

# EVANSVILLE DAILY JOURNAL.

VOL. XIV.

EVANSVILLE, IND., THURSDAY AUGUST 31, 1848.

NO. 28.

EVANSVILLE DAILY JOURNAL.  
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY  
WM. H. CHANDLER & CO.



FOR PRESIDENT:  
**GEN. ZACHARY TAYLOR,**  
Of Louisiana.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:  
**MILLARD FILLMORE,**  
Of New York.

WHIG ELECTORAL TICKET.  
FOR THE STATE AT LARGE:  
JOSEPH G. MARSHALL, of Jefferson.  
GODDIE S. ORSHALL, of Teppencaw.

DISTRICT ELECTORS:  
1st Dist.—JAMES E. BRYANT, of Vanderburg.  
2d "—JOHN S. DAVIS, of Floyd.  
3d "—MILTON GIBSON, of Dearborn.  
4th "—DAVID P. HOLLOWAY, of Wayne.  
5th "—THOMAS D. WALTON, of Hancock.  
6th "—LOVELL H. ROBERTS, of Greene.  
7th "—EDWARD W. MCGILVERAY, of Park.  
8th "—JAMES F. SCIT, of Clinton.  
9th "—DANIEL D. PRATT, of Cass.  
10th "—DAVID KILGORE, of Delaware.

CITY OF EVANSVILLE:  
SATURDAY MORNING, AUG. 26.

CAMP TAYLOR was lighted up last night for the first time, and large as it was, was pretty well filled. Quite a number of ladies were present to hear the speeches and encourage by their smiles, the efforts of their fathers, husbands and brothers and cheer them on to victory. Jas. G. Jones, and J. R. Harper, Esquires, addressed the meeting, and were listened to with marked attention throughout. The Band performed several new pieces with good effect, and the Glee Club gave the meeting one or two good songs. The Rough and Ready Club meets again on Saturday night.

We have seen returns from fifty-three counties in this State, about one-half, and the majority in favor of free schools is 14,107. We have not the least doubt but the majority will reach 30,000, perhaps far exceed it.

The Senate struck out of the Post Office bill provision allowing newspapers to circulate thirty miles square free of postage.—State Sentinel.

The State Sentinel might just as well have stated that the Senate that rejected this clause is largely locofoco, and the House which inserted it, whig. The people know, however, who are the friends of the poor.

A letter from an officer on the Rio Grande states that it is the intention of the Government to occupy two stations in that region, viz: Point Isabel and a site near Fort Brown, nearly opposite Matamoros, where a town is rapidly springing up. It is said to be a delightful spot, high and healthy.

MORE NEWS FROM IRELAND.—We publish this morning another telegraphic despatch, giving further particulars of the fight between the Irish and British troops, in which it is said the latter were defeated and many of them killed and wounded. The O'Brien tracts seemed to have been altogether a separate affair.

It will be seen that the British Government has ordered all American packets arriving in her ports to be searched to prevent any aid being given to the Irish by the people of this country. Great vigilance is exercised by the British to hinder from going abroad what is actually transpiring in Ireland.

The Louisville Journal of yesterday says: We were in error in stating a few days since that the Evansville and Vincennes telegraph line had commenced operations. We understand that Mr. Whitman, of the telegraph office in this city and a very skillful operator, leaves for Evansville to-day to put the line in operation. From an intimate acquaintance with Mr. W., we can recommend him to the citizens of Evansville as a gentleman worthy of their highest confidence.

P. S. Since the above was put in type, the Telegraph between this place and Vincennes has been put in operation, and messages have been sent and answers received.

John M. Botts has been so often misrepresented in the presidential question, that he publishes a letter in the National Intelligencer, in which he states the position he occupies, and concludes by saying that he "shall vote for Gen. Taylor, and add—'I will not presume to offer my advice to others; every man must take the responsibility of acting for himself as his judgement dictates; all I can venture to do is, to set them what I hope may prove to be a good example."

A QUANDARY.—In 1840 the locofocos said that Gen. Harrison was a "granny." They are now trying to make the public believe that Gen. Cass was Gen. Harrison's and! Misrepresentation is "like young chickens, they still come home to roost."

Queen Victoria is 29 years old, has been married 8 years, and has given 6 heirs to the throne.

A NEW NAME.—The New York Express has christened the Free Soil men, the Buffaloes, from the fact that they held their Convention at Buffalo.

FIRST STREAK OF LIGHTNING.—The Telegraph Line between this city and Vincennes, connecting with the St. Louis and Louisville line, went into operation on yesterday, and so far has worked admirably. The office was pretty well crowded during the day with citizens curious to witness the working of the lightning, and by a number also on business. What amount of business was done we are not able to say, but it was considerable. The Trustees kindly invited us to hold a confab with our old friend Caddington, and we accordingly transmitted the following:

The Editor of the Evansville Journal presents his respects by lightning to R. Y. Caddington Esq., of the Vincennes Gazette, and congratulates him and the good people of the Wabash Valley upon the completion of the Branch Line connecting Vincennes and Evansville.

