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John C. Calhoun's speech.

The National Era, thus ably disposes of John C. Calhoun's nonsense, about the dignity and standing of the white laborer in the slave states. Read these facts, Northern supporter of Slavery--read it ye Tammany Hall supporters of Cass--read it ye white northern working men, and seal your own degradation by continuing to support by your voice and votes, the men who go for extending the curse of slavery over territory now free. [N. Era.]

But why argue the question? Let the Constitution of Mr. Calhoun's own State witness against him. That Constitution virtually excludes all but property holders and slave owners from any share in the government of the State. No person is eligible to a seat in its House of Representatives unless, if a resident in the election district, he owns a settled freehold estate of five hundred acres of land and ten negroes, or a real estate of the value of one hundred and fifty pounds sterling, clear of debt, (nearly \$700,) or, if non resident of the district, a settled freehold estate therein of the value of five hundred pounds sterling, clear of debt--(about \$2,250.) A member of the Senate must own a settled freehold estate of the value of nearly \$1,400, or, if a non resident of the election district, real estate to the value of about \$4,500, clear of debt. The Governor must own in the State a settled freehold estate of the value of about \$6,800; so must the Lieutenant Governor. Having thus excluded white or free labor from all control of the government, and secured a monopoly of political power and distinction to the capitalists, owners of slaves and land, the next step was, to make the monopoly perpetual, and this has been effected by the following provision in the Constitution:

"No part of this Constitution shall be altered, unless a bill to alter the same shall have been read three times in the House of Representatives, and three times in the Senate, and agreed to by two thirds of both branches of the whole representation; neither shall any alteration take place until the bill, so agreed to, be published three months previous to a new election for members to the House of Representatives; and if the alteration proposed by the Legislature shall be agreed to in their first session, by two thirds of the whole representation in both branches of the Legislature, after the same shall have been read three times, on three several days in each House, then, and not otherwise, the same shall become a part of the Constitution."

When we remember that the apportionment of representation was so fixed at the time of the formation of the Constitution, as to throw the weight of the political power into the hands of the slaveholding districts; that none but slaveowners or landed men can be members of the Legislature, or occupants of the offices of Governor and Lieutenant Governor; that these offices are filled not by the People, but by the Legislature, which also, excluding the People from voting in the Presidential election, itself chooses the Presidential electors; and, finally, that no alteration can be made in the Constitution except by three readings of a bill, and a two thirds majority in its favor, in two successive Legislatures--we need no further enlightenment respecting the condition of poor white men, or free mechanics and agricultural laborers, in South Carolina.

Did Mr. Calhoun imagine that the People of the United States had never heard of the peculiar Democracy of his State, and its blessed influences on white labor?

War.

The authors of war, whether of ancient or modern times, however unjust, have labored hard to find an excuse by way of justification. The mass of the people, whose means are required for prosecuting it, must be in some way or other, impressed with the necessity of waging war. A false conception of national honor--the establishment of a particular creed of Religion--the necessity of instituting a beneficent form of government--extending the area of Freedom--all have in their turn been used as a justification, or palliation, for the wholesale destruction of a portion of the human race. The ambition of Napoleon had its eulogists, and his excesses found ready supporters. So long as the corrupt propensities of mankind are allowed to predominate, just so long will there be found those who are ready to participate in, or defend, the heart-rending and bloody excesses of the battle field. All war is wrong, and innumerable evils accompany its prosecution. The divine command--"Thou shalt not kill"--applies with solemn force to one or the other of the parties engaged in mortal conflict--both cannot be right. The conduct of governments should be characterized by as delicate a sense of moral right as that of individuals; and unless such be the case, it is impossible for nations to escape the penalty any more than individuals.

A Full Head on.

The people of Carbondale, Pa. celebrated the Fourth of July last by giving a dinner. Among the volunteer toasts we copy the following:

THE RAIL ROAD TO RUIN.--Surveyed by Avarice, Chartered by County Courts, freighted with drunkards, with Grog-shops for Depots, Rum-Sellers for Engineers, Bar Tenders for Conductors, and Landlords for Stockholders. Fired up with Alcohol, and boiling with Delirium Tremens. The groans of the dying are the thunders of the trains, and the shrieks of the women and children, are the whistles of the engines.

By the help of God we will reverse the steam, put out the fire, annul the Charter and save the freight.

Jamaica has been shaken by an earthquake, but no serious damage done.

Lay to the Kalamazoo.

BY DR. A. G. SEACHAM.

In far distant regions how oft have I mus'd,
On the story of that lovely land:
Of its rich verdant lawns,--pearling streamlets that wind
From the hills to the bright glowing strand.
The lovely cascade and the deep silent dell,
Dashing rivers that roll at full view,
All have charms that delight me but none can excel,
The grand scenes of the Kalamazoo.

From thy source to the far-spreading Lake of the West,
Thy Landscapes in rich beauties bloom,
Stretching meads in wild romance thy borders have
Thy Forests rich odors perfume.
'Neath thy surface the finny tribes sport in full glee
O'er the bottom in bright airy view,
Fly the dappled winged fowl in hoarse notes wild and free
To the strain of "Sweet Kalamazoo."

Where the proud Indian roam'd o'er the wild forest-hills,
The Follow-Deer pranc'd o'er the plain,
The look of the Night-Owl in awe-struck thrills,
Broke the silence of Night's deadly reign.
'Tis there that the White-man hath planted his home,
'Tis there where those will forests grew,
That those wide spreading fields in rich verdant bloom
Skirt along the bright Kalamazoo.

And fair Wopokisko! bright Queen of the vale!
Thy story shall tell thy renown,
Thy star spangled wings skirt the rich blooming dale;
Golden tresses thine industry crown,
The realms that surround thee in opulence smile;
The Fire Horse flies soaring through
Bearing on his huge burden in furious style,
Of the wealth of the Kalamazoo.

Thy lightnings that stream to the wide world around,
Thy tidings bear on their fleet wing,
The World's passing story in research profound,
To thy peaceful mansion they bring.
And fair Wopokisko! in sweet murmuring rolls
And spreads her bright face to thy view,
There gurgles and foams in aspect unrolls,
As she joins the proud Kalamazoo.

Thy sons and thy daughters have honored thy name,
And written thy deeds on the skies;
Thy virtues of mercy have hallowed thy fame,
And won thee an undying prize;
Do Pilgrims from bondage, on learning thy fame,
Thy way to thy gates still pursue?
Thou tell them thy seat is the stream of thy name,
And the proud rolling Kalamazoo.

*The Indian name of Battle Creek, and village of the same name.

The Model Daughter.

The model daughter constantly comes down to breakfast before the tea things are taken away. She is always ready for dinner. She curls her own hair, and can dress herself without a servant. She happy at home without going to a ball every night. She has not a headache when her papa asks her to sing. She never "practices" only when he is out. She does not have letters addressed to the partry cook, or make a postman of the housemaid. She does not read novels in bed. She dresses plainly for church, and returns to luncheon without having her head being crammed with bonnets. She is not perpetually embroidering mysterious braces, or knitting secret purses, or having a turkish slipper on hand for some anonymous foot in the Guards. Her fingers are not too proud to mend a stocking, or make a pudding. She looks most attentively after the holes in her father's gloves. She is a clever adept in preparing gruel, white-wine whey, tapioca, chicken broth, beef tea, and the thousand little delicacies of the sick room. She is a tender nurse, moving noiselessly about, whispering words of comfort, and administering medicine with an affection that robs it of half its bitterness. She does scream at a leech, or faint at the sight of a black beetle. She does not spin poetry, nor devour it in any quantity. She does not invent excuses for not reading the debates to her father of an evening, nor does she skip any of the speeches. She always has the pillow ready when he falls asleep. She can behold an officer with womanly fortitude without falling in love. She does not keep her mother waiting at an evening party for "just another waltz."

