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FOR PRESIDENT.
ZACHARY TAYLOR.

WHIG ELECTORAL TICKET.

SENATORIAL ELECTORS.
JOSEPH G. MARSHALL, of Jefferson.
GODLOVE S. ORTH, of Tippecanoe.

DISTRICT ELECTORS.
1st Dist.—JOHN F. PROSSER, of Posey.
2d " JOHN S. DAVIS, of Floyd.
3d " MILTON GREGG, of Dearborn.
4th " DAVID P. HOLLOWAY, of Wayne.
5th " THOMAS D. WALPOLE, of Hancock.
6th " LOVELL H. ROUSSEAU, of Greene.
7th " EDWARD W. MCGOUGH, of Parke.
8th " JAMES F. SMITH, of Clinton.
9th " DANIEL D. PRATT, of Cass.
10th " DAVID KILGORE, of Delaware.

CITY OF EVANSVILLE:
SATURDAY MORNING JUNE 3.

MR. EMBREE'S SPEECH.—We have pleasure in laying before our readers this morning, the speech delivered by Hon. Elisha Embree, in the House of Representatives on the 3d ult., on the Bounty Land Bill. It gives us more pleasure to be able to publish what our attentive Representative from this District did say on that occasion, from the fact that the locofoco papers throughout the District have been very industriously engaged for the last two or three weeks, in circulating a something concocted by Jeff. Henley, the member from the N. Albany district, which they call a speech made by Mr. Embree, and in which Henley is allowed to figure at the winding up as a kind of buffoon, or tail to the performance. We do not expect the locofoco papers hereabouts will give Mr. Embree credit for any service he may render the country or his district. It is no part of their intention or inclination to do so. They can never be charged with building up, but when it comes to pulling down, they are, like a bad sixpence, always on hand. They must, however, feel a little ashamed at the miserable performance they were palming off upon their party, as Mr. Embree's speech. It is true the Judge does not often trouble the House with speeches, made as Mr. Owen was found of making them, for Buncomb—but when he does address the House he always has something to say upon the subject before it, and is always listened to with attention by that body.

But if the locofoco papers in his own district will not give Judge Embree credit for any good, there are those of more character elsewhere in the State, and out of it, that do. It is but a few days ago we noticed the Washington correspondent of the State Sentinel spoke in high terms of Judge Embree's exertions in behalf of the measure for reducing the postage on letters, papers, &c., a measure of the greatest importance, and one that is loudly called for by the whole country. He gave the Judge credit for being one of the two members of the committee who was laboring assiduously to accomplish that great good for the people, and to whom, if the bill was reached and passed at this session, they would owe their thanks.

Unlike Mr. Owen, Judge Embree has not the faculty of applying other men's labor to his own use. He could no more think of spending days and weeks of valuable time in pouring over many volumes—the older the better—hunting up ideas and words to make a display in Congress on the Oregon question, or some other equally unimportant matter to his constituents, than he could think of deserting his post when most needed there. He is a practical man, well understanding the interests of his constituents, mindful of his duty and devoted to it, knowing when to speak and what to say, and enjoying the confidence and respect of the members of the House as well as of the people of his district. He can well afford to let "Tray, Blanch and Sweatheart," the dogs of party, howl at him; it is their wont. They have not yet recovered from the severe beating he gave their great champion and their party, and we don't believe they ever will.

We hope every one will carefully read this speech. It is a sensible document and one that we are perfectly willing should be taken as a test of Judge Embree's capabilities.

"Long John Wentworth," the tall Locofoco member of Congress from the Chicago, Ill., district, writes home from Washington that "Mr. Benton has not spoken to Mr. Polk since last fall." After the 4th of March next, there will be as few to know Mr. Polk as there were before his election. As soon as the power to disperse the "spoils" passes from him, every locofoco in the land will turn from him, and the poor man will be permitted to settle himself down on the banks of the Rio Duck, and, like John Tyler, be thought of no more.