P. S. The Whigs raised a Taylor pole and dedicated their "shanty" last night.

W. H. CHANDLER.

And in a short time we received the following return:

The Editor of the Vincennes Gazette extends to Bro. Chandler the right hand of fellowship and through him to the citizens of Evansville generally. Hurrah for Lightning and its effects! Thanks Bro. C. for the first streak from Evansville.

R. Y. CADDINGTON.

The following pretty lines on the subject of "The Magnetic Telegraph" were handed us by a gentleman, and at his request we insert them here:

Along the smooth and slender wires  
The sleepless heralds run,  
Fast as the clear and living rays  
Go streaming from the sun;  
No poles or flashes heard or seen,  
Their wondrous flight betray,  
And yet their words are quickly felt  
In cities far away.

Nor summer's heat, nor winter's hail,  
Can check their rapid course;  
They meet unmoved the fierce wind's rage  
The rough wave's sweeping force:  
In the long night of rain and wrath,  
As in the blaze of day,  
They rush, with news of well or wo,  
To thousands far away.

But faster still than tidings borne  
On the electric cord,  
Rise the pure thoughts of him who loves  
The Christian's life and Lord—  
Of him who taught in smiles and tears  
With fervent lips to pray,  
Maintains high converse here on earth  
With bright worlds far away.

Aye! though no outward wish is breathed,  
Nor outward answer given,  
The sighing of that humble heart  
Is known and felt in heaven.  
Those long frail wires may bend and break,  
Those poles may rust and rot,  
But Faith's last word shall reach the throne  
Of God, though far away.

KENTUCKY ELECTIONS.—In 95 counties Crittenden's majority is 8,512, and leaving two counties Perry and Letcher, to hear from, which in 1844 gave Butler majority of 65.

As to the Legislature, the Senate will stand as it did last year, viz: 27 whigs, 11 locos. In the House of Representatives, which consists of 100 members, as far as heard from, the whigs have 63 and the locos 31, leaving 6 members to be heard from.

CASS AT HOME.—The last number of the Detroit Advertiser has the following:

We hear from reliable authority that the Hon. Th. Wood, of Washtenaw county, formerly a locofoco member in the Legislature from that county, has defected the Cass party and is out good and strong for either old Zack or somebody else besides Cass. We might fill half a column any day with names of deserters from the Cass camp, if we would take pains to remember them. Some of the most prominent Locofocos in the State are among the bolters.

WHAT OFFICES ARE MADE FOR.—The Locofoco "Executive Committee at Washington," says the Philadelphia North American, which remains there to do the political work of the Presidential campaign—to "supply all voters with documents,"—prepare "valuable compilations setting forth the true issues of the contest," &c.—receive "money," intended "for the purpose of disseminating political intelligence,"—but, above all, to counteract "an extensive system of misrepresentation," to which according to the Committee's General Circular of June 24, "it is certain (?) that the leaders of the Federal or Whig party will resort."—This working committee of politicians, be it observed, consists of the three following persons, whose names are affixed to the General Circular, viz:

H. S. FOOTE,  
EDMUND BURKE,  
W. I. BROWN.

Every body knows that H. S. Foote is a Senator of the United States from Mississippi; and if he chooses to remain at Washington, chairman of an electioneering committee, employing his uncommon talents and profound erudition in the responsible occupation of franking Locofoco documents, nobody will be surprised or grieved. Edmund Burke, however, is Commissioner of Patents, and W. I. Brown is Assistant Postmaster General, both of them salaried officers of the United States, employed at high salaries, to perform laborious duties appertaining to their offices, fully sufficient to occupy all their time and attention.

Now, it is a question, which the American people may soon find it to their interest to answer—in some authoritative way, whether it can be considered either proper or decent for public servants, in this gross manner, to abandon the duties of their offices, for the purpose of performing the political work of even a Washington Executive Committee.

Governor Owsley offers a reward of \$150 for the arrest of Mark Emmerson Michael, who is charged with having murdered Elisha Bell in Wayne county, Ky.

"DAMAGES FOR LOSS OF LIFE.—A Good Law.—The Legislature of New Jersey, at its last session, passed a law giving to surviving relatives of a person killed in public conveyances, a claim for damages against the corporation or person by whose wrong or neglect the injury resulted, and recommended the law to the consideration of other States."

Hitherto the common law of England has prevailed throughout the States, that as the life of a subject or citizen is above computation no damage can be recovered therefor.—The damage of a limb can be assessed, but not a life.

