



POTTSVILLE. SATURDAY MORNING, NOV. 5, 1842.

Job Printing Office. The subscriber has procured the necessary type, press, &c. and has attached a complete Job Printing Office to his Establishment, where all kinds of Cards, Pamphlets, Handbills, Checks, Bills of Lading, &c., will be printed at the lowest rates, and at the shortest notice.

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 neighborhood, on which the prosperity of every town and city mainly depends—and besides, every dollar paid out in the purchase of a circulating medium, of which every citizen derives more or less benefit, in the course of trade. Every dollar paid for foreign manufactures introduced, is entirely lost to the region, goes to enrich those who export them, and to support the domestic institutions, and oppress our own citizens.

WARRICK, &c.—For the last few days we have had quite a considerable sprinkling of sunshine, making us feel warm with its influence while it lasted; but we have not much faith in the syren smile of Autumn—it has little truth in it as the honeyed accents of a lisping demagogue of sixteen; and perhaps in a few days we shall look with affection and longing eyes to our warm and friendly-bung's, and feel that our warring grates of Anthracite are most delightful pleasures in existence. Every thing in life is passing away—Love, Friendship, Hope, Beauty, all wear a look not lasting and bear too fatally the impress of change or decay. But notwithstanding all this, let us look on the bright side while we have it, for this is true philosophy. Show us, youngsters! trip gaily, maiden! run for your corns! little pig! burrah with the type boys!—Let's make hay when the sun shines, for no one knows when the storm comes.

YOUR PRINCIPLES—Show us your Principles.—The Locofoco party have become so expert at pulling down every thing that is useful, without providing any good substitute, that the people are beginning seriously to inquire what are their Principles—what measures do they propose for the relief of the country. They, as a party, (although there are some individual exceptions) are opposed to a Protective Tariff—opposed to a National Bank, and opposed to State Banks. What, we ask, are they going to substitute in the place of these measures? The people are anxious to know. There is no skulking on the part of the Democratic Whigs—their principles are boldly proclaimed to the People—A Protective Tariff—a National Currency—a Distribution of the Proceeds of the Sale of the Public Lands among the States—Internal Improvements—Internal Education—a strict accountability of all public officers to the people, and a modification of the existing Kingsly features in our constitution, the Veto power.

PLACING OBSTRUCTIONS ON RAIL ROADS.—We would direct the attention of our Legislature to the necessity of passing a special law, at the ensuing session, inflicting heavy penalties on any person or persons who may be found guilty of obstructing the passage on Railroads, by the throwing of Billers, or placing obstructions on the road, by which means the Cars are thrown off, and the lives of our citizens endangered. In other States special laws have been passed for the purpose of severely punishing all who may be found guilty; and in Massachusetts, when the lives of our citizens are endangered by such villainous acts, we believe the punishment is death.

THE LEDGER WRITERS.—The Rev. Dr. Moriarty has been for the past week a visitor to our borough, and every evening has been lecturing to crowded audiences. The Dr's reputation for eloquence is well enough known, without the necessity of making any remarks on his peculiar style. He is very popular with his own church, and indeed many of our Protestant citizens have been flocking to hear him. As was announced, he preached a Charity sermon last Sabbath morning, for the purpose of assisting in the building of the Orphan Asylum in the upper part of Mahanogah streets, of the proceeds of which amounted to upwards of 400 dollars, which is a large sum considering the state of the times. Since then he has been lecturing on different points of doctrine, "the Infidelity of the Church," "Transubstantiation," &c., &c. The Dr's eloquence is of a high and fervid order, and ranks him among the most distinguished clergy of the Roman Catholic Church.

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FRUIT TREES, SHEDS, &c.—Persons in want of Fruit Trees, Sheds, &c., for Fall planting, will please have their orders at this office in the course of this day, and Monday next.

A Report from the Grand Jury of Schuylkill county, will be found in another column.

HOSTILITY TO THE TARIFF.—The Locofoco in New York, at their Ward Meetings, and at Tammany Hall, have passed resolutions in favor of repealing all the protective features of the recent Tariff Bill—and proclaim the Calhoun doctrine as their political creed. So long as hostility to the Bill was confined to the South, where it is known that all parties are opposed to the protective feature, very little danger was to be apprehended—but since a powerful party in the North are arraying themselves openly and publicly against the Bill, for the purpose of spreading the South, and securing their political ascendancy, we can assure the friends of the measure that there is a great danger of their succeeding in accomplishing their object, unless the friends of the Protective System, without regard to party, will unite in the support of such men to represent us who can be trusted, and are known to be the open and avowed advocates for protection.

