

CAMPAIN FLAG.

VOL. 1.

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NO. 23.

Terms of this Paper.

The Campaign Flag will be published every Friday, on an Imperial sheet, from this date until after the Presidential election in November next, at **Thirty cents** per the term, or proportion for any part of the three. Four Copies will be furnished **Free** to Dealers.

It is in no case will the Paper be sent without the cash, or the voucher of some regular Agent or Post Master.

The Campaign Flag.

Wednesday, August 23, 1848.

The Campaign Flag.

Spread the Documents and enlighten the public mind.

The good work goes bravely on!!

PRICE REDUCED!!

Desiring to place the Campaign Flag in the hands of every reader, Democrat or Whig, we have concluded to reduce the subscription price to the following low rates:

For one copy until after the Presidential Election, 30 cts.

For 4 copies, do do 1.00

The names, in all cases, to be accompanied with the cash. This being a weekly paper, the above low rates will rarely cover the expense of publication and we hope our friends will be active in aiding its circulation.

RETURN OF MEMBERS.—Hon. RICHARD FRENCH, Representative in Congress from the 9th district in Kentucky, and lately, in company with Hon. C. S. MURPHY, of the 8th, arrived in our city on Friday last, en route to their respective homes. Hon. JESSE D. BRIGER, Hon. J. L. ROBINSON, of Indiana, and other members from the West, were on board the same steamer, and passed down the river. Judge French returns in excellent health and spirits, and a warm reception awaited him in the glorious Old Ninth. He informed us that it was his intention to be present at the great barbecue in Carter on the 29th September; so look out, you maintain-hearted democrats!

SENATOR ACHISON, from Missouri, arrived in this city on Saturday, en route from Washington home. He was in excellent health and spirits—bucyant with high hopes for the success of democratic principles, and altogether confident of the final route of the dough-faces by the triumphant election of Cass and Butler.

A CERTAIN CURB.—An Ohio editor recommends as a certain cure for the *Typhoid grippe*, the following recipe: "Take a reasonable dose of Cass, and about the same quantity of BUTLER, mix and swallow immediately. The patient will soon be WELLER." A sovereign remedy, no doubt.

POOR CONSOLATION.—The dough-faces are consulting over a supposed injury of 8,000 votes in the gubernatorial election in Kentucky, after having claimed 93,000 certain! If they can derive consolation from such a result, they must be easily satisfied, especially when they reflect that this majority was obtained by the acknowledged champion of their party, over one who, a few months ago, was unknown to nine-tenths of the people of the State.

QUEBY.—If it required the very best whig in Kentucky to beat Col. Powell 8,000 in the late race, how many such men as Gen. Taylor will it require to beat Cass and Butler in November next?

THE Herald thinks we were badly deceived in taking North Carolina for the base of our democratic pyramid; but we do not believe that we were as much fooled as was the editor of that paper, in the result of the Kentucky election, after he had claimed a majority of 22,222. We'd mind that, Sprigg!

WE'LL GO.—We have received a very polite invitation to be present at the great Democratic Barbecue in Carter on the 29th; and, as our Mountain friends have long expressed a desire to see those "big eyes" of ours, we will not disappoint them in this, provided no adventitious circumstances shall intervene to render our visit impossible.

Col. R. M. Johnson.

This noble-hearted whole-souled old veteran, arrived at the "Less Hallowed" in this city, early on Saturday morning last on his homeward journey from Washington City, where he has been for some time past, on private business. We never saw the old hero look so well as we ever see him in the enjoyment of his old spirits. He regrets, with the democracy of the State generally, the disastrous result of the late election, but thinks the idea of November will prove that the past is no correct criterion by which to judge of the true state of parties in Kentucky. He is sanguine of the success of Cass and Butler, and will put forth his best exertions in the glorious cause of democracy and equal rights, from this time until the presidential election.

We do not hesitate to say, that had Col. Johnson been the democratic candidate for Governor, in the late contest, the whigs would not now have the pleasure of taunting us with a majority of seven or eight thousand votes. His general acquaintance with the people—the many obligations men of both parties are under to him, on account of past services—his universal love which is everywhere cherished for the veteran—is to say nothing of the influence which his name and fame would have exerted over the minds of the people—would, we have no doubt, have secured him a much larger vote than was concentrated upon Col. Powell; and our northern friends generally concur with us in this opinion, notwithstanding the Louisville Committee may think differently. It is true, that in point of qualifications of every description, Col. Powell has no superior in the State, and there is no man living for whom we would more readily battle, if brought before the people in a judicious manner; but we must say that his want of a general and thorough acquaintance with the people, and the manner in which his name was brought before them, has had much to do with the defeat which has just befallen us. No rational man, who knows the sentiment prevailing in the minds of the masses, can doubt the truth of this declaration; and we hope our Louisville friends, and the democrats everywhere, will take warning from the past, and prepare for the future.

