To the House of Representatives of the United States: When the President has given his official sanction to a bill which has passed Congress, usages requires that he shall notify the House in which it originated of that fact. The mode of giving this ne tification has been by an oral message, deliver-

ed by his private Secretary.

Having this day approved and signed an act entitled " An act to establish the territorial government of Oregon," I deem it proper, under the existing circumstances, to comm icate the fact in a

The deeply-interesting and protrected discu sions which have taken place in both Houses of Congress, and the absorbing interest which the subject has excited throughout the country, justify, in my judgment, this departure from the form of notice observed in other cases.

In this communication with a co-ordinate branch of the government, made proper by the consider-ations referred to, I shall frankly, and without reserve, express the reasons which have constrained me not to withhold my signature from the bill to establish a government over Oregon, even though the two territories of New Mexico and California are to be left for the present, without governments. None doubt that it is proper to establish a government in Oregon. Indeed, it has been too long de layed. I have made repeated communications to ongress to this effect. The petitions of the people of that distant region have been presented to the government, and ought not to be disregarded. To give to them a regularly organized government and the protection of our laws, which as citizens of the United States they claim, is a high duty on our part, and one which we are bound to perform, unless there be controlling reasons to prevent it.

in the progress of all governments, questions of such transcendent importance occasionally arise, as to cast in the shade all those of a mere party character. But one such question can now be agitated in this country; and this may endanger our glorious Union, the source of our greatness, and all our political blessings. This question is slavery.— With the slavenolding States, this does not embrace merely the rights of property, however valuable; but it ascends far higher, and involves the domestic peace and security of every family. The fathers of the constitution-the wise an

patriotic men who laid the foundation of our institations-forseeing the danger from this quarter, acted in a spirit of compromise and mutual concess ion on this dangerous and delicate subject; and their wisdom ought to be the guide of their successors. Whilst they left to the States exclusively the question of domestic slavery within their respective limits, they provided that slaves who might escape into other States not recognizing the institution of slavery, shall "be delivered up on the claim of the party to whom such service or labor nay be

Upon this foundation the matter rested until the issouri question arose.

In December, 1819, application was made to Congress by the people of the Missouri Territory for admission into the Union as a State. The dis cussion upon the subject in Congress involved the violence as to produce excitements alarming to every patriot in the Union. But the good genius of concination which presided at the birth of our institutions finally prevailed, and the Missouri compromise was adopted. The 8th section of the act of Congress of the 6th of March, 1820, "to authorize the people of the Missouri Territory to form a constitution and State government," &c., provides, "That, in all that territory ceded by rance to the United States, under the name of Louisiana, which lies north of 36 degrees and 30 minutes north atitude, not included within the limits of the State contemplated by this act, slavery and involuntary servitude, otherwise than in the punishment of crimes, whereof the parties shall have been duly convicted, 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 United States, such fugitive may be lawfully reclaimed, and conveyed to the person claiming h or her labor or services aforesaid.'

apromise had the effect of calmi troubled waves, and restoring peace and good will throughout the States of the Union.

The Missouri question had excited intense agita tion of the public mind, and threatened to divide the country into geographical parties, alienating the feelings of attachment which each portion of our Union should bear to every other. The compromise allayed the excitement, tranquilized the popular mind, and restored confidence and frater-Its authors were hailed as publi

questions which now agitate the public mind, would produce the same happy results. If the legisla tion of Congress on the subject of the other Ter ritories, shall not be adopted in a spirit of concilia tion and compromise, it is impossible that the country can be satisfied, or that the most disastrou consequences shall fail to ensue. When Texas was admitted into the Union, the

same spirit of compromise which guided our predecessors in the admission of Missouri, a quarter of century before, prevailed without any serious oppo sition. The "joint resolution for annexing Texas to the United States," approved March the first one thousand eight hundred and forty-five, provide that "such States as may be formed out of the portion of said territory lying south of thirty-six degrees thirty minutes north latitude, comknown as the Missouri compromise line, shall be admitted into the Union with or without Slavery 83 the people of each State asking admission m And in such State or States as shall b formed out of said territory north of the Misson compromise line, Slavery or involuntary servitude (except for crime) shall be prohibited.

The territory of Oregon lies far north of thirty six degrees thirty minutes, the Missouri and Texas compromise line. Its southern boundary is the parallel of forty-two, leaving the intermediate distance to be three hundred and thirty geographica

And it is because the provisions of this bill are not inconsistent with the terms of the Missouri compromise, if extended from the Rio Grande to the Pacific ocean, that I have not felt at liberty to withhold my sanction. Had it embraced territorica south of that compromise, the question pre-sented for my consideration would have been of a far different character, and my action upon i must have corresponded with my convictions

to disturb the Missouri and Texas compromises? Ought we, at this late day, in attempting to annul what has been so long established and acquiesced in, to excite sectional divis-ions and jealousies; to alienate the people of different portions of the Union from each other;

and to endanger the existence of the Union it-From the adoption of the federal constitution

during a period of sixty years, our progress, as a nation, has been without example in the annals of Under the protection of a bountiful Providence, we have advanced with giant strides in the career of wealth and prosperity. We have enjoycd the blessings of freedom to a greater extent the any other people, ancient or modern, under a gov-comment which has preserved order, and secured to every citizen, life, liberty, and property. We have now become an example for imitation to the whole world. The friends of freedom in every clime point with admiration to our institutions. we, then, at the moment when the people of Europe are devoting all their energies in the attempt to assimilate their institutions to our own, peril a our blessings by despising the lessons of experi-ence, and refusing to tread in the footsteps which our fathers have trodden? And for what cause would we endanger our glotious Union? The Mis souri compromise contains a prohibition of s'avely throughout all that vast region, extending twelv and a half degrees along the Pacific, from the of forty-nine degrees, and east from the ocean to and beyond the summit of the Rocky mountains.