She never contracts a milliner's bill, unknown to her parents--"she would the sooner." She soars above Berlin wool, and crying "one two three, one two three," continually. She knows nothing of crochets, or "woman's mission." She studies housekeeping, so perfect in the common rules of arithmetic, can tell pretty nearly how many "long sixes" go to a pound. She checks the weekly bills, and does not blush if seen in a butcher's shop on a Saturday. * * * She does not take long walks by herself, and come home saying she "lost her way." * * * She is not fond of pulling over all the things in a shop, merely to buy a paper of pins. * * * She never dresses in silks or satins the first thing in the morning, nor is she looking out of the window or admiring herself in the looking-glass all the day long. * * * She does not send home lovely jewels for her father to look at. She does not lace herself, nor take vinegar to make herself thin. She wears thick shoes in wet weather. She has a terrible horror of coquetting. She is kind to the servants, and conceals their little faults, from their "Master and Missus." She never punts if scolded, nor shuts herself up in a room to cultivate the "sulks." She is the pet of her darning papa, and warms his slippers regularly on a winter's night, and lights his candle before going to bed. She is her mama's "dear good girl" as is sufficiently proved; being trusted with all her keys of house keeping. There is a terrible crying when she is married, and for days after her absence, nothing is heard in the house but regret and loud praises, and earnest prayers for the happiness of the Model Daughter. [Punch.]

HE WANTS MORE.--Martin Van Buren has received in round dollars the following sums:--Fees and perquisites for five years services as Surrogate of Columbia County, N. Y. 10,000; for four years as State Senator, and member of the Court of Errors, \$5,000; six years as Attorney General of N. Y., \$8,000; six years as State Senator a second term \$8,000; six years as United States Senator \$20,000; for services in State Convention in 1831, where he declared that "that the farther the power to elect justices of the peace was removed from the people, the better." \$300; one years services as United States Senator (re-election) \$2,000; Secretary of State of the United States, \$13,000; Minister to England, (outfit) \$10,000, four years as Vice President, 20,000, four years as President 100,000, amounting in the aggregate to the comfortable sum of \$204,000.

FROM THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE.

An Inside View of the Parisian Revolt.
Paris, June 29, 1848.

The public papers will give you lengthy details upon the terrible events which have just taken place in Paris. These events are so multiple and varied in their character, that it is impossible to grasp them in their totality and give any exact statement in regard to them. The most distorted and erroneous accounts are spread in every direction, and each party will give its own coloring to what has taken place, instead of seeking to discover the exact truth, and making it known. I will not undertake to give a history of the crisis through which this capital has just passed. I doubt whether any one can do it at present, for, as I understand, the recent events are too varied to be summed up and reduced to order so soon after their occurrence. I will, therefore, simply state what I have seen myself, and acts, of which I can guarantee the authenticity. I will write a mere episode of the late crisis, and leave you to form as good an idea of the whole as you can from the fragment which I send you.

It may not be uninteresting to give some account of my journey from Boulogne to Paris, as some incidents took place which enabled me to judge of the spirit of the population in the province. I left Boulogne on the morning of the 24th, in company with Lord Wallace, a warm friend and advocate of the doctrines of the Association, and who has applied them in part to the management of his estates in Ireland, and with Dr. J. J. Garth Wilkinson of London, and Mr. Doherty of Paris. Rumors had reached Boulogne on the morning we left that an insurrection of a violent character had broken out in Paris, and the non-arrival of the cars, which had performed their trips regularly since the revolution in February, showed that something very serious must have taken place. We arrived at Amiens, which is some 80 miles from Paris, and about half way between the latter city and Boulogne, without being able to obtain any news, or anything occurring which denoted that the excitement had reached the interior of the country. On arriving at Amiens, however, the scene changed. A large number of National Guards were drawn up near the railroad station. Some had left for Paris, others were preparing to leave, and others were on duty, to keep order, if necessary. The railroad depot fronts a large public square; around this were stationed cavalry, belonging to the troops of the line. A large mass of workmen in blouses were collected in front of the square, who were kept back by the cavalry. As the train was obliged to remain for a couple of hours, I had time to go among the workmen, and ascertain the sentiments that animated them. I talked with different groups, and inquired what their political sentiments were. "All we want," said they, "is work; politics do not concern us much; we want employment, by which to gain a living; for these last four months, since the revolution took place, we have been able to obtain no work, and we are without bread. "The workmen," I said, "are in favor of the Republic, are they not?" "Oh, yes," they answered, "but what we want is work--it is all we wish." I saw by their conversation that they cared very little about the Republic, and in order to draw out an expression of opinion, I said to them, that if the present state of things were to continue, they would get tired of the Republic. "Yes indeed," was the reply, "and we are tired of it already."

I was convinced from talking with them that such was the fact, although they were unwilling to express it at first. The derangement of industry, and the privation of labor have caused them to look with dislike upon a political movement which caused it. I have learned since I have been in Paris that the provinces are not republican, that it is the large cities only which are so, and that the republican opinion is sustained by that moral force which comes from determined minds, although they form but a minority, and even a small one, in society.

Those of the National Guards, who were to leave for Paris, had enormous loaves of bread, such as the French only make, stuck upon their bayonets; it was thus they carried their provisions with them. A detachment of these Guards had left the evening before for Paris; on descending from the cars they were attacked by a body of insurgents and eighteen were killed; this I learned after my arrival in Paris.

At the next town at which we arrived, after leaving Amiens, we found the National Guards drawn up in the same way; they were prepared and excessively anxious to start for Paris to aid in subduing the insurrection. But the cars were all full; there were no extra cars at the place, so that it was impossible to take them. This gave rise to a violent contention; the Guards were bent upon going, and wished to turn the passengers out, saying that it was of more importance for them to go to Paris than travelers; the conductors and other persons connected with the railroad resisted stoutly, and a vehemence of controversy, a shouting and hallooing, such as are only heard in France, took place. In the midst of it all, the engineer started off the train, leaving to settle the question by taking French leave, but the National Guards were not to be overreached in this way; some of them ran ahead as the train was moving slowly, and leveled their muskets at the engineer; he stopped and several of them placing each the breach of his musket under the wheels of the locomotive, we were fairly blocked. The controversy then began again louder and more vehemently than ever; the conductors stood up manfully for the rights of the passengers, and finally through the influence of some persons of authority the train was permitted to go on.

