



The People's Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT, General Zachary Taylor, of Louisiana. FOR VICE PRESIDENT, Millard Fillmore, of New York. ELECTIONS FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES. FIRST DISTRICT, T. L. ANDERSON, of Marion. SECOND DISTRICT, A. LEONARD, of Howard. THIRD DISTRICT, A. W. DONIPHAN, of Clay. FOURTH DISTRICT, J. C. RICHARDSON, of Cooper. FIFTH DISTRICT, CHARLES NUTTER HANDY, of Benton. SIXTH DISTRICT, A. COOK, of Cape Girardeau. SEVENTH DISTRICT, U. WRIGHT, of St. Louis. FOR GOVERNOR, Major James S. Rollins, of Boone. FOR LIEUT. GOVERNOR, Littlebury Hendrick, of Greene. FOR CONGRESS—FIRST DISTRICT, JOHN D. COOK, of Cape Girardeau. SECOND DISTRICT, GILCHRIST PORTER, of Pike. THIRD DISTRICT, ROBERT WILSON, of Randolph. FIFTH DISTRICT, JAMES WINSTON, of Benton. FAYETTE: SATURDAY, JUNE 24, 1848.

RATIFICATION MEETING OF THE PEOPLE OF HOWARD.

According to previous notice, a large concourse of the citizens of Howard assembled in the Court House on Tuesday last, to ratify the nomination of Gen. TAYLOR and MILLARD FILLMORE, for President and Vice President.

On motion of W. F. BIRCH, Col. JOSEPH DAVIS was chosen President, who upon taking the chair, explained the object of the meeting, and gave a rapid sketch of Gen. Taylor's life.

The meeting was further organized by appointing JOSEPH S. HUGHES and NOAH KINGSBERRY, Vice Presidents, and THOMAS SHACKELFORD, Secretary.

W. F. Birch moved the appointment of a committee to draft resolutions expressive of the feelings of the meeting, whereupon the President appointed the following persons to compose said committee, viz: W. F. Birch, I. P. Vaughn, M. Withers, A. C. Woods, W. Hieronymus, S. T. Hughes, W. H. Guerin, S. T. P. Diggs, and Joseph Bonnell.

Messrs. Abiel Leonard, Elector for this District; Col. Samuel A. Young, of Boone; Gen. Jno. B. Clark, and Col. B. H. Reeves, of Kentucky, having been previously announced as speakers for the day, were severally called on by the President, and responded, in brief, but happy addresses, giving a warm and enthusiastic response to the nomination of Taylor and Fillmore, in which they were frequently interrupted by bursts of applause.

Gen. Robt. Wilson, Whig candidate for Congress in this Congressional District, being present, was called to the stand. He responded to the nomination cordially, and desired the people to recollect, in their zeal to place the old Gen. in command of the ship of State, that it was highly necessary to ship, at the same time, a good crew. The committee on resolutions appearing, Gen. W., amid shouts of applause retired.

W. F. Birch, from the committee, read the following resolutions:—

- 1. Resolved, That the people of Howard, here assembled, cordially respond to, and ratify the nomination of Gen. Zachary Taylor, for President, and Hon. Millard Fillmore, for Vice President.
2. Resolved, That we have the highest confidence in the unblemished integrity, the high-toned patriotism, and pure republicanism of Gen. Taylor, and are sure that to him the people may safely confide the important interests assigned by the constitution to the Executive department.
3. Resolved, That the career of Millard Fillmore, commencing in obscurity, and gradually overspreading the Union, and the civilized world, is a sure guaranty of his purity of character, and distinguished fitness for the second office in our gift.
4. Resolved, That these nominations have filled us with enthusiasm and confidence, which looks to universal victory; and in our efforts to win old Howard, and Missouri, we will follow the glorious example of our leader, at Buena Vista,—meeting the best directed charges of our opponents by a firm stand and "more grape."
5. Resolved, That the letter of Gen. Taylor, to Capt. J. S. Allison, of April 22, 1848, is the best exposition of executive functions, we have seen, and that we heartily endorse and approve the principles of said letter.
6. Resolved, That a copy thereof be appended to these proceedings, and published for general information.
7. Resolved, That the personal and political regeneration of the Union seems sure, and that we rejoice in the hope of adding Missouri to the

countless thousands who will form the victorious throng.