The law reporters give us another strange case of damage claimed in England some years ago. A man driving a sulky through London ran over a poor man's child, not quite two years old, and broke its leg. The father of the child brought suit against the party causing the injury, but failed to recover because it could not be made out that the child could render any, the smallest service in which he suffered damage. Some of the bar thought it a fair case and carried it eventually to the highest court they could reach with it, but failed in all. It was contended that he should pay the surgeons bill, but this met with the reply that the father could have sent it to the hospital where it would have been cared for without charge.—The law was fully and fairly tested in the case but which denied the father any redress. Could it have been made to appear that the child could render any service, such as to go to the post office or even bring a drink of water, the courts and jury were well inclined to even vindictive damages, but no foundation could be found to build on.

COLONEL DONIPHAN.—This distinguished gentleman is addressing the People of Missouri, and of other States, with great effect. He takes strong grounds for Gen. Taylor. The St. Louis Reveille gave a sketch of his speech in that city, on a recent occasion, of which the following is an extract: "Col. Doniphan was Taylor to the heart's core. In answer to the sneers of 'pin-fleeced politicians,' that the hero of Buena Vista had 'no sense,' he gave a vivid sketch of his career as a soldier and a general, and making his last great fight shine forth as the grand pivot on which turned the success of the war. Col. D., though in many respects a rough speaker, spoke with surpassing eloquence and force on this point. With regard to Gen. Taylor's scholarship, he likened it to that of Washington and Jackson, neither of whom had come before the world vouchsafed by academic 'sheepskin.' Gen. Taylor, however, throughout his life had been a frontier officer, and his whole leisure had been devoted to books. There was not a better informed man in the country, on all subjects of true interest than he was."

One of the most striking traits in the character of General Taylor, (says the New Orleans Bee), is his kindness of heart. An incident occurred a few days ago strongly illustrative of this predominant feeling. A party of friends were on a visit to the General, and while in conversation referred to his exploits in Mexico, and the glory and fame he had acquired by his victories. "Gentlemen," replied the true-hearted patriot, "it may be that I have gained some military reputation by my campaign in Mexico, but, if I know myself, I would gladly forfeit every particle of what you term glory, could the sacrifice but bring back to life any one of my gallant countrymen whose blood flowed like water in the accomplishment of the duties to which you allude."

BENTON AND BUTLER.—The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia North American gives the subjoined statement in relation to the affair between Senators Benton and Butler:

The personal communication, inquiring whether a usage application of the offensive language employed by Mr. Benton, in reply to Mr. Butler's proposition for an investigation of the publication of the resolutions respecting Gen. Kearney, was addressed to Mr. Benton yesterday morning. During the day an answer was received, in which he simply reiterated the language, without explanation of any sort. Upon consultation, it was considered that Mr. Benton did not mean to disclaim the imputation, since he had refused the opportunity offered by a courteous inquiry, and under circumstances which demanded an explanation, if he contemplated such a contingency.

Accordingly a peremptory message was delivered last night, which precluded any other than a direct response. This communication was presented by Mr. Foote. An answer was received to-day, in which Mr. Benton declared to continue the negotiation through Mr. Foote, but not upon grounds affecting the personal honor of that gentleman. The affair remained in a state of suspense until this afternoon, when warrants of arrest and subpoenas were served on the parties, upon information lodged before a magistrate. The hearing of Mr. Butler and Mr. Benton was deferred until to-morrow. Mr. Mangum testified to the delivery of the original communication.

The matter may stop here, but I am inclined to doubt it will. Such an indignity will not be brooked by any one having the Butler blood in his veins.

NEW YORK FOR TAYLOR.—The Herald has an estimate, based upon the strength of the election of 1847, in which it allows Mr. Van Buren fifteen thousand Whig votes, and says that the whigs will then poll 217,000, which will be a majority over the Hunkers of 75,000 and of 90,000 over the Baraburners. It adds that New York may be set down "all right for Taylor."

LEAVING CASS FOR TAYLOR.—The Red River Republican, a widely circulated and influential paper, published at Alexandria, La., and heretofore the leading Locofoco organ in the parish of Lapides and the north western part of the State, has stricken from its columns the names of Cass and Butler, and in their stead float triumphantly the honored names of TAYLOR and FILLMORE.

THOMAS CORWIN FOR TAYLOR.—No man acquainted with Thomas Corwin has doubted a moment where he would be found in the Presidential contest now going on. A better whig does not live. He has always been found supporting whig measures. For that reason he gives his support to Gen. Taylor, as will be seen by the following letter which we find in the Brookville American:

WASHINGTON, 20th July, 1848.  
DEAR SIR: Your letter of the 14th inst., reached me half an hour ago, and I avail myself of my earliest leisure moment to reply. I have seen in the papers from various parts of the country contradictory conjectures as to the vote of this and that person, and amongst others myself.

