

like! That is the overlying fact of the matter; true to-day as it was at the beginning of the world—and only overlooked (for reasons) in certain confined heavy laden periods, which by their nature are either fatal or else transitory. Constitutional men, I believe, will gradually become aware of this; and once well discerning it, will find a whole unelaborated world of practical reform, on that unexpected side of curtailing the suffrage again!



In brief his forthright call for improved registration of Irish voters, which is said to be good on its own, and bill for improved ditho in Irish municipalities, which has not yet come into the light, do, to impartial extra-parliamentary persons, seem as strange a pair of bills as were ever propounded on such an occasion. Our insipid Irish *Tower of Babel*, built high for centuries now against God's commandment, having at last with faithful slaughter through every stone of it cracked from top to base, and bending so feebly to every breeze, and leaning in momentary peril of tumbling wholly and of carrying our own dwelling place along with it,—will his Lordship, with these two exquisite Whitechapel needles, bring the imminent bulging masonry, the big beams and deranged boulders, into square again? This it appears are his *first crowbars*; with these he means to begin and try.

In his Lordship not aware, then, that the Irish potatoe has, practically speaking, fallen extinct; that the hideous form of Irish so-called "social existence," sustained thereby, has henceforth become impossible?—That some called "social" will have to introduce itself there; or worse, ever worse, down to some nameless sort of all, will have to follow? That accordingly a *real government*, come from where it can, is indispensable for the human beings that inhabit Ireland? That on the whole, real government, effective guidance and constraint of human folly by human wisdom, is very desirable for all nations, and human beings? That, in fine, the King of the French drove lately through the Barriers of Passy in a one horse chair? And furthermore that Europe at large has risen behind him, to testify that it also will, at least, have done with sham government, and have either true government or else none at all? These are grave facts, and indicate to all creatures that a new and very ominous era, for Ireland and for us, has arrived.

Ireland, which was never yet organic with other than the Celtic management, now written in bitter agony, plainly disorganic from shore to shore; its perennial hunger grown too sharp even for Irish nerves. England has her Charities, her justly discontented work-people countable by the million; repressed or extinguished by the glorious 10th of April, for which a monument is to be built. No, and Europe, we say, from Cadiz to Copenhagen, has crashed together suddenly into the business deeps, the thin curdling, wholely *un-organic*, giving way beneath it; and waits now on one huge Democracy, one huge anarchy or king comes; its kings all flying like a set of new play-acting kings, and now now even pretending to rule, and heroically, at his life's peril, command and restrain. Good God! that England, with such a Charities work-people, and such a ship of an Ireland indissolubly chained to her, beaten on continually by a warlike Europe and its all-permeating influences and impulses, can keep the waters on these seas! By her old constitutional means of proposing small registration bills, small Parliamentary eloquence, and getting the supplies voted,—in which latter point, it would seem now, owing to increase of Parliamentary eloquence, the chief government ticks its clock. It is by such a strategy that he will turn the crisis? A chief governor of that humor, at the present juncture, is rarely rather an alarming phenomenon!

C. * * * Could any projecting Warner of the long range be found who would undertake to unanchor the Island of Ireland, and sail fairly away to it, and with all its populations and possessions, to the last rock, and stop a window, and let in another safe again at a distance, say, of 5000 miles from us—funds to any amount would be subscribed here for putting in immediate activity such Warner of the long range?—*Examiner*, April 23.

From the *St. Louis Republican* of May 29th.

GENERAL TAYLOR'S POSITION.
As our readers know, we have never had any doubt about the position which Gen. Taylor would occupy, in the event of the nomination of another than himself for President, by the Whig National Convention. We have always believed that the friends of General Taylor were left by him at full liberty to withdraw his name from before the public, so soon as a state of facts arose which would justify it, and that this contingency would arise as soon as the Whig nomination should be made. Efforts have been made by the enemies of the Old General to give a different interpretation to his letters and opinions, and in a few cases these efforts have operated to his prejudice. But we have no sort of doubt that his position will be well understood by the National Convention. His friends will make up a very considerable portion of that body. They take their seats there, in all honor, with a determination to abide the issue of the nomination. As honorable men, they will, in the event of a failure to nominate General Taylor, at once carry out his expressed wishes, and withdraw his name from the canvass. We believe that the nomination will nominate Gen. Taylor for the Presidency, but if it should be otherwise, we feel the same assurance that his name will not stand in the way of the success of the Whig nominee. Of all this, the Loco Focos may rest satisfied. Even were we in doubt about the course of his friends in the Convention, the following extract from a letter from General Taylor himself ought to settle the question. It was written on the 24th of April, and addressed to a gentleman of Iowa, who has kindly sent it to us, to satisfy the incredulity of the conductors of the Washington Union, and other Loco Foco papers.—General Taylor says:

"I now consider myself in the hands of the People—a portion of whom, at least, have placed my name before the country, for the office in question, and who alone are authorized to withdraw it from the canvass; which they are at liberty to do, provided they can fix on any other who would be more available, and better qualified to serve them, and cast their vote for him at the proper time. And should they succeed in electing him, I shall be neither disappointed nor mortified at the result: on the contrary, if he is honest, truthful and patriotic, I will rejoice at the same."

General Taylor further says, in the same letter, that he only permitted the use of his name, because "the people of the party citizens of the land insisted that he should do so." Our correspondent, who is, it may be remarked, a life-time Democrat, remarks upon this letter— "Whoever knows General Taylor, can fully enter into his feelings, and see the utter falsity of the ground assumed against him. He does not feel at liberty to undo what has been done by the people. His agency—yet he says that the people should do their act, if one more available and better qualified than himself can be found. Then General Taylor, where can he hear of all the good and patriotic of our land, beating with high hopes for his welfare, and breathing ardent prayers for his recovery from the present miserable misfortune, indicate a more "available" candidate, or find one in whom virtue, truth, patriotism, prudence, firmness—in fine, every noble quality combining to perfect a man above reproach?"

A destructive fire has laid waste a large portion of the village of Allentown, Pa. Loss estimated at \$250,000. Partly insured.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.
REPORTED FOR THE GALAXY.
New York, June 12, 6 1-2 P. M.
Mr. F. X. Aubrey arrived at St. Louis, on the 2d inst., having traveled from Santa Fe in the incredibly short space of 14 days. The St. Louis report says, he killed three horses and two mules, and walked 40 miles, was three days without provision, and slept only four or five hours on the route. The Indians attacked him, obtained his baggage, letters, provisions, &c., but he contrived to escape.

Mr. A. left Santa Fe 26 days after the mail, and arrived at Independence one day in advance of it. A train of wagons owned by Bullard, Hook & Co., which left the State last Fall, had been cut off by the Indians. The last heard of them was at Ft. Mann. There were 20 men with the train, and since then nothing has been heard of the wagons, men, or goods. Johnny Gilpin had a successful fight with a party of the Comanches near the Moro. Loss of the Indians said to have been great. That of the Americans one or two killed and two wounded.

Col. Newby had a brush with a party of Navajos, in which one of their principal chiefs and three or four others were killed.
Quite a large meeting is now being held in the Park, to ratify the nomination of Cass and Butler. John M. Bradburn presides, assisted by 12 Vice Presidents and as many Secretaries. Senator Benton has made a speech, and Senator Allen of Ohio is now speaking. The meeting is nearly as large as that recently held by the Burnburners.
Thomas Baring, M. P., presided at a meeting held in London on the 27th ult., for the purpose of proposing means to hold the system of Free Trade in the British Colonial possessions so as to prevent this country being dependent on Slave Labor for its supplies of Sugar and Coffee. The meeting was of a most important character.

New York, June 10, 9 o'clock, A. M.
ARRIVAL OF THE ACADIA.
The Acadia arrived at Halifax, on Wednesday. The Express Boat brought news to Boston at 11 o'clock, last night.

FRANCE.
There is greater tranquility than at last dates. There is however, considerable trouble in some of the Provinces. There had been a severe riot at Lyons. The grand fête at Paris passed off quietly, but there is said to be a disagreement, in some particular measures, between the National Assembly and the other members of the Government. There is a rumor prevalent that Lamartine and Ledru Rollin will resign and be succeeded by M. M. Marrast and Arago. The Legitimists are getting more confidence.—20,000 troops surrounded the National Assembly and vicinity.
The conspirators of the 15th ult. were still in prison. Mr. Kuch presented the address of the American Congress to M. Lamartine on the 22d. Endeavors are making to disband the Government. The laborers are disorganizing in their feelings.
At Toulon there has been a collision between the troops and the people. The latter took the arsenal, but were subsequently driven out and defeated.

