

## POTTSVILLE.

SATURDAY MORNING, OCT. 29, 1842.

Job Printing Office. The subscriber has procured the necessary type, presses. &c. and has attached a complete Job Printing Office to his Establisement, where all kinds of Cards, Pamphlets, Handbills, Checks, Bills of Lading &c., will be printed at the very lowest rates, and at the shortest notice. Being determined to accommodate the public at the very lowest rates, at home, he respectfully solicits the patronage of the public.

Printing in different colors executed at a short notice

Card Press. A Card Press has been added to the establishmen which will enable us to execute control of the ery description, at very low rates.

B. BANNAN. will enable us to execute Cards, of almost ev-

Important. Let every citizen bear in mind, that it is not only his interest, but his duty, to purchase every thing that he can at home. By pursuing such a course, he encourages the mechanical industry of his own neighborbood, on which the prosperity of every town and city mainly depends—and besides, every dollar paid out at home forms a circulating medium, of which every citizen derives more or less benefit, in the course of trade. Every dollar paid for foreign manufactures purchased abroad, is entirely lost to the region, goes to enrich those who do not contribute one cent to our domestic institutions, and oppresses our own citizens.

V. B. Palmer, Esq. No. 104, South Third Street, Philadelphia, is authorised to act as Agent to receive subscriptions and advertisements for

The Philadelphia Penny Press-Public Ledger and National Forum.

The profligate and licentious course pursue by a portion of the Philadelphia Penny Press has become so notorious that it is a proverb and a by word with the public. Nothing but the meanest mercenary considerations could induce the conducters of a paper to pursue so shameful a course. regardless and contemptuous, as it were, of the effect such would have upon the morals of society. Considering the mighty influence which the press of a country possesses, the duty of its controllers must be looked upon as a high and responsible one, and as the Penny Press, from its on board. great cheapness, wields a powerful influence, it becomes imperative that it should be conducted upon pure and strict principles. There has, however, grown up among us a press designated as the Independent Press, which, possessing no fixed principles either of politics or morals, and having no end in view other than their own profit and aggrandizement, will stoop to the most disgraceful and debasing acts in order to accomplish these ends. No man who has a spork of moral decency in his composition can read the repeated and wanton attacks upon private character—the filthy advertisements admitted into their columns, and the disgusting police and court reports which daily crowd their pages, without blushing for the depravity of human nature. This course, if persisted in, is calculated to have a fearful effect unon the morals of a people. These papers find their way into the domestic circle, and the evil which is done there is almost incalculable—the young and innocent mind by daily acquaintance with scenes of the darkest and most disgusting infamy, is robbed of its purity and ruined in its taste -that which once brought the blush of shame to the cheek is now sought after with almost criminal avidity, and the anxiety to know is greater than the desire to avoid was before. This is the natural effect, as the careful reader of human nature well knows. We have drawn no exaggerated picture, but have spoken that which nearly the whole community know.

The Public Ledger belongs to the above class of Independent papers, and by looking back at the character of that paper since its birth, our readers will find that it has pursued in every respect the course we have described. As the licentions character of this portion of the Penny Press has to some extent offected the standing of others, we think it necessary to state that the style or policy is not universal, and we do think that our citizens ought to discourage a paper which pur-

renes so manifestly a vicious course. . The National Forum has been introduced into our region, and at the present time has a considerable cisculation here. It is everywhere acknowledged to be as good a family paper as the "Ledger," and the highminded, honorable and consistent course it pursues, entitles it to the patrouage of all. Studiously avoiding a course calculated to affect the tone of morality, nothing can be found throughout the whole paper that the most fastidious dare not read. We therefore recommend it to our citizens as an excellent, cheap newspaper, and one which they can introduce into their families with safety. All advertisements of an indecent nature are interdicted from its columns: and the public may rest assured that such vile reports as that of the McEwen case, will never be found soiling the pages of the Forum. The publishers of that paper have taken the proper stand; they view their duty, as conservators of the public morals, in the proper light. In alate number of the paper they say that they are well aware that their pecuniary interest would be benefitted by pursuing a course parallel with the Public Ledger, but at the same time they have thrown aside all these meaner questions of private interest, and intend to prove whether the public will not, by their approbation and patronage, sustain a paper in their edeavours to maintain such a standing and character. The necessity of having a good cheap Whig paper of this character in Philadel phia has been great, and we hope our Whigh friends of that vicinity, and elsewhere, will recognize the policy of not only patronizing it by tak

Why don't the Town Council enforce the Ordinance passed for the regulation of Mahantanga dinance for the regulation of the side walks in Centre Street ?

ing the paper, but by throwing a liberal portion

slone can place the establishment on a permanent

basis, and increase its usefulness

If the gutters at the different cross streets in Mahantango street, particularly on the North side, were paved similar to those in front of individual property this fall, the whole expense would be saved to the borough by the protection it would afford against the washing of these streets during

We learn that the warrant, which the Court in July last, ordered to be made out for the arrest of certain individuals concerned in the late riot and against whom the Grand Jury had found bills, was only placed in the hands of the Sheriff a day or two before the Court. How is this? Such a shameful neglect of duty will not be tolerated in this community. On whose shoulders does the responsibility rest 1 The Court is bound to inquire into this business, for rest assured that the disputed majorities, there would have been a Whig public will not be satisfied until the whole matter majority of 8 or 10 on joint ballot. is fully investigated.

