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NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

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GREELEY & McELRATH, Publishers.

NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

By Telegraph to the New-York Tribune.

Destructive Fire.

NORFOLK, Thursday, June 15.

A tremendous fire is now raging. It commenced in Ferguson's lumber-yard, and has already reached 70 or 80 buildings, including the Bethel Church.

The chief sufferers are F. & J. Tunis, E. Partridge, J. H. Johnson, and Wm. Thurston; Harris's bakery, and several stables were also consumed. The loss is estimated at $300,000. The flames towards night were partially checked.

BALTIMORE, Friday, June 16, 1848.

A fire broke out to-day and consumed Henderson's Rope-Walk, and 7 or 8 buildings.

Horrible State of Poland.

Translated from "La Reforme" for The Tribune.

BERLIN, May 2, 1848.

The disloyalty of the Prussian Government is unveiling itself in all its hideous nakedness. After setting an infamous trap for the good faith of the Poles of Posen, it gives up to-day the entire Province to a horrible butchery.

Almost entirely without arms, surrounded on all sides by overpowering forces, the Poles are reduced to the struggle of despair. Perhaps they will succeed if they are abandoned by Republican as they were by Monarchical France. But they will not sell their lives less dearly: on this they are resolved; already have they proved it at Odolanow, at Raszkow, and recently at Xsiaz.

The little city of Xsiaz was, as is known, one of the points designated by the convention passed between General Willisen and the National Committee of Posen where the volunteers of the future army of Poland should assemble.

There was formed there a little camp of 700 men, of whom hardly a third had fire-arms. On Saturday, the 29th of April, the camp of Xsiaz was attacked by a corps of 6,000 Russian soldiers—ten against one! A bloody and terrible struggle began. Three times the Russian hussars and cuirassiers were repulsed with loss; the Prussians then unmasked their artillery, and a terrible carnage commenced. Three hundred Poles died the death of heroes; the city of Xsiaz is now nothing but a heap of ashes. The remains of the Polish camp retired to Nowe-Miasto. In all these engagements, the few exiles that were able to reach the camp distinguished themselves by their heroism. Thus, at Xsiaz, Major Dombrowski, the commandant of the camp, though struck by one ball which broke his teeth, and then by another which took away an eye, ceased not to fight on until a third ball pierced his breast.

For the rest, my pen would never be able to retrace for you the murders and excesses without number committed on the isolated families in the country. For instance, to give you but one example: An inferior Prussian officer, accompanied by ten hussars, entered the residence of a proved patriot, Felix Sadoski, condemned to death two years ago, but delivered during the Revolution of Berlin. "Are you Sadoski, the man condemned to death?" said he. "Yes," answered Sadoski. At these words the Prussian officer discharged a pistol at him and laid him dead at his feet. These atrocious acts of violence are repeated every day on the unarmed, on women, on old men. The Prussian soldiery seem to wish to surpass even the barbarous Muscovite, and the civil authorities seem to urge them on. Let the Prussian Government rejoice there, and it will; let its own hand fasten it to the pillory! Europe will know how to judge it. The Polish exiles that are found in Prussia are seized by the Police and forcibly conducted to the fortresses of Munden and Magdeburg. Already a column of those that quitted Cracow have just been sent back there.

BRESLAU.—You know not how complete a reaction the Austrian and Prussian Governments, in concert with their friend the Czar, are seeking to bring about, in order to do away entirely with the effect of the Revolutions in Vienna and Berlin. The promises made, in consequence of these Revolutions, to establish Polish Nationality in Posen, Cracow, and Gallicia, have been nothing but ruses to deceive the patriotism of the People of Poland.

Listen to the proofs: The 29th of April, Krig, the starost of Cracow, gave orders not to allow the exiles to enter any longer, though no obstacle had been previously placed in their way. The Committee sent to demand some explanation of a measure so unprecedented, and for which no reason had been given. On his returning an evasive answer, the people, who stood in masses in the streets, grew impatient, and moved toward the house of Krig, who was forced to go and see the Committee. There he listened to reason, and signed an engagement, guaranteed by the word of honor of the Commanding General Castiglione, to allow the exiles to enter as before, and to give arms the next day to the National Guard of Cracow. The Austrian troops, who had been set in motion from the commencement of these scenes, were withdrawn into the Citadel, and the rest of the day passed calmly.

The next day, April 29, the exiles retained at the frontier arrived, and were received with acclamations by the entire people. Krig leaves the city and Gen. Castiglione plots or rather executes a treason plotted long before. While the people who were to compose the National Guard, in accordance with the engagement of Krig, *guaranteed by the word of honor of the Austrian General*, were assembled at the house of the manufacturer, Müller, to seek sythes and pikes to arm themselves, a detachment of infantry fired on inoffensive women and children. At the same moment three cannon shots gave the signal of attack to 5,000 Austrians who immediately invaded the square of the market and the adjacent streets.

