OFFICIAL NEWS OF THE RATIFICATION OF THE TREATY.

The Union publishes the following despatch from our Commissioners, communicating, in an official form to our Secretary of State, the ratification of the treaty of peace with Mexico:

CITY OF MEXICO, 27 of Quaratana, May 25, 1848.—9 o'clock P. M.

Sir—We have the satisfaction to inform you that we reached this city this evening, at about 5 o'clock, and that the treaty we amended by the Senate of the United States passed the Mexican Senate about the hour of our arrival, by a vote of 33 to 8. It having previously passed the House of Deputies, nothing now remains but to exchange the ratifications of the treaty.

At about four leagues from this city we were met by a Mexican escort, under the command of Col. Herrera, and were escorted to a house prepared by the government for our reception. The Minister of Foreign Relations and the Governor of the city called upon us, and accompanied us to dinner, which they had previously ordered. So far as the government is concerned, every kind attention seems to have been offered us, and Senor Rosa, the Minister of Foreign relations, desires us to state that he feels great satisfaction in meeting the ministers of peace from the United States.

We will write to you again shortly, and more at length, as the courier is on the point of departure.

The city appears to be in a great state of excitement. Fire-works going off, and bands of music parading in every direction.

We have the honor to be, your obedient servants,

A. H. SEVIER,
NATHAN CLIFFORD.

Hon. James Buchanan, Secretary of State.

MILLARD FILLMORE AND IRISH FREEDOM.—The following letter was addressed by the Hon. Millard Fillmore, Whig candidate for the Vice Presidency, to the meeting of the Friends of Ireland, held some weeks since in New York city. Its sentiments command deep, and will find a response in the breast of every lover of freedom, and every advocate of national self-determination:

ALBANY, May 30, 1848.

Gentlemen:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of the 1st, inviting me to attend a meeting to be held at the Broadway Tabernacle on the 3d of June, for the purpose of expressing my sympathy to Ireland, in the present eventful crisis of her fate; and I regret to say, that my official engagements are such as to deprive me of that pleasure.

No man who has a heart can fail to feel for suffering Ireland. Her brave sons have fought the battles of the civilized world, but her own they have yet to fight; and why England should continue to be her tyrant in subjection, against her will and by mere force, is to me unaccountable. Is it from the mere love of dominion, or from the fear that if Ireland resumes her stand among the nations of the earth, that her Catholic colonies may seek to follow the fruitful example thus given to the mother country?—If hatred may be the motive, it seems clear that the Union is profitable to England, and ruinous to Ireland; and I trust the time is not far distant, when Irishmen will again breathe the free air of an independent and happy people.

Respectfully yours,
MILLARD FILLMORE.

GEN. CASS—FEDERALISM.

We do not care much about the Federalism of Gen. Cass, if the Democracy of the present day are ready and willing to follow him with and hold him up as their champion, whilst other "wool-dyed" Democrats were denied the nomination—though, by the way, the Locofocos have given a "scrub" about a candidate, as both Buchanan and Woodbury belonged to the Federal School in their earlier days.

That Gen. Cass was a Federalist, is a matter placed beyond the shadow of a doubt, as well as both Buchanan and Woodbury belonged to the Federal School in their earlier days.

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THE SENTIMENTS OF TWO MEN.

"The hearts of the People must be prepared for War."—Lewis Cass, in the Senate of the United States.

"I sincerely rejoice at the prospect of PEACE. My life has been devoted to harms; yet I look upon war at all times and under all circumstances, as a national calamity, to be avoided if compatible with national honor."—Zachary Taylor, in his Allison letter.

"We might swallow the whole of Mexico, without being hurt by it."—Lewis Cass, in the Senate of the U. States.

"The *principles* of our Government, as set forth in our platform, are opposed to the subjugation of other nations, and the dismemberment of other countries by conquest. In the language of the great Washington, "Why should we quit our own to stand on foreign ground."—Zachary Taylor, in his Allison letter.

Compare these together, reader, and determine for yourself which utters the most Christian-like, patriotic, and patriotic language.

