The Rebuke of a Taylorite.

[From the Washington Union.]
PHILADELPHIA, May 22, 1849.
Will you pardon me if I make bold to say a few words with you in explanation of the reasons which induced me to support you for the office of President thousands of your fellow-citizens;

I am no politician. I never yet asked for an office, and certainly shall not ask one at your hands. In speaking to you, I do not lay claim to any politof the United States, having no influence beyond my vote, and the truth which I utter.

In the year 1847, while a member of the Democravic Association of the county of Philadelphia, I began the first of a series of four works upon the history of Mexico. That first book of the series came vividly impressed with the frankness, the iron common sense, the unswerving sincerity of your character. Sick of the warfare of parties, I looked heart—call back that iron purpose, that clear-souldence to put an end to the mercenary bitterness of of Buena Vista—survey the faces of your cabinet, this warfare, by assuming the position of Washing-

and separate from the Whig party—a class of vo-ters, who, imbued with the progressive spirit of Was that letter July 24, which I bore through advocate Zachary Taylor as the candidate of the zens into the trammels of the Whig party?

the earnest hope of thousands of the Democratic chair. masses that you would receive the nomination at June, 1848, party lines were finally broken; the very spirit and front of the Whig party were crush-Henry Clay, balloted for in the name of the Whig party, failed to receive its votes, and Zachary Taylor, nominated "in the NAME OF THE PRO-PLE," was presented to the people without any other platform than his independence from the spirit and trammels of party.

Doubtless you have often had described to you

convention-the dismay of the Whig politicians of the veritable Whig school-the curses, both loud and deep, with which they breathed your namethe three-fold sacrifice of Whig principles, Whig platforms, and Henry Clay, at the feet of Zachary

Nominated at this convention amid the ruins of Whigism, and nominated in the name of the people, the Whig party did not dare to claim you as a veritable Whig, of the true Whig stamp, until about the 6th of July, 1848, when news came to Philadelphia that Hon. Bailie Peyton had, in New Orleans, solemnly endorsed you as a Whig, and placed your feet somewhere amid the ruins of the demolished Whig platform.

This statement gave inexpressible pain to thousands of your friends in Pennsylvania. Well aware that you had not been nominated as a candidate of Henry Clay, which states its principles and fights any party, certain that you could not by any chance its battles in the sun, but of a Whigism which elected in the name or on the platform of the Whig party, your friends-I speak of the masses, who loved you for yourself and for you independent position-received the statement of Mr. Peyton with nn emotion that was not to be mistaken or evaded. They felt that either Mr. Peyton was in error, or that Zachary Taylor had falsified his often-repeated you with the hope office-that I have always been pledges. Under the influence of this wide spread feeling, I made bold to write and send to you the for you, under that impression that they also work following letter. Its very abroptness of style indi- ed for the good of their country, could neither ask cates the sincerity which impelled its composition:

PHILADELPHIA, JULY 5, 1848. GENERAL: Will you regard a word from a friend as impertinent or obtrusive? It is after a great deal of reluctance that I am induced to trouble you Whig party. GEORG again; but having faith in you now, as I have had To President ZACHARY TAYLOR. ever since I pledged what literary reputation I possess to you in my book-"THE LEGENDS OF MEXIco, or BATTLES OF TAYLOR"-I make bold to say a

frank word to the general of the people.

This is the case. With thousands of Democrats in this State, I depend upon your declaration "that you would in no case be the President of a party, but the President of the People." On this ground the Democrats of Pennsylvania will vote for you by hun-

dreds and thousands.

But we are now told that you are exclusively the Whig candidate, to be run as a Whig, elected as a

Whig, and under Whig issues. If this be the case, the State of Penn-ylvania will

he lost to Taylor and the country.

I do not believe this to be the case. Those who think with me in this county do not believe it. But to set the matter at rest, will you answer this letter with one line? and with that line the democratic

in a body for you. General, do not reject this appeal from a man who loves you for your battles, and the moral grandeur displayed in them; but loves you, first and last, be-cause you have taken the position of Washingtonnot with parties, but in the hearts of the people. And as for the line, say simply: "I am still the candidate, not of a party exclusively; but if a candidate at all, the candidate of the whole people."

GEORGE LIPPARD.

hundreds and thousands of Pennsylvania will move

Here, General, was the whole case, plainly stated in a line. You were here told that if the attempt was made to elect you as a Whig and upon Whig issues, the State of Pennsylvania would certainly issues, the State of Pennsylvania would certainly be lost to Taylor and the country. At that tinte, The sense of justice among the miners has thus far with thousands of Democrats, I believed that your election as the candidate of the people would subserve the best interests of the country. And what was your reply to this letter, which appealed to the best feelings of your nature? On the 9th of August I received your answer, which I annex.

[Private.] BATON ROUGE, (La.) July 24, 1848. DRAR Sin: Your letter of the 5th inst., asking of me a line or two in regard to my position as a candidate for the Presidency, has been duly received. In reply, I have to say THAT I AM NOT A PARTY CANDIDATE, and if elected, shall not BE THE PRESI-DENT OF A PARTY, BUT THE PRESIDENT OF THE

WHOLE PROPLE. I am, dear sir, with high respect and regard, your ost obedient servant, Z. TAYLOR.
GEORGE LIPPARD, esq., Philadelphia, Pa. most obedient servant,

This, you will remember, was after you had accepted the Whig nomination, in a letter which said nothing at all about Whig principles.