Give us no more committees clothed with such arbitrary and unjustifiable powers! The people will not submit to such dictation, in future; and for the North, we can say, that while she will always discharge her duty at the polls, she will, in future, protest against the delegation of unusual powers to any committee, and more especially, if said committee should exclusively to Louisville.

The Whigs and the War.

One year ago, when our country was involved in a war with Mexico, the whigs did not hesitate to condemn that war in the strongest terms; at the same time they asserted that as war existed, they would not then stop to discuss it as democracy, but would join the democrats, fight it out, conquer a peace, and then hold the administration responsible for the consequences afterwards." Well, the war is now over—peace has been concluded between this country and her enemies—our brave troops have returned to their peaceful quiet homes, and all that, yet not one word do we now hear about holding the administration responsible! Why is this? Is it because the whigs claim, at some future day, to claim the glory of this war? or do they fear to "agitate" the subject further, lest old Zack and old Whitley should be defeated in the ensuing race? We should really like to see them "holding the administration responsible" for that which has given them the only hope which they can cherish of being able to elect a President, and hope they may set about the task in good earnest, as we have no notion of seeing men "backing out" from their promises in such cases.

Come, gentlemen whigs, let us have a little of your ratification upon the unconstitutionality and enormity of the Mexican war! Give us your big talk now, which you have long promised; for, unless you do, we shall certainly remind you of your forfeited pledges, and endeavor to persuade the people to hold your leaders to the track, and not to believe when they make promises in future.

The Boston Convention.



Little Carter and Lewis!

Little Carter has at length spoken, and sends to her sister counties the glorious news that her indomitable Democrats have rolled up the unprecedented majority of 433 for Powell and Martin!—This is the heaviest vote which she has ever given; and, in proportion to her population, her majority far exceeds that given by any other county in the State. Whigery, indeed, has scarcely an abiding place there, and strong hopes are entertained that by November next there will not be a greese spot of it left. All honor and glory to the invincible Democracy of little Carter! They have done nobly, and richly do they deserve the grateful plaudits of their countrymen! The entire Democratic vote in this county for Butler in 1844, was only 483! Next to Carter comes our neighboring county of Lewis. She, too, has covered herself with glory, and long will the notes of joy which she sends forth animate her true Democratic sons to do their duty, in time to come! She has told Federalism, in language too plain to be misunderstood, that she is free from its galling trammels, and intends to remain so.—She has boldly confronted the enemy and the result of the conflict has been a victory both brilliant and decisive.—Long live the Democracy of Carter and Lewis! May they "multiply and replenish the earth," until the entire Commonwealth shall be peopled with a race of men who may know their duty, and knowing, dare perform it!

Gross misrepresentation of Gen'l Cass.

No man who has ever been a candidate for the Presidency before the American people, has been more shamefully misrepresented by the Whig press of the country, than Gen. Lewis Cass. It was but a few weeks ago that we corrected a foul attempt of this sort, on the part of Carr. L. M. Cox, in his speech at Elizaville; and hoped, for the credit of the party to which he belongs, that the subject would be permitted to rest, after the exposure of his unjustifiable perversion of facts. Not so, however; the Mr. Sterling Whig, with its usual effrontery and total disregard for truth and candor, reiterates the infamous misrepresentation in the words following, to wit:

"In his letter on the 'Right of Search,' Gen. Cass says:—

"I am no slaveholder. I never have been. I have not a single slave in my possession. I have not a single slave in my possession. I have not a single slave in my possession."

Here the quotation stops; but it is only a garbled extract from what Cass said in his letter, so may be seen from the following, which we re-publish, that our friends may see the full meaning referred to by the unprincipled scoundrel who conducts the Mr. Sterling Whig to impose upon his readers, and misrepresent an honest man. Here are General Cass' own words, as he uttered them.—

"We are no Slaveholders; we never have been; and never shall be. We deprecate its existence, in principle and practice, and pray for its abolition everywhere, when this can be effected peaceably and safely for both parties."