The Louisville Journal thinks it a very great pity indeed that Gen. Pillow was not nominated for the Vice Presidency upon the Cass ticket. Then the two parts of the ticket would have been in excellent keeping.

Kingston (Jamaica) papers as late as the 10th ult. have been received at Baltimore. They state that Gen. Santa Anna arrived at that place on the 15th ult. in the Spanish brig Martinez. The General had taken up his residence at a splendid mansion near the racetrack at Kingston. The Dispatch says: "It is said that the General will spend a few months in this city, and proceed afterwards to Venezuela."

Six mad dogs were killed in Philadelphia between Saturday and Monday afternoons.

LATER FROM MEXICO.—We are indebted to our attentive and obliging friend Mr. Isaac A. Crane, for late Louisville and New Orleans papers.

We find in the Evening Mercury of the 26th ult. notice of the arrival of the steamship New Orleans, Capt. Auld, with dates from Vera Cruz to the 22d.

Lieutenant John Center, U. S. N., came passenger, as bearer of despatches from the United States Commissioners at the city of Mexico.—Lieut. Center left the city of Mexico on the night of the 15th ult.

Capt. Auld informs the editors of the Mercury that the Mexican Congress had invited the United States Commissioners to Queretaro, and that they were to leave for Queretaro on the 21st or 22d, and that the treaty would certainly be ratified by the 25th ult.

On the 15th ult., while the United States steamers Vixen and Iris were off Tuspan bar, Captains Pluckney and Harris, commanders of the Vixen and Iris, in attempting to cross the bar in company with a French gentleman, name unknown, and four seamen, were all drowned. The steamers returned to Vera Cruz under the command of other officers.

Our readers will not suppose for a moment that, because we have not noticed the numberless interferences in our business which a neighboring print seems determined to persist in, we have no good reply to make. We could retort very tartly if we chose, but we are not convinced yet that the "game is worth the candle." If it be a fact that the chap, spoken of as living in North Carolina, actually made a fortune by minding his own business, it is possible that the same thing might be done here. Of one thing we are certain, those who neglect their own affairs to watch other men's will neither make fortune nor friends.

Practice says the Locofocos of Louisville are terribly chagrined at the nomination of Cass. They have not a word to say in his favor. If any one can inform them what their candidate has ever done to entitle him to the gratitude of the country, he will confer a lasting obligation on them. They would then have something to utter—now they are as mute as a peck of oysters.

While Gen. Gid. Pillow was in Nashville, Ky., the volunteer who was tied by his order to a wagon, for shooting at a bird, was seen looking about the Sewanee House, probably looking out for vengeance. If we remember the story rightly, Gideon had issued a command that there be no firing on the march.—The volunteer shot a bird. Pillow had him tied to the wagon. His captain cut him loose, saying General Pillow might have one of his men put in the wagon, not tied to it. Gideon thought it prudent to submit to this modification of the penalty.

GRANT OF LAND TO WHITNEY.—The bill now pending in Congress gives to Asa Whitney, for the construction of a Railroad from Lake Michigan to the Pacific Ocean, a tract of land, sixty miles wide, and two thousand, six hundred and thirty miles long. The territory is said to be larger than all Great Britain and Ireland, and to be capable of sustaining thirty millions of freemen.

GEN. CADWALADER'S RESIGNATION.—The N. O. Delta replies to the official denial of the Washington Union as follows: "Secretary Marcy and the Union may have some better modes of ascertaining a gentleman's intentions than his own avowal; but we, who set afloat the story, were compelled to take Gen. Cadwalader's own assurances on the subject. The General's resignation was placed in the hands of Gen. Butler, subject to be withdrawn in case the war should break out anew."

MAINE U. S. SENATOR.—The Democrats of the Maine Legislature, on Friday evening last, nominated Hannibal Hamlin as a candidate for U. S. Senator. In the caucus of the House he had, on the second ballot, a majority of three; in the Senate on the fourth ballot, a majority of one. The election on the part of the House took place on the 22d. Mr. Hamlin has been a member of Congress, and is said to be a Willmot Proviso man.

