After long misgiving and repeated posttended to dodge the anti-slave position in particular rich one. relation to the new territories, to which the will be lived up to, Taylor or no Taylor!"

The Tribune says: RATIFYING, AND SO FORTH .- The gathering port of Gen. Taylor." in front of National Hall last night was all sorts of a meeting-or rather, a meeting of all sorts. alist of Massachusetts has not yet commit-We believe the Cass and Butler cohorts from the custom-house were earliest on the ground, determined to atone for past defamation of Clay by Between these there were any number of shamfights and fussy scuffles, all calculated to be reported in this morning's Herald and True Sun as a prodigious disruption and explosion of the whige of the Whiges of the Bay State. party. It was a sight worth seeing for once; but a sensible man may spend his evenings more profitably than in going to many such

There was considerable business done, we judge, by the official report. True, we were about the middle of the rostrum, from a few minutes after the meeting organized till it was said to be adjourned, trying pretty generally to hear; but never an intelligible sentence did we

Post :

called to the chair on the large platform that letter, however, the Gen. expressly ries were appointed, with now and then a 1844, as the following extract shows :dissenting voice. Mr Hone, the chairman, "The Texas question was an absorbing cheering, the unwavering supporter of his the prople; and although those who know

will you not hear me? I claim the privi- Clay." lege of a long service-[Hurrah for Henry Is there a man so mad as to suppose that whig party of the whole United States have his bolting on that occasion. met together in convention an decided otherwise. [Hisses.] They had no object in view in the decision they have made, but the good of the country. Therefore -- [hiss-

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

us what are the principles of Gen. Taylor? jections against General Taylor, and con- on the various subjects he discussed-now yesterday gave notice. Mr Clay has principles, but where are cludes thus: Taylor's principles? Will you have the kindness to tell us what they are, if he has Taylor's nomination is required by no ob- swaying them by his array of facts and ar-

involve us in a war with Great Britain, prostration of the interests of free labor and tenden, is premature. should he be elected President. This same the rights of freemen argument was much used against Gen. and is but the savings of the federalism of Natchez Free Trader.

tiag and proposes to turn the Rough and principles to which they are pledged, and that Lieut Col. Gladden has been unani-to co-operate with the other free States in mously elected Colonel; Dunnovant, Lieut. papers established in the country, into a a convention for this purpose. Cass and Butler paper .- N. O. Delta.

Mr Yancy is not approved, we see by resolu- according to written agreements among zette" handles him without gloves.

THE WORCESTER CONVENTION. Later From Europe. The mongrel convention of Abolition Whigs and soreheaded Democrats, advertised to come off at Worcester, Massachuponement, the Taylor whigs of New York setts, on the 28th ult., assembled as per city have at last, upon the call of their gen- notice, at 1 P. M., of that day, and organeral committee, held what they call their ized by the appointment of the Hon. Sam-Ratification Meeting. As the details of it wel Hoar, of Dednam, and, to use the are given in the New York papers, it seems words of the Evening Post's correspondent, to have been a farce broader, noisier, and "sundry vice-presidents and secretarics." more flatly and desperately unsuccess- The Rev. Mr Smith, of Worcester, after ful, than could have been anticipated even giving the meeting his blessing, proceeded from the opposition with which General to fall foul of Gen. Taylor, who he said had Taylor's nomination is now known to have "spent his life in acquiring the science of been received in that quarter. The editor human butchery and was master of his of the Tribune was, of course, upon the profession." The Hon. G. Sumner and ground, and he seems to have gone to the the Hon. S. C. Phillips were, however, scene in a very mollified and placable spirit, "to the fore," as they say in Ireland, bedetermined to make the best of a bad job. sides quite a considerable number of the From his editorial article upon the subject, tag-rag-and-bob-tail of abolitionism. Nor therefore, we copy his description of the meeting, omitting his indignant and con- the missing; and as we are informed that temptuous protest against the resolutions his speech "fully met the expectations of adopted, and especially against the one in- his friends," it must of course have been a

A resolution was passed glorifying John whigs of the whole north are irrevocably P. Hale, and another adulatory of Mr committed, and which, as the Tribune says, Giddings, and a third declaring that Massachusetts "is relieved to know that Daniel Webster has not advised the sup-

So it seems that the distinguished federted himself for Taylor. We suspect that present plaudits; but there was another squad of a mere subterfuge to escape the responsilocofocos who went their death on Old Zack. bility of endorsing a candidate whom even propulsive power of a "steam engine in breeches" could not force down the throats

One of the resolutions soft soaps, M Van Buren very liberally .- True Sun.