GERMANY, &C.
Hopes of peace in the North are not realized. Schleswig remains as before. Dantzic and Stettin threaten a separation from Prussia.—The German Parliament had elected Dugene, the Hessian minister, as President. The Emperor and Empress of Austria ran away secretly on the 17th. Endeavors to proclaim a republic had failed. The Emperor returned on the 19th. Peasants were besieged. Treviso is invested by the Austrians.

ITALY, &C.
There has been a great insurrection in Naples. The City was nearly destroyed. 400 troops were killed. The National Guard was disbanded and a new Ministry formed.

SPAIN.
The Government had dismissed Bulwer, the British Minister, who had arrived at London, where the event created much excitement. There had been an insurrection at Seville, and great loss of life.
The Poles had been defeated with great slaughter at Posen.

IRELAND.
Ireland was very turbulent, clubs of workmen paraded Dublin in honor. There were many small contentions with the police. The whole Country was in blaze of joy on the disagreement of the jury in the case of Meagher and Mitchell. Hires blazed on every hill, and the people were in ecstasies. Great alarm was felt lest outbreaks should occur. There was a suspicion that the Government will pack juries for Mitchell. Free bills were found against him. Repeal languishes.—*Daily Free Press*.

HULL'S PROCLAMATION.
The Boston Morning Post, of Tuesday last, contains "a first rate notice" of the life of General Cass, which the editor of the Post desires should be carefully read by every voter in the United States. In this noticeable document, the writer undertakes the seemingly hopeless task of proving that "Samuel J. May" is a hypocrite and an entirely unworthy of the confidence of the people. As might be expected, our biographer succeeds in his complete satisfaction, whatever may be the effect upon his readers. Among other notable assertions, he declares that, "on entering Canada, General Hull distributed a proclamation among the inhabitants, which, for the eloquence and high spirit that it contained, cannot be surpassed; but it was sadly in contrast with the failings of its profession." Unfortunately for the country, the author of the proclamation, Colonel Cass, was not the commander of the army."
In regard to this proclamation, which the Post so highly commends, and unqualifiedly asserts was the production of General Cass, the following extracts from the recently published life of General Hull, will be found to possess some interest—
"There are some curious circumstances with this proclamation. It has been praised as a spirited and strong paper, and condemned as pompous and improper. After Gen. Hull's death, the authorship of it was claimed for Gen. Cass, then a Colonel of Militia. Up to that time, that is, for fifteen years, no one even suggested that it was written by any other than General Hull himself. General Hull's family, in all that they had heard and read about this proclamation, had never before received the suggestion that General Cass was the author. As the matter now stands, when ever the proclamation is condemned, General Hull is treated as the author; when it is praised, it is said to have been written by General Cass. This proclamation was approved by the President, in a letter to General Hull, from

the War Department, of August 1st; and was declared by the American Commissioners, at the Treaty of Ghent, to have been authorized and approved by the Government."—*HULL'S MILITARY AND CIVIL LIFE*, pp. 337-338.
This proclamation, therefore, has had the singular fate of being approved by the Government when first issued, and disapproved by the same Government at the close of the war—of being considered a vapor and weak paper, when ascribed to General Hull, but becoming an able and bold document, when ascribed to the Government, or to General Cass.—In pp. 340, 341.
Who is the really the author of this proclamation is a matter of very little moment, since it is nothing more than a mere piece of "pump-up-and-put" and can reflect no great credit upon any one. Even that pattern Democrat, Charles Jared Ingersoll, styles it a "vapor proclamation." But it may be well to remark, that General Cass's whole course in regard to General Hull was disingenuous, ungentlemanly, and improper to the last degree.

We shall, as opportunity offers, take occasion to expose some other mistatements in his Morning Post biography.—Boston Atlas.
From the *St. Louis New Era*, May 24.
N. P. Trist Esq.—Among the passengers brought by the *Sultana*, from the South, last evening, was N. P. Trist Esq., who is en route for Washington, to which place, through a private citizen, he was ordered by Major General Butler.

