

Towanda, Wednesday, Dec. 8, 1847

To the Patrons of the Reporter.

With this number of the Reporter, the connec tion of the senior purper ends; and he would have been gratified to express his gratefulness at more length, to those who have sustained and shood by the Reporter, during the screen and a haff year's since he commenced its publication : but he has been for some weeks suffering upon a bed of sickness, and is yet too ill to attempt it. He can only, at this time, render them his thanks, and request the same kind and liberal Triendship to be still extended to his son (the late junior partner,) under whose charge the paper will hereafter be conducted.

Mr. Clay's Speech at Lexington.

The announcement that Henry Clay would give his views upon the present war with Mexico, its authors and its objects, placed this nation in a state of profound expectation. People were naturally anxious to hear what he might say, for independent of his elevated position, and the space he has filled in the history of our country, at this time he may be considered as the Embodiment and Sir Oracle of the Whig party, and his speech as the foreshadowing, if not the annunciation of the principles and policy to be adopted as the creed of that party. He was to pilot this party, not without a guide; and relieve them from their present wavering and uncertain condition. Indeed, for sometime, circumstances have made him the only available candidate of the Whigs, and the time had come when his views should be promulgated about this war which has already existed longer than any anticipated, and has cost our nation much of treasure and blood : and of other momentous questions, now agitating the public mind.

The public, accordingly, have been for some time on the qui vice, to see this forthcoming speech : to read it, and carefully ponder and reflect upon it. They_ropudiated the scanty and meagre sketch-which, bome upon the lightnings, came to themat Mr. Clay's request, and patiently awaited the labor of his own hands to give them the words which he uttered at Lexington. They wished to do him justice ; he at all times commands respect. It is now before them, published in the North American as a guarantee of its authenticity : and before this has been carried the length and breadth of our land, and read in every city, town and hamlet .--Of its melits, as a speech there can be but one opinion. It is worthy of his best days ; full of fervor, of fire, and eloquence. We wish we could say, it breathed a spirit of patriotism, or inculcated doctrines worthy of an American citizen.

Mr. Clay sets out with a most beautiful allusion y to the darkness and gloominess of the day-"like the condition of the country in regard to the unnatural war with Mexico !" He contrasts the season of the year with his own period of life, in most feeling terms, and says, "In the progress of years my spring time has gone by, and I too am in the Autumn of life, and feel the frost of age." After vividly depicting the evils of "War, Pestilence and Famine upon nations, (which he so earnessly implored to rest upon his country rather than the election of a Military chieftain to the Presidency, a few years pression, if it any where exists, that a desire for since) and marking the present war as a conse- conquest is cherished for the purpose of propagating

imformation was received from Mexico as rendered it probable, if not certain, that the Mexican government would refuse to receive our envoy-These facts Mr. Clay knew, or ought to know, and either born of the dilemma is bad enough. If Mr. Clay's speech had not been written out by himself, there would have been room for charity in the tope that he had not been reported accura ely, but no such room is found since he became his own eporter. Again, Mr. Clay's assertion that the Pre-

order of Paredes to his General in command. The

next day, March 12th, Mr. Slidell, then about a thou-

sand miles distant in the territory of Mexico, was

rejected a second time by the Mexican government

under Paredes. The American General did not ar-

rive opposite to Matamorastill the 28th of the same

month. Also the same is shown by the fact that

the Mexican government has never alleged the

march of Gen. Taylor, either as the cause of the

war or the occasion of hostilities ; but constantly

alleges that the annexation of Texas was not only

the cause of war but was an act of war itself. The

ground taken on this subject by Mr. Clay and the

whice is sheer fabrication for political effect. Af-

ter this array of inisrepresentation and untruth. Mr.

Clay, probably trightened by his own shadow, or

the spectre conjured up by his evil imagination

exclaims-" What else could have transpired bu: a

Mr. Chay then proceeds in a speech of two hours

and a half in length, to give an exposition of his

views and opinions. The purport of his remarks

are illustrated' best by his own language, at the

closing of his speech. He says he has endeavored

" 1st. That the present war was brought about by

the annexation of Texas, and the subsequent order

of the President, without the previous consent and

authority of Congress. "2d. That the President, being unenlightened and

uninstructed, by any public declaration of Congress,

as to the objects for which it ought to be prosecut-

"4th. That it is, therefore, the right of Congress

"5th. That it is the right and duty of Congress

to announce to the nation for what objects the pre-sent war shall be longer continued; that it is the

daty of the President, in the exercise of his official

functions, to conform to and carry out this declared

will of Congress, by the exercise, if necessary, of

all the high powers with which he is clothed; and that, if he fail, or refuse to do so; it becomes the

imperative duty of Congress to arrest the further

"Let Congress announce to the nation the objects

for which this war shall be further protracted, and

public syspense and public inquietude will no lon-

ger be agilated by adark and uncertain future. Bu

although I might have forebone to express any opi-nion whatever as to the purposes and objects for

which the war should be continued, I have not tho'

proper to conceal my opinions, whether worth any

hing or not, from the public examination. Accor

"6th. That it seems to me that it is the duty o

our country, as well on the score of moderation and

magnanimity, as with, the view of avoiding discord

and discontent at home, to abstain from seeking to

any part of it; and especially, to disabuse the pub-

lic mind, in any quarter of the Union, of the im-

conquer and annex to the United States, Merico o

progress of the war by the most effectual means in

at the commencement or during the progress of any war, to declare for what object and purposes the

war ought to be waged and prosecuted.

