Richmond Enquirer

BY WM F. & THO'S. RITCHIE, JR. RICHMOND, VA., TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 4, 1848. VOLUME XLV.—NUMBER 18.

RICHMOND, VA.

Monday Morning, July 3, 1848.

SANTA ANNA'S TREATY WITH TEXAS.

The Editor of the Times, in an article under this head, has gone into a labored effort to show that the boundary of Texas was not definitely settled by the treaty agreed upon between Gen. Santa Anna and the civil authorities of Texas in 1836—and, consequently, that, so far as the question of the boundary of Texas is concerned, no argument can be legitimately drawn in favor of the Rio Grande. Our object in citing both the capitulation of De Cos and the Treaty of 1836 was, not for the purpose of asserting that either was legally sufficient to settle the boundary of Texas to the Rio Grande, but to *show what were the opinions of the parties in respect to that boundary*. If the Texans were not claiming the Rio Grande as their Western boundary, why is that river referred to as the point to which provisions should be furnished De Cos, and his retreating forces, at fair prices? Will the Editor of the Times assert that there was, or could be, the slightest necessity for inserting in the articles a provision that the subjects of Santa Anna should supply their countrymen with provisions? And yet such is the fact, under any other supposition than that De Cos entertained the opinion that Texas extended to the Rio Grande.

We claim no binding authority for the treaty. We give the Times the full benefit of the admission that Santa Anna was in duress—notwithstanding the fact that this same treaty was signed by officers of the Mexican army, who were perfectly free, and all its benefits accepted and enjoyed by Mexico; and yet, the purpose for which that treaty has been cited and the argument are not at all affected. We are enquiring what was the opinion of the Mexican nation as to the boundary of Texas, and to do this we refer to the only instances on record in which any opinion upon that subject has been expressed by officers of that government. Among these is this treaty, which, at the time of its adoption, certainly contained the opinions of the parties, and it is wholly immaterial to say that treaty was void, unless the editor of the Times can show that the validity of that treaty was repudiated upon the ground of an erroneous provision as to boundary.

Such a fact cannot be shown. No official declaration of any responsible officer, civil or military, of the Mexican Government, can be adduced, in which any opinions conflicting with these Mexican views, as to boundary, have been advanced prior to the commencement of the war.

These stipulations furnish conclusive evidence of the fact of an assertion of title by Texas to this boundary, and in the only instances in which any opinion was expressed by her adversary, it was a recognition of that claim, and the Editor of the Times in denying that claim, is defending a line which he cannot show to have been claimed by Mexico herself.

"The Democrats are giving themselves a good deal of unnecessary concern about General Taylor's acceptance of the nomination by the Philadelphia Convention. We assure them that it is useless for them to be uneasy on that score. The Convention, when it nominated him, knew him to be a Whig—it therefore laid down no 'platform' of principles for him to submit to, and required no pledges at his hands. It knew that he has from the beginning refused to take any part in the canvass. He has had no agency in putting his name before the people, and he will have none in taking it down. While he solicits no man's vote, he will not refuse that of any one. But every person who votes for him will do so with the distinct understanding, that, in principle, he is a Whig, and will make the Constitution his guide in the administration of the government.

"It will, we presume, be upon grounds like these that he will accept the Philadelphia nomination—*if he accepts at all—which is a matter of the smallest conceivable consequence*. The people have accepted him, and that is enough.—[*Richmond Whig.*

Here the Whig is preparing its readers for a letter from General Taylor, virtually rejecting the nomination of the Philadelphia Convention as "the Whig candidate," and occupying his old ground of "independence," on which he repudiated the idea of being considered "an exponent of the party doctrines of any party." We are not surprised that the Whig and other leaders should be willing to swallow General Taylor, whether he accepts or not, with principles or not. But it was not so last year. In looking over our files for the Signal letter, we came across the following strong repudiation of Old Zac's Presidential claims by the Times, now a most zealous supporter of the old soldier. If General Taylor still maintains his independent position, he is now equally amenable to the strong censures of the Times; and as evidence that *somebody* has completely "surrendered" his ground, we quote the comments of the Times upon the Signal letter:

From the Times of June 21st, 1847.

"He (Gen. T.) states, without equivocation, that *in no case can he permit himself to be the candidate of any party*. If Gen. Taylor adhere to this resolution, we are constrained to express an opinion, that the Whig party cannot *be expected to surrender their organization and their principles*, for the purpose elevating him to the Presidency. * * * But, since *his resolution has been taken*, it only remains to us, as a party, to look with more prudence to a candidate who will not *rudely reject our embraces*, and who is willing to *commit himself to our policy*."

From the Times of July 7, 1847.

"The tack which they (the "premature" Taylor press) now pursue, is to repudiate *party*—as if parties were not necessary in a free government, and inseparable from the exercise of a freedom of opinion among a free people. Some of these very anti-party men, too, are those who, in times past, have been intolerant partizans. But break up parties separated by difference as to *principles*, and what must succeed? Parties fighting for *place* and *patronage*?"