THE MADISON PAPERS.—The whole country will be gratified to learn that the bill for the purchase of the Madison Papers, which some time ago passed the Senate, was on Saturday (the anniversary of the birth of the universally beloved Mr. Madison) taken up in the House of Representatives, and finally passed. The sum appropriated is \$25,000—\$5000 of which is to be paid to Mrs. M. and the remainder to be invested in stocks for her advantage during her lifetime, and to be bequeathed by will as she may deem proper.

The Charleston Mercury has a long article upon the appointment of a General Commander of Georgetown, as a delegate to the Loco National Convention. It asserts that the General's only authority as a delegate is derived from the action of a single parish meeting held at Georgetown, which had no right to dictate to the remaining six districts composing the IVth Congressional district. The Mercury refused to support either Lewis Cass, John A. Dix, David Wilmot, Marcus Morton, or any other Barn-burner, Abolition, equivocating betrayer of the rights and welfare of the slave States.

The Mercury finally comes to the conclusion, that the "Republicans of the South" will be driven to the support of General Taylor, or if they go for a Loco Foco, he must either be Polk, Woodbury, Dallas, McLane, Hannegan, Quitman, Gen. W. O. Butler, or any not yet named, good and true man, North or South.—The Mercury says Mr. Calhoun is not a candidate.

CASS AND HIS PRINCIPLES.—We copy in another column from the Louisville Journal, a short—and correct as far as it goes—history of Gen. Cass, the nominee of the Baltimore Locofoco Convention for President. We have been so much engaged since the nominations have been known that we have not had time to say a word about them ourselves, but we shall take the opportunity soon. In the meantime we agree with the Louisville Journal and adopt its suggestion, as follows: "There are very many honest men in that party, and we appeal to all such to pause before raising their voices in favor of Lewis Cass as a candidate for the Presidency. It may be that at present they know little of him, and, if so, let them not commit themselves to his support until they know him more thoroughly. Let them score to follow blindly the course of their would-be leaders.—We have attempted to give them, in our paper of to-day, a brief sketch of the political biography of the nominee of their convention, and we assure them, that, upon investigation, they will find that this sketch, though exceedingly imperfect, is strictly true in every particular. Nay more, they will find that we have not allowed to one-half or even to one-fourth of the disgraceful incidents in the Michigan Senator's most infamous political history. They will find, that, in less than five weeks from the present time, expositions will be made that will render him utterly contemptible in the estimation of every honest and high-minded man in the United States.

Did we not fully and confidently believe that there are thousands of Democrats in our State and tens of thousands in the United States who will trample in scorn upon the nomination of Gen. Cass for the Presidency, we should feel infinitely less confidence than we now do in the glory of our country's political destiny.

CONNECTICUT U. S. SENATORS.—The Legislature of Connecticut, on Friday, elected Roger SHERMAN BALDWIN, (who now holds the same office by appointment of the Governor) to the U. S. Senate, for the unexpired term of Senator HUNTINGTON, deceased; and TRUMAN SMITH, for the term of six years from the 4th of March next, by a majority of six votes.—Mr. Baldwin's term will expire on the 4th of March 1851. Mr. SMITH is now a member of the Lower House of Congress, from Litchfield and Fairfield counties. He will succeed Mr. Niles, Democrat, being a Whig gain.

The Louisville Courier of Tuesday says: "The ditch at the upper part of the city which has been in course of construction for some months, and which has occasioned so much talk and discussion, was visited on Saturday last by Major General GIDEON J. PILLOW, escorted by the Democratic Central Committee, and some other distinguished citizens, including the engineer of the big ditch. After a thorough, patient and satisfactory examination, the General quietly remarked that he ought to know, and that he expressed it as his decided opinion that the ditch was dug on the right side. At the suggestion of the engineer, the party adjourned to Walker's, where they took a drink around and then dispersed.

