

THE VOLUNTEER.

John B. Stricker, Editor and Proprietor.

CHARLES, THURSDAY AUGUST, 23, 1849.

AGENCY.

V. B. PALMER, Esq. is our authorized agent for procuring advertisements, requiring subscriptions and making collections for the American Volunteer, at the office, N. W. corner of Third and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia.

Democratic Nomination for Canal Commissioner. JOHN A. GAMBLE, of Lycoming.

GAMBLE & DEMOCRACY!

COUNTY MEETING.

The Democratic Republicans of Cumberland county, are requested to assemble in the Court House, in the Borough of Carlisle, on Monday evening, the 27th of August next, at 7 o'clock, for the purpose of... The attendance is earnestly requested.

We are indebted to Dr. D. Stronozon, U. S. Senator, for a valuable public document.

We had a very fine shower on Saturday last, but the ground is at present so very dry that it will require a steady fall of rain for at least twenty-four hours to be of much service.

We neglected to mention in our last, as we had intended, that our respected townsman, Mr. MITCHELL McCLELLAND, has been appointed Collector of Tolls at Portsmouth, by the board of Canal Commissioners. This is a most excellent appointment, and will give general satisfaction to Mr. McClelland's numerous friends in this county.

We are requested to state that a public procession of Division No. 129, Sons of Temperance, of Churchtown, will take place in said village on Saturday the 1st of September, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

HENRY M. FULLER, Esq. of Luzerne County, has been nominated as the Whig candidate for Canal Commissioner by the State Convention which assembled in Harrisburg, on the 15th inst. Mr. F. is a lawyer by profession, but has never had much practice. He will be beaten by a very large majority.

A friend of Col. JOHN F. HUYER, (who said that he acted in obedience to the wishes of that gentleman) called at our office yesterday and requested us to continue to advertise Mr. H. as a candidate for the office of Sheriff. We refused to comply with this request. Col. Hunter submitted his claims to the County Convention, and, as an honorable man, should not now attempt to disorganize the party by announcing himself as a volunteer candidate.

Now that the Democratic County Convention has been held, and a ticket placed in nomination for support, it becomes every Democrat to buckle on the armor of democracy, and go to work for the ticket, the whole ticket, and nothing but the ticket. Lock with scorn and utter contempt upon any man professing democratic principles who will attempt to make opposition to any part of the ticket.

Democrats of Cumberland! you have a designing enemy to contend against, and to be successful you must be united. The candidates before you, asking in the name of the common usage of the party, and we may say, in the name of Democracy itself, your suffrages, are men of sterling worth, and should receive your zealous and hearty support.

THE FEDERAL TICKET. The Federalists of this county met in County Convention yesterday, and after a good deal of "noise and confusion," nominated the following ticket, to be defeated in October next.

Assembly—David S. Romsh, George Rupely, Sheriff—Joseph Mitchell, Treasurer—W. M. Brown, Commissioner—Stewart N. Gowen, D. G. of the Poor—Rudolph Martin, Auditor—Thomas Graham, Coroner—Thomas Conly.

Our Democratic friends can defeat the above ticket by a large majority, if they will but be active and united.

The Tennessee delegates in the Philadelphia Convention voted unanimously for Taylor on every ballot, and the people of Tennessee gave him over six thousand majority. How bitterly must he have disappointed them, when they turned against him in five months!

The tone of good company is marked by the absence of personalities. Among well informed persons, there are plenty of topics to discuss, without giving pain to any one present—without submitting to see the part of a butt, or that still poorer creature, the wag that plays upon him.

Gen. Taylor removed W. J. Brown from the office of 2d Assistant Postmaster General, at Washington, because he was a Democrat. The Democracy of the 5th District, in Indiana, made Mr. Brown their candidate for Congress, and elected him by the largest majority ever given in the District. It is in this way that the people endorse a faithful servant and honest man.