"But we would not carry fire and destruction, and murder, and ruin into a peaceful community, to push on the accomplishment of the object. But, after having visited three quarters of the old continent, we can say, before God and the world, that we have seen far more and more frightful misery, since we landed in Europe, and we have not visited Ireland yet, than we have ever seen in this class in the United States."

Whenever may be said, the vicious moral and patriarchal relation between the southern planter and the slave. And as to the rope, resting from a man of food, and from exposure to a rigorous winter, without adequate clothing, we believe it to be so rare as not to form a just element in the consideration of this matter. But the subject of emancipation of two millions and a half of human beings, living among another population, of different race and color, and with different habits and feelings, is one of the gravest questions which can be submitted to society to solve. It can be safely left to you to advise them to come into the Democratic ranks at once, rather than go down with their party, which is now so rapidly sinking. Come in, gentlemen, and we will welcome you with nine hearty cheers, and not "with bloody hands to hospitable graves," as Corwin said of the Mexicans and our brave soldiers.

They cannot appreciate. The dough-faces cannot, or will not, appreciate that high-toned patriotism and liberal sentiment which allows a democrat to speak of public men and their acts, in any other way than a partisan light; and seem to be astonished when they hear democrats speak in terms of approval and commendation of General Taylor as a gallant commander or a brave soldier. They seem to think that old Zack belongs now exclusively to them, and that no American citizen has a right to speak respectfully of him, unless it be on conditions that the person who may presume to do so, shall first give in his adhesion to dough-faced demagoguery, and promise to get it blind for the old General, blood hounds, old Whitley, and all.

We are led to these remarks by observing that the Wayne County (Ind.), Whig is down upon the Hon. CHARLES H. TAYLOR, of that State for writing the following couplet on a blank leaf of the Bar Docket of the Henry county circuit court, in the year 1847, at a time, too, when Gen. Taylor was generally believed to be a democrat:—

"Gen. Taylor."

"'Tis not a party which can claim thee its own; But a people at large whose love thou hast won. Thy name shall be school all over the land. And acknowledged the Captain and head of the band."

The Whig thinks that because Judge Test possesses the talent as well as the patriotism to dictate the above lines, and to cherish the sentiment which they breathe, he should support Taylor as a natural consequence; but upon what principle, we are at a loss to know.

The Whig editor does not seem to know that democrats can pretend to vote that they contend for principles, rather than for men—and that it is a cardinal maxim with them to give the "Devil his due," on all occasions, and support whom they please afterwards. In uttering the above noble sentiment in relation to the brave old soldier, Judge Test did no more than hundreds have done before, and since that time, and it is but another proof that democrats are first to award prizes to the brave, and honor to the deserving. It is a proof, also, that the democrats have defended Gen. Taylor, while the whigs were denouncing the war in which he was engaged and himself, as being the "most adroit skull-breaker, assassin and child slayer of the age!"

We need not say that Judge Test is invulnerable to the poisoned shafts which whiggery may hurl at him; for that fact has long since been established; but we will say that Taylorism must be hard run in Indiana, when it is compelled to make political capital out of lines like the above.

The Elections in other States.

There appears to be no longer a doubt as to the result of the late elections in Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, and Iowa.—All have gone democratic, by handsome majorities, and left whiggery in the dumps.

In our last we put down North Carolina as having also gone for the democrats, in which, it seems, we were a little mistaken. We gave it upon whig authority, but in that, as in other matters, it appears that they were wrong. There is, we think, some doubt yet, as to the final result; but we submit the following from the Washington Union, which seems to indicate that it has gone for whiggery:

North Carolina.

The following telegraphic bulletin, addressed to the Union office, was received yesterday morning at 35 minutes past 10 o'clock:

"RELEASED, August 16.

"The whigs have the governor by three or four hundred majority. The House is tied; and if we get justice in the Senate also. We have a rumor that we have gained an other senator; if so, two majority for us on joint ballot.—Federalism is hampered here, and will do no harm hereafter."

If the lastest papers are still hanging about Gen. Taylor, we are sure they will do no harm hereafter.

And the Whig papers are still lying about it, as usual.

Honor to whom honor is due.

