THE FREEMAN.

Mochester, Friday, August 25, 1848.

ISAAC BUTTS, Editor

MARTIN VAN BUREN OF NEW-YORK.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT, CHARLES F. ADAMS,

Semo'(ie Kepublican State Convention AT UTICA, up the 13th of SEPTEMBER, at 12, M., u nominate Presidential Effectors, Governor, Lieutenan Governor, and angle State officers as are required, by law to be bretted in "Auvember next". Good of description

The " Hunker" Corner Stone. The following resolution was passed by a convention which elected flowin Croswell, editor of the Albany tringer delegate to the Beltimore Convention :

Re-lived. That helding to the principle of non-inter-teres with the rights of others in their furlest and both cat sense, we are opposed to restrictions of any and every kind, on the action of the people of any part of this confideracy, as to the disposition they may choose to make of their grapher in settling territory which may be negligible. he acq. red from Mexico, either by valor and anona com-iry, or by treat. ; for we contend that Congress has no moral righttr torpose obstacles to the settlement of such torsion; by acy portion of our people, with whatever of their : ROPER. r [meaning their negro slaves,] they may

such territory.

Cor Carry out the principles of the above, and you door Oregon, Nebraet and Minesota, as well as California and New Mexico to human Stavery. #3

The Buffalo Convention.

In order to supply the wants of our friends who sire to give general circulation to the proceedings he Buffalo Convention, we issue them on well adapted, in price, to that purpose. The rse of business is given briefly, but comprehensively in our letters dated at Buffalo; while the speeches, &c. are given without particular reference to chronological order. These latter are chiefly taken from the report of the Buffala Commercial, by the Phonographist, Mr. DYER, of

The price is \$2,00 per hundred.

From the Paris Cor. of the N. Y. T. ibune. M. Considerant having asserted in the course the discussion that the right to labor was indispensable to the consistent and logical assertion o the right to property, the discussion was resumed on that point, and he went on to state with the most impressive eloquence the theory of property and labor. The only origin of property, he is labor; the sole justification of individual own-ership is the creation of the values owned by individual industry. But what is the source, what the first sphere of human labor? It is the Soil, and that Soil was given by its Creator, not to one indi--not to a few, but to the whole human race." Like the sunlight and the air it is the propcrty of all the sons of men. But for the growth and development of the race it has been necessary that this common boon of God should be allotted to a few; it has become their property, and we guarantee them by low in its possession. But while Society does this, it is bound to secure an equivalent to those wee are excluded thereby.— They, too, come into the world members of the a family, brothers of the same race, endowed with the same inalienable right to the light, to the air, to the soil. Having taken the soil from him beforehand, society is in justice under obligation to

Unless this glaring fallacy be uprooted, it i offire vain to hope for stability upon a right basis. Long ago we ventured the opinion that nothintrofient of the abolition of unjust burdens, the repudiation of a debt contracted for objects themselves execrated by the people, could restore tranquility, and inspire hope for the future. Does not the present state of things give plausibility at least, to this view ? Let us see.

furnish him with other instruments and means of

The working class, or labor so, to speak, feels itself wronged; it has the sagacity to discern that no stake. Government, a reformed government, sitting in the place of a monarchy just demolished because of its oppressiors, extorts by its strong machinery, a large share of the products of labor, and appropriates it to such purposes as we have enumerated. Labor feels keenly this wrong-for often it is thereby deprived of the means of existgrows restive under its infliction, and threatens to break out in open rebellion against that 'reformed' government by which it is perpetrated

This government admits the wrong done to labor, and benevolently attempts to compensate for it, by furnishing employment at certain rates, or by grants of money, or means of subsistence, by methods more or less direct.

Now, how is it possible to expect contentment -how can justice be reached, in this manner ?-Government confesses that Capital-or some other interest, it matters not what-under an existing state of things, wrongs Labor. The simplest way, flie only way at all compatible with justice, to remedy the matter, is to remove the wrong. Does government do that? No; it lets the wrong alone, but undertakes to compensate the aggriev ed party for its continuance. Now, it is clear, that if the principle of compensation could be carried ont accurately, and to its full extent, nobody would be the gainer by the continued existence of the admitted wrong-but all would be the loser by so much as it would cost to carry the system of compensation into effect.

Then the question naturally recurs : under such circumstances, what party would desire the perpetuation of the wrong? Most clearly, nobody at all

We come, then, to the conclusion, that that government, or that interest in a State, which admits the existence of a wrong, bearing unequally and unjustly upon any class, but which, instead of eradicating the conceded evil, undertakes, by bribes, to purchase the forbearance of those injuriously affected by it, has some sinister end of its own to be subserved by the perpetuation of the wrong complained of. We do not see that there can well be an exception to this general remark The system of compensation must always neressarily beget strifes and angry disputes, frequent ly resulting in hostile collisions. One interest wil ever be apt to say it concedes, or is taxed, too much! while another will say the discriminations or the direct grants, in its favor, are disportionately small. All these factitious grades, and distinctions

and systems of favoritism, are directly at war with the absolute political equality of man. Let but this great fact be pratically admitted ; let each individual of our race be equally protected in the wholesome enjoyment of the Rights with which Nature endowed him, and all just complaints of the kind under consideration, must necessarily

THE NATIONAL ANTI-SLAVERY STANDARD .-This paper, which carries much weight with its recommendations, sustains VAN BUREN and ADAMS The Tribune notices the fact in the following

"The National Anti-Slavery Standard, of this city, the organ of the American Society, appears to be very well-satisfied with the Buffalo noming tions and platform, and advises its friends to encourage and support the new movement, so far as is consistent with their present position. The re-commendation of Van Buren and Adams by the Standard, will have a powerful influence on a large class of voters, who surely will not withhold their ballots at the present portentous crisis in the history of Slavery agitation. Northern Freemen ald present an undivided front on this issue .-Every legal vote withheld, counts one for Cass and

Martin Van Buren.