conflict of arms?"

to show :

reguire.

of Congress.

its power.

dingly I have stated

press, repudiate the odiogrand unjust doctrine he teaches. We shall expect to see this harmonious party in a state of heautiful confusion, and the endmay be the return of Mr. Clay to that retirement afforded him by the people in 1844, unless the Calhoun section of the Democracy should adopt him as their candidate, and rally their strength upon him. Their croed is almost substantially Mr. Clay's, and alarmed at the demonstration for Free Soil and Free labor, made at the North, they raise sident produced the war by ordering Gen. Taylor the cry of No New Territory, prefering to call our to the east bank of the Del 'Norte is shown to be armies home in disgrace; to humble the banners upon which victory has so often perched; to foreuntrue by the fact that Gen. Paredes, the Mexican go indemnity for the past; and trust to their future President, ordered on the 4th March 1846 the Genmachinations to secure for their "peculiar institueral commanding on the north eastern frontier of Mexico, to attack the American troops Gen. Taytion," those tertile fields of Mexico, now by confor was then at Corpus Christi, and did not leave quest and right, in our possession: that place until March 11th, just one week after the

ELECTION OF A UNITED STATES SENATOR .- The legislature of Tennessen has at last succeeded in electing a successor to Mr. Jamigan, whose term of office expired on the 4th of March last, in the Senate of the United States. Judge BELL was the successful candidate. The election of the Hon. John Bell is a favorable indication of the prospects of Gen. TAYLOR in Tennetsee ; Mr. Bell being decidedly in favor Gen. Taylor for the next Presideny and opposed to the resolutions of Mr. Clav.

NEW MISCELLANY FOR GIRLS AND BOYS .-- WC have been favored with the second number of this near and popular periodical. The work is juvenile in its character, is handsomely embellished with a large number of engravings, and is filled with articles well adapted for the entertainment and instruction of youth: Edited by Miss Tuthill, and published by Lindsey & Blackiston, Phil'a.

lows SENATORS .- By the resignation of a Federalist in Lee county, a vacancy is created which, at the late election, the Democrats have filled. This, the New York Tribune (E.) admits will secure a Democratic majority on joint ballot in the Legislature, and as a consequence the election of two Democratic U. S. Senators.

DECLINATION .--- Nimrod Strickland, Esq., the talnied editor of the Westchester Republican, declines, in a letter to the editors of the Pennsylvaniun, being a caudidate for the office of State Treaurer

ed, in the conduct of it is necessarily left to his own sense of what the national interests and honor may POSITION OF MR. ADAMS .- It is said that the Hon. ohn Q. Adams will avail himself of the first oppor-" 3d. That the whole war-making power of the nation, as to motives, causes and objects, is confided by the Constitution to the discretion and judgment lunity to declare himself in favor of the acquisition of the whole of Mexico.

> JOHN A. GAMBLE, Esq., of Lycoming county, is spoken of as the Democratic candidate for Canal Commissioner

IRON .-- Mr. David P. Davis has taken the Rolling Mill and Foundry of Simon P. Kase, and is now prepared to supply all orders for Bar Iron, of charcoal metal, and to execute all the demands for Foundry work such as has usually been furnished at this useful establishment. Mr. D. is an active and experienced man of business, and under his guidance we have no doubt the business of this Mill and Foundry will continue to increase and

rosper. The Rough and Ready Iron Works, of Hancock, Foley, & Co. are actively engaged in the manufac ture of Merchant Iron and small T rails

The Montour Rolling Mill is turning out heavy railroad iron as usual, on a large scale. An accident stopped the puddling furnaces of this Mill for some days past, but the repairs, we understand, are finished; and all the operations of this Mammoth

Mill again in motion. The Foundries, of Haywood & Snyder, Moore & Biddlo, O'Conner & Rice, together with the Ma-chine shops attached, are all in full operation, turning out an immense amount of heavy and light astings, hollow-ware, Machinery, &co All the Furnaces in our town, and vicinity are in

full blast, but one, and that one will soon be ready to resume her large issues of pig metal.

All our means for the manufacture of Iron

Later from Mexico.

Another Revolution Death of Annual na's Whereabstle Another Vietan Victorious. LOUISVILLE, Des. 5, 1847.