It will be a source of pleasure to our northern democracy to see that they have, in the late gubernatorial career, won golden opinions from our friends HANNAH, of the Louisville Democrat, as well as from "HONORABLE" M. in all parts of the Union. Brother HANNAH does his thing up so handsomely in his paper of Saturday, in honor of the North, that we feel no longer a disposition to scold him for his past folly or to tell him upon his pertinacious adhesion to the South. We do, indeed, forgive him, and here tender him the 67th of friendship, with a promise to unite with him in another struggle to redem the State. It can and it will be done.

From the Louisville Democrat.

THE GLORIOUS DEMOCRACY OF NORTH-KENTUCKY.—We have seen with pleasure the returns from the northern portion of this State—only equalled by our regret and mortification at the result in the South. The North has far exceeded the expectations, and the South has fallen short of them. It was in the power of the Green river democracy to have elected Mr. Powell Governor, but they have most signally failed; and they have done after the disposition of the democratic party in all parts of Kentucky had yielded cheerfully to what was deemed their reasonable desire, to have their candidate elected the Green river country. Our candidate for Lieutenant Governor, in the mountain counties, we knew would do his whole duty. He is a noble fellow, and the people who know him, will bear down their high appreciation of him. The people of the South had a candidate from their own section of the Commonwealth—a liberal and high-minded and honorable man—the Green river country—whose merits all acknowledge—and yet the vote, except in his own county and a few others in the Green river country, has fallen off most signally. We know the great exertions of the whig party in that region, and we know that it was comparatively neglected; but still the result was unexpected. The first, second, third and fourth districts have done nothing worthy of themselves. To the few who stood firm and did their duty, we return our thanks; but when the North reproach Green river with a total failure to answer the just expectations of the party, we have nothing to say. Let us try again. Kentucky should not stand alone—an unjustly exception in the West of admiring in the West. She must be redeemed.

"They [my friends] have represented to me that the withdrawal of my name would be hind to the success, and perhaps lead to the dissolution of the party with which I have been associated, especially in the free States."—Chap's last Transcendentalist.

Never did the "Emboldment" utter words more full of truth! For proof of this, turn your eyes to the North where free States are to be found. Not one of them will go for Taylor; nor will they countenance, to any extent, the measures of the "Col. Taylor party." The great whig party there is broken up already, and all the former mainstays to its support are gone. Whiggery is on its last legs in the free States, and will the leaders in the South know it.

For the Kentucky Flag.

Having personally inspected the jail in Bracken county, and talked with the prisoners, I have resolved to hold a special term on the 4th Monday in this month for the purpose of trying Original and Chancery cases, to continue ten days, if the business requires it, and ask you to notice it.

To satisfy the public, I ought to state that four slaves were admitted to bail by their masters entering into bond, with penalty of five hundred dollars each, for their appearance.

Several others will be taken away, as runaway only—and the number now confined for crime is only eight.

Washington, August 25, 1848. Jas. S. Walker, Esq. of Samuel R. Bellack, Esq. of Satterfield; Slaughter, slave of Richard Pindell; Shadrach, slave of Thomas Gay; Cray, slave of Cass M. Coleman, slave of Alexander Prewitt; and Coleman, slave of Mr. Wardlaw. Four others were bailed out by their masters.

The coming being of the whig republicans is tolerable, if not comfortable. Yet I feel in duty bound to hold the Special Term, as there are several other cases which will consume the whole regular Fall Term, and have this day issued orders to that effect.

WALKER REID, Judge.

August 17, 1848.

"Col. POWELL," says the Louisville Democrat, has done his whole duty, and won golden opinions from all parties.

"That's a fact, friend HANNAH; but the 'golden opinions' of Green river did not count out so well as we anticipated."

Volunteer Meeting in Lewis!

We are requested to say that there will be a general meeting of the citizens of Lewis county, (without distinction, as to party) at **SATURDAY THE 24 DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1846,** for the purpose of making arrangements for a public dinner to be given to Gen. Thomas Marshall and the Fighting Volunteers. A general attendance is requested.

Heza for the North!—The Old Ninth District, in 1844, gave Oswald (whig) a majority of 75 votes. This year she gave Powell (dem.) a majority of 95, making a democratic gain of 173 votes, notwithstanding the disaffection in Bush and Lawrence, and the efforts of the Mount Sterling Whig to the contrary. This (10th) District, which gave Gaines (whig) a majority of 114 last year, for Congress, this year gave Powell a majority of 573. That is that we call doing pretty well for this cause in the North.

