

when they say he is not a Whig, that he will not make a sufficiently strict partisan President for them. Now it does so happen that the Whigs of the Eighth District have a very good reason for not being so. It is that General Taylor is regarded as a Whig, and that General Taylor has been appointed by the General Wilsons, Charles Allen, and the "Conscience" troops generally.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, in his address to his constituents in 1842, said: "I entered the National House of Representatives in December, 1831, with an assurance to the constituents by whom I was elected, that I should hold myself bound in allegiance to no party, whether sectional or local. Although this duty imposed upon me by my peculiar position, I had spent the greatest portion of my life in the service of the whole nation, and had been honored with their highest trust. My duty of fidelity, of affection and of gratitude to the whole was not merely inseparable from, but identical with, that which was due from me to my own native Commonwealth."

Mr. Adams was right, clearly right. Like him, General Taylor has spent the greatest portion of his life in the service of the whole nation, and if he is elected President he will be President of the whole nation. He will administer the Government honestly and well. But let us hear the able and excellent Representative now in Congress from the Eighth District, Hon. Horace Mann, what says he about this matter? HORACE MANN, in his letter accepting his nomination to the post, now fills in Congress, says that he has been attracted towards whatever is worthy and beneficial to all parties, rather than towards what is peculiar in one, and adds:

"After what I have said above in favor of liberty for all mankind, it would be a strange contradiction did I consent to be myself the slave of party."

There is a strong similarity in the sentiment expressed by Mr. Mann and that which has been expressed by General Taylor. But we come to other evidence. William Henry Harrison, in his letter to Harmer Denney, giving his views on the duty of President, said: "he should never suffer the influence of his office to be used for purposes of a purely party character." In his letter to Sherrod Williams, upon the same subject, he says: "The framers of the Constitution never could have expected that he, who was constituted the umpire between contending parties, should ever identify himself with the interests of one of them, and voluntarily raise himself from the proud eminence of a leader of a whole nation to that of a chief of a party." And in his letter to the way of the President avoiding the influence of party spirit, he says: "Several of our Chief Magistrates have been able to escape its influence, or what is the same thing, to act as if they did not feel it." And his letter to the Van Buren dinner concludes with the following sentiment: "May Solomon Bensealer be the last victim in our country of party violence; and may the services which are to be the future support to office, be not those rendered to party, but to the whole people."

DANIEL WEBSTER, in advocating the election of Gen. Harrison, said: "If I desire the success, as I most anxiously do, of the Whig candidate now in nomination for the Presidency, it is because he would be President of the whole people; that his administration would be just, liberal, and comprehensive."

Here we have the Whig principles of 1840, as uttered by the candidate who embodied them, and as expressed by the able Whig in the Union. Against all this evidence we have interposed the sentimentalism of a class of men, who, with one or two exceptions, have no sympathy with and know nothing of the great mass of the people—for the people go, and always have gone, for just such a man as General Taylor, one who has fought the battles of the Union, who is thoroughly honest, who is capable, and who has "NOTHING TO SAY BUT HIS COUNTRY."

GEN. TAYLOR AT HOME.

We have recently conversed with a very intelligent gentleman, a clergyman well known in this vicinity, who is personally acquainted with Gen. Taylor, having seen him frequently during the past winter, at his residence on the banks of the Mississippi, at Baton Rouge, La. From his representation, which we have good reason to believe to be correct, we have quite a different idea of the Old Hero, from that which has generally been entertained here.

The gentleman, of whom we obtained our information, regards him as a man of superior natural abilities, refined in his feelings, and, in fact, polite and easy in his manners—free, wholly free, from that coarse, rude demeanor which has been attributed to him, and in consequence of which he has received the title of *Rough and Ready*. He is a plain man, open in all his actions, speaking what he thinks, without fear, and giving offense to no one, but with great self-respect and possessing a high sense of honor, he would be guilty of no mean act, himself, nor allow means to pass unrebuked in others.

He possesses a good education, and is a reading man, perfectly conversant with the history of his ancient and modern nations, and of distinguished men of all ages. His literary taste, though not refined, is good; he is capable of writing such despatches and letters as to report to come from him, and in conversation, always uses good Saxon English.

He is strictly a temperance man—although, in accordance with the universal custom at the South, he causes wine to be served to his guests, he never makes use of it himself, preferring, always, a glass of water. The charges made against him, of profanity, and impetuosity, are without foundation. Always cool and collected, he seldom uses more than temperate words to express his thoughts. His temperment is not such as would lead any one to suppose he would ever use impetuous or profane epithets.