Under this caption, the Boston Daily Republiversions of Mr. Van Bunan's course, in which the whole Taylor press now habitually indulge. The Republican has ever been a Whig paper of the ultra stamp; and the exceptions to Mr. V. B.'s immer course, must, in part at least, be attributable to party prejudice. We copy the article, for the benefit of those of the 'late' Whig party, who may desire a candid and impartial review of Mr. Van Buren's course, by one participating in all their own celings and personal antipathies.

For our own part, we shall pay little attentio to the malignant and groundless attacks of the Taylor press, upon the candidates of the Free Democracy of the Union-knowing that such attacks are intended merely to divert public attention from the humiliating position in which they find themselves placed.

We know perfectly well, from private letters received more than fourteen months ago, from a gentleman whose intimate and confidential relations with Southern politicians, render his information entirely reliable, that Gen. Taylor is the favorite candidate of the ultra Southern school Every intelligent Whig knows this; so does every Taylor editor who does not willfully shut his eyes to notorious facts-and hence their extreme anxiety to talk about any thing else than their own candi-

Gen. Taylor regards the federal Constitution as a slave-creating instrument; that he regards slavery! eyond the reach o n the territories as above an e, his oath of of aper him to vero any act of whatever character, having for its object the exclusion of Slavery therefrom.

Such is the candidate of the quondam Whig now Taylor party. Let those who go for "Free Soil" stultify themselves by voting for him if they can. But to the article from the Boston Repub-

"Before the meeting of the Buffalo Convention we received several communications, both for and against the selection of Mr. Van Biren as a Preagainst the selection of Mr. van Biren as a fre-sidential candidate. We declined opening a con-troversy at that late hour, which promised to oc-cupy much of our space, with but little good effect. One of the articles, favorable to Mr. Van Buren we publish to-day on the outside of our daily pa-

"For ourselves, we have this to say in reference to Mr. Van Buren's position on the slavery quesion-that we shall not defend any of his delinquencies in former times. We disapproved of his promise to veto the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia; we disapprove of it now. disapproved of his course in relation to the At ised captives; we disapprove of it now. Where ever and whenever Mr. Van Buren has shown disposition to yield to the demands of the slave power, there and then we were opposed to him, and we shall not defend such conduct now. At he same time, we will say, that we believe Mr Van Buren's fault was mainly the result of his pa-sition, and the position of his party, and not of his udgment or his heart. His fault resembles that of lose men, plenty enough hereabouts, who are hose men, plenty enough to the aggressions of slavery out who by the platform of their party, feel compelled to support such a man as Zachary Taylor snowing very well all the time, that he is an ultra advocate of the salve power. When we consider sition to slavery now, and abuse him for voting for Polk and Texas in 1844, then we shall think it equally fair to lose sight of Mr. Van Buren's heroconduct for the last eight years, in our indignation against his misdemeanors of eight years pre-

"Thus much, once for all, relative to Mr. Van Buren's "pro-slavery" course, against which the Taylor and Cass presses are now making a siultaneous attack, thinking, no doubt, to make the people forget their own present degraded conwill not do. We tell these men, that the of the United States do not care so much what nen were eight years ago, or even one year ago as what they are Now. The resolutions of Whig Legislatures and Conventions of Massachusetts for the last few years, do not excuse the deep treachery of some of the men who sanctioned hem; on the contrary, they serve to make that treachery still blacker and deeper. And the more they attempt to prove that Mr. Van Buren has een wrong on the subject of Slavery, the more the people will honor him for being right now. I s the Martin Van Buren of to-day that we support for the Presidency, and we shall not discuss the deeds of the Martin Van Buren of 1840. Let the dead past bury its dead. We act in the pres-sent and for the future. We care not so much what a man has been, as what he is.

"Mr. Van Buren was sacrificed by the slave-power in 1844, because he would not consent to the annexation of Texas. He returned to private life and has remained there, unobtrusive and quiet biding his time. He held to his deliberate opin ons firmly, and never yielded them; and at last when the party which had supported him, and which he had had faith in, again consummated its ase design against freedom by the nomination of Lewis Cass, there were fortunately no obstacles of personal delicacy to prevent him from boldly ng out and placing himself directly in opposi tion to that cringing dough-face. That act elec-trified the whole North, and it is not too much to say-nay it is the literal truth-that Mr. Van Bi en's Letter to the Utica Convention has brought the Democratic party in Congress, with but few exceptions, into free ground. To that letter, and the agitation consequent upon it, is to be atributed the late ntorious success in Congressthe victory over the Compromise Bill of Calhour Phelps and Clayton, and the victory on the Oregon Bill-compelling the Senate to recede from Compromise. Are these things nothing? Is Mr. Van Buren deserving of no raise for doing this noble work, and for giving he North the only victory it has ever had for nany years? The Taylor papers say that the old Democratic party has been the bulwark and chief apport of slavery. It is true, but the "Magi lonor to him for using his magical powers in the ervice of freedom. We will trust him that he will use them in no other service hereafter

BEG YOUR PARDON!-The Chany Argus char ges us in all the emphasis of italics, with "emascu lating" its editorials. If so, it was with no evil in tent; for those same editorials unmutilated and unemasculated,' seem to do very little in the way of propagating Hunkerism! They are harmless any how; and it is a great pity that they should be 'emasculated.' In justice to that upright print we insert the sentence with the complained-of suppression supplied:

"Altogether and entirely as we prefer the elec tion of General Cass, we should prefer the elec-'party, standing upon and creating a distinct sectional division between the North and the

Now every body knows the reasons assignedthe patriotic hate of sectional division—to be al oonshine-merely hypocritical pretence. We knew it, and hence omitted it for the sake of brevity, as we did all the rest of a long article.

