

**Excadiord** Aleporter.

tree Soll, Free Speech, Tree Men Precion for Tree Territorit.

E. O. GOODRICH, EDITOR.

Towanda, Saturday, November 15, 1851.

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#### The Presidency.

THE APPROACHING CANVESS-NACIONAL CONVEX TIONS-THE SLIVERY QUESTION-CHANCES FOR THE CANDIDATES - The political card from is once more boiling. The elements are in ferment, and the political world of wing with frevent heat. The Presidency is the question which now a gargesthe attenthe declaimer of the tap-room. Aslew short months brings as again to the choice of a p con to occupy the White House, with a salary of \$25,000 a year and an unlimited amount of patronage to bestow upon needy and deserving frie als; and the partigans of the various experients are bosy in menufactoring public sentingent for their favorites, and have already settled (in their own mints) the pows which shall be the reward of their labors. Nor have connexion with that high station, been lid's. The National Administration, comprising the President the past summer for nothing. Those who suppose that attendance upon rail road openings and celebrations, and other junkerings, with the usual quinium of poor brandy and worse speeches, is done merely to give a zest to the occasion, are decidedly green. The present year has been signalized too, by many public occurious, at which gentlemen who aspire to held the helm of the National vessel, have been remarkably pleaty and unesmal's impliest, and all at once impressed with a purfound admiration for agriculture and a great interest in the best metheds of raising gigantic pumpkins and tremendons squashes, with a corresponding concern in the prodution of live-stock, and Jab ussaving instruments Those who suppose they are not all this time, more intent apon the improvement of their own political changes, are still more decided'y verdant.

Congress, mo, convenes within a few weeks .-This is the great theatre upon which Presidents are "made and normade. This angust body will postpone the public business for some five or six months, plots will engage its attention. Altogether, we may the enostion is settled by the nominations, and posthe political yeast work.

# "Pire, burn: and, cauldros, babble

There is intelligence and integrity enough in the people to finally leaven the wholegeness, and notwithstanding the prognostications of inflated demagognes, the sun will shine as brightly, and prosperity and plenty abound as generally, after the indugnral ceremonies of 1853, as ever; and our glorious Republic, intact and indissoluble, march onward in that mighty career which has already made her the first nation in point of resources, and distinguished her as the refuge of the oppressed, and the home of liberty.

The approaching Besidential canvass, already opens rich, and promises to increase in interes: -The situation of parties, and the position of public uffairs, is some rhat anomalous, and we fear very soon the politicians will have matters at transmog- sary for us to say where we shall be ? rified and mixed up, that a voter will hardly know where he belongs, and will look in vain for the anmany a contest. The cha.m which once attended

powder it woll; and when we have the result of its will bring no peace upon their provisions, no heal action, should consider it, as becomes Democrats, inzupon their wings, tine princilles of that party of progress, pomnis | guid them as a sectement of the Slavery question gated by Washington and Jefferson and Jackson -cre sided it is time-but a seulement-and were which our country is to look for all which shall en- discussions which have engaged its attention for noble it, or conduce to its prosperi y at home and its | years past. But it seems there can be no peace .-\* haracter abroad. But we owe more to our Coun. The cry that the question is adjusted, is false and try. The a legitance which we owe to our party is and blood. founded upan a-profound est ma'e of its principles and nims, as we have learned them in times gone long," and we will postpone the further considera-

to add one sigh to the sum of human misery—when becomes merely a source of nower in the hands of corrupt men, or degenerated in any way from the high and noble purposes for which it was founded-when it becomes anything but an organization for the purpose of giving embodiment to our principles-standing upon the rocks of Democratic faith; and with the proud, consciousness that we have bated no atom of our aucient decrines, or incorporated no new article not consonant with the rights d mankind, and demanded by the onward course of our free institutions-we will not besitate to rebake and denounce the consuption and arrogance of those who hide their infamous designs and bid eous determiny beneath the folds of the Democratic

