THE EASTON GAZETTE.

WHERE THE PRESS IS FREE—"Literature well or ill-conducted is the Great Engine by which all Popular States must ultimately be supported or overthrown—RELIGION purifies the Heart and teaches us our Duty—Morality refines the Manners—Agriculture makes us Rich, and Politics provides for the enjoyment of all."

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[From the New Jersey Mirror.]

FOR FILLMORE AND FOR ROUGH & READY.

TUNE—"*Old Dan Tucker.*"

The Ball is opened on both sides,
The parties now have made their choice:
Cass on the Loco Donkey rides!
While Whigs for Taylor give their voice,
Pull, boys, pull, all pull steady,
For Fillmore and for Rough and Ready.

From Palo Alto's bloody plain!
From Buena Vista's well fought field!
They shout to us "Behave like men,"
Like Rough and Ready never yield!
Pull, boys, pull, &c.

From Maine to Georgia sounds the shout,
Missouri echoes back the cry!
"The Whigs have thrown this banner out—
Surrender not, but fight or die!"
Pull, boys, pull, &c.

The Empire State wheels into line,
With Fillmore in the foremost ranks;
His columns steady, true and firm,
Their cartridges will not be blanks,
Pull, boys, pull, &c.

From North and South, from East and West,
A Nation's voice declares it right;
The Whigs have made their choice the best,
The Leaders can't but win the fight!
Pull, boys, pull, &c.

Memoir of Millard Fillmore.

HISTORY OF A SELF-MADE MAN.

The history of MILLARD FILLMORE, our candidate for Vice President, affords a useful lesson as showing what may be accomplished in the face of the greatest obstacles, by intellect, aided and controlled by energy, perseverance, and strict integrity, in a public and private capacity.

His father, Nathaniel Fillmore, is the son of one of like name, who served in the French war, and was a true Whig of the Revolution, proving his devotion to his country's cause by gallantly fighting as Lieutenant under Gen. Stark, in the battle of Bennington. He was born at Bennington, Vt., in 1771, and early in life removed to what is called Summer Hill, Cayuga Co., N. Y., where Millard was born, January 7, 1800. He was a farmer, and soon after lost all his property by a bad title to one of the military lots he had purchased. About the year 1802 he removed to the town of Sempronius, now Niles, and lived there till 1819, when he removed to Erie county, where he still lives, cultivating a small farm with his own hands. He was a strong and uniform supporter of Jefferson, Madison and Tompkins, and is now a true Whig.

The narrow means of his father, deprived Millard of any advantages of education beyond what were afforded by the imperfect and ill-taught schools of the county. Books were scarce and dear, and at the age of fifteen, when more favored youths are far advanced in their classical studies, or enjoying in colleges the benefits of well furnished libraries, young Fillmore had read but little except his common school books and the Bible. At that period he was sent into the then wilds of Livingston county to learn the clothier's trade. He remained there about four months and was then placed with another person to pursue the same business and wool carding in the town where his father lived. A small village library which was formed there soon after, gave him the first means of acquiring general knowledge through books.—He improved the opportunity thus offered; the appetite grew by what it fed upon.—The thirst for knowledge soon became insatiate, and every leisure moment was spent in reading. Four years were passed in this way, working at his trade, and storing his mind, during such hours as he could command, with the contents of books of history, biography and travels. At the age of nineteen he fortunately made an acquaintance with the late Walter Wood, Esq., who many will remember as one of the most estimable citizens of that county. Judge Wood was a man of wealth and great business capacity; he had an excellent law library, but did little professional business. He soon saw that under the rude exterior of the clothier's boy, were powers that only required proper development to raise the possessor to high distinction and usefulness, and advised him to quit his trade and study law. In reply to the objection of a lack of education, means and friends to aid him in a course of professional study, Judge W. kindly offered to give him a place in his office, to advance money to defray his expenses and wait until success in business should furnish the means of repayment. The offer was accepted. The apprentice boy bought his time; entered the office of Judge Wood, and for more than two years applied himself closely to business and to study. He read law and general literature, and studied and practiced surveying.

