FREEMEN READ.

As an offset to the garbled extracts published in the Republican of last week, in relation to certain Territorial laws, said to have been approved by Gen. Harrison, we publish the following 'sweet morsels,' which the Vanites are welcome to "roll under their tongue" as long as they think proper. We have collected them with great care, and we stake our character for veracity, as individuals, on their correctness. Moreover, we say that the extracts given below, are not garbled, as are those which appear in the Republican. We believe that "by their fruits ye shall know them," or in the language of Gen. Jackson, the "tree is known by its fruit." If Mr. Van Buren's votes against every Western measure, in Congress are "fruits" pleasant to the palate of his supporters, we are much deceived. Let them examine the record, and see whether such a candidate for President, has a single claim on the people of the West. Can honest Jackson men vindicate the votes of the President and Gen. Jackson, at the same time, on the same policy, and be consistent? They cannot—they will not.

In Senate, April 21, 1824, Mr. Van Buren, according to the journal, page 318, voted against "An act to procure the necessary surveys, plans and estimates, upon the subject of roads and canals."

In Senate, May 19, 1824, Mr. Van Buren voted against "An act to improve the navigation of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers." Mr. Eaton, Gen. Jackson and Mr. Benton voted for the bill. Journal, page 444.

In Senate, Feb. 11, 1825, Mr. Van Buren voted to strike out a provision of a bill "for making surveys and carrying on the operations of the Board of Engineers, in relation to internal improvements," &c. On the 24th of Feb., Mr. Van Buren also voted against "An act for the continuation of the Cumberland Road."

In Senate March 29, 1826, Mr. Van Buren voted to strike out the following from the first section of a bill entitled "An act, making appropriations for the military service of the U. S. for the year 1826, viz—"For the continuation of the Cumberland Road, $100,000; which shall be replaced out of the fund reserved for laying out and making roads, under the direction of Congress, by the several acts passed for the admission of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Missouri into the Union," &c. Gen. Harrison voted against striking out. The same day Mr. Van Buren voted for striking out of the bill, an appropriation of $850,000 for the above purpose.—Gen. Harrison voted against it.

May 10, Gen. Harrison voted for a bill "to grant a certain quantity of land to the State of Illinois, for the purpose of aiding in opening a canal to connect the waters of the Illinois with those of Lake Michigan." Mr. Van Buren voted against the grant. See journal of the Senate page 317.

Feb. 13, 1827, "the Senate resumed, in committee of the whole, the bill to grant a certain quantity of land to the State of *Indiana*, for the purpose of aiding said State in opening a canal to connect the waters of the Wabash river with the waters of lake Erie." On the question, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative, by a vote of 23 to 14. Page 179 Senate journal. Gen. *Harrison*, Benton, &c. voting for it: Van Buren did not.

Again: Feb. 17, of the same year on motion of Mr. Hendricks of Indiana, "the Senate resumed as in committee of the whole, a bill to authorize a subscription of stock, on the part of the U. States, in the Columbus and Sandusky Turnpike Company." Gen. Harrison voted for the appropriation—Van Buren against it. Journal, page 198.

The above are some of Mr. Van Buren's votes on various subjects, all of which were of vital importance to the west. By these votes Mr. Van Buren has shown himself to be hostile to every measure calculated to advance the interests of the western States. It is an historical truth, that Mr. Van Buren has, whenever he has had the opportunity, uniformly voted against the interests of the west. We ask his friends to point us to a single instance where he has favored the western people. Why then do you support him? What claim has he upon your suffrages? We believe the people need but to know him, and they will reject him.

We now come to Mr. Van Buren's votes on the *Cumberland Road question*. And we would ask, is there an Indianian who will not coincide with us, when we say that Mr. Van Buren has, by his course in relation to this road, justly entitled himself to the execration of every voter in the different states through which this road passes. He opposed it in its inception, in its progression, and still opposes it in its completion. Here are his votes copied from the Senate Journal.

On the 27th of Feb. 1827, Mr. Van Buren voted against an appropriation $170,000 for the Cumberland road. Gen Harrison, Benton Eaton, Hendricks, Col. Johnson, and King of Ala. voted for it.

On the same day Mr. Van Buren voted against an appropriation of 30 thousand dollars, for continuing the surveys on this road. Gen. Harrison voted for it.

On the 1st of March 1827, Mr Van Buren voted against an appropriation for repairs on the Cumberland road. Gen Harrison for it.

Jan. 28, 1828, Mr. Van Buren voted against the bill making appropriations for the Cumberland Road.

