# THE BRADFORD REPORTER.

## WOLLUNIE IX.

" REGARDLESS OF DENUNCIATION FROM ANY QUARTER."

X CONCERNE 17.

# PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, AT TOWANDA, BRADFORD COUNTY, PA., BY E. O'MEARA GOODRICH.

### TOWANDA:

Wednesday Morning, September 27, 1848.

### On the Jordan and Dead Sea.

BY THE LATE LIEUT. MOLLYNEAUN, OF H. M. SHIP he might fine. SPARTAN.

On the 20th of August last, Lieut. Mollyneaux, landed at Acre, taking with him three volunteer seamen and an interpreter ; and having hired camels, horres and attendants, he started early the following morning with the ship dingey, en route to Tiberias. For the first two hours the road was excellent. On nearing the village of Abilin its character altered, the country became hilly, and some awkward passes, were encountered. The village of Taran was reached the same night after ten coned outside of the walls of the town, and near the tinued he pointed to a lot of labelled boutes. edge of the lake. Immense herds of camels were "Well, guess, Squir, it is sort o'good : it's balm shore, not less than eight or nine miles, and from the entrance of the Jordan on the north to its exit on the south end, eighteen miles: the latitude of yeou guess I'll let yeou have it for seventy five the northern extremity of the lake is 32° 49' 9", cents. Cheap as dirt, aint it." about three and a half miles to the south of the point usually marked. The Jordan is described as 'change,' said Nickem. shallow, and crossed by numerous weirs, which "And that's the balm o'columby. Haint nothny places it might have been crossed by stepping posed and veracious vankee.

rous in the extreme, and some waterfalls were Nickem, coming to business. tound. Great reluctance was manifested by the natievs towards the purposed descent of the river, see it !? and every possible obstacle thrown in the way.sums for passing through their provinces; and al- cense." tercations, annoying and incessant, were generally terminated by a display of tire arms, and the threat

to shoot them unless they allowed the party to pre- 1 it? ceed. On the 3d of September Lieut. Mollyneaux durger : steering about south by west, large patchthe south end of the sea, they hauled to the wind, etly responded the trader . and stood over towards the western mountains

# Peddling without License.

There was in Illinoise a sheriff named Nickem, who was particularly expert in ferreting out an punishing pedlars who travelled without license. One vantage of spring and full for transplanting trees. day, he saw a pedlar coming up the road, as usual, while the most experienced fruit growers prefer the he accosted him, in ho, es of finding a culprit whom fall for all hardy kinds.

"Fine mornin," said Nickern, reining up his horse in front of the pedlar's wagon. "What have you got to sell, anything ?" said the

sheriff. "Guess I have a few notions of one sort or other What'd yeou like to have. Got some rale slick. raze-surs and some prime strops, an article I guess yeon want Squire, by the look of your beard. And here's some gen-no-wine paste blackin"-make them old ceow hide becots of yourn shine like a dellar '

"Thank you," said Nickem " dont use blackin," secutive hours of travelling. On the following day grease is better, we allow out this way. But what's the party arrived at Taberias, where they encamp- that stuff in the bottles that is it good to take ?" con-

seen feeding in different directions. From the hills o' Columby; good for the " hair," and cures the overlooking Tiberias the prospect was magnificent, bellyache; all nation fine stuft on assistin' " poor Diebel Sheikh, smothered in clouds, was distinctly human natur," as the poets say, in the affairs of seen to the left, bearing N. N. E.; in front were life A-n-d such stuff for expandin' the ideas, which were transplanted in the fall, with success the blue waters of Tiberias, surrounded by fine and causin them to flow spontaneously. Knew a ranges of hills; Djebel Sheikh, the white runs of feller once who took a bottle on the fourth of July, the Sated. On the 23d they embarked on the lake, and scissors ! didn't he make a flamin' speech ! which is described as being of greater size than is Dan'l Webster and Henry Clay got ashamed of generally laid down :- from Tiberias to the eastern themselves and went clear hum. Fact by golly. "Wat d'ye ask for it," inquired Nickem. " Dollar a bottle's the price, Squire, but see'n its