Why, then, should our institutions been dangered because it is proposed to submit to the people of the remainder of our newly acquired territory lying south of thirty-six degrees thirty minutes, embrace ing less than four degrees of latitude, the question whether, in the language of the Texas compromise, they "shall be admitted (as a State) into th Union with or without slavery?" Is this a ques tion to be pushed to such extremities by excited partizans on the one side or the other, in regard to our newly acquired distant possessions on the Pa cific, as to endanger the union of thirty glorious States which constitute our confederacy? I have an abiding confidence that the sober reflection and sound patriotism of the people of all the States will

MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT | bring them to the conclusion that the cictate wisdom is to follow the example of those who have gone before us, and settle this dangerous question on the Missouri compromise, or some other equitable compromise, which would respect the rights of all, and prove satisfactory to the different portions of the Union.

Holding as a sacred trust the Executive author ity for the whole Union, and bound to guard the rights of all, I should be constrained, by a sense of duty, to withhold my official sanction from any measure which would conflict with these import-

I cannot more appropriately close this message than by quoting from the Farewell Address of the father of his country. His warning voice can never be heard in vain by the American people. If the spirit of prophecy had distinctly presented to his view, more than a half century ago, the present distracted condition of his country, the lan-guage which he then employed could not have oeen more appropriate than it is to the present occasion. He declared:
The unity of government, which constitutes you

one people, is also now dear to you. It is justly so for it is a main pillar in the edifice of your real in dependence—the support of your tranquility at home, your peace abroad, of your safety, of your prosperity, of that very liberty which you so highly prize. But as it is easy to foresee that from differ ent causes, and from different quarters, much pains will be taken, many artifices employed, to weaken in your minds the conviction of this truth-as thi s the point in your political fortress against which the batteries of internal and external enemies will be most constantly and actively (though often cov ertly and insidiously) directed—it is of infinite moment that you should properly estimate the imive and individual happiness; that you should cherish a cordial, habitual, and immovable attachment

to it; accustoming yourselves to think and to speak of it as a palladium of your political safety and prosperity; watching for it preservation with jealous axiety; discountenant if whatever may suggest even a suspicion that it can in any event e abandoned, and indignantly frowning upon the first dawning of every attempt to alienate any portion of our country from the rest, or to enfeeble the sacred ties which now link together the various

" For this, you have every inducement of sympathy and interest. Citizens by birth, or choice o a common country, that country has a right to concentrate your affections. The name of American, which belongs to you in your national capacity, must always exalt the just pride of patriotisn more than any other appellation derived from lo-cal discriminations. With slight shades of difference, you have the same religion, manners, habits, and political principles. You have, in a common cause, fought and triumphed together. The independence and liberty you possess, are the work of joint councils and joint efforts, of common dangers, sufferings and success."

With such powerful and obvious motives to mion, affecting all parts of our country, while experience shall not have demonstrated its impracticability, there will always be reason to distrust the patriotism of those who, in any quarter, may endeavor to weaken its bands.

In contemplating the causes which may disturb our Union, it occurs as matter of serious con-cern, that any ground should have been furnished for characterizing parties by geographical discriminations-Northern and Southern, Atlantic and Western; whence designing men may endeavor to excite a belief that there is a real difference of local interests and views. One of the expedients of party to acquire influence within particular districts, is to misrepresent the opinions and aims of other districts. You cannot shield yourself too much against the jealousies and heartburnings which spring from these misrepresentations. They tend to alien to each other those who ought to be bound together by fraternal affection.

JAMES K. POLK.

Washington, August 14, 1848.

Dull Music .- The number of Taylo Whig Yates county is becoming "small by degrees and beautifully less." At a meeting held on Tuesday evening, for the formation of a " Rough and Ready Club," there was a lack of spirit, which evinced that the "conscience" portion of the partys are the most numerous. The Court House was well filled to hear Senator Spences, but at least two-thirds of those present, were either Free Soil ers."

The Yates County Whig, the organ of the par ty, has not yet hoisted the TAYLOR flag, and although the editor may be induced to do so, and probably will be, by the pressure from without, his heart is with the Free Soil movement .-Yet, bitter as is his hatred for Mr. VAN BUREN, and the Democratic party, he would infinitely prefer the success of the candidates nominated at Buffalo, to that of Gen. TAYLOR. The political assassination of Mr. CLAY, by the "National slaughter-house" at Philadelphia, can never be forgiven nor forgotten.

REMOVAL OF THE MADISON UNIVERSITY .- The New-York Recorder of the 9th, says: "We are informed that the \$50,000 required to be secured by this time, in order to prevent the removal of the Madison University, has not been raised, and that the question of removal will come up on its merits at the meeting of the Board of Trustees, which commenced its session on the 10th. A good deal of pains, we understand, has been taken to ascertain the opinions on the question, of friends gree, responsible. of the University throughout the State, and those opinions will be laid before the Trustees."

THE BUFFALO CONVENTION .- We are notified that Mr. LEAVITT did not refer to the Buffalo Platform when he gave Mr. BASCOM credit for facilitating the business, and ensuring the success of the Convention-but he did refer to the plan of representation, and the board of conferees which owe their paternity to Mr. B.

