mself a Whig since annot say, nor is it at tlemen sincerely besupporting their old

and old friends-let

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The same attempt

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O Cass: Whether

more to the Chicago Convention. It is a forgery, every word of it. their old enemies, Mr The Great Caravan of Messrs. Raymond t it is their duty to & Waring will exhibit one day at this place,

Saturday the 19th of August. It is said to be

wilds of Asia.

the largest collection of Wild Beasts in America, and to contain the most rare and valuable

specimens. The story got up recently about the fight between the Rhinoceros and the Elephant, turns out to be a fabrication, invented for the

benefit of some of the penny extras in Albany .-

We are assured by the proprietors, that the ani-

rupt in the slightest degree the friendly relations existing between the rival monarchs from the

The Patriot has repeatedly published

what purports to be a letter from Millard Fill-

mals are all in the best possible condition, and that nothing whatevever has transpired to inter-

in the Park, N. Y as party nominat "I have known and intimately.

those given to

Henry Clay, N

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Most of the misc

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recommended by denwald, June 3, evident that he intended to establish a Senate | their Representatives, on all great leading ques-

throne a week under one of our Presidential ve-toes. We have the name of a Republic, but stal nomis umbra—it stands but the shadow of a name. I first came into Congress nearly twenty years ago, and I have since been an attentive ob-crats, naturalized citizens, native citizens, and the humblest of the actors on this theatre, where constitute the great Taylor part of the country. men, with loud professions of Democracy on their lips, cherish the most despotic principles the downward tendency of the Government in in their hearts; and I now say that the monarits administration—anxious to avert its progress chical tendency has every year been growing to monarchy; and unless the principles of that stronger, that many of our legislative acts of the party be sustained, the liberties of the country most important character are drafted at the Executive Departments to suit the will of the Ex-cutive, and that Congress has degenerated, un-der Democratic Presidents, till it is little better has by turns muzz'ed, cajuled, and trampled than the register of the educts of an Emperor. It is but a few days since a member who has served in Congress about 30 years, (Mr. WEBSTER.) declared in his place, that he had never known a President set his heart on any great measure which he did not force through Continuous and the street of the education of the education of the manufacture. The measure which he did not force through Continuous and the street of the education of the education

Why is this? Let a Democratic report, made to drive the younger Adams from power twenty. two years ago, make the answer. The veteran member from Missouri, (Mr. Bentox,) in his re-port on Executive patronage, May 4, 1826, after enumerating the monstrous extent of the power

of that patronage, says:
"The whole of this great power will centre in the President. The King of England is the fountain of honor; the President of the United States is the source of patronage. He presides over the entire system of Federal appointments, jebs, and contracts. He has 'power' over the 'support' of the individuals who administer the system. He makes and unmakes them. He cnooses from the circles of his friends and sup-porters, and may dismiss them, and, upon all the principles of human action, will dismiss them, s often as they disappoint his expectations. His spirit will animate their actions in all the elections to State and Federal offices. There may be exceptions, but the truth of a general rule is proved by the exception. The intended check and control of the Senate, without new constitutional or statutory provisions, will cease to operate. Patronage will penetrate this body subdue its capacity of resistance, chain it to the car of power, and enable the President to rule as easily, and much more securely with, than without, the nominal check of the Senate. If the President was himself the officer of the peo-ple, elected by them, and responsible to them, stication to the less canger from the concentration of all power in his hands; but it is the business of statesmen to act upon things as they are, and not as they would wish them to be. We must then look forward to the time when the public revenue will be doubled; when the civil and military officers of the Federal Government will be quadrup ed; when its influence over individuals will be multiplied to an indefinite extent; when the nomination by the President can carry any measure through the two Houses of Congress, when the principle of public action will be open and syowed, the Persident wants my vote, and the sull cive use the office I wish for. What will this be but the Government of one man? It will this be but the Government of one man? It will this be but the Government of one man? The nature of a thing is in its substance, and the name soon accommodates itself to the substance. The first Roman Emperor was styled Emperor took the same title; and the last French Emperor took the same title; and the last French Emperor took the same title; and their respective countries were just as a sessentially monarchical before as after the sum of the continent beyond the Rio Grand of the extension over the continent beyond the Rio Grand of the extension over the continent beyond the Rio Grand of the extension over the continent beyond the Rio Grand of the extension over the continent beyond the Rio Grand of the extension over the continent beyond the Rio Grand of the extension over the continent beyond the Rio Grand of the extension over the continent beyond the Rio Grand of the extension over the continent beyond the Rio Grand of the extension over the continent beyond the Rio Grand of the extension over the continent beyond the Rio Grand of the extension over the continent beyond the Rio Grand of the extension over the continent beyond the Rio Grand of the extension over the continent beyond the Rio Grand of the extension over the continent beyond the Rio Grand of the extension over the continent beyond the Rio Gr there would be less canger from the concentra-tion of all power in his hands; but it is the bussame title; and their respective countries were just as essentially manarchical before as after the

to the will of the People, he must be supported not only by votes and speeches, but by arms."