BRITISH FREE TRADE.—The London Sun publishes an advertisement signed by fifty loyal and noble ladies, declaring their intention not to purchase any article of dress that is not of British manufacture. Is this a manifesto against American goods?

There are no less than three trials for murder now in progress in Boston. In the first case, Susan J. Pinkerton, a girl of fourteen, is charged with having poisoned her mother. In the second, a man is charged with having murdered his wife, and in the third, Augustus Dutcher, who for the last two or three weeks has been an inmate of the hospital, was placed at the bar, and arraigned for the murder of Ellen Oaks, by discharging the contents of a pistol in her neck.

The official account of the military force in Ireland, makes it as follows:—Regular effective force upwards of 34,000 men; enrolled pensioners in battalions, and armed police, &c., 22,000. Total, 56,000 men. 15,000 tons of arms, with accoutrements and ammunition, (60 rounds of ball cartridge per stand) have been forwarded from the ordnance depots in Ireland to the different barracks stations for the use of the loyal inhabitants.

THE WASHINGTON UNION AND PARTY DISCIPLINE.—The editor of the Washington Union says that every true Democrat will of course feel himself bound by all the rules of party usage if by no other consideration to support the Baltimore convention ticket. This has revived a reminiscence, which, we apprehend, will locate the old man not a little. In 1835, the Locofoco national convention nominated Martin Van Buren for the Presidency, and E. M. Johnson for the Vice Presidency, whereupon old Mr. Ritchie, then editor of the Richmond Enquirer put forth this manifesto, which he maintained to the end of the canvass: "For ourselves we shall go for Martin Van Buren for President of the United States, but not for Richard M. Johnson, as Vice President. With all our respect for that gentleman, we cannot support him for that office."

Now how exceedingly becoming it is in this old editor to proclaim to the Locofocos in the stern voice of authority that every "honest" man among them must feel himself bound by the rules of party usage to go for the Baltimore ticket!—*Lou. Jour.*

The Indiana Patriot, a Locofoco paper published at Greencastle, has been sold to A. G. Patrick, Esq., and will hereafter support the Whig cause. Success to it.

New York Post-Office.—This office has paid into the U. S. Treasury, during the last three years, the sum of \$605,000, exclusive of all expenses for rent and clerk hire.

THE LOCOFOCO NOMINATION.—Of the candidates presented to the Baltimore convention the most prominent in its favor were Cass, Woodbury, and Buchanan. Woodbury and Buchanan were early supporters of Gen. Jackson, but Cass was in favor of John Q. Adams until Gen. Jackson was elected. Cass then immediately came over to Jackson and saved the election. He was not in the Territory of Michigan and Indian agent held by him previous to the election.

The Democratic convention have preferred as their nominee the man who joined their party after it was victorious and in order to save a share of the spoils to those who found it weak and assisted by their struggles in making it strong.

We have seen it stated on the authority of Niles's Register that Cass, when young man keeping school in Delaware, a Federalist—and that he wore the black cockade. We have never seen this statement denied, but we don't know where it is true. It is rendered probable by the fact that Cass's father was an old Federalist. Would it not be a little curious that of three prominent candidates before a Democratic convention two, Cass and Buchanan, should be old Federalists, and that a black cockade Federalist be the choice of the body?