So it will be seen that a distinguished member the former whig party, was the author of the plan which the TAYLOR folks have imputed to the "Burnburners" as a trick to take in the Liberty party and the disaffected portion of the Whigs. By the way, is the Demograt going to persist the misrepresentations while we have pointed out? We ask, is it honest to do

Buffalo Convention-First Fruits. The Tribune rejoicing over the passage of the

Oregon bill remarks: " But it would be unjust, it would be idle to with hold from the Buffalo demonstration its just award of praise in this matter. We have a very strong conviction that, if no such Convention had bee held, no Oregon bill would have passed at this Session-nor ever without a clear concession of some part of the New Territories to Slavery.'

The following is the vote on the Oregon Bill the Senate:

unprovided for.

VEAS-Allen, Benton, Baldwin, Bradbury, Bre VEAS—Allen, Benton, Baldwin, Bradbury, Breese, Bright, Cameron, Clarke, Corwin, Dawis, of Mass., Day ton, Dodge, Dickinson, Dix, Douglass, Felch, Fitzgerald, Greene, Hale, Hamlin, Hannegan, Houston, Miller Niles, Phelps, Spruance, Uphan, Webster, and Walker—29.

NAYS—Atchison, Badger, Bell, Borland, Berrien, But eler, Calhoun, Davis, of Miss., Downs, Foote, Hunter, Johnson, of Md., Johnson, of Ja., Johnson, of Ga., Lewis, Mangum, Mason, Metcalfe, Pearce, Rusk, Sebastlan, Tarney, Underwood, Westcott, and Yulee—25.

ABSENTERS.—Atherton, N. H., Clayton, Del., King, Ala, Sturgeon, Pa.

The Madison University .-- Good News.

A meeting of the Board of the Trustees, of Madison University, after a session of four or five days, decided, on Monday morning last, by a unanimous vote to remove that institution to Rochester. This is most gratifying news. We welcome the institution most cordially to our midst, not doubting, that the interests of education generally and of the University in particular will be subserv-

The Charleston Mercury calls the oppo nents of the so-called compromise at the north, "a rabble of political ruffians, who delight to stir up more glaring coinages of the Taylor press, leavwar against us." Rather complimentary!

The Debate in the Senate.

We invite the attention of every Freeman, to whatever party he may have belonged hitherto, to the debate which we publish to-day. It is pregnant with meaning, as indicating the state of feeling at the South. Over and over again is it announced by the various speakers, that the South will not forego the privilege of taking their slaves to New-Mexico and California, and there hold them as property; that they will not 'submit' to the 'degradation,' as they call it, of being placed on an equality with the Freemen of the North, and be compelled to work with their own hands or pur-

chase voluntary labor. But this is not the most revolting feature of this important debate. The South may fret and vapor and threaten disunion and all that, and nobody but the silliest of all truckling politicians will care a fig. But when Southern Senators set up for slaveholders a claim to a sort of Nobility, and scoff at those who earn their bread in obedience to the mandate of the Almighty, as "refuse population," whose dearest rights are not worth considering, then it behooves those who are treated thus contemptuously, to give these Senatorial lordlings a specimen of their mettle.

Just hear Mr. Butler, U. S. Senator from South Carolina : he is a Cass-Taylor man

"Gentlemen propose to admit IRISH, SCOTCH GERMANS, DUTCH,-all refuse population of Europe, if they choose to go and settle these territories—but a GENTLEMAN from the South with his negroes, is to be excluded."

Adopted citizens! Freemen wherever born mark the distinctions here drawn by southern chivalry! A southerner "with his negroes," or in other words, a slaveholder is, a " gentleman." The Irish, the Scotch, the Germans, the Dutch are simply "the refuse population of Europe!" Who ever heard of such arrogant, such insulting pretension? Probably one hundred times as many of this "refuse population" as of negro-holders are personally interested in the prospective settlement of these new territories. But what of that?-This Mr. BUTLER would tell you the world was not made for "refuse population," such as "Irish Scotch, Germans and Dutch," but for "gentlemen"-for men who hold slaves and look down upon the white laborer with loathing and disgust.

Comment upon this topic is quite unnecessary. The "Scotch, Irish, Germans and Dutch" will appreciate the estimate formed of them by these haughty southerners who are endeavoring to delude them into the support of Cass or Taylor-and so will the upright elector who from policy is not included in the degrading classification.

The Oregon Message.-A Solemn Warn-

This message will be universally read; hence no synopsis of its contents, and few comments are necessary. The document is a "frank" apology for "not withholding my [his] signature." He acknowledges that the question of Slave-extension is of "such transcendent importance" as to "cast in the shade all those of a MERE party character" He says of the Missouri compromise, unless the

ame rule be regarded as to other territories, " it is impossible that the country, [the South,] can be satisfied, or that the most disastrous consequences shall fail to ensue." [Bah.] He says" the same spirit of compromise," predominated in the annexation of Texas; but this is a deliberate insult to the intelligent American public. All of Texas, North of 361 degrees, is not worth the county of Monroe, in a state of nature. It was a cheat-scarcely a specious one, and now the President, already convicted of mean duplicity and bad faith as to the mode of annexation, makes himself a party to original cheat. He says uneq

Oregon bill been extended to territories South of 361 degrees,-to California and New Mexico, he would have vetoed it. So the reason why Fat-ther RITCHIE, fought against any peace unless accompanied with territorial indemnity, BEGINS TO ' STICK OUT.'