At the next station we saw the National Guards drawn up in the same way, with the same enormous loaves of bread stuck lengthwise or sidewise upon their bayonets; the conductors had gained experience by this time, so instead of stopping, the engineer was ordered to proceed on, which he did at a round rate, and as we dashed by the station, the National Guards saw the trick which was played upon them; immediately several leveled their muskets at the train, but they did not fire, they shouted and cursed a little; the conductors laughed and on we went. At the next station there were extra cars, and an extra locomotive; immediately the cars were crammed, and

off we went with a heavy load of defenders of Liberty, Equality, and particularly Fraternity. At the remaining stations we met with no difficulties; being nearer Paris, those of the National Guards who wished to go the Capital had already left; we began now to meet with the depots which had been burned down during the reaction of February; they were not rebuilt, and the companies had no money; the ruins were neatly cleared up, so that they did not present that spectacle of devastation which one would have supposed.

[To be Continued.]

Empire of Woman.

Her might is gentleness--she winneth sway
By a soft word, and softer look;
By a soft word, and softer look;
Where she, the gentle loving one hath led,
This proud or stern might never yet succeed,
Strength, power and majesty belong to man,
They make the glory native to his life,
But sweetness is a woman's attribute.
By that she has reigned, and by that will reign,
There have been some who with a mighty mind
Have won dominion, but they never won
The deeper empire of the beautiful;
Sweetest sovereigns of their natural loveliness.
[Schiller.]

Beauties of the Peculiar Institution.

A father emancipates his own son, and his mother dies, having devised his property to his son; the Supreme Court of Miss declares the act of emancipation to be an offence against morality, &c. declares the son and mother to be slaves--sets aside the father's will, and gives them and the property to distant relatives.

The case of Hinds, vs. Brazeale, of which a synopsis is presented above, illustrates in a very striking manner, the practical working of slavery. It may be found in the second volume of Howard's Mississippi reports, 1837.

The facts are these. Elisha Brazeale, a Mississippi planter, lived with a colored woman, his slave, as his wife. By her he had a son named John Monroe Brazeale. In 1828, he left Mississippi, and resided for some time in Ohio, bringing with him his son and the mother of his son, for the purpose of emancipating them. While in Ohio, he executed a deed of emancipation, setting both free, and shortly after returned with them to his residence in Jefferson county, Mississippi. Some years afterwards he died, having made a will, in which he recited the deed of emancipation, declared his intention to ratify it, and devised all his property to his son, acknowledging him in the will to be such.

The more distant relations of Elisha Brazeale--how distant does not appear--filed a bill claiming to be heirs at law, and as such not only entitled to the property devised, but to the possession of their relatives, John Monroe Brazeale and his mother, as property also, on the ground that the deed of emancipation and the will were void under the laws of Mississippi.

This claim, which shocks every principle of justice, and every sentiment of humanity, was sustained by the Supreme Court of Mississippi. Some passages of the opinion of the Court delivered by Chief Justice Sharkey, whose own name seems more appropriate than his official designation--are worthy of especial notice, as illustrating the inversion and subversion of all moral distinctions, by the adoption of the idea of property in men.

We quote these passages indicating the most remarkable by Italics, and leave them to the reflections of our readers, without further comment.

"To give it--the deed of emancipation--validity would be in the first place a violation of the declared policy and contrary to a positive law of the State. The policy of a State is indicated by the general course of legislation on a given subject, and we find that free negroes are deemed offensive, because they are not permitted to emigrate to, or remain in the State.

They are allowed few privileges, and subjected to heavy penalties for offences. They are required to leave the State in thirty days after notice, and in the mean time to give security for good behavior, and those who can lawfully remain, must register and carry with them their certificates, or they may be committed to jail. It would also violate a positive law, passed by the legislature, expressly to maintain this settled policy, and to prevent emancipation. No owner can emancipate his slave, but by a deed or will properly attested, or acknowledged in court, and on proof to the legislature that such slave has performed some meritorious act for the benefit of his master, or some distinguished service for the State, and the deed or will can have no validity, until ratified by the SPECIAL ACT of the legislature.

"The state of the case shows conclusively that the contract had its origin in an offence against morality, pernicious and detestable as an example. But above all it seems to have been planned and executed with a fixed design to evade the rigor of the laws of the State.

"The acts of the party in going to Ohio with the slaves and there executing the deed, and his immediate return with them to this State, point with unerring certainty to its purpose and object. The laws of the State cannot thus be defrauded of their operation by one of our own citizens.

The consequence is that the negroes, John Monroe and his mother are still slaves, and a part of the estate of Elisha Brazeale.

John Monroe being a slave, cannot take the property as devisee; and I apprehend it is equally clear, that it cannot be held in trust for him.

Thus the learned and humane Sharkey, Chief Justice of the High Court of Errors and Appeals of the State of Mississippi, cautiously avoiding the well known principle of law declared even by the Courts of Louisiana, that a slave once enfranchised by being removed by his master's consent beyond the jurisdiction of the laws enslaving him, into the jurisdiction of a State where slavery is not tolerated, can never be reenslaved, declares that the moral act of Brazeale in taking his wife and son to Ohio for the purpose of emancipation, is a fraud on the operation of the laws of Mississippi, and with one fell swoop consigns the mother and son into perpetual slavery, and their property bequeathed them by the husband and father, to distant and unknown relatives.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE FREE SOIL MEETING IN BALTIMORE.

Baltimore, Tuesday, July 25.

HORACE GREELEY: Dear Sir--I hasten to give you some account of the Great Free Soil Demonstration at Union Hall. I do not use that adjective "great" in the usual sense in which it is commonly used in describing political meetings. Although by no means wanting in numbers--for several such halls could have been filled--the meeting last night presented the elements of true greatness. Those who took part in it, or cheered on its proceedings, were of that class well called by the poet the "noblest work of God." They are men who have in discouragement and disgust fled from the old parties, and sought a party of principle in the movement which proclaims a Free Soil as alone allowable to a Free People! Then, again, this demonstration was great in another sense. It was made, not in the Free North, where there is no cause of fear in taking such a position but in a Slave State, where Freemen have too long been freemen only in name--where they have suffered the deepest and holiest emotions of their breasts to remain unuttered, for fear of the terrible visitations of despotic wealth! It is a noble and a glorious meeting! It is a noble and a glorious meeting!

I need not stop to depict to those who have watched the woful workings of our "peculiar institution," that this meeting has been held--and that successfully. Well did one of the eloquent speakers declare that it was the most important meeting that had been yet held--that the great Buffalo Convention itself with all the glorious results anticipated from its deliberations, would be deemed important to the present crisis--that the fact that the corruptions of Despotism upon Freedom, had driven so many inhabitants of a Slave City to rise up and proclaim their determined opposition to the farther extension of one of their own institutions, in the very face of the foe, would tell electrically upon the Free Soil movement, and give it an impulse at once glorious and irresistible! But to the proceedings of this pioneer meeting:

Resolved, That, while we hesitate to trammel our Delegates with any thing like "instructions," having confidence in their integrity as representatives of our wishes, we deem it proper for their general guidance, as well as a clearer apprehension on the part of the community, to declare the following to be the principle which it would be our pleasure to see carried out in the results of the Convention:

1. No interference by Congress with Slavery within the existing States of the Confederacy.

2. No Slavery to be permitted in any Territory now free, or that may hereafter be annexed to the Union by the National Government.

3. No Slave Territories to be organized.

Cheap Pleasures.

