

A Recommendation.

At a season when the PROVIDENCE of God has manifested itself in the visitation of a fearful pestilence, which is spreading its ravages throughout the land, it is fitting that a people, whose reliance has ever been on HIS PROTECTION, should humble themselves before HIS THRONE; and, while acknowledging past transgressions, ask a continuance of DIVINE MERCY.

It is, therefore, earnestly recommended that the first Friday in August be observed throughout the United States as a day of Fasting, Humiliation, and Prayer. All business will be suspended in the various branches of the public service on that day; and it is recommended to persons of all religious denominations to abstain, as far as practicable, from secular occupations, and to assemble in their respective places of Public Worship, to acknowledge the INFINITE GOODNESS which has watched over our existence as a nation, and so long crowned us with manifold blessings; and to implore the ALMIGHTY, in His own good time, to stay the destroying hand which is now lifted up against us.

Z. TAYLOR.

WASHINGTON, July 3, 1849.

In the foregoing recommendation, by the President of the United States, we recognise the sympathy which a brave and generous heart ever feels in the afflictions of his fellow-men. Amid the pressure of public business, and in the security of a habitation as yet removed from the presence of the Destroyer, the voice of the mourner is heard, and the wailing of the sore-afflicted is listened to and respected. It is ever thus with such as see in the good things that are spread before us a Providence which feeds the children of men out of the fulness of his hand, and in the calamities which come upon us the visitation of HIM who chastiseth whom he loveth.

It is fit that on this day, when our hearts are lifted up in rejoicing over the blessings which our fathers have handed down to us as an inheritance, we bear in mind that the cause of freedom was prospected by the aid of HIM who walked by the side of WASHINGTON and supported him in seasons of peril and despair. The same PROVIDENCE that shaped the ends of battle to the breaking asunder the chains of bondage then, now permits a grievous pestilence to scourge the land with woe and death. Along our thoroughfares, upon the rivers, by the side of the lakes, and where the deep sea rolls its mighty waters on the shore, the strong man has been struck down in his pride, and the weak has been taken in his helplessness. The way of the Destroyer is strewn with the trophies of his power. On this day of jubilee it is good to be mindful of the bitterness which fills the cup of the orphan and the darkness which has fallen upon the house of the widow.

The President of the United States has testified his sense of the public suffering. Does it not become a country abounding in good gifts to follow the example of its Chief Magistrate, and whilst returning thanks for what we have received, implore HIM who offered up his only Son for the redemption of mankind, to take from us a scourge which is weighing down the people with trouble as with a heavy burden?

There will be no paper issued from this office to-morrow. Our tri-weekly subscribers will be served with to-day's paper, as the publication of our regular tri-weekly will be interrupted by the customary festivities of the national birthday.

THE DISGUSTING COALITION.

The sole organ has not yet heard the news from New York. It has heard of the "composition of differences" in the Locofoco party in CONNECTICUT, VERMONT, and WISCONSIN. It approves the "healing of differences" in those States. It protests that the WHIG organs have no right to denounce the Democratic party, because the Democrats of those States "have acted as they have a right to act in their local matters." But the sole organ says nothing about the coalition of the Barnburners and Locofocos in the State of New York. It says nothing of the very important resolutions offered by Mr. BENJAMIN F. BUTLER, in the Democratic Republican Committee of the city of New York, proposing the amalgamation of the Locofocos and Free-soilers, nor of the approval extended to those resolutions by that "old Federal paper" the Evening Post, the present organ of Mr. VAN BUREN and the Free-soilers. It says not a syllable of the very active efforts now going on in the State of New York, to bring about a

coalition of the Locofocos proper and the Free-soilers or Abolitionists, on a sectional platform, for the avowed purpose of thereby breaking down the Administration of the "Southern slaveholder," General TAYLOR. It has not yet informed its readers that the Democratic State Committee of New York has issued a proposition for Union Conventions of Barnburners, or Free-soilers, and Locofocos, to agree upon the basis of the "indispensable reunion" of the Locofoco party, and for the nomination of a joint ticket, to be supported at the fall elections. The Union has heard of similar movements in other Northern States, but nothing of them in New York. Where they have occurred the Union thinks they are all right, a mere "healing of differences"—patriotic, sensible, and just—because the object of the combination is to break down the "Southern slaveholder," President TAYLOR.

