THE NORTHERN FREEMAN.

PUBLISHED BY BUTTS & MERRELL

OFFICE OF THE DAILY ADVERTISER AND ROCHESTER REPUB ICAN, AUGUST 25, 1848.

NUMBER 8.

NORTHERN FREEMAN.

For a less number

Persons desiring to send a single copy to their friends, can have them mailed on the above terms As the above terms are very low, all orders mus be accomponied by cash.

From the New York Herald. Interesting Congressional Proceedings.

Speeches of Webster, Calhoun, and Others, on the Oregon Bill.

THIRTIETH CONGRESS. FIRST SESSION

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10,

On motion of Mr. Niles, the Post Office bill was taken up. He moved to amend it by reducing the postage on newspapers to one cent an oz., outside of thirty miles, and within that distance to go free of charge. Mr. Niles goes not only for free soil and free labor, but within the limit of thirty miles, he goes for free newspapers. 'The bill and amendments were laid over till to-morrow.

THE OREGON BILL.

On motion of Mr. Douglass, the Senate took up the Oregon bill, from the House, with the several

amendment offered in the Senaie, to wit:

1. That from the committee on the subject, stating that inasmuch as Oregon lies north of the Missouri compromise line, therefore the principle of the ordinance of 1787 are extended over it. 2. Mr. Underwood's amendment declaring that as the territory was north of 42 deg., therefore the

said ordinance is extended over it. 3. The amendment of Mr. Downs, running the line of 36 deg. 30 min. straight through, guaranteeing freedom on the north side and slavery of the south side, straight through to the Pacific. 4. The amendment of Mr. Foote, inserted in the

bill of the Senate, providing for governments for New Mexico, California, and Oregon, excepting in so far as relates to slavery, in lieu of which add the following to the 32d section:

New States of convenient size, and having sufficient population, may hereafter be formed out of the territories of New Mexico and California, which shall be entitled to admission under the provisions of the federal constitution. And such States as may be formed out of the portions of said territories lying south of thirty-six degrees thirty min utes north latitude, commonly known as the Missouri compromise line, shall be admitted into the Union with or without slavery, as the people of each State asking admission may desire. And in such State or States as shall be formed out of said territories of California and New Mexico, north of said Missouri compromise line, slavery or involluntary servitude (except for crime) shall be prohibited. Until States shall be formed in said territories, no legislation excluding or admitting slave-Until States shall be formed in said tery shall take place, but the question shall be left to

The Chair announced the question to be first upon the amendment of Mr. Underwood.

Mr. Underwood, on leave, withdrew it. Mr. Webster then rose and addressed the Sen-

ate in opposition to the extension of slavery.

Mr. Butler declared that he put no value
the antendment of the committee nor upon of the Senator from Kentucky. reached the merits of the question. By the ordinance of '87, and the Missouri compromise of 1820 a large acquisition of territory and power in Congress, were secured to the North, The South assented to the compact and the compromise, for the sake of peace, for the sake of the harmony of the Now, sir, we see a disposition on the par of the North to abandon all compromises, and have ing the power to exercise it to the utmost against The Oregon bill from the House, indicates. as far as it goes, this design: or why leave out New Mexico and California from the benefits o the act? Virginia and the Southern States gene rally, have passed resolutions against this proposed violation of the rights of the South under the con-Sir, pass your law excluding slavery from New Mexico and California, I would advise my constituents from South Carolina to go out there with their slave property, and with their arms in their hands, to protect their rights in those ter there, armed to the teeth to defend themseines How would you oust them from the territory ?-Would you send your regular troops, paid by money, to shoot me down at my plow, and to drive me and my slaves from our lands? you shoot us down upon our own soil, acquired by our own blood and treasure, equally with the bloo and treasure of the North? I say, before God, would advise my constituents, if you pass a law excluding slavery from these territories, and th territory is adapted to slave labor, I would advise them, sir, to go out there with arms in thei hands, to defend themselves and their rights o property. He deprecated the war; he had opposed it as a war of conquest; he foresaw that our acquisitions would lead to discord; but now as we have the territory, as far as it is adapted to slave labor, I would advise them to go with arms in their hands, to defend themselves and their rights of property. To admit this amendment, i whole principle. Our destruction may be delayed; but we will be crushed. I was also opposed to this Mexican war as a war of con but, sir, we have conquered and acquired the territory; we claim our equal privilege in its occupation; and if adapted to slave labor, we claim the right to appropriate it to slave labor if we think proper; and, sir, whatever law you ding slavery, I would advise our en of the South to set aside that law, and to go armed into the territory, ready to defend themselves and their property. You may call this ication, or whatevor you please; but this

Scotch, Germans, Dutch, all the refus tion of Europe, if they choose, to go an these territories ; but a gentleman from th with his negroes, is to be excluded. We claim an equal right to occupy these territories with our thren, and shall resist all attempts at an exclu Mr. Hale next took the carpet. He went back

to the annexation of Texas, and claimed and argued that it was then understood that Oregon should come in as a free territory. He replied de cisively to the declaration of war from South Carolina, and demanded that Oregon should be free at all hazards. If there was a strong spirit of resistance awakened in the South, th

entiment of the North was equally strong.

MR. CALHOUN'S SPEECH. Mr. CALHOUN-Mr. President, I shall vote against this amendment, but for a very differen reason from that assigned by the Senator from Massachusetts, (Mr. Webster.) I shall vote against it, sir, in the first place, because I regard it as ambiguous. One side may go for it, because they regard it as an unqualified sentence against slavery down to 36:30—the other side may vote for it because they believe it may give some secu rity for the existence of their rights south of that Now, sir, my wish is to be perfectly explicit. It is necessary that the country should be advised of what will be the probable consequence of what is occurring. Wherever there is ambiguity, there will always be injustice; the majority will always have force enough to force its views. Now, sir, for one, prefer to vote for a bill in its naked form of voting for a bill which may, for a time, keep things quiet, but ultimately place them in a worse condition. Mr. President, I have another view. The gentlemen on the other side cannot be more determined in their belief that the con stitution excludes us, than I am it does not. I am determined to resist their pretensions. Every vote of this kind yields something; if it be necessary for the North to be resolute in resisting our rights, it is the more necessary for us to be firm in | I repeat, that the fact of our being masters, should

right of those I represent, vote for the principle contained in the bill. But, if it be the will of the stronger party, as in the case of the Missouri cor promise, I would acquiesce, as I did on that question. But, sir, if it should be carried by the vote of the majority, and a portion of the minority what position do you find yourself in? You get sir, no guarantee that it will be carried out in goo faith.

A compromise of that description is like a bargain made with a pistol pointed at your heart. I hope, sir, no such resolution will come from a Southern man. I wish, sir, to be explicit on this point. I wish to state my objections, and my opinion of the present complexion of the question, briefly but clearly. It has ever been my opinion. opinion of the present complexion of the question briefly but clearly. It has ever been my opinion that this question can never heal itself. It has ion, that it would be better fo that it should be promptly be settled here. Sir,

its character and

conviction in the minds of a portion of the people of the North, that Slavery is sinful. I do not speak, sir, from recent observation. It was my fortune, and not bad fortune, many years ago, in early life, to reside in New-England, and I then observed it. This feeling is not derived from the scriptures; for looking to them, the South may well maintain that if it is not the best, certainly it is not the most sinful of our institutions. It is not my business to go into a history of it, but I may say that this is a government of progression.— From being a federal Union, we are now, in the opinion of a great many of the people of the country, a nation, and where this feeling takes possess-ion of any portion of the people, they feel an interest, a personal stake, in all its acts. This was not the feeling at first. This was believed to be a federal government for a long time. A contrary feeling first became apparent in 1835; it first showed itself at the North. It first arose in consequence of the horrible descriptions of Slavery in the British West India Islands. Now, sir, if this feeling had been left to struggle on alone, if it had not joined itself to politics, it would have run out —it would have run out! The people who are of opinion that the institution is sinful, are a weak minded set, with more of passion than judgment,

and they would soon run out. But, sir, there is that in the constitution which will prevent the question itself from running outthe principle of elections. The fanatical party, who believe they are fighting the cause of God and man, such a party will always run a long career in this country, and particularly in the Northern States. This is evident in every State of the Union, except Massachusetts. Now, sir, one of the very first efforts of the party is to merge into politics if it can. The weaker party will join it, and it will claim an importance which it would not otherwise possess. Now, sir, what is the present state of things? If either party in the North, feeling its weakness, should enter into an alliance with the abolition party to obtain its ends, every man must obtain all the patronage of government and all its power. The law is fixed—as fixed as a law of nature. If this were confined to the State elections, it would not be of so much importance; but it extends to the Presidential elections. Parties

wish to extend themselves. Sir, I do not blame them for it. Each party will strive to prevent the question from separating them—each will strive to keep it from before the country. Sir, although not a party man myself at least to a very moderate extent, I respect parties, but I cannot shut my eyes Now, sir, it is decided Northern man cannot stand higher there than by aking the very lowest ground against the South Well, sir, under this state of things, the South has been gradually yielding—gradually yielding—till at last the very North, which voted for the Missouri compromise, would kill off any man who would or a compromise now. stated these things, need I go farther? Some years since, petitions against slavery in the District of Columbia were held back by the gentlemen who had them in their possession.

At length they kindly gave us notice, and the Southern members held an informal meeting. I opposed the reception of these memorials, and I be eve I stood alone. The other Southern members were willing to receive and report in committee on them. I took my stand against this, and I found I was alone. I successfully resisted it, however but, in the meantime, they got one of my colleagues in the other house to get up a contrary move, by representing that he would be able to make a report on it that would forever lay it at rest. From that day, petitions were sent in, redoubled ten times over, till, finally, they had to drop the 21s One only was ever received in this chamber The cry was, "Receive the petitions, and you will set the subject at rest." They did so in the other house, and the result is stated. The result is, we have reached our present point; and what is that point? I must reiterate, the question cannot heal It must go through; and what will be the Sir, there must be but one, or, rather, two ends—dissolution, or overthrow of our institutionsboth or one, and, in my opinion, more likely both Sir, it is incredible to suppose that the South will be willing to allow nine millions of dollars worth of property to be destroyed. Can they permit their lives to be destroyed? Sir, this is not a novel experiment. We have the example of the British West India Islands, and it has destroyed her commerce. It is true that there has been no devastation-no lives lost there; but why? cause the whites there are supported by the most powerful government on the face of the globe; and ne blacks know it. But St. Domingo and other places, show what would be our fate. Now sir l-if not here, elsewhere. It this must be ow-but time will show i ? Why not ? Why not? point where we must k. In that State is a

the South, throwing

ponents. This is no

our own body, that this state o Less than a month ago npromise bill, which the North might go for without violence to their viewswhich the South might support without betraying hemselves. The bill received a support in this House, eminently grateful to my feelings. ception in the other House, it is not for me to Well, sir, the bill has come back as it now is, and the members of the territorial committee have not felt able to report any compromise on it Eminent as these gentlemen are, they are men after all; and it is little consolation to me to know, they yielded with reluctance. It is clear proo are superior to their constituents, and that they had to yield. The other House, who are more sensitive to the voice of the people, shows what the feelings of the people of the North are Mr. President, the South yielded in that compro mise bill much. I will show you. We took the high ground, that in a country acquired by our on efforts, you had no right, even constitutionally, to exclude us. But, sir, we yielded, and were willing to allow the constitution to come in and govern us. The North flinched, either from one of two causes-either a distrust of the tribu nal, or a distrust of the truth of their cause. Sir, the subject is there exhausted, and allow me to say, during all the controversy, our arguments have never once been met. We assent that States have a perfect equality of rights and dignity.-Can any one deny it? Why, sir, the books are full of it-it has never been denied. Well, what ground have they put us on ?-that the South is for the extension of slavery. Why, sir, we took no such ground. We took the ground that we are equals in rights with other citizens, and the fact of our being masters should not exclude us. The extension of slavery! There is no greater proof of the strength of an argument, than the fact tha your opponent misstates it. We take the ground