"Well, I reckon I'll take a bottle, that's the

greatly obstructed the passage of the boat. In ma- in else in my line to day, squire ?' said the comfrom stone to stone without wetting the shoes, its , "Blieve not, oh ! yes now I think of it, you

waters are muddy and full of fish : its course tortin- have got a license for pedlin in this state !' said "Guess I have Squire, may be yeou'd like to

"Well, stranger, as I'm high sheriff of this coun-The Sheikhs demanded in some cases exorbitant 'ty, I reckon I shall trouble you to show your li-

> -" Oh ! certain, Sqire, yeou kin see it ; there it is all fixed up in black and white nice as wax ain

4. It's all right " said Nickem folding up the docembatked on the Dead Sea. The breeze gradual- ument and handing it back to the pedlar, and he ly freshened, till there quite enough sea for the added, " I dont know, now I have got this stuff that I keer anything about it I reckon I may as es of white foam were several times passed; and well sell it to you again ; what will you give for it !" as the sea got on there was heard a most unusual "Oh ! I dont know that the darned stuff is of any noise, something like breakers ahead At 2 A M., use to me, but see'n it's you, sheriff, guess I'll give upon the 4th, considering hey must be approaching you about thirty seven and a half cents for it," qui-The high sheriff handed over the bottle,

FALL TRANSPLANTING -Persons of limited experience differ in their opinions, as to relative ad-

Agricultural.

Some believe that the apple, pear, plum, &c., can be moved with the least injury in the fall; while the peach and apricot will succeed best in the spring. Mr. Downing says, in relation to the the peach -" North of New York, it is better always to make plantations in the spring. South of that limit, it may usually be done with equal advantage in autumn."

My experience has confirmed me in the opinion, that in our latitude fall planting for the peach is better than spring, if set on dry ground; and they should be placed on no other.

On the 5th, 8th, and 9th of November last, I set in the orchard one thousand five hundred worked on budded peach trees; and now, on examining them. find that all are alive but ten; the trees are not only alive, but are making a good growth, so

that the rows can be seen half a mile. I have six hundred peach trees, which have been in the orchard from three to five years, the most of equal to those set last autumn.

The manner of preparing the ground, and treatment of those set last fall, has been as follows : The field was sowed to buck wheat last season ; after that was harvested, straight furrows were plowed one rod apart, then furrows were run the other way the same distance ; where the furrows crossed each other was a mark for a tree, and the plowing assisted in digging the holes. The roots were set no deeper than the plow run; they were hilled up a little more than would be required for a spring

planting. Early in the spring they were examined, to see. whether all had kept their position, and it the frost had started any during the winter they were attended to. About the middle of June each row was plowed, the same as a row of corn, with a two horse team, having a short whiffletree for the off side horse; two men followed the plow and hoed What becomes then of the Saunders pledge! What be, and hereby, are manimously nominated by this each tree.

The ground has since been plowed clean and sowed to buckwheat, but none allowed to grow within two feet of the trees .

This field occupies a high and bleak position ront being a level eminence, the balance sloping no th and west. E. C. FROST. Seneca Lake, Highland Nurseries, Catharine, Aug. 1st, 1848.