Extract of a letter from the Senior Editor of the Times, of July 8, 1847:

"If General Taylor *do not abandon the position* which they ["many persons and among them Mr. Botts"] thus understand him to have assumed, the Whig party *cannot look to him* as their candidate for the Presidency."

The contingency alluded to by the Times has arrived. General Taylor still, according to the general opinion at New Orleans, "rudely rejects the embraces of the Whig party." The National Whig Convention adjourned without a declaration of a single "principle," one of the organs of the party (the New York Express) giving the reason with as much *naivete* as truth "that a generally satisfactory platform *was an impossibility*"—and by the Times' own evidence of a year ago, the great Whig party has become a *faction*, fighting not for "principles," but "for *place* and *patronage*." The Southern Whig "politicians," led on by the Whig and Times, may be content to "surrender their organization and their principles" to this "rude" old soldier,—but we do not belie that the Whig party generally, especially to the North, will sustain a candidate who denies their principles, spurns their organization, and defies their party action and "party schemes."

We the more doubt any such result, when we watch the developements that will surely be made of the trick played by the Louisiana delegation at Philadelphia. On this point we can assure the Whigs that the Democrats, so far from being "uneasy," are vastly amused at the *dilemma* in which the Whigs and the no partyites are involved. It is the *Whigs* who have been made "uneasy" by the events at New Orleans, which we sketched on Friday. And it is not only the Whigs here, but those in New Orleans also, who dread the effect of this last evidence of "spontaneous combustion." The N. O. Commercial Times [independent] says:

"In this city, for the last day or two, reports have been current that Gen. Taylor, notwithstanding the representations made by his friends in the Convention, adheres to the independent position he assumed, when he first deemed himself a candidate for the suffrages of the whole constituency of the Republic. *The inquietude* caused by these statements has *risen to such a height*, that we learn that some of the veteran's friends left the city on Thursday evening, to visit him at his residence up the river, in *deprecation* of the possible sudden appearance of a letter under his hand, reiterating the declaration imputed to him *of an intention to run independently* of party. Here is a dilemma. *All are impatient* to see his acknowledgment of the communication by the President of the Philadelphia Convention, announcing his nomination."

The New Orleans Courier has "reason to believe and does believe" that Gen. Taylor repudiates the doctrines of the Louisiana delegation at Philadelphia; and occupies his old position of "independency," against which the Times so loudly inveighed, a short time since, in a controversy with his "premature" but "loving cousin" of the Republican.

As it is an interesting question, we publish the following card in the New Orleans Courier, which is mainly substantiated by the Delta, whose editor is referred to.

To the Editor of the Courier:

Is it not true that John Winthrop and Chas. T. Stewart, Esqs., of this city, on learning the course pursued by the Louisiana delegation to the Whig Convention, waited upon General Taylor at his residence in Baton Rouge, and there learned from the General himself that he had never authorized Mr. Lafayette Saunders, C. M. Conrad, or any others, to make use of his name as they did before that Convention?

And is it not also true that Gen. Taylor distinctly stated that it was his intention to have run, let who may have been nominated by said Convention?

Again, is it not true that Colonel Winthrop stated the facts to Judge Alexander Walker, one of the editors and proprietors of the Delta, requesting that he should so publish Gen. Taylor's statement denying that he ever gave Mr. Saunders, or any other person, leave to present his name as a Whig, and to withdraw it as a Whig before the Convention? That the statement was put up in type, but afterward, at the request of Colonel Winthrop withheld, for the reason that certain Whigs had made certain threats against him if he exposed the conversation alluded to?

I ask for information, and that the Colonel, who is known to be a gentleman of candor, as also Mr. Stewart, will give the information sought, and that Judge Walker will also answer that portion where his name is connected with the proceedings.

Give us light—give us light—let us see whether the universal Whig party has been taken in by Lafayette Saunders, Texas & Co.

W. H. W.

As the New Orleans Courier says: "Somebody is hedged in by this dilemma in such a manner that no Philadelphia lawyer can point out the mode of extrication. We advise our whig friends to meet the difficulty boldly, without any attempt to evade it, which in fact would probably render it harder to overcome. The best way is to jump over the hedge, acknowledge the corn, own that the Louisiana delegates had no authority for their assurances to the whig convention, and firmly wait to know what the Boston, New York and Ohio whigs will say when they hear of this disclosure.

"Cousin, I can shame the devil:
"Speak truth, and shame the devil!"

"CLAY AND BOTTS FOR TAYLOR.—We have information, in an authentic form, that Mr Clay is about to give in his adhesion to the nomination of General Taylor, and call upon his friends to enlist under the Taylor banner. Mr. Botts has stated that this is Mr Clay's determination, and there could be no better authority than this. Mr. Botts will himself, it is said, soon come out with a letter addressed to the Whigs of Virginia, in which he will give in his coming finally into the Taylor current.