We have our misgivings as to the course of the ext National Democratic Convention. We fear very much that it will be on trely under the control of the South, and that councils will prevail, which will produce such action as Northern Freemer should not endure. Sech are our fears. We trust o Heaven, it may not be. But treachery has alvalv done its work at the North, and the aim seems to be, who can evince the most servibitswho can get lowest in the dust at the feet of this great, concentrated, powerful Southern interest -That this spirit will not be carried into the National Convention, it is folly to believe. What chance has any man of a nomination who has not doubly tion of all good patients-from the august Senator to | pledged himself to the South-and who has not only been satisfactorily plodged, but evinced by his acis that he was "sound" upon the Slavery quiteim? What chance does any man stand for the nomination, who has been true to the North, true to her interests, and to his own professions? It is rediculous to suppose that any man can or will be commuted, who is not in favor of extending the area of Slavery, and of throwing around the "peculiar institution" the protection of our National Acuis .the persons whose names have been mentioned in [It is better to look these things straight in the face to talk about them to consider them calcule and coo'y-that in the end people may be prepared to and his Secretaries, have not been travelling during act knowingly and in such manner as shall be 1 est calculated to promote the prosperity of the country. To gloss them over, is folly-to deny them, gress

> falsehood or blind defusion. The Slavery question, in our judgment, is to be he issue in the next canvass. It may be said that the onestion was not at rest by the passage of the Adjustment measures. Those who claim this, know better. There can be no settlement of this vexed question which outrages the feelings of nine- having just recovered from an attack of typhoid feenths of our Northern people, by extending Slavery -or on the other hand that proscribes the limits of essens the influence of the instantion.

The question is not settled, because the slaveolders are continually demanding new offerings ipon their shrine. Even now, when the cry is raised that the matter is put at rest, plans are coneccing, which will open anew the discussion, fler cer and warmer. . Even now, while politicians are praying of the " Adjustment" measures, the overbusy spirit of Slavery is laying new plans for the extension of the area of human bondage. For this while combinations and intrigues, and plans and purpose the soil of Mexico is invaded by a band of arme I maranders, to re-enact the Texas sinuz expect lively times from this, henceforward, until cle, and finally to bring into the Union more slave territory; expeditions are fitted out, volunteers ensibly longer. Meanwilde we intend to look on, listed, and a piratical war waged against Cuba, in without becoming at all excited; and we advise defiance of treaties, and our good taich as a nation. our readers all of them to keep perfectly cool. Let to add the influence of that rich and powerful island to the cause of our Slave Interests. Meanwhile propositions are made in seriousness, to divide the erected from the Southern portion. In the face of hese things how can we shot our eyes, and foolishly believe, that the Slavery question is settled.

> The great contest is yet to be fought. The battle etween Slavery and Freedom is but commenced The question is still to be settled whether the spirit and purport of our metitutions is to extend the area and enlarge the sum of human bondage, or whether this is a land of liberty. That the next Presidential election is to commence this, we firmly beno fears for the result. We believe the time has come, when it can no longer be evaded, but men must show their hands, either for or against the extension of Slavery. In such a contest, is it neces-

It may be said, that this looks like a disposition to agitate -to keep up the excitement upon a nice cient land marks which have been his guide through | question-and is calculated to irritate and alternate the South. We disavow any such intention, We main the organization of patties seems to have lost are anxious to see this vexed question put at rest, its strength—the enthusiasm occe inspired by the Let the spirit which animated the breasts of Son hancient watch-words has vanished—the fives have era statesmen, when the Constitution was formed. gone ont-and Daniel Web-ter and Heavy Clay and | pervade their descendants now, and there will be Millard Fillmore, are now Guoted and applanded no difficulty. There shall be no agriculton-no reference the least of any of the three lines converge at respect. But the peculiarity by which this invenby a partion of he Democratic press, in-send of drose eresico to the dark stain which unhappily defices [Philadel; his, having brought down rather less than toon claims to be called a great invention is that it Sachems whose coursels and exertions have uplds the brightness of our national reputation, if the South finally a million time. Is we rise have disparity, however, for a mun larger outsites, and the content, and not demand new accessions of may show the necessity for doubling its present yet been made. If all this proves true, it extractly is with its most of mions and embring principles. Stave Territory, and require new concessions to the sedson's tounage. The Lehigh Navigation compa- not only a novely, but a great improvement. For It appears probable that a National Convention great monopoly in their midst, Agitation will cease, by has already brought to market 940 000 tins, and will be held to select a coold late for the support of lifting Such will be content with the power and Terthe Damocrocy What will be the result of its de- many they now possess. Except upon such a basis, on at the beginning of the season. The Reading liberations! This is a great question; we should a thousand a Compromises" and "Adjustments" Railroad has done a very heavy business for the