The party now called on to support Gen. Cass pretends to be a party of principle. Will any one of them please to tell us what principle of their party is identified with Cass? Is it the Sub-Treasury or free-trade? Is it opposition to a National Bank? Neither. Gen. Cass has no public life and no public name about thirty years, and where is the truth or the principle he has maintained—the service he has rendered to the country? There is not a man of any pretension to talent nor oratorical power in public life for half that period that has not done more for the great principles of political faith he possessed. But Gen. Cass, whilst he thus treated principles with so much neglect, has been a most anxious and most slavish devotee of power. Whenever he has found himself on the weaker side he has made haste to abandon it. Hence, if the account of his political history is true, he forsook ancient Federalism, came out to the West where the use of his black cockade was unknown, and in due time was appointed Indian agent in Michigan. He supported Mr. Adams whilst he was President, but when defeated he passed right over to Jackson. Jackson kept him in office as Governor of Michigan and Indian agent and afterwards made him Secretary of War. In that department, however, he did not suit old Hickory, and was therefore sent to France to get clear of him. In 1840, when Whigs were victorious, Gen. Cass, although then in Paris, began to manifest the warmest personal regard for Gen. Harrison, and wrote certificates to vindicate his military reputation from the assaults of Cass's own party; and when Harrison died Gen. Cass undertook to be deeply grieved, and to be celebrated in the President's death with funeral ceremonies and delivered a eulogy himself—things which no other foreign Minister from this country ever felt himself called on to do before or since. But Cass's object was obvious and well understood by every man who is not a fool. He was grieved and cursed by the men who are now called on to support him. Why, then, went so far that it was even proposed to bring Gen. Cass over and run him as a no-party man to succeed John Tyler.

At length, however, the Whigs quarrelled with Tyler, and lost their Major in Congress and the country. Fordwich Gen. Cass picked a quarrel with Webster, (in which by the by Webster flayed him alive,) in anticipation, we presume, of being removed, and he resigned, came home, and went about the country whilst his name was put forward as a candidate. Now, his name was put forward, instead of taking no-party grounds, he came out cautiously and successively for the extreme doctrines of the present party in power. From his letter to the Indiana convention of 1843, it is hard to tell whether he is for free-trade or protection, now he is for a war with Mexico, and now he is for the annexation of Texas was proposed, he was against it, but quickly he came round in favor of it when he thought it popular. He came out for the Wilmot Proviso at first, but when the South determined to resist it, Gen. Cass turned about, and is now for the repeal of the Proviso. His object can be accomplished in another way. When in France, Gen. Cass, with his habitual subservience to power, whatever it may be, wrote a large book on the court of Louis Philippe, full of flattery of the monarch. It is now the property of a Democratic paper, and is glorified by the French as a model of the republic of the world, the flatterer and panegyrist of Louis Philippe, and that too in three short months after the French despot was hurled from his throne by the republicans of France. It is true the French now in speeches glorifies the French revolution, and denounces Louis Philippe when he is in adversity. But let us ask how long it would have taken to overthrow Louis Philippe if Democrats had all written such books in his praise as Gen. Cass's.

Behold then the candidate of the progressives—the man who has never made a speech or written an article in favor of any of the political principles of his party, but who has found it in his interest to deliver funeral orations in favor of a Whig President and write a large volume in praise of a French despot and his court.—These are the recorded labors of Gen. Cass's intellect; these are his services to the country and his party—these are his claims to the highest office in the gift of the people.

General Cass has been in the Senate about three years. He first came out for 54 40 when that hubbub was uppermost in his party. But they saw fit to drop it and take up another, the Mexican war. General Cass, as usual, went with the crowd of his party, and has been as much devoted to the Mexican war as he was to Oregon, all or none. It is because he supports this infamous war with Mexico, and because he has shown himself to be utterly unscrupulous, that he is thought now to be the man to wield the enormous patronage and plunder that attend such a policy. If this war should go on, if the treaty fails, Cass is pledged to the conquest of all Mexico, and with such a man in the control of the hundreds of millions of money that must be borrowed to carry on such a war, and the officers in his power to bestow, our system would become as corrupt as that of the great model of Gen. Cass, Louis Philippe, whose policy in the conquest of Algeria Cass evidently copies in that of conquering Mexico.