[*Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.*

The National Intelligencer publishes the following positive refutation of the rumor, probably from the Hon. gentleman himself. Mr. Botts is still in a fog.

"Messrs. Editors:—You are authorized and requested to state that the above paragraph, in the Signal of the Times and Journal of Commerce, has not the slightest foundation in truth. Whatever course Mr. Botts may deem it his duty to take in the premises, it is certain that he has not given and will not give authority to any other to speak for him; but will speak for himself when, in his opinion, the proper time shall have arrived. He disclaims any authority to speak for Mr. Clay."

As to Mr. Clay's position we have received a letter dated June 24, from a well informed gentleman of Kentucky, who says: "All's well—prospects brilliant—Ohio safe by 5,000—and no mistake! Clay terribly dissatisfied—and his friends more so—no telling what he will do—his intimate friends say *he will not endorse. Nous Verrons.*"

FLORIDA.

The Whigs have counted upon this gallant little State, but to judge from the tone of the Democratic press, and popular meetings, we cannot but entertain the most confident hopes that she will do her duty in November.

We have read with great pleasure, the able address of the Democratic Central Corresponding Committee to the Corresponding Committees of the several counties of Florida. "Cordially and heartily approving" the nominations of Cass and Butler, they call upon the people of each county for an expression of opinion. They say:

"The non-concurrence in the nomination by our Delegates at Baltimore renders this call appropriate, and we believe it will be answered by a loud, clear and distinct voice of sanction and approval from the Democracy, bearing to our sister States the cheering intelligence, in tones not to be mistaken, that we are children of the same family, and understand, and will ever maintain the principles of our Democratic fathers and brethren."

The Address proceeds at some length, and with great lucidness and power, to examine the position of General Cass, and to demonstrate that Florida should be satisfied with his sound, practical and statesmanlike views on Southern rights.

In connexion with this subject, there appears a very long and able editorial in the Tallahassee Southern Journal, which has always been regarded among the strictest of the faith, where Southern rights are involved. That paper does

"Not entertain a single doubt that Gen. Cass stands fully and fairly upon the Florida platform. But doubts to the contrary have been entertained, and we must confess that they had much weight with ourselves, until *we examined the subject*. But we must now say that we are satisfied that he is with us. But these doubts, whether just or not, have had their influence in keeping back for awhile that hearty response to the nominations of the Baltimore Convention which they have met with in other Democratic States. This backwardness was but reasonable, and ought to have been expected from a party who were governed alone by principle, and who overlooked all personal considerations. The support of the Democracy of Florida is not to be given to General Cass merely because he has been the nominee of a National Convention; but it must be made to appear that his principles come up to the requirements prescribed by their own platform, and the instructions given to their own delegates."

The Editor then refers to the article we wrote soon after our return from Baltimore, in vindication of the Virginia delegation. It does us the honor to copy our article, which it commends as fully justifying the conclusion at which the Journal had arrived after a careful examination of Gen. Cass's letter, and it adds:

"The Richmond Enquirer has for nearly half a century been looked up to as one of the most orthodox Democratic papers of the South, and the editor, one of the delegates from old Virginia, to the Democratic Convention which nominated Gen. Cass; and this article may be considered somewhat in the light of an *expose* of the motives which actuated the Southern delegation supporting Gen. Cass. They believed that Gen. Cass was a good Southern Democrat, and well qualified to stand on any Southern platform. We recommend this article from old Virginia to the liberal consideration of the Democrats of Florida. The voice of old Virginia cannot fail of having its influence. A word from the land of Washington, of Jefferson and Madison, and amid which still lingers a holy veneration of their wisdom and their truth, and the common school to which the Democracy of the country have long been in the habit of looking for correct and safe expositions of the Constitution, will not, on this occasion, we think, be spoken in vain.

"Gen. Cass, we believe, maintains the true constitutional doctrine in regard to the occupancy of newly acquired territory, and precisely the same doctrine as laid down in the Florida platform."

The New York True Sun learns from a recent letter from one of the most prominent Democrats in Kentucky, that he has heard at least fifty of Mr. Clay's nearest and warmest friends in Lexington refusing to support the ticket, denounce the Convention, General Taylor and Mr. Crittenden. He writes that, as yet, "Mr. Clay preserves silence as to his intended course in the canvass. The Maysville Eagle, one of the oldest and most influential Federal papers in the South, substantially repudiates Taylor."

In the Congressional synopsis is a notice of the first speech of Thos. S. Bocock, Esq., the eloquent and intelligent representative from the Buckingham District. We doubt not that it was worthy of himself and of his enlightened district.

THE GREAT WHIG POW-WOW IN NEW YORK.