SEELING GRASS LANDS -September is a favorable season to sow grass seeds. In many sections, grass or hay yields a more profitable return than any other crop, and it hence becomes an object to has associated with him, by the same body of men, after be acquired, by the United States." keep the lands in mowing or pasturage as long as by accepting a nomination with Gen. Butler, a lopra t cable. On quite moist soils, the sward may be kept up, and the production of herbage continued ceived the change, when the pedlar observed -- | without diminution, by occasional top-dressings of manure. But on drier soils, it often becomes newould resent it. cessary to renew the grass from seed. In order to If it is ascertained that the purpose of that Conavoid the loss of a crop, it is practised in such ca. vention was perverted from its original legitimate As a last definite movement, Mr. Hillard, of Alases, to plow the sward soon after the hav is taken off, with a level, smooth furrow, and after using a light, sharp harrow, to sow the grass seed and brush | words, if it has been ascertained, (of which there is hem in. The time of sowing may vary according to the state of the ground. If very dry, it is best to wait for rain ; but if sufficiently moist to insure the then I hold, germination of the seed, the latter part of August or ore part of September is generally considered the God, the meeting you notify me of may put the ball best time. Yet we have known lands sown to in motion, that it may roll and gather as it rolls, ungrass, as late as October, with good success. If the ui the Whig party shall have its eyes opened to its know them, that they may from a fair view of the true condition, and uniting as one man, on the only veather during fall is favorable, the grass gets so, one who lives embalmed in the hearts of his counwell set that it stands the winter, and grages well trymen, we may command a triumph, that our real with the opening of spring The first crop is howtrength entities us to achieve. I shall be in New ever, considerably later, though it often gives a York very shorily. Yours truly, in great haste, good burden at the first mowing. It is, proper to remark that this mode of seeding is not recom WHIG PRINCIPLES INDEFINITELY POSTmended or lands that are much acted upon by frost; that is, lands on which crops are liable to. " winter PONED BY THE WHIG CONVENTION. Finally, to show, beyond all doubt, that the Whiz kill." Convention did in fact repudiate Whig principles. MATERIALS FOR MANURE .- During the dry weaand deliver over the Party. blindfolded, to the ten-der mercies of a No-Principle, No-Party candidate, her of September and October, the farmer will find we transfer from the New York Tribune the followhis account in collecting muck or peat, and such ing summary, by Isaac Platt, one of the delegates, cose vegetable matters as are to be had, for the whose statement is endorsed by the editor of that purpose of covering his barn-vards to absorb the paper, in a paragraph, in which he styles the Convention " The National Whig Slaughter House." urine from his stock and prevent the waste of the POUGHKEEPSIE. June 12, 1849. liquids from the manure. Excepting while the while the weather is very cold, peat or muck, it To the Editor of the Tribune : Sin: In the various reports that have appeared kept tolerably dry, may be used in the stables, and of the proceedings of the Whig National Convenby absorbing the liquids, converts them into a porttion, there occur so many errors, that in order to give our Whig friends a full and clear understandable form, and by retaining the nitrogenous princiing of the real state of essential things, a short exples, and adding them to the compost-heap, a proplanation is necessary. per decomposition of the mass is secured. Thus a "After the organization of the Convention had aluable article, which would otherwise be wasted, been sompleted, and the resolutions were offered to is caved, and its addition to other materials increago into a vote for candidates for President and Vice President, Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, moved to amond ses their value also. A good supply of peat and said resolutions, by adding the following : articles for litter should be so cured before winter " · Resolved. That no candidate shall be entitled sets in ... to receive the nomination of this Convention, for

POLIFICAL, From the N. Y. Tribune. LETTER FROM JOHN M. BOTTS.

Published by order of the Ciay Committee. RICANOND, September 6, 1848. Mr DEAR SIR :--- I received your letter yesterday,

by which I was delighted to hear of the fixed pur--not an Albany flash-in-the-pan-of the deter mined friends of the Whig cause, and of Whig principles, to nominate Henry Clay; for as matters now stand, admitting Gen. Taylor to be a Waig candidate, (which I utterly deny,) the party is doomed to certain, inevitable, and disgraceful defeat, and every man not wilfully blind must see it. It was an inexcusable blunder to suppose that from a milion and a quarter to a million and a half of free, independent Whig voters could be wheeled into line at the word of command from some fifty or sixty

Washington politicians (most of whom had scarcely shed their pin-feathers in politics) for a candi-date who had never filled a civil station, and who had not for forty years, and perhaps in his life, giv en a vote for man or measure : without experience or knowledge of the practical operations of any one of the domestic questions about which we had differed; of no acquaintance with our foreign relations ; who had said to the people "You must take

of your party principles," nor "look to the doctrine of your party as the rule of my action ;" and while he professed to shrink from no responsibility, steadily refused to give his opinion on any one question, except the practical use of the yeto power : and declared his determination not to be governed by the action of the Convention, but would be a candidate no matter who might be nominated; and in my judgment his name never should have been considered in that Convention after he made that dec-

laration. But this last objection, it was said, had been rehe subsequently adopted by a card written by his authority and published by Bailie Peyton, Bullett, &c .- and this declaration was held up by the Tayfor men and Whig presses of the country as suffic-Peyton Card and his cordial acceptance of the nomination had placed him upon the Whig platform;

and just at the moment that many of us had brought he says he would have accepted the nomination | mously adopted: from the Baltimore convention on the same terms.