He says "the friends of FREEDOM in every clime point with admiration to our institutions;" but can it be that a President of the United States means to insult the moral sense of the civilized world by including the "institution" which he is vaporing about?

Mr. Polk talks of leaving the people of the territories to decide the question-but he knows that that is all pretence,-a cheat, a deliberate swindle.

We speak strongly upon this subject-but not more so than the occasion demands. The insidious game which the Mexican war was intended to subserve, is now provokingly apparent. And we thank Heaven, reverently but sincerely, that our opposition to its unnecessary commencement is on record. Whatever of evil may result from it in all future time, we have one consolation-small as it is, that we are in no just sense, nor in any de-It is worthy of remark that the President does

not even hint at any constitutional difficulty.

Taylorite Perversion. We notice with regret, more on its own account han on ours, that the Democrat, whence we had expected something like fairness, manifests a disposition to persist in misrepresenting the proceedngs at Buffalo. Despite these pertinacious atempts, the TRUTH will reach the people after a while, leaving the TAYLOR editors to repent at leisure their fruitless efforts to mislead them. We

notice a few samples of systematic ' perversion :' We gave a positive, and unqualified, denial of Mr. Dyer's statements about unfairness towards Mr. HALE in the board of Conferees; but the Democrat reiterates its statement. Mr. Dyer has now stated, over his own signature, that "he is entirely atisfied of their falsity." So much for that.

The Liberty men are represented as having had ttle or no agency in framing the "Platform."-Whereas, B. F. BUTLER stated on reading it, that t was chiefly the product of S. P. CHASE, a distinguished "abolitionist" from Ohio, and a nephew of Judge McLean. We have had the same assurance from Mr. Chase himself. So much for that perversion

The Democrat says the nomination of Van Buren was announced beforehand; that the result Remember California and New Mexico are yet was foredoomed, and so on. We deny it; there was great doubt even at Buffalo, as to the result. So much for that misstatement.

The Democrat states that there is great doubt whether the September State Convention will ratify the Buffalo nominations and platform. We probably know as much of that matter as our neighbor, and we say there is no more doubt that both will be ratified than there is that the thirteenth day of September will arrive. So much for that assertion.

The Democrat quotes, or at least affects to quote from the Emancipator, and states that Rev. JOSHUA LEAVITT is the editor-and all for the purpose of convicting Mr. Leavitt of inconsistency. The truth is, Mr. Leavitt is no more the editor of the Emancipator than he is the editor of the Rochester Democrat. So much for that falsifica-

These few corrections will serve to show how much reliance can be placed on the statements of the Taylor Press. It has been frequently said of late that to pervert the argum ents or position of an antagonist, proves conclusive ly that you can not meet them fairly. That is se,; and we shall not do more than point out, brigefly as possible, the ing public opinion to effect the rest

Taylor's Last Letter.

This precious production is "genuine," 'just as we expected.' There is no mistake about it .-The Philadelphia Ledger has seen the letter, and ouches for its authenticity. And now are not the ancient Whigs' in a pretty predicament?

Gen. TAYLOR says plumply, "I AM NOT A PARTY CANDIDATE." Is that sufficiently explicit to suit honest men, who have long cherished a regard for Whig principles? If anybody has hitherto believed Gen. TAYLOR to be a Whig even a moderate White in the party sense of that term, this letter must effectually remove that delusion. Gen. TAYLOR is simply a Southern man-much nearer a States Rights Democrat in his notions, than he is a Whig, whatever designation he may see fit to assume. And we never have doubted that if elected Gen. TAYLOR's course would suit us much better than the Whigs proper To this remark, however, there is one important exception: he would unjuestionably be ultra Southern in his notions—regarding the Constitution as authorizing Slavery wherever State Laws have not abolished or exclided it. Indeed Senator FOOTE, of Mississippi, srong Cass man as he is, and so extravagantly Southern in his opinions as to aver he would help fahang an abolitionist, if caught in his State-he says Gen. TAYLOR will soon be out with a letter, leclaring he would veto a law excluding Slavery from the Territories .-Senator Foote does not make this assertion with-

out knowing the sentiments of Gen. Taylor.

We ask the Whigs to too the important fact that this letter in which Gen. Taylor says "I am NOT A PARTY CANDIDATE." is dated eleven days after his acceptance of the Philadelphia nomination. It is his sober second thought.

The Taylor men generally, in this city, at first denounced it as a "Roorbach"-but that wouldn't do. It is a genuine letter-an honest letter, consistent with, but more explicit than the former .-Gen. Taylor's declarations that he "would not be a party candidate? Messrs - you who were formerly Whigs! elect Gen. Taylor, if you please but the fruits of the victory will not be yours .-Mark that.

Humiliating.

The Taylor press affects to be very joyful, pecause Oregon has at last obtained an organized territorial government without being obliged to submit to the forced adoption of Slavery. They crow over this most lustily-point to the TAYLOR majority in the House of Representatives, and claim the result as a sort of TAYLOR victory, enof "Free Soil." This we say is humiliating. Or-

titling that party to the sympathies of the friends egon lies far to the North-skirting the 49th parallel of latitude some half a dozen degrees north of this point. Not a foot of that territory comes nearer to the "Compromise line"-north of which even the South is willing to exclude Slaverythan five and a half degrees. And yet the sanc tion of Slave exclusion by Congress, after it had already been decreed by the people of the territory in the exercise of original sovereignty, is hailed by the TAYLOR press as a "Great Victory!" Pray tell us why all this jubilation.

