

CAMPAIN FLAG.

VOL. 1.

MAYSVILLE, KENTUCKY, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1848.

NO. 34.

The Campaign Flag.



Wednesday, November 22, 1848.

WASHINGTON UNION.—We refer our readers to the Prospectus of this able and invaluable paper, in another column.—The ensuing session of Congress will be the most interesting one which has been held for many years, and therefore every one who can afford it, should subscribe for the Union.

The Cash System.

As we are compelled to pay cash for paper, ink, labor, and everything which we use in and about our establishment, we are resolved to adopt that system with our subscribers and patrons. Indeed, we are compelled to do it, in self-defense, so we now respectfully request each and every individual indebted to this office for subscription, job work, or advertising, to make immediate payment. Many of our accounts are of more than two years standing, and others of one. These must now be paid, without delay, as we can give no longer indulgence. Those who can, will please pay us for the current year. Hereafter, we intend to do business on the cash system, altogether, it being better for both parties.

Don't be ALARMED!—The Eagle infers that Col. J. W. TIBBETTS is to be the Democratic candidate for Congress in this District, from the fact that the Covington Union says "his full weight will be thrown into the next Congressional race in this District, in support of Democratic measures and principles."

That is far from saying that he will be a candidate for Congress, and if it is a saying that way, it is no more than may be said of others. Why not say that Messrs. STEVENSON, STANTON, and other democrats of the District, who have already "thrown their full weight" into the late canvass, will be candidates also? There is as much reason to "infer" in the one case as the other. Our neighbor of the Eagle is evidently becoming alarmed about it. Don't be skart, Richard; either one of them can beat your Major.

IS IT TRUE?—Can it be true that Gen. Taylor has promised to appoint the associate editor of the Shelby News to an office of high rank in the army? Perhaps this is the reason why he holds on to his own commission so long, intending to make a Major General of the man who thinks that *Ac made* Old Zack President.

THE CHOLERA.—It has been stated repeatedly, of late, that this fearful disease was making great and fatal strides in the city of New York. The report is now contradicted, and we sincerely hope that our beloved country may ever remain free from its ravages.

SHOOTING.—James Hunt accidentally shot a man named Davis, at Smithland, Ky., a few days ago. They had gone to some friends for the accident occurred. Particulars not given.

Old Zack! Zounds, what made there is that name—Covington Journal.

So Whiggery once thought there was music in the name of "honest John Tyler," but by and by they refused to dance to it. Poor Old Zack! he will soon begin to receive the *creases* of those who are now lauding him.

CONVICTS.—The negro Shorter, indicted for the murder of young Bush, has been tried at Buffalo, New York, and found guilty—English.

He will, of course, be hanged; and the question then arises—will he be a negro shorter or a negro longer, after that operation?

☞ The counties below are given by the M. Sterling Whig:

Breathless gives Taylor a majority of

Bush gave Cass a majority of 60.

Caster 267.

We do not know that these reported majorities are correct.

☞ The river is in fine order, and the largest class of steamers are running.

Whiggery and its Jollifications.

A few days ago, the whigs of this city, as well as those of Lexington, Louisville, and other considerable places in the State, were resolved to have a jolly time over the success of Gen. Taylor; and arrangements were made and making to have splendid illuminations and much firing of cannon at various times and places, in commemoration of the great event; but just as the "Taylor enthusiasm" of the dough-faces began to burn a little bright, the old fathers interfered and suddenly vetoed the proceedings of the young 'uns; so there is not likely to be much of a demonstration after all.

Just as all appeared to be ready to light up, and show off to advantage, the leaders became wonderfully impressed with the idea that there were many poor and destitute persons in each city, whose condition required aid, and forthwith they resolved to dispense with everything like a public demonstration of joy at the result, and to appropriate the funds which they intended to give for candles, oil, and powder to the relief of the unfortunate persons above named. So far, so good; but here we hazard the opinion that the poor will never realize any assistance from that source, and that nothing more will be heard of the "Taylor fuel fund," after the "noise and confusion" which has given out of this great failure shall have died away.

The truth is, the whigs would like to jollify, and would do so, but for the fact that they do not know into whose hands they may fall; or, rather, that they do not know that Gen. Taylor will consent to be their President, in preference to being the President of the whole people, as he promised he would be, if elected—and they fear to go into their usual foolery of firing guns and lighting up their houses, lest Gen. Taylor may prove a little too democratic for them, and refuse to carry out the measures which they will propose, when he comes into power.

This is the reason why the illuminations and firings have been abandoned; and, it requires no extraordinary penetration to see that they are only now endeavoring to throw dust in the eyes of the people, so as to blind them, while whiggery is retreating from the awkward position which it now occupies. They want to illuminate and jollify, but dare not do it, lest they will have to repent of it hereafter; and hence they feign to have become exceedingly moral and demure just now, and think to hide their shame by proposing to donate the funds raised for light and powder to the relief of the suffering poor! If they are sincere in making this proposition, and will carry it out, we shall certainly rejoice, and think better of their professions in days to come; but we greatly fear that it is a mere ruse, on their part, to deceive the public, and that the poor will receive no benefit, whatever, from their pretended philanthropy. Should we ever hear of any relief being extended to the poor from the "Taylor fuel fund" of this, or any other city, we will cheerfully concede the fact; but, until we have the proof of their sincerity, we feel much inclined to doubt it.

"Some kind hearted person has presented the editor of the 'Spirit of Jefferson' with a cabbage, 6 lbs in circumference and weighing 12 pounds. Some the printers at that office will not be in want of *Sour Cream*, soon!"—Herald.

It is not necessary that any of our Mason county farmers should present our neighbor of the Herald with a vegetable of that sort, as he always keeps one on hand, weighing at least 165 pounds, and one cabbage-head of that size is enough in a printing office.

☞ LANSLEY, of the Kentucky Whig admits that he has seen one truth in the Flag. That is saying one thing which we cannot be said for the Whig. A TRUTH never gets inside of its columns, with the editor's consent.

OUT OF ORDER.—Old Father Finnell, speaking of his log cabin at the head of Salt river, says "it is not in very good repair." He speaks the truth, no doubt, for we never yet knew a whig to control anything that did not soon get out of order. But, if that cabin is as *lily* as the late tenant, may the Lord rise up from becoming its inmate! We shall rent another, certain.