the Philadelphia nomination that wou'd be inconsistent with an acceptance of the Democratic nom- ; resolution, upon which fatther excitement arose .-in what a position does it place Gen. Taylor !

vention, who is ! And if he may disregard its recby their action, what right has he to lend the influence of his name to the defeat of Mr. Fillmore, who coloco, whose election he thereby assiste in promo-ting. In short, his whole course of conduct is in-solution for the White party, and especially to all those it on the table, which was carried.

had drawn it up as containing nothing more than a fair test of good faith to the Whig cause, and one to which no sound Whig could reasonably ubject Owing to the want of lungs strong enough to make myself heard amid the diu-for nothing short of something in imitation of a twelve-pounder seemed o command attention from New York or Ohio-I handed it, over to Mr. Fuller to present. It created more excitement still than that of Mr. Campbell, several of the Taylorites becoming nearly forious while their opponents insisted that it confained nothing to which any whigs should object, but was entitled to unanimous sanction. Mr. Gentry, of l'ennessee, rose to a question of order. The President declared the resolution out of order, from have agitated the public mind. He accepted nomwhich Mr. Fuller appealed; and was heard on that appeal, declaring that the Convention should stand up to the whig platform, and was bound to do so, if is candidates were to be sustained by the party .-Einally, amid the utmost confusion and excitement, a motion was made to lay the appeal on the table, and carried by the Taylor men. who thus smothered both resolutions applying the party test.

"After General Taylor had been nominated, and some gentlemen began to express their high gratification, Mr. Allen, of Massachusetts, obtained the floor, and expressed his opinion that, by the nomination, the whig party had been that day dissolved: still, he would make one more effort to apply the me on your own responsibility"-" I will not be the proper party test, and therefore presented the fol-candidate of a party," nor " will I be the exponent lowing resolution, the reception of which is correctly described in the report as given in the United

States Gazette of Saturday last: "" " Resolved, That the whig party, through its representatives here, agrees to abide by the nomination of General Zachary Taylor, (cheers,) on condition that he will accept the nomination as the candidate of the whig party, and adhere to its great fundamental principles-No Extension of Slave Territory, (great sensation.) no Acquisition of Foreign Territory by Conquest, (hisses and cheers, order, order, sit down, hear him.) Protection to American Industry, (tremendous cheers, order, rap, rap, knock,

moved by the pledges made for him by Judge Saun-ders, in behalf of the Louisiana Delegation, which ronage, (cheers and hisses.) " 'Mr. Chairman: I-(rap, rap, order, whack,

bang, order.)\* "The President immediately declared the gentleman out of order, although, amid the confusio 1 neiient to reconcile all Whigs to his election. That ther he nor any body else had heard his resolution out, or seen the ultimate end which it aimed to reach and no farther notice was taken of it. When the nomination of Vice President had our minds to the conclusion to vote for him, how been made, Mr. McCullough of New Jersey, offever reluctantly, he writes another letter, in which ered this resolution, and moved that it be unani-

". Recoired, That General Zachary Taylor, of on which he accepted the Philadelphia nomination! Louisiana, and Hon. Millard Fillmore, of New York becomes of the Peyton card ! And if it be true i convention as the Whig candidates for President that there were no terms expressed or implied in , and Vice President of the United States." "A member immediately moved to separate the

nation at Baltimore, in what an attitude does it "It soon became manifest that little unanimity could place the Whig party, selecting as their candidate | be expected, and in the mean time, Mr. Tilden, of | Whigs of Warren, with almost united voice, deone who could with equal propriety have become Ohio, presented the following, upon the adoption of nounce and repudiate the ministrous nomination the candidate of their opponents ! And if not true, which he said the vote of that State would depend : for President just made by the Whig National Con-". Resolved. That while all power is denied to

But what I desire to learn is this! If Gen. Taylor | Congress, under the Constitution, to control or in is not bound by the action of the Philadelphia Con- any way interfere with the institution of Slavery within the several states of this Union, it neverthe ommendations, who may not! And if he is bound less has the power, and it is the duty of Congress, to prohibit the introduction or existence of Slavery in any territory now possessed, or which may here " This created a more angry excitement than ei-

"That we approve of the call for a state Conven-"This resolution was in point of fact my owu tion, to be holden at Worcaster on the 28th instant, for the purpose of organizing an opposition to the Taylor ucket, and we recommend the holding of a National Convention, forthwith, for the nomination of caudidates for President and Vice President." The Scneen Falls (N. Y.) Courier says :

" We shall not support Gen. Taylor-

Because his nomination is not binding up-4 1st. on the Whigs of the North. He never agreed to abide the decision of the convention, and therefore can claim no such submission from others.