He is an advocate of peace—and firmly believes and frankly says, that in his opinion the War with Mexico might have been prevented, with honor to the American nation and that if he could have had his own way in regard to the matter, the money, money, &c., which have been wasted in the prosecution of the war might have been spared. He is opposed to all wars, except those of defence. War for conquest he considers as our country's greatest curse. His administration, in the event of his election, would be peculiarly pacific in its nature.

The General expresses his high admiration of northern character, and of the institutions—our free schools and religious influences. And as an evidence of his preference for northern institutions, his son, Richard Taylor, Esq., was educated at Yale College. Mr. Webster is a favorite with the General, and will, no doubt, in the event of Taylor's success, have a seat in the Cabinet.

similar circumstances. That he regards slavery as an evil, is true—that he considers himself culpable for his connection with it, is by no means probable. That he has given no assurance in his favor is certain, and there is no reason to believe that he has fortified himself against the arguments for free labor and free territory. He has expressed an opinion that slave labor was not profitable, but that the institution being established there, it would be impossible to carry on the business of a planter without it. If a resolution should be passed by Congress, prohibiting the extension of slavery over soil now free, there is as much reason to believe it would receive his sanction, as there is that he would approve any measure for the improvement of Rivers and Harbors, or any other measures which he believed to be constitutional, or in accordance with the wishes of the people.

These are the opinions which the gentleman to whom we have referred, formed of General Taylor, from his intercourse with him and from the representations made in regard to him in his own neighborhood. There are, he thinks, some objections to him, but on the whole, he would make a President of the old school,—that he would make judicious appointments, be actuated by a stern sense of duty, and, guarded by the Constitution, administer the government on an economical, pacific and popular plan, and in fact, be the President of the whole country.

Together, it is but the opinion of one man. We give it, as such, without accrediting it as Gen. Taylor's real character, personal or political. Others may attach to it greater importance.—*Manchester American.*

From the National Intelligencer.

LIFE THE SIXTH.
Five different lives of General Cass have already been brought to the notice of the public, through our columns. This extraordinary number we thought good fortune enough for any mortal; but the worthy General seems to be the especial favorite of fate in the number as well as the variety of his lives, for we have just met with the sixth. This last, a good sized pamphlet, printed in this city, is in the German language, which being a seal of approval to us, we cannot say what fictions it contains; but, if the following passage (for a translation of which we are indebted to a German gentleman) may be taken as a sample, it is not behind its English brotherhood in the work of deception. The passage is taken from page 12 of the pamphlet:—

"The result of the election of 1844 is well known. Mr. Polk received the votes of all the States except one. The victory of the Democratic party was to the greatest extent the work of Gen. Cass."

IN 1840 the Loco-Focos said that Gen. Harrison was a "Granny." They are now trying to make the public believe that Gen. Cass was Gen. HARRISON'S AID!

From the Anti-Slavery Standard.

THE LIBERTY PARTY.

We are likely at last to see the end of that pestilent abolition, the Liberty Party. Its leaders are making preparations to transfer themselves and their adherents to the following of Martin Van Buren. There are, to be sure, certain passages in the history of that gentleman which are not easily forgotten, nor easily overlooked by those who profess to be Abolitionists,—such as his pledge to vote any bill for the abolition of Slavery in the District, while President; his casting vote, when Vice President, to establish slaveholding censorship of the Press; and his efforts to return the Annual Captives to the Cuban man-stealers; but these, we apprehend, will prove no stumbling-blocks in the way of the political aspirants who have hoped to make the Liberty Party a stepping-stone for their own rising. The editor of the *Era*, who has distinguished himself, not infrequently, in his Lessons of Anti-Slavery—made easy, has started as a pioneer in the new path, opened for himself and his friends, by explaining those acts of Mr. Van Buren, to which we have referred in our way, we will venture to say, which Mr. Van Buren himself never thought of. He—the editor of the *Era*—discovers in the ex-President's late letter a certain ambiguity in his reference to the subject of Slavery in the District, which, were it correct, would add immensely to his reputation for peculiar talents, in saying what he did not mean. The *Era* is not sure whether Mr. Van Buren, in saying that he was only to secure the second reading of the bill, was, when a candidate for the Presidency, opposed to such abolition, for reasons which were "still as satisfactory" to his mind, means that the reasons were satisfactory, then, or are now. And although he acknowledges this is not a very obvious construction, (we should think not!) yet he thinks there is room for doubt. So with regard to the casting vote in the Senate: that he thinks was merely as a matter of courtesy, and being only to secure the second reading of the bill, was no indication of a real opinion. Of the vessel sent to take the Anistad captives, in case the decision of the Court should have been against them, he wisely says nothing. Unfortunately, that act was not embarrassed by any Parliamentary forms, and can hardly bear more than one construction, unless the *Era* can suppose her to have been on a fishing excursion off Newport. We commend the hint to wit and promise not to claim it as ours, or to take it.