GEN. TAYLOR'S HUMANITY.—To show that courage and humanity are kindred virtues, the Albany Evening Journal, on the authority of a venerable Chaplain who has was attached to the army in Mexico, states that after the battle of Buena Vista, Gen. Taylor made his dispositions for the removal of the conflict on the following morning. But at the dawn of the next day, Santa Anna was in full retreat. The American Cavalry were despatched in pursuit. Scattered bands of the Mexicans, under the General-in-chief, were found in all directions, scattered, were in rapid flight, but that the roads and the wayside were strewn with exhausted, famished and wounded soldiers, all of whom, in the precipitation of Santa Anna's flight, were left to die without either food, water or medical attendance. Upon receiving this information, Gen. Taylor immediately ordered 70 wagons to be furnished with all that was required for the relief of those whom the Mexican General had left to perish. In 24 hours these wagons were promptly despatched, accompanied by surgeons who were directed to find and administer to all the wounded. And, to the Quarter Master who executed this order, Gen. Taylor said: "Keep an exact account of the expense, so that there can be no doubt about sinke of of the propriety of thus relieving the enemy's wounded, I can not, and will not do it."

WHIG RATIFICATION MEETING AT HOUSTON.—Pursuant to a call signed by a very large number of the citizens of Houston, a Whig meeting was held in Houston Hall, on Friday evening. The crowd was immense and most enthusiastic.

Hon. Abner Lawrence was selected to preside.

A series of resolutions were offered by William Hayden, late of the Boston Atlas.

A letter was received from the Hon. Robt. Evans, of Maine, in reply to an invitation to be present. Mr. E. expressed cordial assent to the Whig nominations; but previous engagement to attend a similar meeting at Augusta, prevented his being at Faneuil Hall.

Hon. Rufus Choate then addressed the audience. He said he knew General Taylor to be a good Whig, and an honest man. He would be sorry to see the Whig party lost; he was the friend of internal improvements, and would be for improving the navigation of our Western rivers, rather than go 5,000 miles poking for the mouth of Sodom and Gomorrah in the Dead Sea. Mr. Choate's remarks were received with immense cheering.

He was followed by Hon. George Lunt, who was loudly cheered.

Major John P. Gaines, of Kentucky, then addressed the meeting. He knew Gen. Taylor intimately, and could speak from long existing reminiscences of his life—his decision, firmness, sagacity on the field of battle. "One word," said he, "in conclusion, as to General Taylor; he being a Whig, he walks like a Whig, he looks like a Whig, and he talks more like a Whig than a pig can squeal like a pig. I am his considered at home a high priest of Whig principles, and Gen. Taylor is as I am."

The resolutions were unanimously adopted, and after three times three cheers had been given for Taylor and Fillmore, the meeting adjourned.

LEWIS CASS.—The Detroit Advertiser, in speaking of the nomination of this gentleman for the Presidency, says:—As to his popularity in this city, he is the last Democrat Governor elections, this city gave once 240 votes, and no one 240 Locofoco majority, which is about what they claim for the city. At our charter election last spring we had no Democratic candidate on both sides, *"Cass, or no Cass,"* and the ballot fought on this issue. The result was, *he lost* about 100 votes, and the city by about 100! So much for Cass's popularity in Michigan, and here in this city, where his friends have had all the power they have had for a century. You may judge of the cause of his unpopularity by looking to his conduct at Detroit.

CASS IN THE WEST.—Circumstances are beginning to work against Cass at the West. Hon. John Wentworth, of Illinois, has been re-nominated for Congress as an *anti-Cass* candidate. The Democracy of Illinois say that Cass cannot carry the State, although it carried it by votes from 10,000 to 15,000 Locofoco. The young State of Wisconsin also *repudiates* the betrayer of her interests, as will every other State bordering on the great Lakes.

A NEW COUNTY.—The Legislature of the State, at their last session, passed a bill for erecting a new County, called "Forest," out of the central portion of the State. It is formed of territory which a few years ago was a perfect wilderness. It is bounded by Elk, Venango, Clearfield, Warren, Clarion and Jefferson counties, and is covered with magnificent timber.