ANDREW JACKSON AND MARTIN VAN BUREN.

Mr B. F. Butler undertakes to plaster up Mr Van Buren's character in the face of hear from the performers from the beginning to his open treachery, by the publication of a letter from Gen. Jackson, written in 1844, We copy the following from the Evening in which the General expresses the hope that Mr Van Buren might be in a position At 8 o'clock, Philip Hone, esq, was to be again elevated to the Presidency In prepared in the street; more than fifty admits that the good of the Democratic vice presidents and nearly twenty secreta- party did not allow of his nomination in

then addressed the meeting, thanking them one in the South, and was necessarily to for recognising him a firm personal and po- be respected in the selection of candidates, litical friend of Henry Clay, [tremendous by those who are governed by the will of principles, and his disciple, who has look- Mr Van Buren as we do, would as soon ed to him as the leader of the party to which have trusted him with the attainment of he was proud to belong. [Loud cheers.] this important object as any southern man, Now, I want you to recognise me as a vet it may be best that a concession was Taylor man. Tremendous uproar and made to the feelings of others, in order to interruption-"no"-"yes"-"no, no"- secure the harmony and concert of action "yes" - "he has no principles" - "what necessary to bring the whole party into are his principles?"] Gentlemen, why the field against the federal schemes of Mr

Clay-hurrah and loud cheers.] Gentle- in the present condition of things the old men, I claim your attention -- I claim it by hero would have countenanced Mr Van the privilege which my gray hales bestow Buren in his present course? No man upon me to give you my counsel and ad- would have denounced his treachery in vice, in the words, of truth and soberness. more indignant language. If Gen. Jack-I call upon you to discard your prejudices, son were alive, Martin Van Buren would as I do mine. [Cries of "Clay, Clay"-- never have dared to take the course he has and cheers for Henry Clay. I myself done. It was doubtless the dread of the should have preferred Henry Clay -- [Here roar of the Lion of the Hermitage, that the burst of enthusiasm in the crowd for that kept the Fox in his hole in 1844. His Henry Clay, and the cheer, were over- fear of the withering denunciation of Old whelming]-but the representatives of the Hickory, was doubtless all that prevented from the people.