Did you ever study the cheapness of pleasure? Do you know how little it takes to make a man happy? I Such trifles as a penny, or a smile, do the work. There are two or three boys passing along--give them each a chestnut, how smiling they look, they will not be cross in some time. A poor widow lives in a neighborhood who is the mother of half a dozen children; send them half a peck of sweet apples, and they all will be happy. A child has lost his arrow--a word to him--and he mourns sadly; help him to find it, or make him another, and how quickly will the sunshine play upon his sober face. A boy has as much as he can do to pile up a load of wood, assist him a few moments, or speak a pleasant word to him, and he forgets his toil and he works away without minding it. Your apprentice has broken a mug, or cut the vest too large, or slightly injured a piece of work, say, "you scoundrel," and he feels miserable; remark, "I am sorry," and he will try to do better.

You employ a man--pay him cheerfully, and speak a pleasant word to him, and he leaves your house with a contented heart, to light up his own hearth with smiles and gladness. As you pass along the street you meet a familiar face--say, "Good morning," as though you felt happy, and it will work admirably in the heart of your neighbor.

Pleasure is cheap--who will not bestow it liberally? If there are smiles, sunshine, and flowers all about, let us not grasp them with a miser's fist, and lock them up in our hearts. No. Rather let us take them and scatter them about us, in the cot of the widow, among the groups of children in the crowded mart, where men of business congregate, in our families, and everywhere. We can make the wretched happy; the discontented, cheerful; the afflicted, resigned; at exceedingly cheap rates. Who will refuse to do it?

ILLINOIS.--The Democracy of Cook County held a large and enthusiastic meeting at Chicago on the 5th inst. to ratify the nomination of Martin Van Buren. Mr. Daniel Brainard, delegate to the Baltimore Convention from the 4th Congressional district of that State, made a report, and gave his reasons, at length, why he and those whom he represented in that Convention were not bound even by the long venerated rule of adherence to party action, to support the nomination of Cass and Butler. The resolutions are to the same purport. One of them recommends a State Mass Convention at Ottawa on the 30th of August next, to nominate a Free Territory Electoral Ticket. Another authorizes a delegation of fifty to the Buffalo Convention. We take the following touching incident from the report of the Chicago Tribune:

Thomas Heyou, being called for, before addressing the meeting, introduced David Kemison, the only survivor of the Boston tea party of 1776--now aged 111 years.

The venerable man got up amid the spontaneous cheers of the crowd and spoke for ten or fifteen minutes. As he told of the days that tried men's souls, his eye grew bright with the fire of youth, and his trembling hand with a firmer grasp lifted up his cane, as if he were again brandishing his sword in the front of battle. This was truly a pleasing feature in the proceedings of the day.

"The old man closed with the words:--

thy to be engraven on the heart of every freeman--"Make your country free and abolish Slavery!"

Another Senatorial Outrage.

The telegraph announced yesterday that the United States Senate had adopted an amendment to the civil and diplomatic appropriation bill, appropriating fifty thousand dollars to the claimants of the Amistad negroes. Scarcely has the indignation, with which the recent attempt of that body to legalize human slavery in the free territories of the Union excited, been allowed to subside, before another act of subservience to slavery, more flagrant than the other, is committed.

The facts in the Amistad case are briefly these. In 1839 fifty-three negroes, kidnapped on the African coast, were carried into Cuba in direct contravention of the Spanish laws and Spanish treaties, and were sold to Ruiz and Montez, Spanish subjects, who put them on board the Spanish schooner Amistad, Captain Ferrer, and cleared for the port of Havana. On the voyage the negroes rose, and killed the Captain and took possession of the vessel, sparing the lives of Ruiz and Montez on the condition of their navigating the vessel into some port where negro slavery was not permitted. They deceived the negroes, steered for the United States, and anchored off Long Island, about a half a mile from the shore. Lieut. Gedney commanding the United States brig Washington, took possession of the vessel and cargo and of the negroes, and brought them into Connecticut. Ruiz and Montez then filed their claim in the United States District Court against the negroes as slaves, praying that they might be delivered to them or their representatives of the Spanish Crown. The case was ultimately carried to the Supreme Court of the United States, was there elaborately and learnedly argued, and that court decided as follows:

1. That the negroes were never the slaves of Ruiz and Montez or any other Spanish subjects. That they were kidnapped and were carried to Cuba in violation of the laws and treaties of Spain, and of the most solemn edicts of that government.

2. That by the laws and edicts of Spain, negroes thus introduced into the Spanish dominions, are declared to be free.

3. That the negroes not being slaves, but kidnapped, and free negroes, the United States were bound to respect their rights, as much as those of Spanish subjects, and the negroes were thereby declared to be at liberty.

In the face of this solemn decision of our highest Court, what does the Senate propose to do? It proposes to distribute fifty thousand dollars among the claimants of the Amistad negroes. That is to say it having been legally proved that Ruiz and Montez endeavored to make Slaves of these negroes, not only without abatement of rights, but in violation of the laws and treaties of Spain, and in opposition to the most solemn edicts of that government, and having failed in their effort, the United States Government shall interfere in their behalf, AND PAY THEM THE SUM THE NEGROES WOULD HAVE BEEN WORTH HAD THE KIDNAPING ENTERPRISE BEEN SUCCESSFUL. Comment is unnecessary. [Buff. Week. Repub.]

General Taylor's Position.

Letter Accepting the Native Nomination.
BAYOX ROVER LA., Jan. 30, 1848.

Sir: Your communication of the 15th instant has been received, and the suggestions therein offered duly considered.

In reply to your inquiries, I have again to repeat, that I have neither the power nor the desire to dictate to the American People the exact manner in which they should proceed to nominate for the Presidency of the United States. If they desire such a result, they must adopt the means best suited, in their opinion, to the consummation of the purpose; and if they think fit to bring me before them for this office, through their Legislatures, mass meetings, or conventions, I cannot object to their designating those bodies as Whig, Democratic, or Native. But, in being thus nominated, I must insist on the condition--and my position on this point is immutable--THAT I SHALL NOT BE BROUGHT FORWARD BY THEM AS THE CANDIDATE OF THEIR PARTY, OR CONSIDERED AS THE EXPONENT OF THEIR PARTY DOCTRINES.

In conclusion, I have to repeat, that if I were nominated for the Presidency by any body of my fellow citizens, designated by any name they may choose to adopt, I should esteem it an honor, and would accept such nomination, provided it had been made entirely independent of party considerations.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant.
Z. TAYLOR.

Peter Sken Smith, Esq., Philadelphia.

Letter Accepting the Try or Whig Nomination.

BATON ROUGE, July 15, 1848.

Hon. JOHN M. MOREHEAD, Greenboro, North Carolina:

Sir--I have the honor to receive your communication of June 10th, announcing that the Whig Convention which assembled at Philadelphia on the 7th of that month, and of which you were the presiding officer, have nominated me for President of the United States.

Looking to the composition of the Convention and its numerous and patriotic constituents, I feel grateful for the honor bestowed upon me and for the distinguished confidence implied in my nomination to the highest office in the gift of the American people. I cordially accept that nomination, but with a sincere distrust of my fitness to fulfill the duties of an office which has been rendered illustrious by the great names in our history; but should the selection of the Whig Convention be confirmed by the people I shall endeavor to discharge the new duties then devolving upon me, so as to meet the expectations of my fellow citizens and preserve undiminished the prosperity and reputation of our common country.