I have never doubted as to my duty as a voter, since the nomination was made. It is true, I did not wish General Taylor. I preferred others to him. But a convention of whigs was called, expressly for the purpose of agreeing upon one of the five or six named. I was in favor of that convention, and as it was fairly conducted, I feel bound to sustain its nominee. Had the man been named that I wished, and the friends of Gen. Taylor had refused to sustain him, I am sure I should feel warranted in charging them with bad faith. I cannot appear in favor of myself, and a different one to others. Had the convention named a man who was not a whig or who was infamous and unworthy, I should feel in that case absolved from any obligation to support such a man.—But Gen. Taylor does not fall within either of these classes. He is a whig. He is above suspicion or reproach in his private character. He has proved himself worthy of every public trust confided to him, and that I think is a reasonable guaranty that he will not fail in this. I know the non-slaveholding States object to Gen. Taylor, that he lives in a slave State and owns slaves. Did not Mr. Clay live in a slave State?—does he not now? Was not Mr. Clay a slaveholder? Yet we were proud to vote for him, and I would now do more and sacrifice more to place him in the Executive chair than I would for any man in America. And so would thousands of the purest and best men in the free States. Thus, this objection is not insuperable, as we have seen. The non-slaveholding States should ask this question: Will the man proposed, (whether he live in a free or slave State,) use his power for the extension of slavery to territory to which it does not now exist? On this point what is Gen. Taylor's power? No more, I am sure, than yours, unless he should exert it through his veto. Will he do this? I answer according to his pledges he cannot. He has said in his letter to Capt. Allison—"The personal opinions of the individual who may happen to occupy the Executive chair, ought not to control the action of Congress upon questions of domestic policy, nor ought his objection to be interposed, where questions of constitutional power have been settled by the various departments of the government, and acquiesced in by the people."

