I am considered the property of doing this thing as if the question were now for the first time presented to me. I ask any Southern man, if there were not a slave on this continent, would you send your slaves to Africa, and bring them here? Suppose this Confederacy to-day had been formed before a slave existed in it, and suppose here, in the year of grace 1848, you had acquired California and New Mexico, and a question of that there existed a modified system of slavery there, and that there existed laborers who would a Senator rise in his place and say, we will authorize the African slave trade in order to introduce laborers into our infant colonies? If you will not bring them from the shores of Africa, bring them with some imagined "*patria reputata vearna*" branded on them somewhere, how can you prove to me that it would be right to transfer them from Maryland or Virginia, 2,000 miles, to the shores of the Pacific? Slavery now exists. Shall we join in the beginning, but stop its roots so deep into your social and municipal system, as was they said, that it could not be eradicated entirely, how shall we act? I will tell you, as a student of commerce and duty, to transfer this system to an area of square miles greatly exceeding that of the thirteen States, when the Constitution was formed? It is so that it is an evil—and so all you statesmen have pronounced it, and so all your eminent men, with the exception of a few in modern times, have regarded it—but I ask you, I call upon me to extend it to those vast dominions which you have recently acquired? Is it true that I am to obtain your votes if I am simply a man with the small-pox or leprosy, that they may be infected? I know you do not consider it in that light now. But the gentlemen from Virginia but said that it must be done. Why? Why, because it is compassion to the slave. He cannot be sustained in Virginia; your lands are worn out. Sir, that statement sounded ominous in my ears. It gave rise to some reflections. Why are your lands worn out? Are the lands of Pennsylvania worn out? Are those of Connecticut worn out? Is it not Massachusetts more populous and more thriving than when the foot of the white man was first impressed upon her soil? Your lands are worn out, because the slave has turned pale the land wherever he has set down his blighted foot. It is the slave that has done all this. And must we then extend to those territories that which produces sterility wherever it is found? Sir, I tremble—I may shall cover the whole land! If you call upon me, as a matter of compassion, to send the slave to California and Oregon, you can call upon me by the same sacred obligation to send the slave into Ohio as a slave; and I would be just as much bound, as a citizen of Ohio, to say that the Constitution should be so construed as to carry the slave into Ohio, because they have made the land in Virginia barren, and they and their sisters were probably, till Ohio had also become a wilderness. The reason will not do. Sentiment is beautiful, it may pear to the morbid benevolence spoken of—with which I am sympathetic, I will—but we can see through that—the citizens of Ohio cannot accept those men upon such terms.

(CONCLUDED NEXT WEEK.)

Later from Europe.

The steamship CAMBRIA, from Liverpool on the 5th inst. arrived at New York on Sunday, 6th.

IN ENGLAND the weather was unfavorable for the wheat harvest, and a slight advance in the price had been the consequence.

FROM ITALY the intelligence is not auspicious for the cause of the patriot army, under CARLO ALBERT. The Sardinian Chief, had a disastrous defeat by the Austrians, who have retaken, in one day, all the positions which their gallant opponents were three months in securing.

FRANCE was comparatively quiet; but her intervention into Italy was strongly in favor of Italian independence, the fear that she would send an army into Lombardy, and thus bring on a general continental war, had caused considerable depression in the public securities.

Negotiations had failed to establish a settlement of the DANISH question, but tilities were to be resumed at the termination of the armistice, on the 10th of this month.

IN IRELAND the rebellion appears to be suppressed, at least for a time.

On Saturday the 29th ultimo, the first "overt act" fairly took place. A very large body of insurgents encountered a very small body of police under Mr. Blake, the county inspector, and at first the overpowered the police, but ultimately they were suppressed, at least for a time.

On Saturday the 29th ultimo, the first "overt act" fairly took place. A very large body of insurgents encountered a very small body of police under Mr. Blake, the county inspector, and at first the overwhelming force of the insurgents compelled the little band of the constabulary to retreat; they retreat to a house, which was a small house on the borders of the commen of Boulagh, near Billingarry, which, being fortified, the insurgents attempted to succeed by O'Brien. He called upon the besieged to surrender, and was answered by a volley from their muskets, which killed several of the insurgents. The Roman Catholic clergyman arrived at the scene of strife while this was going on, and implored the people to abstain from violence; O'Brien, it is said, incited the people to set fire to the house, or pull it down, but not being seconded he appeared disgusted with command, mounted a policeman's horse, and made his directions toward Ballingford. By this time a large body of regular troops, cavalry, artillery and infantry came pouring in from all quarters, the insurgents had dispersed, and the affair appears to be terminated on the field. Various statements have been put forth, tending to show that O'Brien is scarcely in a state of sanity; his dress and deportment being altogether such as to justify this belief.