We copy a sketch of this mis-called ratification Taylor meeting from the New York Evening Post, a Barnburning paper, which the Whig press must acknowledge as good authority, for they have constantly quoted that paper as an authentic historian of political movements in the North. The scene must have been one of the most tumultuous and disorderly that even New York has ever witnessed. Strange to say, this meeting, called to *ratify* the Whig nomination, contained, according to several accounts, as many disaffected Clayites as Taylorites. The New York Post's editorial is as follows. It claims, it will be seen, all the disaffected Clay men, for the Barnburning Ticket. Thus we go:

"RATIFICATION VS. ANTI-RATIFICATION.—It has been rather freely circulated that all the opposition manifested at the Taylor Whig ratification meeting last evening, was occasioned by the conservative Cass men and the Van Buren Democrats, but we have authority for saying that this charge is not only false, but that the principal opponents of the ratification were men who have for many long years been distinguished for their devotion to Mr. Clay, and who were present with warm enthusiasm for their political idol, and equally decided in their opposition to General Taylor. Indeed it was evident to the unprejudiced spectator, who witnessed the amusing scenes of last evening, that there was nearly an equal number of Clay and Taylor men present, as stated in a morning paper which has been considered a supporter of Taylor.

"The enthusiasm which pervades the minds of those who are devoted to Clay, who are uncompromisingly opposed to Taylor, is not to be measured by the opposition of last evening even; tremendous as that was, it is not only *negative*, it is deep and *positive*, and will be carried out in action at the polls in a united vote for Martin Van Buren, provided the Buffalo Convention do not make another nomination. To sum up the doings of last evening in a word, it was the most unsatisfying meeting that was ever held in this city."

The New York True Sun gives the following singular incident:

"One fellow sung out 'Three cheers for H—ll!' and the sentiment of the meeting on *that* proposition was expressed quite enthusiastically in the affirmative. The assembly was a *rot fiction* meeting, and no mistake; and as to *responses*, we never heard so many, or *so great a variety*, on any public occasion.

"When the meeting adjourned, the Clay men took possession of the stand, and when we left were having a 'jolly time.' *They were clearly in a majority from the commencement of the meeting to its close.*"

From the N. York Evening Post, June 28.

WHIG RATIFICATION MEETING.

GREAT EFFORT OF THE TAYLOR MEN.

In pursuance of notices given in all parts of the city, and with much systematic effort on the part of wire-pulling office seekers, a large meeting was held last evening, in front of National Hall, in Canal street, which has been variously estimated as composed of from five to ten thousand persons, nearly equally divided between Clay and Taylor, including a large number of democrats and conservatives attracted thither by curiosity to witness the grand demonstration of whig harmony.—At 8 o'clock, Philip Hone, Esq., was called to the chair on the large platform prepared in the street, more than fifty vice presidents and nearly twenty secretaries were appointed, with now and then a dissenting voice. Mr. Hone, the chairman, then addressed the meeting, thanking them for recognizing him, as a firm, personal and political friend of Henry Clay, (Tremendous cheering.) he unwavered supporter of his principles, and his disciple, who has looked to him as the leader of the party to which he was proud to belong—(loud cheers.)

"Now I want you to recognize me as a Taylor man. [Tremendous uproar and interruption—"no"—"yes"—"no, no"—"yes"—he has no principles"—"what are his principles?"] Gentlemen, why will you not hear me? I claim the privilege of a long service—[Hurrah for Henry Clay—hurrah and loud cheers.] Gentlemen, I claim your attention—I claim it by the privilege which my grey hairs bestow upon me to give you my counsel and advice, in the words of truth and soberness. I call upon you to discard your prejudices, as I do mine. [Cries of Clay—Clay—and cheers for Henry Clay.] I myself should have preferred Henry Clay—[Here the burst of enthusiasm in the crowd for Henry Clay, and the cheers were overwhelming]—but the representatives of the Whig party of the whole United States, have met together in convention and decided otherwise. [Hisses.] They had no object in view in the decision they have made, but the good of the country. Therefore—[hisses]—I ask you—[hisses]—I entreat you to go for the nominee of that convention. "Yes, yes, yes," and cheers on one side—"No, no, no," and equally perhaps louder, demonstrations on the other side.] I ask you to go for him ["yes"—"no"—"yes, yes"—"no, no"—] because ["no, no, never"—"yes, yes, hurrah"] he is the best ["no he is not"—"yes"—"no, no"]—the best candidate under all circumstances. ["No, no, never, never"—"three cheers for Henry Clay."] The cheers were then raised, and continued loud and uproarous for a long time.] Now, gentlemen, gentlemen, what do you want? what is your object? [Loud shouts, 'Clay, Clay.'] Well, then, I am for Clay, too. (Immense cheering followed this declaration.) But can you elect Henry Clay? that's the question. ("Yes"—"no, no,"—"yes, yes, yes"—"no.") You know he has no chance! The Convention, therefore has nominated an honest man, a brave man—a man of unimpeachable character—a Whig. (Here the confusion and shouts were redoubled—"no, no, no.")

The confusion and uproar continued throughout Mr. Hone's speech, in nearly the same degree as already represented. Before he sat down there were loud cries for Greeley, and then some one in the crowd pushed forward to the stand, and in a loud voice addressed the speaker as follows:

"Sir, I want to now, I want you to tell us what are the principles of General Taylor? Mr. Clay has principles, but where are Taylor's principles? Will you have the kindness to tell us what they are, if he has any? (Much noise and confusion. Hurrah for Henry Clay. Gen. Taylor is not a Whig. Three cheers for Taylor.)