PLANTING TREES .- So long as the weather continues pleasant, we hope our citizens will not neglect the opportunity of ornamenting their dwellings with shade trees, which can be obtained from our mountains in abundance at very low rates. Mr. Robert Smith will furnish any quantity, and plant them for 25 cents each.

Read Clay's Speech in another column on the subject of Abolition. Poor Mendenhall!

THE RAIL ROAD .- We learn that it is the inention of the Managers of the Rail Road Company, to have ready for the Spring business, about 2000 Coal Cars, and 30 Locomoties. This num ber, it is believed, will be sufficient to carry all graded, the whole expense of the additional track for Iron, Fills, laying down, &c., will not exceed half a million of dollars. Every consumer of coal abroad is interested in the early completion of the road, and those who are blessed with the means, ought to step forward, and lend their aid without hesitation. Independent of the fact that it is destined to be one of the very best stocks in the country for investment, the reduction in the price of fuel, which it has caused to the consumers the present year, will amount to about one million of dollars, double the sum required for the completion of the road.

THE RESULT IN ORIO. - The Pittsburg Gazette, in speaking of the result of the election in Ohio, very properly remarks :-- Ohio, a Tariff State has gone anti-Tariff. Blind to her true interests, like Pennsylvania, she has voted to put out the fires of her manufactories, and to deprive their crops of a market. The poor have voted to have the bread taken from their mouths, and the rich in land, to lower their rents, that the usuer nay double the means of doubling his money. It is a curious state of things, and well deserve the notice of the historian noticing, the progress of governments. We are prodigal of our progress. Like a spendthrift left with a large and to the means by which it was acquired, because we feel that it is our own. Foreign governments and nations, in our case, like strangers and publicans in the other, reap all the benefits of our folly. '

DESTRUCTION OF A STRAM SHIP-SPONTA TEOUS CONBUSTION .- The Steamship North America, which arrived at Boston on Friday last, rom St. Johns, New Brunswick, took fire at the Wharf, on Saturday night last, and burnt to the waters edge. The fire is supposed to have been caused by the spontaneous combustion of the coal

ANOTHER CASE OF SPONTANEOUS COMBUS-TION .- The Boonslick Democrat of the 11th instpublished at Fayette, Missouri, contains the following account of the ignition of bituminous coal:

"A singular case of spontaneous combustion has "A singular case of spontaneous comoustion has been exhibited in our streets within the last few days by the ignition of a pile of bituminous coal which had been thrown out from a wagon, where it lies, several weeks since. It has been found impossible to extinguish it, and it is rendered certain that it has taken fire of its own accord." This fact established, the monted point upon the subject, in relation to the arrange ment of fuel for steamships will again be revived, and probably a new opinion settled upon."

STOP THAT SALL.—The Journal of Commerce estimates the losses of the coons since 1840, as shown by the recent elections, to be 71,018 votes in the six states of Louisiana, North Carolina, Illinois, Vermont, Maine, and Ohio. Adding the loss in Indiana, Maryland, and New Jersey, the total loss of the coons in nine states is upwards of 95,000—Pennsyl-

Not so fast. The result only shows that 95,-000 democratic Whigs absented themselves from the polls in those States. The Whig party is stronger than ever it was-and as soon as the next Presidential election takes place, they will find it out. The Whig measures are the only measures that can restore the prosperity of the country-and the mass of the people, who love their country better than party, are disposed to give them a fair trial. They have tried the measures of the locofoco party and have a surfeit.

GREAT WHIG VICTORY IN INDIANA .whigs have achieved a great victory in Indiana, by the election of a Senator to supply the vacany in the Senatorial district, composed of St. Joeph, Marshall and Fulton counties. The majority is 307, where the whigs were beaten last August, by not turning out. This secures a whig gives us the United States Senator. This result was achieved under the banner of Henry Clay.

SHOWING THEIR COLORS.—Since the election. the Locofoco Spirit of the Times, speaks as fol-

"A protective tariff, in a few words, is a humbug The Forum very properly remarks, that it would have been more candid, if they had spoken thus before the election.

Tuesday, the 8th of November next. The editor | more being expected. The importation of meat of the Tribune declares that the democratic whigs have a clear majority of 10,000 in the state, if they can only be induced to come to the polls. It is the criminal sparky of a large portion of the whig party that prevents the predominance of correct principles in our government.

it as their opinion that the Protective Tariff Bill. passed by the last Congress, will be repealed, un less a powerful effort is made to save it. Its fate depends in a great measure on the success of the Democratic Whig party in New York at the emsuing election.

tre street, on Wednesday last, we observed a tre- the mouth of Ohio, and sunk in three minutes, mendons cabbage moving very leisurely up the leaving but two feet of the hurricane deck above street, on the opposite side from us. After watching the phenomenon for some time, we discovered the lower deck and in the cabin, perished! Rethat it owed its locomotion to a pair of legs, which were moving along under it-strange, very!

How TO PREVENT DUELLING .- Let the press cease noticing all duels which may be fought, and our word for it, it will go farther towards checkof advertising patronage in its columns, which ing the practice, than all the laws against duelling, which have been, or may be enacted, by our lawgivers.

John C. Spencer, Secretary of War, has abandoned his principles for the sake of holding his its capture by the Mexicans, were taken out by that about forty men were found dead upon the street ? And why don't they promulgate an Or- office. The "Captain" ordered him to resign or support his administration publicly. He choose the latter course, and has published a defence of the present administration.