"2d. He is not a whig." He has pretended to be so unacquainted with political matters as to be unable to form opinions upon the great questions that inations from the Native American and Locoloco Conventions, with evident satisfaction, and refused to promise his support to the nominee of the Whee Convention.

" 2d. The Convention which nominated him rerected a resolution, declaring that no one but a whig who would pledge himself to carry out whig principles, should be nominated.

"4th. Because that convention virtually voted down the resolution declaring oposition to the extension of slavery to be a whig principle. "5th. Because Gen. Taylor was-nommated on

account of his loyality to the interests of slavery." The L.dependent (N. H.) Democrat and Freeman says >

" Never fell any political nomination npon any party, as has fallen the Taylor nomination upon the Whige of this State. It is now nearly a week since the nomination was known here; and during that time we have seen and conversed with hundreds of Whigs from this and other towns in all parts of the state, including many of the whig representatives and, so far, we have searcely met the Whig, (always excepting an exceeding small number whose principles are seven) who does not repudiate the nomination.

The following extracts, from the Clereland True Democrat, are additional evidences of the feeling on the Western Reserve.

"Tax Nowisarios-From all parts of the Reserve, there is but one sequment among the Whigs, and that is of, repudiation of the nomination of Taylor. Here and there is a seattering Taylor man but the masses are all repudiators."

"THE COUNTY ON FIRE-The People of Postage county, on Monday, were getting up a Convention, to be held immediately. Information from Summit, Lake, and Ashtabiila, renders it certain that they will not be far behind, if they have not already, taken similar steps to make their indiguation known and felt."

The Western Star, (Lebanon, Ohio,) the old, leading Whig paper of Warren county. in which Mr. Corwin resides, utterly repudiates Gen. Taylor, in a long and able article. It says >

" From all we can hear-and we have intelligence from nearly every township in the county-the vention at Philadelphia. And the few who were led to commit themselves to it, from the first meager and partial reports of proceedings, cast from hem the whole affair with loathing and disgust-Such, we know, has already been the conduct of some at this place."

A correspondent of the Boston Whig, writing from Leicester, June 12th, says:

"The Whigs of this town are indepart at the result of the National Convention, and if I mistake not, will never, in any consulerable numbers, sub-

and at daylight were about five miles from the Peninsula.

to the peninsula to the south, the mountains on the trousers? western side rise, almost like perpendicular wall, to a height of 1200 or 1500 feet. The peninsula is connected with the main land by a low neck, so that at a distance would be considered an island. Having arrived at what was thought to be the deepest water, soundings were obtained at 225 fath-1 oms; the arming of the lead was clear with some. pieces of rock salt attached to it. Two other casts of lead were taken at different times; one gave 178, the second 183 faihoms with bluish mod or dirty sandy color, resembling that of the Jordan; it is extremely destructive to everything that comes in

Athaneum.

near Bookfield. He is somewhat noted for his odd expressions. He was on day visited by a small party of ladies and gentlemen who went to hear his "talk." " Now young gentlemen," said he, "I will give you some directions how to tell a good wife. A good wife will be like three things, and the snail who carries all he has on his back. She will be like the echo, that speaks when spoken too, and she will not be like the echo, always tohave the last word. She will be like the townbe like the townclock heard all over the town."

HARSHNESS IN CARITY. We often accompany our alms with such harshness towards the unfortunate object in holding out the hand of succour-we show them a countenance so harsh and stern-that

"I say, yeou, guess I've got a question to ask " From Rashel Feshkah to the north, nearly down just neow, her you got a pedler's license about your

"Me ! No. I hav nt nouse for the article, myself, said Nickem,

" Haint, ch ! Well I guess we'll see about that purty data'il soon. Ef I understand the law neow it's a clear/case, that yeou have been a trading with me hawkin' and pedlin" Balm o'Columby on the highway, and I shall inform on yeow-I'll be darn A ef I dont !!!

