Democracy in New York.

The following extracts from the witty and satirical speech of the son of Ex-President Van Buren, will give the reader a pretty clear idea of the cause of the great blow-up in the ranks of the Democracy in the State of New York. It will be seen that he handles Mr. Ritchie of the Washington Union, Mr. Croswell, of the Albany Argus, and other leaders of the party, without gloves. Van Buren is a strong man, and knows how to strike blows, right and left, heavy and hard, when he takes his sledge-hammer in hand.

A VAN BUREN VIEW OF THE ADMINISTRATION—A GEM FOR THE DEMOCRACY.

From the Albany Journal, Oct. 30.

The meeting last evening was one of the largest and most enthusiastic ever attended. The multitude, moved by the spirit-stirring watchword of "Freedom," began it so early, hour, to weed its way to the capital.

JOHN VAN BUREN was persuasively self-editor after Mr. Wilmot closed his speech. When he took the stand, the walls of the capitol shook with the cheers and plaudits of the dense throng. He commenced his address by a reference to the inhospitable welcome which Mr. Wilmot had received at the hands of the editor of the Argus. As a Dutchman, he regretted this inhospitality. Albany was wont to give a generous welcome to all her guests; and such a welcome this meeting, and the contempt of all parties, had rendered more elegant and truthful champion of freedom. He alluded to the progress which free principles were making throughout the world. Asia, Africa and Prussia were giving way. France was becoming progressive; and the inspiriting cry of freedom was echoed even from the portals of the Vatican. England had expended £20,000,000 to abolish slavery in her dominions, and was elegant and now striking the manacles from her bondsmen. When these glorious things were occurring all around us, shall the despotism of the old world were giving way before the bright light of religion and democracy, shall the model republic falter? Shall we let her treasure and the precious blood of her sons be poured out to conquer free territory to come with slavery? No, no! That was the position it was sought to give this country. The effort was being made, and, in fact, such circumstances had at one time that the free people of the North gave utterance to their feelings, (Cries of "Yes" and cheers.) We have been sold by the Union, the organ of the government at Washington, that it was wrong for the people of the North to meet and discuss the Wilmot Proviso. Mr. Ritchie, the editor of that journal, is a man of talent and of agreeable manners. But he mistakes his vocation if he thinks it may part of his province to lecture the freemen of New York. (Cheers.) He has been recently translated [laughter] from Virginia to Washington, to take care of the democratic family. His predecessor was an able man, and had led the democracy through many successful battles. But what has Mr. Ritchie to show, that he has, in any degree, contributed either to the harmony, numbers, or triumphs of the democracy? Arkansas was once so strongly democratic that you could hardly find a Whig with a search warrant; [laughter] and yet it is now under the dominion of the Whigs!—Tennessee—the old Jackson State—was and once a pillar in the democratic temple—has lapsed, and now rests in the arms of Whiggery; although there has been a recursive patronage enough bestowed upon her citizens, within two years, to have converted Massachusetts herself! [Great laughter.] And Massachusetts, whose democracy had more than once triumphed, dringing the editorial reign of Mr. Ritchie, ocean of freedom—he must lay down his jews-harp and hearkes to the shrill bugle-blast of progress; he must lay down his pop-gun and listen to the shouts of the million of freemen who are determined to plant the standard of liberty upon all freesoil conquered by the treasure and blood of freemen. [Immense cheering.] If Mr. Ritchie will do this, he may then deem himself possessed of the dignity of character which will justify him to lecture the democracy of New York—Not before.