Os Dir-That a distinguished Locofoco in this county, who has been high in the confidence of the Locofoco party, and received its honors, has proposed to join the "Corporal's Guard," on condition that he will be rewarded with a certain of-

The New Orleans Advertiser states that the nediation of the United States has been offered to the Governments of Mexico and Texas, to prevent any further hostilities between these two na-

The result of the election in this State proves conclusively that if the Whigs had turned out and carried the counties in which they have un-

Gov. Cass.—The friends of this gentleman are making an effort to bring him out as a candidate for the Presidency. Several large placards have been posted up in our borough, inviting his friends by the restiveness of the horses, which the driver schedule at the time of filing the same. The into assemble in meeting at Harrisburg.

The Rev. Doctor Moriarty will preach a Charity Sermon in the Catholic Church to-morrow. Tickets of admittance 50 cents. See advertisement.

Bishop Hughes of New York, has promulga ted a Pastoral Letter, through the columns of the " Catholic Freeman's Journal," which has caus ed quite a sensation in New York. The Bishop ex-communicates all Masons and Odd Fellows the Coal the Company can transport over a sin- from the Church who will not sever their connec gle track, in connection with the other business tion with the different orders to which they belong, of the road. The company will therefore see the and condemns all marriages with protestants unless ecessity of laying down a second track at as a solemn promise is made that all the offspring early a period as possible. As the road is already of such marriages should be baptized and edneated in the Catholic Faith. The Bishop says:

" The circumstances of the Catholic Church in this happy country, in which the rights of conscience and the immunities of religious freedom are secured to all men, have been extensively modified and influenced by the persecutions which she had to undergo in other lands. The usages which prevailed in the lands of bondsge, were the first to which we became accustomed where bondage is unknown. Neither was it practicable no expedient to enforce prematurely the laws of the Church in these new circumstances of this country. Hence the Bishops of this diocese have tolerated customs which the church did not approve

Church." Onro .-- The result in this state, has caused certain degree of despondency in a portion of the whig party, unworthy of the cause they have espoused, and the great and important principles they advocate. It is true the whigs are besten in this state for the present-but the result will perhaps redound as much to their credit as the victory ample store, we squander it with little regard as will be productive of good to the party who achiev ed it. The whig party in Ohio had committed political move, worthy only of Lecofocoismlarge portion of the party, were determined to place their seal of disapprobation upon the act, which if imitated, might lead to disastrous results in the legislation of the country. This is clearly proved by the result, which shows that the Locofoco party did not poll any more votes than they did in 1840, when they were beaten by sixteen thousand in the state.

> The Locofocos hete " Coons," as the following little incident, which we find in the New York Tribune, shows:

" In the county of Luzerne, Pa., which is strongly Loco Foco, the regular ticket had on it for Legislature a Dutchman named Koons. The Locos swo ture a Ditchman named Nome. The Locous wore they would not go it—they were against coons, tooth and toe-nail. So Mr. Koons was backed off and a Loco named Brodhead put in his place. This incensed some of Koon's friends, who instigated Chester Butler, a Whig, to come out as a stnmp candidate helped elect him, though the Whigs had not ned it worth while to make any nomination."

The Sunbury American, an independent Loc Foco paper, discourses as follows:

"The New York Union, edited by Major Noz "The New York (1910n, edited by Major Noah, recommends President Tyler to the Democrats as the Compromise Candidate. It would be compromise indeed! but a compromise of the honor and independence of the Democratic party. The idea, however, is too supremely ridiculous to be seriously thought of Tyler and Van Buren are both out of the question."

DICKERS' NEW BOOK .- With regard to the forthcoming "Notes on America," by Mr. Dicken, the Editor of the Boston American has the following paragraph:

"We are enabled to say, upon the assurance of one who has read the first part of Mr. Dickens' work as it hasses through the press, that it is as liberal in its notices of men and manners in this country, as it is beautifully written. There is but one exception to this, viz: that the members of the editorial fraternity in the United States are made the subjects of severe and buting remark .-The occasion of his temper toward our journalists we do not know. Probably, however, it is to be of the American press upon Mr. Dickens' tiresome, nauseating and unblushing advocacy, on all public occasions, of the passage of an International Copy-Right Law. We allude to the matter, that our brother editors may be on the lookout, majority on joint ballot in the Legislature, and and may be priming their pieces for a regular brondside.'

The Book will be issued in this country, early in November, from the press of Mesers. Lea & Blanchard, in a chesp form.

FOREIGN PROVISIONS .- Somewhat of a sensation was produced in the neighborhood of Chard. by the introduction of American pork and beef. retailed at from 31d to 41d per lb. The anxiety manifested by the people to obtain cheap food was not slow in manifesting itself, and the first con-The election in New York will be held on signment of pork was cleared in a few hours." excites a good deal of alarm among the graziers. who anticipate, in consequence, a serious depreciation in prices; for, if provisions are rendered at such low rates now in anticipation of the reduction of import duty, which comes into operation on the 10th inst., they will be considerably lower after that time. The quality of the Amer-The New York Aurora, a neutral paper, gives | icon barrelled provisions is pronounced to be excellent. - English Paper.

FEARPUL ACCIDENT .-- Under the head of intelligence by the Morning's Mail, we yesterday published an account of the loss of the Steamer Eliza, Capt. Littleton, in the Mississippl. The Cincinnatti Journal of the 20th says that she Pro-protous.—As we were passing down Cen- struck a sneg in the Mississippi, 4 miles. above water. The consequence was that nearly all on port speaks of some forty or fifty that were drowned, but our informants thinks the number about 20-certainly not more than 25 persons. Among the dead are the Captain's wife and two children, and some eighteen or twenty deck passengers.