We have now said and shown enough to satisfy any man, even a Polk man, of the real character of Cass, and now we shall see whether the experiment of running a man for President without any principle will be as successful as that of running one without intellect—whether the country or the party abounds most in knaves or fools.—*Lou. Jour.*

Gen. Cass, when his nomination was announced to him, exclaimed, "I am too full for utterance."—*Phil. Ledger.*
That's exactly what the fat man said with an expressive stroking of his stomach when he was called on for a speech just after dinner.—*Lou. Jour.*

THE LOCOFOCO CANDIDATE.—The Whig presses all over the country are preparing to open upon Gen. Cass and his followers a fire as incessant and as destructive as that of Bragg's battery at Burn's Vista. The following paragraph is from the last number of the Pittsburg Commercial Journal. The fact that Cass, in the earlier part of his life, wore the black cockade and wrote furiously against Mr. Jefferson can be substantiated and will be substantiated. The fact that the Indian service under his administration reeked with corruption will also be substantiated. Until the election of Gen. Jackson, in 1828, Gen. Cass as we stated yesterday, was a partisan of John Q. Adams, and after the election, Duff Green, of the Washington Telegraph, then the Jackson organ, published a very significant little paragraph in his paper, saying that the superintendent of Indian affairs in Michigan, had better come to Washington, and settle up accounts. Very soon after the appearance of that paragraph a friend of Cass called upon Green and requested him to "hold off" for a short time, and Cass himself, with all convenient despatch, hastened on to Washington and gave in his adhesion to Jacksonism. While on his way he was taken sick, at Philadelphia, we believe, and such was his anxiety about the course of Duff Green in relation to himself, that, if we are not misinformed, he addressed a letter to that individual from his sick bed.

But this modern Democrat was once of that old Federal school so much reviled as the raw head and bloody bones of olden time. We have upon good authority, and shall prove it, too, for the edification of the Democracy; that he even wore the federal cockade, black as ink, the conspicuous emblem of those dyed in the wool, in the school of federalism. He was against Jefferson, we believe, and wrote against his administration. This was when he was in New Hampshire; and though the sin may have been forgiven and forgotten, still it is a part of Mr. Cass's history. But the principal task of Mr. Cass's friends will be to defend his conduct when Indian agent and Secretary of War. The Indian service, under his administration, was reeking with corruption, and the debates in Congress in 1835—'36 will show it to be so.

The following is an extract from a letter of the well-known Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia North American, written just before the result of the deliberations of the late Baltimore convention was known:

If they would bring him (Cass) into the field, what a host of interesting reminiscences could be revived for the edification of the present generation! During his days of Federalism, he wrote a series of papers in New Hampshire against Mr. Jefferson's administration, which his allies of that time regarded and applauded as being remarkable productions for his years. Doubtless he has forgotten all about these juvenile indiscretions and his modesty would surely forbid a reference to them now. But they have survived the shock of time and will be forthcoming if the unfortunate hour should ever arrive. He was once Indian agent and War Secretary of the United States. The General's laudable or else the record furnishes some valuable recollections.

The following paragraphs are from two of the ablest and most judicious Whig papers in the Union:

(From the Baltimore American.)
If those who have made this nomination and those for whom it is made, are satisfied with it—we refer particularly to the nomination for the Presidency—the Whigs throughout the country, we presume, are well satisfied. If the selection of a competitor had been left to them they would most probably, in the exercise of a wise discretion, have chosen Gen. Cass—a gentleman of amiable weakness, of pliable consistency, and the representative of nothing in particular save a cumbersome activity in self-accommodation to the probable views of the voters. The General's qualifications of a wise discretion, labor in securing the nomination of his party; if the honor be an empty one, it will be the more commensurate with his deserts; and he may enjoy it while it lasts in the gratifying conviction that he is fully paid for all that he has done and done fully worthy of it. The country will not suffer by any such work of supererogation as his election to the Presidency would be. He is not the man for these times.

(From the National Intelligencer.)
In nominating Mr. Cass, it must be admitted that the convention has selected for their candidate a man of exemplary personal character.—These worthy traits, however, are woefully counterpoised by the wild and disorganizing views and principles which he has of late avowed and advocated, and which, if they ever obtain a firm footing and ascendancy in the minds of this nation, will, if they do not make absolute shipwreck of this glorious Union, prove as disastrous to the hopes and objects of the venerated founders of this government, as we trust the issue of the election will prove to the hopes of those who have placed Gen. Cass in the field.