I have the honor to remain,
With the highest respect,
Your obedient servant,
Z. TAYLOR.

It is stated that Seaton Gales, a young man just graduated at Chapel Hill College is to succeed his father as editor of the Raleigh (N. C.) Register.

Resolved, therefore, that we the people here assembled, remembering the example of our fathers in the days of the first declaration of independence putting our trust in God for the triumph of our cause, invoking his guidance on our endeavors to advance it, do bow placidly upon the national platform of freedom, in opposition to the sectional platform of slavery.

Resolved, that slavery in the several States of the Union which recognize its existence, depends upon the state laws alone, which cannot be repealed or modified by the federal government, and for which laws, and for which laws that government is not responsible. We therefore propose no interference by Congress with slavery within the limits of any state.

Resolved, that the provision of Jefferson, to prohibit the existence of slavery after 1800: in all the territories of the United States, southern and northern, the votes of six states and sixteen delegates to the Congress in 1784, for the provision, to three states and seven delegates; the actual exclusion of slavery from the North-Western territory, the states in Congress; and the entire history of the period clearly show, that it was the settled policy of the nation not to extend, nationalize, or encourage, but to limit, localize and discourage slavery; and in this policy which should never have been departed from, the government ought to return.

Resolved, that our fathers, and the Constitution of the United States, establish among other great national objects, to establish justice, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty, but expressly denied to the federal government which they created, all Constitutional power to deprive any person of life liberty or property without legal process.

Resolved, That in the judgment of this convention, Congress has no more power to make a slave than to make a king;—no more power to establish slavery, than to institute or establish monarchy;—no such power can be found among those specifically derived by the Constitution, or derived by any just interpretation from them.

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Resolved, That we accept the issue which the slave power has forced upon us, and to their demand for more slave States, and slave territories, our calm but final answer is, no more slave states, and no more slave territory. Let the soil of our extensive domains be forever kept free for the hardy pioneers of our land, seeking homes of comfort and fields of enterprise in the new world.

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It may happen in the course of the deliberations of the Convention, that you will become satisfied, that the great end of your proceedings, can, in your opinion be best promoted, by an abandonment of the Union. You will not, in that event, want assurances of my uniform desire, never again to be a candidate for the Presidency, or for any other public office, but you may apprehend that it might not be agreeable to me, to be superseded in the nomination, after having been placed upon the ticket. It is upon this point that I desire to protect you against the slightest embarrassment, by assuring you, as I very sincerely and very fully do, than so far from experiencing any mortification from such a result, it would be most satisfactory to my feelings and wishes.

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The resolutions were then submitted to the convention by the President and adopted by acclamation, and then the convention adjourned to meet again at 3 o'clock.

will differ in regard to most of the questions that have arisen in the administration of the respective governments, but who feel themselves called upon by considerations of the highest import, to a special trial action upon other subjects, and unite their common efforts for the accomplishment of a single end—the prevention of the introduction of human slavery, into the extensive territories of the United States, now exempt from that great evil, and which are destined, if properly treated, to be speedily converted into a wilderness of free minds. I need not say, how cordially I concur in the sentiment which regards this great object as one sacred in the sight of Heaven, the accomplishment of which is due to the memories of those great just men long since, we trust, made perfect in their course, who laid the foundations of our Government, and made, as they fondly hoped, adequate provision for its perpetuity and success, and indispensable to the future honor and paramount welfare of our entire confederacy.

It may happen in the course of the deliberations of the Convention, that you will become satisfied, that the great end of your proceedings, can, in your opinion be best promoted, by an abandonment of the Union. You will not, in that event, want assurances of my uniform desire, never again to be a candidate for the Presidency, or for any other public office, but you may apprehend that it might not be agreeable to me, to be superseded in the nomination, after having been placed upon the ticket. It is upon this point that I desire to protect you against the slightest embarrassment, by assuring you, as I very sincerely and very fully do, than so far from experiencing any mortification from such a result, it would be most satisfactory to my feelings and wishes.

Wishing the Convention success and honor in its patriotic efforts, and begging you to except for yourselves, assurances of my unfeigned respect, I am very sincerely, your friend and servant.

M. VAN BUREN.

St. Louis, August 2, 1848.

Ten men have arrived from Oregon;—they were 87 days out.

On the 10th of March; a battle was fought between the Indians and the Oregon Regiment.

The former lost 50 men killed, and were defeated. The Americans lost 9 killed and 10 wounded. The pursuit was abandoned for want of provisions and ammunition.

The Regiment had been successful in defending the territory, but was in want of provisions, ammunition and horses.

Col. Gillman, who commanded the Regiment, was killed after the battle, by the accidental discharge of a rifle.

The Indians had entertained propositions for peace, but no settlement had been made. The Government has called for three hundred more troops.

The Mormon Settlements at Great Salt Lake are flourishing.

Col. Garland and Major Brantner from Fort Mansfield, Royal had an engagement with the Comanche Indians, on the 18th of June last, in which thirty three Indians were killed.

similar to the bill yesterday reported in the Senate by Mr. Benton, for the temporary government of the Territories.]

SENATE, August 2.—On motion of Mr. Walker, the bill to grant to the State of Wisconsin the military reservation of Fort Winnebago, for penitentiary purposes, was taken up, amended, and passed.

The House then resumed the Oregon Territorial bill, and concurred in most of the amendments made in Committee of the Whole.

On the question of concurring with the Committee of the whole in striking out all of the twelfth section which relates to the Ordinance of 1787—"Wilmot Proviso"—the yeas and nays were again ordered, and the House refused to concur, 58 to 114. So the Wilmot Proviso remains in the bill.

On the passage of the bill the yeas and nays were again ordered, and resulted, yeas 129, nays 71. A motion to reconsider was laid on the table, and so the bill has passed the House including the Wilmot Proviso, and placed its vote beyond the power of reconsideration.

SENATE, August 3.—The House bill to establish the Territorial Government of Oregon was taken up, when,

Mr. Clayton called the attention of the Senate to the peculiar circumstances under which the bill comes from the House. The bill to organize the Territorial Government of Oregon, California, and New Mexico, had passed the Senate, as was known, and had been sent to the House, and as yet they had no official information as to the manner of its disposal by that body. Public rumor, however, and that it had been laid on the table, without consideration, from whence it cannot be taken up except by a two-thirds vote. If such a vote existed here, he would not enforce it to prevent action, whatever might be his opinion of the provisions of the bill. He trusted it would be treated with courtesy due to the House, by a reference of it to the appropriate committee, and that it would receive all proper consideration.

On motion of Mr. Atherton the Senate then resumed the consideration of the civil and diplomatic appropriation bill.

The Senate also made an amendment, on the recommendation of the Finance Committee, providing for the payment of the Slaves in the celebrated Ruiz and Montez case, which has occupied so much of the attention of Congress, for so many years—yeas 24, nays 21. Adjourned without getting through with amendments proposed.

HOUSE.—On motion, the House then, in Committee of the Whole, resumed the consideration of the Army appropriation bill, and

Mr. Marsh, of Vermont, addressed the Committee, chiefly on the question of slavery, and in relation to the condition and existing laws of Oregon, California, and New Mexico. He argued that slavery had not been abolished by Mexico, in either California or New Mexico—that down to the extinction of Spanish dominion, slavery had been permitted in Spanish America—and that the Mexican Constitution contained provisions recognizing slavery as does not the United States.