In addition to the news we published yesterday from Texas, we learn that Mr. Van Ness, and one other of the Santa Fe prisoners, being the only two found in San Antonio at the time of order of General Wall, and deliberately shot. It is said that these persons were not in arms at the time, but were executed in pursuance of an order from the Mexican Government to shoot the Santa Fe prisoners wherever found in Texas. Mr. Van Ness was, we believe, a nephew of General Van Ness, of Washington.-Nat. Int.

The Springfield (Illinois) Journal contains a formal renunciation of Mormonism, signed by ten ate members of the Mormon Church, who declare that they have been " most scandalously imposed upon in matters and things of a divine character." Oliver H. Olney, late a preacher of the Mormon doctrines, has also renounced all connection with the "Latter Day Saints," as they call themselves, having been a witness to the corruptions and debaucheries of their leaders.

Ex-PRESIDENT JACKSON .- The Nashville Whig of the 15th instant says....

We understand that Gen. Jackson received a ot prove a serious one.

Penitentiary.

All sorts of Items. (Original and Selected.)

Book BINDERY .- Persons wishing Books, &c bound, will please send them in as early as possi ble, as it is our intention to close the Bindery in a short time for the winter.

result of the elections in Pennsylvania and Ohio as anti-Tariff victories. Henry Clay is now in the 66th year of his age. The Madisonian asks whether the "illustrious

The Free-trade men are already claiming the

Jackson was not assailed as Mr. Tyler is." We mauner, on the public topics of the day. It is answer, yes; and by few more furiously than by John Tyler .- Prentice. NEXT PARSIDEST ... The Canton (Mass.)

Democrat hoists the flug of John C. Calhonn for next President. Two females were on Friday held to bail in

\$100 each, at Philadelphia, to answer at the Sessions for eaves-dropping. This is rich. The Pittsburg papers say that Captain Chaun-

cy had inspected 100 Paixhan guns made there but merely bore with until a better order could be for Government, and that every gun passed inintroduced. That time seems at length to have spection, no one having proved deficient. They arrived. The statues, which have been enacted are all 32 pounders, and weigh about 2 tons each and promulgated, have for their object this return | We further perceive that the Iron Steam Frigate, to the ordinary and regular discipline of the building at Pittsburg, is in rapid progress to com-

UNITED STATES SENATOR FROM VERMONT. -The Legislature of Vermont on Friday last eected the Hon. Wm. Upham, of Montpelier, a Senator of that State, for six years from the 4th of March next.

Mr. Wise is sick, in Washington.-Cant talk. to his constituents. Lucky for him, perhaps. GRACIOUS .- A fellow has been " boxed" in New York, for having about a dozen petticoats after him, all of whom have a sort of matrimonial claim upon him.

'The noticet Roman of them all,' as said John Tyler, looking at his nose, in the glass.

Coor .- On a dark night in Havanna, a gentleman was asked for a light from his cigar. As the weed kindled and the two faces were lit up by the fire, the stranger looked steadily in the face of his obliging friend and coolly remarked as he turned away, " pass on sir, your cigar has saved your life-you are not the man I want." The worthy gentleman stopped to light no more cigars, that

WHOOPING COUGH.-A teaspoonful of castor oil to a spoonful of molasses; a tenspoonful of the mixture given whenever the cough is troublesome, will afford relief at once, it is said, and in a few days effect a cure. The same remedy, it fer it? I am a total stranger, passing through is also affirmed, relives the croup, however violent the attack.

The New Orleans Bee says: "An abortive attempt was made on Saturday night, 8th inst., to rob the Post Office in New Orleans. The thieves did not, however, succeed in forcing an entrance,' A man entered the office of an Editor in Ken-

tucky, for the purpose of caning him; and was shot dead. A Mr. Joseph Cose was recently married in Ilmois, to a Miss Susan Sparl. Poor Jo! What

a pity that so Jo-Cose a fellow should be caught by a Snarl! A young gentleman at a temperance meeting, on being asked to sign the pledge, excused him-

self by saying "I am not quite ready." At the close of the meeting he proposed to one of the young ladies present to see her home .\_\_ " I am not quite ready," was the laconic reply. FRANCIS J. GRUND has been

Weigh-Master in the Custom House in Philadelphis, in the place of Mr. Shultz. Wisconsin .-- Five Whigs and 8 Locos are e-

number of Logis to the Assembly. EXPERIMENTING .- The Pittsburg Gezette has dropped the Scorr banner, and run up, " for President, J. Q. ADAMS."

The Journal of Commerce advises all who desire to take the benefit of the bankrupt law to be about it, as it thinks it is probable it will be repealed at the next session of Congress.

The Village Record mentions the death of Lei Bull, son of the Rev. Mr. Bull, of Chester Co., who was thrown from a carriage and injured so severely that he died soon after.

CLAY PAPERS .- Sixteen papers, friendly to the election of Mr. Clay, are published in North Carolina, and twenty-eight in Virginis.

Pouls it is said are the greatest thieves; they ob you out of your time and temper.

The number of passengers over the Eastern Railand for eight days, ending on the 14th inst, was fully deceived and imposed upon. A very large 24 306. WHEAT AND FLOUR .-- At St. Louis, week be-

ore last, Flour was selling at \$2,75 per barrel, and Wheat at 40 cts. Cheap enough to meet even " hard times."