ONIO ELECTION.—The official returns of all the counties in Ohio but five or six, give the following result. Shannon's plurality over Clayton 3028; King's vote 4687; majority against Shannon 1851. So the Locofoco got the State, but not a majority of votes. The returns show also that they carry the Legislature by a minority vote. The full vote of the State is short of that of 1840 about 18,000, and as the Locofoco polled no more votes than they did in 1840, when it is known that their whole force was out, the election decides nothing, but that the Democratic Whig vote was not fully pulled. Whether it can be in 1844 remains yet to be seen; but if it is, as it is believed it will, Henry Clay gains the State by a large majority.

NEW YORK ELECTION.—The election in New York will take place on Tuesday next, for Governor and members of Congress, &c. The Whigs have a great deal to contend with—they have not only to war against Locofocoism—but the "Corporal Guard" also, which, though weak in numbers, is backed by the power and patronage of the General Government. And besides, in several of the districts, the Whigs are not as united as they might be, while in others they do not appear to be sufficiently aroused to induce them to go to the polls. We have no doubt but that there is a clear majority of 10,000 whig votes in the State, if they could be polled—but for the reasons given above, we must confess that we are fearful of the result.

What's the matter in the Locofoco camp? Has Col. Johnson abandoned Porter, or Porter Johnson? It was well known that Porter was to run for Vice President on the ticket with Colonel Johnson for President, a few weeks ago—but we learn from Harrisburg that the Porteries are now busily engaged in frisking Cass Handbills, to every section of the State, for the purpose of bringing him out as a candidate for the Presidency. There is evidently trouble in the camp—and we would advise the Johnson and Porter men in this quarter, to be careful how they commit themselves. They may receive orders to wheel about and take the back track. We give this advice gratis, for the good of the party.

POPULAR LECTURES.—The first Lecture to a course on Natural Philosophy, and Chemistry by Reubens Peale, will take place in his Lecture Room at the Town Hall, on Monday evening the 14th inst. at 7 o'clock. His Philosophical apparatus is very costly and expensive, so that these lectures will be full of interest in the various departments of science. They will take place every Monday evening at 7 o'clock for three months, at the very low price of 3 dollars for a Family—\$2 for a Gentleman and Lady—\$1 for a single person, and 12 cents for a single lecture. Subscription papers at the Lecture Room and at this Office.

EDUCATING POOR CHILDREN.—Instead of returning Poor Children to the County Commissioners, and paying for their maintenance out of the County Treasury, it is the duty of the State to support the provisions of the Common School Law, as heretofore, the Legislature have passed a supplement, making it the duty of the Assessors in each Township, to return a list of all the children in their respective districts, between the ages of five and fourteen years, whose parents are unable to pay for their schooling, to the School Directors of said Township, who are bound to levy a tax on the inhabitants of said district, to pay for the education of such children as may be returned. This law, which will insure the adoption of the Public School System in every Borough and Township in the State.

THE NEW YORK CONVENTION AND ENQUIRER STATES that in Western New York, the Irish and German population, are beginning to find out the empty professions of Locofocoism, and are rapidly abandoning the destructive party in great numbers. We also observe by the N. Y. Tribune, that a German, by the name of Peter Trushman, addressed a meeting of Germans, and urged them to abandon Locofoco free-tradeism, and give their support to the American Free Trade doctrine, which was the subject of the paper, and particularly the anti-American Free Trade doctrine advocated in its columns, ceasing taking it any longer, and have since subscribed to the Journal. Our circulation is now larger in this Borough than it was a year ago. No such for the veracity of the Ledger's statements.

LOCOCOCISM.—The course the Locofoco party have pursued in Ohio, has not left the people sufficient money, it is said, to pay their taxes.—The total amount to \$1,800,000—and the circulation of the Banks in the State, \$1,200,000. Other Banks, 200,000 Specie, 1,700,000.