8. Resolved, That the consciousness of truth, and firmness of purpose, which opposes 4 to 20, will always conquer, and that the Whigs of Missouri are invited to contest and contend upon this principle.

9. Resolved, That we will do our part. The resolutions were received with applause, and adopted by acclamation, after which the meeting adjourned.

JOSEPH DAVIS, President, J. S. HUGHES, Vice Presidents, N. KINGSBERRY, THOMAS SHACKELFORD, Sec'y.

General Taylor's Letter to Captain Allison.

Baton Rouge, La., April 22, 1848. DEAR SIR—My opinions have recently been so often misconceived and misrepresented, that I deem it due to myself, if not to my friends, to make a brief exposition of them upon the topics to which you have called my attention.

I have consented to the use of my name as a candidate for the Presidency. I have frankly avowed my own distrust of my fitness for the high station; but having at the solicitations of many of my countrymen, taken my position as a candidate, I do not feel at liberty to surrender that position until my friends manifest a wish that I should retire from it. I will then most gladly do so. I have no private purposes to accomplish, no party projects to build up, no enemies to punish—nothing to serve but my country.

I have been very often addressed by letter, and my opinions have been asked upon almost every question that might occur to the writers as affecting the interests of their country or their party. I have not always responded to these enquiries, for various reasons.

I confess, while I have great cardinal principles which will regulate my political life, I am not sufficiently familiar with the details of political legislation to give solemn pledges to exert my influence, if I were President, to carry out this, or defeat that measure. I have no concealment. I hold no opinion which I would not readily proclaim to my assembled countrymen; but crude impressions upon matters of policy, which may be right to day and wrong to-morrow, are, perhaps, not the best test of fitness for office. One who cannot be trusted without pledges cannot be confided in merely on account of them.

I will proceed, however, to respond to your inquiries:—

First—I reiterate what I have often said—I am a Whig, but not an ultra Whig. If elected, I would not be the mere President of a party. I would endeavor to act independent of party domination. I should feel bound to administer the Government untrammelled by party schemes.

Second—The veto power. The power given by the constitution to the Executive to interpose his veto, is a high conservative power; but, in my opinion, should never be exercised except in cases of clear violation of the constitution, or manifest haste and want of consideration by Congress. Indeed, I have thought that, for many years past, the known opinions and wishes of the Executive have exercised undue and injurious influences upon the legislative department of the government; and for this cause I have thought our system was in danger of undergoing a great change from its true theory. 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 objections to be interposed where questions of constitutional power have been settled by the various departments of Government, and acquiesced in by the people.

Third—Upon the subject of the tariff, the currency, the improvement of our great highways, rivers, lakes and harbors, the will of the people, as expressed through their Representatives in Congress, ought to be respected and carried out by the Executive.

Fourth—The Mexican war. I sincerely rejoice at the prospect of peace. My life has been devoted to arms, yet I look upon war at all times, and under all circumstances as a national calamity, to be avoided if compatible with national honor. The principles of our government as well as its true policy are opposed to the subjugation of other nations and the dismemberment of other countries by conquest. In the language of the great Washington, "why should we quit our own to stand on foreign ground." In the Mexican war our national honor has been vindicated, amply vindicated, and in dictating terms of peace we may well afford to be forbearing and even magnanimous to our fallen foes.

These are my opinions upon the subjects referred to by you; and any reports or publications, written or verbal, from any source differing in any essential particular from what is here written, are unauthorized and untrue.