The publication of your letter of July 24 created a great excitement among the people and the politi-Whig papers in New York denounced it as a "lo-

cofoco" forgery. The North American, in Philadelphia, (once the organ of Henry Clay, and now the Northern organ of the Secretary of State,) seized upon the word "Private," and in weary columns assailed the person to whom the letter was addressed, as the betrayer of your confidence. Other Journals, however, which circulated among the masses, haited this letter with unqualified approval and placed it at the head of their columns as "the great creed and watchword of the Taylor party."

I must frankly tell you, that had you not made the declaration embraced in this letter, I, for one, could not have advocated your election, nor giving you Certain it is, that without this declaration, (soon followed by your Charleston letter,) you could not have gained the vote of Pennsylvania, famous for her old Democratic majority of "twenty-

flye thousand." What was the result of this letter, and of the excitement immediately consequent upon its publication? The Whig party in Pennsylvania forthwith dropped the very name of Whig. They stored it way-perchance under the sepulchre of Girard's Frandered bequest, maybe under the ruins of some broon bank—but you well know, and every reader of te papers knows, that in the late campaign the battlawas fought, not under the name of Whig, but under the united names of Taylor and Fill-

The Democrats was asked to vote for you as the independent candidate—the candidate of the people THE WEEKLY OBSERVER -as the man who had no friends to reward no enemies to punish-in fact, as Zachary Taylor, who,

in case of his election, would not be President of a party, but the President of the whole people. And with your letter in my hand, I addressed thousands of my Democratic fellow-citizens, and of the United States? These reasons may also give on the security of your unbroken faith, stated that some idea of the motives which swayed hundreds of you could not, in any event, become the President, much less the creature, of a party. Upon your own solemn declaration, I honestly advocated you as "the President of the whole people."

I did not for a moment indulge the thought that ical influence. I am backed by no clique: I control you could ever become the centre of a mere party no body of voters: I only speak to you as a citizen administration. Had I been told, by you, that you would ever become the head of an administration made up of Whig politicans, I could not, in any case, have advocated your claims, nor would you have received the votes of a hundred Democrats in Pennsylvania.

Now, General the smoke of the contest has clearwas intended to comprise a history of your cam-paigns in Mexico. While writing that work, I be-the faith of your solemn pledges, you are at the head of the government.

Have you fulfilled these pledges? Ask your own to you as the man who had been called by Provi- ed integrity, which bore you through the carnage ton-not with parties, but in the hearts of the peo- net who now storm the White House for the spoils of office. Answer me! I have a right to And this idea of your character, embodied in the ask an answer. You pledged your faith to me, an work to which reference is made, was diffused by humble citizen, and I believe that you had never broits pages among a class of voters entirely distinct ken your word, and could not forget to-morrow what

Christianity, are opposed to the principles of the Pennsylvania, only a cunningly devised fable? Was Whig party, as embodied in the history of the Whig it your intention to send me forth to the masses of corporation of Philadelphia, and who are in favor of people with a lie in my mouth? To vouch of your judicial and national reform—who advocate the free-dom of the public domain and the right of labor to you in May at the head of a mere cabal of a party? the harvest of its toil. This idea induced me to de- Did you make a dupe of me, so that I might become sert my party associations, break party lines, and your agent in duping and swindling my fellow citi-

You know that the Whig party of itself, or by In the month of April, 1848, your chances for the Presidency were vague and uncertain. The Whig politicians in Philadelphia—at least the most prominent of them all—fairly laughed at the mention of your name in connexion with that high office.—
When the Baltimore Convention assembled, it was —could never have elevated you to the Presidential

You are elected by Democratic votes. These the hands of the representatives of the Democratic votes were secured to you by the force of your indeparty. This hope proved fruitless. But at the pendent position. They were not bought with sil-Whig Convention, assembled in Philadelphia in ver, gold, or the hope of office, but won to you by er, gold, or the hope of office, but won to you by you pledges.

And now, sir, you will allow me to ask you one or wo questions: In what part or your administration are these

Democratic votes represented? Among the army of office-hunters who now be-

your Democratic supporters can you discover? Sir, the truth must be told, and as I supported you the scenes which marked the history of this June earnestly and sincerely, I will speak the truth with most uncourtly frankness.

Your election has been fruitful only in disconthe people, you are surrounded by advisers chosen not even from the manhood of the Whig party, but from its veriest hacks and trimmers. These advisers seek to entail upon the country, on a clossal scale, a system of error and misrule such as disgraced the age in the shameless expenditure of the Girard bequest by the Whig corporation of Philadelubia.

Had you been elected as a Whig, and upon the strength of any known Whig creed, I w a d not complain. Is it not a painful thought that you, the man of the people, should sit there in Washington as the leader of the mere fragment of a party-as the embodiment not of Whigism like that works in darknes, gathers strength by unholy coalitions, and builds its powers upon-broken pledges?

