

Taylor's Pledges Exposed.

THE POSITION OF A NO PARTY MAN DEFENDED.

The following letter, says the Washington Union, carries force with it, because its main statement is true. General Taylor could never have been elected without the vote of the Taylor democrats, and he could never have obtained their votes without the pledges which he gave. We call the reader's attention particularly to the correspondence which passed between Mr. Lippard and General Taylor during the campaign. The General's letter to Mr. L. has been frequently published, but Mr. L.'s letter to the General is now for the first time given to the world. This letter sheds light upon the General's. It shows why the General wrote his letter, and how it is to be interpreted.

PHILADELPHIA, May 22, 1849.

Will you pardon me if I make bold to say a few words with you in explanation of the reasons which induced me to support you for the office of President of the United States? These reasons may also give some idea of the motives which swayed hundreds of thousands of your fellow-citizens.

I am a politician. I never yet asked for an office, and certainly shall not ask one at your hands. In speaking to you, I do not claim to any political influence. I am backed by no clique: I control no body of voters: I only speak to you as a citizen of the United States, having no influence beyond my vote, and the truth which I utter.

In the year 1847, while a member of the Democratic Association of the county of Philadelphia, I began the first of a series of four works upon the history of Mexico. That first book of the series was intended to comprise a history of your campaigns in Mexico. While writing that work, I became vividly impressed with the frankness, the iron common sense, the unwavering sincerity of your character. Sick of the warfare of parties, I looked to you as the man who had been called by Providence to put an end to the mercenary bitterness of this warfare, by assuming the position of WASHINGTON—not with parties, but in the hearts of the people.

And this idea of your character, embodied in the work to which reference is made, was diffused by its pages among a class of voters entirely distinct and separate from the Whig party: a class of voters who, imbued with the progressive spirit of Christianity, are opposed to the principles of the Whig party, as embodied in the history of the Whig corporation of Philadelphia, and who are in favor of judicial and national reform—who advocate the freedom of the public domain and the right of labor to the harvest of its toil. This idea induced me to desert my party associations, break party lines, and advocate Zachary Taylor as the candidate of the people.

In the month of April, 1848, your chances for the presidency were vague and uncertain. The Whig politicians in Philadelphia—at least the most prominent of them—all fairly laughed at the mention of your name in connection with that high office. When the Baltimore Convention assembled, it was the earnest hope of thousands of the Democratic masses that you would receive the nomination at the hands of the representatives of the Democratic party. This hope proved fruitless. But at the Whig Convention, assembled in Philadelphia in June, 1848, party lines were finally broken: the very spirit and front of the Whig party were crushed. Henry Clay, balloted for in the name of the Whig party, failed to receive its votes, and Zachary Taylor, nominated "in the name of the people," was presented to the people without any other platform than his independence from the spirit and trammels of party.

Doubtless, you have often had described to you the scenes which marked the history of this June Convention—the dismay of the Whig politicians of the veritable Whig school—the curses, both loud and deep, with which they breathed your name—the three-fold sacrifice of Whig principles, Whig platforms, and Henry Clay, at the feet of Zachary Taylor.

Nominated at this convention amid the ruins of Whigism, and nominated in the name of the people, the Whig party did not dare to claim you as a veritable Whig, of the true Whig stamp, until the 5th of July, 1848, when news came to Philadelphia that Hon. Baile Peyton had, in New Orleans, solemnly endorsed you as a Whig, and placed your feet somewhere amid the ruins of the demolished Whig platform.

This statement gave inexpressible pain to thousands of your friends in Pennsylvania. Well aware that you had not been nominated as the candidate of any party, certain that you could not by any chance be elected in the name or on the platform of the Whig party, your friends—I speak of the masses, who loved you for yourself and for your independent position—received the statement of Mr. Peyton with an emotion that was not to be mistaken or evaded. They felt that either Mr. Peyton was in error, or that Zachary Taylor had falsified his often-repeated pledges. Under the influence of this wide-spread feeling, I made bold to write and send to you the following letter. Its very abruptness of style indicates the sincerity which impelled its composition:

PHILADELPHIA, July 5, 1848.