I proceed now to answer some of the interrogations proposed by the honorable Senator from the senator of t ississippi; and, first, in relation to the tariff. He asks ne whether Gen. Taylor is in favor of the tariff. I answer that Gen. Taylor has expressly declared in his letter to Captain Allison that he will, on that subject, submit to the will of the people. If they, by their Representatives in Congress, choose to pass a protective tariff law, he will not veto it. If they choose to retain the free trade law of 1846, he will not in-terfere with it. The Senator asks, what is my position in regard to this question? that I am a Whig, and a true friend of the A-nerican tariff of 1842, and the principles of that I am perfectly content with the President of the United States who will permit the will of the Representatives of the people and of the States to become the law of the land. The honorable gentleman referred to a letter of mine written in 1846, to my political friends in Dela-ware, in which I avowed myself to be what I have always felt proud to declare myselfand the tariff of 1842. It was a letter written not as he says, for a Presidential election, but for a State election, and on the eve of it. I shall never abandon it-but I glory in the principle

The honorable Senator inquired if there was a man on this side of the chamber who was in favor of that tariff of 1842? I AM, and I think tariff upon the country, by the exercise of Executive power. He is willing, on that great question, to let the vote of the people govpower. ion of the people on this subject, can justly call himself a true Republican.

This was the great dividing landmark between parties in 1708. But, alas! your modern Departies in 1708. But, alas! your modern Democracy has been driven by its office-holding leaders to a very different position from that occupied by Mr. Jefferson. It now stands as the advocate, the prop, and support of kingly power. [Here Mr. C. addressed hosself to the Democratic side of the chamber.] You defend all its encroachments. You spurn the rights of the courters. You decide that the country and of Congress. You decide that the President shall put down the will of the people; and you have nominated a man who stands solomnly pledged before the convention, by his letter of acceptance of your nomination, to veto which

for life, and to make the l'resident a part of the mons, in any other way than as a mere faction may dictate. By the action of a convention But the Executive practice in these days (all which the minerity was suffered to control, and of which seems to be fully approved by cientral which took only one night to consider all the Cass,) is not merely sic velo—but sic velo sic jubeo. He now assumes the initiative in addition to the veto power. He not only recommends, but detailes to Congress. The majores are daily but dictates to Congress. His opinions are daily of the tariff of 1846, and a re-enactment of that by quoted in debate he.e. and control our legistor. It has been but four days since an athenorable free-trade man who will hesitate to tempt was made by the Senators from Kentucky give his support to General Taylor? Every and Tenucasce, (Mr. Undarwood and Mr. honest Democrat—every native and every native and Tenuessee, (Mr. Underwood and Mr. Bella) to remove the obstructions in the river Ohio at Cumberland island. Everybody here seemed to think it sight to remove it—but it was known and said that the President would veto the bill which contained it, and the improvement fell. So the navigation of the Ohio cause be obstructed till Taylor can put it all right, by allowing Congress to make laws, We have now not a single river or harbor bill before Congress—not one measure for internal improvement.—
Why? But because we all know it is idle to waste our time in passing them, as the President thas publicly avowed his resolution to vete them. has publicly avowed his resolution to vete them all. The will of the people is nothing. All men look here only to the will of the President. He is the fountain of favor. Now, in the British House of Commons, under a limited monar-ing his public acts—not his private life. I have thy, the independence of Parliament is secured by a rule which makes it out of order for any member to state in debate what is the will of the king; and it is perfectly true, as Col. Hamilton Federal Convention—pledged to sustain the ulstated in the Convention of 1787, that no king of England has dared to exercise the veto power and put down the will of the nation on every since the English revolution produced by the subject upon which an irresponsible convention, Whigs of 1688—one hundred and sixty years have had the effcontry to dictate their arbitrary ago. Why? Because the exercise of a power so despotic, which wholly denies to the people have thus set themselves up above the Constitution, and usurped the legislative power. They limited monarchy, have cost an English monarch seek to control the appointment of Chief Magishis head. Queen Victoria could not keep the trate, and like the Polish Diet, virtually to elect

men and things here, though one of Whigs-patriotic men of all parties-who now

E. P. WALTON, JR., EDITOR. Thursday, August 10, 1848.



Nominees of the Whig Convention. FOR PRESIDENT, ZACHARY TAYLOR. FOR VICE PRESIDENT. MILLARD FILLMORE.

First. I relievate what I have southen said—I some Whig, but not an ultra Whig. If "lected I would not be the more President of a party. I would endeaver to act independent of party domination. I should feel bound to administer the government nurramouelled by party schemes.

Second. The Veto power. The power given by the constitution to the Executive to interpret his veto, is \(\bullet\) high conservative power, but in my opinion should never be exercised except the reason of clear violation of the constitution or mani-

public, and the last French Emperor took the same title; and their respective countries were just as essentially monarchical before as after the assumption of the titles. It cannot be denied, or dissembled, but that this Federal Government gravitates to the same point, &c." "Those who make the President must support him. Their political fate becomes indentified, and they must stand or fall together. Right or wrong, they must support him: and if he is made contrary to the will of the People, he must be supported signal." Z. TAYLOE.

The extension over the continent beyond the Rie Grand of the ordinance of 1785, is an object too high and permanent to have to the will of the people as promulgated in legislative forms, and restrain excelutive action in its appropriate channel. Give as an honest of a fallen for.