And now, sir, as I wash my hands of the last traces of political Taylorism, as I state my regret

that I ever acted the part which your pledges made me act, you at least must admit that I never served among the humble band who working well and long nor accept office at your hunds; for those hands which were free at Buena Vista-free in the late campaign-are now tied by the trammels which have been fashioned from the very ruins of the Whig party.

GEORGE LIPPARD.

FURTHER ITEMS FROM CALIFORNIA.

From John Parrott, Esq., U. S. Consul at Mazatlan, who is now at the Astor House, we have obtained some interesting items of late Callifornia in telligence, in addition to those which he kindly furnish d us with yesterday. Mr. Parrott, we may emark, is intimately acquainted with all parts of California, and gives a more thorough and satisfac tory account of affairs than any one who has reach-

ed here since the discovery of the Gold Region. He informs us that the ruling idea of the coun ry is the wealth so unexpectedly opened to it. Gov. ernment is scarcely thought of; all other interests are swallowed up in this absorbing mania for gold. A Convention has been called to meet in August. for the purpose of effecting a political organization, but it will not be able to do much. There has been considerable complaint among the inhabitants that the laws of the United States have not yet been extended over them. They are however too stongly bent on digging to take the trouble of forming constitution of their own. Gen. Smith is unsupported by any military force, and can do nothing a

In the gold districts a tacit system of individual right has been agreed upon, and is preserved with the most honorable exactness. Each man who enters upon new ground has the privilege of marking out eight yards equare and digging upon it so long as he chooses; his premises are never invaded. He is at liberty to dispose of his right either by sale

prevented all trouble or dispute. The moral effect of a general enrichment of the whole population, is worthy of notice. In the absence of all law except such as is administered by the Alcaldes, hundreds of persons have voluntarily discharged debts contracted many years ago, and which their creditors in many cases have given up as hopeless. A man who is industrious and tem perate has no difficulty in obtaining credit to a large

The U.S. ship Ohio will proceed to Mazatlan shortly, that the crew may have there stipulated term of liberty out of the reach of temptation. It is nevertheless feared that a great part of them may succeed in escaping.

Mr. Parrott exhibited to us a number of interest-Mexico. In addition to samples of gold from the wet and dry diggings, he brought a piece of a coal from the surface of the bed just discovered on the coast, between Montercy and San Louis Obispo.-It is of bituminous character, and is found in great abundance. It was tried in a blast furnace on board the Ohio and proved to be of very good quality .-We also had a sight of a genuine ruby, picked up in the diggings. It is the first one found, of a pale crimson color, and about the size of a pea cut in half. Mr. Parrott intends to have it cut and set in a ring of California gold- He also brought with him specimens of cinnabar, the ore of quicksilver, containing 50 per cent. of the metal, and some very fine samples of silver ore from the mines of Guanajuaio, containing from 30 to 75 per cent. Some of these were imbedded in prismatic feldspar, in crystals of an amethyst tint. Among other curisities an ear of corn from Sierra Navada, 9,000 feet above the sea. It was about four inches long, but the grains were upwards of an inch in length .-This corn is said to yield remarkable crops, and its

cultivation in this country is worth a trial.

Mr. Parrott considers the introduction of slavery nto California as an impossibility, from the nature of the case. The inhabitants are all strongly opposed to it, and no man taking slaves with him would be able to keep them long. He is of the opin-

ion that the territory must of necessity become a free State, with or without the action of Congress. ILLEGITIMACY IN HAVANA .- The Dirairo afates that during the five years, from 1842 to 1846, inclu-sive there were baptized in the bishopric of Cuba, 13,032 white illegitimate children, being about 31 evening, with plenty of time to treat the "gale liberally"

ERIE, PA

SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 9, 1849. HEALTH OF THE CITY.

interested traders to prevent the people from coming here to make their purchases, we doem it necessary to the present time. There has been no case of Cholcra yet, and from the efficient manner our sanatory committee afraid of it, as it is not contagious.

As to the Small-pox, we can safely say there are no cases in town -we have heard it said that there were. or are, two cases at Engle Village, but that is one mile out of town. A young man named JAMES, died on Monday, it is supposed of the disease, but even this we understand is disputed by his friends. Be this as it may, nowever, there is nothing to fear from that case now Certainly nothing to justify the extravigant stories which are flying through the country.