The Cholera no longer prevails to any extent in Philadelphia. No cases were reported to the board of Health for several days past, and but four cases occurred on Saturday. In New York on Sunday one case and 26 deaths.

THE DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

The regular nominated Democratic ticket for this county will be found in another column. The candidates for Assembly, Messrs. Cass and Scullin, are both active intelligent men, who have rendered good service to the Democratic party in days gone by. Should they be elected—of which there is not a doubt—they will, we feel sure, be able in their power to discharge their duties in such a manner as will do credit to themselves and their constituents.

For Sheriff we have that sterling Democrat, David Sprunt, Esq., of Carlisle, and we are free to say that no more suitable man could have been named for that important office. He is a gentleman whose character, moral and political, is without spot or blemish, and whose business qualifications are such as to qualify him for a faithful discharge of the duties of the office.

For Commissioner John Sprout, of Hampden township. A few years ago Mr. Sprout was elected Auditor, on the Democratic ticket. In that capacity we had satisfactory evidence of his qualifications. As a guardian of the public monies, none would be more careful of lavish expenditures, and none would more promptly to their safe keeping and judicious management in every respect; so that the county need feel no concern in the election of Mr. Sprout, about the proper disposal of their taxes, to the purposes for which they are designed, and intended.

For Director of the Poor, MICHAEL G. BELTZHOVER, of Monroe township. Mr. B. is a gentleman of active business habits, an intelligent, good citizen and a sound Democrat. In his own neighborhood he is beloved and respected. Having an extensive acquaintance and relationship throughout the county all will yield him a hearty support.

For Auditor, JOHN P. RUARDS, of Hopewell, is the other candidate for Auditor. This gentleman possesses all the requisite qualifications for this office. The auditing of the public accounts can safely be entrusted to his care—what he does will be well done. We hail this selection also with much pleasure and satisfaction, and speak the voice of the party, when we say his election is certain.

Coroner, PETER BARNHART, of Mechanicburg, is just the man to attend to holding inquests over the bodies of the unfortunate dead. This office is made more important on account of sundry duties being required, which none but a prompt, active and intelligent man, such as Mr. Barnhart, can attend to, lawfully and satisfactorily.

Such, fellow Democrats, is the ticket placed before you for support. That every man on it can and will be elected, we feel confident. It is a strong ticket from top to bottom—composed of men of sterling worth and fixed Democratic principles. Is there a single Democrat in our county who will refuse his support to the whole ticket? We trust not. It is to be hoped that all will exert themselves to secure the success of the ticket, the whole ticket and nothing but the ticket.

Never in the history of the Democratic party in Old Mother Cumberland, did the County Convention, which assembled on Tuesday last, attend to the arduous and responsible duties assigned to it, with more unanimity, good feeling and good order, than was seen, and felt, and known on that day. Delegates representing the various sections of the county came together—not to promote selfish aims—not to divide and distract—but they came together to promote and advance the interests and success of the Democratic party.

How THE WHIG HATE OFFICE!—John M. Clayton, Secretary of State, wrote a letter to the Whigs of Delaware, upon general topics, in which occurs the following paragraph: "The departments at Washington have been crowded by a host of applicants for office, many of whom exceeded, not even in the advent of Jackson's time. The Whigs 'hate' office after the same fashion that General Taylor 'loathes' proslavery."

COMMUNITY TROUBLE.—A fresh emuete has broken out in the settlement of Economy, in Western Pennsylvania. This is a species of communistic organization which has long existed on Beaver River. The original owners of the property, 300 in number, have divided down to about 60, in consequence of the lack of heirs to many of those who have died. This results from the peculiar regulations of the community; and now that the property amounts to 80,000 dollars for each owner, one of the number has commenced suit in court of law to recover his share, and employed as counsel Hon. Walter Forward and Wilson McCandless. The Pittsburgh papers are of opinion that this will effect a dissolution of the Company.