If slavery is extended anywhere in territories, it must be done by the act of Congress.—It is not a question of "domestic policy."—Clearly it is. Has it not been settled that Congress has the constitutional power to prohibit slavery? The Missouri compromise and various other similar enactments, sanctioned by Congress recognized by every department of the government answers this question in affirmative. And all know that this has been "acquiesced in by the people." Thus, then, it is clear, that the people, if they wish to restrict slavery to the States, have only to elect the proper men to Congress, and their will will be law, uncontrolled by that so much abused veto power. Indeed, the doctrine of Gen. Taylor on the subject of the veto, as laid down in the letter above quoted, (intended for the abolition of the veto, and the extension of the veto, in my judgment, of more value to the proper men to Congress, and their will will be law, uncontrolled by that so much abused veto power. Indeed, the doctrine of Gen. Taylor on the subject of the veto, as laid down in the letter above quoted, (intended for the abolition of the veto, and the extension of the veto, in my judgment, of more value to the proper men to Congress, and their will will be law, uncontrolled by that so much abused veto power. Indeed, the doctrine of Gen. Taylor on the subject of the veto, as laid down in the letter above quoted, (intended for the abolition of the veto, and the extension of the veto, in my judgment, of more value to the proper men to Congress, and their will will be law, uncontrolled by that so much abused veto power. Indeed, the doctrine of Gen. Taylor on the subject of the veto, as laid down in the letter above quoted, (intended for the abolition of the veto, and the extension of the veto, in my judgment, of more value to the proper men to Congress, and their will will be law, uncontrolled by that so much abused veto power. Indeed, the doctrine of Gen. Taylor on the subject of the veto, as laid down in the letter above quoted, (intended for the abolition of the veto, and the extension of the veto, in my judgment, of more value to the proper men to Congress, and their will will be law, uncontrolled by that so much abused veto power. Indeed, the doctrine of Gen. Taylor on the subject of the veto, as laid down in the letter above quoted, (intended for the abolition of the veto, and the extension of the veto, in my judgment, of more value to the proper men to Congress, and their will will be law, uncontrolled by that so much abused veto power. Indeed, the doctrine of Gen. Taylor on the subject of the veto, as laid down in the letter above quoted, (intended for the abolition of the veto, and the extension of the veto, in my judgment, of more value to the proper men to Congress, and their will will be law, uncontrolled by that so much abused veto power. Indeed, the doctrine of Gen. Taylor on the subject of the veto, as laid down in the letter above quoted, (intended for the abolition of the veto, and the extension of the veto, in my judgment, of more value to the proper men to Congress, and their will will be law, uncontrolled by that so much abused veto power. Indeed, the doctrine of Gen. Taylor on the subject of the veto, as laid down in the letter above quoted, (intended for the abolition of the veto, and the extension of the veto, in my judgment, of more value to the proper men to Congress, and their will will be law, uncontrolled by that so much abused veto power. Indeed, the doctrine of Gen. Taylor on the subject of the veto, as laid down in the letter above quoted, (intended for the abolition of the veto, and the extension of the veto, in my judgment, of more value to the proper men to Congress, and their will will be law, uncontrolled by that so much abused veto power. Indeed, the doctrine of Gen. Taylor on the subject of the veto, as laid down in the letter above quoted, (intended for the abolition of the veto, and the extension of the veto, in my judgment, of more value to the proper men to Congress, and their will will be law, uncontrolled by that so much abused veto power. Indeed, the doctrine of Gen. Taylor on the subject of the veto, as laid down in the letter above quoted, (intended for the abolition of the veto, and the extension of the veto, in my judgment, of more value to the proper men to Congress, and their will will be law, uncontrolled by that so much abused veto power. Indeed, the doctrine of Gen. Taylor on the subject of the veto, as laid down in the letter above quoted, (intended for the abolition of the veto, and the extension of the veto, in my judgment, of more value to the proper men to Congress, and their will will be law, uncontrolled by that so much abused veto power. Indeed, the doctrine of Gen. Taylor on the subject of the veto, as laid down in the letter above quoted, (intended for the abolition of the veto, and the extension of the veto, in my judgment, of more value to the proper men to Congress, and their will will be law, uncontrolled by that so much abused veto power. Indeed, the doctrine of Gen. Taylor on the subject of the veto, as laid down in the letter above quoted, (intended for the abolition of the veto, and the extension of the veto, in my judgment, of more value to the proper men to Congress, and their will will be law, uncontrolled by that so much abused veto power. Indeed, the doctrine of Gen. Taylor on the subject of the veto, as laid down in the letter above quoted, (intended for the abolition of the veto, and the extension of the veto, in my judgment, of more value to the proper men to Congress, and their will will be law, uncontrolled by that so much abused veto power. Indeed, the doctrine of Gen. Taylor on the subject of the veto, as laid down in the letter above quoted, (intended for the abolition of the veto, and the extension of the veto, in my judgment, of more value to the proper men to Congress, and their will will be law, uncontrolled by that so much abused veto power. Indeed, the doctrine of Gen. Taylor on the subject of the veto, as laid down in the letter above quoted, (intended for the abolition of the veto, and the extension of the veto, in my judgment, of more value to the proper men to Congress, and their will will be law, uncontrolled by that so much abused veto power. Indeed, the doctrine of Gen. Taylor on the subject of the veto, as laid down in the letter above quoted, (intended for the abolition of the veto, and the extension of the veto, in my judgment, of more value to the proper men to Congress, and their will will be law, uncontrolled by that so much abused veto power. Indeed, the doctrine of Gen. Taylor on the subject of the