The Free-soil party of Mr. VAN BUREN, whose aid the Union now solicits for the purpose of breaking down President TAYLOR, we need not undertake to describe. It has been delineated by the Union itself, in colors too vivid to admit of any heightening of their effect. That journal has a thousand times denounced it as a factious and mischievous combination, set on foot with associations, and for purposes dangerous and fatal to the country. Has the Union forgotten that it said, in August last, of Mr. VAN BUREN and his followers, that "never did a more desperate man attempt to lead, on more anomalous and monstrous faction." And yet, with this "anomalous and monstrous faction," the Locofocos "have a right to act"—as long as the object of action is to break down President TAYLOR.

The Union used to say, a year ago, that the Barnburners were worse than the WHIGS. It said, on one occasion, that they "stand on immeasurably worse ground than the WHIGS, because of their placing themselves upon a sectional party, so threatening to the Union of our country." And yet the sole organ thinks it safe for the South, and right for the whole country, for the Locofocos to strike hands with this sectional party, threatening the union of the country, provided that by this coalition they can break down the Administration of the "Southern slaveholder," President TAYLOR.

In this connexion we would copy another article from the Union of August, 1848, which refers to a paragraph it had quoted from the Albany Argus, deprecating the establishment of a sectional party: "This protest against a sectional organization of parties in our country as one of the worst evils which could befall us, is wise and just. No possible result could be more disastrous. The greatness of this evil form, indeed, in the present circumstances of the country, the strongest argument against the election of General Taylor, and in favor of the South in support of the National Democratic nomination, because the defeat of General Cass, at this time, by the lukewarmness or defection of the Democracy of the South, would above all other things, give rise and strength to the efforts now on foot to organize such a sectional party in the North. Happily, no such result is to be apprehended."

To show that the Barnburners or Free-soilers, with whom the New York Locofocos are now coalescing, with the sanction of the Union, for the purpose of overthrowing the "Southern slaveholder," President TAYLOR—to show that the Barnburners are the real Abolitionists, we copy again:

From the Union of September, 1848. THE UTICA BARNBURNERS' CONVENTION.—It is ridiculous to discriminate between the "Free-soilers" and the "Liberty men" or Abolitionists, after the scene which was enacted at Utica on the 13th instant. Both the Barnburners' convention and the Liberty convention assembled at the same place, and on the same day, it is presumed, by full concert, and with an eye to ultimate and decided operation. Such, at least, has been the result. No other has been necessary to convert the Barnburners into the Liberty men, and vice versa.

Mr. Cochrane, of New York, moved that the members of the Liberty party convention be admitted as honorary members of this convention, and that they be seated in the same manner as the members of the Liberty party convention. Mr. Cochrane, of New York, moved that the members of the Liberty party convention be admitted as honorary members of this convention, and that they be seated in the same manner as the members of the Liberty party convention.

Having read the resolutions, Mr. Shepard said: Mr. President, these are the resolutions. In presenting them I have so far discharged the duty which devolves on me. WE ARE HERE. (Applause.)

Mr. Cochrane, of New York, moved that the members of the Liberty party convention be admitted as honorary members of this convention, and that they be seated in the same manner as the members of the Liberty party convention.

Can any man read these extracts from the Union of 1848, and not wonder at the complacency with which it regards the union of Locofocos with Barnburners and Free-soilers on sectional grounds, to overthrow the Administration of the "Southern slaveholder," President TAYLOR?

An immense meeting to sympathize with the Italian patriots, was held in New Orleans on the evening of June 23. It was addressed by Governor Johnson, Mr. La Rue, and others, and steps were taken to raise a subscription in aid of Republican principles in Italy.

A report was current in New Orleans on the 24th ultimo, that a company of emigrants from Rapid, Louisiana, had been cut off and but six left alive, in a rencontre with Indians near the Rocky mountains.

HYPOCHONDRIACAL.

"Its fate is ominous of all interloping organs, and hence we look for the early exit of another journal, the Standard, &c."