April 10, 1828, Mr Van Buren voted against an appropriation of $175,000 for the cumberland road.

Again, April 22, 1828, Mr. Van Buren, with his usual hostility to western interests, voted against an appropriation for the Cumberland Road

So much for Mr. Van Buren's opposition to every measure of the western people. We make no comment, it is unnecessary. The facts speak for themselves.—There is one solitary act however, which we will mention.

On the 28th August 1821, a Convention assembled at Albany, in the State of New-York, to propose a new Constitution for that state. Mr. Van Buren was a member of its Convention from the county of Otsego. In the course of their proceedings, Mr. Sanford, from the committee appointed to consider the right of suffrage, and the qualifications of persons to be elected, reported, that the committee recommend the following amendment to the Constitution:

1st. Every WHITE male citizen of the age of 21 years, who shall have resided in the state 6 months next preceding any election, and shall, within one year preceding the election, have paid any tax assessed upon him; or shall, within one year preceding the election, have been assessed to work on a public road, and shall have performed the work assessed upon him, or shall have paid an equivalent in money therefor according to law; or shall, within one year preceding the election, been enrolled in the militia of this State, and shall have served therein according to law, shall be entitled to vote at such election, in the town or ward to which he shall reside, for Governor, Lieut. Governor, Senators, Members of the General Assembly, and all other officers who are or may be elected by the people.' See journal of Convention page 134.

On the 19th of September, the foregoing proposition being under consideration, Mr Jay moved to strike out the word "WHITE," so as to extend the right of voting to Blacks and Mulattoes. On this question Mr Van Buren voted to strike out the word 'White'—thus placing the Black man on an equality with the White. See page 202.

On the proposition relating to Justices of the Peace and Sheriffs, Mr Van Buren voted to take the election from the People, and place this power in the hands of the Governor; and in support of this aristocratic principle, he said, (see journal, page 322), "The farther this power of this power is removed from the people the better"

But those citizens, Mr. Van Buren has excluded his aristocratical principles in a stronger point of view—we mean in his arguments to prove that Taxation was the true basis of representation; and that those who did not pay taxes should be excluded from voting. Mr. Russell, of Cattaraugus county, opposed the proposition, and said:

"It would disfranchise many who ought to vote. He recollected a revolutionary soldier, in his own town who was at the seige of Quebec, and another who was at the storming of Stony Point, and neither would have a vote if this motion prevailed." See journal of Convention, pages 275 and 276.

To which Mr. Van Buren replied, said:

"Few of those patriots were now living, and of that few the number was yearly diminishing. In fifteen years the grave will have covered all those who now survived. Was it not then unwise to hazzard a wholesome restrictive provision, lest in its operation it might affect these few individuals for a very short time? * * One word on the main question before the committee. We had already reached the verge of universal suffrage—There was but one step beyond—And are gentlemen prepared to take that step? We are cheapening this invaluable right. He was was disposed to go as far as any man, in the extension of rational liberty; but he could not consent to undervalue this precious privilege so far as to confer it with an indiscriminating hand upon every one." See journal of Convention, p. 177.

What! has not a drop of American blood in his veins—who that has one particle of the love of liberty in his soul—who that has an atom of gratitude in his heart—but must despise the man who would disfranchise and deprive a soldier of the Revolution of his vote? Many of those who achieved our independence, spent large fortunes in its accomplishment; and some of them after shedding their blood and expending their wealth for our freedom, remain in penury and want—and by the doctrines of Mr. Van Buren, if they lack wealth, they are unworthy members of our political family and not entitled to a vote! He says, they are few in number—that these few are yearly diminishing by death—that in fifteen years the grave will have covered all those who survived. What then, need we make provision for them? In fifteen years they will all be a part of the cold clod of the valley. Let us forget them, and provide for our dear selves. Such is the language of Mr. Van Buren. Is it the language of patriotism? Is there an American lurking that will not swell with indignation, and spurn the man, for the cold-hearted proscription of the Fathers of freedom?