Z. TAYLOE.

The extension over the continent beyond the Rie Grand of the ordinance of 1785, is an object too high and permanent in the wind of the continent beyond the Rie Grand of the ordinance of 1785, is an object too high and permanent to have to the will of the people as promulgated in legislative forms, and restrain excellution is to had his head, to have to the will of the people as promulgated in legislative forms are formed. Give as an honest of the minimum and the sum of the minimum of the sum of the ordinance of 1785, is an object too high and permanent to he will of the people as the sum of the continent beyond the Rie Grand of the ordinance of 1785, is an object too high and permanent to he will of the people as promulgated in legislative forms and the will of the people as promulgated in legislative forms and the will of the people as promulgated in legislative forms and the will of the people as promulgated in legislative forms and the will of the people as promulgated in legislative forms and the will of the people as promulgated in legislative forms and the will of the people as promulgated in legislative forms and the will of the people as a promulgated in legislative forms and the people

STATE TICKET.

For Governor, CARLOS COOLIDGE of Windsor. For Lieutenant Governor, ROBERT PIERPOINT of Rutland. For Treasurer,

GEORGE HOWES of Montpelier. For Congress, 1st District, WM. HENRY. WM. HEBARD.

GEO. P. MARSH,

JOHN L. BUCK.

24

44

For Presidential Electors. ERASTUS FAIRBANKS, TIMOTHY FOLLETT, GEORGE T. HODGES, ANDREW TRACY, A. L. CATLIN, ELIJAH CLEVELAND.

The Middlebury Convention. This convention was respectably large, but all on my side of the chamber concur with me. composed mainly of Locofocos and Liberty men. But I do not desire General Taylor to force any omposed mainly of Locofocos and Liberty men. except Mr. Everett of Windsor, and Mr. Slade, formerly of Middlebury and now of Ohio. The ern; and no man, be he from the North or former was a Clay man he is now avowedly a from the South, who desires to curb the express-Barnburner in preference to Cass! Whether It is because General Taylor on this, as on Mr. Slade has considered himself a Whig since other great duestions, stands on Republican he lost the Senatorship, we cannot say, nor is it at ground, that we desire his election. He occupies precisely the platform on which Mr Jeffer-son placed himself in the origin of parties in this country. He is in favor of strengthening Whig principles by joining their old enemies, the popular branch of the Government, and op- or if they are convinced that it is their duty to posed to the augmentation of Executive power. abandon their old principles and old friends-let them hold on in their new course. We ques-

acceptance of your nomination, to veto which was once made to establish a political rethe will of the people, when expressed through gency for Vermont, by a coalition of the anti- wilds of Asia.

masonic leaders with the then Van Buren party, I is now renewed by the same restless spirits and for the same purpose. Then, the rank and file of the anti-masonic party nullified the bargain of Barber and Flint, which was to transfer them to the locofoco ranks in consideration of a few fat his friends-that Martin Van Buren was, as he offices; and nou, we venture to predict, that the is, a cold-hearted, selfish politicisn. That proold trick will fare little better with the rankund found thinker, Dr. Johnson, affirmed, that no file in the three existing parties. As at Willis- man changed his political opinions after forty, ton, so at Middlebury, the Barnburner leaders unless influenced by some selfish motive. Mr. refused to declare against Slavery in the District Van Buren has passed that age, and has made a of Columbia. To use the very words of a lead-sudden approximation towards doctrines genering Liberty man, who was a delegate at Middle- ally sustained by the Whig party. We would bury, "the Convention made a platform just big not speak barship of such a remarkable converenough for MARTIN VAN BUREN and nobody sion-it is to be commended if sincere-but still else." There may be Whigs who have had he is not far enough advanced in the doctrines some confidence in the motives and purposes of of freedom to meet the with hearty acquiescence E. D. Barber, Stephen S. Brown, and other lead- of the always-straight-out Whigs. CLINTON ing spirits in this enterprise -who really dream was wont to call him a political Grimalkinthat they are disposed to hold out the clive branch purring over petty schemes - mousing over sinisto the Free Soil Whigs, and to take a patriotic, ter stratagems." Has he changed? It is at manly, and independent course. Let the com- least curious to see where the man stood once, plexion of their state ticket, and the fact that who is now set up as the champion par excellence their principles are unscrupulously pared down of Free Soil. to the small pattern of Martin Van Buren, disa. Eighteen months previous to Jackson's elecbuse all such Whigs. Mr. SHAFTER was a loco tion, the Richmond Enquirer published a letter until he became a third party man, and the can- from Charleston, S. C. dated May, 7, 1827, condidate of that party for Congress; and Mr. Po- taining the following words: LAND has been a zealous locofoco of the Lamoille stamp, until the last month, and Mr. Stansbury is the only sopthrown to the Whigs —a young man of warm feelings and generous

The Property of the Presidency of the United States, —a young man of warm feelings and generous

The Property of the Souther and the States, —a young man of warm feelings and generous

The Property of the Souther and the States, —a young man of warm feelings and generous

The Property of the Souther and the States, —a young man of warm feelings and generous — a young man o impulses, and who, like other men, of a like THE PEOPLE OF THE SOUTH, and to retemperament, has made a mistake which he will be one of the first to remain the first be one of the first to regret.

this section of the State are disposed to become Southern policy," &c. dupes by this trick. If there are such, we reis any thing to be gained for Whig principles or the honor of the State by the movement. --Whether in State officers, members of Congress, the Legislature, and the U.S. Senator to be elected - it is at all likely that this new party, or than can be done by standing firmly and contending successfully under the good old Whig banner. Judge ye.