Such are the closing words of a paragraph in the Union announcing, in the usual vein of the "sole organ," the discontinuance of the National Whig. We shall not pause to criticise the phraseology in which our contemporary chronicles the demise of a neighbor. The more important matter of the paragraph is the prediction of its own early death. Any amount of lugubrious self-conceit may be pardoned to the melancholy which a sense of approaching dissolution inspires, and hence we should not be surprised that its own fate occupied more of its thoughts than the subject of its irreverent obituary notice. There is no paper published in this city, to our knowledge, which falls within the category of "interloping organs," except the Union. It alone has claimed for itself the soubriquet and dignities of an organ—"the sole organ," at the capital, of the Locofoco party. It has elected itself to that office. It is not the recognised representative of any fragment of the party, north, south, east, or west. It has been repudiated by sundry martyrs who felt no relief from tears shed by proxy in their behalf, and hence refused to acknowledge it as the lachrymal organ of the party. Yet it has set itself up as the "sole organ" of all Locofocoism, embraced in the disgusting coalition between the Old Hunker and Free Soilers—to the party of "Frederick Douglass the colored Abolitionist," and the deserters from Tammany Hall to the sectional platform, "of all others the most fatal," as the Union has it, "to the union of these States." If the Union cannot show title to organship, other than its own say-so, it comes under the definition of an "interloper." It is, therefore, an "interloping organ," and the only one in Washington. Hence it is manifest that an "early exit" is the Union—the "sole organ"—the "interloping organ."

We hope, however, the Union's time is not yet come. Its presentiment of death arises out of a hypochondriacal state of mind superinduced by dangerous reminiscences. It can scarcely recall its wanton, scandalous, and malicious assaults upon the pure and good men it has labored to defame, without some qualms of conscience. Nor can it reflect upon the obsequious and fulsome flattery it ever poured into the ear of power, without being oppressed with a sense of servility. It is the "perilous stuff" which lies upon its heart, that has filled its mind with megrims.

Moreover, but a few months ago, when it cast its eyes toward the White House, its breast was full of the milk of human kindness; now it is all bonnyclabber. Sudden changes from the extremes of heat and cold are feeble types of the effect wrought upon the Union's sensations by the last elections. These terrible shocks have deranged its nervous system. What with unwholesome memories, severe neuralgic visitations, and an acid condition of the pancreatic juices, the Union has become melancholy, hypochondriacal, and foreboding. It sees its own doom in the sepulchral forms with which a guilty conscience and a disordered fancy people the prospect before it. If it would make a clean breast of it, and enter upon new courses, it would have calmer dreams. We hope it will make shift to do better, though a career of vice long followed is apt to resist amendment. Should we, however, be mistaken in supposing the Union's forebodings to be merely fantastic—if, indeed, it must and will die—the friends of the "sole organ" might find an appropriate epitaph in what was said of the bythesomest of the daughters of the house of Pecksnith. For, in its devotion to power, in its adulation of people who could serve it, and in its flattery of its supporters, the "sole organ" was, indeed, "A quishing thing."

HISTORY VINDICATED. We have already contradicted a portion of the statement of the "sole organ" of the Democracy in relation to the ex-Secretary, who sometimes figures in its editorial columns, and who is to be made up into a "military hero," for the purpose, perhaps, of the next Presidential campaign. We now propose to examine the residue of that statement.

The "sole organ" alleges that, in the year 1812, Mr. BUCHANAN "shouldered his musket," and volunteered to defend his country against her British invaders. The truth of this history must be vindicated. It was not in 1812, but in 1815, that Mr. BUCHANAN volunteered in defence of his country. Previously to that time, he had been engaged in the lucrative practice of the law in the then Federal county of Lancaster, where he realized much more than the ten cents a day which constitute the wages of labor in countries where matters are reduced to the "metallic standard" of which Mr. BUCHANAN is so deeply enamored. The "sole organ," then, is three years out in its dates.

Then, as to the musket. If the ex-Secretary shouldered a musket, he must have cut an extraordinary figure; and it could have been only from entertaining Bob Acres' view of the advantage of taking

down your enemy at "a long shot." The Federal lawyer was a private in a troop of cavalry. He was a bold dragoon. If his company were armed with muskets, they must have formed the most awkward squad ever set in the field. We imagine that they carried long swords; and we have no doubt that our gallant defender of his country made a very pretty show of it on horseback, with his helmet and waving plume, and his ugly and dangerous weapon. How unlike that HECTOR, who blazed away on 54° 40', and then let us down easy on 49°—in suit of demure black, and stainless neckcloth, the very beau-ideal of a PENN!

