

The Whig convention of *Tompkins county, N. Y.* to nominate delegates to the State convention, unanimously adopted the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, We have come irresistibly to the conclusion that Gen. Taylor is not a Whig in the proper sense of the term;—that he is a Southern man with Southern principles; that his education, his habits, his feelings, his interests, are all tintured with the dark hues of a Southern institution, and that he was palmed off on the Whig party by the Philadelphia Convention, because he was known to be favorable to the existence, perpetuation, and extension of Slavery. Therefore,

Resolved, That we utterly repudiate the nomination of Zachary Taylor, and disavow all connection with the movement that would smuggle him into the Presidential Chair.

Resolved, That we are utterly opposed to the extension of slavery in any territories of the United States, *now and forever*.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, the following considerations, among a host of others, will satisfy any right-minded and true hearted whig, that it is no duty of his to support Gen. Taylor.

1. Because he declares he is no party man, and consequently no Whig, because all true Whigs are party men.

2. Because he asserts, in his *Signal* letter, that he cannot permit himself to be the candidate of any party, and yet is daily lending himself to be the candidate of any party.

3. Because he refuses to endorse any great distinctive Whig principle, or pledge himself to carry out any great Whig measure.

Straws tell which way the wind sets.

#### Webster and Clay.

In his Marsfield speech, Webster says: However estimable as a private citizen, he is a *military man*, and a *MILITARY MAN MERELY*. He has performed no functions of a civil character, under the constitution of his country; he has been known and only known, by his brilliant achievements at the head of the army. Now the *whigs of Massachusetts, and I among them, are of opinion that it was not wise or discreet to go to the army for the selection of a candidate for the Presidency of the United States. It is the first instance in his history in which any man of mere military character has been proposed for that high office.*

We now ask the earnest attention of our readers to the following solemn warning from the patriot Clay:

If it were physically possible, and compatible with my official duties, I would visit every State, go to every town and hamlet, address every man in the Union, and entreat them, by their love of country, by their love of Liberty—for the sake of themselves and their posterity—in the name of their venerated ancestors—in the name of the human family, deeply interested in the trust committed to their hands—by all the past glory we have won—by all that awaits us as a nation, if we are true and faithful in gratitude to Him who has hitherto so signalized blessed us—to pause—solemnly pause—and contemplate the precipice which yawns before us. If, indeed, we have incurred the Divine displeasure, and if it be necessary to chastise this people with a rod of vengeance, I would humbly prostrate myself before Him, and implore Him, in His mercy, to visit our favored land with WAR, with PESTILENCE, with FAMINE, with any SCOURGE other than MILITARY RULE, or a blind and heedless enthusiasm for mere MILITARY RENOWN!"

For the *Banner*.

#### The Public Lands.

The proper disposition of our public lands, always a subject of great importance, is of special interest at present, in consequence of the great addition recently made to our national domain.

Until lately, the public lands have been considered as a source of revenue: now, however, the question is presented as one which involves higher considerations, and which will effect greatly the happiness and permanent prosperity of the country.

By vast immigration and rapid natural increase, our country is becoming filled with a population inclined to industry, but who frequently find it difficult to procure employment.

The disastrous consequences both to public happiness and virtue, which must result from such a disproportion between the number of laborers and their sources of employment, can be foretold readily by a reflecting mind.

To promote the welfare of the country, by devising a policy that will afford employment to the industrious, and secure to industry its due reward, is an object which well deserves the attention of every citizen.

Viewing the subject in this light, the true policy in regard to the public lands can be stated thus. It is to encourage the early settlement and cultivation of the public lands, by a *free grant of them in limited quantities to actual settlers*.

This is one of the recommendations of the Buffalo platform, and will, no doubt, commend itself to the candid consideration of every man.

We bespeak for the whole subject, that careful attention which its importance demands, and ask every voter to sustain the platform which embodies, and the nominees who have endorsed it.