From the N. O. Delta. THE INDIANS OF MEXICO. On the departure of our Army from Mexes]--I ask you--[hisses]--I entreat you ico, the Indians-who constitute nearly the to go for the nominee of that convention. whole laboring population-exhibited their market is dull. Fair Upland and Mobile by constitution of the United States; secondly, ["Yes, yes, yes," and cheers, on one side sorrow and regret in the most striking and is quoted at 4d., and New Orleans at 4 di; that the constitution of the United States guaran -"No, no, no," and equally, perhaps affecting manner. The sojourn of our common grades have a yielding tendency, tees to every citizen the right, with every other louder, demonstrations on the other side. Army in Mexico has relieved these poor whilst the latter qualities are unchanged. lask you to go for him ["yes"--"no"-- interesting people of many oppressions and In Grain there is no amendment. The in any of the territories; thirdly, that Congress "ves, yes,"-"no, no," because ["no, taxes to which they have long been sub- prospect of the crops are cheering. Trans- has no power to legislate for the people of the no. never" -- "yes, yes, hurrah"] he is the jected. They are the producers and in- actions are confined to the immediate territories, further than to protect them in best ["no he is not"--"yes,"-"no, no"] dustrials of the country, and hitherto have wants of trade. Wheat 7s. to 7 8d.; Corn the enjoyment of their rights ascitizens of the -the best candidate under all circumstan- contributed to support the extravagant Gov- dull, but prices sustained at 31s. to 32s. United States; fourthly, that the people of the "No, no, never, never"-"three ernment of Mexico. There is one single 6d, for white, and S3s. to S4s. for yellow, territories are restrained in the enjoyment of cheers for Henry Clay." The cheers were trait of our countrymen which has aroused per quarter of 440 lbs. Flour is unchang- their native rights only so far as to prevent inthen raised, and continued loud and uproar- the liveliest admiration of the poor Indians. ed-best is quoted at 28s. ons for a long time. Now, gentlemen, It is their behavior to females. The lower gentlemen, what do you want? what is your class of the Mexicans treat their women object? [Loud shouts, "Clay, Clay."] harshly. When they contrasted the kind | RATIFICATION MEETING. - The meeting Well, then I am for Clay, too [Immense and polite consideration of our soldiers to- held in this city on Friday last, for the cheering followed this declaration] But wards their women with the brutal conduct purpose of responding to the nominations can you elect Henry Clay? that's the ques- of the Mexicans, they could scarcely under- of Cass and Butler, was of the most grati-"Yes"--"no, no"-"yes, yes, stand, much less express their gratitude fying character. The bone and sinew of yes"-- "no."] You know he has no chance? for such unexpected kindness. As our the country-the hard-working, honest, The convention, therefore, has nominated Army passed out of their towns, crowds and intelligent democracy were in attendan honest man, a brave man-a man of un- of these poor people surrounded our troops ance, and the enthusiasm and spirit of deimpeachable character-a whig. [Here and threw bouquets and fruit to the soldier, votion to the cause which prevailed, we the confusion and shouts were redoubled - and many of them wept most piteously, have never seen surpassed. The resolu-

The "Boston Courier of the 19th, consetts, signed by Messrs C. F. Adams, in the county, of both parties, could have it was inexpedient of exercise it. Charles Sumner, Samuel Hoar of Concord, heard the eloquent and powerful speech of Mr Underwood brought to the notice of the H. Wilson of Natick, and several other Mr McRae. For nearly two hours he held Senate an amendment which he said he would Sir, I want to know, I want you to tell whigs of influence, putting forth their ob- the large audience, in deep attention, up offer to the additional section of which Mr Bright

ligation of party fidelity, and that to ac- guments. - Raleigh Standard. quiece in it would be the abandonment of The strongest argument our whig friends principles which we hold most dear, treachecan use against Genl. Cass, is, that he will ry to the cause of freedom, and the utter

Jackson in his first and second canvass, setts, call upon their citizens throughout -Baltimore Patriot. the Commonwealth, who are opposed to the 1824 and 1828 raked up against Cass .- nomination of Cass and Taylor, to meet calf has been appointed. in convention at Worcester, on Wednesday, the 28th day of June current, at 10 COMING OVER .- Our old friend, H. S. o'clock, a m., to take such steps as the a letter from an officer of the Palmetto Re-McFarland, has taken down the Taylor occasion shall demand, in support of the

ALL STOPPED !- All the bagging facto-MR YANCY IN ALABAMA. The course of ries in the Western country have stopped Mr Yancy is not approved, we see by resolu-tions at a democratic meeting in Tusca-themselves, for sixty days. The cause of "Yes, I do!" "Well, what are your loosa. In Dallas county, the "Dallas Ga- this is the overplus of bagging in the mar- principles!" ket, and the high price of hemp.



New York, July 1-8 P. M. The steamer Cambria arrived at Boston

resterday, but the telegraph being out of order her news has reached here by mail. The news from France is very important. A crisis has arrived, and the excitement was intense, mingled with cries of Vive la

Empereur! Vive le Napoleon!! The weather was most favorable through out England and Ireland, for growing crops. and the market for breadstuffs was dull and receding-

FRANCE.

The hopes of the moderate party in France are likely to be defeated by a revival of the old Napoleon party, who have suddenly risen in favor of Louis Napoleon for Emperor, since his election to the National Assembly from several departments.

As soon as the Government ascertained the movement, a hundred thousand troops were concentrated in the Capitol.

Disturbances continued to occur nightly, and on Saturday no less than two thousand rioters were hemmed in and taken prison-Americans, and some of them women.