THE NEXT LEGISLATURE AND THE APPOINTMENT BILL OF 1849.

The Federalists of this county—and indeed of all the counties in the State—will use every exertion, both fair and foul, to elect their candidates for Assembly, hoping to have a majority in the Legislature, and thus to be enabled to pass another Iniquitous Apportionment Bill, such as they passed in 1836. By this bill, the State was so divided into districts, as to neutralize and destroy Democratic counties, by connecting them with Federal ones sufficiently strong in votes to overwhelm them. For instance, the Democratic county of Montgomery, which at the time this iniquitous bill was passed, contained 9,773 taxpayers, and was entitled to one Senator, was linked to the Federal counties of Chester and Delaware, containing only 15,882 taxpayers, thereby controlling the Democratic majority of Montgomery.

Again, by the bill, the Federal county of Adams obtained an additional member on a fraction of 2,110 taxpayers, while the Democratic county of Westmoreland was denied one on a fraction of 2,200.

The Aristocratic Bank City of Philadelphia gained an additional member on a fraction of 107 votes, while the Democratic county of Philadelphia was denied a member on a fraction of 6,942. Federal Lancaster got a member on a fraction of 1,398, while Democratic Columbia was denied one on a fraction of 1,761. The number of taxable inhabitants, as reported by the Governor to the Legislature at that time, was in the City of Philadelphia, 18,440—in the county of Philadelphia, 31,398. At 3,057 taxpayers to a Representative, the City of Philadelphia would have been entitled to SIX members, leaving a fraction of only 107—and the county to TEN members, leaving a fraction of 828; instead of which, the bill gave SEVEN members to the Federal City, and only EIGHT to the Democratic county of Philadelphia.

Nothing but kindness, therefore, and even enthusiasm, will greet Gen. Taylor, in Pennsylvania. He employs his own polished diction, he will have "a busting time of it," throughout the entire length and breadth of the State. Not that the people will be, leave the adieu prepared for him by his Committee, because he delivers them from the unwhimsical chatter of the demagogue, as he did in his reply to Mr. Harris, at Harrisburg, not "the very newspapers of the day before having announced the removal of Gov. Lane, of Oregon, because he was 'the war horse of Democracy,' and because General Taylor had observed that every Territory had entered the Union as Democratic auspices. It would be degrading the intelligence of Pennsylvania to suppose that she could continue to be made the easy dupes of such glaring hypocrisy and dissimulation."

The following rich Resolution was adopted among others, at the late Whig County Meeting, held in this city. It is worthy of special notice. Resolved, That the frequent change of parties names is not only useless but injurious; that the name of Whig is dear to us, not only on account of its Revolutionary associations, but because under it, some of the most brilliant victories for our cause have been achieved. The change is uncalled for, unnecessary, and if made, cannot fail to do harm.

So it seems that the old game of changing names, which Whiggery has practised more than once within the recollection of most persons now living, in the vain hope of deceiving the people into support of its odious measures, is to be temporarily abandoned. We say temporarily, for the Resolution above quoted does not condemn the practice entirely, but only "in so far as it is frequently resorted to." How humiliating must be the thought, to every honest Whig—for a few such thoughtless ones—that their party must stoop to an act which is the common refection of knaves and felons, and which carries deception on its very face, in order to gain success. And more humiliating still, is the idea that the same party, to save what little reputation for consistency it has, is compelled to come out openly and denounce the practice. What a proud contrast does the Democratic party present, whose name and principles have remained the same almost from the very foundation of the government.

Reading Gazette. How THE WHIG HATE OFFICE!—John M. Clayton, Secretary of State, wrote a letter to the Whigs of Delaware, upon general topics, in which occurs the following paragraph: "The departments at Washington have been crowded by a host of applicants for office, many of whom exceeded, not even in the advent of Jackson's time. The Whigs 'hate' office after the same fashion that General Taylor 'loathes' proslavery."

