

Bradford Ateporter.

E. O. GOODRICH, EDITOR.

Towanda, Wednesday, August 9, 1848. DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT, Gen. LEWIS CASS, of Michigan. FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER, ISRAEL PAINTER. OF WESTM MELAND COUNTY.

COMMITTEES OF VIGILANCE. The Democratic Standing Committee of Bradford county, have appointed the following committees of Vigilance for the several election districts

of said county.

They hereby call a Convention of Delegates from the several districts of said county, to meet at the borough of Towarda, on MONDAY, the 21st day of AUGUST next, to elect delegates to the State Convention at Harrisburg, on the 36th of August, to nominate a candidate for Governor.

The Committees of Vigilance will call meetings in their respective districts, for the purpose of electricisms.

Delegates to the County Convention, on SATURDAY, the 19th day of August next. The regular annual Convention for the purpose

of nominating County officers, will be holden on TUESDAY, the 5th of September, in the borough of Towarda. The Delegates to said Convention, to be elected on SATURD VY, the 2d day of September. The Standing Committee would enjoin upon the Committees of Vigilance the great responsibility that rests upon them, and the necessity of discharging their duty faithfully and fully. The primary meetings should be called on the days named, and between the hours of 4, and 8 o'clock, P. M., at the neural place for holding said meetings—or at some place most convenient to the democrats of the district. Great care should be taken that every democrat has notice of the Delegate meeting, that all may

have rechance of attending.

JOHN PORTER, DANIEL BRINK. HENRY GIBBS, GEORGE SANDERSON, CONST. MATHEWSON, JAMES H. WEBB, HORACE WILLEY, IOHN HORTON, JR., JOHN ELLIOTT, Standing Committee

July 22, 1848.

Albany - Dyer Ormsby, Joseph Menardi. Armensa—Robert Mason, Isaac Williams;
Asylum—Elmar Horton, Francis Homet;
Athens borough—I. E. Canfield, George Park;
"township—N. Edminster, Isaac Gregory;
Burlington—Morgan DeWitt, J. E. Vosburg;
Cauton—Charles Stockwell, A. Bothwell;
Columbia—Hima Manager Albina 1984

Columbia-Hiram Mason, Albion Budd; Durel-B. Laporte, Wilson Decker; Franklin-Wm. Blake, Stewart Smiley; Granville-James Ross, Sylvester Taylor; Herrick-I-aac A. Park. O. P. Caswell; Leroy-Aaron Knapp, E. A. Bailey; Litchfield-S. P. Wolcott, Thomas B. Merrill; Monroe—Joseph Buil, J. P. Smith; Orwell—Aaron C. Ailen, C. G. Gridley; Pike-Shelden Paine, Edward Crandall Rome-P. E. Maynard, Hiram Mann; Ridgherry-Mark A. Burt, Calvin West; Smithfield-Marcus B. Gerould, C. E. Pierce; Springfield-H. S. Grover, Noah W. Bliss; South Creek-George Hanford, Jas. L. Phillips; Sheshequin—Abraham Barner, Wm. Campbell; Standing Stone—Wm. Griffis, F. S, Whitman; Springhill-Jerome Green, Benjamin Silvara; Troy borough—D. W. Herrick, E. Runyon;
"township—Wilber Baker, Allen Taylor, jr.; Towanda borough-W. F. Menardi, C. T. Smith ; Illster-James Vandyke, James L. Gorseline; Warren-Edwin Allen, James Bowen; Windham-Wm. Sibley, Abraham Dunham, jr.; Wells—David Pretzman, Daniel Strong; Wyalusing—Harry Elliott. Samuel W. Biles; Wysox—S. Strickland, Jr., Dennis Strope.

Be Vigilant.

We cannot impress too earnestly, the necessity of vigilance, on the part of the Democracy of Bradford. Two Conventions are to be held. The first. on the 21st of this month; the second, on the first Tuesday of September Court, the usual time for holding our annual Convention for nominating a county ticket. The first Convention is called to ded. The pursuit of the flying hostiles, after being elect delegates to the State Convention to nominate a candidate for Governor. It is important that there should be a full Convention; the vigilance committees should urge the necessity of a general attendance at the delegate meetings. The nomination of a Governor, who will not only occupy, but fill the place made vacant by our loss of the inestimable Shunk, is what the radical Democracy will demand at this time. Such a man will lead us to victory. We must have a man whose firm adherence to correct principles, will be a sure guar-Tamy, that there shall be no recession from the proud position in which the Democracy have been placed by the firmness and soundness of our late Executive.

Executive.

The delegate meetings for the September Convention, will be called for a different purpose. Care should be taken that one should be kept separate and distinct from the other; so that no opportunity be afforded, to give offence to any of those who may be candidates in the Convention for the County offices.