A decree was brought before the Assembly denouncing all tyrants and dictatorship, but the people divided on the subject, territorial government of Oregon. Mr Calhoun and cries of Vive le Republic! were drown- being entitled to the floor, Mr Bright asked the ed by cries of Vive le Bonaparte, from more indulgence of the senator from South Carolina for than one Regiment.

as ashes, and demanded the restoration of bill, which section he did not deem important, to Whilst speaking, shots were fired, accom- the result was to prolong the debate he had withpanied by cries from without of "Vive le drawn the motion. The senator from Geor-Empereur." Lamartine sat down over- | gia [Mr Berrien] had renewed the motion, and whelmed.

Lamartine immediately turned it to acthis vote, the people declared that Napole-an should take his seat as a member of the The proposition was read, and ordered to be National Assembly.
On Tuesday the excitement continued.

Barricades were attempted to be erected, but an overwhelming military force prevented it. On the same day the assembly revoked the decree and admitted Louis to a seat, upon which Ledru Rollin and Lamartine will follow example. Wednesday .- Paris is tranquil-the

people a waiting the arrival of Napoleon. At Arrennes a proclamation was issued calling the people to arms to place Louis
Napoleon on the throne.

Mr Persigny, the leader of the Bonapar tists, has been arrested.

Nearly six thousand commercial house u Paris have suspended.

IRELAND. The country has become more tranquil

since the conviction of Mitchell. The fraternization of the Old and Young Ireland parties has been postponed for a fortnight. John O'Connell protests against the abandonment of his farther's platform, but don't receive much favor in his course

ENGLAND. The Chartist demonstration on the 12th of June was overawed by the military and police, who dispersed it before an organiza-

tion was effected. LIVERPOOL, June 18th.—The cotton

the right doctrines.

eliciting loud peals of applause by his wit Believing that the support of General and humor, and then again convincing and

> The report that Mr Graves had been appointed U. S. Senator, in place of Mr Crit-

> Gov. Owsley promptly offered the office

Later intelligence says that ex-Governor Met-

PALMETTO REGIMENT. - We have seen giment, dated Jalapa, June 9, which states, Col. Moffatt, Major of the Regiment ; and Adjutant Cantey, Captain of the Kershaw company. - Columbia Carolinian.

" Always to vote for our candidate!"

THIRTIETH CONGRESS-1st SESSION. JUNE 26 .- In the Senate, the Vice President being absent, on motion by Mr Benten.

Mr Atchison was elected President pro tem-Mr Dodge presented the credentials of the Hon .- Walker, elected a senator from the State of Iowa; when Mr W., having received the oath of Office, administered at the hands of the

President pro tem., took his seat. The Senate then resumed the consideration of the bill to establish the territorial government of Oregon, When-

Mr Dix addressed the Senate at length upon the question of slavery, taking decided ground against it extension.

Mr Calhoun then took the floor; and, on his motion, the further consideration of the subject was postponed until to morrow, when he may be expected to address the Senate.

In the House the day was principally occupied with the nominal consideration of the civil. and diplomatic appropriation bill, in Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, (Mr Root in the chair;) and Mr Featherston having the floor from last week, spoke an hour in continuation of the debate upon the subject of the power of Congress to legislate for the Territories belonging to the United States, taking the ground that neither Congress nor the people of the Territories, as Territories, have the power to abolish slavery; and that the right to possess and hold slave property, on the part of the people of the ers, among them a number of English and Territories, is recognised by the constitution of the United States.

JUNE 27 .- In the Senate, The Senate proceeded to the consideration of the bill establishing the a moment, while he stated that he was induced, Lamartine mounted the tribune, as pale by the objections made to the 12th section of the he law of '32, against Louis Napoleon. move to strike it out. Finding, however, that other amendments had been proposed. Mr One of the National Guard was shot. and | Bright now rose to give notice that he was prepared to offer a proposition, which he hoped count by rising and saying that it was the would be satisfactory to the Senate, and would first blood shed in the cause of despotism, prevent the further agitation of a question that but not by the republic. The decree was menaced the harmony of the Union. He should, sanctioned by acclamation. Despite of at a proper time, offer as an amendment to the

The proposition was read, and ordered to be printed; and Mr Berrien said a few words on the

Mr Calhoun then addressed the Senate about two hours in opposition to the assumption of power by the government or by the people of the Territories to exclude the South from any of the advantages to be derived from the acquisition of

The Senate spent a short time in executive session, and then adjourned.