Fearing he should incur too large a debt to his benefactor, he taught school for three months in the year, and acquired the means of partially supporting himself. In the fall of 1821 he removed to the county of Erie, and the next spring entered a law office in Buffalo. There he sustained himself by teaching school, and continued his legal studies until the spring of 1823, when he was admitted to the court of Common Pleas, and commenced practice in the village of Aurora, where he remained until 1830, when he again removed to Buffalo, and has continued to reside there ever since.

His first entrance into public life was in January, 1829, when he took his seat as a member from Erie county, to which office he was re-elected the two following years.

His talents, integrity and assiduous devotion to public business, soon won for him the confidence of the House in an unexampled degree. It was a common remark among the members, "If FILLMORE says it is right, we will vote for it."

The most important measure of a general nature that came up during his service in the State Legislature was, the bill to abolish Imprisonment for debt. In behalf of that great and philanthropic measure, Mr. Fillmore took an active part, urging with unanswerable arguments its justice and expediency, and, as a member of the committee on the subject, aiding to perfect its details. That portion of the bill relating to Justices Courts was drafted by him, the remainder being the work of the Hon. John C. Spencer. The bill met with a fierce, unrelenting opposition at every step of its progress, and to Millard Fillmore as much as any other man, we are indebted, for expunging from the statute book that relic of a crude and barbarous age, Imprisonment for Debt.

He was elected to Congress in the year 1832. The session of 1833—4 will long be remembered as the one in which that system of politics, known under the comprehensive name of Jacksonism, was fully developed. He took his seat in the stormy session of 1833—4, immediately succeeding the removal of the Deposits. In those days the business of the House and debates were led by old and experienced members—new ones, unless they enjoyed a wide spread and almost national reputation, rarely taking an active and conspicuous part. Little chance, therefore, was afforded him as a member of the opposition, young and unassuming, of displaying those qualities that so eminently fit him for legislative usefulness. But the school was one admirably qualified to more fully develope and cultivate those powers which, under more favorable circumstances, have enabled him to render such varied and important services to his country. As he has ever done in all the stations he has filled, he discharged his duty with scrupulous fidelity; never omitting on all proper occasions any effort to advance the interest of his constituents and the country, and winning the respect and confidence of all.

At the close of his term of service he resumed the practice of his profession, which he pursued with distinguished reputation and success, until, yielding to the public voice, he consented to become a candidate, and was re-elected to Congress in the fall of 1836. The remarks above made in relation to his service in the 23d Congress will measurably apply to his second term. Jacksonism and the Pet Bank system had, in the march of the "progressive Democracy," given place to Van Burenism and Sub Treasury. It was but another step towards the practical repudiation of old republican principles, and an advance to the Locofocoism of the present day. In this Congress, Mr. Fillmore took a more active part than he had during the first term, and on the assembling of the next Congress, to which he was re-elected by a largely increased majority, he was assigned a prominent place on what, next to that of Ways and Means, was justly anticipated would become the most important committee in the House—that on Elections. It was in this Congress that the famous contested New Jersey case came up. It would swell this brief biographical sketch to too great a length to enter upon the details of that case, and it is the less necessary to do so, inasmuch as the circumstances of the gross outrage then perpetrated by a party calling itself republican, and claiming to respect State rights, must yet dwell in the recollection of every reader.

The prominent part which Mr. Fillmore took in that case, his patient investigation of all its complicated, minute details, the clear, convincing manner in which he set forth the facts, the lofty and indignant eloquence with which he denounced the meditated wrong, all strongly directed public attention to him as one of the ablest men of that Congress, distinguished as it was by the eminent ability and statesmanship of many of its members. Public indignation was awakened by the enormity of the outrage, and in that long catalogue of abuses and wrongs, which roused a long suffering people to action, and resulted in the signal overthrow of a corrupt and insolent dynasty in 1840, the New Jersey case stood marked and conspicuous.