and Freemen As Domaires, proud of the name We have so lar, acquiesced quietly in the Comand Van Baren-and escening it as the party to withing that the country should have rest from the millions of d. Hars. times need a Luther for is purification, surely there | feeling of safety, while Slavery spreads out its arms | true light, as an unworthy slander of the noble Huncal orginizations where interest governs, and where new markets. Let us not hope for peace until the embition has such unlimited sway. The great print decision is irrevocably made that the boundaries ciples of the Democracy we revere. We believe intelevery shall not be enlarged. Then the Slave thom essentially republican, and calculated to pro- Power, though it may chale and fume at first, will must the prosperity of the Republic, and the peace | finally become content, as it should be with the one disrespectful or uncourteous act occurred and happiness of its is about a. We respect its fairest and broadest part of our dominions, and the white they were together. The Mississip i was organization so far as it gives a proper expression almost entire exercise of the political power of the put in the best possible order for the comfort of the to the popular will, and is used for the dissemina- Republic. Nothing short of this will ever bring and a brance fout of those price ples. But we peace and good feeling to the nation. The South have no bond, infuncted acid which leads us to becomes more arrogant with every new accession the support of everyaling and every-body labelled of Territory, and usurps more of the power of the Dimocratical. Was lain, as Ficeinen, the privit government. It now proposes to give an interprelege of being earlished that all is fair and hones, be- lation to the Constitution, to aid the propagation of fore we are called upon to support any measure Slavery, and invokes the spirit of our free instituwhich is an interpolation upon our ancient creed. I tions to cherish and protect the traffic in human be-We class, to is the privilege of distinguishing be-lings. No assumptions are too monstrous, when tween the legation we and proper exercise of or par- the interests of Slavery are at stake, even to the atty organization, and the corruption and abuse of it tributing of the principles of christianity, justice and in elevating men, or in forwarding schemes not benevolence to the condition of Slavery, with its Damocrania, and francial with disaster to our coun- appendages of coffles, slave-pens, chains, whips

-But this article is growing "already quite too by, and when that organization is used as an engine tion of the question, and our remarks upon the difet consiption, or to stay the wheels of progress, or ferent candidates, now prominent, until next week. I nia.

#### The Elections.

The result of the New York election, is still in volved in doubt. The contest has been very close, equiring the official canvass to decide which party has been successful. We are inclined to believe that the entire Democratic State ticket, with possibly, the exception of Wheaton, dem. candidate for Canal Commissioner, have been elected, by small majorities ्

Massachuserts.-The vote polled in this State s very heavy, and results in no choice for Governor The total vote is 137.253-three thousand more han ever below. The whigs throw near 65,000: he democrats, 45 000; and the free soilers 28,513 -increasing, respectively, from the last year's vote, is follows:-Whig. 7,765; democratic, 7,929; free oil, 844 Net whig loss, 1,128 Mr. Wimhrop ia- a plurality of 20,000 votes, but is in a minoriv of 7.681 in the whole vote.

The complexion of the Legislature will depend apon the results in the towns where there has been elections to fill vacancies will more than probably alter the condition of parties.

The Whigs have chosen II Senators, the Coalition 15, Bristol [3] doubtful, and there is " n cheice" for 11. The House fills the vacancies. The proposed Convention to revise the Sate Coningion is voted down by about 5 000 majority.-No the proposed Amendment of the Charter of will not be crased from the memory of those who Boston by 2,455 majority,

Wisconsin-Has elected a whig Governor, L. . Furwell, by from one to two thousand majority and probably a majority of whils and Freeschers to the Ascemb'v.

Micing as - McClelland, democratic candidate for Governor, is elected by 6000 majority. Both branches of the legislature are democratic and althe State officers. Mississippi,-In 55 counties heard from, Foote,

are four counties yet to be received. All the Union ticket, except for Chancery Clerk, is elected. Manyland.-The entire democratic State ticket s elected. The House is Democratic; the Sena'e

. 🕍 --Joseph Gonden, Ja, in der whose direction the work on the Elmira and William-port Railroad was mied by the band and numerous other vehicles. proceeding, died at his residence near Lancaster, on Saurday mouning last. He died of a relapse

METHODIST CHURCH CASE -In the N. District Court, at New York, on the 11th inst. the case of the Methodist Episcopal Church, North, vs. same, South, was Jeel ed by Judges Nelson and Betts, in taxor of the South