Sold to Slavery.

Some of the friends of Gen. Cass have enand make something out of it besides a Veto pledge against freedom; but poor Lewis Cass ing that it was beyond the constitutional com-WILMOT PROVISO. Here is the official merican President was ever guilty." bulletin from the Washington Union of Tues- As Secretary of State, Van Buren addressed day the 1st:

At all events, we are happy to understand by private letters that Gen Cass firmly stands the ground which he has taken. Being applied to formally by a man or two of the Wilmot stamp, he declared unhesitatingly that he adhered to his Nicholson letter and to the Baltimore plat-form; and that if elected President he would with a certain class of our population, make it the make such a declaration?

thing that comes in the way of duty, even to sign the United States." the name of Z. Taylon in a strong, hold hand, Again, in writing to our agent in Mexico, he territory. So you have said -- to wit: From the Washington Union.

"Gen. Taylor is pledged to yield his assent to the doctrine of the Wilmot Proviso, and is pledged not to resort to the Presidential veto make Great Britis pay for a cargo of slaves

bill, on the principle of the ordinance of '87. A unable laus." motion was made to strike out that part of the The casting-vote of Mr. Van Buren, while bill: ayes 88-consisting of Southern members Vice President, in favor of that Post office bill generally and ELEVEN Northern Cass dough- which authorized every southern postmaster to faces. Noes, 114, consisting of all the North- reject and destroy all such newspapers as in his ern Whigs, a few Southern Whigs, and a ma- judgment might injure the cause of Slavery, need jority of the Northern Democrats. Majority only be alluded to. Could a man do that now for freedom 961

Third Congressional District.

and was entirely unanimous.

Fourth District.

cluding the honorable gentlemen lately adver- ed; tised by the Patriot as describers from the Whig In the case of the Amistad negroes-men who, ranks-as pure and true Whigs as Vermont can before they were irrevocably passed into the produce. JOHN L. BUCK, of Northfield, was clutches of slavery, had by their own courage

SIGNS.

ern States; and they sum up as follows:

Taylor, 638 Cass, Van Buren, Scattering, 20 - 304Muj. tor Taylor over all, 334

every word of it.

& Waring will exhibit one day at this place, that course of policy-the extension of slave-Saturday the 19th of August. It is said to be territory-could be compromised then, how is it the largest collection of Wild Beasts in Ameri- that he is now so suddenly resolute in his oppoca, and to contain the most rare and valuable sition to the further aggressions of the South? specimens. The story got up recently about the Most of the mischief has been accomplished, and fight between the Rhinoceros and the Elephant, by tools selected for that purpose, and cordially We are assured by the proprietors, that the ani- in the Park, N. Y. June 4, to respond to the Texthat nothing whatevever has transpired to interrupt in the slightest degree the friendly relations existing between the rival monarchs from the wilds of Asia.

"I have known Messrs. Polk and Danas long and intimately. Concurring with them in the main, in the political principles by which their public lives have been hitherto distinguished, I am sincerely desirous of their success." mals are all in the best possible condition, and as party nominations, he says:

"I have known Messrs. Polk and Dallas long

I For the Watchman and Journal. POSITION OF VAN BUREN. "Had I served my country with half the zeal I served Slavery I should not in mine ago. Have been described."—Shak-pears adapted.

It was the opinion of all mon-even of his

Jackson, and at the end of four years to be nom-We know not whether any of the Whigs in mated and supported for the Presidency; with a

As long as Mr. Van Boren was in office, it is spectfully invite them to inquire whether there needless to say, these assurances were carefully

In his inaugural address he threatened to veto any bill which might be passed abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia. For " reasons satisfactory" to himself on this point, he remains any of the old ones, will secure better men, or unchanged—he has not professed recantation, more effectually honor the principles of Vermont, however, on any point. Read what Wm. Leggett, one of his New-York supporters, said on this subject :

"It would seem that we have elected Mr. Van Buren to the office of President for the mere purpose that he may be the slave-master in chief and a negro-overseer. He pledged himself to deavored to smooth over the Nicholson letter, and make something out of it hesides a Veto has denied them even the confort of such a de- petercy of that bedy to act on the subject. This lusion. He has written another letter to the threatened use of the veta by a man standing on the very threshold of the executive office is the Slavocrats, saying that HE WILL VETO THE most indecent abuse of power of which any A-

C. P. Van Ness, Oct. 22, 1829, our minister to

Veto the Wilmot Proviso. Dare Gen. Taylor interest of the southern section of the Union that no attempt should be unde in that island [Cuba] Ah! granny Ritchie-"dare Gen. Taylor to throw off the yoke of Spanish depen make such a declaration?" Unquestionably, if the first effect of which would be the emancipation of a numerous slave population, which result such are his views. The old man dare do any could not but be sensibly fell upon the shores of

to approve a bill prohibiting Slavery in the new cautioned him to oppose "the baneful spirit [of emancipation] designed to be introduced and propagated in the island of Cuba."

against it, if the people shall constitute a Con- which, being shipped to go further south, [query, gress that shall enact those doctrines into a to Texas?] on the voyage got shipwrecked, and, landing on an island under British jurisdiction, And sgain:
"He consents to sacrifice his own power to they were declared free, on the principle that a "He consents to sacrince his own power to that of Congress—and to expose the whole South to the Wilmot Proviso of the rabid Aboli soil. Should we not blush to accept of gold, tionists. Such is the first tax which he pays for the nomination, and the first claim he puts in for the suffrages of the South."