Another Dough-faced Lie!

The Herald, of Wednesday, contained the following precious bit of whig rascality: "The Louisville Journal of yesterday says: 'We understand that the democrats in Washington city have lost over \$50,000 on the Kentucky gubernatorial election. Boyd, it is said, lost \$60,000. The loss ranged from \$100 to \$5,000 majority for Crittenden, and of course the brokers of the Louisville central committee of Kentucky has been a sore business to their friends!'"

So far as Linn Boyd is concerned, there is not one word of truth in the above statement; and a paper that will lie in one particular is not to be believed in another; so the whole statement may be put down as a *Lie*, made out of whole cloth, by the Journal. Our friend of the Herald does not believe the statement himself—he knows Proutie too well.

Gen. Taylor in Mississippi.

A very intelligent gentleman from Monticello, Miss., called upon us on Thursday morning last, to subscribe for 25 copies of the CAMPAIGN FLAG, for different gentlemen in that town and vicinity.

We informed us, while in conversation, that since the defeat of the Compromise Bill, Taylorism had run to a low ebb in the South—that the whigs were generally deserting the Taylor flag, and rallying under the standard of Cass and Butler—and that, as an evidence of this, SIXTY-ONE WHIGS, of whom he was one, openly avowed Taylor, for the vice and considering all things, has done nobly so far as heard from. When we consider the almost unbounded popularity of Mr. Crittenden, and the unfortunate schism that existed in the Democratic ranks of the spring—the lamented difference between the friends of Col. Johnson and those of Mr. Powell, we are only surprised that Crittenden's popularity has been so small. We have an abiding confidence that we shall hear entirely a different story this Fall, when the battle comes off between different parties—the *Headlines* of the *Standard* and the *Northern Abolitionist* on the one part, and those great exponents of the *national principles* of the great republican party—the *Standard* and the *Northern Abolitionist* on the other part. Then we expect to see Kentucky do justice to the name of her noblest sons, and rebuke as she should their *Janus-faces* who sacrificed Mr. Clay at the altar of supposed availability. I am delighted at the immense gain you have made upon whiggery in the old Southern States, and whiggery is undone there.

Gen. Taylor's Last.

General Taylor is the greatest letter writer of the age, and his propensity for scribbling has led him into more frequent difficulties than ever did his inimitable bravery in battle. His last is addressed to Mr. Lippard, and reads thus: "Your letter of the 5th instant, asking me to be a candidate for the Presidency, has been duly received. In reply, I have to say, that I AM NOT A PARTY CANDIDATE, AND IF ELECTED, SHALL NOT BE THE PRESIDENT OF A PARTY, BUT THE PRESIDENT OF THE WHOLE PEOPLE."

In the name of goodness, what will the dough-faced party do, under such circumstances? Why? Gen. Taylor refused to be their candidate, after telling them that he was "deeply grateful for the honor" conferred upon him by the "Philadelphia Slaughter House," and "cordially accepting that nomination!" Shades of departed whiggery, is that not too much? Verily, the friends of the old General will have to employ some of those blood-hounds—not to "whip" the old man—but to "feed" him, if he runs astray so often.

More Deserters.

Capt. Estill's company of Panola (Miss.) Volunteers, returned from Mexico, a few weeks ago, and demoralized, good and true resolved to vote for Cass and Butler.—When they left home they were all whigs, save ten. So says a gentleman directly from that State. Alas, poor Whig!

Gen. Wm. O. Butler, old Kentucky's famous son, and the choice of the people for the Vice Presidency of the United States, is now at home at Carrollton, Ky., where he will remain until called hence by the voice of a majority of his countrymen to take the oath of office, and fill the place at present held by the noble and universally beloved G. M. Dallas.

Important to Newspaper Subscribers.

As it is altogether important that all newspaper readers should be well informed of their responsibility to their publishers, we have thought that we should do our readers a kindness by publishing the following, to which we ask their particular attention: 1. Subscribers do not always express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscriptions. 2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their papers, the publisher may continue to send them until they are paid, and subscribers are responsible for all the numbers sent. 3. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their papers from the office to which they are directed, they are responsible until they pay all arrearages and give notice to discontinue. 4. If subscribers remove to other places without informing the publishers, and their papers are continued to be sent to their former direction, they are responsible.

The Courts have decided that refusing to take a newspaper or periodical from the office, or removing and leaving it uncollected for, until arrearages are paid, is prima facie evidence of intentional refusal.