The Minority President.

Notwithstanding all the exultation the dough-faces have had over the election of "Old Zack," it seems that he is a minority President at best, and that although his success is undoubted, he will come into the Presidential chair by a less majority of both the electoral and popular vote, than any other President we have had for fifty years.

From present indications Taylor will receive 163 and Cass 127 votes. One hundred and forty-six are necessary to a choice, and Taylor has 17 votes more than Gen. Cass, which is the least majority given to any President since the year 1792. In 1804 Jefferson had a majority of 74 votes; in 1808 Madison had 36; and in 1812 he had a majority of 20 over his competitors. Mr. Monroe, at his first election, had a majority of 73, and at last 114. Gen. Jackson, in 1828, had 47 more than were necessary to a choice, and the next term he had 74 more than a majority. Van Buren, in 1836, had 22 over a majority, and in 1840 Harrison had 86. Mr. Polk was elected by 22 votes more than a majority, and now Gen. Taylor has only 17 more than are necessary to a choice—being TWO LESS than were given to Mr. Madison in 1812. Gen. Taylor may therefore be justly styled the MINORITY PRESIDENT. He will fall far behind receiving a majority of the popular vote than any President we have ever had, as will be seen when all the returns are published; so whiggery has but little to crow over after all.

The Ohio Statesman.

We take pleasure in calling the attention of the public to the Prospectus of the above named excellent paper, which will be found in our columns to-day. Col. MEDARY, the able and indefatigable editor of the Statesman, deserves the lasting gratitude of the Democracy of the whole West for his untiring and ceaseless vigilance in the glorious cause of Liberty and Equal Rights, in which he has been so long engaged; and it is but justice to him that all who can, should patronize his invaluable publication. It is, doubtless, one of the very best political papers in the Union; and calculated to benefit all who may subscribe for it.

The ensuing session of the Ohio Legislature will be one of unusual interest. We do not see without a paper from the capital. Every one will be anxious to know how Governor Ford will manage a Democratic Legislature, and what the old gentleman will have to say now, since the *pod-lack* has been taken off his mouth. Th. Statesman is just the paper to tell all about it; so send on your names, without delay, and if the Colonel does not thank you, we will do it for him.

We have ever believed Gen. Taylor to be democratic in all his feelings and sentiments.

Whiggery's Foe.
Why the deuce, then, did you see such an unscrupulous warfare against him? What is to be the result of a *whiggery* honesty of a man who would turn such vituperation (for it is nothing more than that) upon a man who was just, brave and patriotic—*Lexington Advertiser*.

We never "waged a war against him." It was only against the unprincipled men who supported him. We have yet to utter the first harsh expression towards the old General, and we defy you to point one out. If you intend to convey the idea that we hurled vituperation at him, you do us a willful and intentional wrong, and you do so with the facts of the case do not warrant—and if you are any part of a gentleman, you will retract it. We did not support Gen. Taylor, because he was not the choice of the democratic party; but we have ever contended, as we do, that "he is a democrat, in all his feelings and sentiments." Unlike the whigs, we studiously avoided saying aught of the old hero, throughout the canvass, which could possibly be tortured into abuse or "vituperation," and we rejoice that we did so, for the vile slanders of the whig press against Gen. Cass will rise up against our fool party in time to come, and brand some of its members with infamy forever.

You are very welcome, old friend, to such a victory as you have obtained; but we hope, for your creature's sake, you will now learn to speak the truth of those who have differed with you.

GEN. UPHAM (whig) has been elected to the U. S. Senate, in Vermont. What else could be expected?

Whiggery and the Spoils.

Never, since the organization of our government, has the Federal party been placed in more awkward and unenviable predicament than it occupies at present; nor was there ever a time when the professions of that party came more directly in conflict with its practice. Before the election we heard it again and again asserted that the old party issues were abandoned—that a United States Bank and a high Tariff were no longer to be questions of national policy between democrats and whigs—that there would be no proscription for opinion's sake, in case Gen. Taylor might be elected, and that, if any removals from office, would be made outside the President's cabinet. This was the doctrine presented to the electors; but what is the principle upon which these exalting political hucksters seem disposed to practice now? Old Zack being elected, we already hear from the Federal wing of his supporters the Bank and Tariff cry, as in 1844, and the voice of proscription upon every breeze; and we have little to expect, from that source, other than another force struggle, on their part, to cause these odious measures to be again fastened upon the country, and every Democrat to be removed from office.

Indeed, the work of proscription may be said to have already commenced; for the eager hungry dough-faces have been examining their efforts to select suitable individuals to fill a number of the offices, and there are hundreds of office seekers confidently expecting appointments the moment old Zack gets into power. Take, for example, the office of Post master in this city. No one can justly complain of the present incumbent. He has been, and still is, a faithful and meritorious gentleman, who has given more general satisfaction, to men of all parties, than any other who has ever held the appointment. No one presumes to charge him with anything like unfaithfulness, intention, or dereliction from duty in a single particular. He has given universal satisfaction to all—and all will admit the fact still, in the face of the objection that there shall be "no proscription for opinion's sake"; there are men of the whig party who are already calculating upon Mr. STANTON's removal with as much certainty as they do upon Gen. Taylor's taking his seat on the 4th day of March next; and we have already heard of some ten or fifteen of the hungry crew, who are busy in fishing for the successorship.

This does not keep tally with the professions which whiggery made, before the election; and it convinces us of the truth of what we have long believed—to wit: That, in the past contest, the whigs only desired political ascendancy, that they might enjoy the spoils of office, and revel in the luxury of *live living* at the public expense.

This is proven by their conduct, both before and since the election. It is proven by the abandonment of their former principles; by their refusal to define their position in the late contest; by evasion of everything like principle, and a reckless disregard of all the former usages of the party, except the frauds and deceptions to which they always resort, when a Presidential election is pending. Yes; the spoils of office, we boldly proclaim, were the only incentive to action, on the part of whiggery, during the past canvass, and every move they make, but the more clearly proves that we charge them justly.

They cannot point to one single new measure which they have proposed, nor can they point us to anything in the present Administration, which the people will not fully sustain. In the name of God, then, in what way is the election of Taylor to benefit any one, except those who may get office under him?