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS less than is required to pay the taxes assessed in the State. Locofocoism has certainly costed innumerable blessings on the people. We are pleased to notice any improvement in our borough, and we think much credit due to our enterprising townsman, Mr. Slater, for the beautiful and commodious dwelling and Store he has just completed. All the arrangements are perfectly neat and in excellent taste, and a few evenings ago passing up the street we were struck on encountering it, handsomely fitted up, and brilliantly lighted, in excellent order to do up any amount of business. Succia to him!

FRUIT TREES.—A number of our citizens were gratified in witnessing a beautiful exhibition of Fireworks, given by Mr. Jackson, Pyrotechnist, on Saturday evening last in the large yard at the rear of the Exchange Hotel. Some of the combinations of light were beautiful. A YOUNG MAN by the name of Philip Reilly, had one of his legs shockingly crushed, on Monday last, on the line of the Philadelphia and Potomac Rail Road, by imprudently attempting to get on the cars while the train was running.

THE LEDGER talks about elevating the laboring classes—while at the same time it advocates the very measures calculated to degrade and oppress the laboring man in this country to some position he occupies in the Aristocracies of Europe.

The Locofoco majority on the ballot in the Ohio Legislature is 14, sufficient for all destructive purposes.

Gov. Seward, one of the most talented and prominent men in the country for his age, is about retiring from the Executive Chair of the Empire State, to the shades of private life. Recently he wrote a letter to a friend on the subject of our National affairs, which has found its way in the National prints. From this letter we make the following extracts: "In regard to the national subjects I shall continue to believe that a sound and uniform policy of exterior, receiving its force and sanction from the Government of the U. S., is authorized by the Constitution, and indispensable to the restoration of the prosperity of the country, and that in accomplishing the object it is important to adopt a system which, while it shall rigidly secure responsibility by the fiscal agent to Congress, shall not subject the public Treasury to excessive control; that revenue laws judiciously directed to foster existing branches of American Industry and to raise others which may be congenial to our climate, soil and state of society, are indispensable not merely to the prosperity, but to the real independence of the country; that the spirit of our commercial code has been wisely and humanely modified by the General Bankrupt Law as well as by the State legislation; that the credit of the Federal Government cannot be restored until the black stain of repudiation shall be effaced from the escutcheons of some of the States; that the prosperity of those States and of the whole country cannot perfectly revive until their credit is restored, and that there are enabled to resume the pressure of public works wisely designed to develop their resources and remove the physical barriers of inland trade; that these are objects worthy not only the care of the several States, but of the national Government, which is imperatively required to contribute to those important objects by restoring to the States the revenue of the national domain, as the basis of systems of State finance; that it is essential to our engagements, promoting education and prosecuting Internal Improvements; that the responsibilities of general legislation, and especially those involving fiscal measures, belong properly to Congress, and when the Executive is enabled to dictate such measures to Congress or to defeat those which receive their deliberate sanction, an abuse of a great conservative power is committed which tends to change the Constitution, and finally the Executive is enabled to encroach already to justify us in declaring that such a course is the highest trait in the Republic shall henceforth be the boundary of political ambition. While I question not the patriotism and ability of any fellow-citizen, I believe that those who approve of the important features of the policy I have thus indicated can, in the existing state of things, safely look for its maintenance only to the Whig party, the party of relief, of enterprise, of improvement, of progress, and of hope—the party which has corrected many abuses in the State Government, and has faithfully upheld the permanent interests and honor of New York through a season of difficulties;—the party which has corrected some great National evils, and has prevented from restoring immediate and complete prosperity to the country only by the death of its chosen Chief and the defection of his successor?"

THE CIRCULATION OF THE PENNY PRESS IN PHILADELPHIA.—A gentleman conversant with the Penny Press in Philadelphia, says that the circulation of the Ledger for the last year has been on the decline. The Daily Chronicle enjoys a much larger circulation in the city and liberties than the Ledger, and the National Form has rapidly gained on it. The Ledger has been discarded by the great mass of the business men, and is only the interest of the community—and it is only the interest, (which the proprietors labor hard to keep up) that it has a larger circulation than any other, and consequently may be better, that induces a number to take it, and patronize it by advertising in its columns. They cannot, however, humbug the people much longer with this delusion.

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All sorts of Items. (Original and Selected.) The beautiful View of Potomac, framed, can now be examined at this Office, where a few copies remain unsold.

John Quincy Adams denies under his own signature that he volunteered to defend the Rhode Island Trinitarians. At the request of Daniel J. Pearce, an old personal friend, he has consented to defend him, if his engagements will permit.