A little attention to the above requisitions of the law, may save many persons trouble, and secure us against losses which we have borne too long already, without murmuring.

A VOICE FROM INDIANA.

For the Flag, GREENSBORO, INDIANA, August 18th, 1846. The first battle of the campaign is past, and the victory is ours. We will say we are not content with the result, but we have gained here, great as it undoubtedly is, is equalled by the result in all the other States that have held elections since the 1st of June, for the vice and considering all things, has done nobly so far as heard from. When we consider the almost unbounded popularity of Mr. Crittenden, and the unfortunate schism that existed in the Democratic ranks of the spring—the lamented difference between the friends of Col. Johnson and those of Mr. Powell, we are only surprised that Crittenden's popularity has been so small. We have an abiding confidence that we shall hear entirely a different story this Fall, when the battle comes off between different parties—the *Headlines* of the *Standard* and the *Northern Abolitionist* on the one part, and those great exponents of the *national principles* of the great republican party—the *Standard* and the *Northern Abolitionist* on the other part. Then we expect to see Kentucky do justice to the name of her noblest sons, and rebuke as she should their *Janus-faces* who sacrificed Mr. Clay at the altar of supposed availability. I am delighted at the immense gain you have made upon whiggery in the old Southern States, and whiggery is undone there.

Fillmore Opposed to Refunding Jackson's Fine.

The Pennsylvania Gazette gives the following sketch of the political character of the federal candidate for the Vice Presidency: "Millard Fillmore, of New York, the Federal candidate for Vice President, a country lawyer of the whole of New York, was chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means during the memorable 27th Congress, which came into session in 1841. He is distinguished for his bitterness as a partisan, and for his proscription of all who did not agree with him in opinion—prosecuting the opposition candidates during the 'hundred days' that followed the commencement of the hard core dynasty. We only recollect two of his titles to the public support. He was the unscrupulous friend of a few associates, who were a malignant enemy of the bill that refunded the fine imposed by Judge Hall; and he was not steady and active friend of the Bankrupt law, and the opponent of a repeal—a law, let it not be forgotten, that sprung out of existence hundreds of millions of debt, and led to scenes of corruption and fraud without parallel in our history. What other claims he has to the popular support, the future will show. As it is, how appropriate a second he makes of Gen. Taylor, who has said he was Jackson's friend!" "Such a man, who votes together with the Southern Federal majority in the Federal convention. The materials are now more repulsive and antagonistic than ever. The Democratic candidates for President and Vice President in 1844. A hero and an opponent of a just war; an alleged friend and an open foe of Jackson; an opponent of a friend of the Union; a pro-Union friend and an opponent of such a very; a slaveholder and an abolitionist—such a few of the contrasts furnished in these extraordinary nominations. "That we should defile and over whom this ticket—we care not how aided, glossed over, or abetted—how backed or endorsed—whether by the exhausted remnants of old partisans, or the living factions—we do not for a moment doubt. The legions of Progressive Democracy will from this day forth be going to fight against their unscrupulous foe, not only from their own country, but from village and from hamlet—from the East and the West—the north and the South—they will come to seize their in-roads on the hands of desperate demagogues, who have seized upon a soldier, who confesses his ignorance of our system, in order that they may rule him to the nation's ruin."

While Fillmore spoke and voted against refunding Jackson's fine, Wm. O. Butler made one of the most beautiful speeches ever heard in Congress in favor of refunding.

Kentucky Election.

SENATORS ELECTED.
1st District—John Baker, democrat.
2d District—Geo. W. Triplett, whig.
3d District—Wm. H. Manford, whig.
4th District—Wm. H. Manford, democrat.
5th District—Thos. S. Speed, whig.
6th District—Geo. W. Barbour, whig.
7th District—John Coffey, whig.
8th District—John Coffey, whig.
9th District—John P. Bruce, whig.
10th District—Owens P. Logan, democrat.
11th District—Walter Chiles, whig.