### Important from Washington.

Nov. 10 185Y. The Difficulties with Spiin-R jection of the Spin

ish Proposition ce. I learn from a reliable source, that the Spanish Minister has been insureded by his government, in propose to the government of the United States, that Spanish Consul formerly at New Orleans, shall be invited by our government to remm to New Orleans, in a United States war vessel; that the Spanish flag shall be hoisted over him on said vessel and be saluted at New Orleans; that the aforesaid Spanish Consul and the Spanish residents at New Orleans shall be am, ly indemnified for the injuries they received in their property at New Odeans of the shooting of Colone! Crittenden and his comrades by the order of the Captain General of Cuba; and that, if these demands are not complied with and there was, consequently, no dem the Minister Califeron de la Barca, is instructed to ask for his pass ports and return home to Spain—I learn, further, that Mr. Secretary Webster has Scamiess Garments. declined acceding to these demands, and that the Spainsh Minister is laboring under great distress of mind on the subject

Nothing, of course, has been done in the nego tiations be ween the Spanish Minister and our Secretary of State, relative to the release of the American cuizeus who were sent to Spain as prisoners by go iation is looked upon by the Spanish government. a-a secondary consideration,

One thing is certain -our government decides tha Scam asks too much. Her demands have been be the demand of the Spanish Monster for his passports, and his return to Spain. Nous verrons.

# The Coal Trade.

The Anthracite coul trade continues active, and shrplus at the opening of the next season's basi The Schuyikill Navigotion Company has by the end of he present month will reach, and i doubt the consummation of any project for which may probably exceed the million tone calculated the human mind may choose to struggle .- Trojan. to market. Their aggregate annual hasiness will I confiled with its organization, and of ericling the promise measures. We have been willing to re- [reach three and a quarter, and it may be three and the necessity of corning up the cloth into small dollars, gives his the very large aggregate of ten !

American Attache, which indulged in such gross particle of truth. The New York Tribune, from inquiry made of the officers, learns that in the men of the Mississippi, he was modest, cordial. gentlemanly, obliging, and is esteemed by them all exiles; and they and the officers in most instances united in a single mess, a proof of the cordiality and mutual kindess prevailing between them .-When Kossuth found that he would not be allowed to go through France, he concluded to go to Gibraltar, and thence to England. When he left the Mississippi he was honored with the attendance of and shook them all by the hand, and so great was of the hardy scaman could refrain from tears. As three hearty spontaneous cheers were given by the entire assembly on the decks of the Mississippi.

PRESIDENTIAL CARCUSING -It is stated in the New York papers that the leading members of the Cabinet of the late President Polk, has assembled in that city, and were engaged in concocing scheme to deteat the movement in favor of Judge Douglass of Illinois, for the Presidency, and to se-

### Foreign News by the Canada.

The Cunard mail steamship Canada, Capt. Ha rison, arrived at New York on Sauday morning, shortly after four o'clock having left Liverpooton the 28th ult., at 4 P. M.

The most attractive features of this news are the accounts of the reception of Kossuth in England, and the formation of a new cabinet by the President of the Freuch republic.

The United States trigate Mississippi sailed from Gibralter with the remainder of the Hungarian re-

fugees for New York on the 15th inst. All further rearch for Sir John Franklin appears o have been given up for the present. At the council held by the Queen, October 24th from the 4th of November to the 25th of January.

ARRIVAL OF KOSSUTH IN ENGLAND.

HIS RECEPTION AT MANCHE-TER-KUTCH OF HIS SPECH-APPEARANCE OF THE PATRIOT: RTC. From the Liverpool Standar', Oct. 2" th The Madrid, steamship, Captain Weeks, with Kossuch, his wife, family and snite on board made her appearance in the Southampton waters about no choice. At present the House is Whig, but the half past one o'clock on Thursday. Scarcely had

the vessel been described rounding Calsho Castle before the principal approaches to the docks were fined by large numbers of people of nearly every to the mouth of the lichen, where he boarded the train. ship, and was introduced by Cap ain Weeks to Kossuth. Immediately afterwards the Court and Countess Pol-zky followed, and then ensued a scene that witnessed it. Both the ladies, Kb--udi, and the

count, cordially embraced each other and shed, tears in abundance; indeed, they were all so affects od that scarcely a schable passed; between them for some time. Koseuth's children, four in number came in for a full share of congratulation, as I-o did the spite who accompanied him. The sleamer gutered the docks about three oclock, and was scarcely in the entrance when Kossuth his wife. and children, were discovered sanding on the deck with the Mayor in the midst of them. They were loudly cheered. Standing on the wall were a great number of Hungarians, who had purposely Union, for Governor, is about 1 000 ahead. There come down from London. It is needless to say the moment Kossuth ascended the gangway ladder and put his foot upon English ground, that they one and all crowded around him and offered their congratulations.