Snowing we not ones to accept or gold, paid by a British monarch to an American Pres-ident, as a satisfaction for granting to these unfortunate blacks that liberty which our laws de-Another Triumph for Freedom. | ny? Yet Van Buren said our laws permitted On Wednesday the House passed the Oregon such traffic, and he added that they were "reas-

and hope to be elected to the Presidency?

In 1836 and 1837 abolition presses and lecturers were frequently put down by mobs and Hon. George P. Mansu has been nominated riots. One editor was shot. Mr. Van Buren in for re-election to Congress-a faithful, zealous his message, true to the South, took the side of and able Free Soil Whig, - and ALBERT L. CAT- the rioters, and would have silenced free discus-LIN for Presidential Elector. The Convention sion if he could have done so. He said-"A took strong ground for Taylor, and Free Soil, reckless disregard of the consequences of their and emancipation in the District of Columbia, conduct has exposed individuals to popular indignation."

The murder by the mob and its lawless violess is, in honied phrase, "popular indignation," The Whig Convention at Danville on Tues- but the peaceable utterance of free thoughts is day was large, spirited, and entirely harmonious. very "reckless," very. Could a special pleader Every county in the district was well represen- make a more admirable version? Has the charted, and Old Caledonia was there with a host, in-

nominated for Congress, and ELIJAH CLEVELAND, recovered their liberty-Mr. Van Buren showed of Coventry, for Presidential Elector, and the an unreasonable desire to oblige slave dealers, Convention separated with a firm determination live where they might. Exerting the whole exto secure the election of both. Proceedings next | contive influence of the government to obtain a decision against the innocent captives, the Grampus, by Van Miren's order, was stationed of New-Haven to sieze and deliver them over to It is fashionable just now among the travel- instant death in Cuba; but the eloquence of Ad ting public to try the sense of the people, as rep ams and the integrity of the Court prevented resented in steambosts, rail cars, and canal this great crime on the part of the President.boats, upon the Presidential questions. We have What does the New-York Barnburner's conthis week noticed eleven such cases, selected science now say of this act, perpetrated while he from the South Western, Western, and North- was in the soushine of his popularity as a "northein man with southern principles?"

It is true that Mr. Van Buren, in the first avowal of his principles which may hereafter reflect honor upon his sagacity as a statesman, had in a letter came out frankly against the annexation of Texas, much for the same reason as those given to the world at the same time by The Patriot has repeatedly published Henry Clay. Now, although he and his friends that purports to be a letter from Millard Fill say that that letter was the cause of his defeatmore to the Chicago Convention. It is a forgery, when it was perfectly notorious that Polk and Dallas were nominated but to secure this single The Great Curavan of Messrs. Raymond object of annexation, if Van Burea's hostility to turns out to be a fabrication, invented for the recommended by him! In a letter dated Linbenefit of some of the penny extras in Albany. denwald, June 3, 1844, to a large meeting held

ed lips until be saw his last hopes in that quarter tily upon the work of e'ecting such an adminisdisregarded, and then he breaks the peace of the Research

Democratic party!

emblage, written after the commencement of the war with Mexico, has been published—tho' sented the names of ELIJAH HOLDEN, of Waitsfield, and we have it not at hand-in which he zealously inculcated it as the duty of all to support the war. Thus it would seem that upon every question relating to southern policy he has industriously carried out the original "perfect under-the freemen of the county." standing" of the south, except on one point, and that was carried by men for whose success he was "sincerely desirous." For the Northern so-called Democracy, he may be much more preferable than Cass, because having fulfilled all his pledges to the South, his pledges now made to the North would appear likely to be redecored. But, if the past could be overlooked, his present position—to say nothing of his Free at 10 o'clock A. M., and were temporarily organ-Trade notions and his pet sub treasury—is not ized by the election of Julius Converse, Esq sufficiently sound and advanced to meet with the approval of Whigs. It is good so far as it goes, but it does not go far enough. The late hour at chair appointed the following gentlemen a comwhich it is promulgated books suspicious. Van mittee to report a list of officers for the perma without professing it in words, would have Free soil men think "a sudden thought strikes me; lows:

The committee subsequently reported as follows:

too tate! The facts stated here are all on record and fully susceptible of proof. The only object in presenting them is to refresh the minds of lovers Billions.

Washington County Whig Convention.

ls, of Northfield, Secretary pro tem.

appointed to nominate officers for the more perent organization of the Convention. The Committee on nominations reported the llowing persons as officers, viz: JOHN L. BUCK, Northfield, President.

WM. S. CLARK, Middlesex. ELIJAH HOLDEN, Waitsfield, ELIZAH HOLDEN, Waitsfield. | Vice | Hon. John S. Marcy, from the nominating com-GEO. WORTHINGTON, Montpelier, | Presid'is. | mittee, made a unanimous report of the follow-Janez Ellis, Berlin,

J. A. Vail,
George Nichols,
On motion, a committee of five were appointed on resolutions, consisting of Messrs. E. P. Walten jr., H. H. Reed, Orrin Smith, Charles yman, and F. A. Wright.