THE TELEGRAPH.—Within a few minutes after the nomination of Gen. Taylor for the Presidency, in the Whig National Convention, on Friday morning, June 9th, the result was known from Philadelphia to the extreme eastward, to Macon on the South, and from Monroe, Michigan, on the north, to St. Louis on the West. All this was effected through the agency of the various telegraph lines, which now overrun the country, as it were like so much complicated net-work. We have received responses to the nomination from nearly all quarters of the Union, dated on the evening of Friday, in the shape of editorial articles dated hundreds and thousands of miles after off from Philadelphia, written with others that were telegraph well did its duty on the 9th of June.

The Hon. Thomas Fingerald has been appointed U. S. Senator, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Gen. Henderson.

THE STAR & BANNER.

GETTYSBURG,

Friday Evening, June 23, 1848.

CITY AGENCIES.—W. B. Fanning, Esq., corner of Chesnut & Third streets, and E. W. Carr, Sen. Building, N. E. Corner Third & Dock streets, *Philadelphia*; and S. M. Tenney, Esq. South-east corner of Baltimore & South sts., *Baltimore*—are our authorized Agents for receiving Advertisements and Subscriptions for "The Star and Banner," and collecting and receipting for the same.

FOR PRESIDENT,
GEN. ZACHARY TAYLOR.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
MILLARD FILLMORE.

SENATORIAL ELECTORS,
John P. Sanderson, of Lancaster county.
Thomas M. T. M'Kennan, of Washington county.

REPRESENTATIVE ELECTORS.

1. Jos. G. Clarkson,	13. Henry Johnson,
2. Jno. P. Wetherill,	14. Wm. Calder, Sen.
3. James M. Davis,	15. Wm. M'Ilvaine,
4. Thos. W. Duffield,	16. Chas. W. Carter,
5. David O. Hiner,	17. And. G. Curtin,
6. Joshua Dungan,	18. Thos. H. Burrowes,
7. John D. Steele,	19. Joseph Markle,
8. John Laubach,	20. Daniel Agnew,
9. Jos. Schoneker,	21. A. W. Loomis,
10. Richard Coulter,	22. Richard Irvine,
11. Wm. G. Foster,	23. Thomas H. Hill,
12. Francis Tyler,	24. S. A. Purviance.

CANAL COMMISSIONER,
NER MIDDLESWARTH.
ASSEMBLY,
JAMES COOPER,
SHERIFF,
EPHRAIM SWOPE.
PROTHONOTARY,
JOHN PICKING.
REGISTER AND RECORDER,
WM. W. HAMERSLY.
CLERK OF THE COURTS,
HUGH DENWIDDIE.
COMMISSIONER,
JOHN G. MORNINGSTAR.
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
HENRY BRINKERHOFF.
TRIAL JUDGE,
SAMUEL DESHORAW.
CORONER
DR. CHARLES HORNER.

A little more grape, Capt. Bragg!

FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

In order to place the "STAR AND BANNER" within the reach of every Whig in the county during the present campaign, which promises to be one of unusual interest, it will be furnished to Clubs from the present time until the election is determined in November next, at the low rate of

FIFTY CENTS PER COPY,

payable invariably in advance. Any person receiving one copy as subscriber and forwarding the money, shall be furnished with a copy gratis.

The price at which we offer the "STAR AND BANNER," will barely cover the expense of its issue. Our object is to benefit the Whig cause, not to make money for ourselves. We hope, therefore, that all who have the interest of that cause at heart will aid us in an extended circulation to our paper. If every subscriber will but make it his duty to look around him and secure but *one* more, our list would be *doubled*. Try it, friends!

Although more than usual attention will be paid to political matters during the campaign, the large size of the paper will enable us to do so without infringing upon the interest of our subscribers generally, so that subscribers, besides being rendered familiar with current political movements, will receive a weekly digest of the news of the day, with other useful matter.

☞ It is desirable that clubs for the campaign be formed as soon as possible, and our friends are requested to aid in forming them at an early day.

☞ We invite attention to the Card of Mr. Bitner, of the Baltimore Sun, published in to-day's paper. The House is an excellent one, and, for quiet, comfort, and all necessary conveniences, worth a half dozen "Barnum's" or "Eagles."

THE FOURTH.—By reference to the notice in another column it will be seen that the "Sons of Temperance," of this place, are making arrangements for an appropriate commemoration of the "Fourth."

☞ The Merchants of Petersburg, (Y. S.) have given notice that their Stores will be closed on Tuesday the Fourth of July.

SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS.—Parents, guardians, and the friends of Education generally, will bear in mind that the semi-annual examinations of the Public Schools will commence on Monday next. It is hoped that all whom we possibly attend will do so. A culpable indifference in this matter pervades the community, who too generally pay but little or no attention to our schools. The presence of the parent or guardian on these occasions does much to sustain and encourage the teacher in the prosecution of his laborious profession, and incites the pupil to a more willing and cheerful attention to the duties of the school-room. Let there be a goodly attendance upon the examinations next week.

☞ The Commencement of Jefferson College took place on the 14th inst.—the Class numbering 41 members. Among those selected to deliver addresses upon the occasion, we observe the names of J. Wilson Patton, of Fairfield, Adams county, and W. P. Breckenridge, of Greencastle, Franklin county. Both these gentlemen were recently connected with Pennsylvania College.

☞ Rev. Basil M. Schneider, of this place, has accepted a call from the Lutheran Congregations in Martinsburg and Shepherdstown, Virginia, lately under the pastoral care of Rev. C. P. Krauth, and has entered upon his duties.

☞ Hon. Andrew G. Miller has been appointed Judge of the District Court of the United States for the State of Wisconsin. The appointment had expired at the admission of Wisconsin as a State.

DAILY NEWS.—This excellent paper on our Sunday has appeared in an entire new and beautiful dress, rendered necessary, as we are pleased to learn, by the large and rapidly increasing patronage." The News is one of the most spirited Penny papers, and we receive—as days comina the latest news, and has proved itself an efficient laborer in the Whig cause. Parker, Bernhisel, and Kulkbride, publishers.

CASS AND TAYLOR—PEACE AND WAR.—In no particular does the contrast between Lewis Cass and Zachary Taylor appear in bolder view than in the *dress*, *war-loving spirit* which has characterized the public career of the former, and the eminently pacific principles at all times avowed and acted out by the latter. While it has been the studied aim of Gen. Cass, in his Senatorial career, so he himself boasted, *"to prepare the hearts of our people for war,"* and force the country into hostilities with foreign powers, first in the Oregon controversy, in which our title to the whole territory was declared to be indisputable, and war-footing proposed to be given to Great Britain, declared to be preferable to yielding one single inch thereof; and next, in the war with Mexico, every feature of which—from the first invasion of Mexican soil by our soldiers under the orders or President Polk, down to the end of Mr. Trist, as the penalty for concluding a Treaty of Peace so soon for the advantage of pecuniary and "manifest Destiny," without giving the Administration time to carry out its humane design to "make the enemy feel the war in his very vitals,"—received the unqualified approbation and support of Gen. Cass; Gen. Taylor, on the other hand, just as uniformly and as warmly announced himself the friend of Peace, the opponent of War, and adverse to all the schemes of territorial aggrandisement which have so distinguished the Administration of Mr. Polk, and of which Mr. Cass was, to all intents and purposes, the Minister.

Not only so. Not only did the war-loving propensity of the Locofoco candidate for the Presidency develope itself in student efforts to embroil the country in hostilities with Great Britain and in the advocacy of a fierce, vindictive prosecution of the war with Mexico; but when, after the battle of Monterey, and in the hour of victory, Gen. Taylor, in the exercise of the humanity of his heart, which always characterizes a brave, generous and true soldier, determined to spare his prostrate foe and save the city from pillage, or even a general assault and indiscriminate slaughter—Gen. Cass was one of the first to stand up in his seat in a Senate, and, by his vote recorded on the journals of the Senate, devote the humanity of Gen. Taylor *worthy of the enemy of the nation!*

These are facts—plain, unvarnished facts, sustained in each by the national records, and, doubtless, by the recollection of all our readers. It will be remembered that, immediately after the battle of Monterey, and before the glories of Buena Vista had enriched the crown of the victor with "laurel surrounded," the customary resolution of thanks by Congress, was proposed in the House of Representatives at Washington. That Locofoco majority, justly fearing to vote against the Resolution, and yet unwilling to endorse the reputation of a General whom the Administration was at that moment, seeking to supersede in command of the Army, by the Lieutenant General project, offered an amendment, and actually carried it through, *excepting* the terms of capitulation at Monterey, or, in other words, *reserving* Gen. Taylor for his humanity in declining to visit upon the innocent and defenseless women and children of the city the terrible cruelties which most necessarily have ensued upon carrying the place at the point of the bayonet.