Mr. V. B. referred to the charge in the Argus, that himself and friends were acting with the Whigs. As an offset to this charge, he read N. Sewall's celebrated affidavit, amid cheers and laughter; and after stating that it had never been contradicted, he proceeded to say that when it was denied, he would bring forward further evidence, and prove to the democracy that for the second time, Mr. Croswell has got his foot in the grating. [Great laughter.] Mr. V. B. denied that the simple fact that the Whigs concurred with the radical democracy in regard to the Wilmot Proviso, was any evidence either that he or his adherents were federals. But for the Whigs, the law in relation to the new constitution could not have passed. But for the Whig votes, the new constitution could not have been adopted. The conservatives voted with the Whigs. Why were not the radical democrats branded as Whigs in those cases? The man, said Mr. V. B., who tries to make a Whig of me, will end in making an ass of himself. [Laughter.] He was not baby enough to run when any one cried out "wolf!" He would as soon think of running away from the Mexicans because a reinforcement of Whigs were coming up to the rescue, as to run away from the support of the provinces because the Whigs were in favor of it. [Prolonged cheering.] Instead of branding such support as evidence of its federal character, he would deem it evidence of its righteousness. No man will repudiate a good thing because it has the countenance of those with whom you differ generally. [Cheers.] He doubted whether all the brave men in our army, in Mexico were democrats. At Vera Cruz, Cerro Gordo, Buena Vista and Chapulepec, Whigs fought bravely. If the returns had all been collected and footed up, he only said, there would be found some spots of Whig blood. [Cheers] He for such circumstances, it was time that the free people of the North gave utterance to their feelings. [Cheers and cheers.] We have been sold by the Union, the organ of the government at Washington, that it was wrong for the people of the North to meet and discuss the Wilmot Proviso. Mr. Ritchie, the editor of that journal, is a man of talent and of agreeable manners. But he mistakes his vocation if he thinks it may part of his province to lecture the freemen of New York. [Cheers.] He has been recently translated [laughter] from Virginia to Washington, to take care of the democratic family. His predecessor was an able man, and had led the democracy through many successful battles. But what has Mr. Ritchie to show, that he has, in any degree, contributed either to the harmony, numbers, or triumphs of the democracy? Arkansas was once so strongly democratic that you could hardly find a Whig with a search warrant; [laughter] and yet it is now under the dominion of the Whigs!—Tennessee—the old Jackson State—was and once a pillar in the democratic temple—has lapsed, and now rests in the arms of Whiggery; although there has been a recursive patronage enough bestowed upon her citizens, within two years, to have converted Massachusetts herself! [Great laughter.] And Massachusetts, whose democracy had more than once triumphed, dringing the editorial reign of Mr. Ritchie, ocean of freedom—he must lay down his jews-harp and hearkes to the shrill bugle-blast of progress; he must lay down his pop-gun and listen to the shouts of the million of freemen who are determined to plant the standard of liberty upon all free-soil conquered by the treasure and blood of freemen. [Immense cheering.] If Mr. Ritchie will do this, he may then deem himself possessed of the dignity of character which will justify him to lecture the democracy of New York—Not before.

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THE STAR & BANNER,
GETTYSBURG,
Friday Evening, Nov. 12, 1847.

FOR PRESIDENT,
GEN. WINFIELD SCOTT.

CITY AGENCY.—T. B. PARKER, Esq. at the corner of Second & Third streets, Philadelphia, is our authorized Agent for receiving Advertisements and Subscriptions to the "Star" and collecting and receipting for the same.

WHIG COUNTY MEETING.

THE Whig citizens of Adams county are requested to assemble in County Meeting at the Court-house, in Gettysburg, on *MONDAY EVENING NEXT* (the 15th of November), at 6 o'clock, to appoint a DELEGATE to represent them in the Convention to nominate a Canal Commissioner in March next—and appoint CONFEREES to select a Congressional Representative in the National Convention to nominate a Whig candidate for President—and take such other steps as may be proper to aid in maintaining their principles.

J. B. McPHERSON,
Chairman of Committee.
A. R. STEVENSON, Sec'y.

AN APPRENTICE TO THE PRINTING BUSINESS.

☞ Will be taken at this Office, if early application be made. The applicant must be possessed of good habits, and be about 15 or 16 years of age.

☞ *If some of our delinquent patrons were to remember us during Court week, our Paper-maker and other creditors might be the better for it, and we none the worse.*

☞ Whigs, don't forget the Meeting at the Court-house on MONDAY EVENING.