"It is quite evident, from all that has occurred, that the movement has totally failed. The most sanguine of the Confederacies must now be aware that there never existed the remotest chance of successfully coping with the British arms."

LATER FROM MEXICO.

An arrival at New Orleans from Mexico brings Vera Cruz dates of the 24 inst. and the gratifying intelligence that the Revolution in that country had been finally suppressed.

Most of the Americans left in Mexico had taken their departure for Yucatan, whether armed and organized, or with a view of settling in that country, is not stated, but it may be fairly presumed that our brave and enterprising citizens are prepared for any emergency that may arise.

LET THE PEOPLE LOOK TO IT.

Gen. CASS has received from the Treasury more than $64,000 for extra pay—which is more than ten men have received since the formation of the Government.—He is committed, to the full extent of his influence, to the whole system of extra allowances, and he avowed will be urged for the adoption of the principle.

Should Gen. CASS be elected, it will be the means of taking from the Treasury of the United States millions of money to pay for extra allowances that will be claimed. Demands will be presented from thousands of sources, of every class and description, and backed by evidence raked up from every buried source. It will be a bribe for dishonesty, and a reward for bad morals.

This should be looked to with abiding importance in the approaching election, as it involves, not only the admission of the principle of extra pay, but the unjust abstraction of the money of the people from the Treasury.

Gen. Taylor, in forty years public service, *never has charged or received one cent from the Government.* This was Washington's rule, and such has been his.

ISAAC N. ARNOLD, a Polk elector in Illinois, has declared his determination to support Gen. Taylor. He is tired of the party, and repudiates its principles.

THE STAR & BANNER.

GETTYSBURG.

Friday Evening, Aug. 25, 1848.

CITY AGENCIES.—W. H. PARKER, Eq. corner of Chestnut & Third streets, and E. W. CASE, Eq. Sun Building, N. E. Corner Third & Dock streets, *Philadelphia*; and WM. THOMPSON, Esq. corner of Baltimore & Calvert streets, *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 Lehanon county.
Thomas M. Cooper, of Franklin county.

REPRESENTATIVE ELECTORS.

1. Jos. G. Clarkson,	13. Henry Johnson,
2. Jos. P. Wolbert,	14. Wm. Calder, Sen.
3. James M. Davis,	15. Wm. M'Irvine,
4. Thos. W. Duffield,	16. Chas. W. Fisher,
5. Daniel O. Hiester,	17. Jud. G. Curtin,
6. Jacob S. Dampe,	18. Thos. B. Davidson,
7. John D. Stein,	19. James Page,
8. John Lambin,	20. Daniel Agnew,
9. Jos. Hendricks,	21. Wm. Kennedy,
10. Charles Snyder,	22. Richard Irvine,
11. Wm. G. Hartley,	23. Jos. Buffington,
12. Francis Tyler,	24. S. A. Purviance.

CANAL COMMISSIONER,
NER MIDDLESWARTH.
JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT,
JAMES COOPER.
SURVEYOR GENERAL,
EPHRAIM SWOPE.
PROTHONOTARY,
JOHN F. PIMM.
REGISTER AND RECORDER,
WILLIAM W. HARTSHORN.
CLERK OF THE COURTS,
HUGH DENWIDDIE.
COMMISSIONERS,
JOHN G. MORNINGSTAR.
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
HENRY BRINKERHOFF.
TREASURER,
SAMUEL SHORAW.
CORONER,
DR. CHARLES HORNER.

THE TAYLOR PLATFORM.

"I have no private purpose to accomplish, no party purpose to build up, no personal interest to advance, some difficulty in one or two sections of the country, occasioned by the course of some of the defeated candidates for the Sheriffalty, who had pledged himself and his friends to abide the decision of the County Convention, and the election of another Whig, who, in the hope turning the supposed disaffection in the Whig ranks to his benefit, has thrown himself into the hands of our opponents and consented to run as an "independent" candidate for Prothonotary; yet, the difficulty amounts to nothing like what some of our too timid friends feared, while every day observes to allay what bad feeling may have existed as the very natural result of disappointed preferences, and to give adequate expression to the good sense of the disciplined, to return to the support of Whig principles and their representatives—the regular Whig candidates.