JUST LIKE THEM.—The late Commonwealth has traced its columns with one of the most appropriate embellishments which we have ever looked upon. It is nothing more nor less than a cut representing the editor and publishers, *devils* and all making music and dancing over the result of the late election. A prettier set of coons we never did see! But they have no more rings on their tails than formerly, and it seems that most of them have one *leg*—especially John, the editor.

The Causes of the Defeat.

It is but natural for men, after being with unexpected ill-fortune, to enquire about and enquire into the causes which may have produced the disaster, and if they have had in the business which led to the overthrow of their hopes, the defeat of all their favorite plans, promoting their own property and public good. This disposition leads us at present, to take a retrospect of the past, a glance at the present, and a view into the future, in order to account for the disastrous political defeat, which has just come upon the party of which we are a member. But, in doing this, it is not our intention to be prolix, nor to disclose all the hidden mysteries which have attended the crusade against our cherished principles, and the party which entertains them, in common with us. It shall be our aim to confine our remarks to well-known facts, and draw such conclusions from them as may be dictated by reason and common sense, leaving the reader to form his own opinion of the correctness of our views, after he shall have heard us through.

To begin, then, we may be permitted to say that the disposition of the American people to consider military superior to civil qualifications, in all candidates for office, is such that it seems to preclude the possibility of electing a statesman (however profound) to office, when opposed by a military hero; (however ignorant) and this evil is not likely to be remedied, so long as military fame is made a passport to the highest civil stations in the world. It is a sort of wild enthusiasm, on the part of the people, which leads them, under certain circumstances, to lose sight of all civil qualifications, on the part of one candidate, and rush, with a headlong impetuosity, after another, whose only recommendation to public favor may be little else than a sword by his side, or a pair of glittering epaulettes upon his shoulders; and this love of military fame—this disposition to sacrifice all other considerations for the promotion of a soldier to the highest office in the people's gift—has had much to do in producing the disastrous result to the Democratic party; which we now have to deplore.

Abundant proof of this is to be found in the history of the past. No one will presume to say that Gen. Harrison, in his palmy days, was a more profound statesman or scholar than Mr. Van Buren; and few, if any, will claim for the Hero of Tippecanoe any qualification whatever, (aside from his military fame) over the Magician of Kinderhook. Yet, the result of 1840 proved, most conclusively, that there was a magic in military exploits which could captivate the minds of the people, and lead them, with a charm irresistible, in support of a man whose political qualifications they lauded, and whose civil qualifications were very inferior to those of his competitor for the same office.

To this blind enthusiasm, more than to any other cause, we attribute the success of Harrison and Tyler, 1840; and a similar infatuation, only more violent, had seized upon the minds of the people, previous to the late election, which produced a similar result in the election of Gen. Taylor; for it is a known fact that Gen. Harrison was elected by democratic votes, and it is equally plain that Taylor owes his elevation to the same cause. We have proof of this in the fact that four years preceding the election of Harrison, the democrats elected Van Buren, without the aid of a single whig vote; and four years afterwards they again elected the present incumbent (President Polk), over the great embodiment of whiggery, Mr. Clay, at a time when no one will contend that party lines were not closely drawn, and each candidate was supported on account of the principles which they were supposed to possess, and the policy which they would pursue, after being placed in power by the people. No one can say that the contest of 1844 was not a fair test of the strength of parties in the United States; and we know, from every circumstance which has attended the administration of Mr. Polk, that the democratic party has gained, rather than lost in numbers, since the glorious victory which placed him in power. Such

being the case, it is but too evident that the late struggle, like that of 1840, has been decided against us, in consequence of many of the democratic party having voted for the whig candidates, on account of the military glory which attached to their names; and this, we consider, one of the principal causes of our defeat.

But there are yet other and far different causes, of a secondary nature, which have had something to do in bringing about this deplorable result, a few of which we will here mention.

The fact that Gen. Taylor, from the first, declared his determination to run as an Independent candidate, and to general support that he was a democrat in all his views relative to Governmental affairs, had induced many of the democratic party to pledge themselves to his support, long before he was nominated by the whigs at Philadelphia; and these men, so pledged, did not see proper, like some whigs, to forfeit their words when the struggle came. The whigs were surprised at this fact; and hence they acted upon the name of Gen. Taylor, not because he favored any one of their views, but because they supposed him available, and there were hundreds and thousands of democrats pledged to his support, months before he was put in nomination by the whigs of the Philadelphia Slaughter-house.

The whig party, too, studiously avoided any declaration of principles—openly declared that the old questions of Bank, Tariff, Distribution, &c., were not in issue, and positively refused to propose or investigate any one measure which was to constitute a feature of the administration, in case the nominees of the party should be elected. This had its effect, as democrats were deceived by the false arguments used by the subtle and sagacious leaders of the dough faced party, and made to believe that Old Zack was not only a Democrat, but that his supporters were *Leopoldos* of the first order!

The disaffection amongst the democracy of New York, which has existed for two or three years, and which led to the nomination of Martin Van Buren, by the Buffalo Convention, had, also, much to do in producing the distraction which occasioned the defeat; but, at present, we shall not attempt to show how that operated, as it would extend this article beyond the limits which we intend it to occupy. We may speak of that, and some other causes, hereafter, when we have more space to devote to it. But the main causes we have briefly alluded to, and hope our democratic readers will bear them in mind. They have been very similar to those which led to our defeat in 1840, except that the whigs omitted the promise made that year, of "better times and high-prices," "two dollars a day and round beef," and a hundred others, which led the democracy astray at that time, and a shameful violation of which brought them to their senses in 1844.

So it will be again; Whiggery never gets into power without soon abusing the confidence reposed in it, and we shall soon have such flagrant instances of this, after Gen. Taylor's Cabinet shall be organized, that all democrats and many whigs, who sided in elevating him to the Presidency, will turn from him in disgust, and set themselves about unting upon a better man for their successors in 1852. So note it bet!

KEEP YOUR TEMPER.—Father Finnell, of the Atlas, becomes rampant because we mentioned the fact that Mr. Clay was *stuck*, on the day of election, and could not be getting in votes for Taylor. We certainly intended no disrespect to Mr. Clay in this, and if the old Solomon of the Atlas considers it, as we intended it, a *sting* at the dough-face, he is welcome to all the consolation he can draw from it. The words "pitiful" and "contemptible" lose their true meaning when applied by a *thing* who, in our estimation, is the very quintessence of both.