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YONK COUNTY.—The following excellent ticket has been placed in nomination by the Democracy of Yonk County: Senator—Henry Patton; Assembly—E. C. Trone, Jacob S. Haldeman, Alex. O. McCurdy; Commissioners—John Moore; Treasurer—Peter Aft, Jr.; Directors—Geo. S. Morris, Jonas Klindfuss; Auditor—John Reiser.

"A BUSTING TIME OF IT."

The President of the United States, says the Philadelphia Spirit of the Times, is on a tour through Pennsylvania, and to use his own elegant phraseology, is having a "busting time of it." At least this is the exact language put in his mouth by one of his admirers and attendants, who carefully noted and published it in the New York Herald as Gen. Taylor's reply to some ladies at Harrisburg. Indeed the admirer abroad avowed, that the ladies were delighted to hear expressions so ordinary, and like other issue from the lips of so distinguished a man! Perhaps this is not precisely so complimentary to the ladies in question as gallantry could desire; but, we dare say, that "a busting time of it" means something very refined and very satisfactory, and that the phrase will come violently into fashion amongst the worshippers of the embodiment of "Whig, but not ultra-Whig" Taylorism.

Whatever it means, we are pleased to learn that the President is having "a busting time of it," on his visit to the good, old, Democratic, Keystone State. Deceived as she was into his support, and ready like Tennessee, to show at the first opportunity her snags of indignity at the duplicity practiced to obtain her vote, (a vote, too, that authoritatively and exclusively settled the Presidential question), her people have a respect for the office held by Gen. Taylor, to manifest for him, on his appearance amongst them, anything but courtesy and good feeling. They know exactly how to distinguish between the Man and the Minister. They are aware to a nicety of the difference between the President of the United States, and the individual who, fulfilling the functions of that high office, has grossly and unwarrantably insulted the popular sense of truth and justice, by deliberately violating every pledge of political independence, upon the faith of which he was so generously elected.

Nothing but kindness, therefore, and even enthusiasm, will greet Gen. Taylor, in Pennsylvania. He employs his own polished diction, he will have "a busting time of it," throughout the entire length and breadth of the State. Not that the people will be, leave the adieu prepared for him by his Committee, because he delivers them from the unwhimsical chatter of the demagogue, as he did in his reply to Mr. Harris, at Harrisburg, not "the very newspapers of the day before having announced the removal of Gov. Lane, of Oregon, because he was 'the war horse of Democracy,' and because General Taylor had observed that every Territory had entered the Union as Democratic auspices. It would be degrading the intelligence of Pennsylvania to suppose that she could continue to be made the easy dupes of such glaring hypocrisy and dissimulation."

Father Mathew. The great temperance Apostle was born on the 10th of October, 1790, at Thomstown, in the county of Tipperary, Ireland. He lost his parents at an early age, and was adopted by the lady Elizabeth Mathew, who, finding his inclinations strongly turned toward the clerical profession, afforded him every facility for prosecuting his studies.

He was ordained in 1814, and immediately entered upon his career of usefulness. Being thrown continually among the poorer classes, and observing the frightful growth of intemperance among them, he conceived the holy and exalted project of regenerating his fellow-countrymen.

By many of the wise and good the pestilence was deemed incurable, and it was said that their nature would be abandoned, when they connected to live without whiskey. Nothing daunted, but rather upheld by the difficulties in his path, and believing that a blessing from heaven rested upon his labors, he worked steadily on, and has created a reputation, that will last among all nations, long after he himself shall have ceased to exist.

Mrs. SWINSELL, editor of the Saturday Visitor, in noticing the visit of General Taylor to the Pittsburg, gives to the public, the following highly important information: "If the ladies contemplate any blinding on the occasion, there has been a committee of gentlemen appointed to dispense these favors in the General's name. Mr. Campbell on Wood street is one, and expresses his willingness to commence operations at once. He will sit in his warehouse, James McMaster on Seventh street, will receive his share of the penalty at his office. Mr. Mackaine is gone, but Mr. Riddle is one, and when he is absent, Capt. Evans will represent him; and the ladies can call at any hour! All parties will be represented in relieving the President from the harassing infliction, and as the committee can be seen for two weeks, they need not call at once!"