REPRESENTATIVES ELECTED.
Whigs—63
Democrats and Croakers—Thomas F. Torril.
Barron—Wm. C. Whitsett and L. P. Crenshaw.
Boone—William M. Murphy.
Boyer—Wm. Wm. Alexander and Douglas P. Lewis.
Boyd—Adrian A. Anderson.
Bracken—William W. Best.
Brennigridge—Joseph A. McClary.
Carter—Hiram Thomas.
Christian—Daniel H. Harrison and John McLerning.
Clark—George Smith.
Clemens and Clinton—Joseph S. Bledsoe.
Daniels—John M. McFarland.
Estill and Owens—Sidney M. Barnes.
Fayette—George Robertson and Richard Spurr.
Fleming—William W. Blair and Robert G. Lewis.
Franklin—John A. Holton.
Garrett—Edw. Dooling.
Grayson—William L. Conklin.
Hancock and Ohio—Elisha M. Ford.
Hardin—William D. Vretness and Thomas M. Swan.
Harris—Thomas Towles, Jr.
Hopkins—Thos. Miller.
Jefferson—Joshua F. Speed and Robert N. Miller.
Johnson—John M. Reynolds.
Knox and Harlan—William Ward.
Larue—Jesse H. Rodman.
Lawrence and Carter—Ulysses Jarred.
Leitch—Thomas W. Napier.
Lewis—Hiram Thomas.
Logan—Abert G. Rhea and Presley U. Lewis.
Loring—Hamilton Pope, Gwynn Pags and Walker Morris.
Mason—Walter Chennault and Cyrus Turner.
Mason—Joseph M. Bowman.
Mason—Wm. Bickley and John N. Meade.
Meade—James Stewart.
Monongey—Madison Stewart.
Nelson—B. Rowan Hardin and Geo. W. Hite.
Nelson—James H. Holiday.
Palmer—Silas H. Woods.
Russell—John Collins.
Shelby—Wm. L. Jones, and Josiah H. Mays.
Simmons—William H. Eshank.
Spencer—Mark E. Houston.
Tate—Henry G. Bibb.
Tate—Wm. G. Hughes.
Tate—Warner L. Underwood.
Wayne—Martin Beany.
Woodford—Ezekiel H. Field.

BY THE TELEGRAPH!

Arrival of the Cambria.
Second Dispatch.
THE IRISH VICTORIOUS,
6000 British Killed.
Rescue of the Patriots.
The Irish people have gained a great victory in Skibbereen. The brave Gen. McDonald was killed. The road for three miles was covered with the dead and wounded. The people of Kilkenny and Limerick beat off the Government troops, and held undisputed sway. The people of Dublin were about to liberate the Irish Patriots from jail.

Bargain and Sale.

We have received from Philadelphia a printed copy of the following extraordinary proposition. It was found at Philadelphia, on Friday last, and it shows plainly the desperate effort that is still making by the coons. It is due to the people themselves, whose interests are at stake, that we should endeavor to understand the game that is playing upon them. It is a trick and an intrigue, that only needs to be known to be thoroughly repudiated and despised by every patriot. It throws all political principle out of view, and resolves the whole presidential election into a gambling scheme of temporary availability. A diversity of opinion exists in different sections of the Union as to the relative availability of the several whig candidates proposed in view of the presidency; now, therefore, in order to ascertain the true value of the opinions of the friends of the several candidates, but at the same time to promote a final union of the entire whig strength of all sections, without which no rational hope of ultimate success can be entertained, the following proposition is submitted for the consideration of the convention. The whigs of each State shall run one electoral ticket and but one, in each, pledged to vote in the electoral college for that candidate known to be the preferred one of the whigs of the States by the whigs of each State. If chosen, provided, the following proposition is submitted for the consideration of the convention. The whigs of each State shall run one electoral ticket and but one, in each, pledged to vote in the electoral college for that candidate known to be the preferred one of the whigs of the States by the whigs of each State. If chosen, provided, the following proposition is submitted for the consideration of the convention. The whigs of each State shall run one electoral ticket and but one, in each, pledged to vote in the electoral college for that candidate known to be the preferred one of the whigs of the States by the whigs of each State. If chosen, provided, the following proposition is submitted for the consideration of the convention.

BY THE TELEGRAPH!

Arrival of the Cambria.
Second Dispatch.
THE IRISH VICTORIOUS,
6000 British Killed.
Rescue of the Patriots.
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and all will again be safe. There will be no division upon this subject in the South. As we before remarked, it is a vital question with them; it is a question of political equality, degradation, of property and happiness, or devastation and misery—in short, it is a question of life or death. Let us not deceive ourselves. Let them consider that their ungodly principles and preserve their integrity. With regard to Mr. Van Buren, but one more chapter in the history of his political career remains to be written; that is, his acceptance of the nomination. That he will refuse it, we scarcely have a shadow of hope. The mischievous promised the king of Persia his crown, and that he would, if necessary, fight against the Greeks. The time arrived for him to redeem his promise; but the noble Alibiath chose rather than bear arms against his country.