Voted that the delegates from the several uce, and Senatorial candidates.

AFTERNOON SESSION. The Committee on resolutions reported the Williamstown, Asa Low of Bradford, and Fredfollowing, which were discussed by Messrs. Lyman, Walton, H. H. Reed, Carpenter and Vail, Mr. Austin of Bradford introduced the followand unanimously adopted:
Upon a review of the conduct of the govern

condition of the country, we find that the doc-trine of Protection has been abandoned - a Free Trade Tariff has been passed -the Sub Treasu ry has been re established—the country has been involved in War by the Executive, in a manner IULIUS CONVERSE, President. unwarranted by the Constitution - a National Carlos Constitution - a National Carlos C of the country, and at the sacrifice of the lives of thousands of its citizens, a vast territory has neen acquired, with a view, now pulpably dent, of extending the accursed system of Slavery therein, and thus forever subjecting the country to the supremacy of the Slave power. This policy was the entertainment ordered by the Locofoco Baltimore Convention of 1844, and it has been furnished through an alarming stretch dreamed that Cass is to be defeated without an of Executive power, and the subserviency of a party majority in Congress to the Executive will. We find that a continuance of this same wretchother irresponsible convention holden in Balti-more in May last, and that Lewis Cass has been Let the North heed it. pledged to use the influence and patronage and power of the Executive office, the Veto included. perpetuate it. To defeat this policy -- to purify the government and restore it to its true the ory, and to re establish the benign reign of peace and prosperity, were the purposes of the Wing National Convention lately assembled at elphia. That body adjudged that Zaca-ARY TAYLOR was the man, and the principles of the Alison letter the ground, for ensuring success, and the judgment of the great body of the Whig party has already been given in concurrence. In this position we find the Whig party; its principles all unchanged; its purposes pure non-we published the other day a letter written by Hon. Daniel P. King in favor of General sustained by the voice and votes of the Whigs Taylor, in the course of which he gave the subof the Union. In this time of our country's stance of a conversation he had with Mr. Adams deepest trial, we see no safety but in Whig principles—no hope for deliverance but by a gallant stand and a brave fight under the old Whig standand a brave fight under the old Whig standanda brave figh

nomination of Zacharr Taylos, as the candidate of the Whig party, pledged only to a faithful discharge of the duties of the Executive of attention of every Whig to this letter. It comes

President, Z. Taylos, requires him to respect know that it was currently reported that Mr. and carry out the will of the people as expressed Adams was in favor of Gen. Taylor for the Preshigh their representatives, it becomes us as idency. Here is Mr. Hudson's letter: Whigs to bend all our energies to elect representatives to Congress and to our next Legislature, (upon whom will devolve the choice of a your favor of the 21st inst., I have the honor that ture, (upon whom will devolve the choice of a vull turned States Senator,) who will faithfully carry say, that hearing from many of our friends that thought the principles we profess.

principles of the Whigs of Vermont in his late speech upon the miscalled Compromise Bill, and to all who have faithfully contended in the noble ause; and that we hail the signal defeat of that bill as a happy omen of the extension and per-petuation of FREEEON over all new territory. Resolved, That in the re-establishment of a Free Church. rotection to American labor and capitol against he world, and to the raising of a revenue adequate to meet the expenses of an economica overnment, and discharge the great National a healthful, conservative and wise course of measures to restore confidence to the people in the purpose of the government to maintain peace abroad and prosperity at home; in an abandonment of the dangerous schemes for new endish.

But for this approbation of Van Buren and the | conquests, and a reduction of the army and nasupport given to the ticket by the late distinguished Silas Wright, Polk and Dallos and Slavery Extension would have been strangled in the out-set. But then, as we learn from Jackson's letter, the programme was, after Texas was fairly or unfairly hitched on to the Union, to restore Mr. Van Buren to the Presidency for one term more. Mr. Van Buren remained with seal-

Resolved, and then he breaks the peace of the democratic party!

Another letter from Van Buren to a party asing Vermont Whigs
The Committee on Senstorial nominations pre-

Voted to adjourn.

J. L. BUCK, President. J. A. VAIL, GEO. NICHOLS, Secretaries.

[County Committees in our next.] Second District Whig Convention.

The Whigs of the Second Congressional Dis

Buren, all his life-long known as the man who next organization of the convention, viz : Asa was to "carry the North by party machinery and the South by going for Southern mea-ures,"

Low of Bradford, Justin Morgan of Stockbridge, B. W. Barthelomew of Washington, Win. Steele of Sharon, O. M. Whipple of Springfield, Dari-

For President, JULIUS CONVERSE, of Wood-

For Vice Presidents, Goo. W. PRICHARD, of Bradford, DANIEL BOWEN, of Weathersfield. For Secretaries, Carlos Carpenter, Frede-

On motion of Mr. Porter of Hartford, it was ordered, that a committee of one from each town in the district be raised to nominate a candidate whether as to quantity or quality of the produce. for Congress, and a candidate for Presidential The Convention was called to order by Wm. Elector, for the Second Congressional District; P. Burnham, Chairman of Co. Committee, and that the committee be raised and proceed as folorganized by the appointment of J. L. Buck, of lows, viz: immediately on the morning adjourn-Northfield, President pro tem., and Geo. Nich-ment, the delegates shall meet in town conventions, and each town shall appoint its member of On motion of Mr. Burnham, voted, that a comnominating committee, and at 1 o'clock P. nittee of one from each town in the county be M. the nominating committee shall meet, and, on masse, and with arms in their hands, consisting completing their business, report to the conven-

On motion of Mr. Burton of Norwich, the convention adjourned until 2 o'clock P. M.