The Resolution, so amended, was passed through the House, and sent to the Senate where a motion was made to strike out the obnoxious amendment. This being voted down by Cass and his friends, gave rise to one of the most interesting and eloquent debates that occurred in the Senate during the session of 1846-7. Cass, the distinguished himself by a noble vindication of Gen. Taylor, which, at the time, attracted much attention. Wishing to place on record, and make room for the following extracts, which will undoubtedly be read with interest and pleasure:

"After three days of hard fighting, in which our gallant troops, with the enemy, crowned themselves with imperishable honor,—after more than five hundred of those brave men had perished, and the fruits of our actual fighting force had been reduced to nearly five thousand men, with only three days' provisions left to them,—while the enemy still remained in force, and was reinforced, and strengthened by a strong contingent, which has characterized the public career of the former, and the eminently pacific principles at all times avowed and acted out by the latter. While it has been the studied aim of Gen. Cass, in his Senatorial career, so he himself boasted, *"to prepare the hearts of our people for war,"* and force the country into hostilities with foreign powers, first in the Oregon controversy, in which our title to the whole territory was declared to be indisputable, and war-footing proposed to be given to Great Britain, declared to be preferable to yielding one single inch thereof; and next, in the war with Mexico, every feature of which—from the first invasion of Mexican soil by our soldiers under the orders or President Polk, down to the end of Mr. Trist, as the penalty for concluding a Treaty of Peace so soon for the advantage of pecuniary and "manifest Destiny," without giving the Administration time to carry out its humane design to "make the enemy feel the war in his very vitals,"—received the unqualified approbation and support of Gen. Cass; Gen. Taylor, on the other hand, just as uniformly and as warmly announced himself the friend of Peace, the opponent of War, and adverse to all the schemes of territorial aggrandisement which have so distinguished the Administration of Mr. Polk, and of which Mr. Cass was, to all intents and purposes, the Minister.

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"The foaled soldier—rough and hard or heart—liberty of bloody hands, to range
With conscience sealed and free to confer and change
Their fresh-fair virgins and their flowering infants."

Neither General Taylor, nor any other General that ever lived, could consider an enraged and unbridled soldiery in the storm of a sacked city. All human experience proves, that in such a time of blood, pillage and conflagration inevitably attend the fate of a city thus taken; both parties are alike disgraced by the accumulated horrors of the scene! I say, therefore, that, from the bottom of my soul, I thank the Mexicans that they did not compel the leader of this American troops. I thank him, sir, not only for his gallantry and his conduct and bravery,—but, eminently, and above all other considerations, as an American Senator, I thank him for his humanity! I honor him because he thought of, and spared, feeble and unoffending women, in that hour of her utmost peril. I honor him because he spared tottering age and helpless infancy: and I glory that an American General has shown himself thus alive to the best feelings of the human heart.

The canals of War scarcely furnish a parallel to the victory of Taylor at Monterey. And if, after all that was accomplished by your intrepid warriors in that bloody struggle, you shall choose to accompany your vote of thanks with a previso disapproving of the terms of mercy extended by your General to the enemy, your soldiers will in future be deterred from that declaration, that they are never to expect the thanks of their country for any act, however glorious in its conception, unless they can present themselves redolent of blood, and fire, and with courage, without suspicion of restraint from any generous or merciful consideration. The American soldier has been told that he is no longer to have any regard for the safety of woman or child in battle, no sentiment of humanity for the women he has vanquished, no regard even for the lives of his wallcontrolled comrades in arms. *"For relic,"* is to be inscribed on your banners, and men are to start with horror at the re-appearance of our bloody stripes and stars. Let not Congress thus teach our soldiers that clemency is not by us considered a virtue. Let it, for one, will teach them no such lesson. I will teach them by my instructions which return to plague the inventor! Let I again repeat it, that I honor Gen. Taylor, if possible, more than ever for the terms of the capitulation and the humanity displayed by him, than for his distinguished bravery and brilliant talents, his almost unexampled success in battle.

