

# REPORTER.

Wednesday, May 15, 1844.

For President in 1844.  
MARTIN VAN BUREN,  
OF NEW YORK.  
For Vice President,  
COL. RICHARD M. JOHNSON,  
OF KENTUCKY.

(Subject to decision of a National Convention.)

Electors for President and Vice President.

WILSON McCANDLESS, Senator.  
ASA DIXON.  
1. George F. Lehman. 13. George Schenck.  
2. Christian Knapp. 14. Nath'l B. Elford.  
3. William H. Smith. 15. M. N. Irvine.  
4. John Hill, (Phila.) 16. James Woodburn.  
5. Samuel E. Leech. 17. Hugh Montgomery.  
6. Samuel Camp. 18. Isaac Ankeny.  
7. Jas. Sharpe. 19. John Matthews.  
8. N. W. Sample. 20. William Patterson.  
9. Wm. Heidenrich. 21. Andrew Burke.  
10. Conrad Shimer. 22. John M'Gill.  
11. Stephen Baldy. 23. Christian Meyer.  
12. Jonah Brewster. 24. Robert Orr.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

For Governor,  
HON. HENRY A. MUHLENBURG,  
OF BERKS.  
For Canal Commissioner,  
JOSHUA HARTSHORNE,  
OF CHESTER.

**Black and White Slaves.**

"If gentlemen will not allow us to have black slaves, they must let us have white ones, for we CANNOT CUT OUR FIRE-WOOD, AND BLACK OUR SHOES, AND HAVE OUR WIVES AND DAUGHTERS WORK IN THE KITCHEN."

This is the language of HENRY CLAY, who is now before the people of this Union soliciting of them to be placed in the highest office in their gift. When the remark first came under our notice we were reluctant to credit it, for we did not believe that any man who in his youth had been accustomed to straddle a horse and start off to a neighboring mill with a grist, could have so little sympathy with the laboring man as to have uttered this obnoxious sentence. And we did not admit it into our columns until we were satisfied by the clearest evidence that Henry Clay was the author of these words, which should in themselves be sufficient to condemn him in the opinion of every one who has any regard for the dignity of labor, or for the elevation of the laboring classes.

The federal papers, have, by every kind of subterfuge, endeavored to get rid of the odium cast upon the man, out of the abundance of whose heart came such words as these. They declare that it is not to be found in any speech of Mr. Clay. True, the opening speech of Mr. Clay upon the Missouri question, delivered Feb. 15, 1819, appears for some reason, never to have been published, but still we have proof enough to convince any candid man that the assertion made is true.

By the following certificate it will be seen that Mr. Rich, of Vermont, on the 17th of February, 1820, charged upon the Speaker, Mr. Clay, in his own presence, the remark, and no evidence can be found that Mr. Clay ever denied the charge. The certificate is from five members of the present Congress.

**CERTIFICATE.**

"The undersigned certify that the following is a true and correct statement and quotation, as appears in a speech of Mr. Rich, of Vermont, as reported in the National Intelligencer, of July 1, 1820.

Mr. R. is there reported to have said:

"I have there, by the successful influence of my example, taught my sons to cultivate the earth, while my daughters have been instructed in the manufacture of clothing for themselves and brothers, extending even to those I have now the honor to wear; and in the useful labors of the kitchen." Mr. R. here says in a note:

"When this subject was under consideration at the last session, the honorable speaker, [Mr. Clay] remarked to the following effect:

"If gentlemen will not allow us to have black slaves, they must let us have white ones; for we cannot cut our fire-wood, and black our shoes, and have our wives and daughters work in the kitchen."

**Library of House of Representatives,**  
April 10, 1844.

(Signed,) SAM. SIMONS, of Conn.

A. KENNEDY, of Indiana.  
J. P. HALE, of N. Hampshire.

M. G. LEONARD, of N. York.

T. J. HERLEY, of Indiana.

Previous to this, Mr. Taylor, of New York, had, on the 15th Feb. 1819, the Missouri bill being then pending, and a motion having been made, "that the further introduction of slavery or in-

voluntary servitude be prohibited, except for the punishment of crimes whereof the parties shall have been fully convicted," made the following remarks, which are found in the National Intelligencer of March 20th, 1820:

"You cannot degrade it [labor] more effectively than by establishing a system whereby it shall be performed principally by slaves. The business in which they are generally engaged, be it what it may, soon becomes debased in public estimation. It is considered low and unfit for freemen. I cannot better illustrate this truth than by referring to a remark of the honorable gentleman from Kentucky, (Mr. Clay.) I have often admired the liberality of his sentiments. He inglorified by no vulgar prejudices, yet with what abhorrence did he speak of the performance by our wives and daughters, of those domestic offices which he was pleased to call servile! What comparison did he make between the 'black slaves' of Kentucky, and the 'white slaves' of the North; and how instantly did he strike the balance in favor of the former? If such opinions and expressions, even in the ardor of debate, can fall from that honorable gentleman, what idea do you suppose are entertained of laboring men by the majority of slaveholders?"