"I have never had a particle of doubt, of the triumphant success of the whole Ticket and our intercourse with the active, working Whigs of the township, during the past week, has only served to strengthen our previous strong confidence.

"But it will not do simply to elect our candidates at the October election by the usual majorities.—We must do something more. A Presidential election is to follow in November, and the demonstration in October must be such as will not only preserve the integrity of the party, but such as will convince our opponents of the folly of making serious fight against Whig principles in the Young Guard. Their leaders have already discovered and admitted the folly of fighting in the old way, with regular settled ticket, and they are now disposed to change the tactics, and try the 'independent' system. Let us show them that we can meet them in any way they choose, and beat them *just as badly.* "When we all pull together, they have no chance to beat," said Old Zach, when about to meet the Indians on the Rio Santa Anna. Let us all pull together—every Whig in the county, and such a force will be raised as the mongrel independent candidates, Whigs and Locofocos, will receive as bad a drubbing as the "Kings and Reds" boys gave the Mexican army at Buena Vista.

Death of Mr. Watter.

Last week we stated that the Voltigeer Regiment had arrived at Fort McHenry, near Baltimore, and that the young men from this place, who volunteered for the war, would be expected home in a few days. We have since been pained to learn that but one of the party return with the Regiment—namely, Mr. Jos. Wills and Mr. Geo. Mr. PETTIGREW, it will be recollected, died at Matamoros soon after the Regiment arrived in Mexico. Another of the party (except Mr. WILLS, who was confined by a long sickness for some months, at Perote hospital) accompanied the Regiment to the battles at Chapultepec, Churubusco, Contreras, and the City of Mexico, and were in the thickest of the fight—especially at Chapultepec, where their company was the first to scale the walls of the fortress.

At the conclusion of the terms of Peace, the Regiment started home, but left behind it, on the road, Sergeant GEORGE WATTER dangerously ill. DAVID J. WATTER was attended by a surgeon at Vera Durthes, on the way from Vera Cruz to Baltimore, and died on the first of August. His remains were consigned to the deep. The Regiment is still encamped at Fort McHenry, and are not to be discharged for some days, in consequence of culpable negligence on the part of some of the officers and men.

The News from Ireland.

In another column we give the news from by the last mail from Europe. It will be seen that the first overt act of rebellion in Ireland has resulted in the dismiture of the insurgents. The New York Tribune publishes a letter, said to have been received by the same steamer, dated Dublin, August 3, and written in ciphers to escape detection in the English Post Office, which speaks of a great battle having been fought at Slievenamon, between the insurgents and a large body of English troops under Gen. M Dondal! The letter states that the latter were defeated, with the loss of their commander and 1,000 men! The letter of the Tribune has occasioned a good deal of speculation as to the truth of its statements, some of the more sanguine friends of Irish freedom giving it their credence. The story, however, seems so inconsistent with the other accounts brought by the same steamer, that we place but little confidence in it.

☞ Meetings are being held in the cities and larger towns of the U. States, for the purpose of collecting funds to be sent to Ireland, to be used by the insurgents in their struggle for Irish independence.

☞ The Whigs of Illinois elect but one member to Congress—same as last year.

The County Meeting.

The Whig meeting, on Monday night, was *by* any thing that the most ardent Whig could have desired. The Court House was crowded and the best spirit prevailed, giving evidence that the feeling of '40 and '44 is being aroused. The meeting was decidedly the largest that has been called together since the campaign of 1844, and, as will be seen by reference to the names of the officers and gentlemen who participated in the proceedings, was composed of the most substantial working Whigs of the County—men who, in times of danger, are always at their post, and may be relied upon for a good account in the political statistics. Every portion of the County was fully represented, and that too, by active, efficient, working Whigs, whose presence and earnest enunciations cannot fail to inspire confidence in the result of the coming election, come to efficient action the following day, and serve to win back to the ranks the few disaffected men still loitering around the camp of our political opponents.

The proceedings will be found in to-day's "Star, and we ask, for them a careful perusal. The Resolutions adopted break the right spirit, and indicate pretty clearly to those individuals who have attempted to lead in the disaffection, that they to break in upon the fidelity and integrity of the "Young Guard," by colleagueing with Locofoco leaders, what they may expect at our hands in October. The meeting was addressed, during the evening, by Hon. JAMES PORTER, of Harrisburg, Hon. JAMES COOPER, and Dr. SHUMAN, Esq.