Democratic County Convention.

Agreeably to the appointment of the Democratic Republican Standing Committee of Cumberland County, the delegates elected in the several townships and boroughs, met in convention in the Court House, in the Borough of Carlisle, on Tuesday the 21st day of August, 1849. The convention was organized by the appointment of JOSEPH M. MEANS, President, and BENJAMIN D. DUKE, Secretary, and EDWARD W. COOKMAN, and DR. ISA. DAY, Secretaries.

The following Delegates appeared, presented credentials of election, and took their seats, viz: Allen—John W. Cooklin, William Brooks. Carlisle—E. W. W. Ephraim Cornman, Jno. Agnew, Lewis Lee, W. W. Henry S. Ritter, Abram Dehoff. Dickinson—Francis Hutchinson, John A. Alder, E. Pennsburo—George Maltby, John Sheets. Frankford—William Greeney, Peter Minich. Hopewell—Joseph M. Means, David Hoover. Hampden—James Ori, Nathaniel H. Eekles. Middletown—Wm. M. Scouler, Benjamin Hebbelrich. Monroe—Jacob Bowman, Dr. John A. Alder. Mechanicburg—Dr. Ira Day, Fred. Wenderlich. N. Middleton—Joseph Lobaeh, John Kitch. Newville—Jno. M. Woodburn, Wm. Barr. New Cumberland—Jas. K. Dock, Thos. Coleman. Newton—Sikka Woodburn, C. J. Wenderlich. Shippenburg—John Culy, Christian B. Harman. South Middleton—William Moore, John C. Culver. Southampton—Robert McCune. Shippenburg—Levi K. Donavin, Saml. Harris. W. Pennsburo—David Duncan, Peter Hellingger. W. Pennsburo—Samuel Tritt, Geo. Graham.

On motion the following preamble and resolutions were adopted: Whereas, The Standing Committee think it inexpedient for the County Convention to nominate two individuals to represent this county in the State Legislature, with the understanding that the former success of the party will be carried out, but returning the matter to the party of Cumberland county to elect one new member each year instead of two every alternate year.

The Convention then proceeded to the nomination of candidates for the several offices, which resulted in the selection of the following persons, viz: Assembly: HENRY CHURCH, E. Pennsburo. BENJAMIN D. SCULLER, Middletown. Sheriff: DAVID SMITH, Carlisle. Treasurer: BENJAMIN DUKE, Shippenburg. Commissioner: JOHN SPROUT, Hampden.

Director of the Poor: MICHAEL G. BELTZHOVER, Monroe. Auditors: JOHN P. RUARDS, Hopewell, 3 Years. PHILIP QUIGLEY, Carlisle, 3 Years. Coroner: PETER BARNHART, Mechanicburg.

The following gentlemen were then appointed a Standing Committee for the ensuing year, viz: Allen, Geo. H. Miller; Carlisle, E. W. R. Snodgrass, W. W. J. H. Graham; Dickinson, S. Woodburn; E. Pennsburo, John Sheets; Frankford, W. F. Swiger; Hopewell, Col. W. Wherry; Hampden, R. G. Young; Middletown, John C. Culver; N. Middleton, John Culy; Newton, Jas. A. Alder; New Cumberland, John C. Eekles; South Middleton, Alfred Moore; Southampton, W. Duncan; Shippenburg, J. W. W. Nevins; E. township, H. Craig; W. Pennsburo, Joseph McKee.

Resolved, That the members of this Convention hereby pledge themselves to support the ticket placed in nomination, and respectfully recommended to the zealous support of every democratic citizen of the county—the ticket being composed of good and true men, who are well qualified to discharge the duties of the several offices to which they are nominated. They are democrats and such as are entitled to the unanimous support of the party.