The *Era* is secondly by some other third party papers, all of which, however, find some difficulty in bolting Mr. Van Buren without some previous preparation. But if the Buffalo Convention will take a young man's advice and put on their ticket with Mr. Van Buren's name of some one who has never proved himself absolutely hostile to the abolition movement, they may be sure of receiving the Liberty party vote. Nor will it require a very large tub to catch such a whale.

But we have no intention of quarrelling with the Liberty Party for its suicidal policy. To cut its own throat will be the wisest thing it ever did yet, and a thing to be thankful for, even if it did it without reason. That it should do a reasonable thing is more than we ever expected of it, and we are, therefore, not only greatly disappointed, but gratified. The present position of the party settles another question—that the long-standing quarrel the old organization has had with it has been necessary and just. Our difference with the Liberty Party, as such, has been, not that it aimed to do, and might do, certain things to hasten the downfall of slavery, but that it proposed to be *par excellence*, the Anti-Slavery movement. It is to be regretted that it never could be. Even if successful it never could abolish Slavery. By professing to do so it has stood in the way of the Anti-Slavery cause, by shifting the issue. We call it now, in its new position, as a witness against itself, in its past pretensions, and point to that position as a proof of the necessity of our hostility to it, and that the only real abolition movement is now, as it always has been, in the American Anti-Slavery Society.

IS THAT THE OBJECT?

The Dayton Journal says that Mr. Hamilton addressing the Free Soil Convention in that city last Friday, said:

"If the Free Soil men carry States enough to throw the election into the House of Representatives, they may trust Martin Van Buren to do the rest by cheating."

And is that the end of the Free Soil movement? Is it to defeat an election by the people and elect a President in the House by cheating? Is it for such a purpose the people are asked to unite in a new organization?

GEN. TAYLOR AND GEN. HARRISON.
In a casual conversation the other day with a gentleman who served with Old Rough and Ready in the Florida war, he related the following, which transpired in 1840, during the Harrison campaign.

On the arrival of the Northern mails, the officers were in the habit of meeting at General Taylor's marquee, to discuss the news. The General, being a Whig, took the National Intelligencer, and Major Garland, a Loco Foco, the Washington Globe. On one of these occasions, Gen. Taylor found in the Intelligencer an account of one of the Mammoth Conventions held in honor of Old Tip, and he remarked, "This gentleman, is what I like to see." "But," promptly responded Garland, "Gen. Harrison is a Northern man, and an Abolitionist!" "No matter," replied the General, "he is an honest man, and unaccustomed to the wiles and intrigues of partisans. The great mass of the people—the honest and intelligent of all parties—are rallying in his support, and, sir, my word for it, they are on the right track."—*Cleveland Herald, June 28.*

THE Union makes a fervid appeal to the South against General Taylor, on the ground that he is committed not to veto any bill to restrict and limit the progress of slavery. After occupying a column with extracts to show that the slave interest has nothing to hope for from Taylor, the court Journal adds: "We have another remarkable evidence of General Taylor's northern phasis. Mr. Corwin, one of the Senators from Ohio, declared yesterday, in his most remarkable speech, his deliberate opinion, that General Taylor would not get the vote of a single Whig in 'the Free States,' if it was believed that he would veto any law extending the principle of the ordinance of '87 to the new territories; that he certainly would not get his vote; and that they relied on his letters as full security that he (General Taylor) would not veto such a law. And now let the Southern Whigs, who go for General Taylor and against the compromise bill, answer to the country for their conduct. We fearlessly and frankly tell the freemen of the South, that, unless they bestir themselves, they will have a man foisted upon them as President of the United States, who, according to the convictions and declarations of all the northern Whigs, dare not interpose his veto to save the country from the Wilmot Proviso." Just the kind of a President the country needs. It has been ruled long enough by the one man power. To reform this abuse, is the strongest reason for the election of General Taylor. Both negro and party slavery would be restricted under his Administration.