I do not know that I shall write again upon the subject of national politics. I shall engage in no schemes, no combinations, no intrigues. If the American people have not confidence in me they ought not to give me their suffrages. If they do not you know me well enough to believe me when I declare I shall be content. I am too old a soldier to murmur against such high authority.

Z. TAYLOR. To Capt. J. S. ALLISON.

The "Democrat" and one of its correspondents are considerably troubled at our mentioning the fact, that so sweet is treasury pap to the taste of Judge King, that he holds on to the office of Judge, while canvassing this State for Governor, thus drawing \$250 per quarter from the State Treasury, to pay his expenses while out electioneering! A Treasury Leech truly! There was no necessity for Judge King's holding on a minute after he got the nomination. He was in Jefferson at the time, and could have handed his resignation to the Governor, who could have appointed a successor in good season. He is an old Hunker in the truest sense of the word.

WISCONSIN SENATORS.—The Legislature of Wisconsin has chosen Ex-Governor Dodge and the Hon. ISAAC P. WALKER, the latter formerly of Illinois, U. S. Senators from that State.

The President has sent in the nomination of the Hon. Isaac Toucey to be Attorney General, and that of the Hon. A. P. Bagby to be Minister to Russia.

TAYLOR AND FILLMORE.

It is with feelings of pleasure and pride, we assure our readers, the nomination of the two distinguished gentlemen whose names head this article, are every where received with that triumphant shout which is the sure forerunner of victory. Altho' from the first, we regarded Gen. Taylor's nomination as certain, as we now regard his election—yet there were many who differed with us, and whose feelings led them so far for others, that it was not to be expected, his nomination would be generally hailed with so much enthusiasm.—We expected more opposition than we find. But as soon as the delegates to the Convention get home, and mingle with their constituents, the little opposition that is now made, will vanish into thin air, and in November next, there will go up such a unanimous shout from every corner of this broad land for TAYLOR and FILLMORE as never before was heard for candidates, since the days of WASHINGTON!

"Oh! There's a good time coming, boys!" SENATORIAL. Gen. Jno. B. Clark announced himself a candidate for the Senate, in this Senatorial District, at a public meeting of the citizens of Chariton, in Keytesville, on Monday last, and here, at the ratification meeting on Tuesday.

Gen. Clark is too well known both in this and Chariton county, to need any recommendation from us. He has resided in this county a number of years, and no one is better acquainted with the feelings and wants of the people of the District than he is.

On the subject of a candidate for Senator, our democratic friends have had no little caucusing and trouble. Their Senatorial Convention meets at Glasgow, on Wednesday next, 28th inst. At the meeting in this county, some time since, to appoint delegates to that convention, it will be recollected Owen Rawlins, the old Senator, declined being a candidate for the nomination, leaving only Dr. Scott and Judge Applegate public aspirants for the race. The last "Democrat" contains an announcement from Dr. Scott, withdrawing from the canvass, thus leaving Judge Applegate alone. But the conclusion is not to be drawn from this, that he will be the candidate, by any means: the candidate will come from Howard—but who it will be, we are not yet exactly advised; but it will be some one who will pledge himself not only to vote against the Attorney General for United States Senator, but for one of our own countymen.

There is considerable trouble among our democratic friends as to these arrangements, and as they are not yet complete, we ask their pardon for mentioning it.—But they had better be careful, or they will get their Senator beaten before the election comes off.

Since the above was in type, we learn the Convention meets to-day. ORGANIZATION. In all matters where strength and system are essential, a thorough understanding should be had among those who feel an interest in the consummation of those matters. This is peculiarly the case in political affairs. It is of the utmost importance that there should be a thorough understanding between friends of particular measures or men, and this cannot be had without a thorough and systematic organization. We therefore call upon the friends of Gen. Taylor to organize themselves, as speedily as possible. Particularly do we press this upon the Taylor men of old Howard: In the eyes of the community abroad, Howard is regarded as doubtful. Organization and industry will remove those doubts, and forever hereafter fix her political complexion. The time is auspicious to do this, and we beseech the friends of the old hero to set about the work, by forming themselves into Rough and Ready Clubs. Such a club should be formed in every township, and the name of every Taylor man attached to it. Let this be done, and frequent meetings held, and we would not give a fig to have the county insured to Gen. Taylor by a majority of one hundred votes, at least. Which township will be the first to begin the good work.