Binghamten Boarding School.

We invite public attention to the Annual Distribution of Premiums, and the Terms of the Binghamton Boarding School, kept by Misses WHITEand GRIFFIN, which we publish this week. The school continues to increase the high standing which it has hitherto been held, and we recommend it as a highly useful and desirable institution. The high character of the Principals, as teachers, and the well-established reputation of the school through sixteen year's existence, place it above similar institutions in the country. It is situated in a pleasant and healthy spot, and great care is taken of the pupils, physically, as well as mentally and morally.

Pree soil Meeting.

In another column may be found the proceed ings of the Free Soil Meeting held in this borough. on Saturday last. The meeting though held in the busiest time of the Farmer, was respectable in numbers, and in character. Resolutions were adop ted, asserting the principles of the Free Soil party, and Delegates appointed to the Buffalo Convention. A Mass Meeting was also called on the 4th day of September next.

The favors of our correspondents at Canton and Ulster will appear next week.

Heat Covernor.

In the list of candidates for the Democratic no minution for Governet, we actice that prefer is given by must le out distinguished his zen Hen. Josep Latouth. The Democracy of Bradford would great with pride the nomination of Mr. Laporte; he is their chatte, and we have no doubt that his nomination would prove as fortunate a one as could be made. He has many ardent friends in the State who anticipate for him, not only the romination, but an election, and a career of honor to himself, and usefulness to the Commonwealth. He possesses, as he deserves, the entire confidence of the Democratic party; and we are certain that the mantle of our late lamented Shunk, could not fall on one, who would wear it with more honor and credit. He is also a Northern man; and certainly the North has waited patiently; have not her de mocratic citadels, been the strong holds of the par Gen. W. O. BUTLER, of Kentucky. by long enough, to entitle her to some distinction We have no doubt that the Democrats of Bradford would present the name of Mr. Larouve with pride and unanimity; if he will allow his name to be used. But if he declines this honor, and persists in it, we thank the shades of Trappe, in old Montgomery, can again furnish another of her sons whose name will be a tower of strength, and the precursor of victory. Reception of the Volunteers.

> The returning Volunteers have been everywhere eceived with demonstrations of enthusias espect. At Pittsburg, and along the route to Harrisburg, the inhabitants turned out en masse to testi-fy their gratitude to these brave defenders of their country's honor.

> At Pittsburg and Philadelphia, the most grandemonstrations were made, with appropriate ceremonies and an illumination at night.

Great preparations were made at Danville to receive the Columbia Guards, and Wyoming Artillersts. Their return, which had been expected for several days, was on the 27th ult. They were received by a gathering of ten or fifteen thousand people, and addressed by Hon. J. Cooper, of Danville. Capt. Frick and Capt. Dana briefly responded. The Columbia Guards now number 46 effective men; 9 having been discharged for sickness; of the south and of slavery, that all men are not deserters; and 42 having died. One of the Guards who returned was Benjamin Martin, of this country, who has gone through all the bleody scenes in the war, from Vera Cruz to the city of Mexico, and the father of democracy, Thomas Jefferson, and all dead, we find also, Alvin M. Allen and Oliver C. Stephens, both of this county,

On Saturday morning, 29th ult., the gallant rem nant of the Wyoming Artillerists reached Wilkes-Barre in the charge of the committee sent to meet them at Northumberland. They were welcomed to their homes by greetings of friends and relatives. An address was delivered by the Hon. J. N. Conyngham, which we hope shortly to have room to

Hon. David Wilmot's Speech.

By the Congressional proceedings we learn that the Hon. D. Wilmot delivered a speech in the House on the 3d inst. We shall lay it before our readers, as soon as it is received.

Powell's New York Company.

This Company closed their season here on Saturday evening, to a crowded house. The beautiful play of the Stranger was performed to the delight of the entire audience. Mr. Powell performs this week at Elmira. We bespeak him a warm reception from the people of that town. Our best wishes go with him wherever he may be.

Congress has settled upon Monday next the 140 inst., as the day of adjournment.

Late from Gregon.

Defeat of the Indians by the Oregon Regiment—Accidental Death of Col. Gillian—Peacs proposed—Troops wanted—Scarcity of Provisions and Ammu-

St. Louis, August 2d, 1848. Ten men have arrived here from St. Josephs and from Oregor, having been 87 days on the road,-They bring intelligence of a battle having occurred on the 20th of March between the Indians and the regon Regiment, when the former were defeated with a loss of 50 killed and as many wounded. On the American side nine were killed and ten wounkept up for some distance, was abandoned for want of provisions and ammunition. The regiment has so far been successful in defending the territory, but are greatly hindered by the scanty supply of pro-visions and ammunition, and an insufficient num-

ber of horses. Col. Gillian, the commanding officer of the regiment, was accidentally killed after the battle by the lischarge of a rifle

Propositions for a treaty of peace have been en-tertained by the Indians, but they had come to no settle ment. The government has made a requisition for three

more companies of dragoons to act against the In-dians, and reinforcements from the States are anxionaly expected.