We had the pleasure of an interview with Mr. Trist, whom we had previously known for months during the campaign in Mexico. We were no less astonished than surprised to learn from him that he was actually a military prisoner—as such he returned to the United States, and as such should report himself to the President on reaching the city of Washington!

However widely persons may differ as to the propriety or impropriety of the course Mr. Trist saw fit to pursue, as the diplomatic agent of his government, in making a treaty with Mexico, there can be but one opinion as to the flagrant abuse of power in his arrest and ejection from Mexico by order of the President of the United States. This summary and despotic proceeding does not rest upon verbal testimony, but Mr. Trist has it in black and white under the hand of the present general-in-chief of the American army in Mexico.
If there are any who suppose that Mr. Trist will tamely submit to any such despotic exercise of military power toward a private citizen of the United States by the President of the United States, all we can say is, they are egregiously mistaken in their man. Of this, the country at large will become satisfied ere many months more have passed away.
Mr. Trist takes the Northern route, via the Illinois and Michigan canal, and will reach Washington in the course of ten or twelve days from this time.

ANTI-PEACE RUMORS 1—DREADFUL CONDITION OF YUCATAN.
Pettersburg, Va., May 25.
Advices from New Orleans as to the 19th inst. The U. S. propeller *Endora* has arrived, with two days' later dates from Vera Cruz and the city of Mexico. They, however, contain no intelligence additional to that of the schooner *May*, which arrived on the 15th.

The Philadelphia Bulletin of Thursday publishes the following, received by way of Tulemencia and Louisville. It is one day behind the above and must therefore be incorrect:
"I learn from the *Montgomery Flag* and *Advertiser Extra* of the 20th, that important news had reached New Orleans from Mexico. It was received by telegraph, and expressed from Mobile and New Orleans to Tusculum. The news reached New Orleans on the evening of the 18th, that the Treaty had been rejected by the Mexican Congress at Queretaro. This intelligence comes through a channel, which precludes all doubt of its correctness."
The rumors of the treaty, signed between the Governor of Yucatan, D. Miguel Barbachano, and the Indian Chiefs, being broken, are confirmed. Hostilities were resumed with increased ferocity. On the 7th inst., the Indians entered the town of Merida with apparently peaceful intentions, but suddenly at twelve o'clock, fell upon the citizens and butchered 200 of them. After murdering the men they committed the most dreadful outrages upon the women.

WHIG CONVENTION.—The interest which has been awakened in the proceedings of the Convention is manifest in the number of persons who have come on to our city to attend the sitting, and participate in the ratification of the nomination.—The streets were alive yesterday with them. Every steamboat that arrived, deposited its mass of living freight, and we doubt whether there has ever been so many strangers in the city at one time before. Amid such a mass of politicians, of course there will be much excitement, and crowds assembled at every prominent place. It is no uncommon sight to see a speaker mounted upon the steps of some public building, holding forth to hundreds of eager listeners. This state of things will continue throughout to-day and to-morrow, when doubtless the crowd will disperse again to their homes, each one to awaken in his own particular locality, the enthusiasm that he witnessed and participated in while here.—*Phil. Ledger*, 7th.

LEWIS CASS—THE WAR DEPARTMENT.
We will not disguise from our readers the fact that, at the time Gen. Cass was called into the Cabinet of Jackson (in 1831), the affairs of the War Department were in a difficult and very critical condition. We would not willingly detract from the public character of any man who deserves well of his country, and has endeavored faithfully to acquit himself in the discharge of arduous duties, because he may have been guilty of some venial errors. But when a man is proposed as a candidate for the highest office in the gift of our people, we should certainly err on the side of clemency, were we to pass lightly—as the political friends of Gen. Cass have done—over the truly reprehensible portions of his public career, wherein the candidate has been fairly put to the trial as to honesty and capacity—and found to have come short in both particulars.