BARNBURNER'S MEETING. The Barnburners of New York City held a meeting on the 6th, and denounced the proceedings of the National Democratic Convention. They resolved to hold a convention and nominate candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency.—C. C. Cambrelling, D. D. Field, John Van Buren, and B. F. Butler addressed the meeting, which was very large. They are all prominent men, and the stand they have taken, renders it impossible for Cass to get the Electoral vote of New York.

SAD ACCIDENT.—A little boy, son of Mr. Thomas Davies, of this place, became entangled in the machinery of a carding machine last Saturday, which so bruised his leg and the lower part of his body as to produce mortification. He died on Wednesday afternoon. He was in his fifth year, and bore his afflictions from first to last, without a murmur.

THE MEETING.

The meeting on Monday passed off well—admirably! The notice for it was badly circulated, and at this season of the year farmers are too busily engaged with their crops to leave home; yet we have observed during our residence here, but few larger political gatherings, and none that passed off more satisfactorily. The ratification was one worthy of all concerned, and while it strengthened and revived whig feeling, it equally lowered and depressed that of our opponents, who, at heart, and in truth, are poorly pleased with their candidate for the Presidency, and really entertain but slight hopes of his election. They know he has no personal popularity, and politically, he is not the man to excite the feelings of the real, honest democracy of the country: hence the nomination of Gen. Taylor, a man who has no "private purposes to accomplish—no party projects to build up—no enemies to punish—nothing to serve but his country"—was well calculated to make them lose confidence in the success of their candidate. As Gen. Taylor's principles and position become better known and understood, political ties and party organization will not be strong enough to keep hundreds and thousands of the honest and sturdy yeomanry of the country from rallying under the standard of the old Hero who has spent the last forty years of his life in defence of his country, and still declares, and cannot be made to swerve from it, that he has "nothing to serve but his country." still. Like a true patriot and soldier; he neither seeks nor declines, but stands ready to go where duty and the interests of his country demand.

How different the time-serving Cass. To-day a rank Federalist—to-morrow, a Republican; now an abolitionist—now a slavery man; a flatterer of the King and Court of France, when personal interest prompted—and a derider of same King and Court, for same reasons: in short, all things to all men, provided always, his personal ease, comfort and ambition were ministered to.

Between such men, who doubts the result? "KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE"—That at a certain horse race a few weeks ago, ON SUNDAY, in Mexico, Gen. Wm. O. BUTLER was participating in one of the stands, which fell with a tremendous crash, but the General escaped unhurt. Locos, anything more to say about Henry Clay's gambling and immorality.

The Lady's Book for July is already here with some new touches in the way of fashions. We don't loan ours. Three dollars, sent to L. A. Godey, will get it and the Lady's Dollar Weekly a whole year. THE LOCO TICKET.—The Lancaster Union thinks the Locos have put gunpowder enough in their ticket to blow it sky high. They have given it, however, a kangaroo figure, by putting the highest in military rank the lowest in nomination;—Cass is but a Brigadier General, Butler is a Major General.

LANDS AND LOTS.—We have received an Extra from the office of the Metropolitan, containing a list of the lands and town lots which have been returned for the non-payment of taxes. They are to be sold on the first Monday in October. Those interested can see the list at this office.

CASS ON THE STUMP. Gen. Cass, attended by some dozen Congressmen, who are drawing eight dollars a day for their services as Representatives of the people, and a host of office holders, who also travel at the public expense, has been haranguing the people of Baltimore, Philadelphia, Trenton, New York, &c. This is very indicative in the General, and downright swindling in the Congressmen and office holders. The cold reception he met with, however, will stick to him the rest of the canvass, while it will send his cavalcade back to their business in a hurry.