The Mormon settlement at Salt Lake is in a very

flourishing condition.

The party arrived at St. Josephs report having met a large party of emigrants at Secret water, and that Colonel Garland and Major Brant had arrived at Fort Mann.

Thirty-two Indians were killed in the en ment between Lieut. Ryall's command and the Camanches on the 1st of June last.

West Indies.—Gen. Page who lately attempted the overthrow of republicanism in Venezuela, has been making a speech at a great banquet in Kings-

ton, Jamaica.
In Hayi, towards the close of June, turmoil and bloodshed still prevailed. The President was make ing a tour through the country, carrying death and desolation in his train. One hundred and seven per desoration in the train. One hundred and seven persons had escaped to Jamaica, and an American vessel of war was lying in that harbor with some hundreds on beard, who would probably be could veyed to Jamaica. The President, it is said could template the extermination of all the wealthy and intelligent attempts.

The streets of Paris during the recent insu literally ran with blood. It is stated by the London correspondent of the New-York Commercial that one corps of the National Guards from the country, who marching saddently into the city, withdraw, amidst the laughter and executions of the Garde Mobile, terrified at the blood pouring along the kennels! Arman! Marrast stated in the National

EXTRA PAY TO THE SOLDIERE-Congress has taken a step towards providing for the immediate wants of the soldiers, by passing a bill giving three months additional pay to all the officers and solmonths additional pay to all the officers and soldiers in actual service, or to the widows or children or parents of those who died in the service.—

This is but justice to the brave follows who have

The Napoleon brought over six passengers from Jamaica, who left the vessel at Smithville yeaterday

And they might reach here in time to ments, and it will be some time after their diacharge before they can return to them again, and

come to want, or been a burthen upon their friends.

Free Sell Marthet.

Pursuant to a cult published in the Reported of Free Soil; Free Leber and Free mot at the Court Heave, in the horough a met at the Court House, in the borough on Sata day, Aug. 8th, 1849, and organized by electic Ground H. Burn as precident, and appointing the following Vice Presidents and Secretaries:

Vice PRESIDENTS. John H. Black, Jas. D. Humphry, Henry Göbe, J. D. Montange, Ente Tonkins, Jodeliak Henry A. P. Biles. Jeremiah Kilster C. G. Gridley, Thomas Mathews, J. Bradehave, George Kinney, Willys Browns

Secretaries, Edward Crandall, Franklin Black

On motion, the following named gentlemen were appointed a committee to report resolutions; expressive of the feeling and views of the meeting; Charles Reed, A. C. Allen, Virgil S. Vincent, L. E. DeWolf, T. B. Overton, N. N. Betts, A. D. Mon-

Dr. EDWARD CRANDALL, then addressed the meet ing, giving at length the cause which actuated the Democracy of this country, in forming a new and distinct organization, in reference to the Presiden-

The following resolutions were reported by the Committee, and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we rejoice in the conviction that our exertions in favor of contributing to the extension of free seil and the perpetuation of free labor will ultimately be crowned with success, and that while we are impressed with the solemn truth that Congress has the power under the constitution to legislate for all Territories belonging to the United States, to organize governments and to prescribe laws for the inhabitants therein in all matters of local or domestic concerns, and the wide spread do-main, consisting of Oregon, Upper California and man, consisting of Oregon, Upper California and New Mexico, embracing one thousand miles be-tween the Pacific and the Rio Grande, shall ever be the abode of Free Men and Free Labor, and that our exertions as freemen shall never cesse un-

til that be accomplished.

Resolved, That while we believe slavery to be a curse, a foul blot and a stain upon that sacred in-arument, the Declaration of Independence, and acts as an incubus and a blight upon those States where it now exists. Yet do we believe it be the duty of every friend of the constitution and of the Union, to maintain the rights of those States in a special privilege as guaranteed to them by a wise provision of the Fathers of the republic, and not-withstanding the declaration of the great champion created free and equal, we are still entitled to our

returns in good-health. Among the names of the efforts to consign them to obliviou by "captions dead, we find also. Alvin M. Allen and Oliver C. Resolved. That in our able representative in Congress, the Hon. Davin Wilmor, we have the utmost confidence as being not only the present author of a Proviso which forever prohibits elavery in territory now free, but the uncompromising triend of the extension of free soil and the perpetuation of free labor, and so long as he maintains the proud position which he now occupies as being the faithful standard bearer of our distinctive principles, and while he remains the true representative of his own constituents, and devotes his great energies to the cause with which his name is so intimately identified, though patronage and power may be wielded to temporarily crush him, we will here pledge ourselves by the most sacred ties of honor ever to desert him.