But where was this holy horror of "sectional division," when the pure editor of the Argus went to Baltimore instructed to go for a construction of the constitution, recently invented under pressure of 'sectional' necessity, by the South? Will the Argus give us a little, just a little information, on this point?

Again; we defy the Argus to prove that the instruction of the constitution for which we contend, is more 'sectional' than that which Gen. Cass anctions. Will it undertake it ?

Yet again ; will the Argus tell us which (in its wn opinion,) is the most heinous crime : 'emasculating' Argus editorials, or 'emasculating' and disembowelling the Canal Bank?

An early reply will oblige many thousands!

From the Rochester Democrat. More Van Buren Consistency. "The Advertiser made a remarkable dis yesterday morning—a disclosure that shows up consistency and honesty in an enavoidable ligh The following paragraph will illustrate our me

We know perfectly well from private

"Now, when it is borne in mind that the editor was fully advised fourteen months ago that Gen. Taylor was a politician of the ultra Southern tion of slavery—opposed to free soil and the appli-cation of the ordinance of 1787 to the new territoics besides a host of other heresies denounced by the Barnburners of the present day—we say if he knew all this ' fourteen months ago,' how happened it that four months ago he came out in favor of Sen. Taylor as the Democratic candidate for the Presidency? The follow Advertiser of April 10th: The following paragraph is from the

'It is well known that for more than one year we have 'It is well known that for more than one year we have occasionally suggested the propriety of uniting upon Gen Taylor as the Democratic condidate for Presidency, in the hope that his great popularity would suffice to wipe out every trace of faction which now defaces and weakens the Democratic platform. These suggestions have been repeated on the presumption that whatever Gen. Taylor may style himself, he is really a Democrat, and sould sustain all the great measures of the Democratic party. And this presumption we may add, was based upon information, the sufficiency of which has been strongly corroborated by subsequent events.'

"The case stands thus: Fourteen months since or about the middle of June, 1847, the editor knew well from private letters, 'entirely reliable,' Gen. Taylor belonged to the ultra Southern school of politicians, and was the favorite candidate that school, because he concurred in all its meas ues; and yet with this 'entirely reliable' informa tion in his possession, he comes out on the tentl day of April, 1848—ten months after he received his first intelligence of General Taylor's opinion -and recommends him as the 'Democratic can didate for the Presidency, and announcing at the same time, that he (Gen. Taylor) 'is in favor of all the great measures of the Democratic party At the time of this aunouncement, the editor was advocating 'free soil, free speech, free labor and free men, as the great measures of the demo cratic party, and these he knew Gen. Taylor to be in favor of. Now, he declares that he ha known for more than fourteen months, that he was opposed to all these measures. Verily, the case hard one for the consistency and integrity of ou friend; but he cannot say an enemy hath don this, because the disclosure of his duplicity an double dealing is voluntary on his part. If thes terms are too harsh, we will set the matter right a soon as the editor informs us which batch of infor nation is correct—that of ' fourteen months ago when Gen. Taylor was of the 'ultra slavery school and in favor of all its measuree, or that of April 10th, when he was in favor of free soil, &c., and was deemed just the candidate for the Free De-

Here is a "mare's nest" in good earnest !-- We can readily believe from the habitual disregard of general principles on the part of the present conductors of the Democrat, that they honestly suppose they have convicted us of glaring inconsist ncy. We copy their entire article, that our readers also may have the benefit of the deep research of these astute Taylorites. Now to the

The Democrat must know that we have never, personally, regarded the application of the ordinance of 1787, as the true method of excluding Slavery from the territories. The following reso lutions penned by us a few days prior to the Baltimore Convention, express our notions on that subect as briefly as may be:

Whereas, Slavery is admitted on all hands to e a State institution, depending on positive law or its existence; Therefore resolved, that in the bsence of such law, made by authorities recognized as competent to enact them, all territor within the limits of our national jurisdiction, must e free.

Be it further resolved, The Slavery, being a

And be it further resolved, That Slavery, Being State institution, cannot be established b gress, or by any branch of the Federal Power hat the right to establish, implies the right bolish Slavery-which is universally denied.

Let such resolutions be passed by Congress, and would be a matter of little moment what might be the peculiar doctrines, or what the wishes of any man occupying the Presidential chair.

We have ever held the doctrine indicated hese resolutions, to be the true one; and never till some time last fall, did we know that the State-Rights politicians of the South held to principles adically different-indeed totally antagonistic. We then said, that the South in insisting that Slavery had a legal existence in the territories by virtue of the Federal Constitution, would provoke a feeling on the part of the rest of the Union, that would be justly fatal to her pretensions, and necessarily end in her defeat and humiliation.