General: Will you regard a word from a friend as impertinent or obtrusive? It is after a great deal of reluctance that I am induced to trouble you again; but having faith in you now, as I have had ever since I pledged what literary reputation I possess to you in my book—"The Legends of Mexico, or Battles of Taylor"—I make

bold to say a frank word to the general of the people.

This is the case. With thousands of Democrats in this State, I depend upon your declaration "that you would in no case be the President of a party, but the President of the people." On this ground the Democrats of Pennsylvania will vote for you by hundreds and thousands.

But we are now told that you are exclusively the Whig candidate, to be run as a Whig, elected as a Whig, and under Whig issues.

If this be the case, the State of Pennsylvania will be lost to Taylor and the country.

I do not believe this to be the case. Those who think with me in this country do not believe it. But to set the matter at rest, will you answer this letter with one line? and with that line the Democratic hundreds and thousands of Pennsylvania will move in a body for you.

General, do not reject this appeal from a man who loves you for your battles, and the moral grandeur displayed in them; but loves you, first and last, because you have taken the position of Washington—not with parties, but in the hearts of the people.

And as for the line, say simply: "I am still the candidate, not of a party exclusively; but if a candidate at all, the candidate of the whole people."

GEORGE LIPPARD.

Here, General, was the whole case, plainly stated in a line. You are here told that if the attempt was made to elect you as a Whig, and upon the Whig issues the State of Pennsylvania would certainly be lost to Taylor and the country. At that time, with thousands of Democrats, I believed that your election as the candidate of the people would subserve the best interests of the country. And what was your reply to this letter, which appealed to the best feelings of your nature? On the 9th of August I received your answer, which I annex:

[Private]

BATON ROUGE, (La.) July 24, 1848. DEAR SIR, Your letter of the 6th inst., asking me a line or two in regard to my position as a candidate for the Presidency, has been duly received.

In reply, I have to say THAT I AM NOT A PARTY CANDIDATE, and if elected, shall not be the President of a party, but the President of the whole people.

I am, dear sir, with high respect and regard, your most obedient servant,

Z. TAYLOR.

GEORGE LIPPARD, Esq., Philadelphia Pa. This you well remember, was after you had accepted the Whig nomination, in a letter which said nothing at all about Whig principles.

The publication of your letter of July 24 created a great excitement among the people and the politicians.

Whig papers in New York denounced it as a "locofoco" forgery. The North American, in Philadelphia, (once the organ of Henry Clay, and now the northern organ of the Secretary of State,) seized upon the word "Private," and in weary columns assailed the person to whom the letter was addressed, as the betrayer of your confidence. Other journals, however, which circulated among the masses, hailed this letter with unqualified approval, and placed it at the head of their columns as "the great creed and watchword of the Taylor party."

I must frankly tell you, that had you not made the declaration embraced in this letter, I, for one, could not have advocated your election, nor given you my vote. Certain it is, that without this declaration, (soon followed by your Charleston letter,) you could not have gained the vote of Pennsylvania, famous for her old Democratic majority of "twenty-five thousand."

What was the result of this letter, and of the excitement immediately consequent upon its publication? The Whig party in Pennsylvania forthwith dropped the very name of Whig. They stored it away—perchance under the sepulchre of Girard's squandered bequest, maybe under the ruins of some broken bank—but you well know, and every reader of the papers knows, that in the late campaign the battle was fought, not under the name of Whig, but under the united names of "Taylor and Fillmore."

The Democrats were asked to vote for you as the Independent candidate—the candidate of the people—as the man who had no friends to reward, no enemies to punish—in fact, Zachary Taylor, who, in case of his election, would not be President of a party, but the President of the whole people.

And with your letter in my hand, I addressed thousands of my Democratic fellow-citizens, and, on the security of your unbroken faith, stated that you could not, in any event, become the President, much less the creature of a party. Upon your own solemn declaration, I honestly advocated you as "the President of the whole people."