Quick.—The Shelby News is already urging Old Zack to appoint Thomas Butler King to the office of Secretary of the Navy. Better wait a little.

The Campaign Flag.



Friday, December 1, 1848.

The Close of the Campaign.

The present number brings the publication of the CAMPAIGN FLAG to a close, for the present. Whether or not it will ever be resumed, depends much upon circumstances. It is not probable, however, that a demand will exist for a temporary paper of the sort prior to the agitation of the next Presidential election, which will not be short of three years hence; and then, should we be spared, and our friends desire such a publication, we shall again bring our banner to the breeze, and nobly contend for those principles which every democrat holds so dear, but which have so recently been trampled under foot, by a portion of the party to which we belong in voting against the nominees of the Democratic National Convention.

That we, in common with thousands of our countrymen, have been disappointed in the result of the late election, we are free to admit; and we confess that the greatest mortification which we have ever experienced, arises from the fact that we have been defeated by the discordant spirits in our own party; and not by the combined elements of whiggery. That party has never yet possessed the power to elect a President, united by the democracy, and never will be able to do so. It is, therefore, to be regretted that men who profess to belong to the great democratic party—men who profess to be governed by principles of a higher and more holy order than those which were brought to bear in the late contest—men who pretend to loathe whiggery and all its concomitant evils—should so far prove recreant to the high duties which devolved upon them, as to go to the polls and vote for the very men upon whom their political enemies had united, and aid in placing in power those who, if pledged at all, are pledged to carry out very measures to which democracy and its followers have ever been opposed. That they have done this, cannot be denied; but it is useless now to enter into the prolix. We have, then, no cause of complaint against any, save the members of the democratic party. They have caused their own defeat, and must bear the odium thereof, as best they can. We feel confident that we have performed our part faithfully; and had our friends done the same throughout the country, our most sanguine anticipations, in relation to the success of our candidates, would have been more than realized. Yes, our candidates would have been elected by a triumphant majority; and instead of now deploring a defeat so disproportionate to the democracy of the Union, we might be rejoicing over one of the most brilliant political victories which was ever achieved in this or any other country.

But, it is all over now, and we are resolved to make the best of it. It shall never unnerve the arm which has thus long battled against the common enemy, nor shall the tergiversations or instability of wayward democrats ever detract from maintaining and defending the principles which we have so long advocated; but we shall engage in another four year's contest with as much vigor and ardor as we have ever manifested, and we trust that our efforts will prove more effectual than they were in the last struggle.

We are beat, but not conquered—overpowered, but not disarmed;—and in this we complain not of our adversaries. It is true that they have resorted to all manner of frauds and deceptions in order to bring about the result—they have deserted the principles for which they once contended, and after denouncing military men in terms of the strongest condemnation, they have seized upon the skirts of an old soldier, whose whole life has been spent in the camp, and supported him without a "why or wherefore," merely because they believed they could elect him, by drawing off support from the democratic party. Well, they have succeeded, but what have they gained? A President who refused to be their candidate for the office, and, thus far, his aid remains to be seen. They may be able to keep Old Zack in their leading strings, and they may not; but it is all the same to us, so far as the defeat is concerned, and we think that democrats who supported the whig nominees will have abundant cause to regret the blunder.

tion which led them to make so great a sacrifice of principle, as to vote for men upon whom the whigs had united, for the purpose of defeating such men as Gen. Cass and Butler.

The result we have given in another column, from which it will be seen that Taylor will receive the support of fifteen States, giving 163 electoral votes, and that Cass has also fifteen States, giving only 127 electoral votes, which secures Taylor's election by a majority of 36 over Cass, and 17 votes more than are required to elect. We also give the official returns from such States as have been fully heard from, up to this date, and will continue to publish others as they come in, as fast as they may come to hand.

Threats against the new President.

It required no gift of prophecy to predict that in the event of Gen. Taylor's election, a fierce controversy would speedily arise among our contemporaries in relation to the Wilmett Proviso and the subject of slavery in general. While the Southern people were zealously clamoring for Old Zack, in the full belief that in such he should be made President, he would vote any law containing that objectionable provision, the whig press in the North, aided by such men as Corwin, etc., were loud and vociferous in declaring that they had received sufficient pledges from the old General, to enable them to know that he would not vote such a law, and the two wings of the party appeared perfectly content, for the time being, "to go it blind," until after the election.

That day has past; and contrary to the expectations of thousands, old Zack has succeeded, and it is in a fair way to have his true sentiments tested upon that important piece of political whiggery—the whigs of the North begin to see that they have been anticipating a little too much, and seem now disposed to accomplish by threats, that which they had fondly hoped to bring about by persuasion and trickery, as may be seen from the boisterous and belligerent fulminations of some of the papers of that region.

The Xenia Torch-light (a very appropriate title, by the way, for an incendiary paper), breathes a spirit of fiery indignation against the new President, in the event of his daring to place his veto upon the aforesaid unconstitutional law, and badly threatens the old man with ASSASSINATION, should he presume to discharge his official and sworn duty, without keeping his eyes for Abolition whiggery before his face.

It will be recollected that this Torch-light is the same paper that, previous to the nomination of Gen. Taylor by the whig convention, pronounced the old hero "THE MOST ADROIT SKULL BREAKER AND WOMAN AND CHILD-SLAYER OF THE AGE," and that the editor was never suspected of having much brains, nor of cherishing a single sentiment favorable to his own country. If he might happen to have an enemy with whom his tory heart could sympathize, but without further comment, we will introduce our readers directly to the article in that paper, which is aimed to incite Gen. Taylor, upon the subject of the Proviso, and leave them to decide as to the amount of indignation which should be poured out upon him. Read the following:

From the Xenia Torch-light. THE WILMETT PROVISOR.—There are many free men Van Buren men, who look upon the election of Taylor to the presidency by the voters of northern whigs, as an expression of opinion by them, unfavorable to the great principle embodied in the Wilmett proviso. Notwithstanding they have the evidence of past history, and the most positive and explicit declarations of the whigs, that thirty nine out of every hundred of the party in the North, and a very large number in the Southern States, were unanimous in their importance to uphold in the whig or free soil doctrine those six founders of the measure, never to rescind a victory which would result in the loss of little practical value. This charge is false, and it is a falsehood which carries upon its face the evidence of its own falsity. It is a unanimous vote in favor of the proviso, as of any other whig measure, and it is the only one which those who voted for Taylor, did not, because with them only, of the three candidates before the country, were they willing to give up this cherished principle. The whigs were sincere in expressing the opinion that a whig Congress would rescind the proviso, and that Taylor, if elected, would sanction it. They have not yet seen nothing to cause them to retract, or to say that they are quite willing to stake everything on their resolution to stick to it, as the result may prove their pretensions to be true or false.