Mr. Crozier, of Tennessee, followed in explanation and defence of his vote in opposition to the "Compromise Bill" of the Senate.

SENATE, August 4.—The Senate then resumed the consideration of the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation bill, which was amended in various particulars. An appropriation of \$11,000 to the Creek Indians led to a long and protracted debate; after which, the Senate adjourned.

Mr. Vinton (chairman of the committee reporting) then addressed the Committee in the way of summing up and review of the debate upon the bill.

The second section of the bill was amended so as to reduce the maximum number of the companies to 42 men each, giving the President a discretion to increase the number of those companies employed in the Territories to 100 men; but providing that the aggregate of privates and employees of the army shall not exceed nine thousand and sixty, exclusive of officers—just fifty per cent, above the strength of the army before the war.

The Committee also voted an appropriation of \$100,000 for a national armory, to be located by the President somewhere in the West; and two national foundries, whose sites are also to be located by the President. But before the final vote upon this amendment, the Committee rose—

And the House adjourned.

1. The Savannah river appropriation—again stricken out, 14 to 19.

2. The "Amistad" (Ruiz and Montez) appropriation of \$50,000, which was finally concurred in, 24 to 22.

3. The payment to the Creeks of \$141,000, previously once paid to the State of Georgia, now concurred in, 28 to 13. (Mr. Johnson, of Georgia, opposing strenuously the appropriation.)

4. For surveys, to be completed by Col. Fremont, of the route for the railroad to the Pacific \$30,000. (Colonel Benton and Mr. Brevue advocated the appropriation; Mr. Bell, though he should vote for it, seemed to think that the appropriation intended to further interests antagonistic to Mr. Whitney's, and that Mr. Whitney's plan would ultimately be found the only practicable one.) The appropriation was agreed to, 18 to 14.

The bill, as amended, was then passed, without a division, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—The consideration of the army appropriation bill was resumed, and the question being on Mr. Thompson's motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was ordered to be engrossed.

The House refused to reconsider—56 to 117—and the bill was then passed.

Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, followed in explanation and defence of his course in voting in the "Compromise" bill of the Senate on the table.

Mr. Bingham, of Michigan, delivered a carefully prepared speech, in explanation of his views on the question of slavery, taking the Northern view of the subject.

Mr. Wentworth obtained the floor, and moved the previous question, which was sustained, and the main question was ordered.

Mr. Stephens moved to lay the Message on the table.

The yeas and nays were ordered, and the House laid the message on the table—76 to 61.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table, and then, after one or two very unsuccessful efforts to adjourn, the House, at 1-2 P. M., resolved itself into committee of the Whole and has since been engaged in various motions to take up particular bills, and/or questions of order.

New York May 14, 2 P. M.

OREGON BELL.—After sitting all night, at 9 o'clock Sunday morning the Senate passed the Oregon bill with the Wilmot Proviso, 29 yeas including Benton Sprague and Houston; nays 55. No one from a free state absent.

Resolved, that the provision of Jefferson, to prohibit the existence of slavery after 1800: in all the territories of the United States, southern and northern, the votes of six states and sixteen delegates to the Congress in 1784, for the provision, to three states and seven delegates; the actual exclusion of slavery from the North-Western territory, the states in Congress; and the entire history of the period clearly show, that it was the settled policy of the nation not to extend, nationalize, or encourage, but to limit, localize and discourage slavery; and in this policy which should never have been departed from, the government ought to return.

Resolved, that our fathers, and the Constitution of the United States, establish among other great national objects, to establish justice, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty, but expressly denied to the federal government which they created, all Constitutional power to deprive any person of life liberty or property without legal process.

Resolved, That in the judgment of this convention, Congress has no more power to make a slave than to make a king;—no more power to establish slavery, than to institute or establish monarchy;—no such power can be found among those specifically derived by the Constitution, or derived by any just interpretation from them.

Resolved, That it is the duty of the federal government to relieve itself from all responsibility for the existence, or continuance of slavery, who revert that government possesses constitutional authority to legislate on that subject and is thus responsible for its existence.

Resolved, That the true, and in the judgment of this Convention the only safe means of preventing the extension of slavery into territory now free, is to prohibit its existence in all such territory by an act of Congress.

Resolved, That we accept the issue which the slave power has forced upon us, and to their demand for more slave States, and slave territories, our calm but final answer is, no more slave states, and no more slave territory. Let the soil of our extensive domains be forever kept free for the hardy pioneers of our land, seeking homes of comfort and fields of enterprise in the new world.

Resolved, That the bill lately reported by the committee of eight in the Senate of the United States; was no compromise, but an absolute surrender of the rights of the nonholding slave states; and while we rejoice to know that a measure which would open the door for the introduction of slavery into territories now free, would also be opened the door for the introduction of slavery into the future inhabitants thereof, to the ruin of their peace and property, was defeated in the House of Representatives, its passage in hot haste, by a majority of the Senate, embracing several Senators who voted in open violation of the known will of their constituents, should warn the people to see it, that their representatives be not adhered to by them. There must be no more compromises with slavery; if made they will be repeated.

Resolved, That we demand freedom and established institutions for our brethren in Oregon, now exposed to hardships, pain, and massacre; by the reckless hostility of the slave power to the establishment of free government for free territories in New Mexico and California.

And, whereas it is not only due to this occasion but to the whole people of the United States, that we should also declare ourselves on certain other questions of national policy, therefore

Resolved, That we demand cheap postage for the people; a retrenchment of the expenses of the and patronage of the federal government; the abolition of unnecessary offices and salaries; and the election by the people of all civil officers in the government, so far as the same may be practicable.

Resolved, That the River and Harbor improvements, whenever demanded by the safety and convenience of commerce with foreign nations, or among the several states, are objects of national concern, and that it is the duty of Congress, in the exercise of its constitutional powers, to provide therefor.

Resolved, That the free grant to agricultural interests in consideration of the expenses incurred in making settlements in the territories, which are usually sold to their cost, and the public benefits resulting therefrom of reasonable portions of the public lands, under suitable limitations, is a wise and just measure of public policy, which will promote in various ways, the interests of all the States of this Union and we therefore recommend it to the favorable consideration of the American people.

Resolved, That the abolition of the liquor and gambling trade, and the prohibition of the sale of spirituous liquors, and the imposition of a tariff on all rates revenue adequate to defray the necessary expenses of the federal government, and pay annual instalment, on our debt and interest thereon.

Resolved, That we inscribe on our banner, "FREE SOIL, FREE SPEECH, FREE LABOR AND FREE MEN," and under it will fight on, and fight ever until a triumphant victory shall reward our exertions.

The resolutions were then submitted to the convention by the President and adopted by acclamation, and then the convention adjourned to meet again at 3 o'clock.

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It may happen in the course of the deliberations of the Convention, that you will become satisfied, that the great end of your proceedings, can, in your opinion be best promoted, by an abandonment of the Union. You will not, in that event, want assurances of my uniform desire, never again to be a candidate for the Presidency, or for any other public office, but you may apprehend that it might not be agreeable to me, to be superseded in the nomination, after having been placed upon the ticket. It is upon this point that I desire to protect you against the slightest embarrassment, by assuring you, as I very sincerely and very fully do, than so far from experiencing any mortification from such a result, it would be most satisfactory to my feelings and wishes.