Mr. Hone then continued: Gentlemen—You think there is no place in the Union but the city of New York; you think there is no other than the Empire State. There are more Whigs than us in the country. [Cheers.] Don't act like the silly and foolish boy who, because he couldn't get the best apple in the basket, took a rotten one.—At Philadelphia, you were given the best apple in the basket; now don't be so silly as to pick up a rotten one.

(Voice—"Gen. Taylor's a rotten apple"—hurrah for Clay. Clay, Clay.)

Now, I will bring the matter to a point. Will you have Lewis Cass for your President, or another man? That's the point. I say, if you won't have Taylor, will you have Cass? (Here the screams, roars, groans, hisses, and no, no, noes were for a time absolutely deafening, in their loudness and animation.) He is the perfect and complete embodiment of demagoguism. He has declared war against all the world. He intends to seize the great Turk by the beard, to whip off the crown from Queen Victoria—though perhaps he has more sense than to do that—but if these are not his sentiments, he is a decided demagogue.

From the crowd.—'Give us argument and facts. Is General Taylor a Whig? That's what we want to know."

When Mr. Hone had concluded, or rather was forced to conclude by the confusion, H. E. Davies, Esq., came forward and said he would read a letter from Mr. Winthrop, speaker of the House of Representatives. (Shouting, and cries of "Let us hear Taylor's letter," hurrah, hurrah, great confusion.) The letter was then read. Mr. Winthrop, in his letter to the committee who had invited him to be present and speak at this meeting, declined the honor, as incompatible with his duties at the Capitol; gave his sanction to the nomination of Taylor, whom he highly eulogized; and concluded by congratulating the committee on the prospect before them. The remarks made by a morning paper, generally supposed to be in favor of Taylor for the Presidency, are as follows:

"The reading of the letter was not an act of continuity, as may well be conceived. Its several words and phases were seized upon and greeted with loud cheers, or marks of disapprobation, according to the feelings of the crowd, obliging the reader to pause for some time at each word of such a character. At the word "Whigs of New York," three cheers for Henry Clay were loudly called for, and loudly given. At the word "ratification" loud cries of "good! good!" were raised. At the words "you can elect him, if you will," the shouts were tremendous; at the words, however, "you can elect no other," the loud screams of "We can! we can!" "Clay! Clay!" were such as to "beat all creation." Afterwards, in the letter "entitled to support" the shouts of "No! no! no!" were loud, universal and boisterous."

The Chairman next announced as Speaker Senator Dayton of New Jersey, when loud calls were made for Greeley.

Mr. Dayton then commenced speaking, amid the utmost confusion imaginable. Loud shouts arose from all quarters, with screams for Greeley! Greeley! Order! Cheers for Henry Clay! And such continued the order of interruption throughout Mr. Dayton's speech; the cheers and hurrahs for Clay at regular intervals being given with the utmost enthusiasm.]

Will you hear a word about General Taylor's principles? said Mr. Dayton ("Yes," "No," Yes. Go on; go home. He hasn't any principles. What do you think of his policy? and other similar questions arose from different parts of the crowd.) Near the conclusion of his speech, Senator Dayton was greeted with the most uproarious yells and cries of "Go on," "go on," "go home," and cheers for Taylor. In fact, it is impossible to convey any tolerable idea of the amount of confusion which prevailed.

Mr. Davies then read an address, which had been prepared for the occasion, but it could only be heard by those who were in immediate proximity to the stand.

Mr. H. J. Raymond, of the Courier, then took the stand and said:—There has been a demand for the *principles* of General Taylor. The committee have instructed me to report thereon, and all who desire to hear will give their attention. Amid loud cries of "Yes!" "No! no! no!" calls for the resolutions, &c., he read the embodiment of the *principles* (?)

The first resolution was to the effect, that the Whigs of New York form a part of the Whigs of the Union, and, as such, would sustain its nominations.

The second resolution, (or Tayor principle,) was, that such an opportunity is now at hand; and that they would do all in their power to elect Taylor and Fillmore.

The third resolution was in relation to the duty of Congress to enact laws to protect American industry, &c., &c., &c.

The fourth in relation to the veto.

The fifth was in relation to the restoration of peace.

The sixth is decidedly rich, and is as follows:

Resolved, That the President of the United States should have no private purposes to accomplish, no party projects to build up, no enemies to punish—nothing to serve but his country; and that the Administration of John Tyler affords conclusive evidence of the fact, that one who cannot be trusted without pledges, cannot be confided in merely on account of them.

The next two resolutions express confidence in the Whig nominees, and deprecate the election of Mr. Cass:

Resolved, That [illegible] and profounds to the public good; that we look with confidence to a Whig national administration to remove all causes for such issues; and that we will countenance no faction in the Whig party, and no coalition with any faction out of it, which shall threaten to array one section of our common country in angry hostility against any other.