Reaching the town, the Yankee was as good as his word, and the high Sheriff was nicked and fined člay. The water throughout the Read Sea is of a for peiling without hierse; the SherifI was heard to say you might as well try to hold a greased eel as a live Yankee!

contact with it, particularly metals, and produces | ANTS AS FOOD .- White ants, or termites, are eata very unpleasant, greasy feel where allowed to re- en by various African tribes, both raw and boiled ; main on the skin; it has also a very obnoxious smell. ; and it is said the Hottentots "get into good condi-At noon on the 5th they turned to the tent whence dition on this diet." In India, the natives capture they embarked, thoroughly done up and thankful great quantities of these insects, which they may for having escaped. Everything and body in the up with flower, producing a kind of pastry which boat was covered with a nasty shiny substance from is purchased at a cheap rate by the poorer people. the water : iron was corrolled and looked as if cov- Some of the Africans prepare large quantities of ered with coal tar. A broad strip of white foam, them for food, by parching them in kettles over a running/nearly north and south throughout the slow fire. In this condition they are eaten by handwhole length of the sea was observed, not com- fuls as delicious food. The traveller Smeathman mencing where the Jordan empties itself, but some states that he often ate them dressed in this way, males to the westward ; It appeared to be constant- and found them to be "delicate, nourishing and ly bubbling and in motion, and over this on both wholesome, resembling in flavor sugard cream, or nights, was a white line of cloud far above the sur- sweet-almond paste." In Brazil, the abdomens of face. Having disembarked, the dingey was secur- vellow ants are eaten by many persons. Humboldt ed on the backs of two camels, and the party pro-states that in some of the South American countries, ceeded to Jerusalem-within the walls of which ants are mixed with resin, and eaten as a sauce. town entered the boat of a Bruish ship of war. - In Siam ants' errs are considered a luxury; they Lieut. Molyneaux returned by way of Jatha, and, are sent to table curried, or rolled in green leaves died shortly after his return to the ship - London mingled with fine slices or shreds of fat pork. In Sweden, ants are distilled along with rye, to give

A Goop WIFE -A friend of ours who has been a flavor to the inferior kinds of brandy. Chemspending a lew weeks in the " country," and who ists have ascertained that ants secrete a pleasant visited some of the private dwelling of the rustic kind of vinegar, or a peculiar acid called formic inhabitants, tells of a singular old man who lives acid. We derive these facts from an article on "Useful Insects and their Products," in the Scottish Quarterly Journal of Agriculture.

PROGRESS OF INPROVEMENT .--- A Boston paper of 1823 .- only twenty-three years ago, contains an interesting announcement of the arrival of the first steamboat in that harbor from Portland. This boat she will not be like them. She will be like the was the "Patent," built and commanded by Capt. scail who stays at home, and she will not be like Seward Porter, the most decidedly interprising man that had given life to the business of Portland prior to that time. The " Patent" had made the passage from Portland, 170 miles, in 18 hours with 27 passengers. The Patent subsequently made the trip in clock, that speaks at the right time and she will not about 14 hours, and the price of passage being five dollars, and the number of passengers increasing

> Capt. P. made a fair business. There has lately been several boats running, earrying passengers for one dollar, and making the passage in eight bours

TRUE CHARITY .- Charity does not demand of us a simple refusal would have been less fieart-rend- that we should, not see the faults of others; we ing to them than charity which is so withering and must in that case shut our eyes. But it commands savage; for pity, which seems to, sympathise with as to avoid attending unnecessarily to them, and the sorrows of the unfortunate convoles them almost i that we be not blind to the good while we are clear as much as the liberality which is their succor. I sighted to the evil that exists.