The Mayor had provided a carriage and four grays, and a band of music. As soon as Kossuth and his lady and children, the Count and Countess Polsky, and the Mayor, had taken their seats' the carriages slowly drove from the 'docks', accompaand traversed the principal streets, and thence proceeded to the town residence of the Mayor. After sacaking of some refreshments, his worship, with Louis Kossudi and friends, proceeded to the Guildhall, where an address from the corporation of Southampton was presented, after an introductory speech from the Mayor to Kossigh This was the the signal for the enthusiastic and vociferous ap-

After the presentation of the address, the national flag of Hungary, which was worked by some Honzarian jadies in England during the time of his struckle for his country's rights, was presented as also mother address from the inhabitants of Southampton, to which Kossuth also responded The rage a giften broke up, and Kossuth immehate y departed for the mayor's country residence. at Winchester

at his private residence, near this circ to meet the members of the corporation, and several gentlemen and friends. Among those present were Lo d Didley Smart, M.P.; Mr. Coben, M.P.; Mr. J. R. Croskey, the American Consul: Mr. Polszky, and everal Hungarian officers; Mr Sheriff Payus, Alderman Laishley, Brooks, Lankester, Tucker, and Palk.

ARRIVAL OF M KOSSUTH IN LONDON. Kos-nth and spite left Wine ester at time o'clock' ment held out to persevenue industre yesterday morring, and reached Waterloo station at half-past eleven. His arrival was unexpected; and there was, consequently, no demonstration

# Scamless Garments.

"Now the coat was without scam, woven from the We copy the following from the New York Scientific American, a paper devoted to improvement purtant improvement in the art of making cloth and lievo. If the issue istruly and fairly made, we have the Captain General of Cuba. The part of the garment—the invention of Mr. Samuel M. Per- position, aspire to reflect honor alike on the land of kins, of Springfield, formerly of our boro'. Mr. P. has shown us a well-fitted overcoat," without seam from the top throughout," also a pair of gloves and those toolish divisions—those usensate quarrels mittens, without even a stitch, all of which appear rejected by Mr. Webs er. What steps will next be very perfect and durable. Mr. Perkins has spent temperance) in which your country is disgraced, taken remains to be ascertaised. It will probably nearly a year in his investigations and experiments, the peace and order of society violated, and the the result of which is a machine and process by which he is enabled to produce garine, is with one seam, and felied cloth vasily superior to any heretofore made. The great objection which felt cloth common inhabitants of a country, the entire area of annum could be saved to the public. has littner to met with is a sections one, and has no which would bet form an inconsiderable section of loubt has prevented its move general use, viz : that it stretches, and consequently, garments made of it broad and comprehensive spirit of patriousm which prices firm. The tonnage for the year will be very | lose otheir proper shape on becoming wet .large, and from present indications, will have not This objection Mr. P. says he has obviated-the process by which his tabric is made rendering it | Caufimia-glory in the title of an American citi entirely insensible to the induence of water in this produces garments of a much more durable characever, for a mu h' larger business, and the fature | ter, and very much cheiper than they have ever courselves, in this age of wonders, we scarcely dare

We have sewing muchines not a few in number season, the tonuage up to Thursday, being over now a days, and there can be no doubt but they are a million and a half tons, making by the tyrre lines a beneuit to mankind .-- but would it not be a far nearly three millions tons of anthrague coal, brought greater improvement, and thereby a greater benefit, to make garments without seams, and thus obviete a half millions tons. This is an im nease business pieces, just to be united together again by needle and estimating each ton of coal to be worth three and thread. At a glince it appears to be an erroneous principle of manufactoring garments, to cut up fine whole cloth in a small pieces and then sewing them together by a process both troubleome and expensive. Samuel M. Pakins, of Spring-Kossith Avd the Mississiper.—The letter of the field, Bradford Co., Pa., has invested improvements in the manufacture of garments whereby we shall T.7 then to our Party. If the Church should some. delusive, and calculated to bill the North into a board the Mississippi, now stands revealed in its independent of the weaver or tailor. The nature of the imprevement consists in causing the bat, or is greater need of a Reformer in the ranks of politic and grasps new dominion, and secures for itself garian. The story he told is said not to possess a fleece of wool, cotton, or other fibrous material, as it issues from the carding machine, to be wrapped on a "Former," of the required shape of the desired Kossuth's intercourse with the officers and garment. The "Former" is made to revolve, and at the same time it has a reciprocating motion in a direction at right angles to the feed, so that the in the highest degree; not one condict of views, not deece will be wrapped spirally in the contrary courses upon the Pormer, for any number of lavers in succession, according to the thickness of the garment required to be made. Measures have been taken to secure a patent. From the days of darkest becurity and barbarism, in almost all nations, cloth has been and is made first of threads, then woven, then cut up, then sewed piece by piece Surely modern inventive genius has something yet to do to improve on the most approved process, which finally r sults in the garments we wear. Mr Perkins has made a move, and his machine is an ingenious one in the right direction .the esteem in which he was held that scarcely one Fel, we know, has been used for coats, &c., but seamless felt cloth garments, we presume, will soon he went off in the boat towards the British packet, be new articles entirely in our markets. The felting qualities of certain kind of wool are well mown, but whether cotton or linen can ever be Total population of the State, felted in the same way time alone will determine."