Col. Johnson was escorted into Philadelphia on Tuesday last by a grand display of military. He has taken lodgings at Sanderson's Franklin House.

DEPUTY MARSHAL.—The U. S. Marshall has appointed Wm. Wunder, of Reading, Deputy Marshal for the counties of Berks, Schuylkill, and Lehigh, viz. J. Greth.

The Legislature of Tennessee has passed a law authorizing the Banks of that State to issue small notes.

James Buchanan is now in New York—John C. Calhoun is also expected in New York in the course of the present month.

The New York Mechanic states that the times have improved considerably in that city, since the passage of the Tariff Bill.

Daniel Webster declines the New York feed tendered him.

William C. Bank, the Locofoco candidate for Governor of New York, is a Calhoun man.

The Legislature of Connecticut, passed a Law dividing the State into four Congressional districts, by a unanimous vote. All the districts gave Harrison majorities in 1840—and they all gave Locofoco majorities at the G. Vermer's election. Both parties appear to be satisfied with the law.

Mr. Paul R. George, it seems, just appointed Naval Store Keeper at Brooklyn, before he was fairly sworn in, has been removed and Mr. Craven re-appointed in his stead.

A Mrs. Boots, of Pennsylvania, has left her husband, and strayed to parts unknown. We presume the pair are still together. We cannot say, however, that Mrs. Boots is right—but there is no mistake that Boots is left.—Hartford Times.

STAY FOR A GOODBY.—A little boy, seeing a drunken man prostrate before the door of his house, opened the door, and put in his best regards to the proprietor. "See here, neighbor, your sign has fallen down."

PROBATIONERS BUSINESS.—The receipts of the New Jersey State Prison exceed its expenses for the current year \$5,000.

The Boston City Council have determined that it is expedient to elect thirty-five representatives, to represent that city in the next Legislature.

A little rascal kicked his daddy, the other day, in Attakapas. (Attakapas pa?) Any body may steal this, and we won't say a word about it. Here goes, then, Mr. Pegasus. A modest little girl in Richmond—so says the Star—fainted in church, because the minister said that "young ladies were not to have too much carnal spirit in their bosoms."

It is said that Mr. Marshall, of Kentucky, is so tired to go over to the Loco Focus. Why do old bachelors prefer widows to young ladies? Give it up! Because there is no danger of being mistaken. A true bill has been found against the persons in Tennessee, who recently bring a slave for sale. An exchange says the girls complain that the times are so hard the young men can't pay their addresses.—Ez. News Letter.

Why don't the girls see, and have them bound over to court?—N. A. Gazette. If the girls can get them under-hand it is sufficient. Their crimes then become capital and they are brought to the gall.—Bos. Dia. "Why is one who loses his presence of mind like a widow?" Ans.—Because he is unmarried.

Labels, for ague mixtures, appropriately say to be shaken when taken. Benjamin Champey, Senator elect from Lancaster county, was the democratic candidate for the same office in 1824. His federal opponent was Frederick Harbright, James Buchanan was the federal candidate for Congress, the same year—his opponent was Dr. McCaskey.

The Presbyterians sincerely say that there are attached to the old school branch of the Presbyterians, 1399 members, 140,463 communicants, exclusive of 4 Presbyteries not reported, and 225 churches.

"TAS EXO NOR YET."—In reference to the Miller prophecy, the Boston Traveller says: "We learn from pretty good authority that the time given by a large number of our fellow citizens for the end of the world, has been again postponed. Instead of the 23rd of April, it will take place on the 4th of July next. The question was decided last week in council by the board of directors, who have the management of this stupendous undertaking."

KAU.—About the close of the administration of Mr. Adams, at a public whig dinner, one of the guests gave as a toast—"John Quincy Adams May be alive to confound his enemies." Mr. Webster, who was present, in repeating the sentiment, "as he already has his friends' Perhaps, said the Mobile Register, some good whig may find an opportunity, on some approaching festival, of making a similar allusion to Mr. Webster.

"To what a low degree of debasement must the Coons have indeed fallen, when even so notorious a reprobate as Nick Biddle is disgusted with them."—Plebeian. All the notorious reprobates in the country were disgusted with the whigs long ago. They have found their proper resting place in the embraces of Loco-Focoism.—N. Y. Tribune.

