

ad since the establishment of the present system of government. It is sound and is subject to the control of the people's representatives. But the bank note currency which Mr. Clay and his followers want, is a currency unsound, uncertain in amount and value, and is to be issued by men who are to be really and truly responsible not to the nation, but to a few stockholders and they chiefly foreigners.

Another point will be blunted in our next.

ANTI-JANUS.

PROOF THAT MR. CLAY AGREED TO SURRENDER THE PROTECTIVE POLICY IN THE COMPROMISE OF 1833.

Mr. Wiza, in a letter to his constituents, just published, says:

"I am informed and authorized, by one who saw the manuscript draft of the act of 1833 before it was offered, to state, that when Mr. Clay drew the act of 1833, and showed it to his friends in his own handwriting, after its adoption, which provides that only such duties shall be laid as are necessary for the economical administration of the Government, after the 30th of June, 1832, the following words in other words precisely equivalent, were added, to wit: And such duties shall be laid without reference to the protection of any domestic article whatever."

This was the form (as it stood at first) of the language designed to be given in the compromise act, that the Government should return to its constitutional function of levying taxes for public instead of private uses. They were to be imposed "without reference to protection." It was thus, in express terms, that Mr. CLAY agreed to abandon his protective policy.

This mode of expressing the idea that the revenue power could only be constitutionally exercised to raise money for the Government—not for the uses of particular classes—was curtailed, probably, to save appearances, and because the intended part was implied in that retained. The pledge was declared simply in those words—*Such duties only shall be laid as are necessary for the economical administration of the Government*."

Saying that the duties should be laid only for revenue, excluded their imposition in reference to protection. The latter might accrue as the mere incident, but was not to control the primary object.

In fact from this stipulation was observed by the followers of Mr. Clay in the late tariff imposed by them, it is absolutely reversed; and such duties are now laid as are only necessary for the protection (or rather the promotion) of private interests; and what is worse, at the expense of the necessities of any, the most economical administration of the Government. The revenues of the treasury will be greatly reduced by the excessive imports levied on cottons, woollens, and a multitude of other articles, for the express purpose of preventing their importation, and giving the manufacturers a monopoly, and a power to tax the community for themselves.

The Great Transparency. Mr. Clay's retreat from the Senate was heralded himself as a retirement to the peaceful shades of Ashland, for the repose and seclusion for which he had been pining so long, and which had always eluded him in consequence of the pressing calls of public duty. But he was resolved to be bold no longer, and with tearful eyes bid a final adieu to his public associates. This occurred on the last day of March. The next day, the 1st of April (All Fool's day) we find him publishing an abusive letter against the man who occupied the Chair he had been intriguing for ever since his bargain with Adams. This was a peaceful retirement with a vengeance!

The day after his resignation he commenced a war upon President Tyler, which he very well knew (and it was so designed) would continue to rage with increasing fury until the autumn of 1844.

We next find him abusing the President in a three hours' speech at the "white virgin hair" barbershop in Lexington.

We next see him "stumping it" in Ohio, and accepting an invitation to preambulate the State of Indiana, as he turned the tide in the "Hoosier State."

After subduing Indiana, we learn that he is to be taken to Michigan, and we see that the Detroit Whigs are maturing arrangements for his reception. He will doubtless "stump it" in every State in the Union. He is a real "old coon." Reader, is not Mr. Clay's retirement to the Shades of Ashland a perfect transparency?—*Madisonian.*

Battle of New Orleans.

