



HUNTINGDON, PENN'A:
TUESDAY, JUNE 6, 1848.

"Once more our glorious banner out
Upon the breeze we throw;
Beneath its folds with song and shout,
Let's charge upon the foe!"

FOR PRESIDENT:
GEN. ZACHARY TAYLOR,
OF LOUISIANA.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:
HON. MILLARD FILLMORE,
OF NEW YORK.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER:
NER MIDDLESWARTH,
OF UNION COUNTY.

TAYLOR and FILLMORE.
By the proceedings contained in another part of this paper it will be seen that the choice of the Whig National Convention has fallen upon General ZACHARY TAYLOR, of Louisiana, the Hero of Buena Vista—the gallant chief who never surrenders.

Although many of the Whigs of this county are ardently attached to General WINFIELD SCOTT, and have repeatedly expressed their preference for him; and although HENRY CLAY, the faithful and true exponent of Whig principles has numerous warm and admiring friends, we know the patriotism of the Whigs of "Old Huntingdon" to be such as will warrant us in saying they will come up to the rescue manfully at the call of their country. Mr. Clay will ever hold an enviable position among his countrymen, and although denied the boon of the highest office in the gift of the people, his name will pass down to posterity as one of America's best and most devoted sons, victimized by the most cruel and vindictive partizan persecution. The claims of the friends of Gen. Scott have not been repudiated, but postponed. He has rendered his country much service and must have his reward.

The delegates selected and appointed to represent this wide-spread republic, from Maine to Texas, assembled for an interchange and comparison of opinion, and after mature and careful deliberation, have agreed upon Gen. Taylor, by a large majority, as the proper standard bearer in 1848. It therefore behooves every Whig—every friend of republican liberty and political integrity, to yield his individual and personal preference to the judgment of the majority, who, it must be admitted have equal interests at stake—equal honesty of purpose—equal means of judging of the fitness of men, and who are equally desirous of success with their fellow citizens. This is the proper, the true and the democratic method of ascertaining the choice of the whole people (and this practice has been sanctioned by all parties by long usage.) And when the public will is so ascertained, it is the duty of all to go, heart and hand, for the nominee of the Convention. The friends of Clay had a right to expect this, had he been the nominee. The friends of Gen. Scott would have looked for the same support had he been the choice. And this may be said of all other candidates. The friends of all the respective candidates would have expected unanimity if their respective "first choice" had been successful and they would have received that support at the hands of their Whig brethren!

Our chief standard bearer is worthy of the support of any party. His whole life has been devoted to the most arduous service of his country. The "stars and stripes" have waved in triumph over every battle field under Gen. Taylor, even against the fearful odds of four to one. But he is not only a brave and skilful General. He is more. He is all that the American people admire—he is the "noblest work of God, an honest man." Interested politicians, demagogues, an army of office holders, and pensioners will no doubt assailed and traduce him—the persecution which sought to sacrifice him upon the bloody field of Buena Vista will, no doubt, be renewed; but all in vain.

MILLARD FILLMORE, of N. Y., the nominee for the Vice Presidency, is in every way worthy to be the associate of Gen. Taylor in the administration of the government. He has for years past ably represented his state in Congress

and been entrusted with other important posts by his fellow citizens; and last fall he was elected to the responsible office of Comptroller by an overwhelming majority—a fact which shows the estimation in which he is held by those who know him best.

We have gallant and worthy leaders. An important contest has been entered upon—a contest which will determine the progress or the downward tendency of our free government. The country is in the hands of the spoilers—it must be rescued! The Constitution has been violated and trampled in the dust—it must be vindicated and restored! Then rally, friends, to the standard of "Old Rough and Ready" and present a solid front to the enemy, and give them "a little more grape." Already are they dismayed and in confusion. "A little more grape, Capt. Bragg," and they will Ampudiate or surrender, and the Republic will be safe!

COL. RICHARD M. JOHNSON is on the stump for Governor of Kentucky, declaring that he will not give way to the nominee of the State Convention, Mr. Powell, and that he should consider it no disgrace to be beaten by such a man as John J. Crittenden.

He is thankful for "small favors." Of course the more completely he is beaten, the less will be the "disgrace!" He may depend upon the Kentuckians showing him lots of honor in that way! Pa. Telegraph.

With a narrow spirit, and also very much to the detriment of the public interests, the Canal Commissioners refuse to allow a reduction of the rail road fare to the crowds who were anxious to go to the Philadelphia Convention.