Wishing the Convention success and honor in its patriotic efforts, and begging you to except for yourselves,

FROM THE NATIONAL ANTI-SLAVERY STANDARD. Anti-Slavery Sonnets.

I have but little influence, and my power is weak indeed, to grapple with the might, That robs my colored brethren of their right, Compelling the down-trodden race to cower Beneath oppression's yoke—(wailing the hour When Time's reluctant heavy-winged flight Shall close life's rayless day, and bring the night Of welcome death, and the grave's peaceful dower):— Yet I will struggle in the holy cause, That giveth equal rights to every man, Needing not censure, courting not applause, Helping my utmost to remove the ban, And snatch them from the despots' harpy claws Working for quick deliverance all I can.

For hope I do, that even my poor aid Unto the bondman, may not quite be vain; 'Tis aggregated drops from heavy rain,— Of individual atoms worlds are made; And I perhaps, some others may persuade, Whose greater, wider influence shall obtain More numerous converts, and extend again, Until all round the sturdy champions spread, And truth and justice be asserted their sway 'Till mind and body both alike be free; 'Tis wrong and wrong abused sink away; And one loud shout re-echo Liberty! All shore its blessings, and its rule obey, What'er their country or their color be.

It must be so, there is a God above Faithful and just, and to his promise true, And all that pride and selfishness can do, Most impotent to thwart his purpose prove; To suffering prayer he lends the ear of love; He frowns to naught oppression's demon crew; His beaming smiles expiring hopes renew; He loves the trusting heart, nor will remove His face from those who are of soul sincere; Clouds veil him for awhile, but lo! anon Bursts forth the glorious blaze! that hour is near; The hour of man's redemption, comrades old! See despotism's cheeks are blanched by fear. Press the foe hard—the strife will soon be done. JAMES STILLMAN.

General Taylor and the Wilmot Proviso. The friends of General Taylor at the North are laboring very ardently to prove that their candidate for the Presidency is opposed to the extension of Slavery, and favorable to the principles of the Wilmot Proviso; while at the South, the Rough and Ready advocates are laboring with zeal to promote his popularity by persuading the people that he is the firm and unflinching friend of their darling institution. The tone of the following in relation to the action of the Whig National Convention, copied from the Alabama Journal, the leading Whig paper of that State, is, we think, a very striking contrast with the tone of the Taylor whig papers in this latitude.

"Glorious News.—The Union Preserved.—Representation of the Wilmot Proviso by the Whig Convention. The friends of the South, as well as of the Union, will learn with inexpressible satisfaction that the Whig Convention promptly met the question of the Wilmot Proviso, and repudiated a resolution adopting that doctrine at once by an overwhelming majority. It would not touch the unclean thing. How different is this generous and patriotic action from the dangerous and sectional fanaticism of the Democratic Convention. It will be recollected that a resolution was introduced there by Mr. Yancey to repudiate the proviso, which the Convention refused to do, by a vote of 216 to 36. This vote aimed a death blow to the rights of the South, and its effect has been to overweigh the public mind, lest even the Whigs, the great conservative party of the Union, also might be infected with this heresy, and have yielded to the "progressive" notions of the Locofocoism of the age. Thanks to a kind Providence, which has always watched over our beloved land—a party still existed determined to regard the "Compromises of the Constitution," &c., and those just and equal rights to all sections, without which our glorious Union cannot exist one moment. They have met this incendiary and destructive principle as Whigs—in the old Whig spirit of enlightened patriotism of the patriotic fathers, and of which the party is founded. They dared to stand up and meet this fire-brand of unprincipled factionists boldly, (as the Democratic Convention did not)—to meet it as men aware of their duties, like their leader at Buena Vista, "asking no favors, and shrinking from no responsibility,"—to cast it out of their Convention in the teeth of those infuriated fanatics—and to declare that it should be no part of the Whig creed. This the Democratic Convention would not do.—We congratulate the South—we congratulate the Southern Whigs who have never appealed to the fidelity, honor, patriotism and generosity of their Northern Whig brethren in vain. We congratulate the Union that there is still one great patriotic party which is determined to resist the mad and malign influences which, if unchecked, would soon leave off its sacred rights, but the name."

Who can doubt, after reading the following from the Charleston (S. Carolina) News, a Democratic paper, that Southern men of both parties, in giving their support to Taylor, know their man. Here is an influential newspaper, in the very heart of the slave region, avowing its determination to drop even the candidate of its own party, for the reason which it boldly avows, that he is more surely pledged to the support of the views of the Slavery extensionists, than even his democratic competitor, whom every body knows has sold himself, body and soul, to do the bidding of the negro-drivers of the South. "General Taylor's nomination was by the Southern and Western vote almost exclusively, and their union in his support will control and color his administration. South of Mason & Dixon's line and the Ohio, he got the vote of every state, also a majority of North-Western states who have supported our constitutional rights hitherto. While the great majority of the votes of New England and

the Middle states, and Ohio, the section and hot bed of abolition and protection, went not only for Clay or Scott, but many denounced and repudiated him. With reference to the great issue, is not this eminently significant to us? Has it not divided upon the sectional line as to slavery, he being upon the Slave and constitutional side of it. Well, again, Gen. Taylor stands unpledged specifically to the Whig party, and therefore his avowed party doctrines and measures are not forced upon us in his support. All the great issues between the two parties have been in the main determined, and are nearly obsolete. Even politically objectionable as is his Allison letter, he yet in it plants himself on the Constitution, and recognizes properly the veto power as a highly conservative one.—His loose position that "the will of the people, as expressed through their representatives in Congress, as to the tariff, the currency, and internal improvements, ought to be respected and carried out by the executive," may turn out as much in our favor as against us, especially as that will has hitherto generally defeated errors on those questions. But even if we support Taylor, can we not also maintain and struggle for our principles as to measures? But all these are now trifles to the great issue—the slave question.

If we cannot trust him who owns Southern slaves and Western mules, raises cotton, and is devoted to agriculture, lives in the heart of the slave section—who obtained his nomination by Southern and Western votes almost exclusively, and will only be elected by them—and who has always shown a Roman firmness—whom can we trust?—While we would pledge our support to him as a Southern man; and upon this issue, we should give it only in this view. At the same we could and should repudiate Whiggery, and all party affiliation; pledge ourselves only to Democratic Republican measures, and insist upon the election to Congress of Republicans only. By this course, we thus use, as I have suggested, all that is available to us of principles and men. We will defeat the North and Cass—the great end."

Political Etymology. BARN BURNERS AND HUNKERS. The New-York Day Book gives the origin of these terms, now so common, as follows: About the year 1838 or '39, a plain speaking and humorous Senator in the State Legislature, who had seceded from the old Locofoco party to join the Whigs under the name of "conservative," (A. B. Dickinson, of Steuben county,) in the course of a speech, said that the extreme and inconsiderate disposition of those ultra-locofocos to destroy all corporations for the sake of getting rid of the abuses to which they were liable, reminded him of the wisdom of an old German Pennsylvania farmer, who, having an immense barn filled with wheat in which a great number of rats were making extensive ravages, after various contrivances to rid himself of the nuisance, decided that fire was the only thing which would completely exterminate the multitudinous devourers of his grain, and accordingly "burned" up his "barn" to kill the rats, before it occurred to him that the wheat must necessarily be burned also—a fact which suggested itself to him only when the barn was completely in flames.