#### NEWS FROM EUROPE. Arrival of the Europa---One Week Later.

The steamship, Europa, from Liverpool, Sept. 2, arrived at New York yesterday. She brings advices seven days later from Europe.

#### ENGLAND.

On Monday last the county coroner held an inquest at Holyoke, on the bodies of 14 of the passengers washed up from the Ocean Monarch. The inquest was adjourned until Tuesday, when the jury returned a verdict that they were accidentally drowned through the burning of the Ocean Monarch. The jury also expressed their approbation of the exertions made by the captain and crew, in endeavoring to rescue the passengers.

#### IRELAND.

With the exception of the gratifying announcement that the weather continues fine and dry, and that the agricultural reports from the Provinces are becoming more favorable under the influence of the recent changes from incessant rains to a bright sun, there is no intelligence of the least interest.

The account of the Harvest prospects in the counties of Cork, Tipperary, and the North generally are highly satisfactory, as showing a gradual improvement in the appearance of all the crops, the belief gaining ground, that a large portion of the potatoes will be available for consumption.

#### FRANCE.

The National Assembly of France has at length determined to hand over to M. M. Louis Blanc and Caussidiere, officials of the Revolutionary Provisional Government, to the legal tribunals of the country, as being implicated in the disturbances of May 15. The Assembly has not acted in this matter according to the advice of Gen. Cavaignac and his colleagues. The accusers parts absconded, and it is said that Louis Blanc arrived in Ghent, where he was arrested on account of having no passport. He was, by order of Government set at liberty. We since learn on reliable authority that he arrived in Dover on Wednesday, and is now in London. In the National Assembly the amended draft of the Constitution was brought forward by M. Voirhage; the first eight articles constitute the Preamble, agreeing that France, in order to advance to a higher degree of morality and civilization, proclaims herself a Republic; that the Republic is democratic, one and indivisible; declares obedience to her laws, though duly voted to be a duty; that each individual ought to support the State according to his fortune, and recognizes that respect is due to religion, to family, and to property; the Republic rejects all projects of conquests, and will undertake no war, except for the purpose of legitimate defence, or to obtain satisfaction for injuries; declares the great principles of love of country and fraternity, to be such as ought to actuate citizens; declares that all citizens ought by the exercise of prudence and industry, to endeavor to insure subsistence; the Republic recognizes to one and all the means of education, and that it owes assistance to such as stand in need of it, either by pecuniary labor within the limits of its resources, or the means of subsistence to those who were unable to labor. The remaining articles do not differ much from those of the first draft.

The Assembly is to be composed of 750 members. The President is to be elected by universal suffrage, through the ballot.

He is to be elected for four years, and cannot be re-elected until four more years have elapsed. He is to have an official residence at the expense of the State. The draft of the Constitution went on to say that no foreign forces should be introduced into the territories of the Republic without the permission of the National Assembly. The Press is declared free and the censorship not to be permitted.

#### AUSTRIA.

Fresh commotions broke out at Vienna on the 21st, and were not suppressed till night fall. Six persons were killed, and 61 wounded: 11 members of the Committee of Security were wounded, and 5 National Guards assassinated. The disturbances were not political, but connected with the rate of wages.

Venice continues its preparations for defence. Tranquility appears to be restored at Trieste.

#### RUSSIA.

It is reported that the Russian Army in the Caucasus has been cut to pieces by the Chieftain Schamyl.

The St. Petersburg papers state that on the 4th of August there were 708 cholera patients in that city. On the 5th, 33 fresh cases, 51 cures, and 17 deaths: 613 patients remaining on hand—on the morning of the 6th there were only 624 patients on hand.

#### PROGRESS OF THE CHOLERA.

At Trebizonde, Constantinople and Odesa, the villages of the Crimea, and throughout all Egypt, the Cholera is ranging to an alarming extent.

At Constantinople and Trebizonde the daily deaths numbered from 60 to 80.