But still, after this, we often expressed oursel contingently in favor of Gen. TAYLOR for the Presidency-and why? Simply because we desired to see the corrupt influences which controlled the old parties, utterly destroyed; because Gen TAYLOR'S election in our opinion would effect that object; because we believed him to be more faorable to all the distinctive measures of the Democratic party, from '36 to '44, than to their opposites an opinion to which we adhere even now after those old issues are by common consent voted to be obsolete ; because, whatever might be our own notions of the proper course, we did not doubt that the people would insist on applying to the new territories the ordinance of 1787-and we understood Gen. TAYLOR by his signal letter to be pledged not to veto it.

Thus matters stood up to the Baltimore Conver tion. On the way thither, a friend showed us etter from Gen. Taylor, wherein that gentleman said, distinctly and unequivocally, that in expressing his " decided approval" of the Signal editorial-which held that the Executive ought not to veto the ordinance of 1787 if passed by Congresshe by no means meant any such thing; that he didnot intend to say that if elected President he would

Now, how stands the case? Let us see. The outh, with remarkable unahimity, have asserted the doctrine, that under the federal Constitution. Slavery has a legal existence in all the territories of the United States. Gen. TAYLOR, by retracting a pledge that he would not veto the ordinance of 1787 if passed by Congress, virtually makes counter pledge-that he will veto it if so passed. Under this state of things, TAYLOR's election almost inevitably carries Slavery into the territories at any rate it secures the inevitable defeat of any contemplated measure soever, whether posiive law, or simply resolutions like the foregoing. declaratory of the true meaning and intent, and imiting the scope of the federal Constitution. And just so soon as we were duly advised of this state of facts, we dropped General Taylor.

Now, if there be any "inconsistency" in all this we confess our optics are not keen enough to detect it; if we have suggested Gen! TAYLOR's name when his support involved on the face of it a desire for Slave-extension-why, let the fact be pointed out !- But mark; the Democrat never supported Gen. TAYLOR, till all the facts narrated were well

The Democrat, in order to make out its case ssumes that when we said we believed Gen. TAYcon was in favor of "all the great measures of the Democratic party," we inleladed opposition to Slave extension. Such artifices are unbecoming

predicament as regards its canidate—is it willing o concede that this was or not is exclusively and measure of the Democratic party In conclusion, we will agai reiterate our belief rect—that Gen. Taylor is men nearer a Southern Democrat in principle that a Northern Whig.

And could the principles of Costitutional construction obtain, which we have hid down, we should

"Dissolution of the Union." Of all silly and harmless bubears ever conjure up to frighten the timid, or o furnish an apology for recreancy to duty, from mercenary motives

properly

ease to dread his election

that of dissolution of the Unon is the capsheaf. It has been so often repeate by Northern men occupying positions which light to be filled by onest men, and by Statesmp, that perhaps a few may think there is something in it. The truth is this cry of "dissolution"—' w are afraid this measure or that, may lead the Suth to secede," is the paltriest clap trap of a bandof political free-booters, who are ready to follo any flag, provided only they be allowed fre pillage-whether of professed friends or open enemies, it makes no

difference. The 'peculiar' condition the South-except when some portion of it wer to insome extremes has hitherto knitted its varius subsidiary interests firmly together. These intrest acting ordinarily as a unit, from an important asis for political operations, and being so so hal, taking in all ramifications, men not ever ordened with principle, have, in all our hetory, been but too willinging to pay court to the 'institution,' as a means of securing ulterior end. Whenever assailed for truckling subserviency, a ready apology has been found in the alleged necessity of never-ending concession, lest sone band of hotspurs should fly

into a pet and "disolve the Union!" Now, however, the road to promotion is temporarily, if not pernanently changed. "The institution," by its mostrous pretensions, and its preposterous claims, has knitted together another section, in order o resist its encroachments. And mark how the "rising sun" is descried by those who disbelieve in thriftless worship! "Doughfaces" now suddenly appear from an unwonted quarter; Benton, of Missouri, Bell, of Tennessee SPRUANCE, of Delaware, even Houston, from Texas-nay, what is stranger still, Dickinson, of Virginid all hasten to propitiate a movement which one who has taken ony a superficial view of things would expect to see unanimously denounced by the South as the very quintessence of treason and disunion?

Why is this ! Simply because there is a cor pact mass of voters at the North as firmly united gainst Slave extension, as the South is united in favor of it. And this mass is susceptible of the greatest degree of expansion or increase. Hence t becomes paramount in importance, in the estimation of your shrewd, calculating politician. To avoid the hostility, if net to secure the positive friendship, of this mass of voters, will be the very first object of the aspining politician. To this principle is referrible the recent passage of the Oregon Bill, and to this alone.

And now pause for a mement and enquire what danger of a disruption of the Union from present causes? Whence is the danger to come? The ambitious leaders, the men of influence at the South will become our " natural allies;" the idea of disunion will be derided and scoffed at-if not from motives of patriotism, and we will not deny that the South is as patriotic as we, at least for the purpose of propitiating that section of the Union which has the most votes—which wields the scep-

ole in the minority he minority of a mi out seceding from the thing more than to tall Union? Let men of s furnish the reply. Taylorism Whigism.

to insist, rather pertin-The Tribune continu ciously too, that thes wo commodities differ very considerably in quality! Every little Tay lorite the country over, seems ambitious of " a first rate notice" in the Tribune, and hence, fall to abusing the editor without any serious attempt to inswer his arguments.

The last candidate for that distinction, is a Jer ey Taylor paper, the Trenton Gazette. We rive an extract, knowing that it will be read with nterest by old Whigs, who now look in vain for any thing from the Tribune in the Rochester Tay or press: The leading point made by the Gazette seen

to he this: Gen. Taylor is independent of party the Tribune opposed him on that ground; and now the Tribune exults in the Buffalo moven rending of party ties, when it ought to condemn all independence of party, to be consistent with its ion.—Let us consider this.