We say by the Cincinnati Enquirer and Cleveland True Democrat, and other locofoco and whig papers, that it is the intention of the democracy to pass the proviso, and "make Gen. Taylor vote." Go ahead! say we, and we will let the language of the whigs over the Union. Let the question be brought before the President. Let his veto or approval be the trial of the last resort; and may that party which is proved by the facts to be sincere, receive the contempt which such men deserve. They have no faith in their own promises. President elect to vote the proviso, his life would not be worth a six mack purchase. There are numerous rumors, and they are true, that would, for individuals, that the assurance made to Taylor, by the whigs, had placed a stigma on

his character, which could be removed in no way other. THEY WOULD NOT RESIST AT ITS REMOVAL. But it is this day for Presidents to cast censure to the approved will of the people.

Honors on "The Cincinnati Chronicle" for its manly and patriotic course during the contest of Congress, which ends with the administration of Mr. Polk, and its democratic and whiggery "aid to pass the Proviso before Polk was out of office." This is begging the question with a vengeance. Before the election of Gen. Taylor, the Whig Proviso, and the whig only chance to keep territory, now from being slave territory, was to elect Gen. Taylor. No course was left open for the whig, but to resist, or to let the question come to a vote. It settles the vexed question before Gen. Taylor is inaugurated, so as to let the whig have the trouble, we suppose, of opposing it. Democracy, the world over, is party; and the President must face the music.—Siderator.

Let them beg.—Let them be "amicous," it is none of our business. Whiggery seized upon it, as a safe subject of conversation, to make a little capital to aid them in elevating Gen. Taylor to the Presidency; and now let the responsibility rest upon them. If Northern Whiggery be so foolish enough to believe, before the election, that Old Zack will not veto the Proviso, they certainly should not begin to doubt his political integrity so soon, and seek to throw the responsibility of killing their favorite hobby-horse upon President Polk and the present Congress. The Democrats are not green enough to be bamboozled in that way. The decision of that great question properly belongs to a Whig Congress and a Whig President, and we hope Democrats will let them "take all the responsibility." Give Old Zack a chance to show what he can do!

The locofoco editors are making considerable "noise and confusion" because Mr. Clay did not vote for General Taylor. The dishonest rebels make no attempt to announce that, he has been elected to the Presidency, and will be inaugurated by severe indignation. Such knaves deserve the halter.—Polymath Tribune.

The Democratic papers of Kentucky, in announcing that Mr. Clay did not vote for Taylor, invariably assume as a fact, that he sat sick; and that the above political falsehood has been manufactured in the T. Alliance office out of whole cloth, and if any one deserves the halter for dishonesty, it is the foul fellow who scribbles that for sheet. It is not often, however, that Drakes are punished by bringing their own necks into the noose, which is a saving of time.

Meeting of Congress.

Both Houses of Congress will meet in the city of Washington, on Monday next, and we shall probably be able to give some of the "doings" in our next. We shall lay the Message of President Polk before the public in an Extra as soon as possible, after it shall come to hand, which will probably be on Saturday week next.

There have been no arrangements made, we believe, for receiving it by telegraph, and we shall therefore have to await the usual course of the mails for a copy.

Sartain's Magazine.

We have received the January number of this new and popular Periodical, and will insert the Prospectus of it in the Flag next week. It is one of the very best Monthlies extant, and we hope to see it liberally patronized. The proprietor is a highly practical Engraver, and hence he is hard to beat, when he "gets into the picture."

TENNESSEE.—Taylor's majority is said to be 6,007. The united vote for Cass and Van Buren exceeds that given for Taylor largely, which shows that there is a majority of anti-Taylor men in that State.

The Legislature of Vermont is discussing the propriety of a law granting divorce in cases of insanity.—Argyle.

If such a law prevailed in Kentucky, we know of several Whig editors who would soon be minus their "batter-halves."

VIRGINIA.—Gen. Cass' majority is said to be 1,500.

MISSISSIPPI.—The report that this State had given Taylor a majority, turns out to be untrue.

ALABAMA.—Has given Cass and Butler a majority.

TAYLOR'S MAJORITY IN KENTUCKY.—It seems now to be generally conceded that the majority for Taylor in this State will vary but little from 17,000. Ninety-one counties gave him a majority of 16,994. When the remaining counties are heard from officially, we shall publish a correct table of the whole.

John Smith, Esq. Our readers have all heard more or less of JOHN SMITH, that notable personage who has figured conspicuously in every town and neighborhood, from the city of London (we had like to have said Sodom,) down to the smallest colony on the waters of that world-renowned stream, called Salt River. But our John Smith is not the veritable personage above alluded to; nor is he to be considered in that category of Smiths who are made the subject of so many poor and just jokes of the world over.—yet he is a full and good humor as any one of them, and by far a more worthy and respectable gentleman than many of the name with whom, in the past forty years, we have been acquainted.

Our John Smith is an clever fellow as ever wore shoe leather, (an article which he manufactures in abundance,) and loves a practical joke as well as he does a good-natured quip, at the expense of a personal friend; but we like John none the less for all that. He is a gentleman, every inch of him; and though a whig, he is not an "ultra whig," which probably accounts for the fact that he has been, for many years, one of our constant readers, and has never failed to pay for his paper, which is the highest commendation any man can have for carrying his safety through this life, and an essential prerequisite to insure himself a passport to a life of happiness to come.