stated before; but I never will vote for it. If you compromise at all, you must take the compromise of the constitution itself. That you have refused, and we will give you no other. Where then will you go? I will say to the South—and would to God every man was here to hear me—you never will get this question settled until you take it into your own hands. It is not for me to speak of my attachment to the Union. If I live at all in its annuls, it will be in the history of the Union, and discussion, but with acope to terminate it. After speaking of the imposibilities of any territorial bill passing this session and the dangers of hasty what I was a straight of the court o what I owe to the section of the country where my what I owe to the section of the country where my ot has been cast, is the highest part of my destiny. I never was a sectional man, and I hold if I stand have cooled down, henoved to lay the bill on the up for justice to one portion of the Union, I do so table. r all. Mr. President, gentleman Senators, I apof ours should be overthrown? I am conservative, swing by conservative. I believe good governments are scarce, and I shall struggle all I can
to preserve it, even if we should be compelled to
take this matter into our own hands. If, sir, we
should be forced to the last sad resource, I believe
we will not be the worst sufferers. It will for we will not be the worst sufferers. It will fall there and not here. We are united—a good stock of genuine English and Hugunots. In the North,

The barnburnes mean by " free soil," to exclude the South from your territories. That's not the meaning of the young Americans (!)—they mean this question, to vote for the Mssouri compromise this question, to vote for the Mssouri compromise the government. There is no necessity to the government. There is no necessity to the Rules referring to a publication that no man shall have more land than they can work. That's what they mean. (Laughter,)—
You have your factions there already your Garritok are considered to the control of the control o sons and others. I acknowledge that the South is barren, as compared with the North; there is more of that great wealth, that the Senathere is more of that great wealth, that the Senator from New-York has glowingly described as existing in the more favored North. But, sir, if Mr. John Davis took up an argument in supthe South is poor, has it impoverished you? If port of the proviso. If there had been any deyou destroy the South, what becomes of your reed South is like the waters of the mill in its over- tablished against its further extension. One of ages, to be eminently civilized. We do not give something done that would put a restriction upon Union. Sir, it can be shown, as far as money is concerned, that the South has nothing to fear.—

If then she has made any concessions, it has been cause t alone from high feelings of justice and integrity.

[Mr. Calhoun spoke for about 20 minutes.] Mr. Mangum said he would vote against the

ongress to legislative over the matter. Mr. Niles took ground in opposition to Mr. Cal- with that amendment? houn, similar to his speech on the "compromise bill." He declared, however, he would vote a-

Mr. Webster did not rise for the purpose of disthe Hon. Senator from Connecticut, who had, in to give us the Missouri compromise, let us have it the course of his remarks, stated that it was distinctly.

a well known fact that some of the prominent members of the North voted for the annexa- amendment, and if agreed to, would go for the bill

question of the annexation of Texas was one of a orimary character-whether it was beneficial to the Union to annex that country or not. Slavery They are represente was known to exist, but it was thought that it might he modified.

Mr. Webster believed it was known that slave-

Mr. Webster believed it was known that slavery existed all over Texas at the time of the anness, as a last resort, teld and the Missouri comnexation?

Mr. Niles—Yes, sir; it was.

Mr. Mr. Foote, Mr. Doug es Mr. Hunter, and Mr. Downs, debated the meller of the amendment of ment, and that he should vote for the bill, with or without the amendment. He did not vote for the late bill of the Senate, because it would subject the nothing at all for the spresection of the South. He people of Kentucky, going into the new territories, wanted the clear and full, Missouri compromise. quisition of these territories, and the excitement tlemen, I will offer it now. (Cries of "Agreed which this slavery question had awakened; but he had no fears, because of the strong social ties between the States, of a dissolution of the Union, slavery south of the line.

for this amendment, for the very reasons which the agreed!" Senator from Massachusetts had urged against it. He believed there was something in this compro--something for the South; and he should therefore, support it. As regarded the late bill, passed by the Senate, Mr. Johnson believed that f the slavery question were submitted to the Su- an amendment, and was surprised that it had no preme Court, as an original proposition, they would been offered in committee. ecide in favor of the South; but that in reference o past legislation, they would decide against the amendment. South. As a Southern man he was ready for the Missouri compromise; but he believed the South would be driven to arms, sooner than submit to any degrading exactions by their brethern of the North, n their exclusion from the common territories of the Union.

er been opposed, and should ever be opposed, to Oregon. He looked to this compromise as the the further acquisition of slave territory, and to the measure to restore peace to the Union, as it did further extension of the slavery representation in 18e0, nor did he despair of its adoption by th Congress. He was satisfied that the best way to House. He spoke earnestly for its adoption avoid a disturbance was to remove the occasion of it. On this account he had opposed and should for the ground he had taken, and the argument oppose all accensions of territory. But there are he had presented. It was the true ground. wiser heads than mine—there are men who would this controversy from the first, and I sought to keep off acquisition. And now, sir, I would ask the Senator from South Carolina, as a frank and candid man, taking a more distinguished part in the annexation of Texas than any other man, if he

ok to the extension of the slaveholding interest in this government in that act of annexation? Mr. Calhoun-I can say, with great pleasure, in London, to abolish slavery in Texas, a means speedily seeuring the abolition of slavery in the United States. He gave the evidence in the His object was to arrest this design. As

for the war, he had stood alone in his opposition to it; and could not have been persuaded to vote under any circumstances. Mr. Webster inquired of the Senator if he had ot been in favor of acquiring territory as the result

of the war. Mr. Calhoun-He had recommended the acquition of the uninhabited regions contiguous to our borders, because our people could not be kept out. His object, then, in acquiring them as the result of he war, was to prevent future disturbances with Mexico.

Mr. Webster-The statement of the Senator mounts to this, that we cannot have any frontiers. Mr. Calhoun-Our emigration will not extend urther than the good lands contiguous to our own. Mr. Webster-Then, sir, we shall go on, because nere are good lands all the way down through Mexico, on the borders of the streams, at least.

Mr. Calhoun—The gentleman may make any leduction he pleases. I have stated my motives. Mr. Webster-It appears, then, that the Senaor from South Carolina sought and secured the annexation of Texas in order to prevent the abolilon of Slavery there.

Mr. Calhoun-That is it, sir. Mr. Webster resumed the thread of his arguent. There is not a word or syllable in the constitution authorizing the acquisition of territory.-All that it speaks of is, " the territory of the United power to acquire territory has never been, and can never be, proved. If it does exist it is a resulting

power, growing out of the very nature of govern-ment. And if there be no restrictions, or regula-Mr. John Davis-Twenty. tions defined, regarding territories acquired under tanding up for them. I would not, sir, because I not exclude us from the enjoyment of our rights. this resulting power, the policy of their govern- in the House representing the federal item of slaves tions will be remembered beyond the passing hour.

Now, gentlemen Senators, we have come to this point.

I for one shall never vote for a compromise line. I will acquiesce in such a measure, if passed, as I stated before; but I never will vote for it. If you plosion of a volcano or the repture of an earth-point and provided the state of the state of the state of the volcano or the repture of an earth-point and provided the state of the state of the state of the volcano or the repture of an earth-point and provided the state of the state of the state of the volcano or the repture of an earth-point and provided the state of the state o

Mr. Johnson, of Gorgia, however, secured the peal to all. Can there be a more sad spectacle pre-sented to all of us, than that this noble structure

Mr. Douglass replied, that it was understood committee, that the amendment applied simply to Oregon, and did not bind anymember, either for or against the compromise, in eference to the other of the cries at Buffalo, is the cry of "Free er territories. Pending the anexation he had er territories. pected then that California would follow. He

> The hour of four having arived, the Senate EVENING SESSION.

The Senate was called to orier at six o'clock.

parture from the constitution, the departure was in ources and your cotton factories? The contemn- favor of Slavery. He wished ome landmark esflow. But a small part of the valley is occupied by the river, but that fructifies the whole land. So Buffalo hunt, advertised to cone off this fall on If we are getting poorer, you are getting richer by it is with the South. The Southern man is the man who has reared the blacks from being savthem books, but we have civilized them; and we these Buffalo hunts. He argued in opposition to have less crime than in any other portion of the amendment, and for the naked ordinance

Mr. Downs would vote for the amendment, be cause there was something in it. It means some thing. It is, as far as it goes, an acknowledgment

of the Missouri compromise.

Mr. Foote understood that it was the precise adment, and not only so, but also against the amendment offered in the House last year, by a bill itself, as he could not concede the power of gentleman of the South, to this very bill. Mr. Hunter-Will the Senator vote for this bill

Mr. Foote-No. sir.

Mr. Hunter-Neither the Senator from Missis gainst the bill, as it was coughed in ambiguous sippi, nor the Senator from Louisiana, will vote for the bill with this amendment. It is, then, not satisfactory. It is deceptive. Tell the whole truth. cussing any question, but to ask an explanation . If you mean to exclude us say so, and if you mean

amendment, and it agreed to, would go for the bin.

As far as Oregon was concerned, the amendment of the committee was satisfactory to him. It acknowledged the principle of the compromise.

Mr. Niles—Yes, sir.

Mr. Webster merely wished to know what remark the Sonator made use of the composition of the compromise.

Mr. King pleaded the equal rights of the South, and could never conserve to a law which would exclude the Sonator made use of the composition of the composition.

Buffalo Convention Mr. R. Johnsonasy have several dele

Mr. Douglass - Well, sir, if that will satisfy gen

Mr. Hunter—It must secure us the rights

whatever act might be sed for the admission or exclusion of slavery.

Mr. Johnson, of Maryland, said he should vote

Mr. Johnson, of Maryland, said he should vote

Mr. Johnson, of Maryland, said he should vote Mr. Douglass read what he would offer, which

Mr. Hunter-I must first understand it. Mr. Douglass explained that it was the exact

compromise of 1820. Mr. Butler, of the committee, said he had un derstood that the Senate bill was to be proposed a Mr. Downs was wishing to accept the new

Mr. Walker regretted that this full length Mis

souri compromise, had been offered by the Senato from Illinois; and called upon all friends of Ore gon to vote against it, for if attached to the bil the House would reject it, and Oregon would ge

Mr. Webster again took the floor. He had ev- Mr. Douglass defended himself as a friend

Mr. Mason, of Virginia, thanked the Senato wiser heads than mine—there are men who would seek occasion for disturbance. I have foreseen from Illinois was one of the mediators. There were also agitators,men who either from ignorance or a preposterous determination to do wrong, who would not be appeased short of the destruction o the South. The Senator from Massachusetts (Mi Webster) is at the head of this class. From his argument, and his position, as declared to-day, he will be satisfied only with a violation of the compromises of the Constitution, and the breaking down of the slave redresentation in Congress. that I did not. He then explained his purpose to the to stop the design of the World's Convention, ia would submit to no such degradation of inequality as that urged by the distinguished Senator from lassachusetts.