The first time I wended my steps towards the spot where this battle was fought, I was alone, with no companion save my own thoughts—not always the best company in the world. I had, in fact, stolen a march upon my worthy host, who had threatened to accompany me, much against my wish, as I could never bear to have my musings interrupted when visiting a place which has either been hallowed by tradition or consecrated by song. I had taken care to provide myself with Goodwin's biography of General Jackson, which answered all the purposes of a guide. The first object that attracted my attention was the well known Cypress Swamp, where General Jackson erected his famous breast-work, whence he raked the English troops so effectively on the fatal 8th of January. It is seldom that the annals of warfare have presented anything more gigantic in conception, or bold in execution, than this stupendous scheme of defense; nor is it possible to compare, even at this distance, the magnitude, the undaunted gravity, perseverance and fortitude, which the General exhibited throughout, without being impressed with profound sense of heroism, genius and military skill. Much as I find merit in this celebrated battle, and the services which attended the American arms, I had never formed a just conception of the position which the American army occupied, nor of the raw materials of which it was formed. Brad up a soldier myself, and well acquainted with military tactics, I would rather have been the author of that defense, than have planned the proudest battle ever won by Wellington or Napoleon.

What added greatly to the glory of General Jackson, was the superior number of the enemy—the well-known bravery of the British troops, and the intrepidity and experience of the gallant officers that commanded them. How vividly rose before my imagination, as I stepped silently along the banks of the Mississippi, the well-lined ranks of the British force, advancing with the utmost deliberation in solid columns, confident of success, and with their fuscines and ladders fully prepared to storm the American works. How well I could fancy the discharge of artillery which broke the English line, causing them to stagger and fall back in momentary confusion. Then the intrepid Packenham, making vigorous attempt to rally his dismayed soldiers, while notwithstanding the terrible havoc made in our ranks, formed again, and again repelled the assault. Last of all, the flight of the enemy, who, unable to stand, fled in disorder,互相拥挤, pained, in upon themselves which directed at the loss of almost all their general officers, retreated in dismay. The intervention of Providence was never more displayed than in the results of this battle.—*Tennyson's Random Shots and Southern Breezes.*

Occupations in Great Britain and the United States.

G. Britain U. States. Families. Individuals.

Agriculture. 1,000,134 3,617,756

Traders. 1,304,230 454,362

Manufacturers. 500,676 237,371

Other classes. 1,218,159 230,559

1,022,202 4,748,954

In England, the agriculturists are the other class, &c. In the United States, they are the individuals.

DAILY MORNING POST.

THE EDITOR & PROPRIETORS, J. M. COOPER & CO.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1842.

See First Page.

WHIG MEETING IN THE 5TH WARD.

This meeting held on last Thursday evening, in the 5th Ward, was a dry affair. There was no enthusiasm, cooing nor hard cider, though several speeches containing the usual quantity of slang, bitterness and nonsense. Old fashioned federal demagogues prevailed—it was sticking out all over. Lawyers and gentlemen of leisure were plenty. Squire Lightner took the chair and behaved, in our opinion, very well. Vice Presidents and Secretaries were appointed, and a Committee to draft resolutions—one of whom was Joe Barker!!!

They then got to work, a lawyer named Forrester made the first speech. He licked it into the poor Loco focios and went it hard for a Tariff.

Next was a Mr. Miller, (who is he?) he followed in the footsteeps of his predecessor.

Next came the Hon. Harkar Denny, who inflicted a speech on the meeting. He urged them to go the Union Ticket—talked about the loco focios and the importance of a Tariff. He also charged the Democrats with involving the State of Pennsylvania in debt!! Is it possible that any of his hearers could swallow such an assertion?

Then we were favored with the report of the Committee, read by Mr. Stewart, who made a speech. His speech and report were pretty much like the other speeches—not worth much.

Mr. Dunlop, (our good natured fellow citizen) made the concluding speech. He said the ticket was unpopular but that it must be swallowed.

Joe Barker did speak. What's the matter with Joe?

They then adjourned.

A Comparison.

The Whigs shout over their victory in Vermont with a degree of enjoyment which shows that they dreaded a different result.

And they attempt to show that the overwhelming democratic success in Maine, was owing to their supineness; that they permitted the election to go by default! The fact that Edward Kent, their strongest man, the man with whom they succeeded in 1837 was their candidate at the late election, is proof of the falsity of this.

But the comparison of the results in Vermont and Maine affords better proof, that their defeat was caused by the permanent decline of their party.