On the assembling of the next Congress, to which Mr. Fillmore was re-elected by a majority larger than was ever before given in his district, he was placed at the head of the committee on Ways and Means.—The duties of that station, always arduous and responsible, were at that time peculiarly so. A new administration had come into power, and found public affairs in a state of the greatest derangement. Accounts had been wrongly kept, peculation of every kind abounded in almost every department of the Government, the revenue was inadequate to meet the ordinary expenses, the already large existing debt was rapidly swelling in magnitude; commerce and manufactures were depressed, the currency was deranged, banks were embarrassed, and general distress pervaded the community. To bring order out of disorder, to replenish the National Treasury, to provide means that would enable the Government to meet the demands against it, and to pay off the debt, to revive the industry of the country, and restore the wonted prosperity—these were the tasks devolved upon the Committee of Ways and Means. To increase their difficulties, the minority, composed of that party that had brought the Country and Government into such a condition, instead of aiding to repair the evil they had done, uniformly opposed almost every means brought forward for relief, and too often their unavailing efforts were successfully aided by a treacherous Executive. But with an energy and devotion to the public weal, worthy of all admiration, Mr. Fillmore applied himself to the task, and, sustained by a majority, whose enlightened patriotism has been rarely equalled, and never surpassed, succeeded in its accomplishment.

The measures he brought forward and sustained with matchless ability, speedily relieved the Government from its embarrassment, and have fully justified the most sanguine expectations of their benign influence upon the country at large. A new and more accurate system of keeping accounts, rendering them clear and intelligible, was introduced. The favoritism and peculation which had so long disgraced the departments and plundered the Treasury, were checked by the requisition of contracts. The credit of the Government restored, ample measures were provided for the exigencies of the public service, and the payment of the National debt incurred by the former administration.—Commerce and Manufactures revived, and prosperity and hope once more smiled upon the land. The country was too recently emerged from the disasters of Mr. Van Buren's Administration—it yet too keenly feels the suffering it then indured, and too justly appreciates the benificent and wonderful change that has been wrought, to render more than allusion to these matters necessary. The labor of devising, explaining and defending measures productive of such happy results, was thrown chiefly upon Mr. Fillmore. He was nobly sustained by his patriotic fellow Whigs; but on him, nevertheless, the main responsibility rested.

After his long and severe labors in the Committee room—labors sufficiently arduous to break down any but an iron constitution—sustained by a spirit that nothing could conquer, he was required to give his unremitting attention to the House; to make any explanation that might be asked, and be ready with a complete and triumphant refutation of every cavil or objection that the ingenious sophistry of a factious minority could devise. All this, too, was required to be done with promptness, clearness, dignity and good temper For the proper performance of these varied duties, few men are more happily qualified than Mr. Fillmore. At that fortunate age, when the physical and intellectual powers are displayed in the highest perfection, and the hasty impulses of youth, without any loss of its vigor, are brought under control of large experience in public affairs, with a mind capable of descending to minute details, as well as conceiving a grand system of national policy, calm and deliberate in judgment, self possessed and fluent in debate, of dignified presence, never unmindful of the courtesies becoming social and public intercourse, and of political integrity unimpeachable, he was admirably fitted for the post of leader of the 27th Congress.

In 1844 he was selected as the Whig candidate for governor in New York, but in consequence of the Barnburners and Old Hunkers uniting their support upon the late Silas Wright, he failed to be elected. Confident, however, that he could command the strongest vote in New York, the Whigs again selected him as their candidate for Comptroller, in 1847, and succeeded in electing him by an unprecedented majority.

Such was the boy, and such is the man whom the Whigs present as their candidate for Vice President. In every station in which he has been placed, he has shown himself "honest, capable, and faithful to the constitution." He is emphatically one of the people. For all that he has and is, he is endebted under God to his own exertions.—*Newburgh Gazette.*

An Incident.—About 250 volunteers of the 4th Kentucky regiment, came up on the steamer St. Landry. One of their principal officers informs us, that when the Magnolia, with Gen Butler on board, passed them, Lieut. Washburn, one of the most ardent Democrats to be found any where, displayed a flag inscribed "Old Rough and Ready." Gen. Butler, either not noticing the inscription, or impelled by a feeling of reverence for his glorious old commander, took off his hat, whereupon a general shout from the St. Landry, of "hurrah for Taylor!" rent the air, but not even from a solitary throat of the whole 250, was a shout raised of hurrah for Cass and Butler, or even of hurrah for Butler.—*Louisville Jour., 20th ult.*

GENERAL CASS.