AIM'S WELL!

The number of letters brought to town during the past week, from the different sections of the county, has enabled us to feel the political pulse in this county, and we can tender the assurance to our friends abroad that "AIM'S WELL" for the Young Guard. While the Whig party will present an unbroken front in the Presidential contest, we have assurances, upon which we can rely, from diffident township, that a number of honest men, hitherto the supporters of Locofocoism, intend casting their suffrages for old "Rough & Ready," in the belief that his election will be the means of rid the National Government of the host of political ourcurcuts which hangdown for years preying upon the industrious portion of the community, to the detriment of the country to promote their own selfish purposes.

In regard to the Coffiby Ticket, also, we feel assured that all will be right by the time the election comes off. Although it cannot be denied that party ties seem difficulty in one or two sections of the county, occasioned by the course of some of the defeated candidates for the Sheriffalty, who had pledged himself and his friends to abide the decision of the County Convention, and the election of another Whig, who, in the hope turning the supposed disaffection in the Whig ranks to his benefit, has thrown himself into the hands of our opponents and consented to run as an "independent" candidate for Prothonotary; yet, the difficulty amounts to nothing like what some of our too timid friends feared, while every day observes to allay what bad feeling may have existed as the very natural result of disappointed preferences, and to give adequate expression to the good sense of the disciplined, to return to the support of Whig principles and their representatives—the regular Whig candidates.

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More Bolters.

The announcements of defections from the support of the pro-slavery Buchanan nominees, come upon us so thick and fast, that it is impossible to keep pace with them in our columns. A few weeks since we published a column or two of these announcements, including Ex-Presidents, Governors, U. S. Senators, Members of Congress, Legislators, and other heretofore distinguished workers in the cause of Locofocoism, from the different States of the Union. Our exchanges from all parts come burthened with the record of fresh defections; but as we have not sufficient space to record them all, we select a few of the more prominent ones from our own State—Pennsylvania.

First on the list stands Hon. DAVID WILMOT, member of Congress from his Bradford district, who was the mainspring of the last Locofoco State Convention. He is on the stump in active support of Mr. Van Buren, and bitterly opposed to Gen. Cass.

Maj. DAVID LYNCH, late Postmaster in Philadelphia, delegate to the Baltimore Convention, and a prominent Locofoco politician, has come out in opposition to the election of Gen. Cass.

James Johnston, Esq., heretofore a prominent Locofoco partisan, and editor of the Greensburg Argus has written a letter repudiating Cass and Butler, and declaring his determination to support Gen. Taylor.

Judge Hacker, of Harrisburg, formerly the Chairman of the Locofoco State Committee, is now an active supporter of Gen. Taylor.

Judge Blythe, formerly collector of the Port of Philadelphia, and a prominent candidate for the Locofoco nomination for Governor, is for Taylor, again is now a decided and active friend of General Taylor.

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Judge Myers, of Clarion, formerly a leading and influential Democrat, and an elector on the Polk and Dallas electoral ticket in 1844, is now a zealous supporter of Taylor and Fillmore.

Dr. Edward E. Gannan, Gen. W. Jackson, Esqs. George A. Riddle, Esq., John Barber, Esq. and a host of other prominent "Democrats" of Allegheny county, have bolted the Baltimore nominations.

The "Bradford Reporter," published at Towanda, Pa., one of the ablest and most influential Locofoco papers of this State, has hauled down the Cass flag, and declares that it will oppose his election.

So we go. One after another, the great men of the party renounce their unwillingness to support the pledged candidates of the State Convention; and yet so carefully do old Locofoco presses wish to conceal the extent of the defections, that it would be almost impossible to discover, from reading their journals, the least evidence of any disaffection in their ranks!

☞ The following Resolutions were adopted at a meeting of the Locofocos of Bedford County, Aug. 26, 1847. They were reported to the meeting by a committee, of which H. A. MONNINGER, Esq. was chairman, and unanimously adopted as expressing the views of the Democracy of Bedford County at that time. Gen. Taylor is the man men now say that he was one year ago, and if in August, 1847 he was "the most eminently suitable person" for the Presidency, he must be so now:

Resolved, That the devoted patriotism, indomitable firmness, calm judgement and preeminent military skill of Gen. Taylor, entitled him to the confidence, and the heartfelt thanks of the whole American people.