AFTERNOON. The convention met pursuant to adjournment. ing nominations:

Hon. WILLIAM HEBARD, of Chelsea.

For Elector, Hox. ANDREW TRACY, of Woodstock. The report, on motion of Hon. William Jarvis,

Mr. Billings and Mr. Parish were appointed committee to nominate town committees of vigvoted to adjourn till half past 1 o'clock, P. M. gress appeared and addressed the convention.

The convention was further addressed by Justin S. Morrill of Strafford, Burnham Martin of

Mr. Austin of Bradford introduced the following resolution, which was unanimously passed; Resolved, That this convention heartily con ment for the last three years, and of the present condition of the country, we find that the doc-

The Convention, after giving three cheers for Taylor and Filtmore, on motion of Mr. Low, of

FREDERICK BILLINGS, 5 North Carolina Election.

Returns from 25 counties show a locofoco gain of 1300 votes, and also a nett gain of three meanbers of the Legislature. The contest has been close enough to wake up the sleepy Whigs and effort. Cass goes well with the Slavocracy; those some Slavocrats are afraid of honest Old Zack. ed and alarming policy has been decreed by an Thra's the story of the North Carolina election.

Just as we expected.

JACOR COLLAMER and GEO. P. MARSH have done honor to Vermont by noble speeches on the Slavery question.

OF John Quiccy Adams was for Taylor .-

Ex PRESIDENT ADAMS AND GENERAL TAYard:— lem Gazette, of yesterday, the following letter Resolved, Therefore, that we concur in the from Hon. Charles Hudson to the same point. ce according "to the Constitution, in a strict like a voice from the grave. What New Engand honest interpretation, in the spirit and mode in which it was acted upon by our earlier Presients." connection, that we were in Washington during Resolved, That as the pledge of our next the months of December and January, and we

WASHINGTON, July 26, 1848. United States Senator,) who will faithfully carry out the principles we profess.

Resolved, That we deem the present a fitting occasion for declaring anew eternal hostility to the extension of Slavery into territory now free: that we adhere steadfastly to the principles of the Ordinance of '87, as repeatedly adopted by Congress and affirmed by the decisions of the Courts and the assent of the American people; and that, in the declaration of Gen. Taylor than the personal opinions of the individual who may happen to occupy the Executive chair, oughl and to control the action of Congress upon questions of Domestic Policy, nor ought his objections to be interposed where questions of constitutional power have been settled by the various depart. ower have been settled by the various depart. In another conversation with him on the subject, ments of the government and acquiesced in by the people," we find a pledge that he will never to any act of Congress recognizing this well established and righteous principle.

Resolved, That the last of Congress is a condition of the subject, and could not, as an honorable man, resign his commission in Resolved, That the hearty thanks of this Con ention are hereby tendered to the Hon. Thomces. These conversations were held with Mr. s Coswin, of Ohio, for the able, eloquent and Adams some time in January, as near as I can parless manner in which he has defended the now recollect.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant, CHARLES HUDSON. JOHN W. PROCTOR, Esq.

CONCERT.-The Peak Family will give a concert to-morrow (Thursday evening,) at the OF See advertisements of Oak Hall and

PAVILION HOTEL, Boston. Mr. Russell of the Pavilion is a Vermonter. WINDSOR CO. WHIG NOMINATIONS.

foreign News.

Arrival of the America, at N. Y. ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE. New York, Friday, Aug. 4th-4 P. M. The Royal Mail steamship America, Capt.

Judkins, arrived at Jersey City this afternoon at 2 o'clock, from Liverpool, 22d ult.

Corretor for Irransp.—In the House of Commons, 21st, Lord John Russell stated the further statement. ther stringent measures which the Government intend taking for preserving order in Ireland. -The noble Lord said, amid the cheering of the House, "I rise to give notice that I propose, at 12 o'clock tomorrow, to ask for leave to bring in a "bill to empower the Lord-Lieutenant, or other governors of Ireland, to apprehend and detain, until the 1st day of March, 1849, such persons as he or they shall suspect of treasonable designs against Her Majesty's crown and government," This is, no doubt, the last resource, and there are few of the well-disposed, either on this side or the other side of the Irish channel, who will quarrel with the severity of the expedient. It amounts to a suspension of the habeas corpus act, so far as Ireland is concerned, and will have the effect either of precipitating or permanently pre-venting an outbreak. It is desirable, on every consideration, if there be any earnestness in the agitation, that the young Irelanders be taught their own weakness; and an immediate catastrophe, the consequence of which would be to crush their cause, is unquestionably prelemble to the chronic threatening, whereby the empire has been kept in a constant state of alarm and apehension for the last three months.