Resolved, That these proceedings be signed by the officers and published in the democratic papers of the county. JOSEPH M. MEANS, President. E. COOKMAN, Secretary.

The Taylor Whig papers are sparkling, as if their Editors had been breaking Champagne over the remark made by John Van Dusen, at Carlisle, that the Democratic party is dissolved. The Pennsylvania papers thus reply to the caustic of the enemies of that party: THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY DISSOLVED.—The party which has acted the country from an overvalued Bank, from a High Tariff, from a Bankrupt Law, which has secured to its equal exchanges, cheap goods, plenty of labor, and a trade with all the world almost without a parallel in history! That party which has ever defended the honor of the Republic, which carried it safely through two wars, against the bitter hostility of the internal and external foes, and which has added new dominions to our republican area, new rivers to our waters, and new revenue to the national wealth! To say that a party like this is on the eve of dissolution when the Union is assailed by bold and ambitious agitators—when imbecility presides in the high places of government, and then, bold men seek to destroy what is our preservation against future danger—is to utter the language of utter folly or insanity. There is work for the democracy to do demanding all its energies. A people disgusted with Federalism will restore it to power with acclamation of joy, and trample under foot the contemptible dynasty which now holds the reins of the government. The people are determined during the war with Mexico, many Democrats are lying on their solemn pledges that they would never lend themselves to party schemes, voted for him for President, and by their aid he carried Pennsylvania, and was elected President.

GEN. TAYLOR'S RECEPTION AND SPEECH AT BALTIMORE.

It would appear from the account given in the Argus and Republican, that Gen. Taylor's reception at Baltimore was not remarkably cordial nor brilliant. But comparatively few persons availed their arrival at the depot, and not a very numerous crowd attended him to the hotel, or listened to his interesting speech after his arrival. The Argus says: On reaching the hotel, he passed up quietly and replied to his apartments, which were watchfully guarded by officer Ridgely, ingress being refused to any but the usual band of military musicians. In the course of fifteen or twenty minutes about 250 persons assembled in front of the hotel, and his Excellency, having in the meantime refreshed himself came down, under the escort of Z. Collins Lee, esq., and addressed the immense gathering from the portico. "After taking off his hat, which he held in his right hand, he laid it on the table from which he was speaking, and bowed to the audience, who emitted a few sickly cheers akin to the chirping of a brood of chickens with the pip. General Taylor spoke word for word, as follows: 'I thank you, citizens of Baltimore,' it affords me great gratification, to meet so goodly a number of my fellow citizens on this occasion. I have no apprehension about the disease, I feared that the gathering together of crowds of persons might bring on the disease; and being anxious to keep off the disease, although I don't fear it myself, yet I thought it prudent to avoid any public demonstrations that might tend to increase the disease. [Here he convulsively gasped the railing.] On my way North, in passing, I thought I'd stop here to-night and go along in the morning, [A pause.] On my return, I shall be happy to meet the citizens of Baltimore, and take as many of them by the hand as I can. [Here he convulsively brought forward.] But I thought I'd not bring forward together any crowds on my way, as the disease might be thereby increased, and I should afterwards reproach myself with being the cause.'

Here the "Second Washington," signified the close of his speech by putting on his hat, and then turning abruptly away, a faint cheer caught the dying echo of his word of dismissal. The General then retired to his apartments to enjoy some repose after this tremendous intellectual effort, and in a few minutes the area in front of the hotel was vacant.

The Governor's Scheme. It has often been remarked, by his political friends as well as his opponents, that for depth of cunning and political maneuvering, the present Whig Governor of Pennsylvania has no equal in the State. But a deeper laid scheme than his present one to enable him to obtain the requisite power to carry out his favorite projects, and one which displays great political foresight, cannot be found on record.