In the House, on motion of Mr Newell, a re solution was adopted instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the propriety of amending the law of 1808, appropriating \$200, 000 annually for arming the whole militia force of the United States and Territories, by increas ing that sum so as to meet the present wants of the country.

On motion of Mr Kaufman, the bill extending the eastern boundary of the State of Texas to the middle of the Sabine river, as far north as the 32d parallel of latitude, was taken from the Committee of the Whole, ordered to be engrossed, read a third time, and passed.

Mr Rockwell, of Massachusetts, then addresse the committee in support of the power of Congress to establish and control the governments of Territories, from the very nature of govern-

Mr Thompson of Mississippi took another view He maintained, first, that slavery was recognised citizen, to emigrate and settle with his property fringement on the power of Congress as the landlord, or the rights of the people of the United States in general; and, fifthly, that this right being denied, the appeal lies first to the judiciary: and if that fail, to revolution, where the strongest

Mr Brady spoke an hour on the Mexican war, and the responsibility it devolves on the demo

JUNE 28 .- In the Senate, the bill to establish the Territorial government of Oregon was again taken up, and Mr Berrien addressed the Senate crying out that they had lost their only tions which were adopted (from the pen of at length on the subject, and argued that Con-Perrin Bushee, Esq..) breathe the true gress had no power to impose any limitation by sentiments of the democracy, and embody which the Territory of Oregon should be given to the people of the non-slaveholding States, tains an address to the people of Massachu- We wish every democrat-every man exclusively; and that, if they had any such power

Sec. And be it further enacted, That in all the territory owned by the United States. including Oregon, New Mexico, and Upper California which lies north of thirty-six degrees and thirty minutes north latitude, slavery and involuntary servitude, otherwise than in the punishment o crimes, whereof the parties shall have been duly convicted, shall be, and is hereby, forever prohibited: Provided always, That any person escaping into the same from whom labor or service is lawfully claimed, in any State or Territory of The undersigned. whigs of Massachu- to Henry Clay, which he declined at once. the United States, such fugitive may be lawfully reclaimed and conveyed to the person claiming

> Mr Underwood proposes to add the following: Provided, further, That citizens of the United States emigrating, with their slaves, into any of parallel of latitude, shall be protected in their property in their slaves so long as the Territory to which they emigrate continues under a territorial government.

Mr Phelps took the floor, and the bill was passed over till to-morrow.

The Senate, after spending a short time in executive session, adjourned.

In the House, Mr Stewart of Pennsylvania proposed a resolution requesting the President to furnish a statement of the amount of extra com- (Mr Root in the chair,) with the consideration

and above his regular salary while engaged in the service of the United States. This resolution was modified by Mr Jones, of Tennessee, so as to make member from Ohio on the whig side. So the As they withdraw the auger from the hole. proposition was not considered.

A resolution was adopted, directing an inquiry into the propriety of establishing a collection district in that part of the State of Tennessee bordering on the Mississippi river.

Mr Rockwell of Connecticut proposed further to amend said resolution by adding a proposition to the effect that the Committee on Public Expenditures make a thorough examination of the Treasury Department, especially with reference to the loans on treasury notes authorized by the acts of July 22, 1846, and January 28, 1847; and that said committee have authority to send for persons and papers, and to employ a clerk, to be allowed the usual compensation; which being agreed to, the resolution, as thus amended, was

On motion by Mr Johnson of Arkansas, the balance of per diem and mileage due to the Hon. Archibald Yell, who fell at Buena Vista, was ordered to be paid to his administrator, out of the contingent fund.

about to take place. The people, who, by The House then resolved itself into Committee this time had gathered to the number of of the Whole, (Mr Root in the chair,) and re- about a hundred, were greatly alarmed at sumed the consideration of the civil and diplo- these symptoms, and scattered with all matic appropriation bill. Mr Holmes of South possible rapidity, supposing that 'Millerism' Carolina having the floor, made an hour speech, was about coming to a focus, or that they enforcing the justice of the memorial of sundry were about to be blown up sky high by an merchants and citizens of the city of Charleston, earthquake. From the time it was open. asking for an appropriation of one hundred thou- ed till it was thus closed, was about six sand dollars, for the purchase of a site for a cus- hours. and the air gushed out all of the tom-house near that city-making his appeal on time with unabated force. this subject from the will of the Executive to the It has been opened several times since with representatives of the people.