Carlisle (Pa.) Herald.
Well, so it is. The only chance the Whigs have for justice or favor from the Canal Board, is to obtain a majority by electing old NER MIDDLESWARTH next October. Col. POWELL is now absent in the west, or we would hope to have something done as it is. If a Locofoco Convention were about to be held, we should soon see that the "case being altered, alters the case!"

THOMAS GRAHAM, of Company C, 2d Pennsylvania Volunteers, who went to Mexico a warm friend, of the National Administration, and in '44 was a warm supporter of Polk, writes to his brother at Bellefonte as follows:

"I think it is high time that the people were getting TIRED OF THEIR POLKISM.—Tell T— that it is high time for him to leave that Polk notion, and GO IT WITH THE COONS."

This, says the Whig, is the disinterested opinion of one who is not seeking favors of the powers that be. He may, very likely, be ranked by his former political associates, as a "Mexican Whig."

GEN. CASS'S CHICAGO LETTER.
There is a general desire, now that Gen. Cass is nominated, to see his letter to the Chicago Convention. It is subjoined; and its perusal will excite as much contempt among the people as it did at the Convention, where it was received with hisses and derision:

DETROIT, May 29th, 1847.
Dear Sir:—I am obliged to you for your kind attention in transmitting me an invitation to attend the Convention on Internal Improvement, which will meet in Chicago in July.—Circumstances, however, will put it out of my power to be present at that time.

I am, dear sir, respectfully yours,
LEWIS CASS.

W. L. WHITTING, Esq.
OFFICERS CONVICTED.—The military commission which sat at Mexico to try Lts. HARE, DUTTON and others of the Pennsylvania Volunteers, accused of burglary and entering a store in that City, has found the defendants guilty, and sentenced them to be hung. These men fought bravely in all the battles of the Valley of Mexico; and no doubt were compelled to commit the crime by licentious indulgences and various practices so apt to betray the soldier in the inactivity which follows active service. Hannibal had his capua; and these Pa. Volunteers no doubt became victims of similar enticements. It is hoped that a regard for their gallant services in battle may save their lives, though it cannot redeem their reputation.

Since the above was written, we learn that the sentence passed upon Lieuts. HARE, DUTTON and their confederates has been approved by General BUTLER, and that they were to have been executed on the 25th ult. It is said that no sympathy was felt for them by the army. The fate of these young men, who both exhibited distinguished courage in battle, and received honorable mention in the reports of their superior officers, is a pregnant commentary on the demoralizing influences of War.

The Popular Feeling.
We learn by a letter from Philadelphia, under date of the 10th, that the Convention terminated gloriously. "I never, not even in 1840, witnessed such a burst of enthusiasm," says the writer. "No man in his senses can doubt the election of Taylor."

THE RATIFICATION MEETING
Which assembled in Philadelphia, to ratify and confirm the nominations made by the Whig Convention for President and Vice President, was probably the largest meeting ever held in this country. Early in the evening Independence square, and all the avenues leading to it were thronged with one solid mass of human beings. Wm. F. Johnson of Pa. presided. Every thing passed off well. We have not room to say more about it this week, but hereafter we shall have much more to say about the proceedings in Philadelphia, and the candidates placed before the people.

CANDIDATE CASS!—Locofocoism cannot separate itself from Old Federalism.—If the old federalist Buchanan could not be nominated, it was only to make way for the old federalist Lewis Cass! Lewis Cass entered public life A FEDERALIST, and as the reviler of Jefferson in the New Hampshire Patriot! His family was one of the oldest federalist families in the country!—He went to Ohio at an early age and soon after entered the army under general Harrison, but was in no battle, we believe, but that of Hull's surrender at Detroit! In 1828 he left the federal party to get on the strong side, and this principle has governed his life ever since. Gen. Jackson sent him as Minister to the Court of France, where he played the obsequious sycophant to the recently rejected monarch, Louis Philippe.—In Mr. Cass' time Americans were first obliged to appear in Court Dresses, at a cost of several hundred dollars! He also wrote a highly eulogistic book on the King and his Court. Since his return to this country in 1841, he has shown himself weak, time serving and unscrupulous as a politician; for he has never attained the rank of a statesman. He has been both for and against the Tariff, the Wilmot Proviso and Western improvements! He only needs to be shown in his true character to be shorn of his fancied strength, and the flag of TAYLOR or SCOTT will rally thousands of honest democrats who can never support the mercenary land speculator and scurvy politician, Lewis Cass!—Carlisle Herald.

