

AMERICAN
BROOKVILLE, INDIANA.
FRIDAY, MAR. 3, 1848.

FOR PRESIDENT IN 1848.
Gen. ZACHARY TAYLOR.

"In no case can I permit myself to be the candidate of any party, or of any self to party scheme."
"The good of all parties, and the National good would be my great and absorbing aim." —Gen. Taylor.

Our Correspondent.

The excellent and interesting letter from New York, giving a graphic description of the Taylor meeting of the 22d, is from a talented citizen of Indiana, and for many years was a leading whig editor of the state.

"We have received an address delivered before a literary society at Liberty, by Mr. Hester, which will be published so soon as convenient.

We also have a lengthy communication from our friend H. D. Johnson, which shall yet see day-light through our columns.

The Convention Devotees.

We should suppose that after the action of Kentucky, our Clay friends, who go for a National Convention, and sneer over Taylor, had better begin to shorten their horns, and prepare to bow to the behests of a National Caucus, and for old Zack.

Rough and Ready Bonner.

This is the title of a paper which comes to us from Marion, Delaware Co., Ind., edited and published by B. F. Wallace. It is unnecessary to say who it favors for President. The editor gives his best bids for his country and his country's best friends.

Mrs. Washington Potts.

In this day's paper we commence the publication of the excellent and universally popular story of Mrs. Washington Potts. We are certain those who have read it, will thank us for publishing it, and those who have never read it, will be well repaid for the time spent.

It is the best burlesque upon the fooleries, expenses and heartlessness of fashionable PARTIES we have ever seen. We know families who are not able to clothe and educate their children—not the means of paying their debts, nor the spirit and industry to collect around them the comforts of life, yet spend their own means, and all they can borrow of their friends, in trying to ape the rich and heartless portion of the world, by parties. Is that man's or woman's heart right who makes an expensive party in a rented house, on articles bought on credit, or money for which their creditors are suffering. Yet we constantly see these things passing around us, without exciting our special wonder.

But the folly of these things is so well shown up in the story of Mrs. Washington Potts, that we will not enlarge upon the subject.

Kentucky State Convention.

The Wing State Convention of Kentucky convened on the 22d of February. They nominated the Hon. John J. Crittenden for Governor, and appointed Taylor delegates to a National Convention.

Mr. Crittenden is now in the U. S. Senate, a station far superior to that of Governor. Yet we have no doubt he will so sacrifice his feelings as to accept the nomination. If he should, we hope Henry Clay will be elected to fill his place in the U. S. Senate.

The Taylor State Convention met on the same day, and nominated the same man for Governor, and adopted the same electors that were selected by the regular whig convention. All right!

John Quincy Adams.

This distinguished Patriot, Statesman and Scholar died in the National Capitol, on the evening of Wednesday the 23d inst. He was attacked by a paralysis while in his seat in the House on Monday the 21st inst., and was removed to one of the Committee rooms of the Capitol, where he died as above stated.

Mr. Adams was born July 11, 1767, and at his death was in the 81st year of his age. At the age of fourteen he was the private Secretary of the Minister to Russia; in 1794 he was appointed by Gen. Washington, Minister to the United Netherlands, and until 1801 was employed as diplomatic agent and minister in Holland, England and Russia. In 1802 he was elected to the Massachusetts Senate and soon after to the Senate of the United States. In 1819 Mr. Madison appointed him Minister to Russia; previous to this he filled the chair of Rector of Harvard University; he was one of the commissioners who negotiated the Treaty of Peace with Great Britain, at Ghent in 1814, and was immediately appointed Minister to the court of St James.

In 1817 he was called home, to take the post of Secretary of State in Mr. Monroe's Cabinet, and of whom Gen. Jackson said "he was the fittest person for the office; a man who would stand by the country in the hour of danger."

Mr. Adams was President of the United States four years from March 4, 1825, and 1831 he took his seat in the House of Representatives from the district in which he was born, and remained the faithful public servant of his district and the Union till the day of his death. Thus during a period of sixty-six years has this extraordinary man been in the service of his country.

And whether in or out of office—as a Minister abroad—a President, or as a member of Congress—as a MAN—his name stands confessedly the purest among the pure; no temptation ever allured, or fear deterred him from doing his whole duty, as conscience and the law directed him. "The Champion of the Right," a peerless Patriot has departed. —[Gaz]

Mad Stone.