Mr. Webster-It is quite indifferent to me how the Senator from Virginia designates me. He nav take his own choice, and designate me what ne pleases; but I shall maintain the same characer to myself and to the country. He says I am at the head of a party abstraction. Abstractions thought, belonged to the South. Who has ever known me as the champion of a mere abstraction? Another remark of the Senator is extremely unust. He says, I seek to break down the representation of the South. When a man is conscious of the injustice of his cause, he never misrepresents nis opponents. It is a weak mind or a bad cause which drives an antagonist to patching up a man of straw, for the purpose of having something to knock down. Not a word has incautiously escap ed me to-day. I said I was opposed to the inrease of the slave representation. it? ("Yes, yes.") That was what I said. I never said anything like breaking down the slave That was what I said. I epresentation in Congress. I said I was opposed the local extension or to the increase of slave peesentation. Was not that what I raid.

Mr. R. Johnson-In so many words. Mr. Webster-In so many words, the Senator rom Virginia says that his great State, which is not greater than other States—[ha! ha! ha!]—will not submit to the breaking down of her representation. I am not wholly unknown in the councils. For twenty years and more I have stood fast for the compromises of the constitution. Nay, that has always been my position. But the con States;" the territory existing at the time. The stitution makes an inequality in the matter of slave representation, and in favor of the South. many members from the Seuth are elected upon

Mr. Webster-Twenty-there are twenty men

constitution, or break down the slave representa-tion. I would leave the States to the rights they enjoy. I differ with gentlemen who think that the Missouri compromise was a glorious achievment. It gave us some four years peace; but it is a question whether the immediate good be not counter-balanced by the succeeding evil. It drew a line of Herald: demarcation. It divided the Union into two sec-tions and as far as possible; we should avoid all such distinctions. But I say again, that by no act of mine shall there be an increa e of slave territo-ry, or an increase of slave representation in this adoption of the constitution. Except during the any act to prevent this increase; but I do say that, if done, it shall be done by no act of mine. The Scuator from Georgia demands one word. He says that under the constitution the territories action. Admitted. But where is the limitation in the constitution? where the injunctive, prescrip-

[Senate galleries filled with ladies and gentle en-one-half of the House on the floor below, with many other distinguished civil and military

Mr. Mason—I had no intention of exciting the enator from Massachusetts, to words of heat, innsistent with his temperament and his age. had no intention to disparage him, for in doing so, proposed this Missouri comprosise, because he ex- I should but disparage myself. But when he deuse the words. Does he suppose that he is talking to children who cannot comprehend the meaning of his declamations? When he says, he means, if possible, to arrest the extension of the slave power, he means to break us down. Can we remain stationary, or if we are shut up under his restrictions, must we not crumble to ruin? I am glad to have brought the Senator out. But what right has he to interfere in this matter of slave representation?

Mr. Webster-Because it affects us.

it. You have no right to interfere, you have no right to an opinion on the subject. It is our institution. But when the Senator says he will arrest the extension of slave power, I say the effect is, he will violate the Constitution, and break down the slave representation here.

Mr. Webster maintained that the slave representation affected the North; that it was an inequality; and hence he was opposed to its extension.—As to the domestic institution in the States, it was a domestic thing, and they might regulate it as they pleased.

Mr. Berrien arose and explained his view of the powers of the Constitution in the premises.

Mr. Webster—We have no power to acquire territory, in the constitution. If it exist, it is a resulting power, from the nature of government itself. And there being no provision for the government of acquired territory, it is, of course, left to the discretion of Congress, and to this there is no limitation.

Mr. Berrien was proceeding to argue that a limitation can as well be derived from the implied powers as from the express stipulations of the conution, when he was thus interrupted: Mr. Benton-I call the Senator to order. Mr. Berrien-State your point of order.

Mr. Benton-The Senator is not in order. is a personal disputation, proper to a debating club, but not adapted to the business of the Senate. If m,and let us go

with a low hiss somewhere on the floor below.) Berrin was going on. Mr. Benton-He is not in order, sir; his mouth

shut, sir, till the question is settled. Mr. Butler-Write it down. Mr. Benton-Yes, sir, I will write it down. Mr Berrien argued out his point.

Mr. Webster briefly replied. Mr. Walker reiterated his opposition to this Missouri compromise. The bill could not pas House. It had been rejected there already.

Mr. Downs and Mr. Foote said it had not. It was only declared out of order. The question had not been tried.

Mr. Westcott declared himself opposed to any affirmative legislation on the subject, because he did not believe in the power of Congress to legis-

Mr. Bright and Butler debated the expediency the measure. Mr. Dickinson spoke briefly in 'avor of the com-

The amendment of the committee was rejected -2 to 42.
Yeas - sussers. Bright and Douglass -2.
Nays-Messers. Allen. Atomism. Atherton. Badges Britain. Bell. Benton. Berrien. Burland. Bradbury. But er. Cath. da. Cameron. Corwin. Duty of Mass.. Davis of Miss.. Dekinson. bux. odge. Downs. Felch. Foots freene. Hale, Hamilin, Hannegun. Hunter, Johnson. odd., Johnson of Cat., Kug. Lewis, Manana, Mason. Mider. Niles. Pearce. Phe.p., Sebassian Parney, Underwood, Upham, Walker, Webster, Westert, Yep-42. -2 to 42.

Mr. Douglass then offered his substitute, running e compromise line of 36 deg. 30 min. to the Pacific, and guarantying slavery South of the line to the ocean of the West.

Mr. Jefferson Davis had no hope of this bill .-The spark of compromise was gone. The ques ion could only be settled by force or by the reme Court. He, therefore, moved to strike out he whole bill, and to substitute that of the Senate

Mr. Berrien and Mr. Metcalfe, appealed to the Senator to give this compromise a trial. It had rought us peace before, and might secure us peace

Mr. Davis at length withdrew his amendment. And after some secondary amendments, the bil vas ordered to be engrossed-33 to 22, as follow Yeas-Atchison, Badger, Bell, Benton, Berrien, Bor son, of Ga., King, Lewis, Mangum, Mason, Met lfe, Pearce, Sebastian, Spruance, Sturgeon, Tu ney

Nays-Alien, Atherton, Baldwin, Bradbury, Calhoun, Clorke, Corwin, Dayton, Dax, Dodge, Felch, Greene, dale, Handin, Miller, Niles, Phelps, Upham, Walker, Webster, Westcott-21. And the bill was passed with the compromise

ine to the Pacific, conceding slavery south of tha

At 10 o'clock, P. M., the Senate adjourned. GENESEO, Aug. 16, 1848.

At a General term of the Supreme Court, now n session in this village, Justice MAYNARD presiding, the following gentlemen were admitted to practice as Counselors and Attorneys of this Court John Callester, of Canandaigua; Isaac H. Hill of Tyrone, Steu. Co.; L. D. Ferry, of Rochester; Wm. Windsor, of Angelica, Alle'y Co.; Chauncy Perry, of Rochester; Henry Willey, of Geneseo Octavus Wilson, of Wyoming; William M. Olden, Wyoming.

Court observed, that he here took occasion to remark, that the class, as a whole, was above an average, and that the Court were highly gratified with the exhibition upon the examination, and that it was creditable to themselves. A BOLT THREATENED .- The Daily Wisconsin

The Judge upon delivering the decision of the

the editor of which we feel confident pants to break through the shackels of Hunkerism, makes the following remarks upon the late judicial election in that State. His words have to us a peculiar significance: We have also to say, in conclusion, that here-

ofore we have been in the habit of supporting the candidates of nominating conventions, when did not prefer them. We have thought this due to our party friends, but we now wish to be distinctly understood, that hereafter we shall exereise our discretion about supporting candidates. The spirit and object of some of the late combinaTHE CLOSING SCENES

First Session of the Thirtieth Congress.

A pre-occupation of our columns prevents us from giving as full details as we could wish; but they will be given hereafter. Meanwhile we subjoin the following synopsis from the New York

The sitting of the Senate, beginning at ten o'clock on Saturday, and continuing till near ten o'clock Sunday morning, was the most extraordinmorning hour and the time occupied by Messis.

Webster and Reverdy Johnson, when our associate relieved us, your reporter was the witness the Monroe, in the committee of conferees. He was whole time, and wide awake.

We have sent a rapidly written report by mail, which is full of interest.

10 o'clock, P. M.; Mr. Johnson, of Georgia, fol- in 1847. He is an admirer of John P. Hale: and owed; then Mr. Foote; and then Gen. Houston, was never more so, than when he consented to the defence of his position in supporting, as a last quently did he spe round of three cheers. This was at 12,

hour be entered on the journal. The motion was rejected. The South were determined to fight the proviso to the death. If they could defeat sion that the friends of John P. Hale were unfairly The motion to used, and left dissati fied. recede and pass the House bill was his motion .-

tive session.

Mr. Breese raised a point of order.

Mr. Berr an sustained the motion for an execuive session.

nonor of Mr. Benton. In the course of it, Mr. B. aid, and repeated several times, that any man cause, nothing for men." who would charge him with dishonorable conduct would get the lie; "he would get the lie in his throat, sir, and he would have to swallow it."— Loud cries of "order! order!" all around.]

tion. There was no confederacy in it, and he still believed that the case required an executive session. After some time, the motion for an execusion. After some time, the mount of the candidate for the Presidency, and when the vote

Mr. Mason appealed from this decision, but the Chair was sustained by the Senate. mendment to the Oregon bill, so that a new committee of conference with the House might be

Mr. Benton repudiated the idea of receding .o'clock Sunday morning, till twelve o'clock Monlay morning. Mr. Foote then undertook to talk down time,

of order, and compelled to take his seat.

With frequent motions to adjourn, the night vote be taken. Then it was that Mr. Calhoan, Mr. Badera Mr. Ma gum. Mr. Foote, and Ar. Downs, delivered their dimeral or stome of the

cluded that Washington city had already been sacked and pillaged by the abolitionists, and that he Mississippi had commenced running up stream. The vote was taken, and with the Southern votes Benton and Houston, the Oregon bill, as passd by the House, was agreed to by the Senate-It being half past nine o'clock, Sunday morning

the Senate adjourned.

SESSION OF MONDAY.

The Senate met at 9 A. M. A motion by Mr. Miller, to suspend the rule let the Oregon Bill go to the President, was taken up.
Mr. Turney objected, and proceeded to make

Mr. Webster called to order.

The question was debated by Messrs. Calho ind Turney, who thought it proper to defeat th oill by talking down the session. Mr. Webster and Mr. Benton fought for the

Mr. Rusk, appealed, that, as the South had dor verything in their power to defeat this Wilmo roviso, they should give way and let the rules b and forty other bills, were yet to go to the Presilent, as well as the Oregon bill.

It was moved to amend Mr. Miller's resolution o as to suspend the rules in reference to all bil. n hand. Mr. Calhoun objected.

Just at this moment, the very resolution wanted ame in from the House. Mr. Benton-We have it now, sir. I move y down the Senate resolution and take up that one House. Agreed to, and the resolution wa arried triumphantly, suspending the rules upon a

bills that had not been sent to the President.