A-SKETCH AT TAYLORISM AS IT IS. Taylorism as it is, is not what it was supposed to be beautiful to the sight, sweet to taste, and delightful to the Ear. Then it was the beau ideal of political isms. without the bloody hue of political proscription. Now it possesses none of these virtues—partakes of none of these attributes. Now it stands before the country in all its shall have been deposited as aforesaid, and apply the proceeds thereof to the final redemption of the notes so naked deformity-divested of the flimsy gause which and from the sight of the people the rottenness of the soul within. If the Democracy are somewhat disappointed in it, the whigs are more so. If the Democracy are proscribed for exercising the right of freemen, and voting for Lewis Cass, they have the satisfaction of knowing that the most active political Taylor men are also proscribed, for exactly a contrary cause-for nothing more nor less than being original Taylor men! All over the country the active Taylor men have been shoved one side, and active Clay men, who were not heard or seen until the battle had been fought, preferred over them. A few cases in illustration will satisfy our readers that we do not speak at random. Of Taylor's cabinet-his family household, as it were-two at least are known to have been violently opposed to his nomination, and yet they were elevated to power over those original Taylor men, siege the doors of the White House, how many of Messrs. Truman Smith of Connecticut, and Abbott Lawrence of Massachusetts. The first named gentleman, it is well known, was the wheele-horse of the Taylor movement, and contributed more to the success of the old General than any other one man in the countent and dissatisfaction. Elected in the name of try. And yet Gon. Taylor, whon he arrived in Washington, never invited him to his counsels, or gave intimation that he was aware of the existence of such an individual. More still, after this neglect, became the town-talk of all Washington, he added insult to injury by netually making a formal tender to him of the only seat in the cabinet he was ineligible to; we mean the Home Department. Gen. Taylor_knew he could not accept it, that he was ineligible-honce the tender cannot be considered in any other light than an insult. The other gentleman, Mr. Lawrence, from his immense wealth, furnished the pecuniary means of the Taylor ampaign-his purse it was that kept the axle of the Taylor movement greased, and for which he only denanded a seat in the cabinet. Surely this was not unreasonable, yet at the bidding of Daniel Webster, who said that the nomination of Taylor "was not fit to be made," and for saying which had given mortal offence o his friend Abbott and other "originals," he was set nside, and a Mr. Morrideth, uttorly unknown as a politician, or any thing else, was preferred over him. Such is one of the higher shades of Taylorian as it is! Shall we continue the picture? It is scarcely necessary, and yet n few more tints may not be inappropriate. The Editor of the New York Mirror, Mr. Fuller, and the Editor of the Philadelphia Enquirer, Mr. Morris, were "originals" n the strictest sense of the word-to their efforts, as Editors, mainly was the "second Washington" indebted. for the enthusiasm in his favor among the masses. Both of them were applicants for office-"both honost and caself that they should not be forgotten! They were, however-they, and their services both-and men elevaed over them who, so far as Taylorism was concerned had never spent a cent or lifted a finger in its, success. In New York, one of the Tallmadge family was preferred to Fuller, and in Philadelphia, the individual who was appointed Post Master over Merris, had been a Van Buren man under Van Buren, a Tyler man under Tyler, a Polk man under Polk, and would have applied for the same office had Gen. Cuss been elected. But to come near iome, where the reader can see the light and shade of this beautiful picture of ingratitude, or Taylorism as it s, in a stronger light. It is well known there were four, applicants for the post office in this city-three of the by we see occasionally a leader who forgets it, and in the vere "originals," and the fourth and successful appli- height of power officially lets slip a sentence which reveals house" convention had beheaded Mr. Clay. Then, it is party. We do not say that such sentiments as we allude speech in which he came near assassinating the old Goin the cause we presume he does not lay claim to it. As for the three uncuccessful, all capable, all "originals," they had labored night and day for the success of the man and the cause. One of thom, when the Governnent, at the request of Taylor, called for volunteers to reinforce him on the Rio Grande, promptly raised a company and participated in that campaign, the brilliant success of which made, Taylor President. This, however, instead of being a merit in the eyes of the anti-war cabinet, who have Gen. Taylor's conscience in keeping, was sufficient to secure the nomination over him of one who had not participated in such a "God-abhored," unholy and unjust war," but on the contrary had denounced it, and all who participated in it, on each and every occasion. The result of the struggle for Collector we scarcely need allude to. The successful anplicant was scarcely known as an applicant, while his are men. ompetitor, our cotemporary of the Commercial, was very respectably backed both at home and abroad. He was certainly the most "original" Taylor man of the five who applied, and on that score considered himself sure of the appointment. He was doomed to dis-appointment, lowever; and although he said that in "five minutes ing mineralogical specimens from California and after the lightning struck" him "he was as good a whig as ever," his Taylorism, we think, was somewhat shattered, especially when he looks abroad and sees that in almost every other instance, except himself and those Commercial, who went for the "second Washington"

> KILLED BY LIGHTNING .- While several children were daying near a school house, about three miles south of Waterford, on Wednesday of last week, one of them, a daughter of Mr. Wm. J. Boyd, was struck by lightning and instantly killed. Several others were injured but have recovered.

else. And this is Taylorism as it is! How do you like

Read the scorching letter of Mr. Lippand, a 'Taylor Democrat," to the President, in another col-

Day Rice's Cincus.-Of course every body, with all is cousins, aunts, uncles and relatives generally, will be in town on Tuesday next to see the "shows". There will be three performances, forencon, afternoon, and to gingerbrand and pop.

"MONSIEUR TONSON COME AGAIN!"