> Posr-Office Decision .- It has been decided by the Post-Office Department that subscribers living in the County where a newspaper is published are entitled to receive it free of postage, even though the post-office through whice they receive it may. Total white population, cure the nomination of Mr. Buchanan of Penusyiva- be out of the County. Subscribers and Postmasters

# Father Mathew's Farewell Address.

TO THE CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES. DEARLY BELOVED FRIENDS :-

My mission among you closes to-day. Icannot take my final departure from the shores of your great and prosperous country, without publicly re-conling my deep said grateful appreciations of the generous sympathy, the delicate attention, and the unremitting kindness which I have experienced in every section of this vast Union. The noble recepion which you have spontaneously tendered to a tranger,known merely as an hamble missionary in the cause of moral reform, proves the devotion of your people to the interest of humanity, however eebly championed, and has endeared America and her people to me by a thousand ties too sacred for Paliament was or level to be further protogued interance. Though the tenewed attacks of a pain ful and meidious malady, have rendered it impossible that I could (without imminent danger of my ide.) make those public exemina which were nev. er spaced by me in the days of my health, and my vigor, I yet thank be iven, have been instrumenta redding to the ranks of temperance over 600,000 lisciples in America. I have been much cheered during the past week, by the recipts of letters from all parts of the States, bearing unimpeachable testimony to the strict fidelity with which this voluntary chagation is observed. I need scarcely add, that virtue, and the duties which religion inculcates, together with peace, plenty, domestic comfort, health class. The Mayor proceeded in the customs bout and happiness, have everywhere followed in its I came t omit this opportunity of bearing my greatful test mony to the generous and valuable cooperation which I have received, in the prosecution of my mission, from the public press of America quaion, all recognized, in the simple principle union; and acting in that Christian spirit have, with carrely an exception, ever heely tender their val-

Whatever may be the party or sectional differences that separate those influential expositors of public which I enunciated, a common ground of paternal nable support and advocacy to the cause of temper ance emphatically the cause of virtue, patriousn and morn'sy, if the affectionate sympathy, and kindness of the American people have at all times been generously extended to me during my tour, how much more intense has this noble feeling, be come as the period approached for my departure? How can I find language to thank the generous, the high-souled, the noble Henry Clay, my disinterested advocate-my dearly cherished friend? How can I express the measure of my obligation to the behevolent Wm Corcoran, of Washington? to the public spaced and philanthropic Henry Grinnell to your merchant princes, E. K. Collins and Ruben Kermitt? to the amiable and gifted archbishor of New York, whose delicate and intremitting attention will never be logotten by his honored guest to the host of kin I friends in this city. Philadelphia. Boston, Albany, New Orleans, St. Louis, Cincinnat and through the Union, who have responded to Mr Clay's appeal, and in their farescell present have turnshed a memorial of gratefule and generosing too highly appreciated by the object of their sym pathy and solicitude-too deeply engraven on h heart to be acknowledged in the backnied phrase canctioned by conventional neage.