Gen. Cass had, for several years previous to the appointment in question, filled the post of Governor of the Territory of Michigan. In this capacity, it may be recollected by some of our readers, he pursued a line of policy, with respect to the Indians, for the most part, highly commendable. His views were humane, and were characterized by an apparent desire to promote friendly feelings among the Indians, towards the Whites and towards each other. His labors in this direction were mentioned with approval at the time, and his policy was undoubtedly worthy of all the commendation it received from many high sources.—In the mean time, a most unhappy state of things had arisen, among the Indians and the White settlers in the South. The attempts of the state government to extend its jurisdiction over the Cherokee within the chartered limits of Georgia—to whom the enjoyment of their own lands and laws had been (directly and indirectly) stipulated, again and again, were promptly and decidedly discontinued by President Adams, near the close of whose Adminis-

tration, these inhuman proceedings first began to be thought of. But no sooner was Jackson installed in power, than he joined in these unjust and shameful transactions—even going beyond the cruelties of the Georgians, and approaching, step by step, the final consummation of that measure which has left an indelible stain upon his memory—the removal of the Indians beyond the Mississippi.
Secretary Eaton (of Tennessee) retired from the Cabinet, in the midst of these critical affairs—for reasons of which we need not now speak—remaining in the War Department only two or three years. As a successor, Gen. Jackson first nominated Mr. White, (also of Tennessee,) who declined. The appointment was then offered to Gov. Cass, and accepted. The new Secretary was naturally supposed to be familiar with Indian affairs, from a long experience—and, had he but firmly maintained the principles and policy to which he had hitherto adhered, in obedience to his own convictions of right and justice, he might unquestionably have averted all the evils that followed.

But what did Gen. Cass do?—No sooner was he brought in contact with Jackson, than his conscience deserted him, his moral principles were put to flight, and his consistency was compromised in the eyes of the whole country. Here was a trial of his integrity—just such a trial as it would be well that every candidate for the Presidency should be put to. If the slight advantage of Executive favor will turn a man aside from his own honest opinions of justice and right, and bribe him into a long series of acts that outrage the better feelings of humanity, against an unoffending and defenceless people,—let the freemen of this Republic beware how they trust such a person with the nation's destiny!

Of the capacity with which Gen. Cass managed the War Department, it is enough to say that by his bungling management, the Seminole War was renewed, and all its long train of evils and disasters needlessly inflicted on the country. We cannot go into a long explanation of these matters, but this position will not be denied, we are sure, by any one who will carefully and candidly examine the history of that ruinous War, and the means by which it was revived in its last and most fatal form.—
We ask, in conclusion, where is the Democrat who feels an impulse to cast his vote for a man who has put off his integrity, and put on a contemptible spirit of fawning and servility—for the sake of office and emolument? and for one who, in doing so, has inflicted a deadly injury upon his country? Lewis Cass has done this—if such a man is your choice, vote for the Loco Foco NOMINEE!

WAR AND FREE TRADE.
We ask the attention of every freeman of Vermont to the following resolution, unanimously passed at the late Baltimore Convention. Nothing can exceed the brazen effrontery with which Polk's immense War debt—of ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY MILLIONS—is boasted of, as putting an end to the Whig Policy of distributing the proceeds of Public lands!—unless it is the impudence and heartlessness with which these very same men who, four years ago, avowed that the Tariff of '42 had been passed by Loco Foco votes, and would be sustained by the Loco Foco party, now congratulate the country on the prostration of that Tariff, and "the noble impulse given to the cause of FREE TRADE," in consequence of the election of James K. Polk!—Read it, every voter in Vermont, read it!
"Resolved, That the fruits of the great political triumph of 1844, which elected James K. Polk and George M. Dallas, President and Vice President of the United States, have fulfilled the hopes of the Democracy of the Union: in defeating the declared purpose of their opponents to create a National Bank; in preventing the corrupt and unconstitutional distribution of the land proceeds, from the common treasury of the Union, for local purposes; in protecting the currency and the labor of the country from ruinous fluctuations, and guarding the money of the people for the use of the PEOPLE, by the establishment of the Constitutional Treasury; in the noble impulse given to the cause of FREE TRADE, by the repeal of the Tariff of 1842, and the creation of the more equal, honest, and productive tariff of 1846; and that, in our opinion, it would be a fatal error to weaken the bond of political organization by these great reforms have been achieved, and risk them in the hands of their known adversaries, with whatever delusive appeals they may solicit our surrender of that vigilance which is the only safeguard to liberty."—(Hum—m—m!)