The press on both sides seem to have entered into a general understanding that there is nothing in the history of this gentleman derogatory to his private character and admit that he is amiable in his family a good neighbor, an agreeable associate, and in every way adapted to be an ornament of society. We will not now stop to enquire into into the propriety of divorcing a man's *private* from his *public* character, nor will we insist upon the axiom (for to us it appears such) that he who would commit a great political misdemeanor in his public capacity; would not be apt to stand on trifles, as a private man, were the inducement sufficient. It is a fatal thing for public happiness when the rogue in *public* life comes to be regarded as the estimable man in private life; when a line of distinction is drawn between two species of guilt of precisely the same character, upon the ground that one was political and the other personal; when political ingratitude and treachery are to be excused because the individual is an indulgent father, and has never been known to whip his wife, or turn his children out of doors. We shall content ourselves with pursuing Gen. Cass through his public career. There is enough to comment upon in the acts which form a portion of the country's history, without going any farther to seek food for animadversion.

His first appearance on the stage of life, was, according to the Louisville Journal (whose editor is rarely mistaken upon points of political biography) signalized by a series of ferocious attacks upon Mr. Jefferson, in a series of papers written in New Hampshire, which the same editor says will shortly be republished, and which we should like to see placed side by side with some of his later productions. We next find him in Wilmington, the teacher of an academy there, while his father, an old federalist, an officer in John Adams's standing army; with at a high-toned gentleman of the Old School, who had done the State golden service in the Revolution, superintended the recruiting service. He had risen to the rank of Major, and from the fact that his son was sufficiently educated to be at that day the principal of an academy, the public will be able to estimate the value of those pretensions set forth in the Democratic papers in his favor. He was a self made man, they say; meaning that in spite of humble birth and deficient education he had worked his way purely by the force of his own intellect, like Franklin, Ewing Corwin and hundreds of others. On the contrary, as a son of a Revolutionary officer of high rank, and a favorite of the executive, his birth was what in this country may be called aristocratic, and his education appears to have been at least as good as that of any of the young men of the day. True to the precepts of his worthy father at this stage of his life he appears to have been a thorough federalist, even to the mounting of the Black Cockade. His convictions, however, as of late on the Wilmot Proviso, soon underwent a change.

When quite a young man, he removed to the State of Ohio, and was there elected as a Federalist to the Legislature; an occasignalized by the first somerset in the career of a politician who has since outstripped all his contemporaries in the art of still vaulting. Finding the principle of the old Republican party in the ascendant, he gave his old friends a specimen of his skill and lit upon his feet in the midst of those who were lately his opponents. In due time, he was appointed Indian Agent to Michigan, during the administration of Mr. Jefferson, whom he had assailed some years before, and was kept in office by Messrs. Madison, Monroe, Adams and Jackson, until the latter appointed him Secretary of war. The Life of him in circulation, and adopted by the Union, points with great triumph to his employment by Jefferson, Monroe and Jackson, but most disingeniously passes over, in silence, the fact that he was retained in office by John Quincy Adams, and that office (Governor of Michigan and Superintendent of the Northern Indians) yielding him an annual income of $10,000, and contributed to swell the bulk of the enormous fortune which owns him as its master. The truth is, that during the administration of Mr Adams, he was an Adams man, but true to his instinct, when he found that the popularity of his patron was less than he had supposed it, he lost no time in changing sides. Gen. Jackson, as a reward for his apostacy, kept him in office as Indian Agent, and afterwards made him Secretary of War. He does not appear to have been the man, however, so suit old Hickory in that capacity, and he transferred him to the Court of the Tuileries, as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Government of his Majesty Louis Phillippe, King of the French. Here he appears to have been in his element, surrounded by Princes and Dukes, and the delightful impression made upon his mind by the atmosphere of the Court, is apparent in the rose-colored description of the same with which he favored the country through the columns of the Democratic Review.