From the Ohio Statesman.

We have no idea, however, that Mr. Van Buren will emit any such laudable example.—Dayton Empire.
From the Ohio Statesman.
Gen. Taylor Recommending the Emancipation Society.
In the following letter, written and dated before the constituted authorities of this country, Gen. Taylor, who has the honor to be called upon Texas for four regiments of volunteers, in order to prosecute the war with energy and to carry it as it should be, our readers will see that this avowed, together with his justification of the war, in his proclamation, stamps as false the assertion of Gen. Taylor, that he never supports, and has the friend of peace, and opposed to the war.
"HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF OCCUPATION, 'Camp near Matamoros, Texas,' April 25th, 1846.
"SIR: I have received the honor that Gen. Arista conferred in Matamoros on the 24th instant, and assumed the chief command of the Mexican troops. On the same day I received a communication, conceived in courteous terms, but saying that he considered hostilities commenced, and should prosecute them. A translation of his note, and a copy of my reply, will be forwarded to you. I trust they can be prepared. I dispatch this by express which is now waiting. I regret to report that a party of dragoons, sent by the Mexican authorities, to reach the course of the river above on this bank, became engaged with a very large force of the enemy, and after a short affair, in which some sixteen were killed and wounded, the remainder were surrounded and compelled to surrender. Not one of the party has returned, except a wounded man sent in this morning by the Mexican authorities. I trust you cannot report with confidence the particulars of the engagement, or the fate of the officers except that Captain Hardee was known to be a prisoner. I trust such Captains and Lieutenants as remain and Kane, were the other officers.—The party was sixty-three strong.
"Hostilities may now be considered as commenced, and when this day does it necessary to call upon the Governor of Texas for four regiments of volunteers, two to be mounted, and two to serve as foot. As some delay may occur in the meeting of these troops, I have also directed the Governor of Louisiana, to send out four regiments of infantry as soon as practicable. This will constitute an auxiliary force of 16,000 men, the equipment of which will be required to prosecute the war with energy, and carry it, as it should be, into the enemy's country. I trust the Department will be able to provide the necessary orders to the staff departments for the supply of this large additional force.
"If this could be passed, authorizing the President to raise volunteers for twelve months, it would be of the greatest importance for a service so remote from support as this.
I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
T. TAYLOR.
Brevet Brig. Gen. U. S. Army Commanding.
"The Adj. Gen. of the Army, Washington, D. C.
"In the course of some scathing remarks of Mr. STANTON in the House on the 27th ult., on 'the peace message, and the late message,' he said there were five thousand copies of a document, the title in the document room intended to be circulated in the north, 'going to show that Gen. Taylor would not use a Bill containing the statement of the South, and would ask any northern man to deny his belief of this.' Some conversation took place between him and Mr. Ashmun of Massachusetts, and when this day does not believe that, if the people, by the act of their representatives in Congress, should refuse to extend slavery into territories now free, he [Gen. Taylor] would not be the least of the enemies of the popular will." In other words, he did not believe Gen. Taylor would veto it.—So say Northern Taylor men; but what say the rest of the people? Exactly the reverse.—When they speak openly and directly to the point. And when they wish to evade, or dodge, they sneer.—It is the same with our old allies, as answer suffices.—and strange as it may appear, it is sufficient for a good many who ought to know better.—Memphis Watchman.

What Awaited.

I AM paying the highest market price, in cash, for good mechanics' and milliners' work. JNO. D. STILLWELL, City Mills, 34 street.

HURRAH FOR CASS AND BUTLER.

Hurrah for Cass and Butler! Be cry for every tongue; For the democratic banner! To the breeze again hoist! Hurrah for Cass and Butler! Names brighter never shone On a freer people's own.
Hurrah for Cass and Butler! For the pro and for the hand That have been long standing The honor of our land! Let us all be united in one mind! Claimed the scepter of the wave, Or open our soil the Astees! And sweep down the bloody glave.
Hurrah for those who bravely May point to what they were In days by-gone, who fear not To stand up for their own! Who believe the thoughts of slaves And care not for every trial men's, Either snub as tried or foe.