Mr Sims followed, repelling the charge of in- of the air does not seem to diminish in the justice on the part of the Executive, because the least. The Messrs Grangers are proposing appropriation for this object was not recommend- to secure it with apparatus so as to shut it ed to Congress.

JUNE 29 .- In the Senate, Mr Butler, from the Judiciary Committee, reported the House billgiving Texas jurisdiction to the middle of the Sabine; which was considered and passed. The Senate then proceeded to the considera-

tion of the bill to establish the territorial government of Oregon.

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

of the territories of the United States. ostponed till Monday.

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

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

Benton advocated the amendment, on account of its great importance to the commerce and na rigation of the western rivers. Mr Clayton objected to the combination of

river and harbor bill with a fortification bill. If this amendment prevailed, he and others would move to provide for several other improvements. This was the first fortification bill for several years, and the forts were everywhere sinking

The subject vas further discussed by Messr Downs, Bell, and Davis of Mississippi, when the question was taken, and the amendment was rejected-yeas 9, nays 29.

Mr Davis of Mississippi moved to strike out the item of \$40,000 for a sea wall for the protection as equally probable and desirable; and the of an island in Boston harbor. He was not certain whether, in the present condition of the treasury, any of these appropriations ought to be made; but this one he selected as not necessarily belonging to the system of fortifications.

Mr Davis of Massachusetts defended the work as a necessary part of the system of fortifications. After some conversation, the question was taken and the motion was rejected-yeas 17, nays 22. Mr Johnson offered an amendment providing for a fortification on Proctor's island, in Lake

Borgne, La.; which was rejected. The bill was then passed; and the Senate, afer a brief executive session, adjourned,

In the House, Mr French succeeded to the floor. and address ed the committee on the power of Congress to legislate with reference to the right of private property in slaves, and the power of Congress veor the territory belonging to the U.

June 30 .- In the Senate. Mr Westcott, on leave, introduced a bill respecting the employment by the Postmaster General of public steamers to carry the mail along the coast of the United States; which was read twice, and referred.

Mr Walker presented a remonstrance of citizens, of Wisconsin against the projected railroad to the Pacific; referred to the select committee on that subject.

The Senate proceeded to the consideration of the private calendar.

In the House, the day was occupied in Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union (Mr Root in the chair,) with the consideration of the civil and diplomatic appropriation bill.

July 1 .- In the Senate, Mr Rusk, from the Military Committee, asked to be discharged from the further consideration of numerous memorials; which was agreed to.

Mr Benton, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported the House bill for the repeal of the proviso of the act limiting the number of major and brigadier generals after the war, with an amendment providing that the two major-generals and the brigadier generals now in the regular service, shall be retained till the 4th the Territories of the United States south of said of March next, and also giving three months' extra pay to all officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, upon their discharge from the service.

Mr Benton urged the bill as very important; and the amendments were agreed to, and the bill

The Senate then went into executive session. In the House, the day was occupied in Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, pensation allowed to General Lewis Cass over of the civil and diplomatic appropriation bill.

A singular phenomenon was brought to it a call for a statement of all the moneys receiv- light a week ago yesterday, in the towned from the treasury by Gen. Taylor, from the ship of Greenfield, about eight miles from period at which they respectively entered the this city. The facts are very nearly as public service down to the present time, designat- follows. The Messrs Grangers, in boring ing the amount received by each; which modifica-tion was accepted by Mr Stewart. But the resolution, as thus modified, was objected to by a feet, when they struck a vein or cavity. to their great surprise, it was followed by a violent current of air that threw up stones as large as hen eggs, ten or fifteen feet high. For a few moments, when the hole was first opened, the air was accompanied by a stream of water which was thrown ten or twelve feet high. The water, however, soon ceased coming, and the air gushed out with such force that the roar could be dis. tinctly heard fifty or sixty rods distant. On touching fire to the air, it caught, and the flames flashed 20 feet high, and came near burning the building, covering the machinery in which it is located. They finally succeeded with considerable difficulty in stoping it, by forcing down blan-kets, and driving a spile into the hole, which was their only means of stooping the air or gas, and extinguishing the flames. For several moments after the hole was stopp-

ed, the earth trembled and shook for some

distance around, as though an eruption was

A WONDERFUL PHENOMENON.