Resolved, That we still adhere to the resolution adopted by the legislature of this State in 1819 and also in 1846, wherein they instruct their Senators and Representatives in Congress to oppose the admission of any territory as a State unless the further introduction of slavery was forever wohibited, and also the resolutions which were unanimously adopted in a regular meeting of the democracy of Brad-ford county held in Towanda, in Sept. 1827, where-in they pledged themselves that they would support no man for the Presidency who was not in fa-vor of the principles of the W lmot Proviso . We

thought it was democratic then, we think so still. rate quantities to actual setlers on terms which should barely remunerate the government for the expenses of surveying and other necessary expenses, and that we are opposed to the monopoly of them by capitalists holding them in large quantities, either for the purpose of speculation or coltivation of them by slave labor, that we believe the inevitable effect of such a system would be to exclude the descendants of the free north, and the hardy and industrious emigrant from the public do-main, for which the blood of thousands of brave men have been shed, and millions of treasure expended, and instead of extending the area of freedom, will entail the curse of slavery and men held in bondage over a territory sufficient to form are empire and upon millions yet unborn.

Resolved, That although we may admire the mi

litary exploits of Gen. Zachary Taylor as a military chieftain, and do justice to his military character, yet we are willing to receive his own repeated de-claration that he is unfit to fill, the office of chief Magistrate of this Union, and that at this particular juncture his reserve upon all questions of internal policy, and the fact of his being a southern man and slave-holder, is sufficient to identify him with the slave interest of the south, and the further extension of slave labor. That in Gen. Lewis Cass there is even less to merit our support, having at one time been the warm friend of the principles of the Wilmot Proviso and the exclusion of slavery in territo ry now free, and as a northern man with northern principles, should have firmly adhered to his first position. Yet we find him when this vital question becomes agitated and of importance gradually and mysteriously undergoing a change, and finally de-clares that congress has not the right to legislate upon this subject. But the acts of Congress sanctioned by such men as Washington, Jefferson, Madion, Monroe, Adams, Jackson, and Van Buren, are ufficient to convince us that Congress has the right under the Constitution to forever prohibit slavery in territory now free, and any candidate for the Preidency entertaining views differing from them, can

never receive our support.

Resolved, That the friends of free soil, free labor, and free speech, and opposed to all dishon-orable compromises, are requested to meet in Towands to respond to the nominations of the free soil convention to held at Ruffalo.

Resolved That a committee of Arrangements consisting of 15 persons be appointed to make arrangements for said Mass Meeting, to be holden at Towards, on Monday the 4th Jay of SEPTEM-BER next.

Resolved, That Charles Reed, Edward Crandall, J. D. Montanye, A. C. Allen, Henry Gibbs and Ste-phen Pierce, be our Delegates to the Buffalo Convention, and that they be instructed to support the nomination of Martin Van Buren, for the Presidency. Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Bradford Reporter, Albany Atlas, New York Globe and Post, and such other paers as are friendly to our cuase.

Mobile, terrified at the blood pouring along the kennels! Arman! Marrast stated in the National der our marine head as put in below, reports that Assembly that "the pavement of Paris! ad never while lying at L'Ansed, taking in cargo, the blacks from the interior made a descent upon the town, and massacred a number of the colored inhabitants plundering dwellings, stores, &c. That 104 of the inhabitants, with what effects they could secure most readily, took refuge on board his vessel. The

charge before they can return to them again, and Capt. Shrives, bearer of despatches from the Pa-without some such provision they would either cific for government.—Wilmington (N.C.) Chro-

The Position of General Taylor in Relation to Free Territory.

Some Taylor papers at the North, with an anda-cious distinged of truth, unpresented in the saintle of parties workers, contains to represent General Taylor as a friend of the Wilmot Popeiso.

As he has fallen into the hands of curning pol-listens, it is not likely that the public will be hyor-ed with any new light from his self on his opinious. We shall therefore record to lay before our readers.

on with any new light from mix seat on his opinions. We shall therefore proceed to lay before our readers all the meterials at our command, to usuals them to overwhelm with confusion any juggles who may attempt to chest them into the belief that the Gen-

eral is in favor of free territory.

General Taylor is a native of a slaveholding State General Taylor is a native of a slaveholding State, a citizen of a slaveholding State: he is a slaveholder of the leggest clear, owning some two handred of his fellow creatures, and there is not a line on record, an act of his life known, which case afford ground for even a guess, that he is in tayor of Emancipation, or dissenting in the slightest particular from the slaveholding caste in relation to the extension of slavery into free territory.