The exiles, going through their exercises outside of the city, rush in at the sound of the cannon, range in order the people joined in numerous groups, and in a twinkling barricades were raised on all sides. The one in the street of Saint-Florien, commanded by Dembrinski (Michel) was attacked first by troops stationed around the church of Sainte-Marie.

The attack was sharp but unsuccessful. The barricade of the street Saint-Nicholas repulsed with the same triumphant energy, and more with a hail-storm of stones than with fire-arms, their numerous assailants, who, obliged to beat a retreat, were vigorously pursued as far as the Castle, where they sought refuge and began a most cowardly bombardment of the city.

To preserve our ancient Capital from complete ruin, the leaders believed it to be their duty to send an offer to hold a parley, and to accept the conditions that the exiles should quit the city, and that the Committee should cease its sittings.

Thus we have arrived here (Breslau) to-night. What is going to become of us, I do not know; I can only assure you that we are far from considering this voluntary retreat as a battle lost. We are preparing ourselves for new combats, and are more than ever assured of the triumph of our cause. Our losses have been such that we feel them, but those of our enemies are far greater. They left on the ground 13 officers, and more than 60 soldiers.

Gen. Castiglione, severely wounded in the head, is said to have died in the course of the day.

We have to mourn twenty of our brethren killed and from thirty to forty wounded. Our old veteran Gen. Chlopicki took part in the combat and directed the defence of the city.

Our Polish women gave a new proof of their sublime devotion during this memorable day. In the midst of the most murderous discharges of musketry, they brought help to the wounded, encouraged the combatants, and gave up their most precious furniture to make barricades. Honor to their patriotism! Glory to the people of Cracow who have shown such desperate bravery; and let us hope that, though the heavens are very high, and France far away, and Germany under the spell of reaction, our cause will triumph and Poland be free and powerful.

P——.

Mr. Webster's Papers.

"THE DIPLOMATIC AND OFFICIAL PAPERS OF DANIEL WEBSTER, while Secretary of State," have just been issued in a fair octavo of 302 close pages by the Harpers. These Papers treat of the North-eastern Boundary, the Suppression of the Slave trade; Maritime Rights; the Case of the Caroline; that of Alexander McLeod; the Right of Search; the Ashburton Treaty; Relations with Mexico; Do. with Spain; Sound Dues at Elsinore, the Zoll Verein, &c. &c. These topics possess a deep and abiding interest; which the great ability of Mr. Webster is calculated to extend and enhance. His correspondents and antagonists also were generally men of mark, and the book is altogether one which will command a place in every comprehensive library. An accurate Map of the North-eastern section of the Union, with the contiguous portions of British America, showing the conflicting claims and final settlement of the Boundary, is a valuable addition, while a half-length Portrait of Mr. Webster, faithfully presents the most massive and majestic head in the wide world. This is a book for grave readers mainly, but they will know how to study and prize it.

Rockland Cemetery—SECOND TRIP.

On Thursday, quite a numerous company again left the City in the large steamer New-Haven, for a second Excursion to Rockland Cemetery. This trip was undertaken to afford to all leisure for a proper view of the grounds, for which purpose no opportunity was offered at the Dedication ceremonies on the 29th ult.

The day was very propitious, rather warm, but tempered by a grateful breeze.

At Piermont, as usual, the cars of the Erie Road conveyed the visiters to the Cemetery, where, dispersing, they wandered through the grounds enjoying the widely-extended prospect from the different natural elevations.

An excellent and well-served Collation was provided by the accomplished lessee of the Mansion or Piermont House, to whose inimitable skill in matters of this kind all are indebted for enjoyment no less than to the location of and prospect from the house itself.

At 4 the company reembarked, and arrived in the City at 6½ P.M. highly gratified with the trip, the place, the arrangements, the time, and everything else.

FROM MONTEVIDEO.—Letters from Montevideo of the 15th of April, state that nothing farther has transpired with regard to the settlement of affairs, although the new Commissioners have been there already twenty days. They have orders to negotiate with Oribe. Business is at a stand, and the Government is almost destitute of means. The blockade is only partially kept up, since the arrival of the negotiators; only one brig is now employed, which is before the port of Buenos Ayres.

☞ THE UNITED IRISHMAN is the title of a small but spirited Weekly paper just started at Ottawa, Illinois, to disseminate the tidings of Ireland's struggles and fan the flame of Liberty among her sons in the wide West. It is a notable coincidence that this paper appears just as its more famous nemesake is suppressed by British law and its Editor exiled as a felon. Success to it. ($1 per annum.)