The e are emotions of graticule too intense

regarge to convey; were it otherwise, gladfy would I attempt to give expressions to my profound hanks to my gified and amnable congrywoman, Miss Catharine Hayes. Never will be rget the sympathy felt by that noble minded lady, or the p intangous generos) y (so characteristic of her frish) near") which prompted her recent grateful and substantial compliment. Never will this noble act b for John by Father Mathew, and when his earthly pilganuage is over, when his stewardship ceases and he is called to a state of farme existance, where even the envenomed shaft of the slanderer cannot reach, long may ber honored name be pronounced with granuale and respect by the sons and daugh ters of that beanteons t-le which she toves so well To my own beloved con try men I most affectionate ly tender a few words of parting advice. You have my dearly beloved friends relinquished the land of your birth, endeared to you by a thousand fond reminiscences, to seek on these distant shores that remuneration for industry and toil too often denied it home. You are presented here with a boundless field of profitable employment, and every inducereceived and welcomed into the great American fashily with teelings of sympathy, kindness, and friendship. After a few years you become citizens of this great republic, whose vast territorial extenabounds in all the materials of mineral, agricultural and commercial wealth; the avenues to honor and fame are liberally thrown open to you and your children, and no impediment (save of your own creation) exists to prevent you attaining the highest social and civic distinction, and will you any longer permit those glorious opportunities to pass uniproved, or rather, will you not, by studying self-re-pect, and acquiring habits suited to your new your both and your adoption! I implore you as I would with my dying breath, to diseard forever those factions brods (too often, alas, the finits of inlaws of heaven trampled on and ournged. Oh, how painted is the contrast between the feelings which zenerale those toolish local anumisities among the some of the larger States in the Union, and that makes every inhabitant of this mighty republicfrom the Adamtic to the Pacific-from Maine to

Friends and fellow-countrymen-I now bid you a relactivit, a fival larewell. A lew hours more will separate me from the hospitable shares of America ever. I carry with me, to the poor old coun-" feeling of respect and attachment for its peo ple, that norther time nor distance can obliterate dizens of the United States-I tervently pray that he Almighty Disposer of human events, in whose hands are the desumes of nations, may continue those blessings and tavors which you have so long empyed-inal your progress in every private and She virine may keep peace with your miexampled prosperity—that you and your children's chilten may be ever tone to the great destiny that awaits you, and to the spirits of those institutions under the tostering care of which you have so rap By progressed. May your country still extend the and of succor to the helpless exits, afford an asy am to the persecuted, and a home to the oppressed-and thus inseparably connect her future destiny with the interest of universal humanity.

Cuizens of the United States, and beloved counrymen-again adieu! May heaven pour its choicst blessing on your favored land, is the farewell

prayer of Your devoted and affectionate friend, THROBALD MATHEW. CENSUS OF PENNSYLVANIA -The following are some of the census statistics of this State, gathered by the census taken : E. Dist. W Dist No. of dwellings, 200,323 186,069 No of tamilies. 217.885 190,536 White males, 586 294 553,569 While lemales. 590,762 524.038 Total white population, 1,180.056 1.068,407 Colored males. Colored females 21 654 6611 foral colored population, 40 007 13 316 Total population, 1.220.063 1.091.723 No deaths within the year, 17,504 No of farms producing over \$100 in annual value. 50,178 77,3/16 No of Industrial establishments producing over \$500 per annum, 12,882 8,154 2,311,786 Form deaths within the year, Total furms, 127.577

The City and County of Philadelphia has dwellings, Families,

" colored Aggregate population,

### News from all Nations

During the last three weeks a very distress ickness, pariaking of the nature of dysentary a yphoid fever, has prevailed in the towns of Walls, field, South Hardwick, Vermont; about one-fog, teenth part of the inhabitants have died. One man lost in one week his wife and four childrenwhole family.

-Judge J. A Potter, of Concord, N. H. exhibited at the late fair in Manchester beautiful specimen of N. H. silk and silk purses. The article seemed to be equal to the best Italian, Mr. Potter has fel near five thousand worms this season with spece

-Cal. Enns Bione, the first settler of Rocheste. N. Y. died in that city on Thursday. He come from Genesee county, in 1790, and built the first house n Rochester in 1810. The house is still standing His son was the first white child born there. C Stone was 76 years of age.

-Twenty thousand persons it is estimated by ravelled to the top of Bunker Hill Monument with in the past year. At the price charged for adma-sion, (2) cents,) the receipts during the above mentioned time must have amounted to the sun of

-Mr. Teggert, of Roxbury, Mass. exhibits ; model of an engine, whose propelling agent is a mospheric pressure. The power is obtained by reular explosions of small quantities of gunpowder. Eminent chemists have decided its operation to:

-Take one tablespoonful of red lead, and lablespoonful of Castile soap, mix them with a nuch weak lie as will make it soft enough to speat ke a salve, and apply it on the first appearance of elon, and it will cure it in ten or twelve hours.

-The General Assembly of Rhode Island, wi essembled on Tuesday last, adjourned on Friday.

A four day's session only! Rhode Island is a remall State in extent, and it does not take long ravel through it legislatively. A bill for the in bolition of imprisonment for debt, was pare unanimously in the Senate, but was postpoued he House to the next session.