From the Detroit Daily Advertiser.

the same effect. The power and force off and let out at leisure, and test its real qualities The people in that vicinity are all confident now, that it can be conveyed here in pipes, and successfully used in lighting the city with gas, from this great natur. al underground Gasometer. We learn that several scientific gentlemen of this city intend visiting it soon.

A correspondent from Massachusetts, writing to the New York Evening Post, thus sums up their chances of success:

"The better part of the whigs in this State-the most honest and conscientions of them, generally speaking, are against the nomination of General Taylor. They will not support it. I think that you may set down the majority of that party as hostile to his election, and ready to adopt another candidate. Of the democratic party, about two-thirds will vote for Cass; the rest will give their suffrages to some other candidate. It is not possible that Gen. Taylor should obtain the popular vote-There must be a majority of all the votes, you know, to secure an election by the people. If only a plurality be obtained for the Taylor electoral ticket, the choice of presidential electors devolves upon the legislature. The legislature will not dare to give the vote of the State to Taylor. Besides, you should remember, the members of the legislature are yet to be elected."

The proceedings, and resolutions put forth at the Worcester convention, all tend strongly to that result, and point to Martin Van Buren as the future nominee of all the bolters-both whig and democratic. Judging from the tone of the "barnburner" journals, they look upon such an occurrence free-soil whig convention, called at Buffato for the 9th of August, is relied upon as the machinery to bring it about .- Union.

Georgia.-The Hon. H. A. Haralson has been unanimously re-nominated for Congress, for the 4th Congressional District of Georgia; and Col. T. C. Hackett has been nominated for the 5th, 11on. Mr Lumpkin, the member of the present Congress, having declined.

PORT OF WILMINGTON. ARRIVED .- June 28th Schr. Thorn, from New York-Schr. L. P. Smith, from New York, 29th Schr. Elouise, from New York. 30th Schr. Col. McRae, from Charleston.

"Our doubts are traitors."-Shaks. PYFER & Co., LOTTERY BROKERS, AND BANK NOTE DEALERS, NO. 1, LIGHT STREET.

This old established and truly lucky Lottery firm is famed from one extreme of the Union to the other as the oldest. most fortunate, celebrated and popular Lottery agency in the country.

(A) Prizes promptly paid in Gold!

Orders from any section of the country. (with the amount to be invested enclosed.) will be faithfully and immediately attended to.

The printed official drawings always sent by the first mail to those who order from our firm.

One order to us may realize a fortune!

July Lotteries.

40,000 Dollars. SATURDAY. July 22d.

16 drawn ballots out of 75 numbers.

prize of 40,000 dollars is \$40,000. 1 of 12,730 is 12,730. Tickets \$15. shares in proportion. Certificate of 25 whole tickets, \$180 | 25 quarters 45 25 halves, 90 | 25 eighths 22 30,000 Dollars.

WEDNESDAY. July 26th.
72 numbers and 13 drawn ballots.
prize of 30.000 dollars is \$30.000 l of 12,500 is 12.500.
&c. &c. &c. Tickets \$10, shares in proportion. Certificate of 24 whole tickets, \$120 | 24 quarters 30 24 halves 60 | 24 eighths 15

SATURDAY, July 29, 1848,
78 numbers and 12 drawn ballots.
1 prise of 50,000 dollars is \$50,000 1 of 15,000 is 15,000.
&c. &c. &c. &c.
Tickets \$15. shares in proportion. Certificates of 26 whole tickets, 220 | 26 quarters, \$55 00 110 | 26 eighths, 27 50 50.000 Dollars,

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