All his supporters in the South, without a single exception that is known, are inflexible opponents of the Wilmot Proviso. By them he was forced as a candidate upon the Philadelphia Conventor; by them axing in solid phalanx, his nomination was secured.

Does any man of common sense dream that they would have combined their forces in support of a man, hostile to them on what they regard as the paramount question, or whose views they had rea-son to distrust? If there he such a one, he is not

worth an argument.

Repeated attempts to obtain from the Philadel phis Convention some expression of opinion against the extension of slavery—an opinion professedly cherished as vital by the whole Whig party at the North—attenty failed. That Convention in pominating General Taylor, did not dare to give any such expression of opinion, because it was known by his Southern friends who procured his ination that he would never permit himself to be identified with such an issue, any more than they

If the leaders of the party at the North, professing to regard the question of the extension of alavery into free territory, as of paramount importance were sincere and consistent, they would not have consented to the nomination of a candidate of unknown opinions on this question; especially when, from his relations to slavery, his position in the South, and the character and policy of those who favored his nomination, there was every reason believe that those opinions were adverse.

The single circumstance relied upon by these leaders as sufficient to overcome all opposition prasumptions and probabilities is a forced construction of the Signal letter, invested with a show of evi-

dence by the process of garbling.

The editor of the Signal wrote a long editorial on General Taylor and the Presidency, in which he insisted upon various "views," and gave atterance to many "sentiments," in regard to politics and candidates. Among these were, the expediency of extinguishing old party lines, of having a No-Party candidate, and constituting a Cabinet of members of both parties; the policy of regarding the question o a National Bank as obsolete, and giving the Sub-Treasury a fair trial; the necessity of laying assile the subject of Land Distribution, and postponing old political issues; and the propriety of extending the Ordinance of 1787 over our Pacific empire. The political jugglers of the North garble this editorial, by publishing only that portion in which reference is made to the Ordinance of 1787, and then garble the reply of General Faylor. by extracting from it only the following paragraph, applying it directly to the said garbled portion of the editorial:

"I trust you will perdon me for thus briefly re plying to you, which I do with a high opinions and decided approval of the sentiments and views embraced in your editorial."

To make it more emphatic, they give intensity to their falsification, by placing in large capitals, the portion of this garbled extract which is printed

If they would publish the whole of the Signal ed torial, their readers would see that this garbled ex tract from the reply, applies, with just as much force, to the sentiments and views of the editor against a United States Bank, in favor of a Sub-Treasurer, against Land Distribution, in favor of a post perment of the old political issues, of extinguishing Resolved, That in our judgment the vacant old party lines, and of forming a Cabinet from all lands belonging to the United States or, may be parties. This would not suit the leaders, and so have after acquired should be disposed of in mode. part of the editorial.

Further, were they to publish the whole of Gen. Taylor's reply, their readers would see, by the following declaration in it, that he absolutely refus ed to give any expression of his opinions noon the riews and sentiments of the article on political top-

" At this time," he says, "my public duties con mand so fully my attention, that it is impossible to answer your letter in the terms demanded by courtesy, and the importance of the sentiment to which it alludes; neither, indeed, had I the time. should I feel myself at liberty to enter into the few and more general subjects of public policy suggested by the aticle in question."

ticle in question."

It is now seen, that the interence in relation General Taylor's views on this question is tonuted from garbled quotations from the Signal editoria and his reply, placed in a false juxta position. Whatever show of strength it has, depends solely upon a suppression of the truth.

We proceed now to confirm our view of the subject by numerous extracts from newspapers, and proceedings of meetings.

THE DOOLITTLE LETTER

It has been known for some time that Mr. Doo-little, of New York, has had a letter in his possession from General Taylor, correcting the impress-ion that he intended in his Signal letter, to give any xpression of opinion in favor of the views of the editorial in relation to slavery. We copy the fol-lowing conclusive article from the Rockester Adver-

"Allusion is made in the Democrat of vesterday, o a letter written by General Taylor to Mr. Duo little, of Wyoming county, a leading Bambarner, in reply to one addressed by the latter to Gen. Taylor. The Democrat, unintentionally, no doubt, omits circumstances which are necessary to be stated in order to understand the full force of the reply of the old General, and which ramor gives in connection

with the correspondence. "Mr. Doolittle was a leading Barnburner, and delegate to the Baltimore Convention, and, with many others, strongly in favor of the nomination of General Taylor, provided he could be trusted upon this great question of Free Labor in Free Territory It was also understood that General Taylor, as a Southern man and slaveholder, was opposed to the restriction of slavery, but that the infer be drawn from the correspondence between his and the editor of the Concinati Signal, that should he be elected President of the United States, he would suffer the question to be settled by the Rep-

The opinions of General Taylor were, hower er, of to much importance to be left in doubt by se who made opposition to the further exten of slavery the corner-stone of their organization.