-The Hon. T. Haines, Register of the Treasung has resigned, in order to assume the duties of the trict ladge of Dauphin county, Pak, to which pos he was chosen at the late election. Mr. Hatte took leave of his officers and clerks on Thunda and the scene is said to bave been deeply affecting The president has appointed Michael Nourse P. a gentleman every way competent, Register ad its

-A direct trade from Savannah to the Europen narkets is an enterprise now on foot in that cit A commercial house has accepted the agency, in a profitable business is anticipated.

-A Western poet in speaking of the moon, She laid her cheek upon a cloud like beau jan oung man's bosom."

-Pork, delivered in Chicago, is selling at §3 o \$4 per hundred. -Alloding to the reports to the next Congre-

by the administration, upon the finances and a tariff, the Washington correspondent of the V York Journal of Commerce, says that it is unde stood that the new England interests are now in ver of giving a portion to Pennsylvania iron, v ut embracing in the scheme any additional protion for their cottons, print-work, &c. The with doubts not that the fron interests will be strongly; perhaps exclusively urged,

-A negress mmed Betty, diel at Scholiane lage last week, at the advanced age of 110 years he was brought from Africa when very young-Her faculties remained unrepaired tell the last. she was able to thread the finest needle without aid of speciacles.

-Jenny Lind does not appear to have ere: any great futor during her present visit to Unan atti. She gave her concerts in the Melones, which contained only 700 persons. All the ucan for both concerts were sold at prices ranging in

-An exchange paper says the city of Bosto worth the whole State of North Carolina. The sessment of Boston city amounts to \$169,0005 while that of North Carolina does not

- The men who returned to New York city the late Artic Expedition, were, ignorant, on the arrival, of the existence of the Collins' line. steamers, or that there had been any such though a great Industrial Exhibition in England.

-A boy named Prancisci, aged 13 years, and rother 9 years of age, have been expelled for Rome, because it was discovered that the elder the two was praised for his bravery during these by one of the ministers of the Roman Republic

-The work-people at the Lowell factories, have been accustomed to leave the mills at dan Saturday, after having worked till a late hours to continue their labor on this, their only briefs day, until half past six in the evening. Much isfaction is the consequence of this extrabar of labor being laid on them.

-An English naval offi er recommends thes itution of cotton sails for those at present in t in the navy, by which means, he says, £200 Aut ? -The Bangor papers say that tin pails are ten

fashionable in that place lately, in early wasted Occasionally when the stuff slops over, it does not be stuffed to be stuffed t all so much like milk as like rum.

-An emerald mine has been discovered a sland in the Red Sea, which presents the app ance of having been worked by the ancients.

-Hon. John C. Bucher of Harrisburg, was fe dead in his bed on Sunday last. He renni Saturday night in apparent good health. His t is thought was caused by disease of theba Ir. B. was one of the most estimable cutzen Harrisburg, and his loss will be deeply fell.

-The Madrid correspondent of the La Chronicle thinks the American prisoners who een brought to Spain will be amnestied by lueen, to grace an approaching fex ival, prob n her Majesty's approaching confinement.

-The Episcopal church in Ohio has in as exion, 85 parishes, 65 clergymen, and 4351

-The Baltimorians are talking about ere an opera house in their city. A poor invest for their money.

-In the Legislature of Georgia, on the 3i Mr. McDougaid, of Muscogee county, present bill to prohibit the introduction of slaves this State for purpose of sale. The bill passed

-Four inches of Snow on the hills nest Haven on Monday morning,—It soon meited. -Hon. Henry Clay was in Louisville on the? lt., much improved i . health.

-The total value of goods in the World's s estimated at \$500,000,000. -The following gentlemen were elected July of the Supreme Court, in Ohio, at the late electron

WILL IAM B. CALDWELL, RUPUS P. RANNEY, AUG G. THURNAN, THOMAS W. BARTLEY, and Joseph Corwin. -Captain J. H. KELTON, of Williamsport ocen appointed Supervisor of the West Branch

nal, by the Canal Commissioners, in the place Colonel Gronos CRANE, who resigned the ome account of ill health. -The Lancaster Union says, it is in con

tion to hold a county meeting in Lancasies. Wednesday, November 19th, for the purpose making arrangements for holding the next Six in that city. -William True, of Covington, Wyoming Con-

ty, N. Y., went out, a few days ago, to drive a so, to support the fence. His wife held the stake he stood upon the fence and aimed a blow at stake, when his foot slipped and the aze fell with force upon her head, killing her instantly.

-The amount of gold received at the U.S. 19,438 for coinage, from the 1st to the 15th of October 408,762 \$3,510,000.

22,036