Mr. Editor:—You have expressed a desire through the columns of your paper of the 18th, in your article on the mad stone and its properties, which excited some curiosity in Indiana, to know something respecting its remedial powers in removing Hydrocephalus, and you call upon the physicians in the immediate neighborhood of this very peculiar stone, inquiring to know of them to what class of rock formation it belongs.

After reading the article alluded to, and recollecting that previous to my seeing the article, I had often asked men of science, the same question that you ask, and that I had found none who could inform me, their usual answer to my inquiry, was, I have never met with one, nor have I ever seen a person that could inform me. However, in one of my journeys through the West, I had the happiness to get into the neighborhood of one, I called on the owner and got a sight of it. I found it to be a marine product, belonging to the great coral family, it is the habitation of a class of zoophytes, and built up by them, and is classed under the following names, viz: Madrepora Grossa, Madrepora Labry, Madrepora Thrygia. The class called phrygia or brain-stone, from its strong resemblance to the brain of an animal; this stone is a carbonate of lime; very porous, and when used, it is prepared by cutting a piece from the mass, and preparing a surface corresponding with the ends of the pores, and, as I was informed, it was usual to immerse it in hot water and then, while hot and moist, to apply it. This is all I know of the mad-stone. I have plenty in my possession, any one wishing, can call and see it.

J. WALTER.

The foregoing is from the Louisville Courier. The editor of that paper, however, seems to differ from his correspondent. He says, "The master about the virtues of a mad stone in cases of hydrocephalus, belongs to the department of human experience, denominated humbug, there being no rock possessing any such properties." Who is right?

Gen. Taylor at Cincinnati.

On the 22d, the friends of Gen. Taylor, had a meeting in Cincinnati, at which Hon. N. G. Pendleton presided. It would be useless to copy the many excellent resolutions they adopted.—The following one, as a sample, is sufficient:

"Resolved, That we prefer the veteran Taylor for the chief magistracy of the Union, because in a long career of public service he has always been faithful—because we have confidence in his patriotism, sagacity, prudence, and integrity—because though first in war, he is known to be decidedly the friend of peace—because he is willing to serve the people, but not willing to serve any clique or combination—and because he asks no favors and shuns no proper responsibility."

Petty Meanness.

There have been various meetings held throughout the United States to nominate Henry Clay for the Presidency. At all these meetings the utmost peace and quiet has prevailed. The friends of Gen. Taylor have allowed them quietly to transact their business. This was right. But what has been the case when Taylor meetings have been called? The Clay men have resorted to means to disturb the meetings in every way they could. At the late Taylor meeting at New York, the Clay men vociferated so loudly that neither Hon. W. C. Johnson nor the gallant Col. Baker of Illinois could proceed in their remarks. It was "three cheers for Clay." "Hurrah for Clay," &c. &c. until they had to take their seats. And after this ungentlemanly and ruffian conduct, these same Clay men went away and represented the meeting as a perfect row. And this is the way the leaders of party expect to rule and drive the people into their plans and schemes. But if the people have not taken things into their own hands, we are mistaken in the signs of the times. They who do so, went to that field of battle for plunder, and return home to satiate their infernal appetite by pedling these mean and contemptible slanders at a pittance a dose. We know not who Mr. Montgomery is, who is thus corrupting history, but if he will visit Indiana, and let himself be known, we will insure him a like fate, and the same place on the page of history with Oates and Bedloe, in the days of Charles II of England.

From Mexico.

The following is an extract of a letter from Wm. M. Sims, to Mr. J. O. St. John, dated city of Mexico, Dec. 21st, 1847:

"John C. Wilkinson is in the Regular Service. In the battles he signalized himself so much that they promoted him to a sergeant for his valor and gallantry. He called on us yesterday morning, and seems to be the same John yet. We have heard that Alfred Stoops died some two months since, at Puebla. John Wilkinson says he believes that it was homesickness that killed him, for he pined away and died."

Franklin Lycum.

He will lecture before the 15th inst. at the Standard this evening.