This John W. Taylor was subsequently elected Speaker by the vote of the Clay and Adams coalition, consequently his word should be considered good by the friends of Mr. Clay.

Can any proof be clearer than that Henry Clay did say at the time designated, that

"If gentlemen will not allow us to have black slaves, they must let us have WHITE ONES, for we CANNOT CUT OUR FIRE-WOOD, AND BLACK OUR SHOES, AND HAVE OUR WIVES AND DAUGHTERS WORK IN THE KITCHEN."

The once poor boy, who is now designated as the "Mill boy of the Slashes," and whose friends delight to call him the "Farmer of Ashland," has forgotten the associations of his youth, and betrays, inadvertently, we suppose, a feeling most diametrically opposed to the genius and spirit of our institutions; a spirit which would, if indulged, erect an aristocracy, to humble in the dust the laboring man, and make his labor subservient to the wealthy, and himself, most emphatically a "white slave."

Can the laboring man support a candidate who feels as Henry Clay feels. Let him, as he goes to the forest to cut the fire-wood, that is so necessary for the comfort of his family, learn from the mouth of Henry Clay, that he is engaged in a servile occupation and placed on a level with the degraded and oppressed black slave. Let him, as he sees his wife and daughters providing for him the necessities and luxuries of life, remember that Henry Clay says "that we cannot have our wives and daughters work in the kitchen."

Away then with the hypocritical professions of sympathy advanced by the federal papers. The language of their great leader, "the tallest coon in the country," is placed upon record, and it should be engraven upon every man's memory. It should be read at every fireside, with indignation, and every assemblage of the intelligent and independent yeomanry and laborers of this country should express their detestation of the sentiment it avows.

**COLLISION.**—On Saturday night, the 4th inst., the trains from Baltimore and Philadelphia came in contact about four and a half miles below Havre de Grace. The upward train, with several hundred passengers, was proceeding at a slow rate, when it was met by the train from Philadelphia travelling at the rate of seventeen miles an hour.

The trains were so close to each other, when discovered, that it was impossible to get them on the backward motion. The engines were of course instantly reversed, but they had too much forward momentum to run back in time, and the result was a frightful collision.

The shock was so severe as to seriously alarm all the passengers. Several leaped from the windows, others fell upon the flooring of the cars, and some stood erect with fright.

As soon as it was possible, search was made to ascertain the extent of the damage. The tender of the up-train was found sticking fast in the car immediately behind it—the locomotive had taken its place—the front car of the downward train stood erect in the air, the centre of it resting on the smoke pipe of the locomotive.

By the collision one life was lost, two persons seriously and it is supposed mortally wounded, and a number of passengers very severely injured.

**The Tariff of 1842.**

Our object in this article is simply to state some facts which no whig can successfully deny, and which in our opinion are inseparable objections to a portion of this tariff law. Its effects as a tariff for revenue has been to decrease it \$27,784,090. The revenue in 1841 by the then tariff, was \$27,946,177; and the revenue by the present tariff in 1842 was \$100,162,087. The decrease of exports the same year was \$13,412,720, the greatest decrease since 1835; and the greatest falling off of the revenue from tariff during the same space of time. Notwithstanding this decrease, the whigs persist in distributing the public lands among the several States; and in this way decrease the revenue about \$30,000,000 more. The present tariff to some extent amounts to a prohibition, which of course must lessen the revenue; and one of the certain effects of a high tariff is to lessen exports. If our ports are shut against certain imports, the return tonnage will be proportionally lessened. Vessels do not come here from abroad and return unfreighted, but if a tariff is so high that they cannot come the evil comes upon us in both ways.