☞ The NATIONAL REFORMER is a fair new paper just issued at Honesdale, Pa. to advance the Land Reform Doctrines of Homestead Exemption, Limitation of Land Ownership, and the Free allotment of the Public Lands to actual settlers. Messrs. G. M. Reynolds and F. Drake are the Editors, assisted by Rev. E. E. Guild. The paper seems a good one, and we hope it may flourish.

☞ The AVON SPRINGS REPORTER is a fair Whig Weekly just started in Livingston Co. N. Y. by D. Cameron. Avon Springs is a very thriving and inviting place of Summer resort, and we remark in the Reporter long lists of arrivals at its chief hotels.

HENRY CLAY.—The Burlington (Vt.) Free Press thus speaks of our great and gallant leader, Henry Clay:

"We look for the last time upon the glorious and spotless banner of HENRY CLAY, every fold of which, as it has long braved the battle and the breeze, is written over in letters of living light, with the records of splendid services, matchless statesmanship, devoted and self-sacrificing patriotism, and fearless and uncompromising integrity, with a feeling of profound and bitter sorrow that the opportunity for the American People to testify their gratitude and their veneration for such services and such qualities, has passed away forever! We think that God that we have stood by HENRY CLAY when older, abler and earlier (but no BETTER) friends have faltered and fallen away. We look back upon our advocacy of his claims as the most honorable of our editorial labors—honorable to ourselves—justice to him. We have written no word of him that, "dying we would wish to blot." And we relinquish our last hope that the American people would honor themselves by conferring upon him the most exalted civil office on earth, with a feeling not so much of regret for *him*,

"whose merits
May speak, unbonneted, to a prouder fortune
Than this:"

but of a mortification for *them*, who with the fickleness that seems to be a quality of popular gratitude,

"have thrown a pearl away,
Richer than all their tribe!"

☞ Bishop HUGHES of this City was in Chicago on the 10th inst.

ASSAULT ON MISSIONARIES IN CHINA.—The *Evening Post* publishes an account of an outrage near Shanghai, taken from the *Friend of China* of March 22, the particulars of which we copy.

On the 8th of March, three Missionaries, Messrs. Medhurst, Lockheart and Muirhead, went on a journey to Tsing-poo, about twenty-seven miles from Shanghai to distribute tracts, and while doing so were molested by a party of grain-junk men, and after they left Tsing-poo on their return, by another party of junk men, armed with poles, crow-bars, swords and other weapons, one of them with a heavy iron chain. Having overtaken the Missionaries they fell upon them furiously, whereupon Messrs. Medhurst and Muirhead ran for their lives, but Mr. Lockhart was thrown down and badly beaten by the fellow who carried the chain. His two companions after running some distance and finding him absent returned to his rescue, but before they reached him, he had succeeded in getting upon his feet and ran. The pursuit was renewed for some miles and being overtaken again, the party were much maltreated.

"Whilst warding off the blows as well as he could Mr. Medhurst was struck from behind, with the butt end of a toothed hoe, the blow of which immediately stunned him, and he fell flat on the ground; the bystanders then came up, and struck him a number of times, while lying on his face; among the rest, one gave him a severe blow with a sword on the side of the knee. The other Missionaries were equally ill treated. Mr. Muirhead being so much beat about the legs that he was scarcely able to walk, and Mr. Lockhart received a severe wound on the back of the head, which bled profusely."

The marauders, having beaten the unfortunate men to their satisfaction, proceeded to plunder them, and this done, they were ordered back to the city, repeated blows being given on any indication of unwillingness to proceed. As they urged them along they declared they would not let them go under $5,000 a head, but on nearing the city, all of them slunk away, their places being supplied by officers of the city, by whom they were conducted before a magistrate, who received them kindly, promised reparation, and gave them an escort home.

These junk-men are a portion of a class who have, by a recent change in the mode of transporting the tribute-grain to Pekin, been thrown out of employment; and they have resorted to plunder to sustain themselves, as well as to intimidate the Government.

The British Consul at Shanghai has taken up the matter officially, and will investigate it thoroughly.

SERIOUS STAGE ACCIDENT.—An accident occurred with one of the stages of I. & . W. Weeks & Co yesterday afternoon at Stanton's tavern, on the Troy and Bennington McAdam road, which seriously injured several passengers, the particulars of which were as follows:

The coach stopped at the tavern, as usual, for the purpose of watering the horses; when one of the wheel horses by some means removed his head-stall, while the driver was off the box, having left the reins in the hands of Mr. Godfrey.