It is a fact which cannot be denied, that John Johnston and his administration were most woefully chastened when they found by the result of the election last fall, that they had not a majority of political friends in both branches of the Legislature. The constitution of the House was a barrier to their movements during the week session which they could not overcome. And to avoid a similar difficulty during the present Session, and that they may have full sweep to carry out their political schemes, it is now their avowed object to throw something into the contest this fall which will enable them to obtain a majority of Whigs in both branches of the Legislature.

To the Democracy we would say: "Forwarned, forwarned." We have all long believed that the visit of President Taylor and Gov. Johnston to Pennsylvania was an electioneering scheme for the benefit of the latter, who undoubtedly wishes to be a candidate for re-election. These no-party tricks of Federalism have been practised so long, that we cannot justify that they will again deceive the Democracy. We have not the least desire to prevent a single Democrat from participating in any movement which is proper and courteous towards the distinguished officers above mentioned. But this can be done without joining in a grand pageant and display, where senseless shouting and empty applause will be the principle characteristics of the occasion. Democrats can call upon President Taylor and Gov. Johnston at their lodgings, and extend to them all the hospitalities for which Pittsburg is celebrated—but let the Whigs do the shouting, leezing and drinking. We all remember the marked attention that was shown Vice President Dallas, by the Whigs, when that distinguished gentleman visited Pittsburg.

Pittsburg Post. Gen. Taylor.—THE WHIG DEMOCRATS TREATED HIM, AND THE WAY HE BEHATS THEM.—When the present President of the United States, on the 9th and 10th of May, 1847, says the Ohio Statesman, fought the battle of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma, he held the rank of Colonel, with the brevet rank of Brigadier General. For his gallant conduct in this action, he was made a full Brigadier with a demerol Administration. Within a very short time thereafter, he received from the same democratic Administration the brevet rank of Major General, the highest rank he could obtain without a regular commission. He was then made a Major General, and the first man appointed to the full rank, under the new law, was Gen. Taylor.

Because of his unpopularity, Gen. Taylor was selected as the candidate of the Whigs for President, and because of his services in the field, and under the belief that his election would stamp with infamy the vile slanders of the country during the war with Mexico, many Democrats are lying on their solemn pledges that they would never lend themselves to party schemes, voted for him for President, and by their aid he carried Pennsylvania, and was elected President.

His first official act was to call around him a Cabinet of the bitter partisans in the country, one who had opposed the country during the war, and lent aid and comfort to the enemy. His second act was to repudiate all his pledges, and allow the Cabinet thus selected to commence the most rapacious proslavery war waged by bold and reckless politicians—descending even to the lowest offices, making the holding of democratic sentiments a crime, the punishment for which was dismissal from public service. Forgetful of his pledges, forgetful of his honor, Gen. Taylor forgave them, the treatment he received from the last democratic Administration, who heaped office upon him because he fought the battles of his country. The Way the Gold is Obtained.—A correspondent of the New York Commercial Advertiser, who has been busily engaged at the diggings, and after very severe labor, returned with \$30,000, owing \$150,000, says: "It may be that some of my young friends may yet feel a disposition to come this way. Whether that be so or not, I will give you a test, whereby any one may try whether he can stand a long, or even a short campaign at the mines. Let a person who may be seized with the Californian fever go into either of the Southern States in the month of August, and with the sun beating upon him three fold hotter than he ever before felt it, let him go to work with pickaxe and shovel, and dig a hole ten feet square, and as many other things as a done let him fill a pan full of dirt and carry it about half a mile to some running stream, and then sit himself down and work by dipping his pan in the stream, and shaking it well up and down; then pour off the water, and then dip again and pour off the water, and until every particle of dirt is washed out; and then go back for another panful, and after pursuing the same course twenty times he will be able to form some idea of the prospect of digging for gold in this country. If he can stand all this, why he may venture to go round 'the Horn,' or cross the Isthmus."