To the Honorable the Judges of the Court of General Sessions in and for the county of Schuylkill. The Grand Jury for the October term, A. D. 1842, respectfully report the following: That in the discharge of their duty as the Grand Inquest of the county, they regret to find so many trivial offences brought before the Court, when they believe that the ends of Justice would be as equally subserved if the Magistrates would use a little more discretion, (and show less disposition to augment fees for their own benefit), and not trouble the Court with every trifling action that is brought before them. These remarks the Jury do not intend to apply to all the Justices of the county, for they are aware that there are many, very many, honorable exceptions to the contrary.

The Jury take great pleasure in expressing their satisfaction at the manner in which they found the Jail—every part of it is clean and comfortable, and the prisoners all acknowledge the kind treatment they receive at the hands of the sheriff. This is just and proper, for whilst the public safety requires that strict attention and care should be taken of the prisoners, it is grateful and honorable to our feelings as christians, and men, when that can be done in a human and kind manner.

The Jury also visited the County Poor House, and they would be doing violence to their feelings if they did not express in terms of high commendation, the able manner in which that institution is managed—every part of the building presents an air of neatness and comfort, that we think we should not perform our duty without saying, that the county is well served by its active and attentive manager; the Paupers are as happy as they can be in their present situation, well fed, clean in their persons, and their beds and bedding excellent and abundant. The Jury find the building in good repair, very much out of repair: the back steps are in a very dangerous and dilapidated state, and requires immediate attention—the Jury would recommend either cast iron or stone steps to be put up as a matter of economy, they being very much exposed to the action of the weather; the top courses of the chimneys are loose and should be secured, and also some little plastering both within and without the building. The Jury recommend to the Directors to plant the main building outside this fall, and to enclose one acre or so to about ONE MILLION. And yet Loco-Focoism cries out "REPEAL! REPEAL!"

ARKANSAS.—This State has elected for the Loco Focus, Judge Cross as delegate to Congress by a majority of about 2,000. The Legislature will no doubt re-elect Mr. Sevier to the United States Senate.

A FAY WINDFALL.—We understand on good authority that Francis Upon Fenno, Esq., of Upton Cottage, Oswego county, a young lawyer, through the death of a relation in England, has become the heir of a fortune of \$400,000 and 60,000 acres of land lying in the state of Alabama.—Cheney. Tel.

A fellow named PRANCE, one of Donn's Colonels, has been committed to jail in Rhode Island, to take his trial for an attempt to commit a rape upon the person of a factory girl of irreproachable character.

The Lancaster Union records twenty-four marriages within a few days. If they go on at this rate, Lancaster county will be depopulated—there will not be a single person in it! Why is a stinky fellow when he is asked to treat, like an inclined plane? Ans.—Because he slopes.

The American Whig, a paper friendly to Mr. Clay, has just started at Lancaster, Pa. by James H. Bryson. INVASION OF TEXAS.—The Caroline, 26 days from Matamoros, brings information that 5000 Mexican troops had left there for Texas. The crisis with the Lone Star Republic is near at hand. If she repel the present invasion, it will be the last.

Public Men and Public Merit. There are two modes by which public men establish claims upon the consideration of the people. In the one case, honesty, self-respect, an open and manly demeanour, plainness of speech, and a steady adherence to principle, constitute the elements of the public man's character. He will not stoop to play the demagogue; he advocates great measures because of their real merits; he chooses to consult the real interests of the people rather than court popularity.

A public man of the other sort ministers to the spirit of faction. He sees how strong are the bonds of party association; he knows how selfish are the motives of most party leaders; he regards politics as a game at which the most skillful player can secure the greatest prize. This view takes complete possession of his mind, and in accordance with it he regulates his aims and directs his course. The first idea which he associates with a political question is not how far the proposed measure may benefit the country, but how far may it be available for political purposes generally, and for his own advancement especially.

This man will not hesitate to deceive the people; he calculates on the strength of party connections; he has confidence in his power of so representing the thing as to throw all the blame of his failure upon his political opponent. His own estimation of the people is very low; he knows how often they have been duped by his means; he has no respect for them, no regard for their interests; he views them as convenient instruments, under the machinery of party organization, to be used for his own election. If he could do so with safety he would kick the ladder by which he had climbed to power. Yet as the people have the deep-sal of political preference he flatters them to their heart's content. He extols their intelligence at the very moment when he is counting on their ignorance to make his monstrous fictions go down. Their virtue and patriotism are the themes of his eloquence, while he appeals at every turn to prejudices and feelings, to petty jealousies of one class against another, which no man having regard for the people would ever attribute to them—and which no good man, having regard for social harmony and the well being of his country, would ever attempt to excite.