MR. CLAY ON THE WAR.—To-morrow is Henry Clay's birthday. Let the friends of Liberty, Ay, on the Mexican War, its authors and objects, be prepared to see it reported, and will be looked for with eagerness.

IMPORTANT DECISION.—In the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia county, last Saturday, Judges Parsons and Kelley vacated the license of a tavern keeper, named John Matson, on the ground that he had sold liquor on Sunday. Judge Parsons said that he laid down the principle that all tavern keepers who allow persons to come and go on their premises on the Sabbath, violated the law, and that the Court would, on that ground, vacate their licenses—He had been accused of having been the instigator, upon the ground of a violation of the act of Assembly of 1791. Artisans, he said, in every branch of industry, were obliged by law to suspend labor on the Sabbath, and he did not think the tavern keeper was entitled to privileges which the welfare of society denied to others.

ANOTHER.—The Supreme Court of this State has decided, at Utica, on the 2d Oct. 1848, a Will, to which the "mark" of the testator is made, is void. The testator must sign the testamentary instrument by his own proper signature, if he be able to do so, and his signature, being also his sickness, infirmity or other incapacity, resource is to be had to the alternative mode of authentication pointed out by the statute, viz: by signing the testator's name to the instrument at the end thereof, by some person in his presence, and by his express direction, and that such the intention of the legislature by express request must be proved by two witnesses.

THE LICENSE LAW.—The ground upon which the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania decided the recent License Law to be unconstitutional, was, that the Legislature had delegated its power of legislation to the vote of the people.—Judges Coulter and Burnside dissented from this decision, and contended that the law was, with all the same principle extend to the Common School System, and all laws requiring a popular vote to ratify them!

CHEAP POSTAGE.—The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun says that the Post Master General is busily engaged on his Annual Report, which will show the gratifying fact that the cheap postage system has recovered from the deficit in the Post-office revenue for the first year after the adoption of the new system was 800,000; the deficit last year was 640,000; this year it will be 400,000 dollars! It seems to be the time that something should be done in the way of petitioning Congress for the immediate repeal of the remaining clause of the act requiring the prepaid postage of 1 cent on all newspapers circulating within 30 miles of the office of publication! The following is a copy of a memorial for this purpose, which, if signed by sufficient subscribers, may be prepared in every village, signed by all newspaper readers, and forwarded early in December to the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the U. States, in Congress assembled:

The subscribers, citizens of the county of State of ——, respectfully pray your honorable bodies that the provisions of the act of Congress of March 3, 1847, requiring postage to be paid on all newspapers circulating in the mail within 30 miles of the office of publication, be repealed, and that such other modification of said act be made as shall more effectually provide for a uniform system of cheap postage on letters, &c.

☞ In another column will be found the Prospectus of "The Northern Light," published at Washington City, by L. P. Noble.—Messrs. O. Bailey and John G. Waittier, Editors. The "Era" is a large and handsomely printed paper, devoted to the Anti-Slavery cause, and is conducted with unusual ability. The strong logical articles of Dr. Bailey, on the chosen bounty of Mr. Webster's contributions, and the conservative tone and elevated literary character of the great body of its matter, have placed the "Era" in the front rank of American papers, and first on the list of Anti-Slavery publications. It is among the most valued of our exchanges. No intelligent reader can incur a loss of 50 to better advantage than in subscribing for it.

NEW YORK.—The Whig triumph is complete, and for the first time since 1841 New York is Whig in all her Congressional Districts. Her city, which was elected last Spring, Polk's majority for Lieutenant Governor will be about 30,000: Taylor's majority for President, from 40 to 50,000! The Legislature will stand as follows:

	Senate.	House.
Whigs,	19	91
Locofocos,	8	33
	16	61
Whig majority,	11	28

Whig majority on joint ballot, seventy seven—So much for fighting for principle. The Whigs of New York promptly took up the issues to which their opponents had challenged them, and went into the contest with "*Opposition to the Mexican War*" and "*No more Slave Territory*," boldly inscribed upon their banners—and gloriously were they sustained by the freemen of New York.