I did not for a moment indulge the thought that you could ever become the centre of a mere party administration. Had I been told by you, that you would ever become the head of an administration made up of Whig politicians, I could not, in any case, have advocated your claims, nor would you have received the votes of a hundred Democrats in Pennsylvania.

Now, General, the smoke of the contest has cleared away. You are the President. Elected upon the faith of your solemn pledges, you are at the head of the government.

Have you fulfilled these pledges? Ask your own heart—call back that iron purpose, that clear-souled integrity, which bore you through the carnage of Buena Vista—survey the faces of your cabinet, and the faces of those partisans of your

cabinet, who now storm the White House for the spoils of office. Answer me! I have a right to ask an answer. You pledged your faith to me, an humble citizen, and I believed you, and told my fellow-citizens that you had never broken your word, and could not forget to-morrow what you pledged to-day.

Was that letter of July 24, which I bore through Pennsylvania, only a cunningly devised fable? Was it your intention to send me forth to the masses of the people with a lie in my mouth? To vouch for your "independence of party" in October, to find you in May at the head of a mere cabal of a party? Did you make a dupe of me, so that I might become your agent in duping and swindling my fellow-citizens into the trammels of the Whig party?

You know that the Whig party of itself, or by its own issues, could never have accomplished your election. You know that the Whig leaders, fresh from the slaughter of Henry Clay—of that man who has for twenty-four years sacrificed to Whigism the best instincts which God implanted in his nature—could never have elevated you to the presidential chair.

You were elected by Democratic votes. These votes were secured to you by the force of your independent position. They were not bought with silver, gold, or the hope of office, but won to you by your pledges.

And now, sir, you will allow me to ask you one or two questions: In what part of your administration are these Democratic votes represented?

Among the army of office-hunters who now besiege the doors of the White House how many of your Democratic supporters can you discover?

Sir, the truth must be told; and as I supported you earnestly and sincerely, I will speak the truth with most uncourtly frankness.

Your election has been fruitful only in discontent and dissatisfaction. Elected in the name of the people, you are surrounded by advisers chosen not even from the manhood of the Whig party, but from the veriest hacks and trimmers. These advisers seek to entail upon the country, on a colossal scale, a system of error and misrule, such as disgraced the age in the shameful expenditure of the Girard bequest by the Whig corporation of Philadelphia.

Had you been elected as a Whig, and upon the strength of any known Whig creed, I would not complain. Is it not a painful thought, that you, the man of the people, should sit there in Washington as the leader of the mere fragment of a party—as the embodiment not of a Whigism like that of Henry Clay, which states its principles and fights its battles in the sun, but of a Whigism which works in darkness, gathers strength by unholy coalitions, and builds its power upon broken pledges?

And now, sir, as I wash my hands of the last traces of political Taylorism, as I state my regret that I ever acted the part which your pledges made me act, you at least must admit that I never served you with the hope of office—that I have always been among that humble band who, working well and long for you, under the impression that they also worked for the good of their country, could neither ask nor accept office at your hands; for those hands which were free at Buena Vista—free in the late campaign—are now tied by the trammels which have been fashioned from the very ruins of the Whig party.

GEORGE LIPPARD.

To President Zachary Taylor

ARRIVAL OF THE NIAGARA.

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Canadian Question in England—Lord Elgin sustained in Parliament—Advance in American Securities—State of Affairs in Italy—Austrians, Spaniards, and French surrounding Rome—Defeat of the Neapolitans by the Roman Republicans—March of the Hungarians on Vienna—Probable Battle between the Hungarians and Russians—Danish and Sicilian Insurrections—German Agitation.

St. John's, N. B. May 31—2 P. M. The steamship Niagara, Capt. Reyrie, arrived at Halifax at 3 o'clock, on Thursday morning, and will be due at New York on Saturday evening.

The Niagara brings \$10,000 in specie and 63 passengers. Our express made the run to Digby Gut, 146 miles, in eight hours and fifteen minutes.

The Cambria was spoken off Cape Clear on the 28th, and the Hibernia in lat. 46° 25' long. 46°. The Europa arrived at Liverpool on Monday, making the run in nine days from New York.