MICHIGAN U. S. SENATOR.—We learn through a friend that Gen. Thomas Fitzgerald, of St. Joseph, has been appointed by the governor of Michigan, a United States Senator, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Gen. Cass.

A VOICE FROM TENNESSEE.—The Nashville Banner, of the 12th, announcing the nomination of the Philadelphia Convention says: The news of the nomination of TAYLOR and FILLMORE, was received here with every demonstration of satisfaction. A salute pealed forth from the field piece on Capitol Hill, whilst music gave inspiring notes to welcome the glad news. Tennessee will stand up to the old soldier of Buena Vista and his associate on the ticket, with nerve of steel. He will be sustained by his "pets" here as he was sustained by them at Monterey. They will remember that Gen. Taylor "never surrenders."

VICE PRESIDENT.—The vote for Vice President was as follows:— On the first ballot, Fillmore had 115; Lawrence 109; Evans 6; A. Stewart 14; John Sergeant 6; McKenna, of Pa. 9, and several scattering. The second ballot stood, Fillmore 173, Lawrence 87; scattering 6.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

We have received the proceedings of the Whig National Convention, recently assembled at Philadelphia. They are, of course, quite lengthy, and come to hand so late as to render it impossible to give them this week—nor do we think we shall give them entire at all. The people are so well pleased with the nominations, and have been in possession of the result so long, that they have but little taste for particulars—their only thought, feelings and entire energies being wholly given to the determination to elect the nominees. We shall, however, next week, give a synopsis of the proceedings, which will embrace all the essential particulars.

The following statements, read by Judge Saunders, of Louisiana on behalf of the delegation from that State, in reference to the position of Gen. Taylor, we give to-day.—It was read immediately after the different candidates were put in nomination:—

"The position occupied by Gen. Taylor in relation to the Presidency does not seem to be correctly understood by many persons, and for that reason it is deemed proper by the Delegation of Louisiana to make such explanations and statements in relation thereto as may effectually remove all doubts which may have arisen, from the effects of misrepresentation and misapprehension. General Taylor has taken no part in bringing his name before the American people in connection with the Presidency, nor does he present his name to this convention as a candidate his friends through out the country, rather discouraged than encouraged by him. He has placed him prominently before the nation as worthy of filling the place once occupied by the illustrious father of his country, and Gen. Taylor consents to the nomination.—He considers himself in the hands of his friends who have honored him with the choice;—he has publicly and repeatedly stated that they might withdraw him whenever they thought the interest of the country required it;—he does not consider that under the circumstances on which his name has been brought forward, it would be proper in him to withdraw himself. Such has been his position since he assented to the use of his name subsequent to the capture of Monterey, and such is his position now."

On behalf of the Delegation from Louisiana, I will further state that Gen. Taylor desires it to be understood that in his opinion his friends who came into this Convention are bound to abide by his decisions, and to sustain the nominee, heart and soul, that General Taylor recognized in his friends in this Convention the right to withdraw his name, and he will cheerfully acquiesce in such withdrawal. Gen. TAYLOR, we are also authorized to say, will hail with entire satisfaction, any nomination beside himself, being persuaded that the welfare of our country requires a change of men and measures in order to arrest the downward tendency of our national affairs.

On making the announcement the Delegates of Louisiana wished to be distinctly understood that it involves no inconsistency on the part of Gen. Taylor. In case the choice of this Convention should fall on another than Gen. Taylor and his friends in this Convention withdraw him, it will be their act and not his, but in which he will cheerfully acquiesce; and by the act of uniting with this Convention his friends withdraw his name from the canvass, unless he be the nominee of this Convention. And we deem it proper to assure the Whigs of the Union that we desire the nomination and election of Gen. Taylor to the Presidency on no other than broad national grounds.