The President was in the capitol waiting for Afser some other business, a message was re cived from the President; and, on motion, th Senate went into executive session at quarter be

fore 12 o'clock. When they came out, the long session of the 30th Congress was at an end. It was immediately announced that the Oregon bill, with the proviso, was a law of the land-that Gen. Shield was Governor-that Messrs. Turner, of Illinois Bryant, of Indiana, and Burrett, of Oregon, wer succeed; and how little he is deserving the confi-Judges, &c.; and that all the other necessary fed dence of any body, may be justly inferred from the eral offices were pool ted and confirmed.

Mr. Wescott, in the debate on Sunday morn ing, said the President would sign the bill, but i was hard to reconcile the idea with the fears o the Southern Senators that it must dissolve th

We are glad to learn to day that the Union i

The greatest confusion prevailed in the House this morning. The various motions made by some of the members, seemed to be with a view to waste time, in order that the Oregon bill might not be come a law. A rule which permitted bills to b resented to the President on the last day of the ession, however, was suspended, to which the Senate subsequently agreed, and the bill was signed shortly after by the President, who was in the Secretary's room.

A message was sent into the House a few min ites subsequently, but which was not read, in congentlemen insisting on the ayes and nays on the adoption of a resolution from the rinting Committee. The hour of twelve arrived while the Clerk wa

calling the roll, and the House was adjourned .-The message, it is said by some of the members contained the President's reasons for approving of the Oregon bill.

RATHER A HARD HIT .- A strong anti-VAN BU-REN paper, the Seneca Observer, speaking of the numbers at the Buffalo Convention, savs : "The Rochester American, a Taylor paper, e timated the number at 3,000; but the Taylor pa pers have got into such a habit of lying, that the ie about things respecting which it would be full

CANAL RECEIPTS, ALBANY .- Flour 4689 bbls Ashes 12 do; Beef 117 do; Pork 54 do; Whiskey 2300 gals; Corn 7257 bu; Butter 2294 lbs Cheese 1790 do; lard 51,590 do; Wool 55,000 do : Hams and Bacon 944 do.

as profitable to tell the truth."

"The Way it was done."

Under this caption the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser undertakes to show the ways and means by which the nomination of MARTIN VAN BUREN was effected, and professes to derive his information from one of the conferees; a witness of the whole transaction. The editor then inquires for the opinion of "the honest abolitionists" upon the dose" which "Van Buren doctors have proposed for them." The writer of this article was also a delegate, and a conferee; and a witness of the abolitionist, and had the honor to be one of the also a delegate to the Buffalo Convention that nominated JAMES G. BURNEY, in 1843; and again Mr. Webster made his speech between 9 and to the Convention that nominated John P. Hale.

nomination of Martin Van Buren. to Without going into detail upon the various m ters set forth in the pretended account of the ings of the conferees, let it suffice to ray, that a whole, it is deceptive and false; and calculated night, when

Ar. Turney moved to adjourn, and that the to give an entirely incorrect idea of the whole

So far from this being the case, the very contra-He planted himself upon that position.

Mr. Butler, referring to a publication of a matter of secret session, to which is appeared the Senator from Missouri was a party, moved an execution of the assembly; with the rules and regulations that governed the Convention; with the platform that was presented, and with the result of the nomination. One impulse seemed to inspire every A debate ensued on the motion, involving the heart, and that seemed to be, "every thing for the

When the "platform" of principles was read to which it was received, surpassed all bounds. A Mr. Butler, as we thought, made a movement to Mr. Benton, but was stopped. He afterwards explained that he was wholly responsible for his modular. There was no confederacy in it, and he still pronounced the platform the basis of fraternity.

Then commenced the informal balloting for the was announced, Joshua Leavitt, of Mass., made a motion, which was seconded by Samuel Lewis, of Mr. Foote then appealed to the Senator of Misouri to withdraw his motion to recede from the nominated. Then again broke forth the irrepresentations. sible enthusiasm of the the whole throng, and never before was witnessed a more unanimous, vociferous and cordial acceptance of a proposition. Ie was ready to sit there from this time, one The 'outsiders,' who, from time to time, witnessed and participated in the ou.breaks of enthusiasm and applause which all the world heard in the and continued for a long time speaking about any thing in the world except the bill. He was also a faint idea of the intensified and extrayagant relieved in a long explanation by Mr. Westcott and Mr. Atchinson; but he was finally ruled out ferees.

The world was witness to the unanimity and passed through; and in the morning, Mr. Yulee whole-souled enthusiasm of that vast assemblage gave notice that the South had agreed to let the which convened at Buffalo, for "free soil, free speech, free labor and free

ent it stands without a parallel in on ect counterpart in tha thranch of the vast convocaion, called the conferees-they were part and parel of the whole; and in that long session of sevn hours, which terminated in the nomination of Mr Van Buren, not one complaining voice was heard. Liberty, EQUALITY, FRATERNITY were emhatically there-a good cause inspired every eart, and all left that memorable spot full of hope, onfidence and determination. This, and this

S. D. P.

From the Buffilo Republic

lone, is " the way it was done."

AMERICAN HOTEL, Buffalo, Aug. 15, 1848. GENT.: Allow me to state, through your colmns, the name of the per on who furnished me with the information embodied in the postscript of the proceedings of the late Nationfree soil convention. Mr. John R. St. John New York, was the person. He stated, upon is honor as a gentleman, that will be told me was true. I believed him, and of course felt bound give the information. As soon as the first cops of the report appeared, the postscript was conrence" gave me satisfactory proof of its falsity nd I at once stopped the press and corrected the eport. These are the facts concerning the poscript. I leave every man to draw his own conlusions. For the body of the report, I claim the

tmost fidelity. Many speeches are not given in all, for reasons stated in the report. I presume he public will consider the reasons satisfactory. I regret hat any actions of mine-although ocasioned by honest convictions of duty-should, in ne least, do injustice to the "Committee of Courence," or the cause they have at heart. I resice that the error was made known in time to prevent the mischief its originator doubtless deigned it should effect.

We frankly confess the above does honor to Mr. Dyen. In giving the name of the scamp who mposed upon his credulity, he has freed himself rom further blame on that score. This Mr. St. John is a hanger-on, for the time being, of any party which he thinks most likely to

OLIVER DYER.

falsehoods he succeeded in palming off upon a reporter who ought to be furnished with correct information only. The Saint nobly deserves exposure, and we rust he will earn that degree of notoriety which

will satisfy his craving for a season. To THE POINT .- The Hunkers in Vermont, reently nominated CHARLES R. FIELD, for Lieutenant Governor. Whether he accepted may be inferred from an extract of a letter written by him

as follows: "I have this morning addressed a letter to the State Committee, declining the nomination of Lieut. Governor, and directing them to strike my name from the ticket. I believe such a course due to the democracy—my views were not known to the convention at the time of the nomination, and it is possible the nomination was adopted from a belief that, in common with many others, I was an ardent supporter of Gen. Cass. In no event whatever can I be induced to vote for him-he is cowardly-an unprincipled political hack-and marvellous worthy nominee of the worthless trick-

sters who assembled at Baltimore." Appropos .- The Wabash Courier of 1840, conained the following; it is rather appropos just now, inasmuch as Gen. TAYLOR, who teazed the government into providing bloodhounds, is now a candidate, and so is the person so bitterly and unjustly assailed

"It is laughable to hear the federal editors talk of Harrison's cowardice. What do they really hink of Gen. Van Buren's bravery? AND OF HIS SOLDIERS, FLORIDA Dogs, and almighty valiant fellows, eh! FIVE YEARS trying to whip a thousand Indians, and new have to ENLIST OOGS to do what men could not accomplish !-

THE FREEMAN.

Mochester, Friday, August 25, 1848. ISAAC BUTTS, Editor

MARTIN VAN BUREN

OF NEW-YORK. FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

CHARLES F. ADAMS,

Jemo'(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 furnish him with other instruments and means of

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 nothintrofier 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.

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 tha 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 a manly antagonist—for the contrary is well known es one, no action will be necessary from the Presi-

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 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

properly

ease to dread his election

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 pass-

-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 e 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:

HEAD-QUARTERS, 1st MILITARY DEPARTMENT 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

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

I am, sir, very respectfully,

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 sub-

mit to the Wilmot Proviso." The envoy (in western parlance) sloped in search of a more hopeful subject. TAYLOR IN LOUISIANA,-The Red River Re-

publican, 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.

Boston, Aug. 18, 1848. the New-York Express, a folly afficie from the Buffald Commercial Xavertiser, charactering to prove that the nomination of Mi VI Brack Was effected by a fraud upon the friends of Mr. HALL, The alleged facts on which the Commercial grounds the charge, are all unique, to my certain knowledge of guinnished him (resingui) sem

One allegation is, that in the Committee of Conferees, the Chairman, Mr. Chase, reflised to put a motion for reconsideration of the vote adopting the Platform. By recurring to the thies or proceeding, it will be seen that the question of adopting of rejecting, or even of modifying or amending the " platform," with not belore that Committee, because the platform itself had been in the case of the Express, to an exalted virtue finally and thaty acted on, and unanimously adopt not that lying in and of itself had changed, but be ed by the Convention itself. The motion to reconsider, could hierefore have been made only for the purpose of distraction and delay and the Chairman was night in theating it as out of order.

2. It is alleged that the New-York Delegation was "packed" with Van Buren ment Onether contrary, I know that the prinose liberality was shown by the Bamburners, both in New-York and NewsJersey, in selecting Him menifordelegates in their full proportion, as far as was possible, even for districts where the Liberty party never had any organization whatevers!! I adt liten bomanes vad

3. It is said the western delegates went off dissiftisfied. The vote of the Western States was for With Buren, 84; ford Hale, 51; imbjority if Vhp Buren, 23 ... Thus Van Boren had more half his entire majority over Hale, in the V The West also had the B lection of the ca for Vice President. The votes in November tell whether the west is dissatisfied.

4. It is alleged that the noes were not called temporaries, to co for in the mass meeting, on the nominations. By recurring again to the rules, it will be seen that the nomination was referred to the Conferees, as it should be, so as to give each State represented, its just weight, and their action was final, I have no doubt the reception of the report by the mass meeting, was fully satisfactory to the Barnburners. If a knot of Taylor men, with characteristic impudence, had thrust themselves into the mass meeting, for the purpose of saying no, they were properly disappointed by the straight-forward

Course of the President.

The Commercial kindly wishes the Abolitionists "much joy," in the results of the Convention. I assure him we feel that joy, to the full extent of his benevolent desires-and of our own. We rejoice in our platform-we rejoice in our candidates we rejoice in our duties and our prospects. Can the Commercial say as much ?-Do not let the editor waste too much of his pity

upon the Liberty party.

I have met very many of my Liberty party brethren, on the way, and since my return, and have not seen one who, on hearing the facts, was not ready to go to work for VAN BUREN and ADAMS, full of zeal and hope, and to street out deal

Yours truly, JOSHUA LEAVITT.

Speech, Free Press and Freemen! Taylor and ciaus there, and numerous public meetings have Cass stock is far below par, I can assure you, in the Old Model Empire State. A large majority of the most respectable, most intelligent, and most influential of her citizens, go heart and soul, unqualifiedly, for the ever glorious Free Soil Nomination, because they know it to be their duty, both to God and Man, and that it is a righteous and commendable cause they have espoused—a cause which is destined to sweep over any Republic. like a huge hurricane, disseminating in its irresistible progress, the true Principles of Democracy and and truth in the bosom of every freeman, throughout the wide domain of our common country .-The freemen of the North-the "bone and sinew" of this country—are determined no longer to bow in the extreme. South and Southwest an institution that, because of its inherent rottenness is now the South, or yield longer to their servile dictation.