" For this great triumph," says a leading Tay LOR paper before us, "the first and most effective in favor of Liberty, the country is indebted to the patriotism of the [TAYLOI] Whig House of Representatives!" "This great triumph" indeed !-

To Universal Hunkerdom. A Glorious

Messrs. Hunkers, read YAYLOR's last letter-re joice with exceeding jew out lie low for a whileas it may be a sery the we believe it gen uine!" Who knows but our worthy Post-Master His giving \$200 to circulate a scurrilous handbill abounding in abuse of old Rough and Ready will be rather against hira; but we think that can be 'managed.'

Great times, these. There is every inducement held out to the ins, to go for Taylor; but what will the out's get? There's the rub!

FREE SOIL IN YATES COUNTY .- " Little Yates' has been considered the strong-hold of Hunkerism and it has been speeringly asserted that a corporal's guard could not be raised for a VAN BUREN' Demonstration. Truth and facts, however, put a somewhat different face on the matter. We understand that a few days since, a call was circulated for signatures, with the intention of forming

a "VAN BUREN Club," and that about two hundred names were obtained in one election district in Milo, in the course of a day or two! The signers were men, too, who cannot be coaxed or driven from their advocacy of Free Territory doc-A veteran Democrat, who has resided in that

county almost since is formation, assures us that Yates may be pretty safely set down for the Free Soil candidates

ELDER KNAPP, well known in this locality s about to take up his residence at the West. In an advertisement, offering for sale his house, he

"The celebrated dwelling-house of Jacob Kneapp, in the village of Hamilton, N. Y., together with ten acres of land, on which the house stands. will be sold very low, as he is about to locate his family in Illinois, that he may be near the centre of his parish, which exends from the shores of the ntic to the shores of Oregon, and from the rivers to the end of he earth.

EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN MASSACHUSETTS .- ACcording to the journal of the fifty-eighth annual Convention, just published, the Episcopal Church in Massachusetts l'as 65 ministers, 85 parishes or societies, 4,835 communicants, and 313 scholars in the Sunday schools. The contributions for religious and charitable objects for the year, amount o \$16.928 00.

CANAL RECEIPTS AT ALBANY, 1st week in August .- Flour 29.132 15bls; Ashes 427 do; Pork 415 do; Whiskey 42, 553 gals; Corn 80,114 bu; Oats 23,172 do : Wheat 6982 do : Peas and Beans 300 do; Clover and Grass Seed 6370 lbs; Flax Seed 20,118 do; Butter 54,037 do; Cheese 33,-828 do; Lard 32269 do; Wool 608,310 do Hams and Bacon 143,081 de ..

Some Taylor papers are informing their readers that "Sausage Sawyer," was the President pro tem, of the Buffalo Convention. This is a great mistake. Sausage Sawyer is a rampant Hunker; but NATHANIED SAWYER was a Whig. That is the difference.

MARTIN VAN BI REN AND THE STATE FAIR. The Buffalo Repu dic announces that Mr. VAN Buren will be at the State Fair in that city, next month. Mr. V. B. always evinces by his presence on such occasions the interest he feels in the progress of Agricultural science.

If The Union is copying with great gusto Taylor denunciations of the movements of the Free Democracy. Nothing is too vindictive nothing too scurrilous to suit the taste of this ocogenarian defamer

IF A conceited TAYLOR editor, near the Utica Asylum, referring to the course of the Tribune Let Greely go, and may the devil go with him

This is indeed a goodly platform." says the Evening Tourne Il, of the Buffalo Conven-

or nobody else will.

Annual Episcopal Convention of Wes-

Editorial Correspondence.

GENEVA. August 16, 1848. The Annual Session of the Episcopal Convenion of the Diocese of Western New-York, commenced it session in Trinity Church,in this village, this morning at 10 o'clock. The attendance of the Clergy is remarkably large, while that of the lay members is much larger than is generally found at these annual convocations.

The services of the forenoon were of the most olemn and impressive character, being the administration of the Holy Communion by the Right Rev. WILLIAM H. DE LANCEY, the Bishop of the Diocese. The Prayer was read by the Rev. Mr. STRYKER, of East Bloomfield, assisted by Rev. Mr. NORTON, of Cape Vincent, Jefferson county, who read the lessons. Rev. Mr. Corson, of Bath, read the Epistle. An able, eloquent and thoughtful discourse was preached by Rev. Mr. LEEDS, of Utica, from the

force of reasoning. It was delivered in an impressive manner, and was listened to by a large ongregation with profe und attention. BISHOP DE LANCEY, at its conclusion, proceeded to the administration of the communion, assisted in the distribution of the elements by Rev. Mr. BAKEWELL, of Geneseo, Rev. Mr. WATSON, of Owego, and Rev. Mr. Hobert, of Geneva. The

ommunion service, together with the discourse, occupied the congregation about three hours. At the conclusion of the service the business Convention was organized, by the BISHOP taking the presiding chair, the appointment of Messrs. Prowl and STEARNS as Secretaries. The Convention then adjourned until half past 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

At the assembling of the Convention, the name of the Delegates were called. Those from the three Churches of Rochester, were as follows: Grace Church-Clerical delegate, Rev. Dr VAN INGEN; lay delegates, JOHNSON I. ROBBINS, G. STRINGER, WM. BUELL.