Resolved, That laying aside all regrets for past disappointments—cordially accepting the candidates offered for our support—earnestly desiring the triumph of Whig principles, and the good of the country to be thereby secured—we, the Whigs of New York city do pledge to our brethren in this State, and throughout the United States, our best endeavors to hurl locofocoism from the high places of power it has usurped and disgraced so long, and to commit the direction of our affairs to true Whigs and honest men; and that it shall not be our fault if, on the 4th of March next, our beloved Union has for President and Vice President, any other men than Zachary Taylor and Millard Fillmore.

During the reading of the resolutions, a Taylor flag was introduced, with the inscription, "If we all pull together we can't be beaten." This created an indescribable scene of confusion, hurrahs on one side and hisses on the other, until some thirty or forty were engaged in a fight. When order was partially restored, Ogden Hoffman, Esq., proceeded to address the meeting, and was followed by Mr. J. S. Thayer. At half past nine o'clock, the meeting adjourned, but the uproar was kept up for half an hour afterwards, by several juvenile speakers, who took possession of the stand.

In conclusion, we have to remark that the above report is so far from being an exaggeration of the scenes at the ratification meeting, that it would be impossible to convey on paper anything like an approximation to the confusion which reigned supreme.

PITTSYLVANIA COUNTY.

At a meeting of the Democratic party of Pittsylvania, held at the Court House on Monday evening, 19th June, 1848, Col. Dan'l Coleman was called to the chair, and G. D. Scates was appointed Secretary.

After an able speech by the Hon. W. M. Treadway setting forth the claims of Gen. L. Cass and Gen. Wm O. Butler to the support of the Democratic party and every lover of our glorious Union, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted, viz:

Resolved, That for the purpose of carrying out the great principles heretofore avowed and repeated by us, we do plege our best efforts to promote the election of Lewis Cass and Wm. O. Butler for the Presidency and Vice Presidency of the U. States. Looking to their talents and experience, to the private and political characters of those distinguished men, we feel confident that the country have a sure guarantee of the preservation of our national honor and the promotion of national prosperity and greatness; we, therefore, hail their nomination with cordial gratification and an abiding confidence of success.

2d. Resolved, That regarding organization as necessary to success, we will forthwith proceed to form a Democratic Association.

3d. Resolved, That all persons who favor the election of Lewis Cass for President, and Wm. O. Butler of Kentucky, for Vice President, may become members of this Association, which shall be called the Pittsylvania Democratic Association, and continue until the 7th of November next. The officers of this association shall be a President, eight Vice Presidents and eight Secretaries.

4th. Resolved, That the President or either of the Vice Presidents may call a meeting of this association at any time or place in the county of Pittsylvania, and the regular meetings shall be held monthly on Court day at Pittsylvania Court House.

Col. Daniel Coleman was unanimously elected President and Col. Stephen Coleman, Capt. Walter Coles, Maj. F. Oberhier, Gen. B. W. S. Cabell, Col. D. Blair, Capt. Christopher Davis, Robert Easley, Esq., and Major J. Ward, were appointed Vice Presidents; and Col. Wm. Rison, G. D. Scates, Maj. R. M. Kirby, Col. A. Lewis, D. Coleman, Isaac H. Watson, Dr. J. C. Thompson, and Col. M. M. Milner were appointed Secretaries.

Col Wm. Rison, Maj S. White, Dr. C. Martin, Jesse C. Carter, and Walter Coles Jr., were appointed an Executive Committee.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary and forwarded to the editors of the Lynchburg Republican, Richmond Enquirer and Richmond Examiner with a request that they be published.

On motion the meeting then adjourned.

DANIEL COLEMAN, Ch'm.

G. D. SCATES, Sec'y.

A New York correspondent of the Union says:

"But if this (Utica) movement distracts us, it also is carrying a fire-brand into Whig States.—New England is in arms, and the probability now is that Taylor will not carry an eastern State. Ohio is irrevocably lost to him; and unless the south are willing to take him on sufferance, I certainly see but little chance for his election."

DEMOCRATIC MEETING IN ORANGE.

At a meeting of a portion of the Democratic party of Orange county, held at the Court House on Monday the 26th June, Col. E Rowe was called to the Chair, and James Newman appointed Secretary. The object of the meeting having been briefly and forcibly explained by John Willis, Esq., the following resolutions were submitted and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, 1st, That we, the Democracy of Orange county, do most cordially approve and endorse the nominations for President and Vice President, made by the Democratic Convention lately held at Baltimore.

Resolved, 2d That we consider the doctrines promulgated by the said Convention as a true exposition of the principles of the great Democratic party of the Union.

Resolved, 3d, That, as Southern men, we regard the position there taken as a full and sufficient guarantee for the protection of our rights.