Is it desirable that the President of the United

States shall be a party man? This is a question which may be honestly answered either There are many good reasons for desiring that the resident shall not be a partisan; there are also sound reasons, we think, for preferring a Whig to Loco-Foco, a Free Soil man to an advocate o Slavery Extension. We blame no man for preerring a no-party President, or a President of own party, as he may think best! But when you ndertake to produce the same candidate in intagonist characters, then we demur. If Gen l'aylor is to be supported as the Whig candidate e ought manfully to own his faith in the fundanental principles of the party, and stake his elec tion thereon. If he is to run as the no-party andidate, (and this seems to be his choice.) then letius have done with this dragooning of Whigs as Whigs into his support. He can't fairly 'run with the hare and hold with the hounds'-or rather, we can't help any such game. We recognize no ob ligation to support Whig candidates as such, excep they be openly Whigs, and ready to stand or fall

with their party. -But the Gazette says The Tribune & Co were disappointed at Philadelphia, hence their subsequent course. How is appointed? No mere change of men can allenate us. If Gen. Taylor stands in the same relation to the Whig party as Mr. Clay or Mr. Webster, he will suit us, though we don't consider him as well qualified for Presidency as either of the above-named. Yet he seems an honest, well-meaning, off-hand man o action, and has evinced some qualities we like de-cidedly. He has been a very badly advised man in regard to the Presidency, but we will gladly overlook that. We like the doctrines of the Allison Letter so far as they go; and, though we pre-fer a President of decided Whig convictions, we don't want him to be a 'partisan Executive' nor 'a party machine.' If he is a Whig in principle and will not be a sectional instrument or sectional par-tisan, he will do. Let Gen. Taylor say with re-gard to the organization of the New Territories. as he is understood to have said with regard to the Tariff, River and Harbor Improvements, &c., that will defer to and execute the will of Congress and we are for him. We will take our chance of Congress doing the right thing, and do our part toward making it no chance at all but a sure thing -But here steps in the editor of The Express

Let us hear what he has to offer.

"The Editor of The Tribune, while he is plot the disruption and destruction of the Whig arty here, in the North, demands that Gen. Tay or shall write a letter, that will lose every South rn vote! Would' Mr. Clay have ever written such a letter? We answer emphatically, 'No! Would he ever have given such a pledge? We answer again, 'No!' Gen. Taylor has gone as far on this subject as Mr. Clay has gone. 'To ask nim to speak now, in the present excitement, and when Van Buren and the Abolitionists are trying to undermine him in the North, is to ask him to commit a political suicide. Beside, in the Allison letter, he is pledged to approve any Free Soil Bill that Congress may pass, and unles, Congress passa manly antagonist—for the contrary is well known es one, no action will be necessary from the Presi-

-The Express has a proclivity to dilemma vulgarly fixes. If Gen. Taylor will write such letter as The Tribune wants, it seems he will los If Gen. Taylor will write such a outhern vote! And yet in the next breat we are told that in his Alison letter he is pleased to approve any Free Sail bill that Congress may pass. If he is, we ask no more. Only sat siy us that he so considers himself and we are for in our hand. The descriptions of the considers himself and we are for the descriptions. of hand. The dragging of Mr Clay's nan this discussion is very wrong; but we kno Mr. Clay would have vetoed no such but. We only want to know as much of Gen. Taylor, and have the evidence open and unequivocal, and all is well. Is this exacting

The Startling News from Freiand

We give in another column, the entire acwhich has been thus far received, of the reported ollision in Ireland, hetween the government troop and the people. What credit can be attached t t, our readers can judge of as well as ourselves The great difficulty of getting any intelligence from Irish sources, and the manner in which the account was forwarded, gives additional credence

The open Patriot papers have all been suppress d, and the more cautious and moderate dare scarcely breathe a word for Ireland. A censor ship is placed over the press, and such account only are published as receive the sanction of an English censor. Letters also, intended for the United States, are opened, and if there be any thing in them objectionable, they are unhesitatingly suppressed. A special and secret correspondent f the Tribune, however, furnishes the following Irish view of what is little known in Dublin:

Correspondence of the New York Tribune. DUBLIN, July 31, 1848.

On Saturday week, when O'Brien, Meagher and Corman heard of the new tyrannic bill which Parliament were passing, they wisely went to the country. O'Gorman is in Limerick, with 10,000 men. Meagher is in Wexford, with I don't know how many thousand. O'Brien is encamped with 20,000 at the mountain of Sileyenamon, in Tipperary, and he asked the people if they were di osed to let him be taken. They shouted no.-The greatest anxiety exists in Dublin to hear new very hour. In the meantime, the bloody Governent are surrounding the people with military.-Every day for the last week, regiments of soldiers are arriving from England and going at once to the South! As in '38, we are once more at real issue with the old despot. Now, when our friends in your happy land, see we are determined, assist us. A little help now, boes it. Does not glory, duty, humanity call on you? In the meantime, Government are arresting numbers who are suspected Even this morning nineteen young men were ar rested in their beds at Pim's, in George st., before the establishment opened! This is the policy of the Government to provoke hostilities at once, while the people's policy is to wait until the harvest is riper. It is reported that there are American and French officers with Smith O'Brien, and that they have breast-works thrown up so as to resist all the annon that can be brought against them. The whole force of military, police and constabulary, was, before the last three or four Regiments came only 45,000 men, and if England was stripped could send only 15,000 more. In '98, with half the population, there were 175,000 British bayonets here. Good bye. Yours truly. HELP,