Resolved, That as the open and repeated refusal of President Polk to be a candidate for re-election renders the selection of a successor necessary, *that the Democracy of Berks in county meeting assembled, present to their fellow democrats of the State and Union, the name of General Zachary Taylor AS THE MOST EMINENTLY SUITABLE PERSON FOR THE CANDIDATE IN 1848.*

Resolved, That the contest between the Democratic and Federal candidates for the two highest offices in the Union, is equally painful and glaring. On the one hand we have an open avowal of adherence to the great principles of Republican government—while on the other there is a disguising evasion of every thing like a declaration of principles.—*Resolution of the Locofoco County Convention.*

The Committee must have been reading Gen. CASS's *notes and confusion* speech at Cleveland. We did not however expect so much candor in the Gen. Taylor's letter. Allow us to say, we sincerely does furnish "an open avowal of adherence to the great principles of Republican government," that should commend him to the confidence and support of every Republican in the land, while in the speech of Gen. Cass at Cleveland, and the Northern, Southern, Eastern and Western editions of his life issued by his friends, there is "a disguising evasion of every thing like a declaration of principles," that would not do discredit to the most sanguine of the friends of the city principled leaders that now lord it over the Federal Locofoco party of the Union. True as these things are, it was unlucky for Gen. Cass to be ranked in the Committee then to lead the Whig candidates, and expose the duplicity of its own friends.

York County.

The Locofocos of York county assembled in County Convention on Tuesday last, and holding it to be more "*Democratic*" that the privileges of serious candidates should be given to the representatives of the minor parts of the party, nominated leaders and dictators, proceeded to nominate a full ticket, as follows:

Congress—Dr. Henry Fossey, of York.
Sheriff—Henry Stifle, of Dillstown.
Assembly—Geo. F. Curl, D. F. Williams, Thos. Grove.
Prothonotary—John S. Rudisill.
Register—David Bender.
Clerk of the Courts—Benjamin Ziegler.
Recorder—Geo. E. Epley.
Commissioner—Jacob Hortzler.
Director—Peter Wilt, Sen.
Auditor—John Gaily.
Coroner—Dr. John Ahl.

Dr. Bussey and Mr. Rudisill, of York, and Wm. H. Kurtz, Esq., Sq., Mr. Stifle received 41 votes for Sheriff, and Henry Schriver, 38. The contest between Mr. Fossey and Mr. Thomas remains to be settled by Conferees. The *Compiler* intimates that the Conferees for this county will not yield, and we understand that York will insist on its own candidate.

☞ Gov. JOHNSTON has issued his writ to the Sheriffs of the several counties directing them to hold an election for Governor on the 2d Tuesday of October next.

☞ Hugh W. Reynolds, Esq., has been appointed Deputy Attorney General for Franklin county; James Fox, Esq., for Dauphin; and John Shelly, Esq., for York.

The "Buffalo Hunt."

The New Orleans papers fully confirm the starling announcement recently made by the National Intelligencer, that a project was on foot, headed by Gen. Shields, to invade the territories of Mexico and establish a new Republic on the Rio Grande. The N. O. Bulletin, in admitting the truth of the Intelligencer's statement, says:

"The plan for doing this is now being organizing, or rather is *organized*, in the United States, and is to be effected by an armed force of from five to ten thousand men. Generals Shields is at the head of the movement. The whole plan is no secret here in New Orleans, but is freely spoken of, and participated openly now that they are engaged in it, and we have now before us one of the printed circulars issued by the leaders, calling on the parties to rendezvous for "the grand Buffalo Hunt on the Rio Grande."

"It is also a fact, and we speak advisedly when we assert it, that the Government at Washington knows not only what has been undertaken with the plan, but was actually consulted upon it, and its aid and assistance asked. It is true that it has declined to interfere, and will neither assist the undertaker nor take measures to check and arrest the movement.

It may be well enough to state in this connection, as somewhat significant, that Gen. Shields was Chairman of the Locofoco State Committee, is now an active supporter of Gen. Taylor.

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Coroner—Dr. John Ahl.