Resolved, 4th, That, entertaining these views, we will use our best exertions for the success of the Democratic Ticket—and in furtherance of the object of the foregoing resolutions,

Resolved, 5th, That the Democracy of Orange will hold a mass meeting at Orange Court House, on the 28th and 29th days of July next, to which we cordially invite all our fellow-citizens.

Resolved, 6th, That a meeting of the Democratic party be requested at our July court for the formation of a Democratic Association.

Resolved, 7th, That John Willis, Jas B. Newman, John M Chapman, Edmund Henshaw, Col. John Woolfolk, P. B. Jones, and Hezekiah Richards, be appointed a committee to invite such gentlemen of the Democratic party to address the aforesaid mass meeting as they may think advisable—and that R. T. Willis, David Hume, R. H. Willis, P. B. Jones and John F. Taliaferro, be a committee to make all necessary arrangements for said meeting. On motion the Chairman and Secretary of the meeting were added to the committee of invitation.

Resolved, 8th, That a meeting of the Democratic party be recommended to be held at Locust Grove on the 2d Saturday, and at Verdiersville on the 3d Saturday in July, for the purpose of forming Democratic Associations at those places.

On motion of Mr. E. Henshaw, it was,

Resolved, That the committee of invitation confer with any committee of the Whig party and invite such Whig speakers to attend the mass meeting as may be agreed on, and that they be allowed two hours each day.

This courtesy having been promptly declined by a prominent Whig present, on behalf of his party, on the ground that the time allowed was insufficient, the following resolution was submitted and unanimously adopted:

That the committee of invitation confer with the Whigs for the purpose of having a general mass meeting of both parties, for general discussion, at such time as may be agreed on.

The meeting was addressed by Col. John Woolfolk, and, upon invitation, also, by Dr. D. Pannill, the Whig Elector for the county.

On motion, ordered that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Richmond Enquirer and Examiner, and that Editors of papers in Fredericksburg and Charlottesville be requested to copy.

E ROWE, Chairman.

JAMES NEWMAN, Secretary.

Arrival of Steamer Cambria

ONE WEEK LATER!

TERRIBLE EXCITEMENT IN PARIS—MOVEMENTS IN FAVOR OF LOUIS NAPOLEON AS EMPEROR—VOTE OF THE ASSEMBLY EXCLUDING HIM FROM HIS SEAT, BUT AFTERWARDS RE-CONSIDERED—SUPPOSED RESIGNATION OF LAMARTINE AND LEDRU ROLLIN—AT LAST ACCOUNTS PARIS TRANQUIL, WAITING NAPOLEON'S ARRIVAL—SIX THOUSAND HOUSES SUSPENDED PAYMENT IN PARIS—IRELAND QUIET—ENGLAND QUIET—CHARTIST DEMONSTRATION OVERAWED—COTTON DULL—BREADSTUFFS HEAVY—HARVEST GOOD, &c.

BALTIMORE, July 1—2, P. M.

The steamship Cambria has arrived at Boston with Liverpool dates to the 18th June—one week later.

[Correspondence of the Baltimore Patriot.]

LIVERPOOL, June 17, 1848.

FRANCE.—The political world has assumed a new phase. By the latest accounts from Paris, it would seem that the hopes of the Moderate party are likely to be defeated, by the revival of the old Napoleon feeling. A party, sustained by this, and adopting as its watch words memorable names of the empire, has risen in favor of Prince Louis Napoleon. Since his triumphant election to the Assembly, his elevation to imperial authority has been openly spoken of, and it was ascertained that a movement had been set on foot to effect it. As soon as the Government had been apprised of this movement, one hundred thousand troops were concentrated by its orders about the capital. Disturbances occurred nightly. On Saturday, during one of the riots, two thousand of the disorderly persons were hemmed in and taken prisoners—among whom were English, Americans and even women.

In the Assembly tyrants and dictatorships were reprobated and denounced. The people, however, appeared divided in sentiment, and, as is usually the case, where the least influential are the most noisy, cries of Vive la Republique, were drowned by those of Vive Bonaparte. The excitement had communicated itself to the military, and the clamor was joined in by portions of more than one regiment.

Lamartine mounted the tribune, pale with excitement, and firmly demanded the restoration of the law of 1832, (the act of expatriation) against Louis Napoleon. While he was speaking, the confusion increased. The cries from without of vive l' Empereur, rose above the din; and Lamartine took his seat, overwhelmed with conflicting emotions. Information was received at this moment that a National Guard had been shot. In referring to it, he feelingly remarked that it was the first blood shed in the cause of despotism, and not in that of republican liberty.

The proposed decree was sanctioned. Despite of this decision, the *emeutiers* declared that Louis Napoleon shall take his seat on Tuesday next. The excitement continued. Resistance was threatened, and barricades attempted, but the overwhelming military force nipped all in the bud.

On the same day the Assembly revoked their decree, and admitted Louis Napoleon to a seat—[Here our despatch says "upon which Ledru Rollin and Lamartine will follow example," which we infer mean that somebody has resigned, and that R. and L would follow the example.]