When, in 1840, being still continued in France by Van Buren, he was requested to bear testimony to the personal courage of Gen. Harrison, who had been charged with the basest cowardice by the Locofoco Press he declined doing so on the ground that he was a public officer, and did not choose to interfere with party contests. As soon as General Harrison, however, was elected his tone changed; and when the news of his death reached Paris, the Whigs, it was thought, being in the ascendency, he delivered a funeral oration in his praise.—The thing did not take with the Whigs, however, who understood his new-born zeal perfectly well, and laughed at him to his face, while the curses of these very men who are now called on to support him were the deeper and the more bitter from their being smothered.

As soon as the Whigs quarrelled with Tyler and lost their majority in Congress, like the veritable Vicar of Bray, who alone is his rival in the art of retaining office, he changed again, and forthwith got himself into a very pretty little quarrel with Mr. Webster, at that time Secretary of State. If our readers have forgotten the merciles flaying alive of which he was the victim at that time, we may venture to say that he himself will remember it to the end of his days, though his life should be protracted to the age of the patriarchs. Finding that he must be removed, he made a virtue of necessity, and taking time by the forelock, returned home, to run as an extreme Locofoco for the Presidency. His letter to the Indiana Legislature in 1843, is the most curious specimen of non-committal on the subject of the tariff that ever fell under our observation, and he must be better skilled in reading riddles than we, who can say whether he was then a free trade man or not. Now, however, he is understood to be thoroughly free trade.

When the annexation of Texas was first proposed, he was against it; but when the current began to set in its favor, he became one of its most violent advocates. When the Three Million Bill was under consideration, he made a speech upon it, and distinctly avowed his approbation of the Wilmot Proviso; now he is opposed to it, but proposes a plan by which all that the Wilmot Proviso men desire, can be obtained.

The Democrats are continually in the habit of asserting that *principle* lies at the bottom of their party organization; yet they have adopted as their candidate a man who not only did not join their ranks until their party was victorious, but who has done less for the faith he professes, considering the time he has been in public life, than any other member of the party whatever. He has at the same time been more subservient to power, than any other public man whose name is associated with our history. Office, office, still office, has always been the object of his idolatry; and he has rolled from one to another with a rapidity and success which would throw a Virginia "rotation-in-office" patriot into ecstacies.

How a body, who professes to be the most democratic in all the world, can consistently support the flatterer of Louis Phillippe, who has just fallen before the Democracy of France, we profess not to understand. They profess a great desire to see the Democratic principle triumph in France. Do they imagine that Gen. Cass' work would assist the cause?—*Richmond Whig.*

GEN. CASS AND THE VOLUNTEERS.

We invite attention to the following letter from the Washington correspondent of the New York Express.

WASHINGTON, July 20.

The following is the bill introduced by Lewis Cass in the Senate, as Chairman of Committee on Military Affairs. *His friends have denied this, and some of the Volunteers have participated in this denial, and indeed authorised it!*

I send you the bill, and the evidence of its passage:

"An act to provide clothing for volunteers in the service of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled. That in lieu of the money which under existing laws, is allowed to volunteers as a commutation for clothing, the President be, and he is hereby authorised to cause the volunteers to be furnishished with clothing in kind, at the same rates, according to grades, as provided for the troops of the regular army."

I certify that the above is a true copy of the bill, as it passed both Houses of Congress, and as approved by the President on the 26th of January 1848.

THO. J. CAMPBELL,
Clerk House Reps., U. S.

This bill reduced the amount from three dollars and forty cents a month, to two dollars and fifty cents. This was the construction of the Adjutant General from February to May, and until the war is over. The Vounteers have suffered severely from it, and are coming home in rags under it, and hence their determination to vote against the author of such a bill.

HENRY A. WISE

Is now a Cass Elector in Virginia.

Nothing better is expected of Henry A. Wise, after he has struck hands and made loving friends with James K. Polk, than that he should consent to take the stump in Old Virginia for Lewis Cass. Let the reader, however, mark what follows:

In the 3d vol. Reports of Committees of House of Representatives, 1836—7, 2nd session 24th Congress, Report No. 194, Journal of the Committee, page 15, may be found the following testimony, under oath, of the Hon. Henry A. Wise of Virginia:

"I believe that Lewis Cass, Secretary of War, was engaged in speculating in the public lands whilst Secretary of war—that he made most exhorbitant allowances to favorites—paid one for services never performed—another, after he had full knowledge that the favorite had forged his official signature—permitted commissions under him to be antedated—and has ordered a treasury warrant to be paid to the assignee of a disbursing officer, who has gambled it away, after it had been protested by a deposite bank, and was countermanded by the Secretary of the Treasury—and to have been guilty of several other acts of violation of duty.