The cyclus of her Empirehas gone bye, and those were once votaries of her " peculiar institutions," now give way voluntarily to a more rational and sensible view, of one of the greatest evils that has ever cursed the present degenerate race of mankind. The tide Liberty, in its rapid progress, will soon hurl to the earth the idolized institution" of the Southern clime,

"And like the baseless fabric of a vision, Leave not a rack behind." but a few timbers to show the extent of liberty's demolition and the triumph of a just cause. The time has now arrived when the North should raise her gigantic head from the obscurity in which she has been enveloped, and assert he rights fearlessly and emphatically, giving no heed or ear to the braggadocio or brow-beating spirit of Slaveholders, Old Hunkers, and those of like kid ney, but taking an independent, straightforward judicious course, commence the good work with all the zeal possible. This is now in progress, and if we mistake not seriously the signs of the times, Martin Van Buren will be the next President of the United States. In that case, the far famed Wilmot Proviso will meet with a favorable reception and speedy adoption, and thus its object will be accomplished. This we ask; and this we

may expect in future!

I was much pleased to see with what extraordi nary unanimity the "platform" of the immortal Buffalo Convention was adopted -not a single dissenting voice there among 8000 Freemen, con gregated in the capacious Oberlin Tent. Indeed never since the days of Washington and Jefferson has any meeting of that magnitude, passed of with so much harmony, order and good feeling pervading the assemblage, and given better satisfaction to the community at large, than this. That Convention has done an act which will never b forgotten, so long as a heart continues to palpitate in the American bosom. They have nailed their flag to the mast-head and thrown it to the breeze and upon its incorruptible and ever glorious BUREN and Chas. F. Adams. But enoug

Editor, of politics from me. The stern re

will have at all hazards! If the Lion's tail is the

his mind, the present disposition of the

the power and indomitable influence of Philan-pists and Republicans, will be learned by the of November! Mark #! One word more. What are the Hunkers goin to do, now that their darling hopes are sudden! dashed to the ground? All hope has fled! Bu albeit, all this they are barking furiously, and foaming at the mouth, because the people are de-termined to support one of the greatest Statesmer and Philanthropists America ever produced; an elevate him to the station which the Maker of all things designed him to occupy in the present crisis of our national affairs. The Lyon and mate, who flourish the goose quill for the "Handbill," have ostensibily taken offence at the choice of the Tru Democracy, and are determined to defeat their nominees, at the hazard of two or three bottles of Maynard & Noyes best black ink, and as many quires of foolscap; saying nothing of the emati ex travagantly expended on their readers in the mean

Editor—they will meet a political death soon enough. That's all! VINCENTIO. OBJECTIONS AND CONDITIONS STATED .- The N. Y. Tribune is still in a state of dubiety. The editor now tells his readers upon what conditions he will support Gen. TAYLOR. Here they are:

time. But leave them alone in their glory, Mr.

"Our objections to the choice of Gen. Taylor are things of the past-let them perish. would like to see our candidate for President ly, heartily franklyt in favor of Protection to Hon Industry, River and Harbor Improvements, and s on. But we will waive all this, and agree to sup-port Gen. Taylor frankly and heartily from the momment in which he plants himself openly and frankly on FREE Soil. Is that asking too much?

We guess he will wait till after election pro vided he wait till Gen. TAYLOR gets on that plat

I. Burrs—Denn Sit a The meanness of the Sanc-party's cause is paralleled only by the desperation of its advocates. In no past political contest were the base passions of man so manifest as now; as every day exhibited by the presses abandoned to the advocacy of Slavery, and Slavery extension. And, nowhere is that display of meanness and make, more conspicuous, than in the Taylor presses here, and at Buffato. The very lowest and vilest of the nulsant issues of the New-York press, was never more disgustingly rank, and debasingly infamous, than the Buffato Environment of the recent great Convention held in that city. Bald and bare-laced lying—the vice of slaves—arose in the case of the Express, to an exalted virtue; I. Burrs-Denn Sit The menanges of the ause along-side the other dastard-like acts of the oncern in hand, it was the least odious most exusable deformity apparent. A wretch who could caricature the patriotism—the intelligence—the well begin to hope, when falsehood shall stand ou

The Commercial Advertiser, while it could no toop, to the depths of its more reckless neighbor did not hesitate at all to spit its venom upon the men whom it could assail but in one way; i would have told the triff could it have done so well thereby. But facts fore it, too, dipped its d them at the ob

of the past repunercial resorts to ows not what, but Ho di debases your chy the Express, or the mendacity of its and their Buffalo superior, is a question of more difficult so-

The conduct of all the papers concerned, illus trates one point if no more; they are fighting to sustain the South in its pretensions,—they desire o defend Slavery-to extend the institution in definitely, and to secure the eternal supremacy of the slave power in our Government. of the slave

If this is not their object their aims are aimless their object undefined. On the question of Slave ry and slave extension, Gen. Taylor's opinion are well known. He is with John C, CALHOUN The South knows this; and if the North does no know it, it is because the press is recreant to its taust, its soon, devoted to Slavery, and the false-hood and deception, necessary to cheat northern freemen out of their votes; to delude them into the support of a man outletly hostile to their every

interest, and aspiration.

Not a doubt can be entertained on this point by any one in the least conversant with the tone abundreds of public meetings held in the Southwith the Southern Taylor Presses,—with men of both the late parties—those who have now united to promote a common object.

Not one of the Taylor presses of the South, or of the public meetings held there to promote the election of that candidate, ever pretended to be in his favor because of his advocacy of any distinct

principle of either of the late political parties. No one there pretends to know his opinions upon these one there presents to know his opinious upon these "minor issues." But upon the question of SLA"WERY they know him well! He is with the South—with Calhoun, a slayeholder! a cotton planter, and a TXEANT, that the worst despot of Europe would be ashamed to fellowship. Scores and scores of papers in the South; eminent politically and scores of papers in the South; eminent politically and scores of papers in the South; eminent politically and scores of papers in the South; eminent politically and scores of papers in the South; eminent politically and scores of papers in the South; eminent politically and scores of papers in the South; eminent politically and scores of papers in the South; eminent politically and scores of papers in the South; eminent politically and scores of papers in the South; eminent politically and scores of papers in the South; eminent politically and scores of papers in the South scores of papers in t cause he is WITH THEM on the slave question, and against the North "as to the Wilmot Provise and kindred topics." While they and the North are kindred topics? While they and the North are alike in the dark, as to any other opinion entertained by him. These are facts, succeptible of an averable liming demonstration. The Albany Journal, the Rochester "Democrat" and "American" know them to be facts. In disguising them these matters voluntarily assume the part and playe of cheats and swindlers; for if ignorant of them, their character is nothing improved; by asserting the opposite to be the fact, without a particle of eviiest. They mean to deceive; mean to defraud the Northern freeman out of his ballot, and build up ion. Means, well adapted to the ends in view.— Fraud and deception to sustain SLAVERY, and the mighty train of evils which follow in the wake of this chiefest monster that ever escaped the ad-

amantine wall of the black vortex below And yet! how can one characterize the in sufferable effrontery of these men? They talk to being "Free Soil Whigs." Free Soil Whigs using the hasest, falsest and most desperate means in their power, to promote the election of the CANDIDATE OF THE SLAVERY PROPAGANDISTS OF SOUTH CAROLINA AND ALABAMA! To have cried Fire," in the general delage, would have been nest and sane in comparison!

"Free soil whigs!" desiring to place in the ex emitive chair of the Nation, with all its kingle powers-its official patronage-its thirity thousand officers, and its golden honors a man, the man and the only man to whom the south looks will confidence in this life-struggle of, their abominable nstitution!.... t....

Pandemonium would ring with shouts of infe nal merriment; should old Pluto throw so thin isguise over his hideous lineaments, and under take to persuade his compeers that he was Plut no longer, but henceforth a missionery of virtue intent only upon making Hell h place of Perfect Bliss:" But the game is too bald to succeed. will not. Defeat awaits the project, and disaste people is certainly an infallible index to what we the projectors. Ample evidence is at hand to ex-

Yours IRON POINT.

"The Battle of the Bridge."

The account of the affair to which the follow ng relates, was furnished us by a gentleman conersant with all the facts, and who would not witingly mislead us. We give the following, however, cheerfully, as it can harm no one : ...

For the Daily Advertiser. our paper of Friday. gara Falls, signed on Mr. ELET, th on of a bridge mable at present t ate his character. And it or Mr. E." that his reputation is too

vell established to suffer much from this unayoidable delayang Such a controversy will of course give rise to thousand rumors about its origin, and among them, the most probable one that I have heard is, that Mr. FLET contracted to build the bridge for \$180, 000, and to deliver it completed to the Company in 1849; and that he claims, that the earnings of the

oridge until it is completed, belong to him; A life spent in the quiet and unobtrusive dutie of his profession, has yielded Mr. E. not only an ample fortune, but a reputation that is not confined to the limits of his own country, and it is not probable that he would now sully a good name and acquire a litigious reputation by insisting upon rights of a doubtful character. Thus much I have conceived it my duty to say

in yindication of the absent, and in vindication of a gentleman, whose repeated acts of politeness I ave in past years had occasion to acknowledge Rochester, Aug. 19, 1848.

The Aberdeen (Alabama) Whig gives the following as a reason why Gen. Taylor should be "We must elect a man for President of the United States who lives in our own sunny South;

who is willing to peril all for the constitution; who TETIONS. "Such a man is Gen Zachary Taylor. lives in the South and makes 1200 bales of cotton gearly on the banks of the Mississippi. HIS INTERESTS, HIS FEELINGS, ARE ALL

WITH US."

Gen. Taylor-The War-Slavery. During the winter, Mr. Borrs published an ad less to the Whigs of Virginia, advocating nomination of Mr. CLAY, instead of Gen. TAY

Los. Four of his colleagues in Congress related to this address. Mr. Borrs rejoined in an address. To the whole Whig party of the United States," dated March 30, 1848. At page 7, of this address, Mr. Borrs says, "In e. Convention, the Virginia Whig Convention

that nominated Gen. TAYLOR,) and in my address Tasked what are Gen. TAYLOR's opinions upon the great and absorbing questions of the Mexcan War he for the absorption and annexation of Mexi-Is he for a defensive line and indemnity, or s he against the acquisition of territory ?

Fortunately, before this leap in the dark is taken, I have the means of answering the question which must be taken as conclusive, until the denial omes from his own pen.