THE WAY CASS VOTES ARE MANUFACTURED. On Wednesday night, as the packet Catarac was coming from the West to this city, after the passengers were all in their berths, conversation tinued quite lively, the temperature being considerably above the sleeping point. Some on threw out the remark that there was not probabl a Cass man aboard. Immediately a voice ex claimed, "I am for Cass." Another from a dis tant birth chimed in "I too." Still another mut ered. "And here's a Cass man." till twelve were inted for the great Michigander. The thing was all explained in the morning." That outrage Ventriloquist, Winchell, was aboard! A hough refusing to vote once for Cass by day-ligh he confessed to the twelve votes of the preevening.-[American.

That's Wincuell to a T. He's always up he happens to be the victim. WINCHELL is a whole theatrical company of himself; does the tragic, comic, and pantominic, and shifts the scenes! Rochester always gives him a good house, and welcomes his return with a broad grin He'd make a Cass mandaugh to /

SIGNIFICANTI---- The Eneming Journal says the Locofocos [Hunkers] talk of abandoning They do not like the idea of being whip In order to get an apology for supporting l'aylor, they are endeavoring to prove that he as much a Loco Foco as he is a Whig."

In 1846 Croswell was closeted with WEER ounselling him how to defeat Gov. WRIGHT-it which he succeeded. This fact never has been, and never will be denied. Mr. WEED is probably well advised now as to Croswell's intentions and future course—either by direct information or safe inference. It is significant, too, that the Journal has scarcely said a word against that gigantic Hunker swindle, the Canal Bank failure. natural enough that the editor should not desire t offend those on whose co-operation, secret or open he has good reason to calculate. The two Hunker parties would work well together until the spoils puestion should come up......Then there, would be i row, such as rarely happens!

"STEAMBOAT VOTING."-We don't believ auch in this method of settling political contests But as our opponents indulge in it pretty exten sively, we subjoin a few " elections" which accident has brought to our notice after the "returns had been mislaid. The first "ballot" was taken by a Taylor man the day after the Buffalo Conention, on the Tonawanda cars: For Hale, 2; for Cass, 10; for Taylor, 53

for Van Buten, 258. The next was taken on the Packet Cataract. one of the voters in this nor the following "balot" were members of the Buffalo Convention : For Cass, 3; for Taylor, 11; for Van Buren, 17

oubtful 6. On board the Packet Louisiana: Cass, 2 Taylor, 9; Van Buren, 17; doubtful, 12.

The editor of the Detroit Free Press, in etter to his paper, which we have mislaid, stated that the moes to Van Buren's nomination were very numerous—amounting to hundreds. Pe contra the Buffalo Commercial said the negative The Free Press man also dwelt upon the fact

that the whig press of New-York fought Van Buren only, and said nothing against Cass. Why hould the united factions quarrel with each other We wonder that any man should think so little of his character for veracity, as to venture some of the allegations of the Free Press about the Convention. COLD COMFORT:-The whig papers are hoping

that the last no-party letter of Gen. TAYLOR is a noax. What will they think of the last epistle, in which he says he would have accepted the Bal nmore nomination as soon as any other? H goes the "platform" of the "National Slaughter House." That left every body to infer that the party were for or against every thing, and Gen TAYLOR occupies precisely the same position in regard to parties!

IMPORTANT .- "Fa-ther Retchie" says he is enrely "disgusted with the proceedings" of the

NOT A BAD ONE !- The Tribune drly remarks the term Whig is tolerably, comprehensive, and daily becoming more coll.

Gen. Taylor and the War

Whigs pretend that they were opp Mexican War, and charge upon JAS K. POLK hes of murder and treason, for orderin Rio Grande, and to occupy the left or west bank of that river. This movement, it is admitted up-on all hands, was the immediate occasion, indeed we may say, the cause, of the war. Annexation did not lead to hostilities, and not a drop of blood yould have been shed up to this time, had no Gen. Taylor marched his army into the valley of f the Mexicans, and on soil upon which no Tex-

had ever planted his foot, except as a prisoner It will be the purpose of this article, to show at Gen. Taylor the Taylor cominee for Presient-fiswas in advance of the government in is nefarious scheme, and that he invited orders that effect, and instigated the Secretary of War. y various arguments, to make the advance upon he Rio Grande, and occupy the western shore of hat river, in the face of specific directions, in two distinct orders from the Way Department, to the ontrary.

The evidence, the proof of this fact, is to ound in the official documents on the subject of the Mexican war; and the quotations in this case, will be made from Ex. Doc. No. 60, published in 1848, by order of Congress. Attention is equested to the dates of the ind to the fact that they Polk had furnished first letter in the se thentacting Sorrel Jen. Taylor, date 1845-headed (co tract embrances the

page \$1. as above: [CONFIDENTIAL.] WAR DEPARTMENT, June 15, 1845. Sin! On the 4th day of July next, or very soon thereafter, the convention of the people of Texas will probably accept the proposition of annexation under the joint resolutions of the late Congress of the United States. That acceptance will consti-

tute Texas an integral portion of our country. In anticipation of that event, you will forthwith nake a forward movement with the troops under your command, and advance to the mouth of the Sabine, or to such other point on the gulf of Mexi co, or as navigable waters, as in your judgmen may be most convenient for an embarkation at the proper time for the western frontier of Texas. In leaving to your judgment to decide the route t is intended that you choose the most expeditious having due regard to the health and efficiency of the troops, on reaching the point of destination.