Most people fondly imagined that Daniel Webster an "obsolete idea." They were in hopes that the "mondoomed to, be disappointed however; for, although in of our own compilation. name it may be dead, yet the administration of Gen. Tay- . The intelligence from England and the continenent It is not often necessary to allude to the health of this lor has been in power scarce sirty dad ere we find one is of great interest. Events succeed each other so rapcity, it is so uniformly healthy, but as there are a great of its leading papers, the New York Charier & Enquirer, idly that, frequent as are the arrivals by the Steamers, number of stories set affeat just now in the country by advocating a system of government banking far more objectionable than the veritable monster itself. This Although the news, at first blush, does not appear very system owes its paternity to Mr. Fillmone, the Vice startling, yet it is none the less important, and is favorasay that the city has never been more healthy than at President, and hence must be considered in the light of ble to the peace of Europe-to the cause of rational one of the financial measures of reform of modern whigery. The plan of the Vice President, backed by are discharging their duty, we are confident we shall the Courier & Enquirer, is contained in the following draft in that paper of May 19th:

"The Secretary of the Treasury is hereby directed to receive from such state institutions as shall be authorized to issue notes for circulation, by the laws of said states respectively, an amount of U. S. stock, bonds, or treusury notes, not exceeding one-half the amount of the actual capital of said institution; and shall cause an equal amount of the notes of said institution to be stamp; nd countersigned in the words following to wit:

"Receivable in payment of sums due to the government of the United States, according to the act of Con-"gress, approved _____ A. B., Register.
"And it shall be the duty of the said Secretary of the Treasury to hold the said deposited stock, bonds of treasury notes as security for the redemption of said notes thus stampt and countersigned as aforesaid—paying over Taylorism as it is, is not what it was supposed to be to the depositors, the accruing interest on same, so long when the people fell in love with it last fall. Then it was as said notes of circulation continue to be redeemed in coin, on demand, where issued; but in the event of inability or refusal to redeem said notes by the institution

> tampt and countersigned aforesaid." Thus is will be seen, (to adopt the language of the 'Union'') that the councils of corporations, and of those who live not upon their own labor and their own production, but by the power of money capital, real of fictitions, still control the whig party. This is apparent from the composing of the present cabinet, and from the unfounded assaults of the whig press upon the policy of the city, by means of barricades, and by the courage of the disease attacked large cities, the population, in flect the late administration. The financial scheme of the the course of the course of the courty and neighboring villages, did not carry the disease with them—we repeat, if these facts, the people, will be so well maintained that the assaitogether with the experience of the profession from Calderstand Mr. Fillmore's financial project, it allows the concur that it will be impossible to restore the temporal banks to go into the market with their capital to purchase power of the papacy, in any form. United States six per cent, stecks, to be deposited with the treasurer, and then issue their own notes, signed at but no accurate returns beyond Paris and neighborhood the Treasury Department, to the amount so purchased, had been received. General Cavaignae, Ledru Rollin, the Treasury Department, to the amount so purchased, had been received. General Cavangnac, Ledrn Rollin, necessary, inevitable property in cholera, of extending which notes will be received as specie in payment of and a portion of the republican candidates, had been from one individual to another. The cholera, is not the public dues. These notes, if not issued to individu- elected in the capital. One account states that the so- then, by its nature, essentially, primitively transmissible als in loans or discounts, may again be used, along with cialists had elected nine, and another account fifteen, since it has been observed in all ages, and by all physithe interest on the stock deposited, to purchase addition- candidates for the city of Paris. It is probable that a demic state and the sympto-matic state, without ever al amounts of the 6 per cent. stocks of the federal gov- large majority of the new Assembly will consist of practice. having passed beyond the limits assigned to the particurument. This operation might be carried to an almost ndefinite extent, for it is impossible to fix a point at which run would be made upon a bank for specie in a place like New York, when its notes are received as specie by ted States stock. And if a run should be made upon a Laws. The Lords were to go into committee on the bill

> the interest on the stock deposited, to purchase additionthe government, and are known to be guaranted by Unithat could happed to it would be a sale for its benefit of and others, of amendments to be offered, and it is conthe stock which it had deposited with the treasurer, which sidered quite possible that the Ministers m iy be beaten add the emphatic testimony of Doct. Search: we have a right to say would realize its first cost-the bank having received 6 per cent. from the government while it held it. To be more specific: Under this scheme of Mr. Fillmore, a bank in New York might purchase a given amount United States stock-say \$1,-0000-which we will suppose be at par. Upon that investment it would receive from the government \$60,000. annually. Having deposited its stock, it would have \$1,000,000 in notes countersigned at the Treasury Department, which would be received in payment for all public dues. It could then either loan those notes at 7 | Lord Elgin's. per cent., thus realizing 13 per cent., or it might go into the market again with them, and purchase an additional million of United States stock, upon which it would receive an additional sum of \$69,000 per annum as interest, and an additional million of dollars in notes countersigned at the Treasury, which it might loan or issue in discounts at 7 per cent.; thus making 19 per cent, upon its original outlay-\$120,000 on its two millions of United States stock, and \$70,000 on its loans-or it might ns to cause a redundant circulation, and a demand for popular outbreak in New York city, base their arguments in both these cases is apparent, without the remotest new comment of its notes. It will be seen that three-upon Mr. Macready's disregard of the public wishes in cessity for attributing either of them to infection. Whereout this process, the value of the notes of a bank carrying on this operation would be given to them by the legislation of the government which made them receivable in payment of public dues, and the fact, not that it had dollar for dollar in specie in its vaults, but that it had de-That stock would in reality be the basis of the circulation; and thus the evidences of the national debt and the na-

tal for the benefit of chartered corporations. THE OLD FIDERAL DOCTRINE .- In spite of the long schooling which reverses have given the federal party are not-among the leaders, however, the men who form day in the year. Among this class is Gov. Briggs, of Massachusetts, into whose proclamation for a day of