Lewis Cass when at the court of France, wrote a book in which he lauded Louis Philippe to the skies. The Whigs of France have expelled him and his dynasty. The Whigs of the United States will not be less Republican than their ancient ally, and the expulsion of one Louis will soon be followed by that of another. The banishment of Monarchy in the one country, cannot otherwise than be followed by the banishment from government of Monarchists in the other. The Whig feeling pervading Europe will be responded to by that of America.—Pitts. Am.

In 1844, the Whig National Convention at Baltimore, held their sessions in the same Church just occupied by the Locofoco Convention. Then, as now, there was a crash, which gave rise to the fear that the galleries were giving away. Some people are inclined to think that the alarm in 1844 was ominous of Mr. Clay's defeat; and by similar reasoning, they predict the defeat of the candidate who has been taken up by the Locos. At any rate, we wish the Locos the same luck that our nomination, coming from the same Church, had!

BETTING.—There are bets making in Albany that Gen. Cass will not carry a majority in any one county in New York.

We hope it is only the Barnburners who are betting—that the Whigs are not engaged in so impolitic a course.

WE ARE SOON to have a new edition of Cass's eulogy upon the "King and Court of France," according to the Albany Journal. His letter to the Chicago Convention will constitute the preface, and his letter on Slavery the Appendix. The frontispiece is to be composed of a "Dough Face;" surrounded by a border of snags, sand-bars and dilapidated harbors.

Louis Philippe has written to Lamartine, that if he does not restore to him a reasonable portion of the fortune he accumulated while King, he will disengage or at least mortify the french nation, by opening a sausage factory at Dover.

The Buffalo Republic, a radical democratic organ, runs up the name of JOHN A. DIX for the Presidency—"no lens volens" the Baltimore Convention.

The Locofocos have had two Ratification meetings in Harrisburg—both of them miserable failures.

PEACE.—The Mexican Senate has concurred in the ratification of the treaty of Peace by a vote of 23 to 5.

WHIG NATIONAL CONVENTION.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 7, 1848.

The elected representatives of the Whigs of all sections of the Union assembled at noon, in the upper saloon of the great Museum Building. Such was the excitement of the public on the occasion that at a very early hour in the morning every avenue to the building was densely thronged with people, and the streets in the immediate vicinity were absolutely impassable. Impatience soon manifested itself in shouts and, at length, when the audience doors were opened, the galleries were filled to overflowing in an astonishingly short space of time. The arrangement of the floor of the Convention was in admirable taste, and reflected much credit upon the Committee who had it in charge.—The number of reporters, correspondents and editors in attendance was very large, and every available seat was occupied.

An elevated staging was erected midway on the north side of the room, some four feet above the floor, and thereon were the President and Secretaries.—Above the platform was a large gilt eagle, with flags elegantly draped therefrom. The tables for the press were arranged in front of the staging, and along the north side of the saloon.

Henry White, of Pennsylvania, called the Convention to order, and nominated JOHN H. COLLIER, of New York, as temporary Chairman, which was confirmed by acclamation.

Mr. Archer, of Virginia, moved that the roll of delegates should be called.

Mr. Houston, of Kentucky, moved that Mr. James Harlan, of Ky., be appointed temporary Secretary, which was adopted.

The Secretary proceeded to call the roll of delegates.

The President then remarked that it had been suggested that the Rev. Dr. Brainerd who was present should be invited to address the Throne of Grace and implore the guidance of Divine wisdom, previous to proceeding to the business of the day. Is it your wish, gentlemen, that he should do so. [Yes, yes, yes.]

The Rev. gentleman then came forward and pronounced the following prayer:

Almighty and ever-merciful God!—Thou that holdest in thy hand the destinies of nations, as well as individuals, thy kingdom is a universal kingdom, and thy dominion hath no end. Nothing is too vast for thy power, and nothing too minute to escape thy regard.—We thank thee, O God, for the mercies by which we are surrounded, for the day and the place in which we have our earthly being. We thank thee, O God, for our civil and religious privileges; we bless thee that we are allowed to select our own governors, and to appoint those who are to rule over us. We bless our Father in Heaven, that from a little one, our country has become a great and mighty nation; that the prayer which our fathers made to the God of nations and of armies hath not been in vain.—In all the perils of the past Thou hast protected us, and we have faith in Thee, that the same Providence which hath guarded our liberty and our institutions in the time gone by, will protect them in ages yet to come.

O, God! it is our prayer this morning that thou wilt bless thy servants assembled here to take counsel in regard to the rulers of this land. We bless thee that thou hast preserved them as individuals through the perils of their journeys. We bless thee, O God, for the privilege afforded them to take their own counsel according to their own judgments, with none to molest or to make them afraid. O, God, wilt thou rule over their deliberations, that all the results may be for their honor, and for the peace, the order and the happiness of this great country.