The horse turned his head, and becoming frightened, started, causing the others to start, and they ran about ten rods, when the coach, containing 15 passengers inside and outside, ran off the road, upsetting the coach down a bank of some 8 or 9 feet. Among the passengers injured were the following: Mrs. Kimble of ——, severely. Her jaw-bone was broken in two places, her teeth knocked out, and her head badly bruised. Miss Kimble, a daughter of the lady above-mentioned, was severely bruised on the forehead.

Mrs. C. Pratt, and Miss Gage, her sister, of Benington, Vt.—the former badly bruised, and the latter slightly. The other passengers were not materially injured: several of them were children. Dr. John Van Namee, a physician, residing near the place where the accident occurred, was called, and dressed the wounds of Mrs. Kimble in a prompt and skillful manner, and it is hoped that her life may be saved.

[Troy Whig, 15th.

TEXAS DEBT.—The Auditor and Controller have issued notice, in accordance with the provisions of the law to provide for ascertaining the debt of the late Republic of Texas, "to all persons having claims or demands for money against the late Republic of Texas, to present the same to the Auditor and Controller of Public Accounts on or before the second Monday in November, 1849, or they will be postponed."

[Galveston Gazette, June 2.

THE NOMINATION OF GEN. TAYLOR.

Spirit of the Press.

OHIO.

NOMINATION OF GEN. TAYLOR.—The Convention met at 9 o'clock this morning, and at half past 10 intelligence was received by telegraph of the nomination of Gen. Taylor on the fourth ballot.

The intelligence was greeted by loud acclamations upon the streets, by the display of flags, and other demonstrations of popular favor.

While it is true the result will disappoint the fond expectations of many of the ardent Whigs, who had yielded to strong predilections in favor of other candidates, yet we have no doubt, judging from the spontaneous and unprompted demonstrations with which tidings of the nomination were greeted here, that the act of the Convention will commend itself to the favor of a vast majority of the American people.

[Ohio State Journal.

GEN. TAYLOR'S SLAVERY EXTENSION.—Col. Johnson of Upper Piqua, O. who was selected by the Whigs of Miami, as their Delegate to the Convention—a stanch, undoubted Whig—who has in a long life devoted to the cause, done it great service—a Delegate to Harrisburg in 1839, and to Baltimore in 1844, and who has known Gen. Taylor long and intimately, writes, in a letter before us, that he is all we could desire upon this very point. He writes that he has heard him declare, with much force, that he regarded Slavery as a great evil to the country, and expressed a strong hope that the time might arrive when we could get rid of it altogether; and Col. Johnson declares his firmest conviction that Gen. Taylor "*is the last man to countenance its being extended to any new territory that may be brought into the Union.*" In another part of the same letter Col. Johnson says, speaking, be it remembered, from his own personal knowledge, and after an acquaintance of over thirty years:

"There are many strong reasons for preferring Gen. Taylor at this time for the Presidency. He is of mature years, and in the enjoyment of excellent health, a strong and vigorous mind, largely endowed with good common sense, a kind and affectionate husband, father, friend and neighbor—the idol of his subordinates in the service, beloved by all who have ever known him. I believe his private character to be without reproach, and all that can be said, pro or con, it is no bad recommendation for a public trust, that a man in all the relations of private life has fulfilled the law of love, done justly, loved mercy, and walked humbly.

"A popularity thus acquired cannot be easily set aside. The affections of the people will follow and cling to such a man, and who can blame them for so doing? They loved Washington for similar traits of character; and although I should be loth to compare any mortal man throughout to him, still I think there is a strong resemblance in their private and public lives.

"I say in the sincerity of my heart, to all our friends in and out of the Convention, if you want to succeed in the approaching contest, take Taylor for your standard bearer; he is emphatically the man for the times and the people. If elected he will go into power untrameled. I verily believe that among all the greatand good men who have been named for the Presidency, he can do more in uniting and harmonizing the people of the various sections of the Union, than any of them."

[Boston Atlas.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

MR. CLAY AND THE WHIG NOMINATION.—The defeat of Mr. Clay in the late Whig Nominating Convention is in all human probability, the end and catastrophe of his public career. We may speak of him, therefore, with something of the freedom of history. To deny to Mr. Clay the possession of great natural endowments, of signal and brilliant qualifications for public service, would be an evidence either of ignorance or unconquerable prejudice. He had, too, in an eminent degree, the quality of winning men, and of attaching them to himself, as with hooks of steel. No man had more devoted friends—they have hoped for him against hope, and clung to him with all the tenacity of first love. Thousands would have preferred the risk of defeat with him to the certainty of success with any other candidate.

That Mr. Clay should be ambitious of the Presidency is not surprising; and the untiring perseverance with which his claims to the office have been urged, has no parallel in the political history of our country. No other public man has been so often a candidate; discomfiture in Convention and discomfiture before the people could not shake the purpose either of himself or his friends. It seemed as though he and they regarded all that he had achieved, as nothing without the crowning honor of the Presidency.