The point of your ultimate destination is the western frontier of Texas, where you will select and occupy, on or near the Rio Grande del Norte, as will consist with the health of the roops, and will be best adapted to renel invasion and to protect what, in the event of annexation will be our western border: You will limit your self to the defence of the territory of Texas, un less Mexico should declare war against the United States. butenet of the market be said at the said of t

I am, sir, very respectfully, Your obedient servant. GEORGE BANCROFT. To Brigadier General Z. Taylon, 10

The next letter is written twenty-three days hereafter, dated July 8, 1845, also addressed to Gen Taylor, from the War Department, signed by War L. MxRey, who had succeeded Geo. Brancroit, and who it would seem had within the said twentythree days made some important geographical discoveries. This letter will be found page 82 Doc. No. 60, and is here given entire :

WAR DEPARTMENT, July 8, 1845. This department is informed that Mexico has some military establishments on the east side of the Rio Grande, which are, and for some time have been, in the actual occupancy of her troops. carrying out the instructions heretofore received,

actual state of war should exist. Mexican forces at the posts in their possession, and which have been so, will not be disturbed as long as the relations of peace between the United States and Mexico continue. WM. L. MARCY. To Brigadier General Z. TAYLOR.

Then follows another letter from MARCY, (same page,) to Gen. Taylor, twenty-two days later, dated Washington, July 30, 1845, confirming the above in full, from which the following extracts

> WAR DEPARTMENT Washington, July 30, 1845.

Sin: Your letter from New Orleans, of the 20th nstant, addressed to the Adjutant General, has been received and laid before the President, and he desires me to express to you his approval of

to the country to enable him to give any positive directions as to the position you ought to take, or the movements which it may be expedient to make. These must be goverend by circumstances. While avoiding, as you have been instructed to do, all aggressive measures towards Mexico, as long as relations of peace exist between that republ and the United States, you are expected to occupy, protect and defend the territory of Texas to the extent that it has been occupied by the people of Texus. The Rio Grande is claimed to be the oundary between the two countries, and up to this boundary you are to extend your protection, only excepting any posts on the eastern side thereof which are in the actual occupancy of Mexican forces or Mexican settlements over which the republic of Texas did not exercise jurisdiction the period of annexation, or shortly before that event. It is expected that, in selecting the estab ishment for your troops, you will approach as nea the boundary line, the Rio Grande, as prudence will dietate, With this view, the President desire that your position, for a part of your forces at leas should be west of the river Nucces.

Very respectfully, &c. WM. L. MARCY, Secretary of War Brig. Gen. Z. TAYLOR on in Texas

Gen. TAYLOR is cupy, protect and id to the extent the people of Texas. Attention is nov

Taylor, in reply to th reads well, bating the ent," for which good reaso plot develops.

Here is the letter entire, notice date; see Doc No. 60, page 97:

New Orleans, La., July 20, 1845. Six: Trespectfully acknowledge your comm ication of July 8, covering the instructions of the ecretary of War of the same date, relative to the Mexican settlements on this side of the Rio Grande Phose instructions will be closely obeyed; and the department may rest assured that I will take no ep to interrupt the friendly relations between the nited States and Mexico. I am gratified at receiving these instructions, as they confirm my views, previously communicated, in regard to the proper line to be occupied at present by our troops I am, sir, very respectfully,

HEAD-QUARTERS, 1st MILITARY DEPARTMENT

Your obedient servant Z. TAYLOR. Brever Brig. Gen. U. S. A., comm The ADJUTANT GENERAL of the Army,

The climax is now reached, and Gen. Tayle having, by Oct. 4, 1845, " concentrated the army of occupation at this point, in condition for vigor ous and efficient service," is no longer satisfied with the position which he had approved July 20, 1845. He was then unprepared to fight, as will e seen; but now his force being complete, he demands of the government orders to advance. Hear him: Quotations are now made from Gen. Taylor's letter to the department, who, with " grea, deference," presents his " suggestions" " on topics

which may become matter of delicingation"-after the manner of " a little more grape, Capt. Bragg!" The extracts establish the point sened to be proved, to-wit: that Gen. Taylor, orninee of the anti-war party !!! is himself the prime instigator of the war. See Ex. Doc. No 60, page 107-8-9:

HEAD-QUARTERS, ARMY OF OCCUPATION. Corpus Christi, Texas, October 4, 1845.

SIR: I beg leave to suggest some consideration in relation to the present position of our force, and the dispositions which may be come necessary for ected that the instructions of June 15, issued by Mr. Bancroft, then aeting Secretary of War, rected me to "select and occupy, on or near the Rio Grande, such a site as will consist with the health of the troops, and will be the best adapted o repel invasion," &c. Brazos Santiago is the nearest entrance to the mouth of the Rio Grande; and Point Isabel, within that entrance, and twenty one miles from Matamoras, would have fulfilled more completely than any other position the con-ditions imposed by the Secretary. But we had no rtillery, no engineer force or appliances, and but moderate amount of infantry and the occupation of Point Isabel, under these circumstances; and with at least the possibility of resistance from the Mexicans, might have compromised the safety of the command. I therefore determined to take ap the next accessible position in the rear, which is the mouth of the Nucces river. All the informa-tion which I could obtain before leaving New Of leans, seemed to point to Corpus Christi as the most suitable point for concentration; a