The public man himself while thus playing the demagogue may be outraging his own individual associations and habits, which may be exclusive and aristocratical. Yet he belongs to the party, and all is fair in politics. Nay, he thinks it necessary to go further in his denunciations, to raise louder, his professions of democracy, that he may show a zeal which might otherwise be suspected; and having proffered his own self-interest, in the traitorous belief that he is thereby bringing himself to the level of those whose favour he courts, he has few restraining scruples left concerning truth or honor; he hopes to gain the confidence of the people by rendering himself unworthy of all confidence.

The high minded public man trusts to his own principles, and leaves them to speak for him. He advocates measures of great public utility, and believes that the public interests involved in them will finally secure their adoption. If he fails, he thinks more of the injury that the failure may bring upon the country than the political injury that may befall himself; for he knows that he has done his duty, and of that conviction nothing can ever deprive him. A man of this sort is a statesman, and the best friend to constitutional liberty. The other is a demagogue—the worst foe of freedom.

But let us leave fancy sketches. If there be persons in political life to whom either dignity is applicable, let those make the application; who think they discover its fitness. We design no individual sketches—although it is true that the idea of the contrast, which we have made, propels predictions made in 1835, by two distinguished public men. For aught we know they were both made honestly; one, however, was founded on a principle which could not fail; the other, upon a delusion which had been used to deceive, and too successfully, a large mass of the people.

In 1835, when the country was apparently in a state of extraordinary prosperity, HENRY CLAY used the following language in a public speech: "There being no longer any sentiment at the head of our banking establishments to warn them by its information and operations of approaching danger, the local interests, and constantly multiplying to an alarming extent, and almost daily multiplying in seasons of prosperity, will make free and unrestrained emission. All the channels of circulation will be gorged. Property will rise extravagantly high, and constantly looking up, the temptation to purchase will be irresistible. Inordinate speculation will ensue, debts will be freely contracted, and when the season of adversity comes, as it must, the banks, acting without concert and without aid, obeying the law of self preservation, will all at the same time call in their issues; the vast number will exaggerate the alarm, and general distress, side by side with ruin, and a general explosion of the State system, or the establishment of a new bank of the United States, will be the ultimate of facts."

In the same year, 1835, at a public dinner in Missouri, THOMAS HART BAXTER announced the triumphant success of BEN JACOBSON'S experiments on the currency, and predicted that in "one year" from that date, "gold would be a common and plentiful currency of the land." Mr. BAXTER is still regarded as a prophet by his party.—Balt. American.

THE WITNESSES OF MASSACHUSETTS.—The Boston American speaks encouragingly of the Whig prospects in the old Bay State. The Tariff is the great question at issue between the two parties, all over the country, and wherever its principles are so well understood as in Massachusetts we have no fears for the result. Party ties cannot long force men to oppose, to the duty which they know to be the true interest of the country.

The American says: "We are not surprised to hear, almost every day, of conversions from Loco Focoism to the true political faith. As an instance of the change which calm, full, and candid reflection will work in the minds of the honest in the ranks of the Loco, we would mention one fact, among others, viz: that within a few months past three industrious mechanics in Cambridge—brothers too—who voted the Loco-Foco ticket so recently as last spring, and exerted their utmost to prevent the election of HERRISON, have now abandoned Loco-Focoism forever, and one of them has been chosen an officer of the Whig Republic Association in the town named. The reprobation of the Loco-Foco MEMBERS OF CONGRESS, and the Tariff, is the main cause of their change of opinion; and since Mr. Clay's nomination in February last, they have taken hold of the cause with which he is identified, with a zeal worthy of all praise. Bear this in mind, mechanics!"

THE ALIENS OF LOCO-FOCOISM.—The Tory newspapers of England are highly indignant at the passage of the Tariff bill, and join with the Loco-focos of this country in their outcry against it. Like Mr. Buchanan, they are not in favor of a high protective tariff to protect American industry from the competition of their own pauper labor. They bitterly complain of the blow dealt by the American Tariff at the prosperity of Manchester and Birmingham. As soon, however, as the Loco-focos obtain the ascendancy in Congress, the tariff will be an "modified" as to the views of their British allies, and we shall then hear no more complaints from that quarter.—Lancaster Herald.