The principles of which Mr. Clay was regarded as the embodiment, will fall with him; that is to say, they will no longer (as a set or system of principles) bind together the great party, of which he was the acknowledged head. In both parties, Whigs and Democrats, there will be, from this time forth, a dissolving of the old ties, and a forming of new associations. The determination of the Whigs to relieve the candidates for nomination from all pledges, was a large stride in this direction, and led almost inevitably to the selection of Gen. Taylor. They were content to take him just as he offered himself. In doing so, they have virtually lowered their flag, so far as principles are concerned. What will be the leading elements of the new organization, is matter of mere speculation. One thing is certain, they have chosen to rally under a Southern man and a slave-holder; and if Gen. Taylor be not untrue to all the habits and associations of his life, to all the instincts and sympathies of his nature, one principle at least—that of the *equal rights of the States under the Constitution*—sought to find a friend and a champion in him. At the same time we must not throw out of consideration the powerful influence that may be exerted over his mind by the party to which he will be so largely indebted for success, in the event of his election.

The proceedings of the Convention may throw some light over this subject, and they will therefore be looked for with interest.

[Charleston (S. C.) News.

VIRGINIA.

THE RESULT. * * * We rejoice, of course, in the issue, because we have believed from the first, that he, of all the candidates before the Convention, was best calculated to secure victory to the Whig cause—because, at the same time, we had the fullest confidence in his principles and integrity—and because we believe he is fully as competent as any other, to administer the affairs of the government, and to make us prosperous at home and respected abroad.

[Richmond Whig.

THE OUTSIDERS.

GEN. TAYLOR NOMINATED.—We congratulate our readers and the country on the auspicious result. General Taylor is the Whig candidate for the Presidency, having been nominated on the fourth trial, by a vote of 171 out of 282. This nomination, added to the many independent nominations of the same gentleman in different parts of the country, and the general favor of the people in his behalf, almost without distinction of party, secures his election beyond any reasonable doubt. With General Taylor for President, and peace with all the world, the country will be safe and prosperous.

MILLARD FILLMORE, who on the second trial was nominated for the Vice-Presidency by a vote of 173 out of a total of 256, is at present Controller of the State of New-York, and is in every respect worthy of the station to which he has been, or will be, invited. Alone, we might object to him, on account of his high-toned Whiggery; but with Old Zack at his side there will be nothing to fear. The influence of each may be healthful upon the other. And, beside, it seemed due to the more zealous portion of the party, to spice the dish a little, in order to make it more palatable (it only remains to elect both the candidates; for one cannot be elected without the other.

The news of these nominations was received here with heart-felt satisfaction; and will be, we have no doubt, by the country generally. By the nomination of Gen. Taylor, the Whigs have adopted a platform on which there is room for a majority of the nation to stand. By the same act, they have placed themselves in a condition to modify their creed in any manner they may deem advisable. From the 9th of June, 1848, they enter upon a new cycle, and new prospects are open before them.

[Journal of Commerce.

AN EXTINCT PARTY.—The nomination of Gen. Taylor is a formal admission that the Whig party has ceased to exist. It is a formal record of its annihilation as a political combination for the support of certain principles. Gen. Taylor is a brave, honest, and sincere man, but so far from being the representative of the creed and aim of what was the Whig party, he frankly declared they had never occupied his attention and had never by themselves commanded enough interest to draw him to the polls when he had voted at all it was not from party or political ties, but to support some candidate who personally had claims on his friendship and confidence.

The truth and manliness of Gen. Taylor's disclaimers of a knowledge of, and identification with, the special and distinctive aims of the late Whig party, put him out of question as its legitimate chief, and whether in despair of success under their own banners, or that their own issues were really worn out and dead of old age, the leaders resolved to go over to Taylor. They disdained to bring him to their measure, so they dissolved the Whig party to re-cast it in his name and pattern. We shall hear little or nothing during the canvass of the old Whig issues—the Tariff, Bank, No More Territory, and all the other prominent items of hope and faith with the extinct party will be cast aside, and in their stead the personal characteristics, the courage, patriotism, and success of the hero of many victories will fill the speeches and presses of the new party.

Taylor himself will be the theme of the Taylor party, and if he is elected it will be by the will of the people who raised him in their love and confidence above the party organizations. It will be his popularity and the independent voice of the people which will place him in the Executive seat if he obtains it, and he will be no more than just, if he perfectly observes his pledge to be the Executive of a nation, and not the chief of a party.

[N. Y. Sun.

GEN. TAYLOR'S POSITION.

* * * It remains for us only to inquire what are the principles of our candidate, and what will be the character of his administration? Upon these topics we shall speak freely and frankly, from unquestionable authority, but as briefly and concisely as possible.