The Steamboat Pretona, from New Orleans, and rived here to;day, and having left that city on the 26th ult, brings later dates than you have received by mail. The papers furnish additional items of Mexican intelligence received by the Alabama from Vera Cruz. The publication of the Genius of Liberty has been

opped, and the editor thrown into prison. A revolution had broken out at Guadalxara with

design of elevating Gomez Farias to the Presidency. A sanguinary conflict enaned between his troops and the mob opposed to him, headed by the priests. In the action, Gen. Amputia and many others stached to the party of Farias were killed, and in the end the church party triumphed.

Paredes was at Tulacingo and had openly proounced in favor of his monarchial seconded by the garrison at Mazatlan

The Mexican population still exhibit an unquen-chable hatred for the Americans and express no destre for peace. The Mexican Congress had moved from Quar

tero to Morelia, to get rid of the military, by which it was overawed. Gen. Rea and Santa Anna, with a single brigade, are at Triseatra, intending to make an attack upon

then ext train. Bustamente, who had gone to Queretaro, has a force of 5000 men at his command near the city of Mex co.

Canales had been encountered by a small American force, and defeated with some loss.

CONFESSION OF A MURDERER.-The Pittsburg Republican, extra, of Wednesday, contains the followng confession, made by the murderer, Joseph Levert, who was convicted at that place on the preceding day :

Treadwell's mills, to make a visit, and she pleased to go. I pct the axe in the wagon that day with the intention of killing her, and on my return from Bushby's, on the plains, I told her that something about the wagon was gut of order, and she got out of the wagon. I told her that a screw was loose, and I wished her to hold the shafts while I fixed it; and at the time I had the axe in my hand with the flat of the axe. She was stooping a little at the

I then took off the left forward wheel and drew of the axe in the same place. I then threw the axe into the bushes, and started

for the house of of St. Donnis. I thought that it was going to snow, and would cover the axe. I found young St. Dennis at the stable door, with a span of norses harnessed, and told him that the left wheel of my wagon had run off, and that my wife had broke her neck or split her head open.

I went back on foot, and St. Dennis came with his horses and wagon as fast as he could. I got back a little the first. I found my wife tried to talk with me, and I took up the wheel and struck her with it on the forehead once.

. This deed was done for the purpose of getting my wife out of the way, so that I might marry a girl with whom I had had improper intercourse and then save myself from prosecution, and save my money.

ASIATIC CHOLERA .--- The Paris Presse says that the people are alarmed at the approach of the cholera.

"As yet, there are several circumstances, which onght to give as confidence. Its march is no longer the same, as it moves from the north to east, and very slowly' being the contrary of what occu-red in 1831 and 1832. At that period its invasion caused an explosion in all directions, and it quick-ly attacked Russia, Poland, Prossia, Austria, England and France. It has already ceased to appear in the ports of the Sea of Azof. It has scarcely left any trace at Odessa, and every body appears to be reassured as to the progress of this scourge in the southern provinces of the Russian empire. Neither is it a reason that because it has appeared in some towns of Russia it should come to France. Accor ding to these considerations, it is not probable that it will visit us.

The National states that the Minister of Com-

Beimeratic Reeting to Wranting Co. [From the Tankhannock Patrol.]

At a mosting of Democrata held at the Court House on the eviding of the 24th alt. D. JNO V. ShiTH was called to the chair, and Having State.

South and the second of the chair, and spranty Stans, She Jackson, L. C. Conklin and Thes. Outsation boson Vice Presidents, and Ww. M. Platt and Chosen Vice Freedents and WM. J. FLATT and JOHN J. MILLER Secretaries. The Hon. DAVID WILMOT being infroduced, addressed the meeting in his used happy style on the "Wilmot Provise," he was listened to with great attention and his rea-soning could hardly fail to convince the most obstinate of the junces and propriety of the Proviso. Aler Mr. Willion concluded, the Hos. H. B. Walcht was called for and addressed the mosting

spon the War, is authors and objects, in a manine that elicited enthusiastic applause. After which the following resolutions were offered and adopted Resolved, That this meeting do most unquali-

field approve of and endorse the Wilmot Proviso, and that the masterly and devoted advocacy of that great measure of freedom by the Hos. DAVID Wil-Nor commend him to the high esteem of this meet-

ing Resolved, That this meeting do most heartily approve of the course that has been pursued by the How. H B. Waroar upon the great national questions of the day, and that his zealous support of Pennsyl vania interests endear him to her citizens and d servedly place him among the first of her eminent men.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Wyoming Patrol.

[From the Philadelphia Public Ledger.] Mr. Clay's Positions.

In this speech, and the resolutions on which it was founded, Mr. Clay very distinctly takes the following positions. First: if the President will not distinctly state the objects of the war, our armies must be withdrawn from Mexico, so soon as they can be consistently with national honor. Secondly no more territory must be acquired, beyond the boundaries of fexas. Thirdly : territory must not be conquered or purchased, for the purpose of introducing elavery. Peace without indemnity; no more territory; no slavery in conquered territory.— This is Mr. Clay's programme, upon which he expects to rally the "Whigs" around him as a candidate for the next Presidency. It is the echo of Mr. Webster's programme, lately, published from Fanueil Hall in Boston. Will the people sustain it? That is the next great question. We believe that they will not. But nobody knows who is gov. ernor till after election.