Giddings, of Ohio, made the following emphatic declaration in the House of Representatives in reference to Martin Van Buren: "Sir, I may be led to confide in the honor of a slave-holder; but a 'servile doughface' is too destitute of that article to obtain credit with me. Mr. Van Buren has placed the evidence of his servility conspicuously upon the records of our country. There it will remain, and will be regarded as an enduring memento of the degeneracy of the age, and of the men who filled our public stations."

GEN. TAYLOR—ANOTHER LETTER—SLAVERY.
Some months ago, a story was started by somebody to the effect that Gen. Taylor was the owner of a large tract of land located between the Nueces and the Rio Grande (the late disputed territory between Mexico and Texas) and that he sent an agent to Washington with \$10,000 for the purchase of slaves with which to stock the farm.—Col. Mitchell of Cincinnati having addressed the General on the subject, he replies as follows: BATAVIA, N. Y., July 14, 1848.

MY DEAR COLONEL: Your kind letter of the 13th ult. has been duly received. In reply to your inquiries, I have to inform you that I have no land on the Rio Grande; nor have I sent \$10,000 or any other sum to the District of Columbia to purchase slaves; and I trust if I had such a sum in my possession, I could put it to a better use than buying lands on the Rio Grande, or slaves in Washington. Among the many accusations brought against me by my opponents, I should be much gratified to learn that they had succeeded in substantiating the charge that I have in my possession so large a sum for any purpose as the one above mentioned. I beg that you will not put yourself in any trouble to meet the objections urged against me, by those opposed to me, if they are as groundless as the one in question, for when they are, it is useless to contend with them.

With my best wishes for your health and success, I remain, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

Z. TAYLOR.
Col. A. M. MITCHELL, Cincinnati, Ohio.

ANOTHER LETTER FROM GENERAL TAYLOR.
The following letter, written two years ago, has just been published in the New Lisbon Palladium.

HEAD-QUARTERS, ARMY OF OCCUPATION, Matamoros, July 21, 1846.
Dear Sir:—By yesterday's mail, I received your letter of the 17th of June, and have given the subject to which you refer much serious reflection and consideration. I feel very grateful to you, sir, and to my fellow citizens who with you have expressed the very flattering desire to place my name in nomination for the Presidency, but it becomes me sincerely and frankly to acknowledge to you that for that office, I have no aspirations whatever.—Although a politician, having always held myself aloof from the clamors of party politics, I am a Whig, and shall ever be devoted to individual opinion to the principles of that party.

Even if the subject which you have in your letter opened to me were acceptable at any time to me, I have not the leisure to attend to it now. The vigorous prosecution of the war with Mexico, so important to the interests of the country, demands every moment of my present time, and it is my great object to bring it to a speedy and honorable termination.

With my best wishes for your health and prosperity, I am, most sincerely, yours,

Z. TAYLOR.
Major General, U. S. A.
Wm. E. RUSSELL, Esq.

From the Washington Union of Tuesday, Aug. 1, 1848.

At all events, we are happy to understand by private letters that Gen. Cass firmly stands on the ground which he has taken. Being applied to formally by a man or two of the Wilmot stamp, he declared unhesitatingly that he adhered to his Nicholson letter and to the Baltimore platform; and that IF ELECTED PRESIDENT HE WOULD VETO THE WILMOT PROVISIO.

Gen. Cass never favored the Abolitionists in his life. Washington Union. We suppose you mean his Southern life. Louisville Jour.

EX-PRESIDENT ADAMS AND GENERAL TAYLOR.—We published the other day a letter written by Hon. Daniel P. King in favor of General Taylor, in the course of which he gave the substance of a conversation he had had with Mr. Adams some time previous to his death, in which the "Old Man Eloquent" declared himself strongly in favor of General Taylor. We find in the Salem Gazette, of yesterday, the following letter from Hon. Charles Hudson, to the same point. The letter is in reply to one addressed to him by J. W. Proctor, Esq., of Danvers. We ask the attention of every Whig to the fact, that it comes like a voice, from the grave. What New England Whig can hesitate to vote for Gen. Taylor, after reading this letter? We will say in this connection, that we were in Washington during the months of December and January, and we know that it was currently reported that Mr. Adams was in favor of Gen. Taylor for the Presidency. Here is Mr. Hudson's letter:

WASHINGTON, July 26, 1848.
Sir: In answer to the enquiry contained in your favor of the 21st inst., I have the honor to say, that hearing from many of our friends that Hon. John Quincy Adams was in favor of General Taylor for the Presidency, I took occasion to introduce the subject of the candidacy in a conversation with him, by asking him whom the Whigs would run. His answer was, Gen. Taylor. I expressed some dissatisfaction at such a nomination, and he replied—that he preferred him to any other Southern man; that he believed him to be the only man who could break down this corrupt administration, and close this miserable War; and would do more to curb the spirit of Conquest, and check the spread of Slavery, than any man the Whigs could elect. In another conversation with him on this subject, he expressed the same general views, and said that General Taylor was a soldier, and would obey the orders of the President, and could not, as an honorable man, resign his commission in the event of war, when his country wanted his services. These conversations were held with Mr. Adams some time in January, as near as I can now recollect.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
CHARLES HUDSON.
JOHN W. PROCTOR, Esq., [Boston Atlas.

It is one of the rare and pleasing peculiarities of the times that men of the most eminent religious character find in the character of Gen. Taylor those high moral traits which command their warm approbation. It is one of the noblest tributes to the moral worth of the Whig candidate. The following is an illustration of this fact:

At the Conference of the Congregational and Presbyterian Ministers of Hillsboro' county, (N. H.) assembled on the 14th of June, the Rev. Mr. Lamb was a total abstemious man, and the only commanding officer who did not drill his troops on the Sabbath. Mr. Lamb also stated that Gen. T. attended his church regularly, and used no profane language. Mr. Lamb closed by saying that he was no politician, nor did he wish his remarks to be viewed in a political light; he merely wished to show that the way for doing good by tracts, by the temperance cause, and by the preached word, was opened by Gen. Taylor.

Wool. We should like to know of some of the astute advocates of the Free Trade Tariff how the state of the wool market is? We have a notion that wool is not much in demand; that the almost unprecedented heavy importations of British broadcloths and other wools under Polk's tariff of duties have a very poor market for our manufacturers; that the twenty or twenty-five millions of specie drawn away from our country by Europe the past year, to pay for the foreign goods invited into our ports by the Polk tariff, is working disastrously among the former; that wool and business men generally, as a class, has for months in the cities and larger towns and is slowly but surely extending and more or less felt in the country, by men who need to use money in their business.

We may be wrong in our notion of these things, but unless we are mistaken, the effect of the Whigs, of the operation of the British Tariff, since the famine allowed its legitimate effects to appear, are being realized and becoming every day. If not, we see no reason why the advocates of the tariff should be so anxious to see their fortunes by buying wool at reasonable prices. The door is open—there is an abundance of wool untrunk or uncalled for.—*St. Johnsbury Caledonian.*

HOW THEY ARE TO BE KEWANEED.—A friend informs us that he inquired of Mr. Briggs, of the Liberty Gazette, a few days ago, why he did not see upon the front page of his paper, an advertisement in favor of the abolition of slavery from the District of Columbia. The answer was that, upon reflection, it was thought the better policy to feed the new converts first on MILK then afterwards give 'em meat. If all the rumors which reach us are correct, some of the Democrats have concluded not to be weaned over to the Liberty party by any such process.—*Burlington Sentinel.*

MR. STEWART, of Georgia, at the Ratification meeting in Richmond, Va., concluded his very pungent and humorous speech by saying, that in the certain prospect of Gen. Taylor's success, our friends, the Democrats, would have the same sort of consolation which an old negro suggested to him, when he was asked to give up his property at Williston, in favor of the abolition of slavery from the District of Columbia. The answer was that, upon reflection, it was thought the better policy to feed the new converts first on MILK then afterwards give 'em meat. If all the rumors which reach us are correct, some of the Democrats have concluded not to be weaned over to the Liberty party by any such process.—*Burlington Sentinel.*

JUDICIAL GALLANTRY.—Judge Thomas, of Worcester, Mass., being unable to attend the citizens' celebration at Fitchburg, as an invited guest, sent the following toast:

The only tolerable form of Slavery—that where one woman holds captive one man—in which the victim not only hugs his chain, but the little tyrant that rivets it.

Phonography spells words as they are pronounced. Thus: *hexagon* spelled when rendered into the Angle Saxon means, "the looks well in a frock coat."

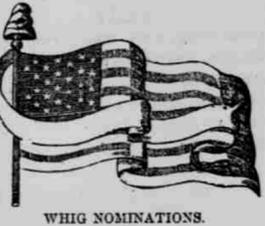
"When I am making up a plan of consequence," says Lord Bolingbroke, "I always

like to consult a sensible woman." Lord Bolingbroke was a great man.

THE GALAXY.

MIDDLEBURY, VT.