tional credit, which give value to them, would be con-

verted by federal legislation into a fictitious banking capi-

Thanksgiving the Doston Times walks in the following fashion: "In another column can be found the proclamation of Governor Briggs, which should be read by all who may find it convenient to attend church to-day. It is not without its goods points, and names the various evils that good people should pray to be sent elsewhere than to Massachusetts. One paragraph of it however, is of a decidedly snobbish character. The Governor recommends that we pray to the Most High that He will cause the "rich to be kind and generous to the poor, and the poor to love and respect the rich." Really, while that vould do very well in an English document of the kind, we must say that it is offensive to the last degree in an American paper of a public character. That the poor should "love and respect the rich," is proper, but they should do so, not because they are rich, but because they are men. This bringing prominently forward the differ-ence of human stations, is in very bad taste, and should not be tolerated. It smacks to much of the whig slang about the "common people," and of a desire to arrange people into classes. Here, whatever may be the social distinctions existing having their origin in the unequa distribution of property, men are equal before the law; and if respect is felt by the poor, it follows that riches clothe their possessors with a moral superiority. A more aristocratical notion could not be imagined; and it is pe-culiarly offensive to Democratic nestrils. We hope that

Governor Briggs will not offend again in the same way. A FACT FOR TARIFFITES .- We understand, (says the we have named above, where an editor has applied for Harrisburgh Keystone,) that Gen. James, of Rhode Is office under this Administration, he has been successful. land, an experienced cotton manufacturer, who it is re-For instance, the whig Postmaster at Fredonia was the ported has a large interest in some of the Lancaster cot-Editor of the Censor, and in that capacity said a great ton mills, at a public meeting held at the court house, a many hard things about "old Zack" previous to his no- few days since, to adopt measures for the erection of a nination; he however, was successful in his application factory in this place, said it made no difference what go-aheadativeness. for a portion of the spoils, while our cotemporary of the might be done with the tariff, that with the modern improvements in machinery, the new school machienery, from first to last, received the cold shoulder, and nothing as it is called, the description of goods proposed to be made could be manufactured low enough to enter the protection humbug doctrine-are never entisfied with dividends, or the number of hours their operatives work.

MILITARY ELECTION.—We learn that the Military Election of this brigade, which took place on Monday last, resulted in the choice of Capt. F. Duttlinger, of this city, Brigade Inspector; and Major John Killpat. RICK, of Wesleyville, Brigadeer General. Both are capital selections and both are Democrats.

town. The faithful and competent Postmaster was removed the week before, which roused the indignation of the defend him.

In an all a writer; with two such men at the helm, the as they avoid the other and local causes, we should count for Gen. Taylor's three or he may deem necessary to the citizens. the citizens.

THE NEWS FROM EUROPE!

The details of the news from Europe, brought by spoke truly when he declared a Bank of the United States | the Niagara, are so voluminous that, at the late period received, we are unable to crowd it into our columns, We ster" was so dead that even its ghost would be heard and might, indeed, find room for the telegraphic synopsis seen no more in our political controversies. They are received on Saturday, but prefer a more detailed abstract

much of importance transpires in the interval of a week.

progress in human rights-encourages us in the hope of permanence in the French republic; and the ultimate success of the popular cause in Germany and Italy. The escape this dire scourge. At least, no one ought to be of a bill, already prepared for Congress, which we find French government have protested energetically against the warlike interference of Russia in the affairs of Hungary and Austria, and have also disavowed the attack made by Gen. Oudinot on the Roman republic. This sudden change in their policy, forced upon them by the Assembly, and threatening state of the public mind, has stopped for the present, the march of the Russians into Hungary, and of the Neapolitans into Rome. It is, however, said that in Hungary the fighting goes on unremittingly, and the fortunes of the Hungarians to be in the ascendant. They are said to be within a few days able and talented Prof. of Theory and Practice, in the the ascendant. They are said to be within a few days able and talented Prof. of Theory and Practice, in the University of New York, come out in the New York march from Vienna, to which point the Russians are University of New York, come out in the New York pressing forward as rapidly as possible. Gen. Bem is well prepared to give the Russians a warm reception on the Transylvania frontier, and must there be warm work before it is over. The Roman republic remains in possession of Rome; and the French army have made bility or refusal to reduce said notes by the institution issuing the same, then and in that case it shall be the dity of the Secretary of Treasury to advertise and sell of the resistance of the Romans, to have declared that in the hospital during that time; the no less emphatic he would not return to Rome at such a price, and to have sent a message in consequence to the King of Naples, and to General Oudinot, to induce them to retire. In the meantime, Oudinot has, been reinforced by many thousand troops, and he has probably now a well appointed army of 20,000 under his command; but the enpointed army of 20,000 under his command; but the enthusiasm of the Romans is raised to the highest putch. corps in the army, it was the soonest got rid of, be separating them into small detachments—if the fact, which and if a single handed or combined attempt to bombard Vice President, is also a proof of that fact. If we un- lants are by no magns certain of success. All accounts cutta to Moscow, and from Moscow to Quebec, and from