With the highest respect for Mr. Clay's talents we have no high estimate of his political sagacity and foresight. He is behind the age. Like Mr Webster, Mr. Adams, Mr. Calhoun, Mr. Berrien Mr. Buchanan, men distinguished for ability, he re-minds us of the line, which he once quoted, in the Senate, at Gen. Smith of Maryland,

"Old politicians clume on windom part, And totter on in blunders to the last."

Mr. Clay's wisdom, like that of the distinguishe men above mentioned, is thirty years too old. The country has outgrown it. They talk like an old Connecticut farmer, trying to dissuade his stardy son from going to the West. "My son, I have lived on these hundred acres, where I was born, for sixty-five years, and have always, got a good hiving, and have had a school house and a meeting house handy. , Do as I do. Stick to the old farm, and live my life over after I, have gone. Do not tempt fortune." "But Daddy ! Brother Jonathan went to the west ten years ago, and now has a well cleared farm of six hundred and forty acres. Can't do as much there in the next ten years? Your notions were good enough when Connecticut was a little colony, on the border of a wilderness. now, civilization has left Connecticut clean ont of sight. Farewell Daddy, till next thanksgiving." And off goes Joshua with his axc to conquer a wil derness. And he does it. These "old men of the mountain" would ride

the country down, as their predecessor did Sinbad the Sailor. And the country's only relief is to fol-low Sinbad's example, and shake them off its shoulders.

Peace without indemnity ! Will the country submit to that ! Will it sacrifice so much of its precious blood, and throw away so many millions money, for nothing? Will it tell other nations that they can always insult and plunder it with impuni-

ty, because they can always rely, for aid, upon one

aren's Remination

nce of the Wilkes-Barre Parmer. PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 11, 1847.

DEAR FRIERD .-- I firmly believe that could the wishes of the people prevail in opposition to the politicians, Mr. Van Buren would be nominated for politicians, Mr. Van Buren would be nominated for that exalted station. I believe the sympathies of the people are with him, and that he would be elected by a majority as triumphant as that given to Gen. Harrison, under the coon skin delusion of 1840. No cry of ruin and distress can now be just 1840." No cry of ruin and discress can now be jus-ed, no gold spoons and extravagant furniture to be found to furnish a second "Ogle," with a theme for another "omnibus of lies," no standing array to frighten the timid, and awaken the fears of the old women in the land-no specie currency for the of-fice holders, and bank rags for the people-no de-sire for a "change" in hones of "better inset"

nce noiders, and using raign for the people-bo de-sire for a "change" in hopes of "better times"-no "Florida war and Spanish blood hounds," to "hunt down and kill dead Indians"-no cry of "the sword in one hand and the purse in the other" sword in one hand and the purse in the other"-all these are sleeping the sleep of death, with their projectors, never to be brought forth even by the hand of the resurrectionist. Hard eider, log cabins, coon skins, gourds, and the torn tooleries of 1540 have lost their charms, and soberness and calm re-flection have taken their place. Song singing and processions of women and children, produce no other effect at this time with the people thas a feel-ing of disgust and dislain towards their originators. The "Yaller Kivers" have all been destroyed, bran bread commend with fire, and what, I ask, could bread consumed with fire, and what, I ask, could the federalists do to make Mr. Van Buren uppept lar? Nothing of any impostance at all. And who so well calculated to make the varied

portions of the Democratic party as he ! Who among the many prominent men fo or that station so worthy the support of every good democrat as he who was so abused and villified in 1840, and so insidiously cheated out of the nomination by articl and designing demagogues in 1847? Where is the man that would not rejoice to see him rise above those who were instrumental in abusing and de. frauding him, and through him the people of the United States : To argue that he cannot be elected, is to agree against the wisdom and gratitude of the people of the Union ! To doubt that they would render bim full justice, could he be trought before them, is to doubt the character and patnotism of the democratic family ! Look back to the elections of 1842 and 1843.

when every man looked upon the nomination of Mr. Van, Buren as certain to take place. Where was the evidence of his unpopularity then ! Look at Maine, which gave her electoral vote for Har-rison ! At Connecticat, New York, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, New Jerscy, Pennsylvania, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee, and indeed, al-Louissiana, Mississippi, rennessee, and muered, as-most every State in the Union! The democracy with no other idea than that he was to be their can-didate, either triumphed or made beavy gains on their federal enemies. What is the inference Why, that he woold have carried at least two thirds of the States, had it not pleased the South to cheat the people out of this man. The independent Treasury, the great bug bear

of 1840, has been in operation long enough to prove the utter failing of the statements and predictions of conservative democrats and federalists, and the wise sagacity of Mr. Van Boren in recommending the measure. We are now enjoying a season of unal-loyed prosperity -all branches of industry and trade are thriving beyond precedent : the farmer is reap-ing a golden harvest from the products of his farm, ing a gomen narvest from the products of ms tarm, and every thing glides along smoothly and comforta-bly. More, I opine, is to be attributed to the fact that the Banks and the revenues are separated, in pro-ducing this healthy state of things, then the tariff of 1846, and all other causes combined. What evila under the present state of affairs in Europe would not certainly follow, were the commercial commu-nity as much as formerly dependent upon banks ! or the revenues of the government made a capital for officers of discount?