Late and Important from Texas. The Mexicans Retreating! At a late hour last night, the schooner Henry,

Captain Grymes, arrived in fifteen days from Linnville, Labaca Bay, Texas. The Henry reports that Gen. Burleson, with eleven hundred men had driven the Mexicans

frem San Antonio, without loss. The Mexicans were fortifying themselves at the river Medina. fifteen miles west of San Antonio. Gen. Burleson was within four miles of the Mexican camp awaiting the arrival of artillery and reinforcements Long before this time a decisive engagement has taken place, and we deem it probable that not a single Mexican is to be found in Texas.

We are informed that almost every able-bod ied man in Western Texas has rallied in the defence of the country, leaving the crops to the care of the women and children.

It was reported that a detachment of Texans from Gonzales, in attempting to join the main body of Texas army had met with severe loss, and Beld .- New Orleans Tropic.

MR. ADAMS AND THE DORBITES .-- It has been reported in the Loco prints, for some weeks past, that the Hon. John Quincy Adams had avowed his opinion that Dorr is the rightful and lawful Governor of Rhode Island, and that hence he was to take up the defence of those arraigned for treason. In reply to this the Boston American says, ..... We can state from the most unquestionable authority that there is not one word of truth in these assertions, and that Mr. Adam's opinions are directly the reverse. Mr. A. is an old friend to Dutes J. Pearce, who resigned his seat in the Foundry Legislature, and has therefore consented to defend him against the charge of high treason for which he has been arraigned."

IMPORTANT DECISION IN BANKRUPTCY. We understand that Judge Enoug, of the Court of Common Pless, to-day decided the case, submitted to him some time since, on an application painful injury in the forehead, on Thursday last, for an injunction to stay an execution levied upon Never? by the upsetting of Major Donelson's carriage, property acquired by a Bankrupt after the filing near the Hermitage, in which he was riding out of his petition in the District Court, to satisfy to visit a sick neighbor. The accident was caused | debt owing by the petitioner, and included in his was unable to control. We hope the injury will junction was granted-thus deciding, that property acquired subsequent to the petition for the ben-Col. Monroe Edwards, the great forger, has for debts contracted prior to that time. A written of slavery. efit of the Bankrupt law, is exempt from seizure been sentenced to 10 years imprisonment in the opinion was delivered in the case, exhibiting it is deeply lament that we derived it from the purensaid, much legal ability,-St. Louis Era.

SPEECH OF MR. CLAY. And occurrences on the delivery of an Abolition Petition to him at Richmond, Indiana.

On the first of October, 1842, Mr. Clay being on his way from Dayton, in Ohio, to Indianapolis, the Seat of Government of the State of Indiana, to which he had been previously invited, stopt at Richmond, a flourishing town in that State, where a vast multitude, autounting to 15 or 20,000 had assembled to meet him, and greet and welcome his arrival among them. After ta king some refreshment, he repaired to a stand" provided for the occasion, from which he addressed the immense assemblage, in his accustomed which was received with enthusiastic applause After its close, Mr. Clay was informed that Mr. Mendenhall was present and desirous of presenting a petition to him, and he was requested for that purpose to ascend the stand. He did so, and delivered the petition to Mr. Clay. He handed it to a friend, who read it aloud to Mr. Clay and to the assembly. The petition prayed, or requested that Mr. Clay would forthwith liberate all his laves, unjustly, as it is aledged, held in bondage and placed the application principally on the ground that by the Declaration of American Independence, it is declared "that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their creator rith certain unalienable rights," &c. After the reading of the petition, the assembly

nanifested great sensation, some cried out pull him (Mr. Mendenhall) down, and a high degree excitement, of anger, and of indignation were sindling against him. The slightest manifestation of displeasure on the part of Mr. Clay, might lave exposed Mr. Mendenhall to the greatest personal danger. But, Mr. Clay rose, with perfect of the government. Upon the supposition of a composure, and addressed the multitude, in a general immediate emancipation in those States strain of persuasion and entreaty. He hoped that Mr. M. might be treated with the greatest forbearance and respect. He assured his fellow-citizens there collected, that the presentation of the petition had not occusioned him the slightest pain, nor excited one solitary disagreeable emoion. If it were to be presented to him, he preferred it to be done in the face of this vast and respectable assemblage. He thought he could give it such an answer as became him and the subject of which it treated. At all events, he entreated and beseeched his fellow critzens, for their sake, for his country's sake, for his sake, to offer no disrespect, no indignity, no violence, in word or deed, to Mr. Mendenhall.

This appearing to compose the assembly, Mr, Clay bowed to Mr. Mendenhall, and addressing I will now, sir, make to you and to this petition, such a responce as becomes me. Allow me to say that I think you have not conformed to the ndependent character of an American citizen, in presenting a petition to me. I am like your-relf, but a private citizen. A petition, as the term implies, generally proceeds from an inferior in power, or station, to a superior; but between us, there is entire equality. And what are the circumstances under which you have chosen to of your state, on my way to its capital, in consequence of an invitation with which I have been opored to visit it, to exchange friendly saluta tions with such of thy fellow citizens of Indiana as think proper to meet merand to accept of their ospitality. Anxious as I am to see them, and o view parts of this state which I had never seen. came here with hesitation and reluctance, because I apprehended that the motives of my jour ney might be misconceived and perverted. when the fulfilment of an old promise to visit In dianapolis was insisted upon, by ielded to the so-

