and Tom Dick and Harry. He said that General Taylor was " opposed to the Executive veto, and in case of his election, would be a purely evecutive officer, as the Constitution required, and would leave the exercise great deal of candor, and torcibly impressed the of all doubtful powers in the hands of Congress," i. e. if a whig Congress pass some more bankrupt and alien and case developed a recklessness of character selded sedition laws, Gen. Taylor will go to work heart and hand and put them into execution.

Methinks the non-committal and nonsensical policy commence on the 4th of September, and continue | ix' of Gen. Taylor cannot flourish in the State in which days. It is expected that there will be a general congret the great Embodiment has so long reigned supreme in gation of fast horses from every direction, on the ground, the whiggish church, and at the expense of whose claims with fast horsomen, and the usual accompaniment of and even political existence, Gen. Taylor was brought forth. Notwithstanding the whigs have had their strong-The late woman Convention at Seneca Falls, N. est man in this state on the race for Governor, than Y., adopted a declaration of sentiments similar to the whom even Henry Clay himself could not command a greater vote, the Democratic candidate will narrow down his majority to one-fourth its usual number, I doubt not. The Democrats are efficiently organized throughout the state, and I doubt not the Democracy of the Union will have reason to take courage at their success. The whigs are rejoicing over Gen. Taylor's letter of acceptance, his, who would not be the candidate of a party. but would be the candidate of the people, and elected by

M. C. K. Wisconsin. The legislature of Wisconsin has passed through every state a bill exempting the homestead of a ANOTHER BOLTER .- Mr. John Porter, Editor of the family from sale on execution for debt. The area exphia Bulletin, states that Mr. Slingerland, member of Carroll, (Phio,) Free Press, a whig paper, bas resigned empted, we believe, is forty acres in the country, or a Congress from the Albany district, has declared against the "gray good quill," because he cannot swallow "Old quarter of an acre in a village. The final vote in the but reinforcements from the U.S. were anxiously car Senate stood 14 to 5: in the House 33 to 25.

THE VETO POWER.

The position of the whig party upon this upon all others, exhibits a strange medley of inconsist, encies and contradictions perfectly in keeping with the doubtful, wavering non-committal policy which has ever ing goods and merchandise on them, and obstructing characterized this party whose phases, like the hues of their free use. The object of this action was merely to the chameleon, present different aspects through every medium by which they are viewed. While on the on a right to use the sidewalks for the purpose of exposing hand unequivocally professing great veneration for the Constitution, and boldly asserting that they plant them. selves upon its ample basis and rest their cause on is a public highway, by act of Assembly, and as such its merits, on the other hand the evil consequences and no person has a right to obstruct the same, or any part manifest injustice of one of its fundamental safe-guards therof in any manner or for any purpose. Verdict- against opprossion and usurpation are made the "butden of every whig song"-theme of every whig orator

· "From Macedonia's madman to the Swede,". thus arraying themselves in opposition to thenselces, and maintaining upon the same question two positions diametrically antagonistical to each other. While laboring to conciliate the favor or rather to avoid the just indignation of the people by their sycophantist course in their professions of regard for the Constitution, at the same time they are running into the opposite extreme of uncompromising hostility to what their progressive wisdom denominates an objectionable feature in that instrument for the purpose of instilling into the minds of the masses an erroneously favorable opinion of their liberality.-While attempting by a false chart and compass to avoid the destruction-dealing rocks of Sylla, they are about to run their frail bark into the whirling eddy of Charyldia to be forever annihilated. The plea which they offerin their defence in the "solemnity of legal phrase" is but on account of duplicity, and judgment must inevitably be given against them by the great tribunal of the people. There is no necessity of a replication on the partoi the Democratic party, but simply to enter a demurrer to keeping a tippling house.-Plead guilty, and was fined the insufficiency of the plea of the opposite party. But to the subject. If the whig party are willing to