But now for his achievements. When news reached the young Federal lawyer of the British operations in the neighborhood of Baltimore, filled with martial ardor, he joined a corps of "most gallant cavalry," which, by a novel application of what is known, we believe, as a movement *pu echelon*, took up their line of march for Frederick. Though this post was somewhat remote from the scene of action, certain it is that, subsequently to the arrival of the Lancaster cavalry at this place, the British forces evacuated the country, and the bold dragoons entered Baltimore in triumph, without the loss of a single man. Foremost in the ranks of these gallant men, on this interesting entry, was the young Federal lawyer, in youth as in age, formidable to the enemies of his country. Who can deny to such eminent service the military laurel? It is obvious enough that the WHIG enemies of their country must always look with distrust and suspicion on a man who has thus bled and suffered in its cause.

Mr. BUCHANAN, then, never shouldered a musket. Mr. BUCHANAN did not volunteer in 1812, but in 1815—the very year in which he delivered the flaming 4th of July oration in Lancaster, filled with all sorts of the worst possible Federalism, were Federalism twice as bad as the Union represents it. We take pleasure in recording these minute facts as materials for history. Contemporary annals are silent in regard to Mr. BUCHANAN's military services during the war with Great Britain, and the world might have forgotten them if they had not been revived five-and-thirty years after their date by the Union. We hope the sole organ will give the particulars to the world with the same fulness of detail at which we have aimed.

HON. TRUMAN SMITH. The publication in the Union of Sunday last of the following letter of the Hon. TRUMAN SMITH, furnishes a fit occasion for us to tender to that distinguished and working Whig our sincere thanks for the interest he has taken in our behalf. Mr. SMITH is known through the length and breadth of this confederacy as a supporter of the cause, of whom it may be truly said, no labor can weary, and no adversity appal him. In the noontide heat, his hand is upon the handle of the plough; and in the coolness of the evening he refreshes his zeal by contemplating the morrow's business.

We fear he has placed too high an estimate upon our ability to uphold the great principles of our party, and to repel the slanderous, insidious, and unscrupulous attacks which are daily made upon the President of our choice. But it is achieving much to merit the support of such a champion; and his voluntary support may well inspire us with more confidence in ourselves. We shall endeavor to appreciate his kindness, by the only requital he would regard as such—by emulating his devotion to the cause.

From the New Haven Register. [Private.] WASHINGTON CITY, June 13, 1849. SIR: I take the liberty to transmit to you the prospectus of "THE REPUBLIC," a newspaper established in this city favorable to the administration of President Taylor. It is, in my judgment, important that this paper should at an early day obtain a large circulation in every quarter of the Union. Nothing is intended by this as derogatory to the NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER—an invaluable journal, worthy of the possible acquiescence of the population and wealth of the country, it is believed that there is ample scope for two papers, which, by diversity of talent and energies, can contribute to the success of the country, and the principles of our Government. It is obvious that the friends of President Taylor must be on the alert; for he had scarcely ascended to the exalted position to which he has been called by the people, before, a certain number of unscrupulous and unprincipled men, who have been in his administration in advance. The Union (newspaper) is the organ of this movement. In the columns of that print, President Taylor is incessantly misrepresented and maligned, his capacity to administer the Government derided, and his Cabinet and friends made the objects of every species of obloquy. All this can and will be promptly and energetically met in the columns of the Republic.

The high claims of President Taylor to the confidence and affections of the American people will be set forth and sustained. Faction will be chastised and rebuked. Ample justice will be done all classes of our public men; to all sections of the Union and to all the interests of the country. But we cannot fail to have noticed the unprincipled coalition now being rapidly formed in all the free States between the powers of Locofocoism and Abolitionism, to render the Administration of President Taylor abortive. It is in my judgment, important that the friends of President Taylor should be on the alert; for he had scarcely ascended to the exalted position to which he has been called by the people, before, a certain number of unscrupulous and unprincipled men, who have been in his administration in advance. The Union (newspaper) is the organ of this movement. In the columns of that print, President Taylor is incessantly misrepresented and maligned, his capacity to administer the Government derided, and his Cabinet and friends made the objects of every species of obloquy. All this can and will be promptly and energetically met in the columns of the Republic.