"The French elections had taken place very quietly; tical and progressive republicans, in favor of Louis Na., for causes which have been shown to originate poleon's administration, provided it sympathizes with the cause of the middle classes in Germany and Italy."

in committee, and the bill so mangled as to induce its authors to resign and retire from office. Details of the outbreak in Canada were laid before

Without entering into a protracted discussion upon a sub-ject which, in the sequel, would prove unsatisfactory to Parliament on the 15th, which chefted some discussion, of no importance beyond the fact that the Government evinced a determation to sustain Lord Elgin. Eerl Grey, in alluding to Lord Elgin's despatch, said it would show in alluding to Lord Elgin's despatch, said it would show roborative of the opinion expressed. First, observing that he acted throughout with his accustomed judgment, that, when in Poland, the principal cholera hospital of moderation and good sense, and that he was fully prepared to justify and take the responsibility of any step of

There will be no formal discussion of Canadian affairs until after the recept of later intelligence, which reached Liverpool, probably, on the 20th, in the Cambria when, we had among this number, only two cases of the disif Lord Elgin is sustained, as he no doubt will be, we case; and the cause of the attack in both cases was may look for a few more grouns of anguish from the most satisfactorily explained. One of these men was Tories of Canada.

"A LIE WELL STUCK TO &c."-The Gazette has an article commencing thus: 'again and again ropout the operation until it went so far defend or palliate the conduct of the mob in the recent this time in existence, a sufficient cause of the disease

We have surmised before that the Editor of the Gazette had adopted the motto "A he well stuck to; is as good as the truth," and now we are convinced of it. No Democratic Editors and whig Editors have denounced the conduct of the mobility of the conduct o osited dollar for dollar with the treasury in U. S. stock. the conduct of the mob" in New York, and he knows it! the authorities of New York for their course-a corener's jury over the body of the slain, under the selemnity of an oath, declared that the slaughter might have been avoided-but as to defending the the course of the mob, no Democratic paper or whig paper, so far as our knowledge extends, has done so.

Dr We neglected to notice last week the re-advent of our old friend, J. M. Kuester, Esq., to the chair editorial, cant, unknown as a Taylor man until the "slaughter- in all their naked deformity, the real sentiments of his as the publisher of the "Lawrence Journal," a new paper infect another person! To these facts I may add anothhe has just commenced in the thriving village of New true, he reluctantly came into the traces, and made a to are common to the mass of that party-we know they Castle, in the new County of Lawrence. The "Journal" in politics is Democratic, in typography excellent; neral with "faint praise," but as for any further activity | public opinion among them, they are to be met with every | and in its news and miscellaneous selections, admirable. Such a paper in so enterprising a place as New Castle, and so rich a County as Lawrence, must succeed.

> THE DIFFERENCE.-For the last month money has been so "tight" in our Eastern cities that eight or ten per cent, has been readily paid for it by business men Now look at the difference in the course of the two parties. Had such been the case under a Democratic Administration, every whig paper from the Arcostock to the Sabine, would have howled over the "ruin" produced by a Democratic Administration. No epithet would have been vile enough for such political harpies to have applied to the Democracy. When out of power, they invariably describe every revulsion to the Democracy, variably describe every revulsion to the Democracy, but when in power, as now, they haven a word to say. And herein consists the difference between them and the Democracy—the latter believing that when the government attends to its own legitimate business, and does not turn out of its proper tract to foster this or that particular interest, the business of the country will take care of itself. Thence they are not disposed to ascribe every presure in the money market to the powers that be. But whigery is a beauty any way you may fix it-whether in power or out, it is the same bundle of inconsisten- has seen and been among thousands. In regard to local cies, and such it will remain, we presume, as long as humbugery in political science can be cramed down the throats of the people.

> vastly. It is in perfect keeping with fast trains, and tion, other physical or mental; want of sufficient nourish-

made could be manufactured low enough to enter the markets of the world, in successful competition with the manufactures of any other country. And yet these "cot-ton lords" and their backers, are forever preaching their protection humbag doctrine—are never satisfied with protection humbag doctrine—are never satisfied with the satisfie and dressed" always—not gaping and rubbing your eyes, as if you were half asleep, but wide awake for whatever

that Hon. Edmund Burke, late commissioner of the Pa-"No Friends to Reward," &c.—The democrats tent office, is associated with "Father" Richie in the baye elected municipal officers in Cumberland, Mary- Washington Union. Mr. B. is a sound Democrat, and the disease and that they have a long to the disease and that they have a long to the disease and that they have a long to the disease and that they have a long to the disease and that they have a long to the disease and that they have a long to the disease and that they have a long to the disease and that they have a long to the lo

EPIDEMIC CHOLERA:

Its History, Causes, Phathology, and Treatment. By C. B. COVERTRY, M. D. GEORGE H. DERBY, & Co., Publishers, Buffalo.