veto, as laid down in the letter above quoted, (intended for the abolition of the veto, and the extension of the veto, in my judgment, of more value to the proper men to Congress, and their will will be law, uncontrolled by that so much abused veto power. Indeed, the doctrine of Gen. Taylor on the subject of the veto, as laid down in the letter above quoted, (intended for the abolition of the veto, and the extension of the veto, in my judgment, of more value to the proper men to Congress, and their will will be law, uncontrolled by that so much abused veto power. Indeed, the doctrine of Gen. Taylor on the subject of the veto, as laid down in the letter above quoted, (intended for the abolition of the veto, and the extension of the veto, in my judgment, of more value to the proper men to Congress, and their will will be law, uncontrolled by that so much abused veto power. Indeed, the doctrine of Gen. Taylor on the subject of the veto, as laid down in the letter above quoted, (intended for the abolition of the veto, and the extension of the veto, in my judgment, of more value to the proper men to Congress, and their will will be law, uncontrolled by that so much abused veto power. Indeed, the doctrine of Gen. Taylor on the subject of the veto, as laid down in the letter above quoted, (intended for the abolition of the veto, and the extension of the veto, in my judgment, of more value to the proper men to Congress, and their will will be law, uncontrolled by that so much abused veto power. Indeed, the doctrine of Gen. Taylor on the subject of the veto, as laid down in the letter above quoted, (intended for the abolition of the veto, and the extension of the veto, in my judgment, of more value to the proper men to Congress, and their will will be law, uncontrolled by that so much abused veto power. Indeed, the doctrine of Gen. Taylor on the subject of the veto, as laid down in the letter above quoted, (intended for the abolition of the veto, and the extension of the veto, in my judgment, of more value to the proper men to Congress, and their will will be law, uncontrolled by that so much abused veto power. Indeed, the doctrine of Gen. Taylor on the subject of the veto, as laid down in the letter above quoted, (intended for the abolition of the veto, and the extension of the veto, in my judgment, of more value to the proper men to Congress, and their will will be law, uncontrolled by that so much abused veto power. Indeed, the doctrine of Gen. Taylor on the subject of the veto, as laid down in the letter above quoted, (intended for the abolition of the veto, and the extension of the veto, in my judgment, of more value to the proper men to Congress, and their will will be law, uncontrolled by that so much abused veto power. Indeed, the doctrine of Gen. Taylor on the subject of the veto, as laid down in the letter above quoted, (intended for the abolition of the veto, and the extension of the veto, in my judgment, of more value to the proper men to Congress, and their will will be law, uncontrolled by that so much abused veto power. Indeed, the doctrine of Gen. Taylor on the subject of the veto, as laid down in the letter above quoted, (intended for the abolition of the veto, and the extension of the veto, in my judgment, of more value to the proper men to Congress, and their will will be law, uncontrolled by that so much abused veto power. Indeed, the doctrine of Gen. Taylor on the subject of the veto, as laid down in the letter above quoted, (intended for the abolition of the veto, and the extension of the veto, in my judgment, of more value to the proper men to Congress, and their will will be law, uncontrolled by that so much abused veto power. Indeed, the doctrine of Gen. Taylor on the subject of the veto, as laid down in the letter above quoted, (intended for the abolition of the veto, and the extension of the veto, in my judgment, of more value to the proper men to Congress, and their will will be law, uncontrolled by that so much abused veto power. Indeed, the doctrine of Gen. Taylor on the subject of the veto, as laid down in the letter above quoted, (intended for the abolition of the veto, and the extension of the veto, in my judgment, of more value to the proper men to Congress, and their will will be law, uncontrolled by that so much abused veto power. Indeed, the doctrine of Gen. Taylor on the subject of the veto, as laid down in the letter above quoted, (intended for the abolition of the veto, and the extension of the veto, in my judgment, of more value to the proper men to Congress, and their will will be law, uncontrolled by that so much abused veto power. Indeed, the doctrine of Gen. Taylor on the subject of the veto, as laid down in the letter above quoted, (intended for the abolition of the veto, and the extension of the veto, in my judgment, of more value to the proper men to Congress, and their will will be law, uncontrolled by that so much abused veto power. Indeed, the doctrine of Gen. Taylor on the subject of the veto, as laid down in the letter above quoted, (intended for the abolition of the veto, and the extension of the veto, in my judgment, of more value to the proper men to Congress, and their will will be law, uncontrolled by that so much abused veto power. Indeed, the doctrine of Gen. Taylor on the subject of the veto, as laid down in the letter above quoted, (intended for the abolition of the veto, and the extension of the veto, in my judgment, of more value to the proper men to Congress, and their will will be law, uncontrolled by that so much abused veto power. Indeed, the doctrine of Gen. Taylor on the subject of the veto, as laid down in the letter above quoted, (intended for the abolition of the veto, and the extension of the veto, in my judgment, of more value to the proper men to Congress, and their will will be law, uncontrolled by that so much abused veto power. Indeed, the doctrine of Gen. Taylor on the subject of the veto, as laid down in the letter above quoted, (intended for the abolition of the veto, and the extension of the veto, in my judgment, of more value to the proper men to Congress, and their will will be law, uncontrolled by that so much abused veto power. Indeed, the doctrine of Gen. Taylor on the subject of the veto, as laid down in the letter above quoted, (intended for the abolition of the veto, and the extension of the veto, in my judgment, of more value to the proper men to Congress, and their will will be law, uncontrolled by that so much abused veto power. Indeed, the doctrine of Gen. Taylor on the subject of the veto, as laid down in the letter above quoted, (intended for the abolition of the veto, and the extension of the