Mr. Doolittle, accordingly, addressed a letter to him, drawing his attention to the correspondence with the editor of the Signal, stating the inference which had been drawn out at the North from those letters that if correct, they would be satisfactory to him and those with whom he acted, and respectfully re-

The substance of the reply, according to the Democrat, was that he, General Taylor, 'DID NOT MEAN, IN ANSWER TO THE SIGNAL LET-AINED IN THAT COMMUNICATION IN REpoudance referred to in the Democrat, and such the red. - Boston Traveller.

nees under which it was conducted, accorling to the public report, and no one

relatestial truth of either.

The submitted is every considering whether they so not justify the conclusion of the correspondent of the clave paper of South Carelina, namely, that General Taylor, in that correspondence had taken ground against the Wilmet Provide and kindred measures.

The inquiry of Mr. Doolittle was in substance fare we at the North authorized from your reply to the editor of the Signel, to infer that you will neither oppose the paronage or the veto of the Executive to the passage of a law, or any kindred measure, for the restriction of slavery? General Taylor answers: 'You are not. All that I intend to endorse was, the franksess with which the editor to endorse was the frankness who warm the change tested his own sentiments. The interrogatory was jost by a friend and admirer of General Taylor, anx-lossly seeking reasons which would enable three-fourths of the Democratic party of this State to give him their support, consistently with the principle that slavery should not be extended to territory now free, by the action of the General Government. The was from a man then, at least, a no-party response was from a man then, at teast, a tropatry candidate for the Presidency, and naturally destrous of accuring that support, if it could be done consistently with integrity and regard to his own honot General Taylor has, therefore not only refused to pledge himself to neutrality upon the question—he has gone farther, and expressly negatived the infer-ence which partial friends were willing to draw

from his correspondence."

Mr. Taylor editor of the Signal, vouches for the truth of all these particulars, on the ground that he has himself seen the letter! Is anything further nee-

Control Taylor's Letter of Acceptance!

Hon. J. M. Moorehead, Greenford, Guilford Co. N.C.

BATON ROUGE, July 12th, 1848. DEAR Siz :- I have the honor to receive your com munication of June 10th, announcing that the Whig Convention which assembled at Philadelphia on the 7th of that month, and of which you were the presiding officer, has nominated me for the office of President of the United States.

Looking to the composition of the Convention and its numerous and patriotic constituents I feel duly grateful for the distinguished confidence imblied in my nomination to the pighest office in the gift of the American people. I cordially accept that nomination, but in the sincere distrust of my fitness to fulfil the duties of an office which demands for its exercise the most exalted abilities and patriotism, and which has been rendred illustrious by the greatest names in our history. But should the selection of the Whig Convention be confirmed by the people, I shall endeavor to dis-charge the new duties toen devolving upon me so to meet the expectation of my fellow-citizens, and preserve undiminished the prosperity and reputation

of our common country. I have the bouor to remain, with the highest respect, your obedient servant,

Z. TAYLOR. New Southern Dictionary .- Compromise- Taking the whole

cession-Glorifying slavery as a 'sacred' insti-Harmony.-Keeping still when kicked. Patriotism-Voting for a Southern slaveholder o

Northern slave. Freedom—The right to extend slavery.

Choulty—Manifesting a disposition to play the

Considency—Glorifying the extension of Freedom Europe, and laboring for the extension of Slavery

-A man who pever beld a civil office but who does 280 slaves. Constitution- A rusted weathercock, always poin-

Democracy-Allowing 250,000 slaveholders to rnle the nation. Reigion-A belief in the infallidility of John C

Humbug-" All men are created free and equal! Trailor-One who is not inclined to let us have or own way.

Hinker—One of our non-resident slaves, who neer rebels under the severest inflictions of the lash.

Barnburner-The Devil in disguise. TERRIBLE AND DESTRUCTIVE TORNADO.—The Bangor Whig of Saturday contains the following acthe towns of Ripley, Dexter and Garland, in Maine "A destructive tornado commenced in Ripley on Thursday last. It commenced its destruction on a space about ten rods wide, which kept increasing

to the width of half a mile and nearly fifteen miles

long, passing through Dexter and into Garland.
We have only a partial and imperfect account,
from which we judge that the tomado must have been one of awful grandeur and power. Fifteen houses were completely demolished in Ripley — A school house with the scholars assembled, was lifted and turned. A large barn and other buildings in Dexter were destroyed and scattered out of sight A large rock was rolled over. Great hemlock and other trees were twisted off and whirled with fearinl force high into the air. Crops, fences, stone walls and every thing in its course were swept to instant destruction. It was accompanied by a loud and startling roar.