And shall not he who originated this grand separation have due credit for the same ? Shall he be cause of his geographical position be threat asule to make room for those whose whole life has shown them incapable of comprehending the wants and wishes of only one section of the Union ! God forbid ! Give him a clear field and a fair fight, and my word for it, he goes into the Presidential Chair, on the 4th day of March, 1849. by a larger vote than

was ever given to any Presidential Candidate. Yours, &c., 8. J. B.

GOSSIP AT WASHINGTON .- The Frement Court Martial goes on without coming to a point. Lt W. eing the last with

On the 7th December, 1846, I took my wife to Bushby's on the south side of the Saranac, near

and struck her on the right side of the head

time. Her hood was then on her head. the wagon forward a short distance, and I then came back and gave her another blow with the flat

quence of the annexation of Texas says :

"But, notwithstanding a state of war necessarily the belligerents to the United States, actual hostili-ties might have been probably are ted by prudence, moderation and wise states manship. If Gen. Taylor had been permitted to remain, where his own good sense prompted him to believe he ought to remain, at the point of Corpus Christi; and if a negotiation had been opened in a true spirit of 'amity and conciliation, War possibly might have been prevented. But, instead of this pacific and moderate course, while Mr. Slidger was bending his way to Mexico. with his diplomatic credentials, General Taylor was ordered to transplant his cannon, and to plant them in a warlike attitude, opposite to Matamoras, on the east bank of the Rio Bravo, within the very disputed territory, the adjustment of which was to be the object of Mr. Slidell's mission. - What else could have transpired but a conflict of arms ?"

Seldom has so many false statements and misrepresentations been strung together in so short a paragraph. War did not necessarily result from the annexation of Texas, unless indeed it became necessary for Mexico to plunge the two countries into war, as she did; without any just or even plausible cause or provocation, merely to fulfil the promptings and predictions of Henry Clay, and the whigs generally. "Prudence, moderation, and wise statesmanship," were not wanting on the part of the 'U. S. Government, nor was their exercise wanting to avert the present war; and Mr. Clay's remark if true at all, is true only by applying it to the Mexican government, and then the language is far too faint. That Gen. Taylor's "own good sense prompted him to believe he ought to remain at Corpus Christi," is conclusively refuted by the fact that he himself recommended the removal to the effectually disproved, not only by the long forbearance of the U. S., but by the correspondence between the two governments in the opening and progress of the negotiations alluded to. A more gross untruth than Mr. Clay's statement, "that while Mr. Slidell was bending his way to Mexico with his diplomatic credentials, Gen. Taylor was ordered to transport his cannon and to plant them in a warlike attitude opposite to Matamoras on the east bank of the Rio Bravo within the very disputed territory, the adjustment of which was the object of Mr. Slidell's mission," has seldom been uttered. Its utter falsity is shown by many facts. General Taylor never was ordered to plant his cannon in a warlike attitude opposite Matamoras, or to take a position in any territory that was at that time disputed more than was the whole of Texas. Again, the order of Gen. Taylor to occupy the east bank of on his way to Mexico, for it appears that Mr. Slidell Vera Cruz Nov. 30th, and reached Mexico Dec. 6th, and was rejected by Herrera's government Dec. 21st, 1845 ; while the order to Gen. Taylor was he acknowledged Feb. 4th. President Polk in his

F.

or extending slavery."

It will be seen, by this, that Mr. Clay is opposed resulted from the fact of annexation of one of they to the acquisition of any more new territory, and that his followers are to be marshalled under the banner of "No More Territory." . We believe this doctrine will receive the universal oppobrium of the people of this Republic The enemies to the war, and the opponents of the acquisition of New Territory, will find that they are disregarding the sentiments of the country, and must expect to receive condemnation at their hands. The course proposed by Mr. Van Buren in his let-

ter to the editor of the Wilkes-Barte Farmer, in regard to this matter, is the only true and patriotic ground. How favorable it contrasts with the stand taken by Mr. Clay. Mr. Van Buren savs :

"The war cannot now be concluded with honor unless we receive from Mexico a just indemnity for the past, and reasonable security for the future .--If these be not obtained, the survivors of our gallant army, who have, by their deeds of valor, confirmed the respect and compelled the admiration of the world, cannot be brought home without impeachment of the laurels they have so nobly won, nor the memories of the beroic dead shielded from the reflection of having sacrificed their lives in a worse than useless contest."