A short time since, the Legislature of Missis appi appointed a Committee to wait on Gen. Taxor, and invite him to Jackson, (the seat of Gov. ernment of Mississippi,) to partake of the hospitalities of the State. Rumors of an extraordinary haracter reached my ears as to the nature of the conversation reported by that Committee to have aken place with Gen. TAYLOR on the subject of the tariff and the war. At my instance, a member Congress from Missisippi, addressed a letter to he chairman of that Committee, to ascertain precisely what was said. Here is his answer:

"In regard to the conversation had with Gen. Taylor, I have to say, we did not talk on the tariff we did on the war. He expressed himself IN FAVOR OF THE WAR. HE SAID HE WAS DECIDEDLY IF FAVOR OF PROS-ECUTING IT VIGOROUSLY, till they should yield to an honorable peace; HE WAS FOR INDEMNITY CERTAIN, AND THAT TERRITORIAL; was not wedded to any line particularly, but thought, perhaps, as a kind of mpromise with the Wilmot Proviso men, we had better go up to 32°, making the Rio Grande the western boundary up to that degree, and said THE SOUTH SHOULD NEVER AGREE TO THE PROVISIONS OF THE WILMOT PROVISO; although he did not believe there ever would be slavery there, yet if the country was acquired, the citizens should be left free on that sub-ect. HE SAYS ALL MEXICO WILL EVEN TUALLY COME INTO OUR GOVERN-MENT BY DEGREES; THAT IT CANNOT BE AVOIDED. On the subject of politics he said he was no politician; had been three-fourths of his life in the army; devoted his time and mine to that service, and paid but little attention to any

Mr. Borrs continues: This is all of the letter that relates to Gen. TAYLOR on political subjects. By the foregoing then, it appears that Gen. Tax-LOR is in favor of prosecuting the war vigorously and claiming indemnity certain; and although he is wedded to no particular line, yet he goes into the Presidential chair, if elected, under a full and solemn conviction, that by degrees the whole of Mexico must come into our Government, and that it cannot be avoided. The presumption is fair, that he will not resist it. Let no more opposition be made to the vigorous prosecution of this war by Mr. Polk, on the part of those who still insist upon the election of Gen. TAYLOR.

Let no more resistance be made to indemnity by erritorial acquisition on the part of those who still advocate his claims. Let no more clamor be raised against " manifest destiny," leading to the absorption and annihilation of Mexico, when the conservative Whig party of this country shall have selected as their chief magistrate, (without whose agency and will it can never be accomplished,) one who believes it can not be avoided, and will not therefore resist it. Let those go for him who may if these are his opinions, I know not how he can go into that office by any agency of mine. I know not how I can vote for any man who goes for in dennity for this war already pronounced by the Wilig party to have been unnecessary and unconsiltutionally made by the President. I can not be reconciled to vote for any man who takes the the United States is unavoidable. There is or way in which it can be avoided, and that way will adopt so far as my vote will go; and it is having a President who is opposed to it, and will forever resist it, not only as avoidable but destructive to our Union, our liberty and our happi

Free Soil in Murray.

Correspondence of the Rochester Daily Advertisor HOLLEY, Aug. 21, 1848. According to notice, the friends of " Free Soil, opposed to the nominations of the Baltimore and Philadelphia Conventions, assembled en mass at the La Favette House, in Murray, on the evening of the 19th inst., and organized by appointing ASA CLARK, Esq., President, and D. M. BERRY, Secretary. The object of the meeting having been briefly and intelligibly stated by E. W. Wood, Esq., the " Albion Free Soil Glee Club" a noble band in the cause-entertained the audience with one of their soul-stirring songs, when Noah Davis, Jr., Esq., being loudly called for, ame forward and addressed the meeting for an nour and a half, in his usual masterly and eloquen style. He was succeeded by S. E. Church, S. B. lewett and W. R. McAllister, Esgrs., in their dis tinguished, energetic, and effective manner, for the everlasting principles of Freemen and Freedom .-The meeting was frequently enlivened by the notes of the "Glee Club ;" but it being now past the "eleventh hour," after giving three cheers for the Boston Yankee," the meeting adjourned, unbounded in enthusiasm, and confiding in the justice of our cause, for a righteous verdict on the 7th of November. And we assure our sister towns that, on that eventful day, the Freemen of Murray will nobly and fearlessly come up to the "standard of duty," and vindicate their claims of being a portion of "The land of the FREE, and the home of the brave.

D. M. B. For the Freeman "You are right," says a Whig, the other day, You are right in this Free Soil Movement, but I cannot go with you this year ; I fear if I do, tha Cass will be elected, and as I regard the election of TAYLOR as a less evil than that of Cass, I must go for Taylor for this time ; after this, I shall act. with the Free Soil party."

"You are right in this Free Soil Movement, says the Cass man, " the cause is a good one; but I cannot go with you this year : I fear if I do. that Taylor will be elected, and as I regard the election of Cass as a less evil than that of Taylor, I cannot vote with you this year; after this, I shall act with the Free Soil party."

Mr. Editor, I frequently hear such talk as the above; and is it not most unaccountably strange Would it not be advisable for men to reflect a lit tle before they commit so stupid a blunder? What, acknowledge a cause to be good, and re fuse to vote for it, because you think it is in the minority! Be careful, gentlemen, the PEOPLE have good memories, and will not be very likely to forget such men. The Free Soil Movement is A good one; it has already secured the passage of the Oregon Bill, with the Wilmot Proviso, and it is going to do more! Be a little careful, gentlemen, how you vote against a good cause. The people are wide awake,

The Buffalo Hunker editor is talking the Cass enthusiasm in Michigan, with as much gusto as he sung Tippecanoe songs in 1840. We are authentically advised, however, tnat scarcely cheer can be extorted for Hunkerism in the Wolverine State. Enthusiasm indeed!

.... St. betelling manual the limb part of the first part of

The Taylor editors are using the lash pretty reely upon the refractory Whigs, and their name legion who refuse to how the knee to the Philaelphia nominge, at the dictation of the slaveholdr's "expediency!" no principle dough faces, at Washington, whose intrigues secured his pomina ion. Abhough these men seem, to have forgotte what they said and wrote previous to the Philade phia Convention, others have not, and it is well t

efresh their memories.

The Livingston Union, according to the limited measure of its ability, is now one of the most service and venemous of the Taylor toadies. A lew extracts from its columns are here given to be placed beside the current issues of that press, that is readers may see the extent of the change which has come over its spirit. Was and nadi , and

On the 9th February ast, they say; "There is, and always will be a span portion of that party. inclined to forger dispelat Principles and Objects, or willing to sacratice them 19 false views of expediency, or to personal ambition and policy. This class would seek to brigg foout the nomination of General Taylor by the Whigs, hoping that, aided by the disaffected of over parties, and the great personal, popularity which justly growns the brilliant Military achievements of the man, his elec-tion may be secured and their own purposes ac-complished. While the cheerfully award to him high honor for his emient services, and glarious nigh honor-for his comment services, and glargor victories in War, see canod, as Whise conscientiously support him forthe Presidency, until assired that he is a Whit, and that our Whig destraines may be sufely commetted to his hands."

On the first of March it holds the following ige (T ard) to be extra all survous in anguage : T

"General TAYLOR is certainly indefatigable, i writing letters. Out of a number which have been given to the public within the last few days, select two upon which to make some remarks

"The first one, in point of date, is the so mue talked of letter to the Hon. JOSEPH R. ANDERSOLI of Philadelphia, which we had been led to believe would at least afford some sansfactory evidence of the General's political orthogoxy. We have give en this document an attentive perusultand we fee compelled to say, that our confident expectation have been sadly disappointed. All that we can make out of it is, that the sympathies of the General are with the Whig party, from some fort of vague notion, entertained by him, that the prince ples of that party are in accordance with those held by Mr. JEFFERSON forty years ago. How he stumbled into this belief, he does not himself ap pear to know. It was from Mr. Jefferson that he received his commission as a Lieutenant in the Army, and this circumstance would almost seem from the manner in which he alludes to it, to constitute the corner stone of his political faith. It is but justice, however, to the General to say, that he does not claim that the faith which he has built upon so flimsy a foundation, is one of a very com prehensive character. On the contrary, he avow the most profound igrorance in political matters and only promises that if elected to the Presiden cy, he will serve the people faithfully and honestly in accordance with the principles of the Const tution, as it was acted upon by the first Pres

"Now, all this is very well, as far as it goes, b definite, that we think any of the numerous aspi rants for the Presidency would subscribe to it as rendily as the General himself. To our minds, w confess that it is an enigma most difficult of solu-tion, how a man can be a Whig, and yet have no definite opinions upon political subjects: We had supposed that men were called Whigs for the ver ason that they entertained certain political sent ments, and not because they might have received a commission from Mr. Jefferson, or even have been willing to vote for Mr. Cray Ht may be wel enough then for "no party" men to applaud the vague professions of General Tayton's letters, but we are "party" men and unwilling to place our selves under the guidance of any but those whose attachment to our party principles is consistent, in telligent, and decided.

"The other letter to which we have alluded dated at "Baton Rogge, January 30th," and is addressed to Peter Seen Smith, Editor of the "Native." paper in Philadephia. The Buffalo Commercial Advers appropriety introduces it is readers with an agriculture of the second control of the seco there is now "one condidate less." Gen. Taylor emphatically declares in this letter, that he will not rward by whether Whig, Demoratic, or Native, "as the candidate of its party or be considered as the exponent of its party minciples." With the Ro chester Democrat, we do not believe that the Whigs are generally prepared to encourage a newtral position nor do we believe that the Whig National Convention will so far stultify itself, as to consent to nominate any other than an "elepo nent" of Whig principles. If it should be indu-ced to commit so great a folly, it might as well at the same time pass a resolution declaring the name of the party abandoned, its organization dissolu-

ed, and its existence at an end. " In thus expressing ourselves, we would not hav our readers regard us as governed by a blind at-tachment to any man or men. That we have attachments, growing out of long political association, is very true, and if we did not have them, we should blush to ayow the fact, Henry Clay is our first choice for the Presidency. We believe that if he is nominated by the Whig National Convertion he will certainly be elected, and we think tha his high character and past services, entitle him to the renewed mark of respect and confidence in its hands. But the paramount object with us is the success of our principles, and if another Whig than Mr. Clay should be selected, we will most cheerfully yield our individual preference, and will support the nominees with cordial alacrity. we will ask, is that he shall be a tried, and undoubted, Wing-one who has political opinions, and who is both able and willing to give some bette evidence of their character than vague professions of honest intentions, however sincere we may be.

lieve these professions to be. On the 8th of March hear it again! "It strikes us that it is the voice of the Whig States which should have a controlling influence in the decision "Kinderhook Dutchman," and three more for the of the Presidential questien, and it is to them that we would look to support none but a genuine representative of Whig principles. We trust this they will never consent, fir the sake of a nominal riumph, to select a man is the standard bearer of the party whose opinions they do not know, of whose identification with the Whig party they can

On the 17th of May, it begins to see the direction of the wind and prepares to let itself down as easily as may be ! "He has no doubts as to " the" Whig " character of Gen. Taylor," but is evidently sulky in view of the probability of his momina at and a worker contra

"The signs of the times are ominous of a des perate struggle on the part of the South, for a Southern candidate for the Presidency. The una-nimity with which the politicians of both parties at the South act, when a President is to be elected has heretofore, and probably may hereafter, induce or influence one or both of the parties at the North to succumb to their demands. Whenever it becomes necessary at the South to effect any meas ure, which will strengthen or subserve the interest of the Slave power, all political divisions are at once submerged and the united efforts of both par-ties are concentrated to effect their purpose. Not so at the North. There are no questions existing which are at present moored to unite the parties at the North in opposition b Southern measures.— The consequence is, that Southern politicians find no difficulty in naming, ard saying who shall, and who shall not be, President. This same game is being played for the next Presidential canvass. Already do we see the Southern States uniting upon Gen. Tuylor, in care Clay should not be a andidate.

Why? Because, forsouth, Gen. Taylor, is Slaveholder-his interest is identified in that in-stitution, and therefore it is that the whole South can be united in him.