Sir, no other feeling can flow this from the party in power, can affect the character of Gen. Taylor. Adopt your odious previso—and what will be the feeling of praise from the gallant veteran and his soldiers? Why, sir, he will be sent home to his people. They have not forgotten Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma, and they will never forget Buena Vista. Taylor is the soldier of his country.

"On whose bright crest
Fame, with her laurels, has given rivets set!"

He is the favorite of the people, the military hero of whom all are justly proud—the idol of the soldiery. Remember, there, that it is not in their power, (and I trust they will not have so little discretion as to attempt it,) to snatch one wreath from the chaplet of his glory. Take from the chivalrous brow of the soldier and hero of his veteran's brow.

"The hour of the Sword, he is said, this spirit of Mr. Clayton met with a cordial response from a majority of that body, Locofoco as it was, and the obnoxious previso was stricken out. Let the Senate, and the country, remember, that yesterday, to whatever party he may belong, that in the vote in the Senate to strike out this *censure* upon Gen. Taylor, for his humanity at Monterey, the name of LEWIS CASS, the Democratic candidate for President, IS RECORDED IN THE NEGATIVE!"

GEN. TAYLOR ON WAR.—Although it has been the lot of Gen. Taylor to be the most conspicuous part in the Mexican War, forced upon the country by the ill-advised measures of the Administration of which Gen. Cass was a prominent member, how honorably do all his views on the subject of War and Conquest contrast with those of the Locofoco candidate! Calmly seated in his place in the Senate Chamber, during the fatuation of the White House, Gen. Cass, unstarred by the scenes of blood and carnage, the fruits of his own policy, coolly and deliberately marked the progress of our little but brave and valiant army—coolly and diplomatically talk of "carrying the war into the enemy's whole," and making them feel its "bitterness" and "sorrow!" Let us from the noble Taylor, who, instead of bombastic professions and noisy declarations of patriotic devotion to the country, spent almost his entire career amid the camp fires of his country's foes; who has the mind properly to estimate the evils of War, and the heart to feel for those who unfortunately become its victims, so far from desiring to "prepare the hearts of our people for war," (Gen. Cass,) in the midst of the bloodless victories which greeted his arrival at New Orleans in December last, declared in the spirit of the Christian soldier, by declaring "that the joy and exultation of the greatest victories were allayed by the loss and casualties attending them, exceeded by feelings of poignant sorrow and pain; and that war, after all, was a great calamity, and that it was the greatest good to have it over, and to have a lasting peace, which every man, without exception, would prefer to war." And again, at the conclusion of his address to him, in January, at Lafayette, La., he avowed that amid all the pageantry of his triumphs, "the object nearest to his heart had been to bring the war to a speedy termination—to restore peace and amity between two neighboring republics, who had every reason to be friendly with each other, and whom he would much prefer to see living with each other in acts of peace, than contending on the field of battle."

How grandly, remarks the North American, does all this contrast with the ferocious warcries, the shouts of plunder and slaughter, with which the sayings of universal sympathy and love, the American people to the subjugation of Mexico! Is it not a glory greater even than the glory of Buena Vista! Does not all this utterance of a great, but merciful,—a heroic, yet just, humane, patriotic and Christian spirit, sound like angelic music, coming from such a quarter! Not a whisper is here heard of the pleasures of revenge of indemnity and security,—not a word of golden mines and Indian palaces,—not a word of territory,—of annexation,—of social and religious liberty,—of destiny. Nothing is heard but peace—peace, amity, and good-will—they were the words of angels once, when they heralded the birth of the Saviour—peace, amity, good-will, forbearance and magnanimity!

"Honor and fame forever to the brave old General who, in these times, thinks and says such things to the American people."

THE RESPONSE—The nomination of old "Rough and Ready!" is developing an enthusiasm throughout the entire length and breadth of the country, which puts at defiance all attempts to keep pace with the overwhelming popular demonstrations which in every where calls forth. From Maine to Louisiana, from the Atlantic to the Rocky mountains, the Whig party, with large numbers of the honest-hearted of the Democracy, are rallying to the support of the gallant soldier, with an ardor and an enthusiasm paralleled only by the scenes of 1840. New England is all right. The disaffection in New York is rapidly subsiding; while throughout the West and South, the Whig party presents an unbroken front. ☞Taylor and Fillmore! is the rallying cry at all points.