Tuesday, August 15, 1848.



WHIG NOMINATIONS.
FOR PRESIDENT,
ZACHARY TAYLOR,
OF LOUISIANA,
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
MILLARD FILLMORE,
OF NEW YORK.

For Governor,
CARLOS COOLIDGE,
of Windsor.
For Lieutenant Governor,
ROBERT PIERPOINT,
of Rutland.
For Treasurer,
GEORGE HOWES,
of Montpelier.

FOR SENATORS—ADDISON COUNTY,
IRA STEWART, of Middlebury,
ZURIEL WALKER, of Ferrisburgh.
RUTLAND COUNTY,
JOHN FOX,
HENRY STANLEY,
EZRA JUNE.
CHITTENDEN COUNTY,
JAMIN HAMILTON,
ALEXANDER FERGUSON.

FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS,
Erasmus Fairbanks, } At large.
Timothy Follett, }

George T. Hodges, 1st District.
Andrew Tracy, 2d "
Albert J. Catlin, 3d "
Elijah Cleveland, 4th "

FOR CONGRESS,
1st District, WILLIAM HENRY.
2d " WILLIAM HENRY.
3d " GEO. P. MARSH.
4th " JOHN L. BUCK.

THE BUFFALO CONVENTION.

The long agony is over. The great Convention, to which so many were looking forward with anxiety, has done its work. The new Coalition has defined its position. If any Whig in Vermont is disposed, out of pure and disinterested love for "Free Soil," to cast his vote for Martin Van Buren, "the Northern man with Southern principles," the chief bulwark of Southern domination, here at the North, for a long series of years, whose repentance on only one point, and that, too, on a political death-bed, is not quite free from suspicion, then we have altogether misjudged the character of Vermonters. The whole imposition and fraud is now fairly exposed—the trap is sprung—and nobody, we think, who is not already caught, will take particular pains to entangle himself in the meshes of Locofocoism.

What will the Liberteists do? Hale is thrown overboard—the leaders have sold out the concern to the Locofocos—but will the party consent to the transfer? That remains to be seen. The Liberty organ at Burlington intimated, (honestly, we doubt not,) quite recently, that its friends would "feel cheap enough" to go for a man who acknowledged the power of Congress to abolish Slavery in the District of Columbia, but deemed it inexpedient to sign a bill to that effect, should it pass both Houses of Congress! And such, unless we have given the Liberty party too much credit for sincerity, will be the general feeling throughout its ranks. The present crisis will fully test the honesty and integrity of the Liberteists, and we will patiently wait for the result of the trial.

MR. EVERETT'S ADDRESS TO THE WHIGS OF VERMONT.—JULY, 1848. Windsor: Bishop & Tracy's Steam Press, 1848.

A pamphlet of 32 pages, bearing the above title and imprint, has been put in our hands. We have read it—and we have a few words to say about it.

In publishing Mr. Everett's card of June 12th, we intimated, in the most respectful manner possible, that the honorable delegate had probably acted somewhat hastily in the matter, and would see occasion, on further reflection, to regret what he had done. His prolonged silence, after his card (promising the "reasons" of his course) had been very generally copied—by the Whigs, as a matter of respect and apparent justice, and by our opponents of every kind, as a source of special gratification—induced us to hope, for his sake, that, instead of suddenly brooding over the affair, for so many weeks, he had concluded to spare his reputation from any further self-inflicted and deadly blows, like this which he has finally dealt.—But now that this pamphlet has become the chief centering stock in trade of Loco Focos and Liberteists, (even for our own copy of this delicious thing, we are indebted to one of the latter class,) and after Mr. Everett has gone over to the Barnburner and Liberty coalition, open and obstinately, we feel no reserve in speaking our mind quite freely on the whole subject in question. A man who persists in acting the part of a factionist, and in doing all that lies in his power, which is happily little or nothing, to distract the Whig party, to which he owes all his political honors, cannot plead exemption from criticism, even on the score of age and infirmity.

Mr. Everett was, many years ago, a lawyer of some distinction, but, on being elected to Congress in 1828 (we believe), he lost his professional business, almost entirely, and became, in a great measure, dependent upon office for his subsistence—no very enviable position, as one or two other instances, within our knowledge, plainly enough show. The result of this state of things in

the present case, was, that, after being Representative in Congress fourteen years, and calculating a little too strongly on his popularity, Mr. E. declined a re-election to the House, confidently expecting, probably, an election to the United States Senate, which he failed to secure, and from that moment became a "dead politician"—too late to regain his former professional practice.