"At the North, next to Clay, no doubt General Scott would be the choice, not only because he is qualified in a peculiar degree to discharge the important duties of that high and responsible office; but also, because he is not a Slaveholder, which latter reason, is the reason why the South would oppose him. What, therefore, is to be expected at the National Convention? Admit that it might be thought wise and prudent to dismiss the claims of Henry Clay—(which we should extremely regret)—will the Northern Whigs remain firm-and united in the support of Gen. Scott? These Southern men understand well how to force the North to submission, and will, in such a case, say

manufact Perginal Sense of the Buffelo !

Extracts from the Whig Press before to the North, If you will nominate Taylor, we will

e with you; if not we shall unite and lend our id in a direction which will give to the South, s usual the President. What, we ask again, would the Northern Whies do ! Tamely submit to their dictation ! For the honor of the North, for the respect due to ourselves receipes better bate which we publish to-day. If is Pegind Ssurged beaubit tone one eshamen condition

have any doubts as to the "Whig" character of Gen. Taylor, and should the National Convention see it (aside from considerations growing out of Shavery,) in choose him in preference to Clay of Scott so he it ... If, however, the selection is man because Slavery or the Slave interest shall make the demand, then would we condemn it as an act the demand, then would we condemn to

"The indications at present, we have reason to fear are in this direction, and in less than a month g submission to the South. One thing we feet quite assterd of it will not alreads be so." We can now answer the question it puts, "What

we ask again would the Northern Whigs do !-Tamely submit to their dictation ?" in to the The answer is, the Northern Whig press has dietly submitted with few exceptions,) to South ern dictation, and the Livingston Union is not one of the exceptions. But the Northern yeomanry

From the Albany Adas. The Great Revolution in Public Opin-

have stricken off the Southern chains, and refuse,

to follow their lead, are only apolt seronded it wast

Every where the waters are moving, and the weight and force of the deluger INC AND MILE.
The old established organs of party, which have till now withstood the current of public opinion. yield to their irresistable forco

oming, which has ably sustained the Whig cause, now pulls down the names of Taylor & Pilmore; and raises those of the candidates of Freedom, VasoRenes & Ani rediodovala e alongo vale

Italso rejects the name of Whig, and calls itself

"The Spirit of the Old Eighth." Speaking of Taylor, it says:
"The has shown us that he is but a doubtful whig. But four the has shown us that he is but a doubtful whig. But four throng reason for use integrals support him longer is, that he is an extensive slaveholder, and if not committed to the extension of human slavery over the vist territory now cominguise the nation, he is, extainly not committed against it. The light now shines too brighty for its to distince the path in which we oright to walk." for us to mistake the path in which we organ a vast amount of talent, patriot sin and moral worth from all the irice and several of the classifiers is sessibled, in Buffalo, and there had a broad platform on which whigs, deniberats and fiberty men met with perfect unamakery. Paologuistica of a party post there laid, whose warph-words are LIBERTY and JUSTICE. That party nonli-hated for President. Martin War Burrey, of New York, for Vice President, CHARLES F. ADAMS, of Massachu-setts. setts.
ii // With thoist standard bearers, we now enter the coutest of FREEDOM against SLAVERY."

The Democrat & Freeman, the lending organ of the Independent Democrats of New-Hampshire, takes down the name of Hale, and runs up the

force of pablic opinion and to the convictions of the editor, and striking the black flag of Slavery, is ready to fight under the pure banner of Free-dom. In its issue of Friday, it publishes an elaborate and eloquent justification of its course, of which we can only quote a few paragraphs:

which we can only quote a few paragraphs:

"It will be perceived, that we have dismissed General Cass and his associate from the head of our columns and have substituted the membres of the Buffalo Convention. We adopted, (we confess with misgivings,) the hame of Cass shortly inter the Buttimore Convention, and at a, time when there was no alternative but, this course or neutrality; and neutrality in a newspaper, is a cold and repulsive companion!

"The doubts which we at first entertained of the fitness of General Cass to be the exponent or democratic principles, have, on full reflection ripued into convictions. His opinion in relation to the extension of the euros of human stadery is published in his Nicholson letter, and which, according to the Union, the Administral life place at Wastington, he has recently confirmed, by decking, that if, elected, he will, even any bill to prevent this extension, is a gross libet upon the fun amontal principles of Democraty. This is the first timethat the attempt has been made to engraft the abborred doctrine of the extension of slavery upon the democratic creed; and Gan, Lass, is, the first, capadidate (and we predict the last,) who, standing on such a platform, will ever claim or expect the suffrages of the Free States.

"The vast patronage of the General Government is now as it generally has been, in possession of the slave power, and that it will be unscrapationly used, both in and out of Courses in the patronage of the general guinest the hist. The power of the expectant contents to the content of the expectant of the power and their departs of the patronage of the emplayer and contents of the patronage of the emplayer and contents of the expectant of t

of all that is meritorious on the one side, and all that s mercenary and meretricious on the other. To doub uld be to question the existence of a God of

The editor of the New Brunswick Times, the Democratic organ of Middlesex county, New Jer sev, offers to sell the paper to Gen. Cass. If the offer is not taken up in one week he will raise the

flag of Van Buren and Adams.
The Windham County Democrat, Brattleboro' Vt., raises the name of Van Buren and Adams.

The Keene Palladium and the Dover Advocate, nave sprung up to battle in the same cause. The Hampshire Herald, Mass., has been united with the Northampton Courier, and will support Van Buren and Adams.

The Free World, published at Salem, holds up

he bauner of the Free cause.

From the Yates County Whig. The Enffalo Convention.

Having attended the Convention at Buffalo, will be expected that we shall say something about it; but, from a want of space, our notice must be ery brief. The number of people in attendance was very great. We will not venture an opinion as to the number, having heard all estimates from 30,000 to 100,000.

Whigs, Barnburners and Liberty Party men were about equally represented. Entire harmony prevailed throughout the proceedings. We are bound in fairness to say, that so fas as could be discovered, no one party attempted to obtain any After the organization of the Convention, a

noticed last week, a Committee of Conferees, con sisting of one of each party from every Congressional District represented, was appointed, for the purpose of recommending persons for President and Vice President. Letters from Marrin Van Busey and John P. Hale having been read, in effect resigning their previous nominations, and John McLeau, through Mr. Chase of Cincinnati having declined a nomination, assigning as his rea-son that it would not be right now to leave the Bench of the Supreme Court, on account of there being several important slave cases before that triounal, the committee proceeded to vote for President. On the first ballot Mr. Van Buren received a majority over all of 22. Charles Francis Adams on of John Q. Adams, at the suggestion of the Ohio delegation, was nominated by acclamation for Vice President. The report of the committee to the mass convention was unanimously and en-thusiastically adopted. This was Thursday eve-ning about 9 o'clock.

Ex-Governor Slade and Hon. Horace Everett.

A correspondent of the New-York Express thu speaks of the speeches made by these gentlemen at the Middlebury, Vermont, "Free Soil" Conven-

"The Convention was addressed by the Hor Horaco Everett, vindicating his course in leaving the Whigs. He considered the Whig party, as national, forever dissolved; and expressed a determination to devote the remnant of his life to the cause of freedom. "Ex-Governor Slade made a long speech is

favor of the Free Soil movement, and r General Taylor and the course of the Whig par-

From the Evening Post. The Brama-Act Ist. Scene Ist. Place, United States .- Time, 1848 .- Audience People of the United States. Freedom vs. Slavery.

Martin Van Buren .- I am in favor of prohibit

ing by law, the introduction of slavery into territory Lewis Cass .- I will vero any law prohibiting Slavery in territories now free.

Gen. Taylor,—I says nothing on that keeps mum. The Yankees guess I'm for free-om. The slaveholders reckon I'm for Slavery;

reckon and guess ... The People.—We no go, general, you must show your colors.

ANTI-SMOKE.

and sorry object and in respecting private on

but as I have myself only 300 slaves, I let them

APPALLING CONFLAGRATION.

500 BUILDINGS BURNED!!

\$3,000,000 PROPERTY LOST! Free, though a good servant, is indeed a fearful master! And tearful did this mad element rage yesterday! Our city is desolate! The ruin is appalling! The spirit sinks and the heart sickens, in contemplating such frightful losses—such widespreading ruin. Painful, most painful, is the task

of gathering up the afflicting details.

Most of the commercial portion of the city, with fifteen or twenty densely oppulated squares, is a black and smouldering ruin. From Herkimer st. where the Fire broke out, to Columbia stay where was arrested, in distance, is MORE THAN PHALF I And all that work of destruction was noin rive notes! There could, there have been little thur to swatch property from the repacious flames.

Amid all this suffering, there is much cause for

When the conflagration was at its eight-when more than half the city was threatened, and when no human arm could save a kind changed from South to North-west, and the change brought with it abundant and continued ings in the vicinity of the bornt district, were providentially extinguished by the rain of the vicinity of the rain.

This great loss, superadded to the large sums swallowed up during the winter and spring, by kindred calamities, has impaired the fortunes of wealthy people, impoverished hundreds of the middling class, and interly ruined hundreds of poor hard working families.

This fire ran over portions of the city that had

been faill whate by recent conflagrations, and upon which new buildings had just been finished. The Columbian Hotel and Fort Orange, are again denotistied. Mr. S. F. Shepard, who had erected new buildings and restanced business, is again burnt out. We are happy to learn, however, that he saved about \$2,000 worth of goods.

The Steam Bass Isaac Newton and Rip Van Winkle, were box on fire, but both we got off into the river and preserved:

Eleven Tow Boats, between forty and sixty Ca-

hal Boats, one small Steam Boat, one Schooner and two floats were destroyed.

This disastrous lire originated in the Stable of Mr. Callaghan, which adjoins that of Mr. Johns

The runs cover an area of 200 acres; every foot of which was densely covered with buildings There were more buildings upon it than upon any other equal space in the city. Four-fifths of the buildings burned were brick-most of them large and substantial; and many of them three or four Until 5 o'clock, it was feared that the flame

could not be checked south of State street; ou about this hour the wind changed to the north and gave new hope to those ready to despair! But while this change of wind was of great ser vice in the heart of the town, it proved expensive to the property on and south of Lydius street, be-tween Dalhas and Broadway and Lydius and Herkimer. 'All the property within these boundaries was destroyed after the wind changed. No fear of its destruction were entertained previously. There have been several lives lost." Mr. John son, wife, daughter and grand-child, who lived hext to the Columbian, were horribly burned. The child and Mr. J. are dead; others are not expected

to recover. We have rumors of other deaths; but cannot trace them. The Firemen did as well as they could; but is seemed impotent to attempt any thing against the fury of the flames; no human power could stay them. Our neighbors from Greenbush, West Troy I'roy, came to the assistence of our Firemen,

and did efficient service.

"At 1 o'clock, A. M., the wooden buildings on fire in Union street looked threatening, and the alarm was sounded! At this moment the Cohoes Engine Co, came into the city, having left their village at 9 o'clock-dragging their engine all the way by hand. They at once proceeded to the place of alarm, and by their timely aid, the fire

was checked. When it was ascertained that the engines were unable to cope with the flames, it was determined to blow up some buildings in Hudson street and to blow up some buildings in Hudson street and to blow up some buildings in Hudson street and to 339. Broadway. Capt. Stone, of the Ordnance Department, and now stationed at the Arsenal, volunteered his services, and three buildings were

lings, south of Hetk mer street, and near Dalius street, are badly scorched; but nothing was burned south of

IMPORTANT FROM IRELAND.