ched me, I would have preferred a position on the land of the river, yet a careful examinate country had already convinced me that ald be found combining, so many advantthis. Every day's experience has con-d these impressions. Corpus Christi is hy, easily supplied, and well situated to hold d observation the course of the Rio Grande from Matamoras to Laredo—being about 150 miles from several points on the river. I have reason to believe, moreover, that a salutary moral effect has been exercised upon the Mexicans. Their trade ers are continually carrying home the news of our position and increasing numbers, and are confessedly struck by the spectacle of a large camp of well-appointed and disciplined troops, accompanied by perfect security to their persons and property, instead of the impressment and pillage to which they are subject in their own country. For these reasons, our position thus far has, I think, been the best possible; but, now that the entire force will soon be concentrated, it may well be a question whether the views of government will be best carried out by our remaining at this point. It is with great deference that I make any suggestions on topics which may become matter of de gotiation; but if our government, in settling the question of boundary, makes the line of the Rio Grande an ultimatum, I cannot doubt that the settlement will be greatly facilitated and hastened by our taking possession at once of one or two suitable points on or quite near that river. Our strength and state of preparation should be displayed in a manner not to be mistaken. However calutary may be the effect produced upon the boder peo-ple by our presence here, we are too far from the frontier to impress the government of Mexico with our readiness to vindicate, by force of arms, if necessary, our title to the country as far as the Rio Grande. The "army of occupation" will, in a few days, be concentrated at this point, in condition for vigorous and efficient service. Mexico having as yet made no positive declaration of war, or committed any overt act of hostilities, I do not feel at liberty, under my instructions, particularly those of July 8, to make a forward movement to the Rio Grande without authority from the W. December.

the War Department.

In case a forward movement should be ordered or authorized, I would recommend the occupation of Point Isabel and Laredo as best adapted to the purposes of observing the course of the river and covering the frontier settlements of Texas.

In case it should be found impracticable to establish a suitable depot on the Nucces, the entire force, after strengthening San Antonio, might be thrown forward to Point Isabel, where it could be readily supplied, and held in readiness for any further service.

I am, sir, very respectfully, Z. TAYLOR Brevet Brig. Gen. U. S. A., commanding The ADJUTANT GENERAL of the Army.

Washington, D. C Let these extracts speak -they fasten the fac upon Gen. Taylor, that he first of all, and beyond all, led the way to war. It cannot be disguised : swindle and a fraud. Will honest men and hooest Whige, allow themselves to be thus abused S. D. P.

Whig and Hunker Tactics.

The Taylor section of the Hunker party, preparatory to a general fusion, is imitating the tactics of the other wing which supports Cass. Some weeks ago, the Cass section held wha

they called a mass meeting in Orleans County, in one of the rooms of the County House. 'A buggy oad of Old Hunkers, being their entire strength in the eastern half of the County, on their way to the meeting raised a pocket handkerchief upon a stick upon which (the handkerchief, not the stick.) was nscribed, FREE SOIL-CASS and BUTLER. meeting assembled, and after being eloquently addressed by the Buffalo Post Master, an attache of the Orleans Bank offered a flaming resolution in layor of Free Soil, which passed nem. con.

In imitation of this example, the brethren of the Taylor section, have given notice of a meeting at Spencerport, preceeded by a flourish about Free Soil, opposition to slave power, &c., the object of which is to appoint delegates to some other convention, and to ratify the nomination of Zachary Tayor for President.

Resolutions in conformity with the notice, we anderstand are preparing by the Taylor Regency of this city, which is composed of two candidates for the Post Office, three for the Collectorship, and

two for a nomination to Congress.

They will follow the pattern of the one adopted at Albion, varied by a strong infusion of the "eter-nal principles" of the late Whig party, as settled by the Philadelphia Convention, and the strict party obligations assumed by the old General, in his acceptance of the nomination as explained in his subequent letter to Mr. Lippard, of Philadelphia.

Hypocrisy is said to be the homage which the ays to virtue. The above specimens are so transthat they will deceive nobody, while they him unequivocal evidence of the wholesome lich is galvanizing in Old Hunkers, y have no heartfelt respect for the principles ee labor upon Free Soil, but they dread their

ffects upon the people.

They know that Van Buren will sweep the State, because he is in this contest the only representative of those principles. Hence their abuse of him. Hence this bald humbug alluded to above Hence their agonizing fears that Mr. Hale was no well used at the Buffalo Convention, notwithstanding the assertion of his friends to the contrary.-Tence their denunciation of Giddings, White Culver, and others, the standard bearers of the Whig party while it had life and principles. An intelligent Whig from the country was accosted by one of the Taylor regency; and told that they intended to take even higher ground upon the

subject of slavery than the Barnburners, it was necessary, he said, to keep up their organization. But what will you do for a candidate in such case? was the response of the other. Why, I guess, said the man from the city. Tay

or will do about right.

I believe he will do what he THINKS is about right, said the other, and he told Col. Boon that he thought " that the South ovent Never to submit to the Wilmot Proviso."

The envoy (in western parlance) sloped in search of a more hopeful subject.

TAYLOR IN LOUISIANA,-The Red River Republican, heretofore Democratic, has run up the Taylor flag. La Patria, the Spanish paper at New-Orleans, has done the same. The South will not trust a man whose professed opinions are goveverned entirely by his interests, and who changes as often as he fancies a change in public sentiment.

ALBANY MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY:-- We re authorized to say, that the Mutual Insurance Company pays all its losses by vesterday's fire and remains sound.—[Alb. Jour.