St. Luke's Church-Clerical, Rev. Mr. LEE: lay, WM. PITKIN, JONATHAN CHILDS, E. DARWIN

Trinity Church-Clerical, Rev. Mr. Cooper W. HENRY E. ROCHESTER, SETH C. JONES, DARI-US COLE.

The delegates from Christ's Church, of Pitts ford, were Messrs. BARKER and HAYWOOD. The Rules and Orders of the last Annual Convention, were then adopted as the rules and orders of the present body, after which the Standing

On the Admission of Churches-Rev. HENRY GREGORY, Rev. JOHN STRYKER, ISAAC A. VER- him, but party, he had none. On Accounts of Treasurer of Christmas Fund

Committees were appointed as follows:

JOHN WATEINS. On Accounts of Treasurer of the Convention -HENRY LUCE, BENJ. PRINGLE, LEVI ROBY. On Report of Trustees of Fund for the sup-

port of the Episcopute-WM. C. PIEREPOINT, DAVID HUDSON, CHAS. H. CARROL. On Unfinished Business-J. H. Hobert, WM. STOW FREDE W TOPPY

Applications for admission were received from a church in Cazenovia, a second at Nunda, and a third at Niagara Falls, and referred to appropriate The following officers were chosen for the enuing year: Charles Seymour, Treasurer of the

General Fund. James Reese, Treasurer of Christmas Fund for Disabled Clergyman. After the discharge of other preliminary business, of his labors for the past year, which have certainly been very active and arduous, showing his entire levotion to the duties of his responsible position in

count of his ministration : During the year since the assembling of the last communion service 26 times; ordained 11 Presbyteries and 8 Deacons; transferred nine Clergymen to other Dioceses; received 11 into the Diocese of Western New-York; has instituted 4 visited 122 Parishes, and confirmed 607 members. and has traveled 5,300 miles in the discharge of his duties. There are now in the Diocese 111 Clergymen, and there are now 12 candidates for Orders. The contributions for various church pur-

poses during the year, amount to \$6,728. The Bishop also announced that the Rev. WASH-INGTON VAN ZANDT has been displaced from the

Ministry. In the course of his Address, which occupied perhaps, an hour and a half in its delivery, touching upon the various topics of interest to the church under his immediate charge, Bishop DE LANCEY took the strongest and most decided ground against a new organization which has sprung up, and which has occasioned no little discussion in this Diocese, and in fact, throughout the State, known as Evangelical Knowledge Societies. He saw in these organizations the sin of schism, and predicted that if persisted, divisions and parties would distrac the church, and result in tearing out the vitals and scattering the limbs. He denied their right, as members of the Protestant Episcopal Church, to form societies without the sanction of the head of

the Diocese, or the organized church authority. The address of the Bishop, touching this subject was plain, decided, uncompromising, yet kind and affectionate. It admitted no middle ground, and quoted passages of scripture, illustrative of his iews, and in support of his opinions. reading of the address, the Convention adjourned until to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock. The probability is, that the Evangelical Society question

On Tuesday evening previous to the Concention, a large number of the clerical and lay delegates having arrived, a very impressive sermon was preached at Trinity Church by Rev. Wm. H. Hill Brownsville, Jefferson county. known as being formerly connected with the political press at Albany, and his knowledge of mer xhibited itself with great effect in his The action of the reverend gentleman in the pul-pit, his voice, and impressive, natural and graceoit, his voice, and impression, place him it, though unrestrained gesticulation, place him it is bigh rank of pulpit orators. H. L. W.

The Seneca Observer (Hunker) says, " before Mr. HALE had exhibited the least symptom of opposition to Slavery, Mr. VAN BUREN had written his letter in opposition to the annexation of Texas, and actually hazarded ten fold more that HALE did at any subsequent period."

IT Some chap in Utica is puffing "Italian Ice Cream." We will bet a quart of the article that WINSLOW'S Dutchess County Cream beats it all hollow! Better cream than is made by Winslow, in the Blossom block, can't be found in Utica or Italy.

ACCIDENT AT BALDWINSVILLE -A fatal acciden occurred at Baldwinsville last week. A young girl named Miss Prouty, aged about sixteen, worktory of Kellogg & Farr, was ing in the woolen factory of Kenogg & Farr, was instantly killed, by being caught in a wheel, which turned around nearly two hundred times in a min-ute. The Superintendent of the machinery had taken off a box covering the wheel, for the purpose of making some repairs, and had neglected to re-place it. The gir! had just commenced work in this room, and being unconscious of danger, was working so near the wheel, that her dress was caught, and she was whirled around with the wheel. She was horribly mangled the back part of her head being completely torn off. For the Daily Advertiser.

Can Cass be Elected? The last hope of the Whig Hunkers rests upon the belief that they can persuade those of their former party, who are opposed to TAYLOR, that the ontest is really between TAYLOR and Cass, and hat if the former is not elected the latter must be. In conversation with those who think their

principles upon the subject of free territory worth preserving, they say, we agree with you in every plies to calls for an exhibit of his disbursements, as particular. We think with you that Taylor can- well as his persisting in retaining in his hands, not be trusted upon the question of restricting slavery in opposition to his own feelings, his interest, and the universal sentimer t of the community in which he resides; especially since he refuses to they unanimously resolved upon his dismissal, pledge himself directly or indirectly upon that subject. But the contest is between TAYLOR and then in charge, and acknowledging the right of the Cass, and you dislike Cass too much to take any course that, by withdrawing whig votes, will contribute to his election.