If high duties make low prices, why do not the whigs put as high rates on the raw material as on the manufactured article? Great pains has been taken to lay the tariff act of 1842, to let the raw material raised by the former, and used by the manufacturer, come in almost free of duty, while the same article in a manufactured state is highly protected against what is called the pauper labor of Europe. The following is a correct table, showing some of the odious duties under the tariff of 1842, upon agricultural and other raw materials and that upon the same materials when manufactured:

**Agriculture and other raw material—low.**  
Hides, 5 per cent.  
Linseed, 5 per cent.  
Wool, cheap, 5 per cent.  
Cork, bark, free.  
Rags for paper, 1 cent per lb.  
Quills unprepared, 15 per cent.  
Silk, raw, 50 cents per lb.  
Briarites, 1 cent per lb.  
Brass, crude, free.  
Hemp, 30 to 32 per cent.  
Flax, raw, 1 c. or 7 to 9 per cent.  
Lead, crude, 13 to 3 c. per lb.  
Tin, crude, in pigs, 1 per cent.  
Wood, rough, 20 per cent.  
**The manufactured materials—high.**  
Leather, 35 per cent.  
Linseed oil, 25 per cent.  
Woollens, 28 to 60 per cent.  
Corks made, 25 to 30 per cent.  
Paper, 15 to 17 cents per lb.  
Quills prepared, 25 per cent.  
Silks \$2 50, &c.  
Brushes, 30 per cent.  
Brass, manufactured, 30 per cent.  
Do kettles, 12 cents per lb.  
Cordage, 100 to 130 per cent.  
Cotton baggage, 50 to 80 per cent.  
Cotton cloths, 80 to 120 per cent.  
Flax, manufactured, 25 to 50 per cent.  
Lead pipes, &c., 4 cents per lb.  
Do white and red, 4 cents.  
Tin, in plates, 2½ per cent.  
Wood, manufactured, 30 per cent.

We hear men talk a great deal about pauper labor connected with that of manufactures, but not a word of pauper labor connected with the labor of the farmer. You will perceive by the above table, that the farmer is not only compelled to pay an oppressive tax upon the articles which are manufactured abroad—not only compelled to foster home manufactures, but his raw material must be put into competition with the raw material raised abroad. Now can it be possible, that any western farmer can be deceived in the operation of this tariff law (tax act) of 1842, under which the manufacturers share the spoils, like the share of the lion in the fable, and monopolize all.

Can any principle be more unequal in its operation? The farmer is brought into the competition of foreign products of the same, is compelled to compete with the pauper labor of Europe; but when he wants the same article manufactured, he must pay a bonus to rich stockholders in manufacturing companies, that they may have large dividends.

**INDIVIDUAL LIABILITY IN N. YORK.—** Among the proposed amendments to the constitution of New York, is one which provides that hereafter all members of banking institutions shall be individually liable for the losses of the institution with which they may be connected, or in which they may own stock.

**WHIG MEETING.**—A whig meeting, very respectable, as far as numbers were concerned, was held at the Court house on Wednesday evening last. The most interesting part of the exercises were the "Coon songs;" so thought the people assembled, at least

**Dreadful Riots and Bloodshed.**

**Riots in Philadelphia.**—The city of brotherly love is in a fair way to lose its peaceable cognomen, and acquire a designation and reputation more in accordance with the riotous character of some portion of its inhabitants.

On Saturday evening 4th inst., a row took place among the firemen, in which several were badly hurt, and on Sunday morning, (a favorite day, bye-the-by, in that city for such diversion,) the firemen were engaged in another riot, in which one man was injured so that his life was despaired of, and others injured very severely.

On Sunday afternoon a squabble be-

ing at the last accounts. It was alleged that he was seen to discharge a heavy musket twice, and when arrested he had it in his possession, charged with a ten-finger load.

About dark Gen. Cadwallader, in obedience to the requisition of the sheriff, proceeded to the spot with a military force and took a position near the scene of the conflagration.

At an early hour on Wednesday morning the scene of the riots was crowded by hundreds of persons, but all seemed peaceable and orderly, but about eleven o'clock, several buildings were set on fire and consumed. At two o'clock St. Michael's church was fired, and totally destroyed, with several other buildings. During the day notwithstanding the presence of the military the mob appeared to have possession of the ground and various buildings were burned and otherwise destroyed.

About ten minutes before ten o'clock, fire was communicated to the vestibule of the St. Augustine's church, it is said, by a boy about fourteen years old. It increased with rapidity after once underway, and dense masses of smoke curled out from every window.

In a few minutes the flames reached the belfry, and burst out from the upper window in broad sheets. The whole steeple was soon wrapt in the devouring element, and presented a terrific aspect. The clock struck ten while the fire was raging in his greatest fury. At twenty minutes past ten o'clock, the cross which surmounted the steeple, and which remained uninjured, fell with a loud crash, amid the plaudits of a large portion of the spectators.