veto, in my judgment, of more value to the proper men to Congress, and their will will be law, uncontrolled by that so much abused veto power. Indeed, the doctrine of Gen. Taylor on the subject of the veto, as laid down in the letter above quoted, (intended for the abolition of the veto, and the extension of the veto, in my judgment, of more value to the proper men to Congress, and their will will be law, uncontrolled by that so much abused veto power. Indeed, the doctrine of Gen. Taylor on the subject of the veto, as laid down in the letter above quoted, (intended for the abolition of the veto, and the extension of the veto, in my judgment, of more value to the proper men to Congress, and their will will be law, uncontrolled by that so much abused veto power. Indeed, the doctrine of Gen. Taylor on the subject of the veto, as laid down in the letter above quoted, (intended for the abolition of the veto, and the extension of the veto, in my judgment, of more value to the proper men to Congress, and their will will be law, uncontrolled by that so much abused veto power. Indeed, the doctrine of Gen. Taylor on the subject of the veto, as laid down in the letter above quoted, (intended for the abolition of the veto, and the extension of the veto, in my judgment, of more value to the proper men to Congress, and their will will be law, uncontrolled by that so much abused veto power. Indeed, the doctrine of Gen. Taylor on the subject of the veto, as laid down in the letter above quoted, (intended for the abolition of the veto, and the extension of the veto, in my judgment, of more value to the proper men to Congress, and their will will be law, uncontrolled by that so much abused veto power. Indeed, the doctrine of Gen. Taylor on the subject of the veto, as laid down in the letter above quoted, (intended for the abolition of the veto, and the extension of the veto, in my judgment, of more value to the proper men to Congress, and their will will be law, uncontrolled by that so much abused veto power. Indeed, the doctrine of Gen. Taylor on the subject of the veto, as laid down in the letter above quoted, (intended for the abolition of the veto, and the extension of the veto, in my judgment, of more value to the proper men to Congress, and their will will be law, uncontrolled by that so much abused veto power. Indeed, the doctrine of Gen. Taylor on the subject of the veto, as laid down in the letter above quoted, (intended for the abolition of the veto, and the extension of the veto, in my judgment, of more value to the proper men to Congress, and their will will be law, uncontrolled by that so much abused veto power. Indeed, the doctrine of Gen. Taylor on the subject of the veto, as laid down in the letter above quoted, (intended for the abolition of the veto, and the extension of the veto, in my judgment, of more value to the proper men to Congress, and their will will be law, uncontrolled by that so much abused veto power. Indeed, the doctrine of Gen. Taylor on the subject of the veto, as laid down in the letter above quoted, (intended for the abolition of the veto, and the extension of the veto, in my judgment, of more value to the proper men to Congress, and their will will be law, uncontrolled by that so much abused veto power. Indeed, the doctrine of Gen. Taylor on the subject of the veto, as laid down in the letter above quoted, (intended for the abolition of the veto, and the extension of the veto, in my judgment, of more value to the proper men to Congress, and their will will be law, uncontrolled by that so much abused veto power. Indeed, the doctrine of Gen. Taylor on the subject of the veto, as laid down in the letter above quoted, (intended for the abolition of the veto, and the extension of the veto, in my judgment, of more value to the proper men to Congress, and their will will be law, uncontrolled by that so much abused veto power. Indeed, the doctrine of Gen. Taylor on the subject of the veto, as laid down in the letter above quoted, (intended for the abolition of the veto, and the extension of the veto, in my judgment, of more value to the proper men to Congress, and their will will be law, uncontrolled by that so much abused veto power. Indeed, the doctrine of Gen. Taylor on the subject of the veto, as laid down in the letter above quoted, (intended for the abolition of the veto, and the extension of the veto, in my judgment, of more value to the proper men to Congress, and their will will be law, uncontrolled by that so much abused veto power. Indeed, the doctrine of Gen. Taylor on the subject of the veto, as laid down in the letter above quoted, (intended for the abolition of the veto, and the extension of the veto, in my judgment, of more value to the proper men to Congress, and their will will be law, uncontrolled by that so much abused veto power. Indeed, the doctrine of Gen. Taylor on the subject of the veto, as laid down in the letter above quoted, (intended for the abolition of the veto, and the extension of the veto, in my judgment, of more value to the proper men to Congress, and their will will be law, uncontrolled by that so much abused veto power. Indeed, the doctrine of Gen. Taylor on the subject of the veto, as laid down in the letter above quoted, (intended for the abolition of the veto, and the extension of the veto, in my judgment, of more value to the proper men to Congress, and their will will be law, uncontrolled by that so much abused veto power. Indeed, the doctrine of Gen. Taylor on the subject of the veto, as laid down in the letter above quoted, (intended for the abolition of the veto, and the extension of the veto, in my judgment, of more value to the proper men to Congress, and their will will be law, uncontrolled by that so much abused veto power. Indeed, the doctrine of Gen. Taylor on the subject of the veto, as laid down in the letter above quoted, (intended for the abolition of the veto, and the extension of the veto, in my judgment, of more value to the proper men to Congress, and their will will be law, uncontrolled by that so much abused veto power. Indeed, the doctrine of Gen. Taylor on the subject of the veto, as laid down in the letter above quoted, (intended for the abolition of the veto, and the extension of the veto, in my judgment, of more value to the proper men to Congress, and their will will be law, uncontrolled by that so much abused veto power. Indeed, the doctrine of Gen. Taylor on the subject of the veto, as laid down in the letter above quoted, (intended for the abolition of the veto, and the extension of the veto, in my judgment, of more value to the proper men to Congress, and their will will be law, uncontrolled by