On Wednesday Paris was tranquil and the populace were waiting the arrival of Louis Napoleon from England, which may be the signal for renewed discord. Presigny, leader of the Bonapartists had been arrested; which would promote a returning confidence in the government to maintain themselves and the republic.

In consequence of the great political agitation six hundred commercial houses of Paris had suspended.

At Amiens a proclamation had been issued, calling the people to arms, to place Louis Napoleon on the throne. Other parts of the country, as far as heard from, have manifested no predisposition to the movement.

IRELAND.—This country is more tranquil than it has been since Mitchell's conviction.—The fraternization of Old and Young Ireland (the two sections of the Repeal party,) had been postponed for a fortnight. John O'Connell had protested against the abandonment of his father's platform of peaceful agitation. This protest, however, was not received with much favor, the physical force principle being uppermost in the hears of the people.

ENGLAND.—The Chartists' demonstration, on the 12th, was considered a failure. It was completely overawed by the military and police, who dispersed it without difficulty, before it could be organized.

COMMERCIAL.

LIVERPOOL, June 18th.—Cotton is dull; fair Upland was quoted at 4d. and New Orleans do. 4¼; common grades exhibited a yielding tendency, while better grades were unchanged from the prices at the sailing of the Britannia, one week previous. The demand among the consumers was limited; the stock on hand is about one thousand bales more than it was at this time last year. The committee of brokers declared the price of fair Upland to be, on the evening of the 16th ult., 4 a 4¼d; Mobile do. 4d and New Orleans do. 4¼d. per lb.

COTTON—The Liverpool Committee of Board of Brokers declared the following as the quotations on the evening of the 16th June: Fair Upland 4d. to 4¼d; Mobile 4d; Orleans 4¼d. The demand from the trade was very limited. Stock on hand 100,000 bales more than at same period last year.

GRAIN—No amendment had taken place in the market for grain—the growing crops promised an abundant yield. Transactions were confined to immediate wants. Wheat was quoted at 7s. a 8s. per 70 lbs.; Corn dull of sale, though prices were sustained—white 31s. a 32s. 6d.; yellow 33s. to 34s. per 440 lbs.

FLOUR—Prices unchanged—best brands quoted at 28s. per bbl.

THIRTIETH CONGRESS—First Session.

THURSDAY, JUNE 29.

SENATE.

In the Senate, Mr. Johnson of Louisiana, from the committee on Private Land Claims, reported a joint resolution relative to the submission of certain claims to arbitration.

Mr. Corwin, from the committee on Public Lands, reported the House bill to allow further time for locating Virginia military land warrants, without amendment. The bill was considered, and postponed for the present.

Mr. Butler, from the Judiciary Committee, reported the House bill giving Texas jurisdiction to the middle of the Sabine; which was considered and passed.

Mr. Davis, of Massachusetts, presented a remonstrance of citizens of Boston against the exactions of the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company.

Mr. Atherton, from the committee on Finance, reported the naval appropriation bill, with amendments.

Mr. Rusk, on leave, introduced a bill to establish a collection district in Brazos, Texas; which was referred.

Mr. Hamlin, on leave, introduced a bill to make Bangor a port of entry for ships and vessels coming beyond the Cape of Good Hope; which was referred.

Mr. Johnson, of Louisiana, submitted a resolution to print 10,000 copies of the memorial of the Chicago convention; and, after some remarks from Messrs. Butler, Niles, and Johnson of Maryland its further consideration was postponed till to-morrow.

The bil providing for the survey of the mouth of Red River was taken up, and passed.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the bill to establish the territorial government of Oregon.

Mr. Phelps addressed the Senate at great length, in opposition to the extension of slavery into any of the territories of the United States.

Mr. Mason took the floor, and the bill was postponed till Monday.

The bill making appropriations for fortifications was taken up. Mr. Underwood moved to amend by inserting an item for the repair of the breach in the dam at the head of the Cumberland island, in the Ohio river. Mr. U. said the appropriation had already passed the Senate, and it was apprehended that the House would not be able to reach it.

Mr. Atherton objected to adding any item inconsistent with the objects of the bill, and which would delay its passage.

Mr. Benton advocated the amendment, on account of its great importance to the commerce and navigation of the western rivers.

Mr. Clayton objected to the combination of a river and harbor bill with a fortification bill. If this amendment prevailed, he and others would move to provide for several other important improvements. This was the first fortification bill for several years, and the forts were everywhere sinking into ruin. It was exceedingly important that the bill should pass without delay, and, in view of the peculiar policy of the President on the subject of internal improvement, it was to be feared that the bill would not meet his approval, if combined with appropriations for rivers and harbors.

Mr. Bell urged the peculiar claims of this improvement, which must be made during the low water this summer and fall, in order that we may have a free navigation next year. If the provision could not be attached to this bill, it could not be to any.

Mr. Johnson of Mayland urged that the amendment would endanger the bill, if the President carried out his principles.

The subject was further discussed by Messrs. Downs, Bell, and Davis of M