In ten minutes afterwards the steeple, which had stood until burnt to mere skeleton fell, throwing up a mass of cinders which fell like a shower of gold upon the buildings and streets northeast of the church. The heat during the height of the fire was so intense that persons could hardly look at the flames at the distance of a square, and the light was so brilliant as to dim even the gas lamps.

The St. Michael's Church and the Seminary, in Kensington, cost for building, from thirty-five to forty thousand dollars, and St. Augustine's not less than thirty thousand dollars. The amount of property thus far destroyed cannot be less than one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. No less than two hundred families have been compelled to remove from their homes.

The sights presented during yesterday and last night were truly sickening. Men with their wives, and often six or seven children, trudging fearfully through the streets, with small bundles, seeking a refuge they knew not where. Mothers with infants in their arms, and little ones following after them, carrying away from their homes whatever they could pick up at the instant, passing along with fearful tread, not knowing where to turn.

Matthew Hamit, shipwright, a resident of Kensington, was shot dead.

Lewis Greible, a resident of Southwark, was shot through the head, and died instantly.

Peter Albright was wounded in the hand by a ball or slug.

Wright Ardis was shot in the hip, said to be a dangerous wound.

William E. Hilman, a resident of Kensington, received a shot in his right shoulder, thought to be serious.

James Whittaker was shot in the right thigh, and bone splintered.

Charles Orte, a resident of the Northern Liberties, was wounded.

Henry Hesslepath, residing at the corner of Poplar lane and Third street, received a shot in the fleshy part of the hand.

Willis H. Blaney received a shot in the leg.

John Lusher, a resident of Kensington, shot in the breast, taken home and not expected to survive.

During the latter part of the afternoon the houses on Cadwallader street, north of Master, were fired, and continued burning for several hours. No fire apparatus was put in requisition. It is said that several companies made attempts to reach the spot, but were prevented.

From appearances we judge that some ten or twelve buildings were consumed.

John Taggart, charged with the shooting of Rhinedollar, and taken before Alderman Boileau. He was committed, and put into the custody of an officer, to be taken to prison. The crowd that followed to the office, upon his being taken out, resisted the efforts of the officer to execute the commitment. On the way down Second street he was beset by the mob, who were excited to the highest pitch, and beaten and battered in the most awful manner. Propositions were made to hang him, and a rope was put around his neck, with which he was dragged some distance, until he was completely exhausted, and supposed to be dead. After this he was taken to the Northern Liberty watch house, where, it appears, he revived, and was still liv-

**New Militia Law.**

The following is a synopsis of the Militia bill passed by our late Legislature. We are indebted to the Eagle for its compilation.

The bill provides that all able bodied white male persons between the ages of 18 and 45, who have resided within this Commonwealth one month, shall be subject to do militia duty, excepting officers of the U. S., members of Congress, custom-house officers, Mail carriers, postmasters, inspectors of exports and mariners, ministers of the gospel, and all those who have served seven successive years as an active member in a volunteer company, and others.

The company parades on the first Monday in May, and the Battalion and Regimental parades on the second Monday of each year.

The fines for non-attendance, dollars for Colonels and Majors, dollars for Staff officers each, company officers two dollars per day, commissioned officers and privates fifty per day.

All boards of Appeal and Revision abolished. The fines to be collected by township collectors, sans county taxes. The list of absenteest to be forwarded to the Brigade Inspector.

whose duty is to forward a list of absenteest within the bounds of a county to the Board of Commissioners.

such a county and a duplicate copy to the Auditor General of the State, failing to the correctness of the same when the amount will be charged to the Treasurer of the proper county military fund.

The law makes it a duty on all sons within the bounds of any company of militia within the State, subject to militia duty, to assemble at the place of Company trainings on the Monday in May, and there nominate a suitable person or persons who are competent to discharge the severalities, and forward said nomination to the commanding officer of the proper regiment; and if such citizens refuse to neglect thus to assemble shall be two dollars each, &c.

If no person can be had to take

enrollment, the Inspector notifies the township Assessor, who is required to do so forthwith. Heavy penalties for neglect of duty on part of all officers imposed.

**ASSAULT.**—The son of the late Am

Sprague, of Providence, was attacked in the street on Wednesday night, some unknown person, and so severely beaten that his life is despaired of.

The father of this young man, it is to be remembered, was recently released

and shot, for which a man, named Gordon, was convicted.

**FREE BLACKS ORDERED FREE.**

—The Gardner H. Wright, armorer of New York, on Sunday, from Naples, reports that on the 2d of April, the Governor of Cuba, issued an order that all the free blacks must leave the island within ten days.

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