SPEAKING OUT.—The Democratic Review, for May, in an able article, condemns the violence displayed by some of its friends in Congress, during the late debate upon the slave question. It thus speaks of Mr. Calhoun and Foote:

"We mourn over the weakness of human reason, when we see a man like Mr. Calhoun, of advanced age, long experience, and towering intellect, give himself up, in the face of his country and the world, to all the childish excesses of unbridled passion. It is just this defect of his character that destroyed his career which has made him unscrupulous to his country, an injury to his party, and useless to his age. How is it possible to respect a man who forgets himself, and the body he should adorn, by conduct and words we could only expect in a maniac or common drivel. The fact of Calhoun's being constantly split, instead of being, as with a statesman of any address or real patriotism it would have been, a stepping stone to the highest fame and loftiest preferment. We do not waste a word on the disgusting rant of Foote, of Mississippi, who proclaimed his ferocious aspirations after a haggard's job, whose functions he is evidently better fitted to perform than those of a Senator. We protest in the name of the honorable body to which he belongs, of the noble State whose dignity he has lowered, and of our common country which he disgraces, against language and sentiments which the most abandoned leader of a street mob would hesitate in this country to utter, but which this senseless demagogue hoped would procure for him a seat in Congress. We are sure that Mr. Calhoun must blush to be found a moment in such company."

Our obliging friends, Messrs. Taylor & Harvey, will please accept our thanks for late New Orleans and Louisville papers.

THE WHIG NATIONAL CONVENTION.
We find the following in the New York Courier and Enquirer of Wednesday last:

WASHINGTON, May 22, 1848.
I enclose you a statement carefully made, after consultation with members from every doubtful State, and giving Taylor no vote thought to be in the least doubtful. You have all the States before you and can judge for yourself.

Will not Taylor get a majority, if not all—of Maine—several more in New York—two more in Virginia, and one in Kentucky? If so, he will be nominated on the first ballot—a thing not to be desired; as being the second choice he would on the second ballot get all but Ohio, and part of that.

Probable strength of the various Candidates at the Philadelphia Convention, on the first ballot.

States.	Taylor	Webster	Scott	McLean	Calhoun	Unknown
Maine,	1	0	0	0	0	8
N. Hampshire	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vermont,	0	0	0	0	0	0
Massachusetts	0	12	0	0	0	0
Connecticut,	0	4	2	0	0	0
Rhode Island,	4	4	0	0	0	0
New York,	6	20	0	0	0	0
New Jersey	0	7	0	0	0	0
Pennsylvania	8	10	0	0	0	0
Delaware	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maryland,	3	5	0	0	0	0
Virginia,	14	3	0	0	0	0
North Carolina,	5	3	0	0	0	0
South Carolina	9	0	0	0	0	0
Georgia,	10	0	0	0	0	0
Tennessee,	1	0	0	0	0	0
Alabama,	8	1	0	0	0	0
Louisiana,	6	0	0	0	0	0
Mississippi,	6	0	0	0	0	0
Texas,	4	0	0	0	0	0
Arkansas,	3	0	0	0	0	0
Florida,	1	0	0	0	0	0
Kentucky	10	2	0	0	0	0
Ohio	4	15	0	0	0	0
Indiana	7	1	0	0	0	0
Illinois,	7	2	0	0	0	0
Missouri,	4	0	0	0	0	0
Iowa,	4	0	0	0	0	0
Michigan,	0	5	0	0	0	0
Wisconsin,	4	0	0	0	0	0
Total,	140	102	20	13	4	38

* Probably for Taylor.
† 12 districts to bear from, several of these may be for Taylor.