We pray thee to bless their families in their absence, to watch over and protect those they have left behind, and to restore them to their homes, their duties here discharged, laden with the rich experience of thy goodness. Hear our prayer, and accept and bless us through Christ our Redeemer.—Amen.

After which, Mr. John Sherman, of Ohio, was appointed additional Secretary, and Mr. Secretary Harlan proceeded to call the roll.

When Texas was called for, Mr. Conrad, of La., arose and stated that in case the delegates from Texas were not present, the delegation from Louisiana were empowered to cast the vote for Texas.

The following resolution was then offered by T. Butler King, of Ga., and after unsuccessful attempts to amend and lay on the table, adopted.

Resolved, That the delegations from each State select one of their number, to compose a committee of States, to select a President, Vice Presidents and Secretaries of this Convention.

Mr. Secretary Harlan then proceeded to call upon the delegations from the several states, to appoint one of their number, to meet in committee, for the purpose of nominating officers for the Convention.

The committee was then appointed

and retired. On this committee the name of James F. Wray, of Texas, appeared.

Mr. Fowler.—Mr. President, there is a member on this committee which has just retired, from Texas, that has no representative in this Convention, that has no delegation on this floor. Whether this State is to be represented by Louisiana or not, is a question for the committee on Credentials to inquire into. I would therefore move that the name of that member be withdrawn from that committee.

[Cries of question on the adjournment.]

The President.—Are the Convention ready for the question on adjournment.

[Cries of no, no.] The question was put and lost.

Mr. Fowler.—I move you Mr. President that that name be withdrawn from the roll of the committee. The question whether Texas is to be represented by Louisiana is still to be decided, therefore the appointment of that member of the committee was premature.

A debate here sprung up. The chairman interposed and decided that the motion is out of order, the committee being already in session.

A motion to adjour was again made by several members, some proposing 3 o'clock and others 4 o'clock. Five or six gentlemen commenced debating the question, when the President declared the motion undebatable.

Mr. Sacket, of New York.—A motion to adjourn to a particular time is debatable.

Mr. Fowler made another motion for a committee of thirteen on credentials, which was not taken up.

A Member.—Is a question on the hour debatable?

The President.—I think it is best not to debate it.—[Laughter.]

Mr. Archer of Va.—Mr. President, parliamentary rules require that when two hours are named for adjournment, the question shall be taken first on the longest time.

The gentleman who proposed three o'clock withdrew his motion, which was followed by the withdrawal of the motion for 4 o'clock.

On motion of Mr. Franklin of Pa., the rules of the House of Representatives were adopted as a guide for the preservation of order in the Convention.

It was then moved that the Convention adjourn to meet at three o'clock. An amendment was offered to extend the recess till 4. The amendment was accepted. The motion was then put, carried, and the convention stood adjourned to 4 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The President called the Convention to order at 4 o'clock.

T. Butler King, of Georgia.—Mr. Chairman, I hold in my hand, sir, the report of the committee, I propose the resolution, which I will send to the Chair, may be read by the Secretary. The Committee reported the following:

The Committee on the selection of officers respectfully report, that the committee met, all the members present, and they unanimously resolved to recommend to the Convention the following gentlemen as officers thereof:

FOR PRESIDENT—EX-GOVERNOR JOHN M. MOREHEAD, of N. C.

This nomination was received with loud applause, and unanimously confirmed.

The Chairman appointed Mr. KING, of Geo and Mr. Fuller, of New York to conduct the President elect to the chair; which being done, Mr. MOREHEAD addressed the delegates as follows:

Gentlemen of the convention.—I do not possess language adequate to express to you my grateful feelings, and to return to you my profound acknowledgments for the distinguished honor conferred upon me by selecting me to preside over the deliberations of this Convention. If, gentlemen, I possessed qualifications, either by experience or otherwise, for the distinguished position—as I am conscious I do not,—the obligation that you have imposed upon me would be far greater than they would deserve, and therefore do I consider my indebtedness to you, at this time, still the larger.

The purpose for which you have assembled here from every part of the land, uniting in common counsel and deliberation, is that of bringing relief to our common country, and devising and executing such schemes as are necessary to her prosperity and happiness. Order, wisdom and decorum should characterize our deliberations, and so sure as we do, success will attend them.—[Applause.]