In 1843, he represented the town of Windsor in the State Legislature. Fancying that a bill he introduced was not treated with becoming respect, he retired to his room in a huff, and with a brevity worthy of Louis Philippe Cass, wrote the following letter, which was promptly delivered:

To the Speaker of the House of Representatives.
SIR.—I resign my seat as a member of the House of Representatives, from Windsor.

I am, with great respect, your obedient servant,
HORACE EVERETT.

We next hear of Mr. Everett, after five years' retirement, as a Delegate at large to the Philadelphia Convention. It is in this capacity that he gives an account of himself in the pamphlet before us.

The Address, we may as well say at the outset, is written in bad temper and bad English. The bad temper was expected—the bad English was hardly looked for. His humor and petulance have characterized the man ever since he lost the election to the Senate, six years ago. He has long been an inveterate *stiff-neck*, in more senses than one. The bad grammar and bad rhetoric, it is not our present purpose to descant upon.

Mr. Everett starts off (in his Advertisement) with a bitter complaint against the "Taylor Press." "I have already," he says, "been condemned by the Taylor press unheard." He intimates, however, that the editors of these papers are beneath his notice. "To them my appeal is not addressed." His "sense of self-respect" will not allow him to ask any favors of such people.—Not a single Whig paper of this State had, to our knowledge, spoken of Mr. Everett in any other terms than those of respectful disapprobation, at the date of this address.

"I was solicited," says the ex-Delegate, "of being one of your delegates at large, on the ground that my extensive acquaintance might give an additional influence in the National Convention." He went to the Convention—in a state of ill health and at his own expense.—And now for the "reasons." But first, it takes the writer a good while to come at the kernel of the matter, he is so anxious to bring his reader to the right point of view; he thought, at the time, that three other delegates would do as he did! So much by way of commending the accuracy of his judgment. He then proceeds in a loose, zig-zag, interwoven sort of style, abounding in brackets and dashes, to set forth what in plain English would read somewhat as follows:—The Whigs of Vermont have passed resolutions opposing the extension of Slavery. The supremacy of the "Slave power" will secure the extension of Slavery. The election of Gen. Taylor will secure the supremacy of the "Slave power." Ergo, I, Horace Everett, not finding that my "extensive acquaintance" gave me sufficient influence to enable me to control the action of the Convention, refused to give in my (and your) adhesion to the nominations—and, letting the Vice Presidency go, I withdrew from the Convention.

Now it will be seen that this whole matter turns on a question of individual judgment. Mr. Everett must therefore make it appear that he was either more shrewd or more honest than his fellow delegates from the Free States, or else his case is a bad one. Of the shrewdness and soundness of his judgment, we have already noticed one instance. His honesty is not unimpeachable, as we shall very soon make it appear.—We remark here, that all Mr. Everett's statements that represent Gen. Taylor as occupying ground less satisfactory to the North, in respect to the extension of Slavery, than Mr. Clay occupies, are solely and altogether assumptions, and not only so, but assumptions that cannot be made to harmonize with what we do authentically know of Gen. Taylor's opinions. He does, indeed, in two or three instances, pretend to give something like authority. And what kind of authority! Anonymous reports of alleged conversations! The very sort of thing against which Gen. Taylor puts us on our guard, in one of his letters—and which, as a little good sense would have sufficed to show Mr. Everett, makes a very feeble link in the chain of his logic.

As to the honesty of Mr. Everett's proceedings, we attribute his misstatements and misrepresentations to ill temper and the insanity of passion and prejudice, rather than to any more serious moral obliquity. Two or three examples in support of this charge, must suffice—though they might be extended to a much greater length. He speaks of two slaveholders from Louisiana, addressing the State Convention at Woodstock, "either without taking any pains to inform himself on this point, or else deliberately mistating." He represents that Taylor avows no principles—and yet he must have seen the Allison letter. He says Taylor repudiates the Whig party—whereas, on the contrary, he suffers himself to be nominated by the Whigs, with the express understanding that he should not run as a candidate, if any one else received the nomination. And so on, to the end.

We have said more of this "Address" than such an ill-natured and harmless thing deserves. It may do something to elect Mr. Cass, whom Mr. Everett says he prefers to the Whig nominee, who is supported by all the leading Whig Statesmen, and who has been unanimously accepted by every Whig Convention in Vermont. All the converts made by this pamphlet, however, may probably be counted on a man's hand, without going so far as the little finger.