THE DIFFERENCE.
GEN. TAYLOR AVOWS HIMSELF to be opposed to any extension of our territory—the area of Slavery, therefore, cannot be enlarged while his principles bear sway. LEWIS CASS GOES for enlarging our territorial limits to the greatest extent—so as to include Mexico, California, Yucatan, Cuba, and even Jamaica; and that too for the express purpose of extending and perpetuating Slavery. GEN. TAYLOR declares that, had he voted at all in 1844, he should have voted for HENRY CLAY—the illustrious author and unflinching champion of the great AMERICAN SYSTEM OF PROTECTION. LEWIS CASS gives his cordial assent to a resolution of the Convention that nominated him, openly avowing the doctrine of FREE TRADE. Gen. Taylor is an honest, unswerving, straight-forward citizen of the Republic: LEWIS CASS is a shuffling, dodging, dough-faced demagogue. The contrast, in short, between the two candidates is as wide as between the two worlds that are separated by an impassable gulf. No sincere friend of his country can remain indifferent in such a contest. One or the other must inevitably be elected—and what sincere lover of Freedom, what real friend of Protection and Internal Improvement, can hesitate for a moment as to which his vote shall be given?

AMERICAN REVIEW.—The June number of this highly valuable monthly is on our table. The present issue completes Vol. 1 of the New Series—(Vol. VII in all. The leading political article—by D. D. Barnard,) is "The Administration: its treatment of Gen. Scott." Then follows a thorough and caustic review of "Wandering Heavies," by G. W. Peck. The Editor contributes a series of papers characterized by a fertility of imagination, fitness of sentiment, and classic elegance of style worthy of one (as Shelley said of Keats) "born a Greek." This number also contains an engraved likeness of the Hon. Joseph R. Underwood, and a sketch of his life. Other literary articles, the Foreign Miscellany, and Critical notices, added to the preceding, render this number one of the best yet issued. Published at 118 Nassau street. \$5 a year.

AGRICULTURAL MEETING.—We have just noticed in the *Vermontier*, that a meeting of the Addison Co. Agricultural Society is called for June 15th, (next Thursday,) at the Court House, in this town. The Secretary forwarded no notice of the meeting to us, so that it is not our fault that we have no sooner called attention to it.—Committees of Award are to be appointed, and other important business transacted.

GEN. CASS has been making a triumphal march, the past week, through Baltimore and Philadelphia to New York, accompanied by Senators Foote and Allen, and "all that sort of thing." Having resigned his seat in the Senate, Gen. C. kindly volunteers to allow his friends a last look, before he finally retires from public life.

The County Court commences its June Session to-day.

Whigs remember the Convention to-morrow, at the Court House.

POETRY.—The elegant and amiable "Boston Correspondent" of the Green Mountain Freeman, has been writing "poetry." An effusion of this sort, in the last Freeman, begins thus:
"Shall we ascend to heaven's dome?
To search for God's eternal throne?
Stumbling over the threshold, after this sort, we next landed half way down the column, on this delimitable comet:
"He loosed the hands of Orion,
He guides Arcturus with his sons—"
whereupon, we became unconscious. On reviving, we do not venture to resume the perusal.

THE UNION MAGAZINE, for June, is received. We notice an entertaining article by H. T. Tuckerman, a clever "Western Sketch," by Mrs. Kirkland,—and the usual number of lighter pieces. The engravings are good.

We have collected about fifty specimens of Flowers native in Middlebury, during occasional "walks into the country"—a list of which we mean to publish, with dates, for the benefit of beginners in Botany—unless somebody better acquainted with the subject will do us the favor to send in a complete catalogue. Our contemporaries, the *Brattleboro Eagle* and *Burlington Sentinel*, have given extended Catalogues for their respective latitudes—and we think Middlebury ought to contribute something towards the same object.

PAINFUL COINCIDENCE.—The widow of Hon. Alexander H. Everett, U. S. Commissioner to China, and also the widow of S. C. Clopton, a missionary of the Southern Baptist Board, recently arrived in New York from Canton. Both families went to China in the same ship, and the widows returned together, equally bereaved.

PROBABLE MURDER.—The body of a young girl was found on Friday, at Rock Raymond, near Manchester, N. H. Her throat was cut, and it is supposed that she was murdered.