This work, by Dr. Coventry, Professor of Obstetries and Medical Jurisprudence in the Medical Institution of Geneva College, and Professor of Physiology in the University of Bullalo, has made its appearance in the right time to secure it a wide circulation. The information Contains in regard to the nature and treatment of this eddul disease is most valuable, and will have the effect of ordicating from the popular mind the fallacy of its contation. The removed, and half the terror felt at its approach whithes. Remove the terror and you will lessen greatly the number of its victims, for without that, when taken in time, it readily yields to medical treat-1 ment. But upon these subjects we cannot serve our readers better than to allow the Professor to speak for "Cause.-When we remembered the panic which

prevailed in 1832—the vexation caused, and the money expended, in useless quarantines—the hurried and bar-If there was any one fact connected with the disease, was notorious in Asia, Europe and America, that when question of contagion, we are at a loss to see how it is ever to be settled. The early French commissioners, in their report dated, March 4th, 1831, after a very careful and rigid examination of all the facts connected with its propagation, say, "there is then, no absolute, natural, cians, in the sporadic state, the catastatic state, the epi-The Health Commissioners in England are decidedly opped to the doctine of its promulgation by contagion.

The committee of the Royal College of Physicians, London, say, "cholera appears to have been very rarely com-House of Lords in relation to repeal of the Navigation municated by personal contact, and all attempts to stay Laws. The Lords were to go into committee on the bill its progress by cordons or quarantines, have failed. No ted States stock. And if a run should be made upon a Laws. The Lords were to go into committee on the bill appreciable increase of danger is incurred by ministering bank which was carrying on this operation, the worst on Monday. Notice has been given by Lord Stanley to persons afflicted with it, and no safety afforded to that could happed to it would be a sale for its benefit of and others, of amendments to be offered, and it is concommunity by insolation of the sick." To this we may "Upon the question whether chalers is infectious or not, I can spook deendedly that it is not so! This is not vague opinion, has the drived at, but the deliberate result of grave consider and lengthened observation.—

> those who have already made up their minds to the op-Warsaw, of which I was in charge, was on the shirts of the city, and the rendezvous of all the incurables within it, the professionals of the city sending me all their hipe less cases, and I had from thirty to sixty cases constant ly under treatment, of which number half a dozen or more were buried daily. Well, then, of thirty or more attendants, during the three months that I was in charge, not employed in attendance upon the sick, but in the kitchen, preparing the food, and daily frequenting the shambles; the other, an hospital attendant, whom the apothecary, finding intoxicated, had locked up for the night in a damp cellar with no other covering than his as, the hospital attendants, who, in turns, were confined night and day by their duties on the sick and dving, sleeping on the floor by night, or on any of the unoccupied cots, and in the focus of forty or more cases, apon an average, in various stages of the disease; and who discuse; as well as myself, who was daily occupied among them, and often till eleven o'clock at night. And more than this, the French government, having sent out a commission of medical gentlemen to Warsaw, I gave them the opportunity, afforded by my hospital, to try any experiment they thought proper with reference to the question, and they not only dissected a great many bodies, but tried various experiment, not only upon animals, but upon themselves, also, by inhaling the breath, and inoculation with the blood and exerctions of the sick, and in no way was it possible to produce the disease, or er, namely, of a gentleman with the disease dying upon inv own cot, and my having not only slept, on the following night, in the same room, but upon the cot and bedding as well; nor were any of my personal establishment ever affected by the disease; nor were any of the professional men of Warsaw, to my knowledge, affected, save two, and one of these was a gentleman not in prac-tice, but who, feeling unwell, had endeavored to right himself by keeping his bowels open by eating sour, half-fermented, tyo bread.

"To these facts I may add those of daily occurrence in India, the disease attacking exclusively the men oc-cupying the lower floor of a barrack, while those of the upper floor escaped; of its attacking the men sleeping on one side of a ship's deck, in the reads off Madras only, or one portion of a cantonment, or the inhabitants of one bank of a river exclusively; or of the d seaso attacking a regiment on its march, most virulently to-day, and ceasing on the regiment's moving a few miles on the morrow. And I may next refer my reader to the circumstances attending the occurrence of the discuss at Kurratchee, as previously recorded; and in proof, also, of another fact, namely, its occurrence in certain conditions of the ata storm, and suddenly terminating with a permanent change in the weather."

From the above it will be seen that the disease can in no way be communicated from one person to anotherthat it is not contagious-hence the idea of running away from it is fallacious. A person is as likely to be taken with it who never saw a case of Cholera, as one who causes, the Professor remarks as follows:

"CAUSES OF CHOLERA AFFECTING THE INDIVIDUAL." In addition to the local causes which we have enumera-THE TRUE SPIRIT.—The following from the "Yaukee led, there are many affecting the condition of the individual system; this embraces all those causes which tend to weaken the vital power, as exhaustion from over exerwastly. It is in perfect keeping with fast trains, and magnetic telegraphs—Yankee enterprise and western go-aheadativeness.

"We like an active man, one who has the impulse of the age—of the steam-engine in him. A lazy, plodding, snail-paced chap might have got on in the world, 50 years age; but he won't do these times. We have in an age of quick ideas; men think quick—speak quick—out, sleep-quick ideas; men think quick—speak quick—out, sleep-quick in a second control of the control of the region of the region of choles. is no moral influence which produces so depressing an effect on the system as fear. It has been clearly proved that the most vigorous of men, even in the most enlth, may be frightened to death. We have known nervous and irritable persons, who were always thrown into a diarrhæa when much alarmed. If we only look The Washington Union.—We are pleased to see the first symptoms of cholera—the face is pale, the sur-