This will be the position assumed by the Demo cracy of the North : "INDEMNITY FOR THE PAST AND REASONABLE SECURITY FOR THE FUTURE." Upon that issue they are ready to meet the opponents of the War, and the enemies of New Territory.

We had hoped to find Mr. Clay's speech less ambiguous about the subject of Slavery, than it is. But we were much disappointed. The seventh resolution alone might have been tortured into some-Rio Grande. The insinuation that negotiations with thing like opposition to slave propagar dism, but Mexico were not opened in a "true spirit of amity, the speech is less explicit. He merely asserts, that and conciliation," is ungenerous and unjust, and no new territory should be annexed; to show the world that the present is not a war for the purpose of extending slavery; and he protests that it is not his wish to acquire new territory for the purpose of introducing slavery from the United States. These declarations meet no phase of the Slavery question. He first skulks behind the cry of "No Territory, but if Territory is acquired, its acquisition is not to be for the express purpose of propagating Slavery ! This is what the organs of the most ultra slaveholding interests profess. But, we believe, that in some sections, the war is looked to only as the means of extending the area of Slavery. It was for this putpose that Texas was so hurriedly brought to our fraternal embrace. We shall take occasion to show, at some future period, the true sentiments of the South upon this question of conquering free, to convert it into Slave territory.

The natural inquiry presents itself, What effect the Del Norte was not given while Mr. Slidell was | will this speech of Mr. Clay's have upon the Whig party, and upon his prospects for the Presidency ? was commissioned Nov. 10th, 1845. and arrived at | From the reception the speech meets with, at the North, we believe, Mr. Clay can never be the candidate for the Presidency of the Whig party. The speech meets the cordial approbation of but few of not given until Jan. 13th, 1846, the receipt of which his party-those only who follow in the wake of Henry Clay, let him lead wheresoever he will. It message of May 11th 46 says, that the American meets with a general burst of indignation from the the investment of Georgia in railroads will forces remained at Corpus Christi until after such | neutral press; and the patriotic portion of the whig | short of fifteen millions of dollars.

Success , and we trust, profitable operation to, all concerned, proprietors, mana-gers, and workmen.-Danville Intelligencer.

DREADFUL ACCIDENT --- By the officers of the Luy Bertram, we learn that a collision took place beween the steamers Talisman and Tempest, at 5 o'clock on the morning of the 19th, by which the former was sunk to the hurricane deck, and, as near as we could learn, from one hundred to one hundred and thirty lives lost-nearly all deck passengers. Some five or six cabin passengers are sup ose to have been lost, having jumped overboard. All on deck, with the exception of six or eight, are loct. None of her officers are missing. The Tailsman was from Pittsburg, and bound for

this place, with a large freight and over two hunpassengers. She was struck forward of the dred boilers, by the bow of the Tempest, and went down in ten minutes.

The Tempest was from this place, and bound for Memphis. She received no injury, and the pas-sengers of the Tailsman, who came up on the Lucy Bertram, say that no blame can be attached to her officers. After the accident, the Tempest remained by the wreck for some time, rendering all the assistance in her power, took off the cabin passengers, and brought them up to Cape Girardeau, from whence about forty were brought to this city by the Lucy Bertram. The Tailsman and her cargo will be nearly a to-

tal loss, but the books, papers, and money in the clerk's office were saved.—St. Louis Republican.

ELOQUENCE .- At a recent meeting of the Whigh f Boston, held at Faneuil Hall, the Hon. Robert C Winthrop addressed the assemblage. We clip from his published speech the following paragraph. Its sentiments moves the American heart like the He had recently returned from other and distant

lands. He had stood in halls of world-wide renown; he had stood in the hall were Chatham fell dear while vindicating, in words of burning eloquence, the cause of the American Colonies, and of the American freecom. He had been at Runnymede. where the bold barons wrung from King John the Magna Charta—the constitution of England. He had stood on the field of Bannockburn, where Bruce won the liberty of Scotland; and on the 4th of July last, amid the wild hills and mountains, of Switzerland-the land of Tell-he had, in company with a companicn and countryman, toasted again his native and beloved land. But, amid all his wanderings, he had seen no land like his lown and-no hall like Faneuil Hall-no hill like Bunker Hill-no plains like these of Lexington-and no rock like that of Plymouth.

FROM CALIFORNIA.-The New York Commercial rives extracts from a copy of the California Stor dated June 19th. It contains the proceedings of a meeting held at St. Francisco, for the purpose of peitioning the President-protesting against the return of Col. J. C. Fremont in the capacity of Governor of the Californias, and adopting resolutions expres-sive of the sentiments of the citizens of San Francisco, in relation to the conduct of this officer while in this country. Speeches were made by Mesura. Ward, Famham, and O'Farrelly, as well as by Dr. Wiezbicki, a Pole, and for a long time a resident of is estimated in row Rhode Island, and the feeling of the meeting was thousand dollar. decidedly anti-Fremont.