The Herman arrived at Southampton on the 17th, from Bremen, with 130 first and second class passengers, for New York. She was advertised to leave on Sunday morning.

SUMMARY OF THE NEWS.

The Flour and Corn markets have slightly improved. The depressing effect of the news brought by the Europa, of large receipts of Cotton at American ports, seemed just to have been neutralized by intelligence conveyed by the same steamer, of severe frosts at the South and West. Ireland continues quiet and miserable as ever. No further action has been had in the House of Lords in relation to the repeal of the Navigation Laws. The Lords were to go in Committee on the bill on Monday.

Notice has been given by Lord Stanley and others of amendments to be offered, and it is considered quite possible that

Ministers may be beaten in Committee, and thence resign and retire from office.

Details of the outbreak of Canada were laid before Parliament on the 15th, which elicited some discussion of no importance, beyond the fact that the Governor evinced a determination to sustain Lord Elgin.—Earl Grey, in alluding to Lord Elgin's despatch, said that it would show that he acted throughout with his accustomed judgment, moderation and good sense, and that he was fully prepared to justify, and take the responsibility of any step of Lord Elgin.

No formal discussion of Canadian affairs, until after the receipt of later intelligence, which reached Liverpool probably on the 20th, in the Cambria.

The Havre Cotton Market has been more animated since the elections, and prices are well sustained.

The elections in France on the 13th passed without a single violation of good order. No definite opinion can yet be formed as to the relative success of parties. No doubt is entertained but there is a large majority in favor of peace and order.

The French Expedition to reinstate the Pope had not effected an entrance into Rome at the last advices. The Neapolitan army has not been more successful, having been defeated in an attack on the 5th inst.

The war in Hungary assumed no new feature, the fighting goes on unremittingly, and the fortunes of the Hungarians are reported to be in the ascendant. They are said to be within a few days march of Vienna; to which point the Russians are passing forward as rapidly as possible. It is thought that the strong protest of France seconded probably by England may have the effect to check the advance of the Russians.

Sicily is again in a state of insurrection for the hundredth time.

It is stated that the Danish question is all but settled, the only positive facts are, that the Danes have suffered another defeat, and that Lord Palmerston has intimated that the attention of the British Government is still directed to that quarter, with a view to effect a restoration of peace.

The Daily News asserts that Denmark has accepted the propositions made by Lord Palmerston, but what these propositions are, does not appear.

The plot gradually reveals itself in Germany. The Sovereigns have evidently combined for the overthrow of the Liberals.

There has been a formidable disturbance in Dusseldorf, on the Rhine, but it has been suppressed. At Frankfurt the riot was becoming more revolutionary and anarchical every day. All the moderate men have, in consequence, left it.

THE FRENCH NEWS.

The closing meetings of the National Assembly were taken up by discussions on the Italian Question, in which the Ministry finally obtained a majority of 38.

It would seem from the statements made on the subject that M. Odillon Barrot did not give any instructions to Gen. Oudinot, recommending the occupation of Rome at all, and it had been determined that the expedition should proceed to Civita Vecchia and there remain as a moral check on the advance of the Neapolitans and Austrians, and only to march onward in case of absolute necessity.

The ministry were not, however, unanimous in this; and it is feared that Gen. Oudinot was influenced in his conduct by the advice of a certain faction, of which M. de Fuloni is the head.

On Saturday, in reply to an attack by M. Flocon, it was stated, that as soon as the government heard that the Russians were to interfere in Germany; they wrote at once to London, St. Petersburg, Berlin, and Vienna. They considered it a circumstance which must be deplored.—They would endeavor to annul it by diplomatic means, and if they should fail the government would then apply to the National Assembly for its advice and counsel.

In consequence of a vote of censure by the Assembly, M. Leon Fouches, Minister of the Interior, resigned his portfolio into the hands of the President, and it is said that several others of the Ministry will resign as soon as they can do so without embarrassing the President.

ITALY—DEFEAT OF THE NEAPOLITANS.