John knows and feels the truth of this remark, and therefore always keeps the Printer's receipt about him, well satisfied that a man's honesty will never be doubted of who is able to produce that document. He is right in this; for in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, you will find that the man who refuses to pay the Printer, is a great rascal at heart, and not worthy being trusted in any other case whatever. But to the point: our friend John has just written us a quizzical letter, containing a remittance, which raises him at least fifty per cent. in our estimation, although his allusions to the saline regions are calculated to awaken unpleasant anticipations concerning our four years' banishment, which seems now to be inevitable.

We thank him, nevertheless, for the tender of his "snug little cabin," with the assurance that we reject at the idea of occupying one that is clean, as his must be, unless some coon has built a nest in it since he left. Here is John's letter.—Let our readers laugh at his good humor, and our delinquent subscribers notice, particularly, his short postscript:

B.—, E. Ohio, Nov. 20, '48. Mr. SAMUEL PINE: Dear Sir.—After my best respects to you, I will just say that you may send a copy of your valuable paper to a friend of mine, H.—, Esq., who has just returned from the head of Salt River. Wishing some friend in whom he can confide, to give him the news from that quarter, I referred him to you, as I know you are not ashamed to own your whereabouts at any time, although on a not very notable saline stream, I do not wish to let it for a longer term than four years, as I may want to occupy it myself again, in that time. Yours truly, JOHN SMITH.

P. S. I enclose \$3 for you.

Col. James Davidson—again.

Certain whig papers become very indignant, some time ago, when it was reported that Col. Davidson, the late State Treasurer, was a defaulter, to a considerable amount, and published a statement denying the charge; but, if we are correctly informed, they have been rather hasty in this matter, for we have heard it confidently asserted, by those who ought to know, that the charge is entirely correct, and that the facts, and amount of default, will be laid before the General Assembly, at the ensuing session, by the committee appointed to make the investigation. A little time will prove the truth or falsehood of the charge, and show who has been right, and who wrong, in this matter; and as that time we have few words to whisper in the ears of certain editors, in relation to it.

General Lewis Cass.

As Gen. Cass nobly resigned his seat in the United States Senate to make the race for the Presidency, and the Governor of Michigan filled the vacancy by appointment, it is more than likely that the Legislature of that State will again return him to the Senate—a station which no man is better qualified to fill, and one in which he can and will do an incalculable amount of good to his country, by assisting in holding the Federal party in check. We sincerely hope Gen. Cass may be replaced in the seat which he so generously resigned, when his countrymen called upon him to be their candidate for a higher office.

Not so fast, Brother Jenks!

The editor of the Lafayette, Indiana, Courier, in giving the result of the late election and the cause of our defeat, indulges in a strain of censure against the Southern States which we think illiberal, if not altogether uncalled for, by the circumstances, as he has related them. He charges the South with having led the democracy to expect that the States of Mississippi, Georgia, Tennessee and Louisiana would give majorities for the democratic candidates, and then add:

"This being the true state of the case, there is no disputing or denying the fact that we have been badly deceived and BETRAYED BY THE SOUTH; and in the delinquency of these States alone may be discovered the real cause of our defeat!"

Friend Jenks must have been in a passion, at the time of penning this article, or otherwise out of his proper mind; for no man who is disposed to look upon things as they really are, can make such a sweeping charge as the above, either in justice or in truth, against the South. Suppose the most flattering assurances were given that the States above named would give Cass and Butler majorities, does that prove that the Northern democracy have been "deserted and betrayed by the South?" Not at all! As well may the South upbraid the North with having proved recreant to the common cause, because Pennsylvania and New York gave majorities for Gen. Taylor, and because Maine, Illinois, and other Northern and Western States failed to run up their usual democratic majorities. There were no stronger assurances given than any one of the Southern States would give Gen. Cass a majority, than were given by the North that Pennsylvania would come up to her usual democratic vote. This being the case, we are at a loss to know how it is that the Courier has discovered that in the "delinquency of the South alone may be discovered the real cause of our defeat!"

Our friend is in error, if he supposes that the subject of slavery has so far influenced the democracy of the South, as to cause them to vote for a whig, merely because Gen. Taylor is a Southern man. There have been other and paramount causes for the late defeat, which will develop themselves in due time, and convince our worthy friends that they do the South much wrong in thus attempting to fasten upon her a charge of this character. We defy any Northern or Western editor to point to me of more firm political integrity, of purer patriotism, or of more exalted and manly bearing in political life, than are the leading and influential democrats of the Southern States; and the masses of the party, in that region, will lose nothing by a comparison with the masses of the North, to say the least of them. No men have stood firmer—none can be more true to the great principles for which democracy has ever contended, and it is a slander upon their good name for Northern editors to say that the party has been "deserted and betrayed by the South."

It is far from our wish to engage in a controversy with Mr. Jenks, or any other democratic editor, upon this subject; nor would we allude to it now, but for the reason that he does the greatest injustice to the South, in his article, from which we have taken the above extracts, and we cannot suffer such things to pass without a gentle rebuke. It is our wish to see peace and harmony pervade the ranks of the democracy everywhere.—East, West, North and South; but the editor of the Courier seems disposed to sow the seeds of discord which may lead to the most serious consequences hereafter, by introducing geographical lines of distinction as the basis of action, rather than adhering to the old, fixed, time-honored, and universal principles for which the party has contended.

We hope friend Jenks will reconsider the nature of his furious article, and weigh the consequences of such a course, well and truly, in the equivoque balance of his own judgment, before he goes for "his" and "desist" from before doing the democratic party an irreparable injury. In the mean time we shall show, in a future number, that the charges which he prefers are destitute of foundation in truth, and cannot rest against the unwavering and incorruptible democracy of the South. Want of room forbids that we shall say more at present.

Our Ohio Legislature will convene at Columbus, on Monday next; and as we learn that the pad Jack has been taken off the mouth of the Governor elect, we may expect a Message from old Seabury very soon afterwards.

THE RESULT.—There has yet nothing come to hand to vary the result given in our last. Taylor will have 163 and Cass 127 of the electoral votes.

The North and the South.

It is a matter of deep regret to us, and should be to the whole Democratic party, that an effort is making amongst certain portions of said party, to create an impression that Gen. Cass was defeated through the unfaithfulness of the South. Persons who make such a charge must be either willfully ignorant or culpably dishonest; for there exists no cause whatsoever, to justify such an allegation, nor do the facts warrant anything like such a conclusion.