The New Orleans Patria has seen a letter dated June 12, Tampico, to a merchant of New Orleans, containing the following passage: "Things in this city are assuming a serious aspect, and there is no doubt but that we approximate to a serious revolution. The discontent of those who suffer from the frequent alterations of policy of the government continually increases." The Patria says, the writer of the above paragraph is one of the best informed in Mexico, and that his ideas of coming events have almost always been realized. This seems, just now, most probable, as it is currently reported that D. Tomas Marin, commander of Mexican brig of war Vera Cruz, had been sent to Tampico to arrest, and it is said to execute summarily, two agents of Santa Anna, named Escobar and Arrillaga, long connected with the ex-president. The first of these persons, it may be remembered, acquired much notoriety some years ago, as the author of the various articles signed *Caba y Sargentos*, for which he was driven into exile. All accounts concur in stating that if the plan to restore Santa Anna does not succeed in Tampico, it will break out in some other section of the country. Some such idea may have been the moving object of the plot at Orizava, accounts of the suppression of which were received yesterday.

will observe that the terms are very moderate, especially where a considerable number of copies are ordered at one and the same time. Permit me to solicit your best endeavors to give a circulation to the paper within the sphere of your influence. Respectfully yours, TRUMAN SMITH.

OFFICIAL. DEPARTMENT OF STATE, Washington, July 3, 1849. Information has been received, from Stanhope Prevost, ex-consul of the United States at Lima, of the death, in that city, of Mr. Eneel Moncini, dentist, who arrived at Callao in the April steamer from Panama, with upwards of one hundred emigrants from the United States, seeking passage for California. The effects left by the deceased were taken possession of by Mr. Prevost and sold at auction. The balance due his estate, after paying sundry bills incurred in his sickness and burial, will be transmitted to the treasury of the United States, to be held in trust for the legal claimants. From Mr. Moncini's private papers, received from Mr. Prevost, it appears that he was a resident of Boydton, Virginia, about eighteen months previous to September, 1848.

NEW YORK.

This city just now rejoices in two very pretty quarrels, which, together with the cholera, supply the press with fertile themes. One of these is the reception of Father Mathew and the propriety of assigning him lodgings at the Irving House. The Tribune sees no objection to this arrangement, assuming that those of his visiters who happen to require any "refreshments" at the bar will pay for them out of their own pockets. The other papers of the city take views somewhat different; yet all concur in the propriety of paying him the highest honors. The procession was large and orderly, and in all respects worthy of New York. The other subject is the controversy between Mr. Greeley and Bishop Hughes. The latter has written a rejoinder to the article in the Tribune recently characteristic of the peculiar *sanctus in modo, fortiter in re*, and assuming the very tenable position, that it was almost the duty of France to interfere to rescue the Pope from the Neapolitan and Austrian monarchs, who certainly would have interfered, and thereby made the great head of the Roman Catholic church, who at this time especially should be free from all despotic influences, a vassal and a dependent. This is but the purport of one of the passages of the Bishop's letter. The statement of the Tribune, that order reigns in Rome, is expressly denied, and reference is made to the murder of Rossi, the destruction of the carriages of the Cardinals, and the fine imposed on the priests of a church on the Aventine for refusing to chaunt a *Te Deum*, after the first successes of the revolutionists. To a comparison of the Italian patriots with those of the American revolution, Dr. Hughes thus pointedly objects:

"I am often surprised to see even educated men in this country allowing the brightest pages of its history to be admitted by admitting into comparison with the American revolution the principles and the men of petty and abortive revolutions in Europe. The men of the revolution in this country took up arms, not to overthrow an old government, but to resist a new tyranny. They resisted a lie and its usurper, and a spiritless ruler, who was overthrown with success, and when the battle was over we secured an independent nation. Their cause was just in the sight of Heaven and of man. Heaven blessed them in sustaining it. They were wise in council; they were brave in action; they were generous, high-minded men every where; they did no act to tarnish the justice of their cause—no act of which their proudest posterity need be ashamed. There was no assassin among them. They hated whatever was dishonorable; they despised a lie and its usurper, and when the battle was over we secured an independent nation. Their cause was just in the sight of Heaven and of man. Heaven blessed them in sustaining it. They were wise in council; they were brave in action; they were generous, high-minded men every where; they did no act to tarnish the justice of their cause—no act of which their proudest posterity need be ashamed. There was no assassin among them. They hated whatever was dishonorable; they despised a lie and its usurper, and when the battle was over we secured an independent nation. Their cause was just in the sight of Heaven and of man. Heaven blessed them in sustaining it. They were wise in council; they were brave in action; they were generous, high-minded men every where; they did no act to tarnish the justice of their cause—no act of which their proudest posterity need be ashamed. There was no assassin among them. 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