We should yield, fellow-citizens, on this occasion, all our personal preferences. Let us bring forward, for the good of our common country, our united counsels and our united wisdom. Let us rear our standard with the full determination to carry it on to victory. [Applause.] All we have to do is to select a standard bearer who will secure the hearty co-operation of all sections of our country in the common cause of our country's welfare. Let us have inscribed upon our banner, "the prosperity of our country." [Applause.]

It has been asserted that "to the victors belong the spoils." Let us determine that we will be victors, and when victorious, if spoils we must have, let them be the redemption of our country from her present embarrassed condition, and replenishing her exhausted treasury,

and restoring her to that flourishing and happy condition from which she has fallen. Let us endeavor to spread over our land industry, peace, and plenty, which shall give to every laborer adequate employment and remunerating wages—which shall cause every sea to be whitened with the sails of our commerce—which shall make the produce of teeming fields spread plenty over our own land and enable our people to extend to others that bounty which a kind Providence has bestowed upon us. [Great applause.]

Fellow Citizens: If our deliberations are conducted with that order and love of law which characterize the constituents who sent us here we shall have little cause to fear for our eventual triumph. [Applause.] And if our spoils be such as I have indicated, spoils which will bring prosperity to every door, and cause the land to teem with the blessings of a wise legislation and well directed industry; if, gentlemen, the results of your deliberations shall be to restore to our country peace, harmony and prosperity; to restore to the constitution its violated rights and powers; and to restore the administration of the laws of our country to its pristine purity, if such should be the effects of your harmonious deliberations and your patriotic counsels, I shall deem it the proudest legacy that I can bequeath to my posterity, that I had the honor to preside over that council of sages whose deliberations produced these happy results. [Great applause.]

The President stated that the next question was on the adoption of the report of the Committee nominating Vice Presidents and Secretaries.

We omit the list of names as uninteresting to our readers.

Samuel J. Peters was on the list as a Vice President, from Texas.

Mr. Stanton, of Ohio. I would take occasion to inquire if the Vice President for Texas resides in Texas. If he does not I would request a division of the question so that action may be taken on all other Vice Presidents except the gentleman for Texas.

After some debate, a division was made and the Vice Presidents adopted, Mr. Peters and all others.

Upon motion of Mr. Gentry, a committee to inquire into the credentials of delegates was then appointed, consisting of one delegate from each state.

Mr. Baker, of Ohio—I move that the Convention adjourn to meet to-morrow at 10 o'clock. [Cries of No, No; 9 o'clock.] Very well, then, 9 o'clock.—The motion was then put, and the Convention adjourned.

SECOND DAY—MORNING SESSION.

The Convention reassembled at 9 o'clock, and was called to order by the President, after which it was opened with prayer by the Rev. ANTHONY ARWOOD, of the Methodist Church, who eloquently invoked the protection and guidance of the All-Wise, upon the deliberations of the body, after which the minutes of the previous day were read, and approved, with some unimportant amendments.

The list of delegates was then called, at the suggestion of the President, who desired those not entitled to vote to withdraw from the seats of the body, that those entitled to vote and take part in the business of the Convention, might be more conveniently situated.

Mr. HARLAN, of Ky., then moved that the address of the President, on taking the chair, be entered upon the journal, which was agreed to.

The President then repeated his suggestion, that the alternates present from districts otherwise represented, should withdraw from the seats upon the floor, and also, where a single district had more than one representative, that one of the delegates should be chosen to speak and act for the district.

Mr. MEREDITH, of Ia., said that while Indiana had sent a large delegation to this Convention and expected to be heard, she asked only her 12 votes on any question that might arise. It might be that she had shown more zeal than wisdom in sending so large a delegation, but they asked and thought they had a right to demand that their friends be permitted to occupy seats with them upon the floor, to consult and advise with them. Indiana, although she had sent here about 40 delegates, expected to be heard only by a single man from each district, and he had no doubt other delegations would act similarly. He made this statement, which had already been made by his friend, the day before, in order to quiet the fears of those gentlemen who might possibly entertain a different view, and he trusted that no alternate would be required to leave the seats of the body. Should however, the Convention regard the matter in a different light, then the delegates from Indiana would withdraw; but he thought there was no necessity for such a step.

Here an animated discussion ensued, which continued till the Convention adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Upon the re-assembling of the Convention in the afternoon, the following resolutions were offered and adopted, after much discussion:

Resolved, That the Convention will, at 15 minutes past 6 o'clock, proceed to the choice of candidates for the offices of President and Vice President of the United States in the following manner, viz:—

The authorized delegates from each