Such is the occasion which has been deliberately selected for tendering this petition to me. I am advanced in years, and neither myself nor my residence is altogether unknown to the world. You might at any time within the last 25 or 30 years have presented your petition to me at Ashland. If you had gone there for that purpose, you should have been received and treated with

perfect respect and liberal hospitality. Kentucky to partake of its hospitality; and that relinquish your farm or other property, what would you have thought of such a proceeding? Would you have deemed it courteous and accou

ding to the rites of hospitality? I know well that you, and those who think vith you, controvert the legitimacy of slavery, and deny the right of property in slaves. But the law of my State and other States has otherwise ordained. The law may be wrong, in your o pinion, and ought to be repealed; but then, you us, and unless you can show some authority to nullify our laws we must continue to respect them. Until the law is repealed we must be excused for asserting the rights-aye, the property in slaves

which it sanctions, authorizes, and vindicates. And who are the petitioners whose organ you assume to be? I have no doubt that many of them are worthy, amiable and humane persons, who, by erroneous representations, have been in duced inconsiderately to affix their signatures to this petition, and that they will deeply regret it. Others, and not a few, I am told, are free blacks, men, women, and children, who have been artportion, I have been credibly informed, are the political opponents of the party to which I beong-Democrats, as they most undeservedly call themselves, who have eagerly seized this opportunity to wound, as they imagined, my feeinge, and to aid the cause to which they are attached. In other quarters of the Union, demo crats claim to be the exclusive champions of the Southern interests, the only safe defenders of the rights in slave property, and unjustly accuse us Whice of abolition designs, wholly incompatible with its security. What ought these distant Democrats to think of the course of their friends

here who united in this petition? And what is the foundation of this appeal to me in Indiana to liberate the slaves under my care in Kentucky? It is a general declaration, in the act announcing to the world the Independence of the thirteen American Colonies, that all men are created equal. Now as an abstract principle. there is no doubt of the truth of that declaration: and it is desirable in the original construction of society, and in organized societies, to keep it in view as a great fundamental principle. But then, apprehend that in no society that ever oid exist, or ever shall be formed, was or can the equality asserted among the members of the humar race, be practically enforced and carried out. There are portions of it, large portions, women inors, insane, culprits, trancient sojourners that will always probably remain subject to the government of another portion of the communi-

That declaration, whatever may be the extent of its import, was made by the delegations of the thirteen States. In most of them slavery existed, and had long existed, and was established by law. It was introduced and forced upon the Coyou believe, that in making that declaration, the he tortored into a virtual emancipation of all the slaves within their respective limits? Would Virginia and the other Southern States have united in a declaration which was to be interpreted into an abolition of slavery among them? Did any one of the thirteen States entertain such a cesign or expectation? To impute such a secret and unavowed purpose would be to charge a political fraud upon the noblest band of patriots that ever assembled in council, a fraud upon the confeceracy of the Revolution, a fraud upon the Union of these States, whose Constitution only recognized the lawfulness of slavery, but permitted the importation of slaves from Africa until the year 1808. And I am bold to say that, if the doctrines of modern ultra-political about tionists had been seriously promulgated at the epoch of our Revolution, our glorious Independence would never have been achieved. Never [Great applause; and many voices echoing

I know the predominant sentiment in the free States is adverse to slavery; but happy in their own exemption from whatever evils may attend it, the great mass of our fellow citizens there do not seek to violate the Constitution or to disturb the harmony of these States. 1 desire no conceal. ment of my opinions in regard to the institution I look upon it as a great evil and tal government and from our ancestors. I wish

every slave in the United States was in the counquestion is how can they be best dealt with? If a state of nature existed, and we were about to lay the foundations of society, no man would be more strongly opposed than I should be to incorporate the institution of slavery among its ele-ments. But there is an incalcuable difference between the original formation of society, and a long existing organized society, with its ancient laws, institutions and establishments. Now, great as I acknowledge, in my opinion, the cvils of slavery are, they are nothing, absolutely no-thing, in comparison with the far greater evils which would inevitably flow from a sudden, general and indiscriminate emancipation. In me of the States the number of slaves approximates an equality with the whites, in one or two they surpass them. What would be the condition of the two races in those States upon the supposition of an immediate emancipation? Does man suppose that they would become blen ded into one homogeneous mass? Does any man ecommend amalgamation—that revolting mixture, alike offensive to Goo and man? For those whom He by their physical properties, has made unlike and put assunder, we may, without presumptuousness, suppose were never intended And let me tell you, sir. if you do not already know it, that such are the feelings-prejudices, f you please, (and what man claiming Statesman will overlook, or disregard, the deep seated and unconquerable prejudices of the Peo

What then would certainty happen! A strug total value. Here is a balance of over one hungle for political ascendency; the blacks seeking dred per cent. against the labor and production of o acquire, and the whites to maintain possessi where the blacks outnumber the whites, they would have nothing to do but to insist upon another part of the same Declaration of Indepen-dence, as Dorr and his deluded followers recently did in Rhode Island, according to which an un defined majority have the right, at their pleasure. to subvert an existing government, and institute a new one in its place, and then the whites would be brought in complete subjection to the blacke! A contest would inevitably ensue between the two races, cival war, carnage, pillage, configra-tion, devastation and the ultimate extermination or expulsion of the blacks. Nothing is more certain. And are not these evils far greater than the mild and continually improving state of slavery which exists in this country? I say continnally improving; for if thisgra tifying progress in the amelioration of the condition of the slaves has been checked in some of the States, the responsibility must attach to the unfortunate agita-tion of the subject of abolition. In consequence of it, increased rigor in the police and further restraints have been imposed; and I do believe gradual emancipation (the only method of liberation that has ever been thought safe or wise by any body in any of the slave States) has been

ple) in the slave States that no human law could

enforce a union between the two races.