The Austrians entered the Papal States on the North, and Marshal Winpain threatens with fire and sword, all those who resist him. In the South, the Neapolitans were advancing for the same purpose, but the Romans met their vanguard at Albino, and defeated them. The Neapolitan force consisted of a body of 10,000 troops, and after a short conflict, threw away their arms and fled.

The Romans have taken 50 prisoners and 2 pieces of artillery, with which they entered Rome on the evening of the 5th inst.

Request of the Pope to withdraw the French Troops from Rome.—Pope Pius on hearing of the resistance of the Romans, is said to have declared that he would not return to Rome at such a price, and to have sent a message in consequence to Naples, and to Gen. Oudinot, to induce them to withdraw their troops.

REINFORCEMENT TO GEN. OUDINOT.—In the meantime Gen. Oudinot has been reinforced by many thousand troops, and he has now probably a new appointed army of 20,000 men under his command, but the enthusiasm of the Romans is raised to the highest pitch, and if a single or combined attempt to bombard and take Rome by storm could be made, the defence of the city by means of barricade, and by the courage of the people will be so well

maintained that the Austrians are by no means certain of success.

We have before us most frightful details of the priests being dragged forth by the populace, from their hiding places, and put to death. Their bodies have been hacked into the smallest pieces; and thrown into the Tiber.

The combined powers of Europe will scarcely be able ever to set up his Holiness again on the throne of the Vatican. The tide of feeling has overflowed him, and the Romans seem now bent on excluding sacerdotal and political authority.

Intelligence by telegraph has been received from Gen. Oudinot to the 13th inst., at which time there was a strong probability of the French troops being permitted to enter Rome without opposition. In the despatch, the General says, "Serious propositions of submission are made to me. Already, the authors of safety to the Romans, the 700 French prisoners at Lome, were accompanied to Palo, with all possible joy."

A letter in the Times announces the landing at Finimiso, of a Spanish force, which was marching towards Rome.

A fresh attempt is being made at Palermo, to get up an armed resistance against the Neapolitans, but it appears of doubtful success.

ULTIMATUM OF THE PEOPLE.

The Austrians had not entered Bologna at the date of the last accounts, they had possession of some of the gates, and the surrender was hourly expected. The Bolognese defended themselves nobly.—They had offered to acknowledge the Pope, on condition that he would consent to dismiss all the Priests from his government, but the Austrian commander replied that subjects could not be permitted to dictate conditions to their sovereigns.

At Venice Radetzky had gone further than this. The Venetians asked for an armistice, in order that they might obtain the mediation of France, to which they had applied. He answered that the Emperor is master, and would never permit a foreign power to interfere between him and his rebellious subjects.

AUSTRIAN DEFEAT.

The Austrians were repulsed on the 8th inst., in an assault, and the Venetian's accounts state that they made a sally and took 800 prisoners, which needs confirmation.

The Emperor of Russia reached St. Petersburg from Moscow on the 1st inst. The troops had already marched into Galicia, en route for Hungary, to the assistance of the Austrians. Their force consists of 120,000 men, and 350 cannons, and 25,000 cavalry.

Gen. Bem is well prepared to give them a warm reception in Transylvania, and there will be work before it is over. Gorley has posted about notices that whoever refuses to take bank notes shall be branded.

GERMANY.

Russia has followed the lead of Austria, and withdrawn her delegates from Frankfurt. The other principal powers will doubtless do the same.

The Grand Duke of Baden has been obliged to fly from his capital. In Elberfeld, Dusseldorf, Hager, Oseluim, and in all the market towns in Rhenish Prussia, the insurgents had erected barricades, and made the Constitution a pretence for tumult.

COMPROMISE BETWEEN THE GERMAN STATES AND AUSTRIA.

At Berlin a sort of Congress has assembled, and Baron Gagern's scheme of two German Federal States has been revived, a double confederation to be the basis.—Austria consents to a closer connection with Germany. The German States and Austria are never to wage war against each other. They are to form a defensive alliance, and a foreign war may be carried on by either power. If this power does not succeed in proving to the other that its interests are materially involved in the dispute, the Emperor of Austria and the King of Prussia, as hereditary chiefs of the new German Federal States, are to appoint Commissioners who are to act and advise as the Executive power of the two Governments. The scheme has now received the attention of Europe, but its realization depends on many contingencies.