Five Days later from England and France. In our Postscript yesterday, we gave a short abstract of the news received in New York by the Ville de Lyons, from Havre, and the Westminster, from Liverpool. We add a few particulars. It seems that the British are carrying on their hostilities against the Chinese with some success, and are about to visit the rebellious Afghanists with vengeance.

From the New York Courier and Enquirer of Monday. The Havre packet ship Ville de Lyon, Capt. Stoddard, and the packet ship Westminster, Capt. Atwood, arrived yesterday in remarkably short passages—the former brings us Paris dates of the 7th inst., and the latter London dates of the 8th. We have to express our acknowledgments to the Commanders of both vessels for the papers with which they have favoured us.

The only important intelligence these papers contain is that brought by the overland mail from India, which arrived early in the month. It appears that the British are about advancing in immense force on Caboul, and that the prostration which was apparent in their proceedings, arose from a want of the means of transportation, which the Commissariat has been occupied in collecting. In China, the British had captured another important town, Choo-poo, and we further learn, that many of the transport ships from India and England carrying re-forcements, had arrived at Hong-Kong and proceeded northward; on their reaching their destination, it is probably the intention to strike some more effectual blow at the Chinese empire.

The report which the British Parliament was procured, having expired on the 6th inst., the Parliament assembled on that day for the purpose of being further prorogued, and was prorogued till the 19th day of November next. In monetary or mercantile affairs, there appears to be no material change. Louis Philippe has returned to Paris, and was in excellent health. The French troops had met with some unexpected resistance in Africa but it does not prove to have been of any consequence.

It is stated in a Madrid paper that our difficulties with Morocco were on the point of adjustment, by the removal of the officer from his post at Tangier, whose conduct had been objectionable. In Spain, no event of interest had taken place. The Cortes was about to meet. The Minister of the Kingdom is in many places still disturbed by banditti. A revolution had taken place in Servia under the influence of Russia, which it was supposed would lead to the interference of Austria. Turkey and Persia are quarrelling, but it is not in such a state of dereliction, that it is not supposed any thing important will grow out of it. The Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's ship Doe, has just arrived at Southampton, with 60 passengers, and 500,000 dollars on freight.

FROM TEXAS. Correspondence of the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser. CENTRE HILL, TEXAS, Sept. 24, 1842. This unfortunate country is again doomed to suffer the horrors of a savage war with a worse than savage foe—the merciless Mexicans. I have just returned from a camp meeting, which was broken up four days before the time fixed for its expiration, to give our friends a few hours' time to go home and prepare to march for the scene of action.

Our presiding elder, the Rev. John Clark, led us in the charge of the Joint street congregation in your city, with the advice of our brethren, concluded it best for us all to return home and start for the scene of action. The meeting broke up at 3 o'clock this morning. The Lord's Supper was administered at midnight. It was a solemn time. We have not been able to learn the strength of the Mexican army. One thing we may be assured of; Santa Anna knows the character of the Texas, and will not venture an attempt to conquer this country without trying his plans well, and having at his command a large force. His officers have more experience than they had in the last war, and they will avoid the errors they then committed.

We will have to battle them alone; the cry of wolf has so often without sufficient reason been sent to our friends in the United States, and Houston has treated those volunteers who last spring came to our assistance so badly, that we can have no hopes of any assistance from abroad. I have no doubt that we shall have a long and distressing war. The Mexicans will not care as much for the loss of a thousand men as we shall for ten. Our eyes are open to our real situation. Our government is without a dollar, without camp equipage, ammunition, or any thing to carry on a war.

Our eyes are open to these facts, and we are prepared to act accordingly. Our population are turning en masse excepting the aged and infirm—sent to our friends in the United States, and Houston has treated those volunteers who last spring came to our assistance so badly, that we can have no hopes of any assistance from abroad. I have no doubt that we shall have a long and distressing war. The Mexicans will not care as much for the loss of a thousand men as we shall for ten. Our eyes are open to our real situation. Our government is without a dollar, without camp equipage, ammunition, or any thing to carry on a war.

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