ostponed half a century.
Without any knowledge of the relations which I stand to my slaves, or their individual condition, you, Mr. Mendenhall, and your associates who have been active in getting up this petition, call on me forthwith to liberate the whole of them. Now let me\_tell you that some half a duzen of them, from age, decrepitude or infirmity are wholly unable to gain a livelihood for themselves, and are a heavy charge upon me. Do you think that I should conform to the dictates of hu manity, by ridding myself of that charge, and sending them forth into the world, with the boor of liberty, to end a wretched existence in starvation? Another class is composed of helpless infants, with or without improvident mothers. Do icitations of friends and have presented myself you believe as a christian that I should perform my duty towards them, by abandoning them to their fate? Then, there is another class who would not accept their freedom, if I would give it to

I wished would leave me, but he will not. What shall I do with that class? What my treatment of my slaves is, you may learn from Charles, who accompanies me on this journey, and who has travelled with me over the Now, Mr. Mendenhall, let us reverse conditions, and suppose that you had been invited to Canadus, and has had a thousand opportunities, if he had chosen to embrace them, to leave me previous to your arrival, I had employed such Excuse me, Mr. Mendennull, for saying that my means as I understand have been used to get up | slaves are as well fed and clad, look as sleek and this petition, to obtain the signatures of citizens hearty, and are quite as civil and respectful in to you, to their demeanor, and as little disposed to wound the feelings of any one, as you are.

them. I have for many years owned a slave that

[Great and continued laughter and applause.] Let me recommend you, air, to imitate the benevolent example of the society of friends in the midst of which you reside. Meek, gentle imbued with the genuine spirit of our benign religion, whilst, in principle they are firmly on posed to slavery, they do not seek to accomplish its extinction by foul epithets, coarse and vulgar pinion, and ought to be repealed; but then, you abuse and gross calumny. Their ways do not and your associates are not the law makers for lead through blood, revolution and disunion. Their broad and comprehensive philanthropy embraces, as they believe, the good and the hap piness of the white as well as the black race; giv ing to the one their commisseration, to the other their kindest sympathy. Their instruments are not those of detraction and of war, but of peace. persuasion, and earnest appeals to the charities of the human heart. Unambitious, they have no political objects or purposes to subserve. My intercourse, with them through life has been co siderable, interesting and agreeable; and I venture to say that nothing could have induced them. as a society, whatever a few individuals might have been tempted to do, to seize the occurion of my casual passage through this State, to offer me

personal indignity!
[This part of Mr. Clay's speech was listened to with deep and absorbing attention, and was followed by loud bursts of applause.]

I respect the motives of rational abolitionists. who are actuated by a sentiment of devotion to human liberty, although I deplore and deprecate the consequences of the agitating of the question. I have even many friends among them. But they are not monomaniaes who, surrendering themselves to a single idea, look altogether to the black side of human life. They do not believe that the sum total of all our efforts and all our solicitude should be abolition. They believe that there are duties to perform toward the white man as well as the black. They want good government, good administration, and the general

rosperity of their country.

I shall, Mr. Mendenhall, take your petition into respectful and deliberate consideration, but before I came to a final decision, I should like to know what you and your associates are willing to do for the slaves in my possession, if I should think tives in Congress votes for any kind of a Tariff. proper to liberate them. I own about fifty, who are probably worth \$15,000. To turn them loose upon society, without any means of subsistence or support would be an act of cruelty. Are you willing to raise and secure the payment of fifteen thousand dollars for their benefit, if I should free them?-The security of the payment of that sum

of their emancipation.

And now, Mr. Mendenhall, I must take respectful leave of you. We separate as we have us in 1844. Let them indulge in no unworthy met, with no unkind feelings, no excited anger passion in this hour of their sore disappointment, or dissatisfaction on my part, whatever may have and all will yet be well .- N. Y. Tribune. been your motives, and these I refer to our com lonies by the paramount law of England. Do mon Judge above, to whom we are both responsi ble. Go home, and mind your own business and States that concurred in it intended that it should leave other people to take of theirs. Limit your benevolent exertions to your own neighborhood Within that circle you will find ample scope for the exercise of all your charities. Dry up the tears of the afflicted widows around you, comfort the helpless orphan, clothe the naked, and feed and help the poor, black and white, who need anccor. And you will be a better and wiser man than you have this day shown yourself.

[Rapturons applause followed the conclusion

FIRE, AND CHILD BURNED TO DEATH .- On Thursday of last week, a house belonging to Dr. Steel of this village, situated on the fist near the Franklin road, and about half a mile from the village, was destroyed by fire, and a child between 3 and 4 years old, perished in the flames. The child belonged to Chauncy Van Cleek who, with his wife, was in the building at the time, but it is supposed, too drunk to render any assistance .- Del. Co. (N. Y. ) Express.

The New York Express says :--- The decline | hundred thousand people are at Desent receiving in the price of flour, within the last month, in this parochial relief in England and Wales. One in city and throughout the country, will fall very every thirteen of the population is on the poor heavy on the farmers and agriculturists. Prices rater, and probably one in every fen is destitute are now within twenty-five cents as low as we This state of distress is unparellelled in the histohave known it sold et, one werk excepted, since ry of any ancient nation on the face of the the embargo of 1808, a period of 34 years.