Dr. Bussey and Mr. Rudisill, of York, and Wm. H. Kurtz, Esq., Sq., Mr. Stifle received 41 votes for Sheriff, and Henry Schriver, 38. The contest between Mr. Fossey and Mr. Thomas remains to be settled by Conferees. The *Compiler* intimates that the Conferees for this county will not yield, and we understand that York will insist on its own candidate.

☞ Gov. JOHNSTON has issued his writ to the Sheriffs of the several counties directing them to hold an election for Governor on the 2d Tuesday of October next.

☞ Hugh W. Reynolds, Esq., has been appointed Deputy Attorney General for Franklin county; James Fox, Esq., for Dauphin; and John Shelly, Esq., for York.

☞ The Locofoco papers are publishing extracts from speeches of Col. Wynkoop and Gen. Foster, officers returned from the War, with the assurance that these individuals were Whigs before they went to Mexico. Col. Wynkoop was a Whig *in America*, edited a Native American paper at Reading, and ran as the Native American candidate against Mr. Polk in 1844. Gen. Lewis Foster may be judged of by the fact that he is the Locofoco candidate for Prothonotary in Northampton.

Another Screw Loose.

The Tuscaloosa Democrat recently nominated Charles K. Field for Congress in Tuscaloosa. It acknowledges the action of the Convention after this fashion:

"I have this morning addressed a letter to the State Committee, declining the nomination of Lieutenant Governor, and directing that my name may not appear on the ticket. I believe such a course due to Democracy. My views were not known to the convention at the time of the nomination, and it is possible that the nomination was adopted from the belief that, in common with many others, I was an unwilling supporter of Gen. Cass. In no event can Gen. Cass be induced to vote for him—he is committed—I am opposed to political hack—and a marvellous worthy nominee, and a worthless trickster who assembled at Baltimore.

"It is rather painful parting with old friends, some of whom I have acted with for more than twenty years, but I have no consent to violate one of the earliest political principles I have taught me, which was to be always consistent. Again it is an influenced by a cardinal maxim of the Democracy of this country, 'Every thing for principles, nothing for men.'"

☞ TOM CORWIN has taken the stump for Taylor in Ohio. We notice appointments in the Ohio papers for his presence on every day from the 14th to the 19th September, inclusive.

MORE BOLTERS.—The Tioga (Pa) Banner has taken down the Cass and Butler flag and placed the names of Van Buren and Adams at the head of its columns. The Balston (N. Y.) Democrat follows suit. The Mississippi Telegraph ditto.

☞ Gen. Taylor allows most of the Locofoco papers to go quietly on, leaving to the *dear* letter office. He will probably send the entire *Federal* party there in November.—*Compiler.*

No doubt of it.—with Cass, Butler, Polk and Buchanan at its head. He will also see that it is deeply buried, that "the hand of resurrection shall never reach it!"

Kentucky Election.

The Louisville Journal says Mr. Crittenden's party appear to be about beaten, and adds:

"We do not know whether the Locofocos of Kentucky will ratify their broken force for another fight in November, but fight or no fight, Zachary Taylor's majority will be far greater than that of Mr. Crittenden's."

NORTH CAROLINA—The majority for Manly, Whig candidate for Governor, is about 1,000. The Whigs have a majority of two on joint ballot, which secures a Whig U. S. Senator in room of Mr. Badger, whose time expires on the 4th of March next.

☞ The Democratic party in Pennsylvania have called a State Convention, to meet at Harrisburg on the 13th of September, to nominate an electoral ticket, pledged to support Gen. Cass and Adams.

☞ The Locofoco papers are publishing extracts from speeches of Col. Wynkoop and Gen. Foster, officers returned from the War, with the assurance that these individuals were Whigs before they went to Mexico. Col. Wynkoop was a Whig *in America*, edited a Native American paper at Reading, and ran as the Native American candidate against Mr. Polk in 1844. Gen. Lewis Foster may be judged of by the fact that he is the Locofoco candidate for Prothonotary in Northampton.

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☞ Gen. Cass signed a law in Michigan for selling white men to the highest bidder. He ought to be punished under his own law!—*Pennsylvanian.*

He seems to think so too. He has sold himself to the highest bidder repeatedly.—PATRIOT.

☞ Joseph Lafayette, the Locofoco leader of the Abolition party in Congress from Philadelphia city, who openly boasted in Washington that he worked the Abolition ropes to defeat the Whig party, has written a letter giving authority for the withdrawal of the name of John P. Hale from the Presidential canvass, in favor of Martin Van Buren.