discuss the abstract question of the veto power, to canvass its intristic merits, and the propriety of the insertion of this regulating principle into the Constitution, we are roady to take issue upon it and submit it to the decision of the proper tribunal, conscious that it will be decided to be the cause of justice, right, and the people, sines its essential and liberty preserving nature is sufficiently demonstrated by the evidence of experimental facts as well as the true philosophy of government. Its whole history affords pregnant proof of its necessity in all we regulated Constitutions to preserve a proper balance be tween the different branches of government, and a serve as a barrier to the people against she too frequent manifestations of legislative usurpation. It had its origin in the Roman Republic and was designed to protect th common people from the odious, unjust and oppressive exactions of the Patricians. Prior to the passage of the guilty, prosecutor to pay the costs. Judgment arrested. Law appointing tribunitial officers composed exclusive of Plebians, all sovereignty resided in the hands of the Patricians, and all those who did not possess the requisit qualifications essential to constitute them member of this order were deprived of all participation in the administration of the government. The tribuneship wa established consisting of three members of the Plebeian class who had a negative upon the actions of the aristo. goods. The plff, is an old bachelor-a tailor by trade, cratic Senate, which afforded the Roman people an effiand lived "by himself all alone," in Edinboro', and was cient shield to defend them from the encroschments accustomed to get a jug of the "O, he joyful," and he their rulers. The framers of one Constitution convuced and a certain friend would make merry all night, there- by the light of experience as well as the ciletates of being by preventing the good people of that beautiful village own enlightened reason and judgment that some kind of from enjoying the refreshing sleep to which they were a negative or principle similar to this tribunitial veto was essential to maintain a true and perfect equilibrium in large boys") one of those nights when they were making the grand system of government they were forming, atmerry, turned the plift, his friend, the jug, and their ter mature deliberation and reflection they came to the goods out of doors, and thus kicked up a fuss and excited unanimous conclusion that policy and the true interests of all concerned, digtated the establishment of the veto power upon its present basis. The development of the proceedings of the Convention of 1787, shows that different plans founded upon a diversity of principles were submitted by various members, and great contrariety of opinions existed in regard to the basis upon which the establishment of this power was contemplated, and the mode i which it should be exercised, but all agreed that something of this character should be incorporated in the constitution. Mr. Randolph, of Virginia, submitted a proposition giving a right of revising the acts of Congress son, and was looked upon in a favorable light by several distinguished members of the convention. ney, of South Carolina, proposed a plan vesting in the Executive a qualified negative upon the decissions of the man wisdom.

Monday, August 7, 1848.-The several courts of Eric County met this morning. Present, Hon. G Church, Pres., and Hon's. John Brawley and M Hutchinson, Associates; together with many anxious, and not a few briefless barristers. The forenoon was occupied in charging the Grand Jury, and motions, and adjourned. After noon the court commenced the sessions docket.

Commonwealth vs.: William Parker .- Indictment for the larceny of a horse. Defence insanity. Verdict of the Jury, not guilty. W. A. Galbraith, for prosecutor; J. C. Marshall, for defence.

Tuesday Aug. 8 .- Commonwealth vs. Smith Corbin--Indictment for assault and battery. A clear case, and Smith's good liquor, and other etceteras, could not save him. The Jury, after a short absence, returned a verdict of guilty. *W A. Galbraith, for Commonwealth: E. Babbitt, for defence.

Commonwealth vs. Francis Kaufman. A surely of the peace case. It appeared from the evidence that tongues and used them to such an extent that Mary herself became alarmed and arrested Francis, and said that Francis called her some very haughty names: Court sentenced defendent to pay the cost and give bail for

Commonwealth vs. Joseph Ross .- Indicament for for nication and bastardy. The defendant was a young man of rather reckless appearance, well dressed, and a medical student, and well calculated to impose upon the simple innocence of Elizabeth, the prosecutrix, who was a German girl, and appeared in Court and testified the that she was relating facts. The investigation with in men of his age. A seduction, under promise of marriage, and then a deep laid plan, in company with three other ruffians, to inflict farther injury upon the girl, and ruin her reputation for truth. W. A. Galbraith, and J. D. Dunlap, for prosecutor; J. B. Johnson, for de-

THE RED MAN IN CONVENTION .- We notice a state ment in the New York Commercial Advertiser, that at the second annual convention of the diocese of Wisconsin, hold on the 14th of June, a chief of the Oneids tribe of Indians, a man of considerable intelligence, was elected a lay delegate to the next General Convention-The tribe was represented by four red men as members of the Diocese Convention. It will be a strange, though not unwelcome spectacle to see this Indian King seated in the great National Council of the Episcopal Church, and participating in its deliberations.

OREGON.-An arrival at St. Louis, eighty-seven days from Oregon, brings news of a battle between the Indians and the Oregon regiment, in which the former were defeated, having fifty killed and a considerable number wounded, but no loss by the Regiment. It was thought that the Regiment would be able to defend the territory. pected.