CASS A FEDERALIST EDITOR!—A letter from Steubenville, Ohio, to the editor of the Philadelphia News, has the following scrap concerning the early history of Lewis Cass, the Locofoco candidate for the Presidency:—

An old pioneer—now near 70 years of age—gave me a leaf from an unpublished history to read the other evening. It runs thus: At the beginning of the present century, a couple of very respectable young men established a paper in Marietta, Washington county, Ohio.—The senior editor was an adventurer from New Hampshire—the junior from another of the New England States. The senior editor's father was an ardent New Hampshire Federalist; and therefore, it is not at all strange that the son gave his newspaper a strong Federal bias. Indeed he was so active in the Federal cause, his party friends ran him for the Legislature in opposition to a young Republican named Woodbridge, who has since been a distinguished Whig Senator in Congress from Michigan. But the young Federalist was defeated, and the Republican was sent up to the Capitol, Chillicothe, as the representative to the General Assembly. The editor's ruling passion, however, was office; and when Jefferson was securely placed in power, this ambitious young gentleman abandoned the faith of his fathers, and sold his principles for the office of Marshal of the State of Ohio. That is the commencement of the Democracy of Lewis Cass. His copartner in business became a renegade also, and was rewarded with a Land Office, at the same time, at Zanesville, then within the limits of Washington county.

From the New York Post, (Locofoco) We now look upon the Presidential question as virtually settled; General Taylor will be in the Presidential chair on the 4th of March if he is alive. He will sweep the south from Cape May to Key West, and from the Ohio to the Rio Grande. Virginia will give her voice for Taylor as surely as South Carolina. Not one of the States, to purchase whose support the letter of Gen. Cass on slavery was written, will, in all probability, give the author of that letter a vote for the Presidency. In the North his prospects are scarcely less satisfactory. This very nomination of Taylor neutralizes in an instant an influence which yesterday was exceedingly active in favor of Mr. Cass. The worshippers of power will now turn their faces to the rising sun. Men in office will not care to offend the heir apparent, who professes an indulgent policy in regard to political opinions, and who is pledged by letters written again and again to know no party bias in the distribution of office. "If we behave ourselves with tolerable propriety," they will say to themselves, "he will not remove us merely because we have been appointed by a Democratic administration."

The great error of the present administration in adopting and confirming the last profligate proceedings of Mr. Tyler in regard to the annexation of Texas, we think must be now manifest to Mr. Polk and cabinet. —Even handed justice Commends the ingredients of the poisd'chalice To their own lips.

CONTRAST BETWEEN TAYLOR AND CASS.

The Louisville Journal of the 10th inst., in an admirable article, congratulating the country on the selection of TAYLOR and FILLMORE as the Whig candidates for President and Vice President, draws the following vivid contrast between the public characters of Gen. Taylor and Gen. Cass:

What a contrast there is between the two candidates for the Presidency, General Taylor and Gen. Cass! Probably two prominent men are not to be found in the whole nation more utterly different from each other in their characters and their lives. Look at them—first at the one and then at the other. Both are military men, but the one, although out for a time in the last war with Great Britain, never encountered his country's enemies in battle, while the other, by his achievements in three wars, especially in the war with Mexico, has won an immortal fame beside which the brightest names of the heroes of antiquity appear pale and dim. Nor are the two men less strikingly contrasted in other things than in their military reputations. Trace them through their lives: the one a slavish and truckling parasite of power, always in profligate public office but always seeking and receiving it as the boon of the Government and never at the hands of the people; the flatterer and supporter, by turns, of the elder Adams, of Jefferson, of Madison, of Monroe, of John Q. Adams, of Andrew Jackson, of Van Buren, of Harrison, and of Polk, and a holder of office from all of them except the first and last, the cringing sycophant and elaborate eulogist of Louis Philippe in prosperity and the ready denouncer of Louis Philippe in adversity, the proprietor of all possible opinions to suit all conceivable times and occasions, a black blockade Federalist and a ranting radical, a warm friend of the Wilmot Proviso, a deadly enemy of the Wilmot Proviso, and a non committalist in regard to the President in his vetoes of those improvements, a loud brawler for economy and still louder brawler for war, no matter at what expense of money and blood, with every nation that happens to have a dispute with us, a man whose feelings and sympathies rest not with the masses but pine for the sickly and corrupt atmosphere of courts and palaces, of Kings and Presidents—the other emphatically a man of the people, a sturdy and vigorous offshoot of the plain old Kentucky yeomanry, a strong sear nurtured amid the perils, the privations, and the hardships of the plain, virtuous, hospitable, and unpretending pioneers of the West, a man whose sinews have been hardened by toil, who esteems his fellow men according to their merit, and not according to their position, who never asked a favor from a government functionary in his life, who knows nothing of courts and aristocracies and sycophants and office-seekers except to scorn them, a man who thinks for himself, and "stands erect in the image of God" instead of "bowing the pliant hinges of the knee where thirt may follow fawning," who would not form an opinion or disavow an opinion deliberately formed to gain a crown and sceptre, who manifests in his whole bearing such stern and lofty purity that corruption would never dare to approach him, who unites, in a more extraordinary degree than almost any other man of the age or of any age, the qualities of charming simplicity, manly sense, keen sagacity, unerring judgment, deep knowledge of men, and great decision of character, who for the last thirty years has "spent his dearest action in the tented field," scarcely sleeping under a roof during all that time, and who within the last two years, has, by a series of victories that have no parallel in ancient or modern history, won an immortality of glory for himself and for his country!

Between these two candidates for the Presidency, so contrasted in their habits, their modes of thought and feeling, their characters and their histories, there cannot be a doubtful contest. The office-holders and the pensioned editors may lie and rave and deceive some of their followers and even themselves, but the people, the independent and virtuous people, the bone and muscle of the republic, the toiling millions whose only object in a Presidential election is to secure a well administered Government—these will scorn the changing the incessant seeker after Executive favors, the betrayer of all parties in succession, the steady worshiper of power by whomsoever possessed, groveling sycophant of Louis Philippe and his court, and will delight in electing to the highest office in their gift the plain true hearted and independent citizen, who in all that he has said, in all that he has thought, and in all that he has done, has had no other end in view than "his Country's, his God's and Truth's."

WHAT HAVE WE GOT BY THE TREATY? The New York Sun, a manifest destiny Locofoco paper of the subterranean stamp, thus sums up the finale of Mr. Polk's war with Mexico. Certainly Gen. Cass and his supporters can shout most merily over this great achievement of the Administration:

The treaty is ratified! mark the glorious boundary won by this new indemnity. Trace it up the centre of the Rio Del Norte to the Gila, and from thence west from the mouth of the Colorado to the Pacific. What an area—New Mexico, Santa Fe, part of Senora, and all Upper California ours, including natural wealth and products; worthy of Patagonia and the African deserts, and savages sufficient to breed Seminoles and Creek wars to employ the whole of our grand army for half a century. But we hear no shouts of rejoicing from the American people. Why is this! Ah the gold and silver, the cochineal, the pearls, the rich fancy and dye woods, the glorious gardens and tropical fruits, and the inestimable passage from the Gulf to the Pacific, holding the key to the treasures of India; and commercial supremacy on the globe, all lie south of that odious new boundary. All that was worth having Mexico has saved, and we have taken her territorial acum heaven grant it may not give national acury—at a cost not less than two hundred millions of dollars, and thousands of priceless lives!

ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS.—The impression seems to be general and well founded, that Congress will adjourn from the first Monday in July to the first Monday in October or November, and then hold on into the short session. The nomination of Gen. Taylor has made many of the Locofoco members extremely anxious to get home among their constituents, and as they draw double mileage, they can afford to be more liberal in the canvass.

The Senate has ratified the Treaty with New Grenada, which secures us the right of way across the Isthmus of Panama.