Alas poor Wise!

COL. BRAGG.

We noticed the other day the modest and eloquent speech delivered by Col. Bragg—"the little more grape Capt. Bragg"—on the occasion of a splend d sword being presented to him by the citizens of Mobile. The Philadelphia Pennsylvanian, not unwilling to appropriate for its party any advantage which the name and fame of the soldier might give it, thus remarks:

"*A little more Grape Capt. Bragg.*"—We perceive from a late number of that spirited print the *Mobile Register*, that the citizens of that city lately presented to the celebrated Captain, now Lieutenant Col. Bragg, a splendid sword, in token of his distinguished services. His reply is *in excellent good taste*, and is remarkable for its modesty and eloquence. It appears that the *gallant Bragg is a decided Democrat*—a fact that would not be inferred from his name, which looks very Whiggish, *but the fact is said to be beyond dispute.*—His brother is one of the Cass and Butler electors in North Carolina.

It does *not* appear from any thing that we have seen "that the gallant Bragg is a decided Democrat," in the sense the Pennsylvanian would have these words understood; but however this may be, after the endorsement of the Pennsylvanian of the character and speech of Col. Bragg, it will hardly do for any Locofoco, however unscrupulous he may be, to challenge what this "gallant Bragg" did say in his modest and eloquent speech in Mobile. We have quoted from this speech, but in connection with this endorsement of the Pennsylvanian, we call attention again to this extract from it:—

"Passing by the incidents of Fort Brown and Monterey, to which you have so eloquently alluded, I may be pardoned for saying in reference to the more memorable field of Buena Vista, that the credit which has been awarded me for the part performed by my command on that occasion, has had its *origin in the disinterestedness and generosity of our noble old Chief who is ever inclined to bestow on others the honor justly due to himself* To Gen. Taylor, and to him alone, belongs all the glory of that achievement. And I but express the universal opinion of those who served under him, in saying that *no other living man could have obtained that victory.* So great was the confidence reposed in him by his troops, and no other could have commanded it, that his presence in any part of the field was sufficient, not only to change despair into hope, but to give assurance of victory, and to dispel all doubt of ultimate triumph."

A PLEASING INCIDENT is related by the Pittsburg Gazette. Three of the volunteers, just returned from Mexico, and rather poor looking, were passing through the market, and observing a countryman, with some very fine summer apples to sell, one of them asked him the price.—The vender rather coolly replied—'I don't sell apples to the like of you.' The indignant volunteers drew themselves up, and demanded the reason, asserting that they were able to pay for them. 'I don't *sell* apples to returned volunteers,' replied the countryman, with a tear glistening in his eye, and placing his broad hand upon his breast, 'my heart warms towards them wherever I see them—I should be ashamed to *sell* them apples—take as many as you want, and may God bless you wherever you may go.' The delighted volunteers rewarded the countryman by accepting of the apples, and with delighted countenances went on their way. A warm and honest heart beat in that man's bosom.

A ROLAND FOR AN OLIVER.—The Salem Register tells this good story:

Daniel Webster was once standing in company with several other gentlemen, in the Capitol at Washington, as a drove of mules was going by. "Webster," says one of the Southern gentlemen, "there goes some of your constituents." "Yes," instantly replied Mr. Webster, "they are going South to teach School."

Sickness in Worcester County.—The Snow Hill Shield, of Tuesday, says:—The billions and other summer diseases have commenced here in good earnest. The Doctors are riding in all directions. Several deaths have occured in our community within the past fortnight, and it is thought by our old citizens that there will be more sickness this season than usual owing to the extraordinary growth of vegetation. The flour of sulpher is generally approved of as a preventive.

☞ Cast iron cart saddles have been invented by a citizen of Wilmington, Delaware.

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