MOFFATT'S VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS AND PHŒNIX BITTERS.—The universal estimation in which the celebrated Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters are held, is satisfactorily demonstrated by the increasing demand for them in every state and section of the Union; and by voluntary testimonials to their remarkable efficacy which are every where offered. It is not less from a deeply gratifying confidence that they are the means of extensive and inestimable good among his afflicted fellow creatures, than from interested considerations, that the proprietor of these powerfully efficacious medicines is desirous of keeping them constantly before the public eye. The sale of every additional box and bottle is a guaranty that some persons will be relieved from a greater or less degree of suffering, and be improved in general health, for in no case of suffering from disease can they be taken in vain. The proprietor has never known or been informed of an instance in which they have failed to do good. In the most obstinate cases of chronic disease, such as chronic dyspepsia, torpid liver, rheumatism, asthma, nervous and bilious headache, costiveness, piles, general debility, scrofulous swellings and ulcers, scurvy, salt rheum and all other chronic affections of the organs and membranes, they effect cures with rapidity and permanency which few persons would theoretically believe, but to which thousands have to attest from happy experience. In colds and coughs which, if neglected, superinduce the most fatal diseases of the lungs, and indeed the viscera in general, these medicines, if taken but for three or four days, never fail. Taken at night, they so promote the insensible perspiration, and so relieve the system of febrile action and feculent obstructions, as to produce a most delightful sense of convalescence in the morning; and though the usual symptoms of a cold should partially return through the day, the repetition of a single dose at the next hour of bed time will almost invariably effect permanent relief without further aid. Their effect upon fevers of a more acute and violent kind if not less sure and speedy if taken in proportionable quantity and persons retiring to bed with uneasiness, symptoms of the most alarming kind, will awake with the gratifying consciousness that the fierce enemy has been overthrown, and can easily be subdued. In the same way visceral turgescence though long established, and visceral inflammations however critical will yield—the former to small and the latter to larges of the Life Pills, and so also hystorical affections, hypocondriacism, restlessness, and very many other varieties of the Neurotical class of diseases, yield to the efficacy of the Phœnix. Full directions for the use of these medicines, and showing their distinctive applicability to difmode cure so as to become very distressing to the patient, and by the extreme debility which the disease induces, it often gives rise to either chronic complaints. Marshmasmata, or the effluvia from stagnant water is the most frequent exciting cause of this disease; and one of its great peculiarities is its susceptibility of a renewal from very slight Causes, such as from the prevalence of an easterly wind, even without the repetition of the exciting cause. In this, Fever and Ague differs from other fevers, as it is well known, that after an ordinary fever has once occurred, and been removed, the person affected is not so liable to a fresh attack as one who was not so affected. These circumstances render it extremely difficult to effect a permanent cure of Fever and Ague, though to relieve the patient for the time being, is a very easy task.

MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHŒNIX BITTERS, have been thoroughly tested, and proved to be a positive and radical cure of Fever and Ague. Hundreds of his fellow-citizens in the west, have voluntarily come forward to assure Mr. Moffat that the Life Medicines are the only medicines that will thoroughly effect a removal of this most tedious and disagreeable disease.

Others who have emigrated to that rich and rousing portion of our country, men who went out full of hope, and confident of winning a competence from the luxurience of the soil, or who carried to the outposts of our settlements the mercantile or mechanical experience won in the crowded cities and towns in the older states, have either returned with shattered constitutions and depressed spirits, or they remain in their new homes, dragging out a weary life; at last to sink under some disease to which they are predisposed, by that terror of the West, the Fever and Ague. Their hopes are blasted, their business energies destroyed, their El Dorado becomes a desert, and the word of promise, made to the ear, is broken to the hope.

To these individuals, Mr. Moffat would say, try the LIFE MEDICINES, and you will yet realize your most sanguine expectations, for they will certainly restore you to health.

FEVER AND AGUE is a complaint which requires to be met at its first approach and resisted at every stage. Seldom fatal of itself, it reduces the strength, and impairs the functions of the organs, so that upon the manifestation of disease, Nature is unable, unassisted, to resist the inroad. The Life Medicines when taken strictly according to directions will cure it, and give to the weak and trembling victim of disease, new health, life and strength.

For full particulars of the mode of treatment, the reader is referred to the Good Samaritan,' a copy of which accompanies the medicine. A copy may be obtained of the different agents who have the medicine for sale.

French, German and Spanish directions can be obtained on application at the office, 375 Broadway.

Sold wholesale and retail, by William B. Moffat, 375 Broadway, N. York. A liberal deduction made to those who purchase to sell again.

A fresh supply just received and for sale by M. O'NEALL, Agent.