Now this species of argument is resorted to daiy; -sometimes it is urged by well-meaning men, was in possession. But it seems Mr. Elet, then 1st chapter of John, 4th verse, which was remarkbut more frequently by those who know that there able for its beauty of language, its fine figures and is not one particle of truth in the assumption. It is not true that the contest is between Cass and by force if necessary. These men regarding the au-Taylor, but between the latter and the Free Soil thority of Mr. E. as sufficient for them, went on to

their electorial votes: FREE STATES. SLAVE STATES. hio, isconsin,

From the above it will be perceived, that the whole number of votes is two hundred and ninety, of which one hundred and forty-six is necessary to a choice by the people; of these, the free states have one hundred and sixty-nine—the slave states one hundred and twenty one. Taylor will receive no foe, quietly returned to their work—the few left all the votes of the slave states with the exception of Arakansas, Missouri, Mississippi, and Texas, which may possibly cast their vote for Cass. The wo latter, being to say the last extremely doubt-

Taylor in the slave states after allowing all the oubtful to Cass, a clear majority of one hundred and one. To overcome this majority, and secure his election, Cass must receive one hundred and possession, and to-day the gates are open to admit twenty-six votes from the free states. He will not receive the vote of New-York, that is certain. It is believed that he will not obtain a majority in a ingle town or ward in the State.

An intelligent Cass man from Michigan, after traveling through the State, observed to a friend. that Cass had no party in New-York. Individuals, he remarked here and there, would vote for him, but party, he had none. Here then, is 36 votes he cannot obtain. He will hardly carry Vermont, where more than half of the Democratic On Accounts of Treasurer of Christmas Fund party are in open opposition to him, and which is a strong Whig State besides. It is not claimed that Connecticut will vote for him; for it is not only a Whig State, but leading Democrats, such as Niles and others, are actually supporting the candidate of the free Democracy. Now the three States last mentioned cast forty-eight votes, and should he obtain the vote of every other free State he would still fall five votes short of the numbe necessary to elect him.

We have resorted to this mode of calculation for the purpose of demonstrating that in no possible contingency can Cass be elected. Let us now look at his political prospects in the free States, which in the above estimate have been set down for him. These are Maine, New Hampshire, Rhode Iisland, Masachusetts, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Illinois and Indiana. If he obtains all of them,

either of them, if so, which ? How is it with Michigan, which is strongly Democratic, and the resilence of Gen. Cass?

rmation received from one who has traversed the State, that Cass will not receive a majority in a single County. This agrees with our information derived from other sources, and is confirmed by public demonstrations of the democracy he Church. From this Address we extract some in that State. If such is the popularity of Gen Cass at home, is it probable that it is Letter abroad. In Wisconsin, and Iowa, the impulse in favor of Annual Convention, the Bishop has preached 162 free soil is even stronger than in New-York. In ermons; baptized 7 persons; administered the half of the Democratic Press before they dreamed the former State, Cass was repudiated by oneof any support from other States. Maine and N. Hampshire, since the withdrawal of Mr. HALE are about as likely as New-York to give their vote for Cass. In Massachusetts, the Democracy are about equally divided, and when united, the Whigs Rectors, and consecrated 4 new Churches; has have a majority of 20,000. Will Massachusetts or Rhode Island vote for Cass? How is it with Ohio? Let the question be asked of her 4000 delegates that attended the Buffalo Convention, and they would respond that Ohio planted herself on the ordinance of 1787, and that neither a slaveholder, nor a dough-face opposed to extending that ordinance to the new territories, could receive her vote. How is it with Pennsylvania, with Wilmot in the North, Gilpin in the East, and the hosts of Democrats at the West who have declared in favor of free soil and free labor, and her honest Ge -Will they vote for man population at the centre.

men who place the emigrant and slave in the new Michael Dunn, territories upon the same footing?

The prospects of Cass in Northern Illinois and Peter Conway, 10,00 William Quinn, ... Indiana may be inferred from the fact that at Chicago, in the former state, 2,000 out of 2,600 voters signed the call to ratify the nomination of Mr VAN BUREN. In Indiana free soil meetings hav-been held in one-half the counties; and the state paper, subsisting upon government patronage, pub-

ention, and endorses its truth.

But we must conclude. We have attempted to expose the miserable humbug, the last resort of state, because it is reported abroad that there are and Cass. It is between Van Buren and Taylor between the North and South, between the representatives of Free Soil and Free Labor, and the owner of two hundred slaves, of whose opinions in reference to Slavery the friends of Mr. Cal- Cass. Verily, these two Hunker factions are gethoun say, in their address to their constituents, that ting very cosy! he is of us. he is with us, and he is for us.

Letter. DEAR SIR of me a line candidate for ceived. In re party candidate President of a party, b I am, with respect and regard, Your most obedient servan

ALL MOONSHINE .- Senators Benton and Butle had made very nice arrangements to go out and shoot at each other; but it seems they made arrangements equally nice, to be arrested before they had loaded their pistols. Bright men, these and excessively 'chivalric.' Iowa.

To GEO. LIPPARD.

The administration ticket for subordinate State officers chosen there has prevailed. No change The members of the present house of Congress are re-elected, viz: William Thompson, Sheppard Lit

The new Senate is Whig, the House admini The joint ballot close, but probably adminis tration.

The members of Congress elect, are as follows J. H. Bissell, John A. McClernand, Thos. R. Young, John Wentworth, Wm. A. Richardson, Edward D. Baker, Thos. D. Harris. The whigh gain the 6th and lose the 7th.