RAILBOADS IN GEORGIA .--- The State of Georgia has prosecuted with great steadiness and enterprise her system of Railroads until now the main line from Atlanta has nearly reached the Tennessee river. This connection will soon be completed, and when finished, with other works now in progress, not fall

has commissioned MM. Beau, Monneret, and Contour, of the Faculty of Paris, to proceed to Moscow, Odessa, and Tredizonde, to study march of the cholera in those towns. the

The Liverpool Mercury announces the death of a soldier in Dublin by this terrible disease. Warsaw its approaches were looked for with great

ACCIDENT AND WONDERFUL ESCAPE .--- Early Friday morning, a large stone wall, some thirty or forty feet high, built up at the side of Fort Pill, near Burgess'Lane, Boston, gave way in consequence of the great fall of rain during the hight, and was mostly precipitated against a number of buildings opposite, breaking away the walls of two buildings, and injuring that of a third. Fortunately the build ings most injured were unoccupied. The third was inhabited in the lower story by a man and his wife. who were asleep at the time of the accident. A stone weighing two or three hundred pounds, broke

through the wall into their sleeping room and pas-sing within a few feet of the man's head, struck the floor and passed through. The leg of the bedstead fell through the hole thus made. The damage is estimated at \$1000 or \$2000. CUBA-AN IMPORTANT MOVEMENT.-The New

Orleans Patriot of a late date announces that a new Spanish Journal will in the course of a short time be established in that city, "dedicated exclusively to advocate the emancipation of the Island of Cuba. and its annexation to the United States. One of the two principal editors will come hither from Havanna, where the sum of \$10,000 is already available for this new enterprise; the other is already in the United States, and if not now in New Orleans, will soon there. With regard to its introduction be into Cuba, in anticipation of the hostility of General O'Donnell, it is stated that the persons interested have so well established relations there, that there will be no difficulty in distributing 5000 copies of the paper among the inhabitants of the Island

THE PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS .-- We are happy to earn that the late freshet in the Juniata has done but very little damage to the public improvements. Upon inquiry at the office of the board of Canal Commissioners, we learn that the repairs on the heavy breaches occasioned by the October freshet, have progressed so far that the line of public works is now in navigable order throughout, with the exception of that portion of the Juniata division be-tween Newton Hamilton and Williamsburgh, a distance of about forty miles. On this portion of the line there are three aqueducts over the Juniata and several dams injured and some locks torn away, and others damaged; but we learn that they will all be repaired and in good order by about the first of February .- Harrisburg Union.

EXTENSION OF THE CHENANGO CANAL -The Utica Gazette (says the Oxford Times) has a long article in favor of the Extension of the Chenango Canal to intersect the Pennsylvania North Branch Canal, which will be completed next summer. The main object is to secure a direct communication with the Coal region of Pennsylvania -- an object of vast importance to the People of the interior of our State. The distance is forty miles, and the expense is estimated in round numbers at seven hundred

GREAT FRESHET IN JAMES RIVER .- There has been a great freshet in the James River. The water rose to an unusual height, and swept off the bridge connecting the city of Richmond with Manchester. A great deal of damage has been done long the river by the overflowing of low lands. been lost.

5 Darties ? Will i. re laurels won at Palo Alto, Monterey, Buena Vista, Cerro Gondo, Churubusco, Mexico? In supposing that, both Mr. Webster and Mr. Clay have griev-

ously mistaken their countrymen. No more territory ! Do they expect to confine the indomitable Anglo-Saxon by artificial boundaries ? Do they believe that he will stand still under their resolutions ! Let Mr. Webster go back to Plymouth and Mr. Clay to Daniel Boone. And then let them

return through the progress since made, and ask themselves where the race shall stop. No more territory ! As well might he say to the Ohio, " no more flowing." nore flowing." No slavery in conquered territory ! This is very

explicit! It dodges the "Wilmot Proviso" very droitly. But it will not do. If we conquer no ter ritory, of course we can establish no slavery by conquest. But does this meet the question ? Not at all. The real question is, shall we extend slavery ? And while Mr. Clay would not extend it by conquest of Mexican territory, he expresses no objection to its extension over the remaining American territory. The "Whigs" of New York, who, in conjunction with a majority of the "Democrats," have recently spoken in thunder tones against any more slavery will hardly be satisfied with this definition of position. " Nous verrons."

AWFUL STEAMBOAT DISASTER -A telegraphic despatch to the New York Herald gives the following particulars of the loss of the propeller Phoenix, on Lake Michigan, by fire, on Sunday, the 21st inst., by which nearly two hundred human beings, have been buried into an untimely grave:

"On Sunday last the propeller Phanix, bound of the Lakes, was discovered to be on fire, when within 19 miles of Sheboygan. The fire broke out under the deck, and a fresh wind prevailing spread with fearful rapidity. The utmost consternation prevailed among the passengers and it was impossi-ble, amidst the excitement which followed, to make the proper efforts to stay the flames and save the boat.