Not wishing, however, to engage in a controversy with our brethren of the democratic press upon the subject, nor desiring to agitate a question upon which the most serious consequences may result, we shall not, at this time, enter into a detail of the abundant proofs which we have on hand, that such an accusation is both untrue and ungenerous, when coming from our Northern friends. But finding a most excellent article, in relation to it, in the Detroit Free Press, we copy it and enclose it with great pleasure, because it is not only true, but breathes a spirit of fairness and generosity which will meet the views of all candid and impartial democrats in the South, and throughout the whole Union. That most excellent work says:

"On Saturday we received the following telegraphic despatch from a friend: 'The South betrayed us, and defeated Gen. Cass!'"

To say, the South has not betrayed us, is to say the same as to say that the South have failed us. It is true that two or three of the unfaithful States have failed us, and they failed us, in 1828, 1836, 1840 and in 1844. Missouri, Alabama, Georgia, Tennessee, Mississippi and South Carolina, are the only reliable Southern States, for the democracy, and they have performed their duty. The democracy of the North should understand this matter, and not be too free in their denunciations of the South, for the leading statesmen and editors at the South have labored as none never before labored for the cause of democracy. If there are any complaints made the Northern States should bear them. The Southern reliable democratic States and the whole South have been more reliable than the Northern democratic States. In 1840, the whole North, east and west, deserted the democratic party, and our standard bearer received but 15 votes from the North.

"It is true, we have had strong hopes of receiving the votes of Tennessee, North Carolina, and Louisiana, although we were always ready to give them to whig States. We had hoped that Gen. Taylor could not carry with him his party strength, but we have been disappointed. It was never claimed that these States were won for the democracy; they were to carry the States of Connecticut and New Jersey, both Free States, for we were assured Gen. Taylor would not call out his party vote. If we cease our Southern friends, they will not care for the democracy of those Eastern doubtful States! Had Ohio, a uniform whig State, failed us, we could not have accused her of desertion or of a betrayal of faith."

"No, the South has not betrayed us. It is natural that we should seek to find a good excuse for our defeat, but it would be ungenerous to lay the defeat to the South. The democracy of the North and South have performed their part, and the time is not far distant when these two sections will be strong enough, and will elect the democratic Presidents of this Union."

CONSIDER.—Previous to the meeting of the Philadelphia Convention, the Edition Journal, a rampant whig paper, said:

"A regard for Whig principles FORBIDS the nomination of Gen. Taylor."

"When the nomination, this same paper 'went it blind' for Taylor; and we could mention 'a few more of the same sort,' would be necessary. It all only goes to show that whiggery has very little regard for whig principles!"

Both parties have displayed, upon the result of the late election, a great deal of wit, but the result is—Lies, Damns, and Lies.

And in voting for Gen. Taylor, our party, (the ultra whigs,) displayed very little wit, and not ultra sense, at that.

The Campaign Flag.



To the Readers of the Campaign Flag.

Good friends, as our little sheet has now run its race, and will no longer make its appearance, we have no doubt you will all feel at a loss for some good Democratic paper to read, during the long winter evenings which must pass off dull and monotonous, without something of the sort to keep your minds stirred up to a sense of the important duties which you will have to perform hereafter. Let us, therefore, invite your attention to the KENTUCKY FLAG, published at this office, as a paper eminently worthy of your support—of double-medium size, printed on new type and beautiful paper, at the low price of two dollars a year, in advance, two dollars and fifty cents, at the end of six months; three dollars, after the year expires. But to place the FLAG in the hands of all, we now propose to furnish it gratis at the following rates, payable liberally in advance:

Single copy, \$2.00; 5 Copies, 8.00; 10 " " 15.00.

The paper cannot be sent at the above rates, unless the cash accompanies the order, or the same shall be vouchered for by a Post Master, or a regular Agent. Any gentleman, desiring to aid the cause which we advocate, will find it an easy matter to raise a club in his neighborhood, and we trust that there are hundreds of such patriotic men in Kentucky, and elsewhere. May we not hope that every Democrat into whose hands this paper may fall, will consider himself an Agent, and go to work immediately, in getting up a good list? It only requires a little effort, and when the ball is once put in motion, it will roll onward! We hope to see the name of every patron to the CAMPAIGN, enrolled along with the subscribers to the KENTUCKY FLAG, as soon as possible. Who comes first?

Notwithstanding the terms upon which this paper was issued, required advance payment, many of our subscribers have not complied with the conditions, and are still due for their subscriptions. As the time has now expired, for which the paper was to be published, these arrears debts should be paid, and we shall confidently expect our friends to discharge the same, without further delay, and save us from any further trouble in regard to the subject. This notice is intended only for those who have not paid, as a matter of course.

The general result of the election. Despairing of being able to receive the official vote of the several States, in season this, the last number of the CAMPAIGN FLAG, without awaiting official returns from all the States. We give, however, the general result, which, we think, can be implicitly relied upon as being correct, and will give the official vote of the remaining States in the FLAG, as fast as they come to hand. The following is the final result:

Table with 2 columns: For Cass and For Taylor. Lists states and their respective counts for both candidates.

FOR CALIFORNIA.—The ship Ferry Forester sailed from New York for Monterey, California, on the 12th inst., with a company of U. S. Artillery, a number of recruits, and several officers of different ranks for the United States service. HAULED UP.—The U. S. ship, Vincennes, was hauled up at Norfolk, Va., a few days ago, for repairs. To do this, it required no less than 1,200 men at a cost. Requiring a heavy haul, we say, as a poor Pole, a driver by trade, at Waterbury, Conn., has been left a fortune of \$250,000.—Ed. C.

The next controversy in Kentucky.

As the "noise and confusion" which attended the late Presidential election have passed away, we suppose the next subject which will agitate the minds of the people of this State, will be that of the approaching Convention to remodel the Constitution of the Commonwealth. This is, indeed, a matter of the most important importance to every Kentuckian, because all are more or less directly interested in the result of the deliberations of that august assemblage of our fellow citizens, who will compose the Convention, and their action may affect the welfare and prosperity of the State for years to come. The people, then, without distinction as to party predilections, should calmly and carefully examine the subject, in its bearings; ascertain what reforms are absolutely necessary, and be cautious that they do not overtake the measures and bounds of prudence and correct principles, by demanding too much at the hands of the Convention, or endeavor to find their way into that body, who have, until recently, been violently opposed to the calling of a Convention for the purpose of reforming existing evils.