More California Particulars.

DIAMONDS AND EMERALDS FOUND.

We learn from the New York Tribune of Wednesday morning, that Mr. Parrott, our consul at Mazatlan, is now in that city, having left Mazatlan April 10, and come overland through Mexico.

He reports having met with companies continually during his overland journey. The road to the Pacific is lined with them and they are all, so far as he saw, doing well.

There were four or five vessels at Mazatlan and two or three at San Blas, for California. The price of passage varied from \$50 to \$250, according to the accommodations.

Mr. Parrott's visit to the placers was undertaken for the purpose of informing himself, and his revelations are even more astonishing than any which have previously reached us.

The limits of the placers toward the south are constantly being extended by new discoveries; the northern districts, owing to their remoteness from civilization, have not yet been fully explored. The earth, in some places, has been dug to the depth of 9 feet, and the proportion of gold found to be quite as great as on the surface. The richness of the dry diggings is in some places almost incredible. Mr. Parrott estimates that the amount of gold

which will be obtained the present year at thirty million dollars.

But the richness of California do not consist in gold alone. All the precious metals are there found, in greater or less profusion, as well as the rarest and most valuable jewels. Two mines of silver to but few persons, who jealously keep the secret. Platinum is also known to exist in considerable quantities.

A rough diamond, nearly the size of a hen's egg, has been found by one of the miners in the Sacramento Valley. Gen. Vallecio, who was Mr. Parrott's informant says that it was brought to him by the finder, who demanded \$180,000 for it. Emeralds of large size are frequently met with, but their value is scarcely known.

Three or four new quicksilver mines have been discovered, one of which, a very rich deposit, lies between the valley of Santa Clara and San Joaquin. The Forbes mine, however, is the only one worked as yet. The extent and value of these quicksilver mines is not equalled by any other locality in the world.

Beds of coal have also been found near the coast, but cannot of course be worked under the present state of things.

Mr. Parrott informs us that in the Sierra Nevada, to the north east of San Francisco, there is a volcano in active operation. On the 3d of March the heaviest snow storm in the memory of the inhabitants took place.

There are but 50 women in the town of San Francisco, 20 of whom are Americans.

The price of lots in the town is, as before stated, enormous. The sales took place, however, with little regard to the title of property, and as there are two or three separate claims upon a great part of it, this may lead to great difficulty in the future.—Sometimes the same land is sold to different parties by two Alcaldes.

The U. S. sloop of war Dale, which sailed from San Francisco for the U. S. on the 20th March, has \$200,000 in gold dust on board.

Nearly the whole of Capt. Sutter's 40,000 bushels of grain rotted in the fields, for the want of somebody to harvest it.

The price of flour at the diggings when Mr. Parrott left was \$30 per lb., though at San Francisco it was down to \$10 per barrel.

There was not much sickness at the diggings, except scurvy and a few cases of fever. There was also some scurvy at San Francisco, owing to the want of vegetable food, the cultivation of the soil being entirely neglected.

LIST OF CAUSES

Put down for Trial at a Court of Common Pleas to be held at Ebsenburg, in and for the county of Cambria, commencing on Monday, the 2d day of July, A. D. 1849.

Table listing legal cases and parties, including Dougherty vs Schoenberger et al, Same vs Sams, Mendell's Adm'rs vs Moore's Adm'rs, etc.

LIST OF CAUSES

Put down for Trial at an Adjoined Court of Common Pleas to be held at Ebsenburg, in and for the County of Cambria, commencing on Monday the 9th day of July, A. D. 1849.

Table listing legal cases and parties, including Blodget vs Glas's Ex'rs, Dodson vs Habassy, Collins vs M'Gough et al, etc.

LOCUST POSTS.

An excellent lot of Locust Posts suitable for fencing on hand and for sale by MURRAY & ZAHM. April 12, 1849.

25 DOZEN BOOTS AND SHOES of all kinds just received and for sale at Buchanan's Store.