The Freeland Journal of 21st, makes some arming statements in reference to the potator crop in Ireland. It says - deny it, who will, and suffer by it, as every man, from the Peer to the Peasant, must, the potatoe blight does exist and is on the increase, to an alarming degree in several districts, whilst in a great many places it has made its appearance to such a degree as would cause alarm. In some places where it appeared light in character, during the late dry weather the crop assumed a more healthy ap-pearance; but whether it will become again ore severely attacked by the influence of the late rains, anxious doubts are entertained. It is fortunate that in all parts of the country, more or less had been planted at a very early period of the year; and where such planting had been effected in dry soils and in good situations, the crops are now so foward in maturity as to admit of the stalks being cut down or pulled altogeth-

From every quarter, it appears that the Irish are preparing for an outbreak. There has been a brush at Carrick-on-Sun, at Clonnel. A correspondent thus describes the affair : -- "The Carrick people, on hearing of the arrest of some of the club men, and the rumor that one of their own curates was marked out for arrest, rose en of rifles and pikes, repaired to the authorities, and demanded the release of the prisoners, who were at once delivered up to them. They thus rung the Chapel bell, when 4000me n descerded from the neighboring hills, armed to the teach, who remained in Carrick all night, 'est an attempt should be made to arrest Father Byrne. The delivery of the prisoners and the withdrawal of the few troops, were considered a triumph.

There is no mistaking the national feeling.— Proclamations have been issued by the Government against Dublin, Cork, Waterford and Drogheda. The prosecution of persons for vending seditions newspapers is carried on with vigor.-A number of arrests have been made in C Messrs. Barian, Bourke, Lane, and T. O'Brien have been arrested on charges of sedition. Mr. Meagher has traversed his trial until the next

term at Limerick. In Dublin, there is an advance of 20s, per ton in the price of Indian Corn Meal, since last Satrday; and of 10s. in Oat Meal.

Liverpool, July 22 .- The great political exprehension of an emeste in that country, has op-erated very uniavorably in all branches of trade and commerce, during the past week. The produce markets have therefore been less active, and holders of most descriptions of goods being willing sellers, prices have given way slightly. Cotton has been sold to a fair extent, but prices are not higher. The state of the weather, during the last few days, has been rather unfavora-, consequently bread stuffs are not only firmer. but prices have an advancing tendency. in the manufacturing districts is not so buoyant, but present duliness is not expected to be of long continuance. Manufactured goods are not sold at cheaper rates. The funds have suffered from the oneasy feeling which prevails in Ire land. The iron trade is quiet, and little busi-

THE FRENCH REPUBLIC. - Paris remains tranquil, and there were some hopes of the state of age being discontinued after today. Gen. Cavaignac is determined to act with humanity, out is at the same time resolved not to give the disaffected another chance. His conduct in re-spect to the varquished in the revolt, is admitted to have exterted universal approbation, but he is said to feel that military government, even on the principle on which he acts, is not all that is required of the chief of a state. The situation of the finances, and the remedies for the suspension of trade and manufactures, imperatively called for, are said, and no doubt truly, to suggest to him difficulties infinitely beyond those of suppressing an insurrection, and procuring the res-

toration of order.

The Journal des Debats cautions the Government that if it perseveres in the course that had been pursued during the last five months, the ountry must within a very short period arrive at Bankruptcy, or an issue of assignats, which ould be synonymous.
The Choleka.—The Swedish Consul at Abo.

as officially announced that the cholera has made its appearance in Finland. In the village of Silmi, in the circle of Sortewals, out of 13 cases 8 proved fatal.

FROM OREGON .- Dates have been received at St. Louis, from Oregon, to the 10th of March. There had been a battle between the Indians nd the Oregon Regiment, in which the termer were defeated with the loss of fifty killed and many wounded. The Americans had ten woun-A pursuit of the Indians was prevented by a

want of provisions and ammunition. Aid from the United States was anxiously expected. Col. Gilliame was killed after the battle, by he accidental discharge of a rifle, The Indians had entertained propositions of

peace, but affairs were not settled, and the Govrnment had called for more troops.
The Mormon settlement at Salt Lake was Twelve Camanches were killed in Licut. Mc

Gillis's fight on the 1st of June. MORE ROBBERY, WRONG AND RASCALITY .-We find the following in the National Intelli-gencer. We know that such schemes have been

under consideration, extending even farther than to the Sierra Madre. Some men have had strong clinations towards swallowing the whole o

Mex.co.—Tribune.

"The arrangements are nearly completed for the contemplated new Republic, to consist of the Mexican Provinces on the Rio Grande, with San Luis as the Capital, and Tampico and Matsinoras as the seaports. Gen. Shields is at the head of the movement, and is now probably at San Luis in general council to make the final arrange-ments. Many have already gone from New Orleans to meet him: the American force will not be less than five thousand men. Our Government [the Executive] were consulted; but they said they would neither aid nor oppose it. The will aid it, notwithstanding their declaration .-They can leave arms, ammunition, &c. at Tampico, and on the Rio Grande, and let the invading force take them. Farther Annexation is the object, after the new Republic of 'Siegra Madre' has declared its independence of Mexico."

"I have a perfect horror"—adds our informant in whose sentiaged we entirely concur.

in whose sentiment we entirely concur,-"of this annexation system. Texas, and the recent Treaty Territory have been and will be the greatest curse that ever befell the country. We have only taken the first draught of the bitter cup, to the extent of the loss of twenty thousand lives, and the expenditure of two hundred mil-tions of dollars. Would to God that were all that the affair is to cost us! It is however, on-ly the beginning. This new Republic is to be the second act in the drama: but which God in his mercy defeat!"