that so much abused veto power. Indeed, the doctrine of Gen. Taylor on the subject of the veto, as laid down in the letter above quoted, (intended for the abolition of the veto, and the extension of the veto, in my judgment, of more value to the proper men to Congress, and their will will be law, uncontrolled by that so much abused veto power. Indeed, the doctrine of Gen. Taylor on the subject of the veto, as laid down in the letter above quoted, (intended for the abolition of the veto, and the extension of the veto, in my judgment, of more value to the proper men to Congress, and their will will be law, uncontrolled by that so much abused veto power. Indeed, the doctrine of Gen. Taylor on the subject of the veto, as laid down in the letter above quoted, (intended for the abolition of the veto, and the extension of the veto, in my judgment, of more value to the proper men to Congress, and their will will be law, uncontrolled by that so much abused veto power. Indeed, the doctrine of Gen. Taylor on the subject of the veto, as laid down in the letter above quoted, (intended for the abolition of the veto, and the extension of the veto, in my judgment, of more value to the proper men to Congress, and their will will be law, uncontrolled by that so much abused veto power. Indeed, the doctrine of Gen. Taylor on the subject of the veto, as laid down in the letter above quoted, (intended for the abolition of the veto, and the extension of the veto, in my judgment, of more value to the proper men to Congress, and their will will be law, uncontrolled by that so much abused veto power. Indeed, the doctrine of Gen. Taylor on the subject of the veto, as laid down in the letter above quoted, (intended for the abolition of the veto, and the extension of the veto, in my judgment, of more value to the proper men to Congress, and their will will be law, uncontrolled by that so much abused veto power. Indeed, the doctrine of Gen. Taylor on the subject of the veto, as laid down in the letter above quoted, (intended for the abolition of the veto, and the extension of the veto, in my judgment, of more value to the proper men to Congress, and their will will be law, uncontrolled by that so much abused veto power. Indeed, the doctrine of Gen. Taylor on the subject of the veto, as laid down in the letter above quoted, (intended for the abolition of the veto, and the extension of the veto, in my judgment, of more value to the proper men to Congress, and their will will be law, uncontrolled by that so much abused veto power. Indeed, the doctrine of Gen. Taylor on the subject of the veto, as laid down in the letter above quoted, (intended for the abolition of the veto, and the extension of the veto, in my judgment, of more value to the proper men to Congress, and their will will be law, uncontrolled by that so much abused veto power. Indeed, the doctrine of Gen. Taylor on the subject of the veto, as laid down in the letter above quoted, (intended for the abolition of the veto, and the extension of the veto, in my judgment, of more value to the proper men to Congress, and their will will be law, uncontrolled by that so much abused veto power. Indeed, the doctrine of Gen. Taylor on the subject of the veto, as laid down in the letter above quoted, (intended for the abolition of the veto, and the extension of the veto, in my judgment, of more value to the proper men to Congress, and their will will be law, uncontrolled by that so much abused veto power. Indeed, the doctrine of Gen. Taylor on the subject of the veto, as laid down in the letter above quoted, (intended for the abolition of the veto, and the extension of the veto, in my judgment, of more value to the proper men to Congress, and their will will be law, uncontrolled by that so much abused veto power. Indeed, the doctrine of Gen. Taylor on the subject of the veto, as laid down in the letter above quoted, (intended for the abolition of the veto, and the extension of the veto, in my judgment, of more value to the proper men to Congress, and their will will be law, uncontrolled by that so much abused veto power. Indeed, the doctrine of Gen. Taylor on the subject of the veto, as laid down in the letter above quoted, (intended for the abolition of the veto, and the extension of the veto, in my judgment, of more value to the proper men to Congress, and their will will be law, uncontrolled by that so much abused veto power. Indeed, the doctrine of Gen. Taylor on the subject of the veto, as laid down in the letter above quoted, (intended for the abolition of the veto, and the extension of the veto, in my judgment, of more value to the proper men to Congress, and their will will be law, uncontrolled by that so much abused veto power. Indeed, the doctrine of Gen. Taylor on the subject of the veto, as laid down in the letter above quoted, (intended for the abolition of the veto, and the extension of the veto, in my judgment, of more value to the proper men to Congress, and their will will be law, uncontrolled by that so much abused veto power. Indeed, the doctrine of Gen. Taylor on the subject of the veto, as laid down in the letter above quoted, (intended for the abolition of the veto, and the extension of the veto, in my judgment, of more value to the proper men to Congress, and their will will be law, uncontrolled by that so much abused veto power. Indeed, the doctrine of Gen. Taylor on the subject of the veto, as laid down in the letter above quoted, (intended for the abolition of the veto, and the extension of the veto, in my judgment, of more value to the proper men to Congress, and their will will be law, uncontrolled by that so much abused veto power. Indeed, the doctrine of Gen. Taylor on the subject of the veto, as laid down in the letter above quoted, (intended for the abolition of the veto, and the extension of the veto, in my judgment, of more value to the proper men to Congress, and their will will be law, uncontrolled by that so much abused veto power. Indeed, the doctrine of Gen. Taylor on the subject of the veto, as laid down in the letter above quoted, (intended for the abolition of the veto, and the extension of the veto, in my judgment, of more value to the proper men to Congress, and their will will be law, uncontrolled by that so much abused veto power. Indeed, the doctrine of Gen. Taylor on the subject of the veto, as laid down in the letter above quoted, (intended for the abolition of the veto, and the extension of the veto, in my judgment, of more value to the proper men to Congress, and their will will be law, uncontrolled by that so much abused veto power. Indeed, the doctrine of Gen. Taylor on the subject of the veto, as laid down in