Since the great question has been decided by an overwhelming majority of the people, in favor of the measure, we find many men, who strenuously opposed it, previous to the elections which decided the controversy, now claiming to be in favor of it, and some of them are even proposed as candidates for membership in that deliberative body; and it is against such, that we would warn the people of Kentucky in the coming struggle.

If they have been (as they said they were), opposed to the calling of a Convention, previous to the decision of the question by the people, it is not reasonable to suppose that their minds have undergone a radical change upon the subject, in so short a time; and, therefore, we cannot see what claims they can urge to public favor, or what confidences the people can repose in their sincerity in relation to a reformation of the evils which now exist in the fundamental law of the State. Such men cannot be expected to reform that which they so recently looked upon as a piece of perfection, but to modify that which, in their estimation, required no amendment. They are the very men, of all others, of whom the people should beware, when the time arrives for choosing delegates; and, for one, we stand pledged to oppose the aspirations of any such, no difference making as to whether they are Democrats or Republicans; but we do feel confident that the great whig party of Fayette felt as little real interest in it, as did the "Locofocos."

We shall support no man's claims to a seat in that Convention, whose principles in relation to it, have not been clearly defined and fully made known in favor of it, from the time the question was first agitated; nor will we favor the election of any man who will not openly avow to the public that he is opposed to tampering with the subject of slavery in that body. Others can do as they please; but this is our determination, for reasons which we consider of binding force. More than two years ago we espoused the cause of a Convention, and fearlessly advocated it, at a time when most, if not all, the whig papers of the State, either opposed it, or observed a mute taciturnity in relation to it. We were then told by opponents of the National Reform, that the object of the Convention was to interfere with the institution of slavery, and bring about a revolution in that particular; and, therefore, it was a dangerous doctrine to advocate. We, with other friends of the measure, denied this accusation, and protested against any design or desire what, to interfere with the subject of slavery, believing that there were other existing evils to remedy, of paramount consideration; and this is the position which we have always occupied, in reference to both the Convention and the question of slavery, which our whig friends so much feared would be agitated. As we anticipate no little discussion and controversy before the contest over, and we have taken this early opportunity to make known our sentiments, and declare that the object of what may be termed a "week-hour" Convention, and to everything which is calculated to involve the slave question in the deliberations of that body. We believe that the eternal and immutable principles of right and justice demand that every conductor of a public press should show his hand at a time like this, and that it is the duty of the people to call upon them to speak out, and to test the sentiments of those who may aspire to seats in that body. They should be intruded and required to answer, touching the

question of slavery, and every other measure which may be likely to come up for the action of the convention; and if they refuse to answer, it should be understood that they are not to be treated, from the fact that an honest man will always speak his true sentiments, when called upon by the people to do so.

We have made these cautionary remarks for the purpose of calling the attention of our readers to the subject of the Convention, and to put them on their guard against all designing demagogues, who may endeavor to find their way into that body, and for no other purpose, and ask pardon for having said so much about a matter so easily understood.

The Illumination at Lexington. No better evidence can be wanting to prove that the great Lexington Illumination, on Saturday night week ago, was a poor and selfish affair, than is to be found in the following notice of it, which we clip from the Atlas of that city: "We had a Rotterdam fair illumination on Saturday night. The democrats did not come, light up their houses, and we could not see the use of a house occupied by a whig or democrat. The firing of two pieces of cannon commenced about 9 o'clock in the morning, and was kept up until about two in the evening, when by the burning of one of the pieces, Mr. David Marney, a very wealthy young man, was very seriously, if not dangerously injured. The firing then ceased, and for some time, it was raining, and kept up for several nights, letting our friends around for many miles to rejoice over it, but was 'troubling and exceedingly ugly,' that truth had triumphed and King's tyranny and the whigs, and not King's votes, would be hereafter given. "A tolerably fair illumination!—that is, a very dim, flickering light, just sufficient to enable whigery to see the ridiculous attitude in which it now stands, we suppose is meant. "The democrats did not, of course, light up their houses." This showed their good sense. They had no wish to assist the whigs in tantalizing Mr. Clay, while laboring under severe illness; nor is there anything in the election of Taylor for either whigs or democrats to rejoice over. But, says our opponent, old friend of the Atlas, "we could not see what claims they can urge to public favor, or what confidences the people can repose in their sincerity in relation to a reformation of the evils which now exist in the fundamental law of the State. Such men cannot be expected to reform that which they so recently looked upon as a piece of perfection, but to modify that which, in their estimation, required no amendment."

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From the Kentucky Yeoman. Presidential Vote—Official.

Table with 4 columns: County, Taylor, Cass, and Van Buren. Lists counties and their respective electoral votes for each candidate.

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DELAWARE. MESSERS, JOHNES, W. BARRON

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with the vote in the same counties in 1844, showing the following result: 1844. Taylor, 211,701; Cass, 212,675; Van Buren, 113,731. 1848. Taylor, 211,701; Cass, 212,675; Van Buren, 113,731. Decrease of aggregate vote 29,899. Taylor less than Cass, 15,023. Taylor less than Van Buren, 19,047. Decrease of aggregate vote 29,899. Taylor less than Cass, 15,023. Taylor less than Van Buren, 19,047.

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SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE.—The whig papers of this State speak of Hamilton Pope, esq., a German page, and we believe a few others, as suitable persons to fill the Speaker's Chair in the House of Representatives, during the ensuing session. We are not particular which whig gets the office, and therefore make honorable mention of our young friend of this City, J. N. JEFFERSON, esq. Why not? He is a whig, but not an ultra whig."

LESLIE COMBS.—The United States Gazette gives the following lines, as the sum and substance of a letter, which the editors have recently received from General Combs, of Kentucky: "General Heaven 'King' Vote is defined, and 'Thank You' Populi elected is hidged."

What of that General? It does not release you from the obligation you are under to "climb that pole first foremost!" You should always think of that pledge, when your patriotism is likely to boil over.

Beware of the Importers and Scoundrels! It becomes a duty which we owe to ourselves, and the e. ofl generally, to put the public on their guard against a company of strolling swindlers and accou-

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