There were over two hundred passengers on board, and the scene was heartrending in the extreme .-Mothers crying in frant'c madness for their children, wives clinging to their husbands and crying aloud for mercy from above. Some, in desperation, plunged into the Lake; others, in their wild delirium, rushed headlong into the flames. It was a harrowing spectacle, and humanity shudders at the recital of it. Most of the passengers succeeded in escaping in the boats, and the rest either perished in the flames, or were drowned. Those who so miraculously escaped in the boats were shortly picked up by steamer Delaware, which hove in sight just in time to see the dreadful fare of those on board the ill-starred Phonix, but to late to render them any earthly assistance. Every attention was paid to the survivors by the officers and crew of the the Delaware. One hundred and fifty of the passengers were German immigrants.

SUPPORT OF IDOLARTY.-At a meeting of the court of proprietors of the East India Company. Mr. Poynter renewed the motion which he made at the Midsummer Court, to refer to the court of Directors to review the arguments for the continuance of the annual payment to the temple of Juggemant

val held in June and July, 1846, stated that on the day of showing the idols, 180,000 perons surround-ed the car. Mr. Lacey referred also to the disgusting ceremonics of the festival, and added; "But it is not lewdness only that is commended and encouraged every kind of vice is applauded." Ranalong the river by the overflowing of low lands. mohnn Roy, when this question was before the the United States, from the Legislature to the the The property destroyed is said to be immense. So King in Council, said to him, (Mr. Poynter.) "It ple. South Carolina is the only State where the is your own government alone who have prevented the choice of the electors is not made by the point. India from becoming a Christian country long ago." | vote.

GEX. KEARNY and Com. STOCKTON are said to be on the best terms. Indeed, the correspondent of the Baltimore Sun says, it is doubted whether. in a proper sense Com. STOCKTON may be said to be on his trial, in the person of Lieut. FREMOST. The gist of the charge against Col. FREMONT is, that he disobeyed the orders of Gen. KEARNY, who was-un-

dont'tedly his commanding officer. The Postmaster General has made arrangements to transmit the Message by special express as far as New York-to leave the depot at Washington an the instant of its reading being commenced-Pennsylvanian.

THE JEWS IN NORWAY .- The Journal des Debats states that the King of Sweden has commanded his Minister of Justice to prepare a law to admit Israelites to the enjoyment of civil rights in the Kingdom of Norway, from which they are at pres ent excluded in that country The London Jews Society have lately sent out a missonary to Jaffa. to labor among the Jews. An interesting meeting was held on the occasion. Jaffa, the ancient Jop pa, is the principal landing-place of the Jewish pilgrims, as they go from Russia and other parts (Europe, on pilgrimage to Jerusalam, to weep and pray on the spot where the Temp.e once stood, and Mr. Manning, the missionary, goes out for the putpose of showing kindness to them as they disembark, and of protecting them from oppression and tyranny.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH MISSIONS .- The Missonary Advocate makes an urgent appeal in behalf of the church. It says : " From the most accorate calculation we have been able to make, we shall need, for the support of the missions now under our care, and to cover incidental expenses, about one hundred thousand dollars per annum.-And for de enlargement of our r issionary work at bome and abroad, in any proportion to the new and promising fields which are constantly opening defore us, we shall require, at least, twenty sand dollars more.

GERMAN, REFORMED CHURCH IN THE USITED STATES .- The annual synod of this body commented its sessions in Lancaster, Pa., on the 26th-The origin of the church in this country dates tack to 1740; it is spread over the states of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Maryland, Virginia, Nonth Carolina, Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, and Michigan, and numbers 220 ministers, 750 congregations, and 700,000 communicants. The doctrines of this church are moderately Calvinistic and its Goremment Presbyterian.

THE MORMONS have located their grand gather. ing place about half way between the Utah and Salt Lake in California on a stream which connects the two waters. The distance between the 100 Lakes is about sixty miles a fertile valley, exten-ding the whole distance, of several miles in breadth improvements. They are in the midst of the Back-feet. Utah and Chev are in the midst of the Backfeet, Utah and Crow tribes of Indians who are said to be peaceable, and favor this settlement.

CHTIST-IANS -A letter to the Era states that there are about 1,500 churches and 150,000 communi cant. of this denomination in the United States They are mostly confined to the free states. have some churches in Kentocky, Virginia, Mar-land and North Carolina. In Kentucky among their churches there are no slaveholders, but their are a fare in schere are are a few in other states.

South CAROLINA LEGISLATURE -- Notice has been given in the House, of intention to introduce a bi to transfer the election of electors of President of the United States, from the Legislature to the per-