Governor and Legislature administration

In 37 counties—about half the State—Critten-den gains 1584 on Gov. Owsly in 1844, when he elected by 4,634 mojority. Crittenden is d by 7 or 8000 majority. So far six Whig elected by 7 or 8000 majority. So far six White Senators have been chosen and thirty Representa

Suspension Bridge Question.

Some little excitement was created on Monday, in consequence of the Directors wishing to get possession of their property. I am hardly apprised of the facts, but as far as I have been able to get hold of them, they are these:

From some demands of Mr. Eler, (the companies Engineer) and his declining to act under their instructions, or to give them satisfactory reand for his own use, the revenues of the Bridge, of the Board, to which he paying no attention, Directors to possession, issued notices to the toll collectors, that thereafter they must consider themselves accountable to, and under the pay of the Board of Directors; thus the company came, or in Philadelphia, telegraphed to the head blacksmith, and master carpeuter to take possession, candidate. Subjoined is a list of the States with the Bridge and forcibly dispossessed the men in charge, and took possession themselves, in which they remained until the 14th inst., when the authorities on the Canada side put the Directors in session, though resisted by a brother of Mr. r who had the same hour arrived from Philaand in this, with hatchet in hand has laid

sent to jail. The man in charge for Mr. E. on this side, fearful of being dispossessed from the Canada side, appealed to his fellow citizens here to turn out and resist force to force. A few hot heads responded to the call, but after fretting and sweating in a mid day sun for a couple of hours, and seeing in charge barricading the centre of the bridge, stopping the passage of friend or foe. And thus things remained until last evening, when the Di-These four states cast twenty votes, giving rectors on this side having perfected their arrangements, and armed with the power that the laws of the Empire State gives, the Sheriff took quiet the passage of all peaceable citizens, who have a quarter to spare to gratify their curiosity in crossng and viewing one of the wonders of the age.

pen to the summary laws of her majesty.

ng the sheriff. He was instantly fined

undred dollars, as was also Mr. BALDWIN,

master carpenter, for the same offence, and

All is peace and quiet again, and so it has been with the exception of two or three persons, who madly resisted the Canadian authorities, and for which they are like to pay rather dear. We hope after reviewing their folly in attempting to combat all Canada, and making an acceptable apology, they will be let off as lightly as possible, and the rightful owners remain in quiet possession. Thus endeth the Battle of the Bridge, as it is called here, a burlesque upon the brave fellows who rush ed to the combat when there was no body to fight. OBSERVER

Irish Relief Meeting.

An adjourned meeting of the friends of Ireland. was held on Wednesday evening, in Minerva Hall, His Honor, the Mayor, in the chair, P. Barry act-

ing Secretary.

The meeting was large and enthusiastic, brief addresses were delivered by L. Ward Smith Esq.,
Ald. Greig, and Mr. Fitzsimmons, of Utica.
On motion of Dr. Bradley, Resolved, That a standing committee of nine he is five votes short of an election, but will he get persons be appointed, to be styled the "Executive

committee," to transmit the fund collected, and to correspond with the "Irish Directory," in the city of New-York, and to call future meetings en it may be deemed necessary. such Committee: James Gallery,

John Hays, Samuel Miller, L. W. Smith, David McKay, P. Quin, P. Barry.

The following contributions were then handed P. Kearney \$10,00 | Andrew Outoson \$2,00 5.00 | A. Outoson, Jr.,.... 5.00 | Joseph Ontoson, ... 4.84 | John Outoson, ... 4.00 | Robert Carroll, ... lathew Gorman John Saxton M. Highland mes Kirley, ... David Berry,..... Emmon Ware,.... John Sheridan, 12.00 Martin Dwyer, James O'Donoughue, 5.00 Jomes O'Neal, John Davereaux, 1.00 William Carrol Rigney

The Auburn Daily Advertiser is in a woful Hunkers, that the struggle is between Taylor only twenty TAYLOR men in Auburn. It confesses to a goodly number of "bolters," and abuses VAN BUREN and ADAMS in almost every article in the paper, while not a word is lisped against

> IT It is said that the Cass-men of Baton Rouge have sent an artist to Detroit to take bust of Gen. Cass. Gen. Cass in November wil ake a bust of the whole Hunker party without ving his domicil. Gen. C. is a great artist A VAN BUREN CONVENTION IN PENNSYLVANIA

-The delegares from Pennsylvania to the Buffilo Convention, have resolved to call a Convention Reading, and nominate an electoral ticket in fav of Van Buren, Adams, and the Buffalo Platforn Col. Davidson, late Treasurer of Conne

cut, has resigned. It is reported that his account are deficient \$50,000. This is not proved, he

North Carolina Election.
RALLIGH, Aug. 17
We are at length enabled, after much auxiety
give the vote of the State. It appears that M
ly (Whig.) is elected by a majority of 400.
House is tied, while in the Senate the Whigs b small majority.

A despatch from St. Louis, dated August ays that the Democratic candidate is electrone Springfield district, and that Col. BAKER (v. chosen in the Galena district. The returns from Iowa are incomplete. egislature is doubtless Democratic on

The new Legislature is democratic in jo

PITTSBURGH, Aug. IF Gen. Shields declines the appointm Sovernor of Oregon. Another great Irish meeting in New ast night. Also one in Philadelphia.

The telegraph was out of order again lar ng-consequently, we were unable to obtainer particulars of the disastrous conflagrant