GEN. TAYLOR IN OHIO.—Notwithstanding the short notice of the gathering, the Whigs of Ohio are coming up manfully to the support of the Ticket. Ratification meetings have been held in various parts of the State, and characterized by the most enthusiastic demonstrations in favor of gallant old Rough and Ready. If the Locofocos calculate to save their bacon by getting Ohio, they will find themselves wofully deceived: Ohio is sound to the core—and will pull up a big majority for the Whig nominees.

HOW IT TAKES.—The nomination of Gen. Taylor, as the Whig Presidential candidate, has thrown the Locofoco party into a singular state of uneasiness. With a clear presentiment of the doom that awaits them in November, they lash themselves into fury, and utter all sorts and quantities of malediction upon the head of the presumptuous Whig leaders who have dared to "abandon Whig principles," and do such venal injustice to Mr. Clay," by nominating as their candidate a man so unworthy of the office, and so little qualified to discharge the duties, as Gen. Taylor.—Really, just as the Locofoco party, in one breath, unite with the foul libels, wrecked upon Gen. Cass, and bitter invectives, with which the Whigs have poured out vessels of wrath upon Taylor, and vessels of vitriolic and nauseous bile, they assailed the character and reputation of Henry Clay, it might seem that these same editors and orators were the only true friends of that illustrious man—the only persons capable of appreciating his virtues, or disposed to do him justice. Not is this new—born love for Mr. Clay more remarkable than the singular regard for the integrity and perpetuity of Whig principles manifested by these same presses. ☞Mr. Clay has been shamefully beaten," says one; ☞Whig principles have been barely sacrificed to the Presidential Juggernaut," says another; while all hold up their hands in holy horror at the idea of running such a man as Zachary Taylor, for the Presidency! Keep cool, gentlemen: the Whig party will take care of themselves, and have made up their mind to the fact of the National Government hereafter. The matter is stated fairly, "They have selected as their leaders a noble old chieftain, who *wants no favors*, and shrinks from no responsibilities,"—who "never surrenders," has never been beaten, and never can be. And since defeat is inevitable, you may as well make up your minds at once to bear it manfully, and remembering that, in such case, "the less said the better."

☞The Whig State Central Committee has issued a spirited address to the Whigs of Pennsylvania, ratifying the Philadelphia nominations, and calling for a speedy and thorough organization in the several wards, districts, and township throughout the State, by means of "Rough & Ready" Clubs. With such organization the Committee think that the electoral vote of the State will be cast for Taylor & Fillmore by from 10 to 20,000. The Whigs of great Mass Meetings, is very properly dispensed. Let the time and money usually expended in these large demonstrations, be turned to perfect district organizations and the diffusion of political information. Let this entirely more good will be accomplished. The address will appear in our next number.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Five hundred guns were fired in honor of the Whig nominations at Boston. The Boston Transcript says that the impression among the "knowing ones" is that Massachusetts will go for "Rough and Ready," by as large a majority as she gave in February.

FORT HARRISON CONVENTION.—The Whigs of Indiana are to have a grand popular demonstration in favor of Taylor and Fillmore, on the 5th of September, at Fort Harrison, the scene of old Rough and Ready's exploits and glory during the war of 1812; delegates are invited from every State in the Union. The 5th of September was at one time fixed upon for the Fort Harrison Convention.

☞Intelligence of the nomination of Gen. Taylor reached New Orleans on the 12th, by express. The here fact was announced, but that evening, the news spread like wildfire, and shouted, was a letter from Gen. Taylor, which must have heard the shouts at his home on the Mississippi.

☞A few of the vials of wrath, which were poured on New York, to whose fidelity to the principles of the Whig party has been indebted for its disasters during the past twenty years, are at three days' end, exhausted, and the storm is now at least lull. The time has gone by, however, for their influence to accomplish any thing serious—the support of the Whig party in Pennsylvania, and Ohio, is not to be controlled by modificate wrath.

☞Messrs Nourse, Jr., Brooks, has been elected to Congress for six years from the 4th of March next, in place of Mr. Atherton, whose term then expires.

☞The Hon. Thomas Ewing, of Ohio