PEACE. The Telegraphic report in our paper of last week is confirmed—and there is no longer any doubt of the nominal ratification of the Treaty by the Mexican Congress. Should it finally prove that a lasting peace is established, nobody can be more rejoiced to hear it than we—incursions as we have always been. Our troops are to be speedily withdrawn from the enemy's territory.

Philadelphia Whig National Convention.
Philadelphia, June 7.
The Whig Convention assembled and organized at 10 this morning, by the appointment of Hon. John A. Collier, of N. Y., President, pro tem, and James Harlan, of Ky., as Sec'y, pro tem.
Rev. Dr. Brainard offered up prayer, and John Sherman, of Ohio, appointed additional Sec'y. The Roll of Delegates was then called. Charles N. Conrad, of La., moved that her Delegates act for Texas also. Objections were made, and the subject was dropped for the present.

Thos. Butler King, of Ga., moved that each Delegation appoint one, to form a committee to select permanent officers to preside over the Convention.
Mr. Blunt, of N. Y., offered a substitute that the Chair appoint one from each State. The substitute was decided in the negative. A motion to lay the original on the table was also negatived. The original motion was then carried unanimously.
The following gentlemen were then appointed said committee:
Mr. Gatechell, of Me., Neshith of N. H., Foot of Vt., Simmons of R. I., Asst. Sec'y of Mass., Blakesock of Conn., Blount of N. Y., Wright of N. J., Thos. White of Pa., Wales of Del., Jennifer of Md., Stanley of N. C., Bryant of S. C., King of Ga., Peters of La., Ewing of Tenn., Melling of Ky., Collier of Ohio, Meredith of Ind., Smith of Ill., Carr of Mo., Murray of Wis., Newton of Ark., Constock, of Mich., Barrett of Va., Seymour of Va., Hilliard of Ala., Tompkins of Miss., Low of Iowa, and Ray of Texas.
This Committee have agreed on Ex-Governor Morehead of N. C., for President, with Samuel Works of N. Y., and one from each of the States for Vice Presidents. Sherman of Ohio, and Langdon of Ala., and others for Secretaries.

PHILADELPHIA, JUNE 7, P. M.
The Convention re-assembled at 4 o'clock. The following gentlemen were chosen officers: PRESIDENT, John M. Morehead of N. C.; VICE PRESIDENTS, Luther Severance, of Maine, Anthony Colby of N. H., Everett, Vt., A. Huntington, Mass., Chas. Jackson, R. I., Jas. W. Hockwell, Ct., Saml. Works, N. Y., Jas. Porter, N. J., Townsend Hayne, Penn., John R. Mc Fee, Del., Geo. W. Crawford, Ga., John Gayle, Ala., Jas. Metcalf, Miss., Walter Brasher, La., Wm. B. Rose, Jr. Tenn., J. Campbell, Ky., Thomas G. Pratt, Md., John Jauncy Va., Edward Deveny, N. C., Edward Gamages, S. C., Thos. W. Newton, Ark., Jos. R. Williams, Mich., Jasper Strong, Fa., Saml. J. Peck, Co. Va., V. Atwater, Ind., Edmund Baker, Ill., D. D. Mitchell, Mo., E. D. Murray, Wis.
Sec'y—Jno. Sherman, Ohio, Schuyler Colfax, Ind., Jno. J. Pierson, Penn., N. Bowditch Blunt, N. Y., Nelson S. White, Conn., P. Barton, Vt., E. W. Peck, Ala., Rob. Mallory, Ky., C. J. Hutchinson, Wis., Jno. H. Wakefield, N. J.

Mr. Morehead returned his thanks in an appropriate manner.
He concluded harmony and acquiescence.
A spirited discussion ensued about Louisiana voting for Texas, which State was not represented and resulted in deferring that point to the committee on credentials, said committee generally consisting of the committee before appointed, to nominate officers, when the Convention adj. to 9 A. M. next morning.

Philadelphia, Thursday, June 8.
The Convention re-assembled according to appointment.
The President having resumed his seat, prayer was offered up by Rev. Mr. Atwood of the M. E. Church.
The minutes were then read and approved.
The President's Address on taking the Chair yesterday, was ordered on the minutes.
Mr. Everett of Vt., offered a motion that when the Convention adjourned, its adjournment should be a private conference on the state of the nation, and to exclude reporters and spectators until 4 o'clock—laid on the table.
Resolutions were offered, but did not pass on the table or withdrawn, tending to define the number of Delegates entitled to seats.
The Committee on Credentials reported that the Delegates of the District of Columbia were admitted to honorary seats, and the Louisiana Delegates be permitted to represent Texas.