Probably 16 for Taylor.
Perhaps all for Taylor.
REMARKS.—Our own impression is that Mr. Clay will not get to exceed seventeen votes in this State, and six less in New England than is estimated above. This would leave him in doubt, unless he were to receive a vote from Mr. Webster. Mr. Webster will get more than twenty votes, and Gen. Scott more than thirteen, upon the first ballot. On the second ballot General Taylor will probably be nominated by acclamation.

If Mr. Webster could be elected, his nomination would give joy to the intelligent Whigs of the country and reflect honor upon our people and our institutions. So with Gen. Scott and Mr. Clay. All of them are worthy of the highest honor a free people can bestow, but they are not available. Neither of them is thought can be elected; while Gen. Taylor is not only certain to be elected, if nominated, but is a good Whig.—Moderate, able, and efficient. His brilliant services, and the discretion he has exhibited in every position he has occupied, have given him a hold upon the affections of the people which none other possesses; and his nomination is virtually an election to the Presidency. Well may the advocates of Whig principles—every friend of his country, and every admirer of the sterling qualities which adorn his character—be proud of the probability of his selection by the Whig National Convention as their candidate for the Presidency.

GEN. SCOTT ORDERED TO WASHINGTON.—The N. Y. Journal of Commerce states that General Scott had received positive orders from Washington, which makes it necessary for him to repair to that city forthwith.

GENEROUS.—The Baltimore Convention passed resolutions congratulatory of the triumph of the Whigs over the Locofocos in France.

The National Assembly of France provides accommodations for ninety reporters—rather more than any Legislative body in this country.

There are said to be in Washington, fifty one gambling establishments, from the miserable dens in the suburbs, to the resorts on Pennsylvania Avenue.

ANOTHER SCOTCHMAN.—An exchange paper says that sulphate of carbon has been used to destroy the sense of pain.

The Whigs of Alexandria, Va., are making arrangements to attend in a body the Whig National Convention, at Philadelphia. They procure a new banner for the occasion.

DETROIT.—The Detroit Advertiser says:—"The area of the ruins of the fire covers a fraction of over ten acres of ground. The number of dwellings burned was 107, besides shops, offices and business places of all kinds."

A correspondent of the Indiana Register says it is nothing uncommon in Aurora, for a house to be commenced in the morning, and the family move into it the same day. Telegraphic despatch, that.

The editor of the Lawrenceburgh Register gives his readers this advice:—"If you want to buy goods cheap, go where they advertise them. Merchants who are too stung to advertise, are too tight to give you a fair bargain."

Some of the enthusiastically national Germans have lately proposed to lay aside the present costume, and to adopt a dress resembling that worn in Germany at the beginning of the sixteenth century, and depicted in the paintings and engravings of that age.

It will be seen by reference to the proceedings of Congress, that Gen. Cass has resigned his seat in the United States Senate.

WOOL.—We take the following article in regard to the state of the wool market, and the probable prices for the ensuing season, from the Philadelphia Prices Current of the 20th inst. The writer appears to understand his subject, and we commend his remarks to the careful perusal of those of our readers who may feel interested in this branch of trade:

In our article of last year on this subject, we expressed the opinion that the price of wool would be somewhat higher than they were for the previous clip. The result has proved that we were not mistaken. From the best information we can obtain of those well acquainted with the wool trade, and the general course of business, we believe prices will rule lower this year than last; perhaps as low as they were in 1846.

We are led to this conclusion from the fact that the quantity of goods brought to market the past year from our own manufactories and by foreign importations, has been considerably greater than was required for consumption hence the prices have been so much reduced, that a loss has been sustained on many descriptions. Cloths that were sold in the spring of 1847 at \$2 to \$2 50 per yard, have now sprung brought \$1 25 to \$1 75. Other kinds of goods have been sold at a proportionate reduction. Under these circumstances, no prudent manufacturer will continue to pay last summer's prices for wool, and sell his goods at the rates of this spring. Every country merchant who has been to the Eastern cities can testify to the exceeding low prices of woolen