Gen. Taylor is by birth and early education a Republican. His father, "Col. Dick Taylor," (as he was familiarly and honorably known in Kentucky,) was an Elector of President who voted first for Jefferson and then for Madison. In 1808 Zachary Taylor received his commission in the United States Army, with which he has ever since been gloriously connected. He can look back through that long vista of trial and privation, without finding a reproach upon his name, or a stain upon his escutcheon. He has had no quarrels with his brother officers and no collisions with his fellow-citizens. He is "a Whig though not an ultra one." But he is a Whig who was warmly in favor of encouraging American industry; and that after the National Debt was extinguished, he was as warmly in favor of a distribution of the proceeds of the Public Lands among the heirs of the Republic, as "the most just, equitable and federal" disposition of that surplus. He is a Whig who warmly opposed those wild Governmental experiments which brought bankruptcy and ruin upon the people and the country. He is a Whig who warmly opposed the Annexation of Texas, foreseeing, as did other Whigs, that it would inevitably involve us in War and Debt. He is a Whig who, deprecating the spirit of conquest, was opposed to the subjugation or the dismemberment of Mexico.

An admirer and disciple of Jefferson, General Taylor tolerates the "largest liberty" of sentiment and opinion. Anxious that the spirit of party should be divested of the bitterness too frequently exhibited, he is opposed to that system of "Proscription" which has so often driven good men from offices and thrust bad ones into their places. But the rule which justly protects good men from "Proscription," so imperatively demands the removal of an Army of bad ones who have abused into Office under the corrupting auspices of Tyler and Polk. Gen. Taylor, as we are assured, believes with Mr. Jefferson, that power should not reside too long in the same hands. "Rotation in Office," is a principle which, justly and honestly applied, originated with the Fathers of the Republic, is in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, and the spirit of Republican Equality. The Constitution provides that a President and Vice-President shall hold their offices for four years. The Laws of Congress, keeping this provision in view, limit the terms of the subordinate officers of the Government to four years. With a chart thus clearly defining his duties, a President need not err in the discharge of those duties.

There is, however, another and a higher question involved in this issue. Shall the geographical boundary and political power of Slavery be enlarged and augmented by means of the territory wrung from Mexico? Gen. Taylor is identified by birth, location and interest, with the South and its institutions. He is a planter and a slaveholder. But what has been his sentiments upon these questions? Though a Southern man, like Messrs. Crittenden, Berrian, Mangum, Clingman and other distinguished Southern Whigs, he was firm and uncompromising in his opposition to the Annexation of Texas, and, to our shame be it remembered, that while KENTUCKY and NORTH-CAROLINA and TENNESSEE cast their Electoral votes against the Texas and Mexican war candidate, *New-York*! and *Pennsylvania*! and *New-Hampshire*! and *Maine*! are ingloriously responsible for the election of Polk the Annexation of Texas, the War with Mexico, and all their attendant consequences! It was from no wish and from no fault of Gen. Taylor that we have Texas and a part of Mexico.

But now that we have, by virtue of Conquest and Treaty, vast territorial acquisitions, the question returns shall that territory remain free, or become bonded? And that question, when Gen. Taylor shall have been elected President, will remain to be decided by the People and their Representatives, to whom it rightfully belongs, and to which decision, when thus made, whatever that decision may be, Gen. Taylor will affix his name and seal.

[Alb. Eve. Journal.

'CONSCIENCE.'

THE CALL.—If ever there was a time when all the best feelings of the human heart were appealed to, in order to sustain the right, this is it. A vast majority of the old Whig party of Massachusetts know, as well as they know anything that this transfer of themselves to a man who helps fight battles in order to help keep his two hundred slaves longer under his unrighteous power, is not the thing which as Christians and as men they ought to sanction. They know to what lengths as a party they have pledged themselves to maintain a resistance to this atrocious policy of War and Slavery. Are they going to swallow all their professions? Are they going to do the very thing which in 1844 they blamed Democrats for doing, without one word of resistance? We know them too well to believe it.

Then look for a moment at the way it was brought about. A perfect game of fast and loose. First, Gen. Taylor was not a Whig—then he was a moderate sort of a Whig. Next he would take Whig nomination; but then, on the other hand, he would take Loco-Foco ones. Then he was under no pledges; but then, again, he was in the hands of his friends, who might say and do for him just what they pleased.

Thus it has been that he has been held over the heads of the Whig Convention. If not nominated he would have run as an independent candidate. If, on the contrary, sure of a nomination, his friends would slide by the decision of the Convention. It was "heads, I win; tails, you lose." And all done, for the sake of saving Slavery four years longer. This is the sum and substance of the plot. The Slave power concentrates upon Gen. Taylor as its best protector.