Great Slaughter of Troops. MEAGMER AND DILLON WOUNDED.

The Troops Fraternizing with the

People. Secret Correspondence to the Tribune. We have the following from a confidential correspondent in Dublin. It is almost too favorable to the people to be believed, and yet the blind and inconsistent reports of the British press seem to

give plausibility to our correspondent's statements The number of British troops said to be killed seems exaggerated. The letter was written in cypher to evade the vigilance of the British Post Office, which would herwise have detained it, but we make the number six thousand. The writer would not know ingly deceive the pr blic. His brother is a residen

Without tarther comment we sub join the letter: DUBLIN; Aug. 3. No newspaper here dare tell the truth concerning the Battle of Slievenamon, but from all we ca earn, the People have had a great Victory, Gen Macdonald, the commander of the British forces is killed, and six thousand troops are killed an wounded. The road for three miles is covere with the dead. We have also the inspiring intelligence that Kilkenny and Limerick have been taken by the people. The people of Dublin have gone in the usands to assist in the Country

t is generally expected that Dublin will rise and attack the Juils on Sunday night, (Aug. 6.) All the people coming in on the Railroad ar sautioned and commanded not to tell the news.-When the cars arrive thousands of the Dublin people are waiting for the intelligence. The Police drive away those plo are seen asking questions. Why all this care of the Government to prevent the spread of intelligence, unless it be that something has happened which they want kept as a sething has happened which they want kept as a secret ! If they had obtained a victory they would be very apt to let us know it.

We are informed that the 3d Buffs (a regim

Mr. John B. Dillon was wounded in both legs-

Mr. Meagher was also wounded in both arms.

of Infantry) turned and fought with the people.
The 31st Regiment, at Athlone, have also declared for the people, and two regiments have been sent to disarm them. The mountain of Slievenamon is almost inac-

him, with a considerable supply of arms, ammunit thousand Whig votes .- [Auburn Daily Advertion and cannon. In '98 the rebels could not be, taken from Slievenamon until they chose to come A lady who came to town yesterday and who

miles the stence arising from the dead men and horses was almost suffocating.
Waxford was quite peaceable till recently—but the Government in its madness proclaimed it, and now it is in arms to assist the cause. Now that

ve are fairly and spiritedly at it, are we not worthy of help? What are you doing for us? People of America, Ireland stretches her hands to you for assistance. Do not let us be disappointed!

A Free Soil Meeting was held in William rkshire Co., Mass., on Friday evening Martin Townsend, Esq., of Troy, and James Robinson, Esq., of Adams, were the speakers. good deal of enthusiasm prevailed.

A large meeting was also held in Adams, in faree Soil, on Saturday evening, August 12, at which the Report was made by the Delegates the hulks, bottoms, and fragments of Vessels

to the Buffalo Convention.

It is stated, by a highly respectable citizen of Adams, that 150 Whigs of that place, constituting a large majority of the whole, have ceased to be Whigs and joined the Free Soil Party. -[N. York | promptly the expense of removing these obstruc-

were sominer or Purther compliance tons

Oregon, in CNOKLEBERT PROPERTY Pro It is positively stated that Mr. S. O'Brien is acompanied by some French gentlemen of great nilitary knowledge; also, that he was undoubted-y in Limerick on Sunday last, to take leave of

Irs. S. O'Brien.

The report, that Mr. R. O'Gorman was shots is outradicted. On Tuesday last, Pat Marrow, Esq. editor of he Drogheda Argus, was arrested by two of the constabulary, who instantly took him to Drogheda

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP

DESSAGE

ALOT CAMBRIA

Very Interesting From Ircland.

The latest telegraphic intelligence from the Coninent is that all Germany, in fact, the whole of he Continent, is again in ferment and preparing

war. DUBLING Thursday 5.40 P. M

The several accounts received, report everything in the south perfectly quiet. This day pro-clamations have been issied by the Hord Lieuren-ant to the 15 counties and baronies proclaimed last Monday; calling on all parties not privileged, to leliver up their arms on or before the 7th instant, under the penalty of two years' imprisonment, with hard labor to food Hardingo reviewed the roops of the garrison in the Phoenix Park theday?

Intelligence from the Coulinent. The Paris papers annuance the death of Gen. Amesme on Saturday. I make a man ab tach to of address to the French government, signed by the whole of the members of the provisional government of Lombardy, and expressly soliciting the ntervention of France, by sea and land, in fago

of Italian independence.
Since the departure of Gen. Oudinot for the Alps there has been a considerable movement of troops throughout France. In the Transport of the Tree reverse sustained by the Piedmontese army has created an intense excitement in Paris, and th utmost anxiety was manifested to learn the determination of the government with respect to French intervention | It was reported in some quarters, that France would lat once march an army into Lombardy; and the impression on the Bourse was such as to occasion a considerable depression in

the prices of all public securities. It is stated that a French squadron is to be sent immediately into the Adriatic.

The accounts from Algiers represent that colony to be in a state of confusion. The columns are breaking up their establishments and returning to France; and in the course of a short time there will only be left the French, army and the native population, who are waiting an opportunity for general rising as account a month

Important from Italy. Advices from Paris, dated last evening, repre-Advices from Paris, dated dast evening, expresent the condition of the affairs of King Gnarles Albert as desperate. It is affirmed that he had demanded an armistice from Ma shal Radeizky, but that officer had, refused it, except on terms rather than except which, the King had deplared that he would fall with his sons, at the head of the army. It was added that assistance from France was hopeless, except on condition of Eng. land joining in the intervention.

water de France. There is doubt as to France interfering in the Italian question, though it is said two regiments have already left Lyons for that purpose. The Minister of Wur had given orders for the immediate formation of a camp at Marseilles, of from 15,000 to 20,000 men. Envoys from Sattlina

bill for a tax on mortgages had been carried by 37 Broadway. Capt. Stone, of the Ordinance Department, and now stationed at the Arsenal, volunteered his services, and three buildings were blown up, and the flames thus kept on the south side of Hadson street.

Not chauge occurred this week in the flattles on fereign constitution and the flames thus kept on the south side of Hadson street.

Not make the weather during the week has been unsettled, this manning proving fine had its usual influence. In the more than four or live buildings are left standing between Herkimer and Hamilton and Union streets and the river. The desolation is compilete. Mr. Alkin's buildings, south of Herkimer and the river in the result of the

Free Soil Meeting. . 1 delines At a meeting of the Free Soil Electors of the town of Warsaw, held at the house of Augustus FRENCH, August 18, 1848, for the purpose of or-

ganizing a Free Soil Association, NEWBURY BRONSON was chosen Chairman, and H. F. SMITH, Secretary home. On motion of Gen. THAYER, Resolved, That a Committee of five be appointed to prepare a Constitution for a Free Soil League. The following gentlemen were appoint-League

ed such Committee : L. W. Thayer, A. Holly, F. C. D. McKay, R Gould, Augustus French.
On motion of Hon. S. M. Gates, Resolved, That a Committee of five be appointed to report the permanent officers of the Association; whereupon the following geatlemen were appointed such Committee:

Hon. S. M. Gates, Israel Hodge, Joshua H.

Darling, Erastus D. Day, Rowley Morris. Brief and appropriate addresses were then made by several gentlemen present, after which, Gen. THAVER, from the Committee on Organization, reported a Constitution naming the Associaadopting the principles embraced in the Plasform of the Buffalo Convention. The Report was

manent "Officers, reported the following, which were unanimously adopted : President-ISRAEL HODGE Vice Presidents JACOB W. KNAPP, ISAAC UT-TER, NEWBURY BRONSON. Secretaries E. B. MILLER, ROWLEY MORRIS. Treasurer—E. D. Day. |
Executive Committee—Joshua H. Darling,
Wm. Gibson, James R. Doolittle, A. H. Car-

enter, Roswell Gould.
The meeting was highly entertained with ex-ellent music from the Warsaw Band, accompanied with several soul-stirring songs, breathing forth the noble sentiments of Freedom.

The names of seventy voters were then enrolled as members of the League, embracing thirty-three Whigs, twenty-one Democrats, fifteen Abolitionists, and one Land Reformer. On motion, Resolved, That the proceedings of this meet-

ng be published in the Free Soil papers of the Whereupon the meeting adjourned one week from this evening at the Court House.

NEWBURY BRONSON, Ch'n.

H. F. SMITH, Secretary. IT At the next Presidential election in this State, Van Baren will get about 150,000 votes, Gen. Cass 125,000, Gen. Taylor 200,000, which cessible. There is but one approach to it. It is said to be well supplied with provisions. It was a let things go as badly as the most sanguine, Locoglorious place for our noble Smith O'Brien to se- foco claims they will for old Rough and Ready ect. It is said he has sixty thousand men around We are willing to give Van Buren awenty-five

tiser.

Admitting the statement of the Auburn Daily Advertiser to be frue, with regard to the strength of Gen. Taylor, the anti-Taylor vote; to-wir. 275,had passed the scene of battle, said that for three of the scene of battle, said that for three of the scene of battle, said that for three of the scene of battle, said that for three of the scene of battle, said that for three of the scene of battle, said that for three of the scene of battle, said that for three of the scene of battle, said that for three of the scene of battle, said that for three of the scene of battle, said that for three of the scene of battle, said that for three of the scene of battle, said that for three of the scene of battle, said that for three of the scene of battle, said that for three of the scene of battle, said that for three of the scene of battle, said that for three of the scene of battle, said that for three of the scene of battle, said that for three of the scene of battle, said that for three of the scene of the being a very popular man in this State." We are compelled, however, to mar this beautiful picture of the result this fall, by asserting that there are not only 25,000 Whigs, but five times" that numin this State who are such determined friends of Free! Soil that they will, under no circumstances, vote for a man who will not avow himself in favor of the Wilmot Prov so, but whose present connection with the slave trade renders him unfit to be trusted with the management of this momentous measure, of guarding our free territory against the encroachments of the slave power, and preserving it as the heritage of the free laborer. [Seneca Courier, [Whig.]

REMOVAL OF OBSTRUCTIONS IN THE BASIN-The Comptroller, we are happy to learn, has directed Mr. Adams, the Canal Superintendant, to remove Boats, Canal Boats, &c., &c., which were burnt in the Basin. This step was demanded for the pro-tection of Canal Navigation, not less than for the interests of our Commerce. And by acting thus

tions will be comparatively trifling - Alb. Jour an activative rades not tack constitute unibide the same of the by appear of the minimizing but

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 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 en-

deavor 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 circu-

lated 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

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

Applications for admission were received from a

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 purposes 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 candidate. Subjoined is a list of the States with the Bridge and forcibly dispossessed the men in 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, he is five votes short of an election, but will he get either of them, if so, which ? How is it with Mich-

lence 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 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 houn 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

To GEO. LIPPARD. 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. 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 whige 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, 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 cross-

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

ng and viewing one of the wonders of the age. 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

persons be appointed, to be styled the "Executive committee," to transmit the fund collected, and igan, which is strongly Democratic, and the resito 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 expose the miserable humbug, the last resort of state, because it is reported abroad that there are 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 in reference to Slavery the friends of Mr. Cal- Cass. Verily, these two Hunker factions are get-

> 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 will 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