An observer from half a mile distance, says that the appearance as it passed along, was like the smoke of a huge steamboat chimner, in wild and furious motion. No lives are known to be lost alhough at least one person, we hear, was injured.'

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.—The Charleston Con rier of the 25th has the following telegraphic des natch from New Orleans:

New Orleans, July 22d .- An arrival from Mexi co brings us three days later intelligence. The dates from the Capital are to the 11th instant. An engagement had taken place between the Government troops, commanded by Bustamente and the insurgents, under the lead of Paredes, in which the former was routed. The loss of Parede s stated at 27 killed and 60 wounded Jarauta is said to be among the severely wounded, and pro bebly mortally so.

Bustamente is said to have lost five hundred

nen in the conflict that has taken place. The Roads throughout the whole of Mexico are stated to be infested with robbers, who were plundering all that came in their way.

Another arrival, brings two days later intelligence of the success of the insurgents, and announces that they will probably overturn the government, and drive Herrera from power and dissolve the ex-

REMARKABLE PRESENTIMENT OF DEATH.—A YOUR lady of this city; highly esteemed and respected, who had been sick for some length of time, but was supposed to be convalencent, had a dream a few rights since, in which it appeared to her that she would die at 8 o'clock the same evening. On resentatives of the people, without the exercise of awaking she informed the family of her dream, and Executive patronage or of the Veto power, against a remained firmly impressed with the idea that she law prohibiting slavery in the newly acquired terrishould die at the boar designated, and under that should die at the hour designated, and under that belief called her brothers and sisters around her, giving them good advice with reference to the fo ure. Strange to say, and remarkable it may seem on the approach of 8 o'clock, she manifested a calm resignation, and almost as the clock tolled the house her spirit took its flight. Thus she foretolled, by a singular presentment, the day and hour of her own death.—Reck. American.

Faox Cuns.—The brig Michigan, Captain Var-ney, from San Juan, Cuba, the 30th of July, arrived at this port this morning. All was quiet at San Juan when she sailed, but all American vessels leaving for the United States were strictly searched for fugitives. The Michigan was searched by the TER TO BE CONSIDERED AS APPROVING OR Government officers, in the expectation of finding DISAPPROVING OF THE OPINIONS CON- General Lopez, who had, however, escaped week previous from Matanzas, and is now in New GARD TO THE QUESTION OF SLAVERY IN NEW TERRITORY, adding, (which is omitted in been arrested on suspicion of being engaged in a he Democrat,) that 'ALL HE DID INTEND TO APPROVE plot to overthrow the Government, and were in

Arrival of the Steamer America.

NEW YORK, August 2. The stranger America arrived about 2 o clock, bringing dates to the 22d uit. The following is an abstract of her news:

The America selled on the 22d ult. The Hersann sailed from Southampton on the 20th. Ingrand. Things have come to a crisis in Irewith the government: The Privy Council and the Castle on Tuesday, and on the evening of that day the citizens of Dublin were astounded by the publication of a proclamation, signed by the Lord Lieutenant putting the minute. theorems putting the cities of Bublin; Cork, Wasterford and Drogheda, under the act of last seasing, by which the police are authorized to search for arms, and to take into custody all persons who are found to be in possession of arms without a linearie. The Dublin Evening Post, which speaks, always for the progression and a season are season. for the government, made an explanation of this ex-

treme measure of the government.
On Tuesday affairs in Ireland assumed a grave aspect. Dublin, Cork, Waterford, and Drogh were proclaimed: a proceeding which, without handing over the people to martial law, enables the Lord-Lieutenant to accomplish all the purposes

of legal despotism for the safety of the country.

The Loni-Lieutenant, who had pre-arranged to make his annual visit to England at this season of he year, the usual commission having been issued for that purpose, has found it necessary to defer his departure.

Under provisions of the new law, the following places have been proclaimed:—the county and city
Dablin; the city and the following portions of the
county of Cork, namely, the baronies of Cork, Fermoy; Cohdons and Clongibbon; the city and the
following portions of the county of Waterford, namelection becomes of Kilculibeen. Middlethird and ely, the barontes of Kilculiheen, Middlethird and Gaultier; and the county and town of Drogheda .-The Rev. M. Byren having been arrested at Carrick-on-Suir on a charge of sedition, has been rescued from prison by the people, who released all the prisoners who were confined in the same bridewell. t is stated also by another account, that some of the club leaders having been arrested, two gentlemen went before the magistrate and told him the country was rising; and that if he wished to avoid rebellion, he had better liberate the prisoners, otherwise in twenty minutes, a force would arrive in Carrick sufficient to annihilate the garrison. The prisopers were released, and thus, for the moment,

bloodsbed was spared. Mr. Meagher and Mr. Doheny appear to be ha-

Our latest advices from Ireland represent affairs in a critical position, but be believe not in a state to inspire despair. Mesers. J. S. Varian, J. W. Bourke, and J. O'Brien have been arrested at Cork for sedition and onlied. A body of constabulary has been shipped from Dublin for Waterford, where the danger seems most imminent. We re-frain from repeating all the wild reports which have reached us, respecting the intentions of the clubs to ruise the standard of insurrection. The clergy, we perceive have become alarmed for the safety of their flocks, and are denouncing publicly the alubs, and warning the people against enrolling

hemselves as members. The purchase and manufacture of arms is proseeding rapidly in Ireland.