THE WILMOT PROVISO.—The prescription avowed by the Wilmot Proviso are fast taking hold on the public mind throughout the Northern and New England States, and bid fair to become the controlling issues in future elections.—In New Hampshire, we notice that the Whig State Convention resolved to accept the issue tendered by the South Carolina politicians, and unanimously determined to support the Hon. Nathaniel S. Berry, the Liberty candidate for Governor. The Locofoco Convention nominated a candidate of their own, but adopted a resolution endorse his nomination by a unanimous adoption of a resolution in favor of the Wilmot Proviso.—In Ohio, we see notice, as a significant feature for the signs of the times, that several influential Democratic papers are urging the propriety of the Northern Democracy settling upon the Hon. Jesse D. Hale, the Liberty candidate for President. The result of the recent election in New York, in which the pro-slavery sympathies of the Syracuse Convention rallied so strong and effective a rebuke, will give new impetus to the agitation of this question, and materially strengthen the hands of the true men who have been the foremost and hottest in behalf of the great principle it involves, while the wavering vacillation of the mere timid, who might have been disposed to recede from the position they had taken, will be re-established. The amended Resolutions extracted from a series adopted at the Hardman Mass Meeting of the New York "Young Democracy," assembled before the recent election by Messrs. Van Buren, Cambreling, Field, and others, to take into consideration the action of the "Old Hunkers" Convention at Syracuse, will give some idea of the spirit that pervades the Democracy of New York on this subject, and which, if they have any influence, will be felt and seen throughout the great mass of both the great parties in the Northern States. The second Resolution is especially significant:

Resolved, That while the Democracy of New York represented in this Convention will adhere to all the compromises of the Constitution, and will faithfully fulfil all the sacred rights of the States, they declare—since the crisis has arrived when that question must be met—that the Democracy, mixing hostility to the extension of slavery into territory now free, from which may be hereafter acquired, by any action of the Government of the United States."

Resolved, That this Convention recommendation of no incomeditable portion of our fellow Democrats at the South, to refuse to go into a General Convention for the nomination of a candidate for the Presidency, except upon condition that opposition to the extension of slavery in the new territories shall be abandoned, and to refuse their suffrages to candidates for office who do not concur in such assurance, seems to us necessary to the Democracy of New York to declare that, if such determination is persisted in, and becomes general, they will be obliged to adopt a counter declaration, and to proclaim their determination to vote for no man, under any circumstances, who does not subscribe to the preceding resolution; *and we recommend to our fellow-Democrats to prepare for such an emergency.*

Resolved, That we believe in the dignity and rights of free labor; that free white labor cannot long compete with slave soil with slave labor; and that it would be neither just nor wise to devote new territory to the slave labor of a part of the Union to the exclusion of the free labor of all the States.

Resolved, That while we do not complain of the inequality of representation between the citizens of the Free and slave States, by reason of which the citizen of the Slaveholding South, who has four slaves, has a representation equal to three voters, while the citizen of the free North has but one, because such was the original compact of Union, yet the freemen of N. York will not consent to such an unequal division of their power in conquered provinces.

Resolved, That all experience has proved the wisdom of that provision of the ordinance originally moved by Thomas Jefferson, and adopted by the Congress of the Confederation in 1787, which prohibited slavery in the territory northwest of the Ohio, and that the constitution of the United States, being clothed by the Constitution with power to make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory belonging to the United States, it becomes the duty of that branch of the Government to do the same, in the spirit in which the fathers of the Republic, and thus insure to all new territories the progress in arts, improvements, and enterprise, which has distinguished the Northwestern States.

Resolved, therefore, That in the Territories of Oregon and New Mexico, if not after acquired by the United States on this continent, neither slavery nor involuntary servitude should be allowed, which is permanent under the dominion of the Union, except for crime, whereof the party shall be first duly convicted.