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The Taylor meeting, held in this city, on the anniversary of Washington's birth day, was the most memorable, and glorious battle of Buena Vista. The old Hero was nominated for the Presidency with shouts and cheers of universal approbation.

Gen. Taylor in St. Louis.

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Correspondence of the American.

23D OF FEBRUARY.

NEW YORK, Feb. 23, 1848.

Dear Clarkson:—The Taylor demonstration, last night, at Nible's Garden, was all that the friends of the old Hero could desire. During the entire day, to use the language of Tom Hood, "it blew, snow, thew, and friz;" and gloom hung over Gotham and its inhabitants.—The prospects for a large meeting were any thing but encouraging; and the torrents of rain which continued to descend, up to the hour, and during the continuance of the meeting, was well calculated to dampen the ardor of old Buena Vista's friends. What added to this feeling, the meeting was to be held in an open lot, (the former site of Nible's) under a canvas prepared for the occasion. When I reached the meeting, through a torrent of rain, the spacious enclosure was nearly filled, and the stream of people continued to advance till every foot of it was covered. Not less than five thousand persons had come up to this first demonstration for ZACHARY TAYLOR, though the most inclement night of the season, plainly showing that his friends, like himself, are, if not always "Rough," certainly quite "Ready," in a good and holy cause. The Clay meeting, previously held at Castle Garden, was convened on one of the finest, clearest, and most invigorating evenings of the month, and omnibuses were chartered to take the "lame, the halt and blind," FREE GRATIS, to that assemblage of "embodiments." Thousands were at it who would not support Mr. Clay as a first or last choice, but the special friends of that gentleman claim all who attended on his fast and firm friends. In Greely's Tribune, of yesterday, the friends of Mr. Clay were advised not to go to the Taylor meeting—not to swell its numbers by their presence—not to encourage it in any way—and they did stay away, partly acting on Greely's advice, and partly because the night was tempestuous. So the meeting last night was a real, bona fide TAYLOR DEMONSTRATION, and the people who attended it were for him, first and last. The vast assemblage was called to order by Messrs. J. Grinnell, (of the respectable firm of Grinnell, Minton & Co.) a former Whig member of Congress, who nominated for chairman Hugh Maxwell, one of the old Clay leaders of this city. Mr. M. opened the meeting with an eloquent and glowing speech, during the delivery of which he was repeatedly interrupted by loud and heart-felt plaudits. The walls did not shake, as was said of the Clay meeting at Castle Garden, for the reason that Zachary's friends had to put up with a tent, and there were no walls to shake; but hearts throbbed, and bosoms swelled, and glorious voices mingled in unison at the mention of the Hero's name.

The Address and Resolutions are elegant and judicious in the main, and were adopted with a hearty good will. I send you a copy of the Herald, of this morning, containing the published proceedings.

Gen. Hoffman, (another Clay man, formerly)

was the next speaker, and he reminded me, very much, of our first class western orators.

There is nothing of the frigid coldness of the Northern man about him. He feels all he says,

and what he utters has an union which reaches every heart. He was for Taylor, and gave him a hearty vote.

The next speaker was Meredith P. Gentry,

Esq., a member of Congress from Tennessee,

who was introduced to the meeting by the chairman, and whose presence at the stand was the signal for the most deafening applause. Mr. G. is a Whig—a good Whig—a Zac. Taylor Whig, and his speech was sensible, straight-forward and effective.

After him, Col. Edward D. Baker (of the second Illinois Regiment,) and formerly a member of Congress from the Springfield District, came forward, and was greeted with enthusiastic cheers. The Colonel, it will be recollect, resigned his seat in Congress, and gave up the command of the House, for the three legged stool of the camp—a very uncommon sacrifice in this age of wild patriotism. He asked the meeting if they recollect the momentous despatch of Gen. Taylor, before he was attached, only "fell back some two hundred and fifty yards;" where those that could be rallied, halted and were again formed." It will be perceived that others, in plain language, retreated, beside Indians. But this brave Montgomery makes the Indians show off by way of retreat, in far better style, on the 23d page.

This was on the morning of the 23d, and if Mr. Montgomery can be relied on, the Indians "gave way," while the regiment to which he was attached, only "fell back some two hundred and fifty yards;" where those that could be rallied, halted and were again formed."

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