The debate is now going on upon the power of State Delegates to fill vacancies.
That part of the Committee's Report authorizing Delegates from States not fully represented to cast the Electoral vote, and to fill the vacancies, gave rise to a long debate. The previous question was called for and sustained. The main question was then put and the Committee's recommendation negatived by Ayes 126, Nays 156.
The morning was mostly occupied with explanations as regarded the credentials of the Delegates from Missouri and Louisiana.
The Delegates from Louisiana were authorized to cast the vote of Texas in accordance with the wish of Texas expressed at the State Convention.

The Convention afterward adjourned till four, P. M. for the purpose of holding a secret session.—The Hall not to be opened to the public again till 6 o'clock, P. M.

By Telegraph to the *New York Tribune*.
WHIG NATIONAL CONVENTION.
Evening Session.
Philadelphia, Thursday, June 8, 5 P. M.
The great feature of the Secret Session is a debate on a motion of the Ohio Delegates to exclude all candidates for nomination that are not openly avowed and thorough Whigs. They have agreed to take the first ballot at 6 1-4. R. S. H.

10 o'clock, P. M.
During the secret session an informal ballot was taken, which resulted as follows:
Taylor, 124; Clay, 99; Scott, 46; Webster, 18, McLean, 3.
When the doors were thrown open, the debate was continued in public session.

On the other resolution which the Chair had decided as out of order, and as not germane to the question, an appeal was taken, and the resolution opposed with great warmth by Mr. Haskell and Mr. Gentry of Tenn. Mr. Gentry moved to lay it on the table, which was carried. The previous question was then moved.

Mr. Fuller of N. Y., protested in the name of the New York Delegation, which he said had not been heard. He said that that State was not heard, it would be heard through the ballot boxes. The Chair said New York must be heard in conformity to the rules of the Convention as well as other States.

The previous question was then ordered, and the question taken, the resolutions that this Convention will at 6 1-4 o'clock, proceed to the choice of candidates for the offices of President and Vice President.

Resolved, That the authorized delegates shall vote *viva voce*, and if upon the first ballot no choice is made the Convention will proceed in like manner until a choice is made. When the candidate for President is chosen, the Convention will proceed in like manner to the choice of Vice President.

The resolution was put and carried.
Mr. Fuller of New York said that the Whig Constituency of New York sent her Delegates to vote for a Whig, and nothing but a Whig. The State of New York, unless a Whig is nominated, would not regard herself as being bound by the nomination.
Mr. Fuller offered the following resolution.

Resolved, That as the first duty of the Representatives of the Whig party in the United States is to preserve the principles and integrity of that party, the claims of no candidate can be considered by this Convention unless such candidate stands pledged to support in good faith its principle, and to be the exponent of Whig principles.

A question of order on the reception was raised and sustained by the Chair.
An appeal was taken and debated by Messrs. Ashmun of Mass., Hilliard of Ala., and Jennifer of Md., on the reception of the resolution affirming upon the rules of order prescribed by resolutions previously adopted. It was moved to lay the appeal on the table, and carried.

A motion to adjourn until to-morrow at 9 o'clock, was lost.
The Chair then decided that the Convention should now proceed to make a nomination according to the previous order.

Nominations for Scott, Taylor, Clay, Webster and McLean were then made amid great uproar, which the Chair repressed.

Mr. Galloway of Ohio, said he was empowered to withdraw Judge McLean's name on condition that it might be afterward presented.

Judge Saunders of La., was on motion allowed to define Gen. Taylor's position. He then read a paper, drawn up by the Louisiana Delegation, as follows:
"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 explanation and statements in relation thereto as may effectually remove all doubts which may have arisen, from the effects of misrepresentation and misapprehension. Gen. Taylor has taken no part in bringing his name before the American people in connection with the Presi-

dent of the United States.

He is a man of high moral and political principles, and his course in regard to the Indians is a subject upon which he has been severely and justly criticised.

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