This harmless Senatorial joke, being an eminently happy illustration of the destructive policy of the ultra-locofocos, "took" very well, was circulated through the Whig papers of the State, and acquired a currency altogether beyond the expectations of its originator.—The term "barnburners" was fixed by the Whigs upon the destructives, and though discontinued by both sections of the locofoco party for a time, was finally in 1843 and '44, taken up by the "conservative" members of the locofoco party as the appellation of their troublesome brethren.

Speaking out in Meeting. Gov. Jones, of Tennessee, who lately made an address to the whigs of this city, it will be remembered, was very mealy-mouthed on the subject of slavery. He got over that point as glibly as possible—intending to leave the impression that Gen. Taylor was favorable to the Wilmot proviso. At Albany he found himself in a "close corner," by queries put to him on this subject; which, finding he could not dodge, he lost his temper, and made an honest confession. "Yes," said Gov. Jones, "he is a slaveholder! and what of that, sir? He paid for his slaves, every one of them." To another interrogation from the crowd, he replied:—"Thank God, (Gov. J.) was not ashamed to confess, here or elsewhere, that he was a slaveholder, too; that as to the Wilmot proviso, if he had been in Congress, he would have opposed it, with all his powers, and to the last," &c. This drew from the crowd, before then in good humor, a pretty unanimous hiss.—Gov. J. evidently lost his temper, as he became conscious of the repugnance of the auditory to his views; and Gen. Coombs so far forgot himself as to indulge in many hearty oaths, and to turn around and address a portion of the disturbers as "you vile cures!" It is hard work to look one way and row another," in political matters—and these Taylorites will find it so. [New Havu Register.]

MICHIGAN CAVING IN.—The Free Soil movements in Michigan show unmistakable signs that traitors, like prophets, are without honor in their own country. The present indications are that Cass will be, if possible, more irrevocably deserted in his own State, than in any other in the Union. Democratic Free Soil meetings are being held in all parts of the "peninsula;" called and attended by the strongest and oldest men of that party.—Three of the leading Democratic papers have dropped Cass's name since Van Buren's nomination at Utica; while two or three others are waiting the action of the Buffalo Convention. Verily, there will be a shower, and Old Hunke Cassism will be drowned. [Independent Democrat & Freeman.]

ANECDOTE WITH A MORAL.—THE GAST OF THE MORTGAGES.—The Mortgages were an excellent tribe of Indians, who lived about Norwich, Ct. They had a long line of kings in the family of Uncas. One of the last was Zachary; but he was a great drunkard. But a sense of the dignity of office came over him and he resolved he would drink no more.—Just before the annual election, he was accustomed to go every year to Lebanon, and dine with his brother the Governor, the first Governor Trumble. One of the Governor's boys heard Old Zachary's story, and thought he would try him, and see if he would stick to his cold water. So at table he said to the old chief; "Zachary, t his beer is excellent will you taste it?" The old man dropped his knife, leaned forward with stern intension of expression his black eye sparkling with indignation, was fixed upon him; "John," said he "you do not know what you are doing. You are serving the devil, boy! I tell you that I am an Indian! I tell you that I am; and that if I should but taste your beer, I could not stop till I got to ruin, and become again the drunken contemptible wretch your father remembers me to have been. John, while you live never tempt a man to break a good resolution. [EX.]

CLICKINOR'S SUGAR-COATED Purgative Pills. Cured within the last year over 200,000 persons who had been laboring under the most aggravated complaints, and given up as hopeless cases by the most eminent physicians.

ARE the first and only medicine ever discovered that will positively Cure Headache, Giddiness, Rheumatism, Piles, Dyspepsia, Sourness, Stomachic, Pain in the back, the Weak, Pains in the Head, Blowing in the throat, Dropsy, Asthma, Fevers of all kinds, Female complaints, Measles, Salt Rheum, Heartburn, Worms, Cholera Morbus, Cough, Consumption, Fits, Liver Complaint, Erysipelas, Deafness, Itchings of the Skin, Glands, Nervous Complaints, and all the various other diseases arising from impurities of the Blood and obstructions in the organs of digestion. It has been clearly proved that nearly every disease to which the human frame is subject, originates from impurities of the blood or derangement of the Digestive Organs; and to secure health, we must remove the obstructions or restore the Blood to its natural state.—This fact is universally known; but people have such an aversion to medicine that, unless the case is urgent, they prefer the disease to the cure, until an impaired Constitution, and a host of sicknesses, render them fully of their conduct. Still they had some excuse for heretofore, medicine in almost all its forms was nearly as disgusting as it was beneficial. Now, however, the evil is most effectually removed; for Clickinor's Vegetable Purgative Pills, being completely enveloped with a coating of pure sugar, and containing all the most valuable ingredients as a natural shell from the kernel. Have no taste of medicine.—But are as easily swallowed as bits of candy. Moreover they neither nauseate or grip in the slightest degree, which is occasioned by the fact that they are compounded on scientific principles, and do not touch any of the diseased parts of the system, instead of coating themselves in, and racking any particular region, (which is the great and admitted evil of every other known purgative.) Hence, they strike at the root of disease, remove all impure humors from the body, open the pores externally and internally, promote the insensible perspiration, obviate Flatulency, Headache, &c.—separate all foreign and obnoxious particles from the chyle, so that the blood, of which it is the origin, must be thoroughly pure—secure a free and healthy action to the Heart, Lungs and Liver, and thereby disengage the system from all other means have failed. The entire truth of the above can be ascertained by the trial of a single box; and their virtues are so positive and certain in restoring health, that the proprietor binds himself to return the money paid for them in all cases where they do not give universal satisfaction.

DR. TOWNSEND'S Sarsaparilla. For the Removal and permanent cure of all diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, or habit of the system. For Scrophulous, King's Evil, Rheumatism, Obsolete Cutaneous Eruptions, Pimples or pustules on the Face, Blisters, Sore Throat, Enlargement of the Glands, Scrophulous Ulcers, and all the various Diseases of the Bones and Joints, Scrophulous Throats, Scrophulous Lungs, Scrophulous Liver, Scrophulous Spleen, Scrophulous Stomach, Scrophulous Bowels, Scrophulous Bladder, Scrophulous Testicles, Scrophulous Prostate, Scrophulous Seminal Vesicles, Scrophulous Uterus, Scrophulous Vagina, Scrophulous Cervix, Scrophulous Ovaries, Scrophulous Fallopian Tubes, Scrophulous Oviducts, Scrophulous Uterine Fibroids, Scrophulous Ovarian Cysts, Scrophulous Pelvic Inflammation, Scrophulous Peritonitis, Scrophulous Pleurisy, Scrophulous Pneumonia, Scrophulous Bronchitis, Scrophulous Emphysema, Scrophulous Asthma, Scrophulous Whooping Cough, Scrophulous Hoarseness, Scrophulous Laryngitis, Scrophulous Tracheitis, Scrophulous Esophagitis, Scrophulous Gastritis, Scrophulous Duodenitis, Scrophulous Jejunitis, 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