GEN. TAYLOR COMING HOME.—It is settled at last that Gen. Taylor is coming home. The Washington Union of Saturday last says that the War Department, in pursuance of a request received his application for leave of absence from the Army for six months, to visit his family in the U. States, and that the Department has granted the application. Gen. Taylor will be in N. Orleans by the 1st of December.

☞ The last Huntingdon Journal gives the following as an inducement for young men to subscribe for a newspaper. There is something for no sensible girl will have anything to do with a blockhead too stupid to read, or a nigged too miserly to pay for, a paper:

"TAKE A PAPER.—A little more than a year ago we advised a young man in this vicinity to take a paper, saying that, as an inducement, he might among other things he would derive advantage from it in doing, he would find it much easier to get a wife. He took our advice, subscribed for the Christian Banner, and married the daughter of our paper a notice of his marriage to one of the fair daughters of Huntingdon county is recorded."

☞ The Locofoco papers are publishing a long list of Whigs who have signed a call for a meeting of the Democrats, to be held at Lancaster, on the Presidential question. The Wilkesbarre Farmer and the Columbia Democrat have declared in favor of Mr. Van Buren; a Tioga paper goes for Mr. Buchanan; and a Perry county paper nominates Gov. Shunk!!

☞ The Hon. A. Stewart, in a letter to Hon. Wm. H. Seward, of New York, announces himself in favor of Gen. Taylor as the Whig candidate for President.

☞ The Whigs of Mifflin County have appointed conference to select a Congressional delegate to the National Convention, and have adopted resolutions in favor of Gen. Scott as the Whig candidate for President.

☞ Messrs. Charles W. Rockwell, Truman Smith, John H. Brockway, James F. Babcock, John F. Trumbull, Nelson L. White, have been appointed Delegates to the Whig National Convention by the Whigs of Connecticut.

☞ The Whigs of Vermont have appointed, as delegates to the National Convention, Messrs. Solomon Foote, Horace Everett, A. P. Lyman, H. Catts, H. E. Hoyt, and Porter Brazilie, with instructions to support a candidate in favor of the Wilmot Proviso.

THE WAR AND ITS COST.—The American lost in killed and wounded, since commencement of the war, is 4,478.

Lost in Mexican War.		Lost in Mexican War.	
Lexington,	49	Palo Alto,	9
Bunker Hill,	453	Resaca de la Palma,	39
Flatbush,	200	Monterey,	478
Long Island,	400	Buena Vista,	1,000
Trenton,	5	Buena Vista,	725
Princeton,	100	Vera Cruz,	65
Hobbinstown,	600	Cerro Gordo,	50
Bennington,	700	Vera Cruz,	63
Brandywine,	1200	Tobasco,	15
Stillwater,	350	Contreras,	1000
Germantown,	1000	Churubusco,	1000
Red Hook,	22	Molino del Rey,	900
Monmouth,	130	Chapultepec,	450
Rhode Island,	211		
Saratoga,	1000		
Stony Point,	100		
Camden,	310		
King's Mountain,	36		
Cowpens,	72		
Guilford,	400		
Hobkirk's Hill,	400		
Eutaw Springs,	500		
Total,	8497	Total,	4404

PROGRESSIVE LOCOFOCOISM.—Rev. Ravens Harris, one of the Chaplains of the Illinois Convention, in pursuance of a resolution of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian church requesting all its members to pray in the subject of War on a given Sabbath, delivered two sermons, in the course of which he had occasion to remark, in the humanity, cruelty, and crime always the concomitant of war, and to charge the Mexican War as uncalled for and wrong—The next day, in the Convention, Mr. Atkyn, the Locofoco delegate from Jo Daviess, introduced a resolution denouncing the sermons as treasonable and refusing to permit Mr. Harris to complete the delivery of the Convention—The resolution, after some debate, was laid on the table; but on Mr. Harris's attempting to open the sessions of the Convention, as usual, with prayer, he was informed by a Locofoco member, and, to prevent a disturbance the Convention resolved to dispense with religious exercises altogether! The

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, Locofoco delegate, Atkyn, in introducing the second