Free Trade. We hope that the opponents of the present Tariff will consider a little before they overthrow it; we hope they will at all events wait awhile and be fair enough to judge of it by its effects -If the people choose to elect anti-tariff men to Congress; if the Whige are to be allowed no further opportunities to carry out the system which they have begun; if they must be compelled to wit-

ness the destruction of what they have already

accomplished—at least let the whole thing be

done understandingly. What kind of trade is it which the enemies of the Tariff would establish! Not free trade-for that implies a reciprocity of benchts. By open. ing our parts to the introduction of foreign goods we do not secure a free admission for our own products into the ports of other nations. Look at last year's trade. Our imports last year, accord. ing to a statement made by Gen. TALLHADGE at the late meeting of the New York 'Home League' amounted to \$127,000,000; on which we imposed and collected duties amounting in all to some fourteen millions of dollars, or about eleren per cent. on the aggregate. During the same year our Exports of home products, mainly, egricultural, amounted to \$91,000,000; on which foreign nations imposed duties amounting to one hundred and thirty three millions of dollars, or at the rate of one hundred and twenty four per cent. on the

this country.

Is this free trade? Can the delusion of empty names avail anything against such a statement facts 1 Will the election of Mr. CALHOUN or Mr. VAN BUREN to the Presidency be a sufficient compensation for the evils of such a condition of trade? It may be so to the politicians who hope for advancement, but to the great body of the peo. ple who depend on their own industry and look for a fair reward of their labour, no such result will afford anything but the mockery of a triumph a triumph withering and blasting the very sources. of the national prosperity, and striking down the substantial dependence of the industrious man who trusts to his own energies and his own labor to accours and maintain a freeman's heritage,--The force of party associations is great; and it is quite probable that thousands, whose dearest in. terests are concerned in this matter, will have their minds so diverted from the true issue, when the question is presented for their decision at the polls, or be so influenced by political leaders, as to throw their suffrages against the principles which their better judgment would sanction, and with which their interests are strongly identified. But it is not the less a duty on the part of the friends of American industry to advance its cause in the best way they can, by setting forth facts, and endeavoring to exhibit a true state of the case. It is orged by some that the Tariff ought not to be made a party question-that it is a national affair, and should be so considered. We wish that it could be so considered. Let those who would not have it a party question address their remonstrances to the enemies of the system. If a powerful party arrays its force against the Tariff, vowing its destruction, shall its friends give way--or shall they rally to its support, and invoke to their assistance the strong energies of the people, in behalf of whose industry the system was established! If those who are to be upheld by it will not come to sustain it—then indeed it must fall. But who believes that it will remain fallen? The ides is is an absurdity. If prostrated it will rise again; it cannot be kept down. The only question is shall it he sustained now, or is it necessary that another period of suffering must be undergone before conviction, deeply seated and indurated in the public mind, shall become strong enough to scatter party delusions to the winds!- Balt. Amer.

A wond to Oato .- Our friends in Ohio. in addition to the defection caused by the Legislative Resignation and the large Abolition division, have been mowed down by an overwhelming German vote, cast by newly naturalized citizens, who have gone en masse for Loco-Focoism. This is to be regretted, but it will be only a transient evil if our friends bear it kindly and manfully. There is no use and no reason in cursing and quarelling with those who have thus turned the scale against us. They are very imperfectly informed with regard to our politics-many of them cannot read English-and the great mass of them doubt'ess voted as they believed hest for the country. Let proper means be taken to enlighten them and they will be found on the right side

hereafter. This is more certain from the fact that on the great question which is destined to be foremost in our succeeding controversies - that of Phorns TION-the Germans are emphatically sound at home. The whole ground has been fought over in Germany, and the result of twenty years' controversy is a unanimous agreement in favor of the policy of Protection against British Manufacturing skill and capital. This precise question is destined to be paramount here, and the Germans will naturally be found, when the arts of their mis'eaders shall have been counteracted, on that side among us which is sustained by the univer-

sal sentiment of their countrymen at home. It will be easy to have a fair fight upon it in Ohio, for the Locofocos there evince on this question none of the skulking and shuffling voting which is pursued by their brethren generally through the interior of this State. They are straight out and open-mouthed for Free-Tradethat is, Trade with all other Nations on just such terms as those Nations may choose to dictate. Their Governor, Shannon, is understood to be a On this point there is no ducking nor dodging

about them. Let the Whigs of Ohio, then, but address themselves patiently and kindly, personally and zealously, to the task of enlightening the New Voters on this great subject of Protection in all its would materially lesson the obstacles in the way bearings on their own and Public Interests, and a great part of them will inevitably be found with us in 1814. Let them indulge in no unworthy

Rica AND Poon .- The enormous wealth of some members of the English aristocracy is almost increditable. Some idea of an English Duke's fortune may be gathered from the following extract from a letter to a friend :---- In consequence of the late Duke of Cleaveland's death, his eldest son, the present Duke, succeeds to £80,000 a year. Lord Wm. Poulett, a legacy of £ 560. 000, and Lord Henry another of £410,000.-There is a legacy of £200,000 to a grandson; the dowager duchess has the Yorkshire estates, the house in St. James' Square, and an immense . mount of plate, jewelry and furniture. A large portion of the unentailed estastes in Durham, goes to one of his daughters. His Grace had £1,250,000 in the 21 per cent, consols; besides plate and jewelry to the value of a million sterling!' Only think of an income of £400,000 \*

PER CONTRA-Sir James Graham lately announced to the House of Commons the terrible, fact that twelve earth.