A SOUTHERN CONVENTION.—Several of the writers from Washington city, think that the South, under the lead of Mr. Calhoun, will get up a Southern Convention, as an offset to the Buffalo gathering that nominated Van Buren. An effort just before the adjournment, however, to get up a meeting of Southern members to protest against the course of Congress on the slavery subject, entirely failed.

WHIG COUNTY MEETING.

A very large and enthusiastic meeting of the friends of ZACHARY TAYLOR and MILLARD FILLMORE, convened at the Court-house in the Borough of Gettysburg, on Monday evening, the 21st inst. and was organized by the appointment of the following officers:

PRESIDENT—COL. JAMES D. PAXTON.

VICE PRESIDENTS.

MATTHEW SELLERS, JAMES RUSSELL, COL. JOSEPH J. KURZ, JAMES CUNNINGHAM, ROBERT MCCURDY, JOSEPH PICKLE, SAMUEL SCHICK, JOHN SCOTT, GEORGE H. BUEHLER, ADAM ARNDT, GEORGE LONGNECKER.

SECRETARIES.

J. A. GARDNER, ERNY NORRIS, J. A. ALLEBAUGH, W. W. HOLTZINGER.

On motion of A. R. STEVENSON, Esq., a Committee of three was appointed to draft Resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting. The Chair appointed A. R. Stevenson, Jonathan C. Forney, Henry J. Schmoker, Wm. R. Sadler, Col. John Walker, Jacob Schenck, Adam Rinehart, Maj. F. G. Hoffman, David Blythe, Dr. F. E. Hinkelbaugh, Samuel Diller, Thomas M'Clean, J. B. Fleming, Wm. McIlhenny and Abraham King, said Committee.

On motion of DANIEL M. SMYSER, Esq., a committee of three was appointed to wait upon the Hon. JOHN REED, with a request to address the meeting. The Chair appointed Daniel M. Smyser, Samuel Newly, Peter Hulick, said Committee. During the absence of the Committee on Resolutions, D. M. Smyser, Esq., reported the presence of Judge REED, who in a very able and eloquent address addressed the meeting. After he had concluded, the Hon. JAMES COOPER was called for, who addressed the audience in his usual eloquent manner, receiving frequent bursts of applause. The Committee on Resolutions, then reported the following Resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we cordially and heartily support the old farmer of Indian Corn, NAT MIDDLESWARTH, for the office of Canal Commissioner, as a man of unimpeachable honesty and vigilance, eminently fit him for a station of such responsibility and importance.

Resolved, That should Hon. JAMES COOPER consent to accept the Gubernatorial Galleys, Hence forward and every where we will receive him with pride and confidence, assured that the more his claims are weighed, the stronger will be our attachment to him, and the more pledging ourselves at the same time to give to whomsoever the Whig Convention may nominate, a cordial and unanimous support.

Resolved, That the Hon. HENRY NES, our representative in Congress, has proved himself a true Whig representative of the views of this county, in the important questions which have occupied the attention of the Representatives of the Union, uniformly casting his vote on the side of *Freedom*, and against every project involving the extension of the dominion of the Slave Institution into free territory; and we hail with pleasure the unanimous and recording our opinions, we give this our cheerful testimony.

Resolved, That while we "rejoice" to learn that our political opponents have seen the folly of further organization in opposition to Whig candidates, by nominating a county ticket, we urge upon our friends not to relax their efforts, but with redoubled zeal and energy to rally under their standard, pouring "a little more grape" on the foe, until not even a skirmish will be required to drive the remnant of the vanquished found to shield our destruction.

Resolved, That we recommend to all our friends in the county, to give to the selected ticket an undivided support, and thus signally rebuke and foil the crafty arrangements of the two rival factions of Locofoco office aspirants, who vainly long, by dividing, to conquer us.

Resolved, That we earnestly recommend it to our friends in the several Townships forthwith to organize for the important contest of fall, by the appointment of Whig Taylor clubs, or formation of Committees of Vigilance in each; and to take all other necessary measures to secure a full vote of the party.

Resolved, That ROBERT SMITH is hereby appointed Delegate to represent this county to the Whig State Convention, to nominate a Candidate for Governor, with power to appoint a substitute; and that the nomination of ROBERT M. BARD, Esq., of Franklin county, is hereby concurred in.

Nation, the working Democrats of this county are hereby instructed to use their best endeavors to procure the nomination of the Hon.