At the great fair of Tanta, where hundreds of thousands were in attendance, it broke out and 2,900 souls were carried off by it in three days.

At Cairo, the deaths amount to 300 per day. It appears to be progressing rapidly westward.

"Pa, I won't hat," said an urchin to his father.

"You won't a flogging—that's what you won't," was the reply.

"I know it dad, but get me the hat and I'll try to get along without the other," said the little rascal.

SENATOR DIX ON THE STUMP.—We learn that Senator Dix addressed a Free Soil meeting at Greenport yesterday afternoon, and another last evening at South Hempstead, and that he holds himself in readiness to address his fellow citizens on every occasion that an opportunity presents.—*Evening Post.*

John Minor Botts is cut in a letter in which he repudiates Gen. Taylor, for having accepted the nomination of the Charleston Democracy.

#### Martin Van Buren.

This distinguished Statesman was nominated by the great People's Convention at Buffalo, to be supported by the friends of Free Soil for the Presidency. Many hard sayings have been uttered against him both before and since his nomination. But before condemning him upon these charges, we invite the serious attention of men of all parties to the facts of the case. What is the present condition of our country—and what are the questions and the *only* questions that agitate the public mind now? Is it the National Bank? No.—Is it the Subtreasury? No. Is it the distribution of the proceeds of the Public Lands? No. Is it the question of Tariff? No. What then is the dividing line? We assert, without the fear of contradiction, that it is the question of Slavery Extension.

Not the *Abolition* of Slavery where it now exists, but the *prohibition* of Slavery where it does not now and never did exist. Now stand Martin Van Buren on this subject? Other subjects are not prominently before the people. And how has Martin Van Buren ever stood on this subject of Slavery Extension?

The first we have from him is in 1820; twenty-eight years ago, when the Missouri Compromise bill was pending in Congress. We copy the following from the Ontario Messenger. Read it.

The noble position of Mr. VAN BUREN against the extension of Slavery, is not a new attitude with him. It is one that he publicly assumed nearly thirty years ago, if not at a still more distant period.

As long ago as the year 1820, the subjoined

Preamble and Resolution passed by both

branches of the Legislature of this State

UNANIMOUSLY.

Mr. VAN BUREN, was then a member of the State Senate, and gave them his vote and cordial support;

nor has he since done any act inconsistent

with his patriotic conduct at that time.

It will be seen that this Preamble and Resolution take the strongest ground against the extension of Slavery; and if this spirit

that prompted their passage by our Leg

isates, had controlled the action of Con

gress when Missouri applied to be admit

ted as a State, she would never have come

into the Union with the curse of Slavery fastened upon her. They are as follows:

"Whereas, The inhibiting the further

extension of Slavery in the United States,

is a subject of deep concern to the people

of this State: and whereas, we consider

Slavery as an evil much to be deplored

and that every constitutional barrier

should be interposed to prevent its further

extension; and the Constitution of the

United States, clearly gives us the right

to require new States not comprised with

in the original boundary of the United

States to make the prohibition of Slavery

a condition of their admission into the

Union: Therefore,

"Resolved, That our Senators be in

structed, and our members of Congress be

requested to oppose the admission, as a

State into the Union of any territory not

comprised as aforesaid, without making

the prohibition of Slavery therein an in

dispensable condition of admission."

Again, when the Florida bill was pending

in Congress, asking admission as Slave

territory, where was Martin Van Buren?

He was using all his influence against the

bill; and that influence was not a little,

for it succeeded in connection with the ef

orts of Silas Wright in defeating for the

time being a measure repugnant to his

feelings.

When Texas knocked at our doors for

admission with all her Slave territory,

where was Martin Buren?

Where he had ever been—opposed to the extension of Slavery.

And to prove that he was honest in his position, it need only be stated,

that his celebrated Texas letter of

'45 defeated his nomination in the Demo

cratic Convention which nominated Polk,

and to that defeat he most cheerfully sub

mitted, rather than give utterance to sen

timents he had never entertained.

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