But it will not avail. Against the steady advance of a great moral power, Gen. Taylor has no skill to save his friends. He may be the instrument for blasting many reputations of individuals who have shown the will to sell the Free States to him, but he cannot prevent the spread of the flood which will before long wash Slavery away from the high places of the civilized world. There is a will and a determination abroad which is not stopped at this day by anything short of success.

We pity the course of argument adopted by the Taylor party so far as we have seen it. It is the last resource of men seeking for power at any cost. If they get it, they will find themselves wielding a barren sceptre. If not, where will they be in the word's opinion as well as in their own?

On the other hand, what a glorious field is open to the ardent and aspiring youth, if he will now throw himself ardently into the cause of right. The only reputations that have been raised in the civil affairs of the Union during the last two years, have been raised by the opponents of Slavery. The new school of politicians are all of that side. Nobody can fail to perceive the public sympathy more and more warming toward them.—Thomas Corwin made the only advance in the Senate that was made last year. O! that he had had the courage to follow in the path! And John P. Hale has concentrated more sympathy upon himself this Winter, than any one else. John Van Buren is the most promising politician in New York at the present moment, and if he only keeps steady and firm, without faltering and trading, puttering and equivocating, he will before long guide the political fortunes of that great State.

The Democratic organization is in the last stages of decay. Vitality has gone out of it, and the coming election will probably destroy it utterly. The movement is elsewhere, and if the party wishes to revive it must come back to it again. The indomitable will can carry everything before it. That will now exists only in two parties in the United States. The one, the slave-holding party—the other, the party of freedom. Here is the only issue.

CHOOSE YE, WHICH YE WILL SERVE.

[Boston Whig.

CENTRAL NEW-YORK.

THE NOMINEES.—We this morning place at the head of our columns the names of the Whig candidates for President and Vice-President: General Zachary Taylor of Louisiana, and Hon. Millard Fillmore of New-York.

It would be hypocrisy in us not frankly to admit that in placing the name of Gen. Taylor in that position, we perform the most mortifying and unwelcome duty of our editorial life. We had fondly hoped, though not without fear, that there was enough of self respect and attachment for the free principles of the North in the Representatives from the anti-slaveholding States to nominate a Northern man for the Presidency. They had it in their power to have given us a candidate who would have carried out the principles to which the North have so long professed to be so warmly devoted, and with an absolute certainty of his election.

But they have let the occasion pass, perhaps only for four years, perhaps for many more. We are bound to believe they have acted from pure and patriotic considerations, and that Gen. Taylor has given such assurances of attachment to the integrity of the Union, his willingness to respect the views and interests of the free States, and his devotion to Whig principles, as will afford them a full and complete justification for their apparent faithlessness to the principles of their constituents.

There is much, very much in the character of Gen. Taylor to redeem his nomination from many of the objections that would exist against almost any other Southern man, and much that will reconcile the Whigs of the North to that result.

It is known that in his celebrated Signal letter he in effect declared himself in favor of the principles of the ordinance of 1787, the spirit of which is to prohibit the extension of Slavery into any territory now free—that he has declared his determination not to veto any bill passed by the representatives of the people—that he is in favor of River and Harbor improvements—the Tariff of '42—opposed to the Mexican war, or any war of aggression, and, in short, a *Whig*, "though not an ultra one." He is also known to be a man of great firmness of purpose, indomitable energy, strict integrity, the utmost simplicity of character, undoubted patriotism, and of purely Republican habits.

At all events, he is so immeasurably superior to Gen. Cass in every qualification, both of character and mind that are required to fit a man for the high and respectable office of President of the United States, that no Whig, whether from the North or South, can for a moment hesitate upon which to cast his suffrage.

We shall therefore, disappointed though we are, give Gen. Taylor a cordial, zealous, unhesitating support.—Our whole energies shall be exerted in his favor, with the hope of contributing something, however small it may be, to prevent the frightful calamity which the election of the renegade Cass would most certainly bring upon the country. If we admit that Gen. Taylor's nomination be an evil, it is undoubtedly the duty of every good Whig to choose it in preference to the immeasurably greater one presented in the person of Lewis Cass. Of this there can be no difference of opinion. With these views of our duty as a *Whig*, as well as a *Northern Whig*, and a repetition of our determination to go for the ticket, the whole ticket, and nothing but the ticket, we leave the subject until we shall have slept upon it.

[Auburn (N. Y.) Adv.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—On Monday night, between 12 and 1 o'clock, the salting and packing house of Mr. Valentine Hechler, near Fairfield Race Course, in the immediate vicinity of this city, took fire. The flames spread rapidly, and communicated to the dwelling house of Mr. H. which, together with his smoke house, which was stored with bacon and lard, was consumed. Mr. H. was absent at the time the fire broke out, and but for his timely arrival it is highly probable his wife and children would have perished in the dwelling house.