POTATO DISEASE IN ENGLAND .- The last accounts received from England state this malady had made its appearance in many districts, and that the loss of a considerable portion of the crop was inevitable. Accounts from Ireland, also state that the disease had appeared there in many instancesr

SMALL POX IN SHEEP .- A disease called variola a dozen members striving to get the floor at once. pring, or sheep pox. has appeared in many flocks and others calling to order. The President declarin England, and already occasioned grazt loss. It is said to be both infections and contagious. The constant interruptions-he insisting that it was diseased sheep are affected with ulcers, resembling the sores produced by small pox in man. The English veterinarians are giving the closest attention to the disease.

How TO EDUCATE CHILDREN .--- I was once present when an old mother, who had brought up a large family of children with eminent success, was asked by a young one what she would recommend in the case of some children who were too anxiously educated, and her reply was :-- "I think, my dear, a little wholesome neglect."

HEARTS BEWARE -- Mon lose their hearts thro' the eye, and women through the car. 

who participated in the proceedings at Philadelphia, "Probably fearing the introdultion of more resolutions and seeing clearly the opposition that reand if they had any Whig spirit left in them, they mained, Mr. McCullough next consented to have

JOHN M BOTTS

measures of the Whig party.'

tion t

his own resolution of concurrence lie on the table. journed without passing any resolutions having no doubt.) that the nomination was made through the instrumentality of politicians, without the slighteference to Whig principles, the issues before est reference to the public will, and that the interests of the party are likely to be sacrificed by it; tions. that the error ought to be corrected promptly by the people themselves, and I trust in

resent these essential facts, connected together, before the Whigs and the People, who have a right to premises, be enabled to judge advisedly in reference o the course taken, and the result.

"Yours, truly, &c. ISAAC PLATT, "Delegate of the 8th Dist. New York." Ικιλς Ρελτή,

A CHAPTER OF TAYLOR EXTRUSIASM. The Mount Vernon (Knox county) Times will not

hoist the name of Gen. Taylor: "We cannot however-we dare not, in conscience support the nomination of Gen. Taylor, until we know his views on the Mexican War and the further extension of slavery."

The Painesville (Lake county) Telegraph says "We are in favor of 'a union of the Whigs for the sake of the Union,' if it can be done consist ently; but the people in this part of the state are too well established in their opinions upon the great issue now pending to waver. They cannot, they will not support any man who is not opposed to the forther aggressions of the slave power upon the rights of the North.

"The times are portentious, and it behooves the whigh of Lake county to act! We therefore call upon the whigs of the county, and all who are opsed to the extension of slavery and the addition of slave states, to meet at the Courthouse in Painesille; on Saturday the 17th inst., to consider the present grisis in public affairs."

The Lafuyette (Ia.) Journal, June 10, says: " The nomination of Gen. Taylor is a disgrace to the Convention, and an insult to the intelligence and

virtue of the American people. "Mr. Pillmore is a good man and would have been a thousand times better selection for President than Gen. Taylor. President or Vice President, unless he has given

"The Whig party is basely betrayed-ay, sold to assurances that he will abide by and support the the Southern slave driver; and it remains to be nomination; that, if nominated, he will accept the seen how far the FREEMAN OF THE NORTH Will Fallnomination : that he will consider himself the candidate of the Whigs, and use all proper influence ify the bargain.

"For ourself, "sink or swim, live or die," WE ARE to bring into practical operation the principles and GAINST THE NONINATION MIGHT AND MAIN HEART AND BOTL "No sooner was this resolution read, than an in-

An enthusiastic meeting of the Whigs of Natick tense and angry excitement arose upon every hand, was held June 12th, to welcome Henry Wilson, their delegate. They resolved,

"That we, the Whigs of Natick, are not so far ed it oul of order; from which decision Mr. Campbell appealed, and on that appeal was heard, amid degraded as to give the lie to all our past professions; to'acknowledge ourselves knaves, hypocrites strictly in order to define what sort of candidates slaves and fools, for the sake of a whig victory, should be voted for. A few others took the same which would be a whig victory in name, but not in fact and we do therefore repudiate the nomination ground, declaring that they had a perfect right to decide that none but sound Whigs should come beof Zachary Taylor, and will do our utmost to defore the Convention, while others again declared feat his election.

That if the questions of Currency, the Tarifi, the resolution an insult to it. At length a motion was made to lay the appeal on the table, and car-Internal Improvement, drc., are to be given up, they ried, taking the resolution with it. After this had been done, Mr. Fuller, of New York, succeeded in must, as far as we are concerned, be sacrificed to the cause of Freedom, and not to the cause of Slavegetting the floor, and offering the following resoluhumanity and sound policy.