In 1840 Vermont went for Harrison by 15,000—now they have it, by 20,000.

In 1840 the whigs carried Maine by 400—now they lose it by 12,000! In both states the Democrats have gained immensely—some 12 or 14,000 in each. The whigs have lost as much—and yet they will cry victory, in Vermont, and blame Gen. Apa-thy in Maine!

A Definition.

For years the Democratic presses have endeavored to coax or drive the federal editors into some explanation of the term "loco focio,"—some reason why they attached that name to the Democrats.

The only answer they have given is a reiteration of the epithet. But at last we hear something approaching a definition from the Gazette.

That paper of yesterday assures us that a contest is going on between the Post and the Chronicle for the publication of the List of Letters—and the editor remarks that he will soon see whether "loco focioism or meanness" will gain the day.

Thank you Deacon White, for your candor; of course "loco focioism" & "meanness" are antagonist qualities. The definition is sufficiently explicit and entirely satisfactory. We have the authority of the Gazette for saying that "loco focioism" and "meanness" do not harmonize.

ROBBERY IN THE NEW YORK CUSTOM HOUSE.

The Union of the 27th says that the "Collector this morning made a complaint against Mr. Gargant, who was found by the watchmen stationed inside of the Public Store, No. 12 Broad street, concealed behind some boxes in the third story. The man had, by means of an iron instrument, opened a case of goods, and just began to lay them out. He had opened the iron window shutters of a window in the rear of the store, and was no doubt ready to pass the goods to some accomplice on the outside."

DESTRUCTIVE FIRES.

A Steam Mill and Wool Carding Machine—the former belonging to Messrs. Jack & Rankin, and the latter to Mr. Hugus—in New Salem, Westmoreland county—were totally destroyed. The Republican says it is supposed to be the work of a midnight incendiary.

ANOTHER.

The state house of John C. Cooper, of Adamsville, in the same county, was burnt, but the goods saved. The loss is, however very great.

ALMOST AN EXPLOSION.

A building attached to the armory of the artillery company, at Newport, R. I., was set on fire early on Friday morning the 23rd instant; the flames were fortunately discovered in time to be arrested.

Had the gun house, about ten feet distant, taken fire, the result would have been不堪描述. As there were in it about 500 pounds of powder.

ALL SORTS OF THINGS.

On Tuesday morning the Herald of Tuesday morning announced the arrival of its literary editor. The same paper contains the following:

NOT SO LAST MR. POST,
LEAD YOU HEAR WHAT IS TRUE;
SINCE GOD'S TAKEN 'IM,
WE THE DEVIL GIVE YOU.

Is that his first effort? If so, we may look for great things.

THE SPIRITED SUFFRAGE CLAM BAKE HAS BEEN HELD AT DARTMOUTH.

EDDIE FINEFORD IS GOING AHEAD WITH HIS NEW THEATRE AT LOUISVILLE.

RHODE ISLAND AFFAIRS.

A letter to the Boston Democrat, dated Providence Sept. 22, says

"WE ARE LOOKING UP AGAIN IN THIS CITY. THE ALGERINES ARE STARTED AT THEIR OWN CONDUCT, AS IT MAY BE. A REQUISITION FROM GOV. DAVIS TO GOV. KING, OR THE BODY OF W. P. BLODGETT, WHICH PROVIDED THAT ONLY SUCH DUTIES SHALL BE LAID AS ARE NECESSARY FOR THE ECONOMICAL ADMINISTRATION OF THE GOVERNMENT, AFTER THE 30TH OF JUNE, 1842, THE FOLLOWING WORDS IN OTHER WORDS PRECISELY EQUIVALENT, WERE ADDED, TO WIT: AND SUCH DUTIES SHALL BE LAID WITHOUT REFERENCE TO THE PROTECTION OF ANY DOMESTIC ARTICLE WHATSOEVER."

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STRONG IN THE FAITH.

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ROBBERY IN THE NEW YORK CUSTOM HOUSE.

The New York Aurora has by some means, pestered the following extract from Bob's new work.

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