Mr. Hechler's loss will be considerable, notwithstanding he had an insurance of $13,450 on his stock and buildings.

[Richmond Compiler.

GENERAL NOTICES.

☞ **Phrenologists and Publishers,** FOWLERS & WELLS, Clinton Hall, 131 Nassau-st. N. Y.

☞ **New-Jersey Mining Company.**—An Assessment of fifty cents per share on the capital stock is required to be paid on or before the 25th day of June, 1848, at the Office in Hudson Co. New-Jersey, or at 48 South Fourth-st. Philadelphia. By order of the Board of Directors.

my25 3aw 7p6t A. MARTIN, Treasurer.

☞ **The Boehm Flute.**—A. G. BADGER, 181 Broadway, has constantly on hand a complete assortment of Boehm Flutes of his own manufacture, and particular pains will be taken with Flutes made to order, and in all cases warranted to give satisfaction, and in addition can be found Philip Ernst's much admired music for the Flute, published in numbers at 25 each, and his Quadrilles for Flute and Guitar; also books of instruction by Clinton, Nicholson and others, table music stands, &c. jeb 12

☞ **Directions for Pilots.**—Vessels subject to Visitation by the Health Officer; every vessel from a foreign port having Passengers, and every vessel having had, during her passage, any case of Small Pox, or infectious or contagious disease—arriving at any time;

All vessels from any port, in the ordinary passage from which they must pass through the Narrows, during the period between the 31st day of May and the 10th day of October;

And all vessels from any place (including Islands) in Asia, Africa, or the Mediterranean, or from any of the West India, Bahama, Bermuda, or Western Islands, or from any place in America, in the ordinary passage from which they pass South of Georgia—arriving between the 1st day of April and the 1st day of November.

jel 1m A. B. WHITING, Health Officer.

☞ **The Jenny Lind Hair Gloss.**—Perhaps there never was an article which gave such universal satisfaction and delight as the Jenny Lind Hair Gloss. Everybody who use it speak of it in terms of the strongest commendation, and the unanimity expression of admiration it receives is only equalled by those bestowed upon Jenny Lind herself. Beware of any that has not the copyright on the wrapper, &c. The genuine can only be had at LOCKWOOD'S, 411 Broadway, S. Rayner, 76 Bowery (first Avenue.) Also at 192, 461, 727 Broadway, and corner Broadway and Fourteenth-st.; 903 Bowery; 17 Avenue D; 722 Houston; 256 Hudson; 16 Eighth-avenue; cor. Bleecker and Charles; 173 Greenwich; 159 Sixth-avenue; and at the Principal Office, 13 Nassau-st.

Brooklyn—Mrs. Hayes, 139 Fulton-st; A. M. Wilder, 181 Fulton; G. D. Ayres, cor. Atlantic and Henry. je13 eodtf

☞ **New-York Water-Cure Establishment, F. D. Peirson, M.D., Proprietor.**—This establishment is up and ready to receive patients at the capital stock in regard to one of the most delightful and healthy parts of the city, containing some sixty rooms, with several private parlors. A good table for invalids, or others, who wish a good plain diet. Also, a fine arrangement for bathing, 3 and 20 East Fourteenth-st. near Union-square, New-York. je5 1m*

☞ **Water-Cure Establishment,** Oyster Bay, L. I. 25 miles from New-York.—JOEL SHEW, M.D. author of The Water-Cure Manual, Hand-Book of Hydropathy, &c. &c. Editor of the Water-Cure Journal, and the earliest American practitioner of the new mode, and Dr. P. ROSE, also a pupil of Priessnitz, receive patients as above. Passage week days, per steamboat Croton 3½ P. M. Fulton Market. je6 tf

☞ **The New-Jersey Water-Cure Establishment,** situated in the Orange Mountains at South Orange, New-Jersey, fifteen miles from New-York, on the line of the Morris and Essex Railroad.

The cars stop within a quarter of a mile from the establishment, leaving the foot of Cortland-st. at 8 o'clock, A. M. and 4 o'clock, P. M. of each day, arriving at South Orange in about one hour.

Dr. MEEKER announces to the public, that he has just finished his arrangements for one of the most complete Water-Cure establishments and Summer retreats now in the country.

Dr. M. returned from Europe in the Winter of 1846, where he had been nearly three years, more than one-third of which time was spent at Graefenberg and the other Water establishments of Germany, and has been since that time engaged in selecting a location and erecting an establishment suited to his views on the subject.

The establishment is planned particularly with a view to the comfort and convenience of the patient, and is built upon the