ENGLAND.—The Catholic relief bill has been withdrawn from the House of commons, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer has been homified to learn that, his sugar bill is a blunder, and must be unended this session.

FRANCE.-France continues tranquil and the neople of Paris have called for their wonted aranements. Assassinations have been reported, but beyoud two or three instances they have not been confirmed.

Gen. Cavaignac retains the good opinion of the people, and not undeservedly. M. Girardin, editor of La Presse, has indirectly assailed him in a pamphilet, detailing the particulars of his confinement and the suppression of his journal, but the general opinion seems to be, like the verdict of the Welsh jury. "that he was served quite right." While the soldiers and the citizens were spilling

their blood in vindication of law and order, M. Girardin published an article filled with reproaches and calculated to stimulate treason. He wassent to prison-but had he not been taken into enstody. some bullet, more fortunate than the rest, might have reached his heart, and freed France of a very

Lamartine has taken occasion to vindicate his olicy, while Minister of Foreign Affairs. His peech is full of eloquence, point and sound principles. He claims, and in our opinion justly, of hav-ing preserved Europe from war, and challenges pprobation for successful efforts in attaching the riendship of England. In her hands he recognizes the destiny of civilization, and he sees beyond the perations of Whig and Tory, the power above all of public opinion. The reader need not be told that we have long indulged in these views.

SPAIN.-There is no chance for Spain. The Carst power has been tested and it is found impotent. Glasgow paper says our market for pig from not been active to-day, nor has the demand of the last week continued. Our quotations may be stated at 45s, per ton offered by buyers, and 46s, per ton demanded by sellers, and the 1s of difference stands in the way of transactions.

VEHY CURIOUS CIRCUMSTANCE.—Our readers are aware, says the Philadelphia Times, that St. Peter's Church is undergoing repairs. A singular incident has transpired in the course of the work. There is a space between the flooring of the pews and the earth, of about eighteen inches, principally occupied by joists, supporting the same In repairing these, he workmen found two land turtles, which must be of exceeding age, as there are no possible means of ingress or egress, since the church was built, which was in 1761-2. A third was seen but not taken. It is known that land-turtles live to a great age -Pittsburgh Post.

from Albany, Monday night, ran into a sloop or craft of some sort upon the North River; the bowsprit of which was driven into the state room, where a young lady of this city was sleeping, who was considerably and alarmingly scratched by it. Three other berths were destroyed, ripped up, and by the merest chance several perseus were just LATE FROM CALLIFORNIA.—By telegraph from the

ACCIDENT ON THE NORTH RIVER .- The Oregon

West, we learn that KIT CARSON, whose death was lately reported, arrived at St. Louis on the 25th inst from California having left Santa Fe June 25. He reports that a hundred Apache Indians attacked a party of fourteen Americans, killed four, wounded five, and drave off eighty horses. The report of the death of Paymaster Spaulding is confir

"WHITE BLACKBERRIES" are about as great a curiosity as " white black men." Yet we have seen both, and we now learn from the Ohio Statesman that "white black berries," produced from seed, are growing in large quantities upon the grounds of Mr. Kent, of Columbus, in that state.

AID TO THE VOLUNTEERS.—The committee to receive subscriptions in New York, in aid of the olunteers, have already invested \$2000 in clothing and others necessaries for their benefit. The nilitary of the city are also making collections, and t is believed will gather from \$1000 to \$1200.

A FAMILY DWARF.—The Matamoras Flag gives account of a Mexican female dwarf, as small Tom Thumb, and describes her as being 12 years of age, 25 inches high, symmetrically proportioned, and weighs only 48 lbs.

DEATH OF A CONSUL.-Joseph Hall, Esq., the wedish Consul at Boston, died at his residence in that city on Tuesday last, as the age of sixty-one. He was a gentleman much esteemed by all with rhom he was acquainted.

PERNAMBUCO.-Accounts from Pernambuco to WAS, THE FRANKINESS WITH WHICH THE EDITION HAD prison. Captain Varney heard of no trouble at the 2d July, states that a revolution has broken out expressed his own sentiments. Such is the correst Trinidad, and did not believe that any had occurof the government troops.