THE CAUSE OF BILLIOUS COMPLAINTS & A MODE OF CURE.—A well regulated and proportionate quantity of bile upon the stomach is always requisite for the promotion of sound health—it stimulates digestion, and keeps the intestinal canal free from all obstructions. On the inferior surface of the liver is a peculiar bladder in which the bile is first preserved, being formed by the liver from the blood. Thence it passes into the stomach and intestines, and regulates the indigestion. Thus we see when there is a deficiency of bile the body is constantly costive. On the other hand an overabundance of bile, causes frequent nausea in the stomach; and often promotes very severe attacks of disease, which sometimes end in death.

Fevers are always proceded by symptoms of a disordered stomach; as are also scrofulous disorders, and all sympathetic, functional, organic or febrile diseases. From the same cause, the natural and healthy action of the heart, and the whole vascular system impaired and reduced below its natural standard; as exhibited in palpitations, languid pulse, torpors of the limbs syncope, and even death itself, in consequence of an overabundance of a peculiar offensive substance to the digestive organs.

The approach of billious diseases at all times attended by decided symptoms of an existing diseased state of the stomach and bowels; i. e. with those signs which are known to point out their contents to be of a morbid irritating nature, but whenever the alimentary canal happens to be loaded with irritating matter, some derangement of the healthy operation, either of the general system, or of some particular organ of the body is the certain result; and when this state happens to be united with any other symptoms of disease, its effects always thereby much aggravated. The progress of organic obstruction is often so rapid as scarcely to admit of time for the application of such aid as is to be offered by art, yet in general the premonitory symptoms of grastic load are perceptible for a day or two previous to the feverish paroxisms a period, when the most efficacious assistance may be given, by unloading the stomach and alimentary canal of its irritating contents, and thus reducing the susceptibility of disease.

MOFFAT'S LIFE MEDICINES, should always be taken in the early stages of billious complaints, and if perserved in strictly according to the directions, will positively effect a cure.

The mineral medicines often prescribed in these diseases, although they may effect a temporary cure at the same time create an unhealthy state of the blood, and consequently tend to promte a return of the very disease which they are employed to cure. It is then by the use of purgatives, exclusively formed of vegetable compounds, which, possessing within themselves no deleterious agencies, which decompotism, combination, or alteration can develope or bring into action; and therefore capable of producing no effect, save that which is desired—that a safe remedy is found.

THE LIFE PILLS and PHENIX BITTERS have proved to be the most happy in their effects in case of billious diseases, of any purely vegetable preparation ever offered to the public. If the stomach is foul, they cleanse it to throw of its contents; if not they pass to the duodenum without exciting vomiting or nausea in the stomach stimulating the neighboring viceras, as the liver and pancras, so as to produce a more copicous flow of their secretions into the intestines, stimulating the exhalent capillaries, terminating in the inner coat, which an increased flow of the useless particles af the body, foreign matters, or retained secretions, are completely discharged.

For sale wholesale and retail by the proprietor, WILLIAM B. MOFFAT, 375 Broadway—to whom all letters relative to the medicines or orders must be directed.

☞ The Good Samaritan, explaining more fully Mr. Moffat's theory of diseases, may be had gratis at the office, 375, Broadway.

A fresh supply of the above medicines for sale by. M. ONEALL.

THE subscriber offers for sale on liberal terms, a tract of land containing

160 ACRES,

sixty of which are in good cultivation, lying ten miles north of Salem, on the new road leading from Salem to Spark's Ferry. A comfortable hewed log house and other outbuildings, together with a young orchard are on the premises. The farm is well watered, and is well calculated for a stock farm, there being a large proportion of land suitable for meadows. Any person wishing to purchase a valuable farm on cheap terms, would do well to call and see for themselves.

LEWIS B. COLLINS.

june 20, 1840. 60-ts

NOTICE.

IS hereby given that by virtue of a decree of the Probate Court of Lawrence co., Ia., I shall offer at public sale, on the 29th day of July next, at Leesville, in said county, some valuable lots with improvements, lying in said town, and likewise a valuable tract of land adjoining thereto—and on the 31st day of said month, I shall offer at Public sale in the town of Bloomingtom, in Monroe county, lots No. 104 and 105, in said town. BENONI MORRIS.

june 20, 1840. 60-ts.

Taken Up

BY Nancy Holmes of Drift Wood township, Jackson county, Ia., on the 23d day of May 1840, one bay mare, supposed to be three years old this spring, about fourteen and a half hands high, a small star in the forehead, left hind and the right fore foot white up to the foot locks, no other brands or marks perceivable and appraised at thirty-five dollars, by

ISAAC HARRELL,
JONATHAN GUSAMORE.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 1st day of June, 1840.

WALLER HARRELL, j p

june 20. 60-3