"That our thanks are due to the Hon. Charles " Resolved. That, as the first duty of the Repre sentatives of the Whig party is to preserve the Allen and Hon. Henry Wilson, for the promptness principles and integrity of that party, the claims of boldness, and ability they displayed, in asserting no candidate for nomination can be considered by our rights, and defending our principles at the National Convention, and we trust that they will be this Convention, unless such candidate stands pledgsustained by an overwhelming majority of the whigs ed to Apport, in good faith, the nomines, and to be the exponent of Whig principles.' of Massachusetts.

voters strong, and have never been suspected of what is sneeringly termed, in some quarters the taint of Abolitionism.' We were all staunch sup porters of that true hearted. whole souled, patriolic objects of ascertaining and giving expression to bama, introduced a resolution endorsing the doc- whig-Harry Clay, in 1844. But, if General Tarlor public sentiment; by smothering it on the one hand, trines of General Taylor's letter to Captain Alli- obtains fifty voted in this town he will get more than and manufacturing it on the other-or in other son; but as this also encountered opposition, he our strongest and coolest whigs believe he willsoon withdrew it; and thus the convention ad- This much at all events may be depended upon ; if the feelings in other parts of the state corresponds but faintly with the feeling in this vicinity, the the country, or of concurrence in the nemina. Taylor Electoral Ticket, in November next, will be left in the minority by thousands,"

"In conclusion, I offer no comments of my own. Mone or 18 !- The following is an additional my only object in addressing you thus being to chapter from the Chronicles of "Taylor enthusiasms

> NEW YORK POLITICS .- The Clay men held their Poughkepsie meeting on Saturday evening, and the Tribune says it was attended by twelve hundred Whigs. W. H. Talmadge presided, assisted by twelve Vice Presidents and five Secretaties. Ad dresses were delivered by Col. Price, and Norman M. Finlay, Esq., and Wm. Wilkinson, Esq., of Pongakepsie. A series of resolutions reported by Cyrus K. Corless, nominating Henry Clay for the next Presidency, and Millard Fillmore for the Vice Presidency, were unanimously adopted.

A Cody POET ON TAYLORISM, AND TAYLOR HARxoxy .--- A federal editor out west has worked his muse up to the sticking point, and grinds the following:

"Nine Taylors to make a single man,

"We always used to muster : "Take nine such Taylor's as old Zack,

Aud wouldn't he be a buster !"

There is some poetry and much sruth in the above. Gen. Taylor by his nomination busted the Whig party into half a dozen fractions. Nine more such Taylor's would burst it into fragments so small that each particular coon would have a party of his

Again, the same goet of whiggery says :

- O all ye ponting, doubting Whigs,

"Who en about as mourners,

"Come wipe the tear drops from your eyes, "Stop croaking on the corners

That's right, Mr. Poet, stop them. They have no ght to croak at the corners, even though they ourn whiggery dead and ready to be buried. The next verse is both poetic and descriptive;

" Ah me, to hear these croakers croak,

" Oh. 'tis a "sin to Moses." "They snuffle, they "can't go old Zack." 'And then they wipe their noses.'

If all who "snuffle and can't go old Zack," perform the operation mentioned in the last line, hand kerchiefs must be in demand, and washing dog cheap.

Flour for doughfaced whiggery, and poetry for the desponding, has riz.

KTANIZING WOOD .- The Kenneber Journal states that an establishment for carrying on this process has been erected at Augusta. The timber is first placed in iron boilers about fifty feet long, and steam is applied to it. The steam is then condensed by ejecting cold water, thus producing a vacuum and opening the pores of the wood : after which a solution of cold tar, (obtained by bituminous coal, in the process of gas making) it is let into the boilers from an immense vat overhead, and a great ry, and we believe that such sacrifice is dietated by | force applied to it by means of a force-pump worked by steam. After six or eight hours from the commencement of the operation, the solution is drawn off into a vat below, from which it is pumped up to the one above, ready to be again used. The ends of the boilers are then taken off, and the

umber drawn out all together.