The *Free Soil Courier*, alias *Liberty Gazette*, says that "more than one thousand persons convened at the Town House, in Middlebury, on Tuesday, the 1st inst. Our Town Room, unhappily, will not contain over three hundred persons, in any posture.

The same veracious sheet remarks that "The South, to a man, are united against the Proviso." It is a fact, however, that two Southern Senators (Messrs. Clayton and Spruance, of Delaware), voted for the Proviso in the United States Senate, during the Session just closed—and that, too, in obedience to the request of the Delaware Legislature.

And now for a third "whopper." This Coalition organ says that Gen. Taylor denies having intended, in his Signal letter, to approve of the "Ordinance of '87"—giving authority what has been extensively circulated as an extract of a letter to Mr. Doctittle, of New York—when it is well known that Mr. Doctittle denies ever having received such a letter.

This is the paper that proposes to enlighten the Free Soil Party, and help it to "understand itself."

Read the two new letters from General Taylor, in our paper to-day.

Our village was thronged, on Saturday last, by the thousands who came to visit Raymond and Waring's Menagerie. The Rhinoceros, so famous for his mortal encounter with the elephant Columbus, (and the admirable performances of Miss Adalina in the cage of the Lion, were among the chief novelties of the occasion.

The Vermont Chronicle comments at considerable length on the "brief note" we appended to the statement of the *National Era*, that the "Chronicle and several other religious papers" were throwing their influence against both Taylor and Cass. We have not now either time or room to go into any controversy on the subject, nor should we care to if we had. If we were "arrogant" in questioning the propriety of the Chronicle's course, so be it. We should deem ourselves quite as justly exposed to such a charge, however, were we to step forward, in some grave theological discussion, as to the merits of which we had taken no pains to inform ourselves, and pronounce both parties engaged in the dispute to be unprincipled and hypocritical. Now, to reverse the matter a little, is not this precisely analogous to the course of the Chronicle? The Chronicle denies that it has declared against the nominees of the two great political parties. How then came the *Era* to think it had? In our simple judgment, the Chronicle has said what it has so understood by nine-tenths of its readers. It represents that both parties must abandon the Wilmot Proviso in order to support their candidates—and any one who bears in mind that the people of this State are nearly unanimous in favor of the Wilmot Proviso (the Whigs entirely so,) will think such a declaration to be very significant, to say the least. We have never intended to deny to any paper the honest liberty of free speech, least of all have we wished to dictate to the Chronicle what course to pursue. That paper is associated in our mind with the earliest recollections of boyhood, as an object of reverence and esteem. Very likely we owe much to its influence for good, in our earlier years. We believe the influence of a religious paper rightly conducted, and widely diffused among the families of our State, is salutary and important—nor have we in general seen any reason to complain that the Chronicle was not all we could wish in this respect. We do not desire that paper to give its influence to the Whig nominees. Our ground of complaint in the present instance, it will be seen, is quite different from this. We dislike the authoritative tone, which has also a kind of religious sanction, coming from such a source, with which it asserts that both parties, after all their pretensions, (this is the substance of the remark,) have abandoned the Wilmot Proviso. We leave it to our readers (many of whom are also readers of the Chronicle,) to judge whether we have spoken more strongly than the occasion warranted.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the Whigs of Middlebury, was held at the Town Room, on Friday evening last, at which it was unanimously resolved to organize a "Rough and Ready Club," for the purpose of more efficient efforts in securing the election of Taylor and Fillmore, and the State Whig ticket. Committees were appointed to draft resolutions and a constitution, and to nominate officers, who are to report at an adjourned meeting, this evening. The gathering was addressed, in an appropriate and effective manner, by the Hon. Myron Lawrence, of Massachusetts, who also spoke this evening.

Cass and Butler, it seems, have a few friends left in Addison County, after all. The call for a County Convention, of the regular Democrats, in our columns to-day, is signed by about 175 names.

DEMOCRATIC DISTRICT CONVENTION.—The Democrats of the Third Congressional District who are in favor of the Baltimore nominations are to hold their District Convention at MILTON, on Tuesday, the 22d inst.

ELECTIONS.
NORTH CAROLINA.—Manley (Whig) elected Governor, and the Legislature has a small Whig majority on joint ballot—securing a Whig U. S. Senator to succeed Mr. Badger. P. S. Later accounts leave the result somewhat in doubt. There has been a considerable Whig loss.

KENTUCKY.—Crittenden (Whig) is elected by about 7000 majority. Fears were entertained of his defeat, owing to a