

How do you like it?

Friends and patrons of the Register, let us introduce to you our new, enlarged, and improved sheet. The long promised improvement is at length accomplished in the best manner I could afford it—though it possibly may not suit the taste of every one among the various notes to be consulted. Some wished to see the paper enlarged to the size of the "Democrat," of this place, or a little larger, with correspondingly large type, for the purpose of making a great show in size, etc., which would have rendered it necessary to purchase a new Press, of a larger size, in addition to the cost of Type and other materials, requiring in all an outlay of near \$6000; and a great deal of time and talk has been expended during the past winter about raising by subscription among the Whigs of the county a sum sufficient to accomplish all this, after the manner that printing establishments have been set up by the liberality of public spirited citizens in several of the adjacent counties. Others at the same time have counselled that so large a sheet for a medium sized sheet, printed on a common paper, and clear-faced kind of type, was altogether insufficient in a place like this, where advertising patronage was not very extensive; and since the attempt to raise so large a sum from the liberality of persons in favor of such an enterprise, was found to be impracticable, here, a Whig Press has fortunately been kept up by the individual enterprise of the proprietor, without taxing the liberality of others for any such extraordinary aid by their contributions, this plan was at least worthy of consideration.

Anxious as far as possible to meet the wishes and expectations of all, and yet resolved to do nothing in the way of improvement without any further delay, rather than waste time in fruitless talking about an improvement beyond my present power, I determined to enlarge (for the balance of this year at least) only to such a size as would conform with the capacity of the Press now in use, the gearing of which I have just got repaired for the purpose; but in order to be enabled to furnish as much reading matter as any other country paper around us, I selected for the main proportion a kind of type of such a close and compact body (though with a comparatively large, clear, and plain face), as you here see, in the selected matter of this and the first page, the difference between which and the kind generally used in country papers (called long prim) will be seen by comparing it with the agricultural matter on the fourth page, and some articles also on the third, having procured a small quantity of that for the sake of variety. [For the information of those readers who are not printers, it should be remarked that the type in this and other original articles is of the same size, (called Brevier) as the solid matter on the first page, the lines being merely leaded apart with thin leads, as is the general custom in all papers, to distinguish original from selected matter.] It will be seen by this how large a quantity of reading matter we are able to compress in type of this body, which is a sort of medium between the small type of some of the city papers, and that most commonly used in the country.

Again I repeat, how do you like it? I am not that famous CHAPMAN of craning necks, and will not presume to say it is the very handsomest paper ever published in these "digging" hills; but I leave it to the taste of the readers generally, to say if this kind of type which I have chosen does not answer, with this sized form, about as neat and pretty a sheet as Northern Pennsylvania ever produced. All of you who approve of this size, form, and variety of type which I have adopted, please to manifest by raising the right hand—from the pocket, if you please!—All those who would prefer that, at the close of the present volume, a new and larger Press, and more of the large kind of type should be procured, so as to afford a larger and more showy paper than ever before printed here, please to signify it by sending out a suitable contribution of the needed, and it shall be done.

Shall I be Sustained?

Though indebted to the laudable public spirit of several friends in this county for their liberal advances to aid in the improvement just accomplished, (friends who have without any loud and long talk, proposed of what they were going to do, promptly but quietly furnished, their aid when requested, I have procured the materials to a great extent on my own responsibility, which in my situation—depending upon the legitimate earnings of my business, without an official patronage made available to sustain some presses, renders it necessary that I should be suitably patronized by the citizens of this county especially to sustain me in the enterprise and enable me to carry it through successfully. If industry, perseverance, and untiring efforts to give satisfaction can merit encouragement, I think by all means to deserve it, by my exertions to print a neat and handsome, as well as useful and interesting paper. But besides the outlay upon which I have ventured in procuring these materials, the paper is going to cost nearly half as much again, in the additional labor of a larger sheet and smaller type, furnishing as much more reading matter, as it will, each week. Of course I ought to expect a corresponding increase of patronage, or I cannot live by it. Shall I look for it in vain among its able and intelligent community, such as grows up in this my native county?

There are various ways in which substantial aid may be given, so that I may be sustained, in the enterprise and enabled to effect a remuneration of those who do so in the course of the year; for I do nothing as a gratuity, but hope to be able to repay in a satisfactory manner all who have or may advance any thing to cancel the purchases I have made. In this county, upon an advance of \$5 or \$10, and a promise as to that amount, in subsequent numbers, many good Whigs who are able, and could easily afford to contribute that amount, to promote a good cause, by the extension of information and the diffusion of correct principles, might send us a V. for which they should receive 3 extra copies besides their own for one year. 5 extra copies for the end of the year 1849, to be distributed among their poorer neighbors or sent to their distant friends, as they may direct.

Each individual commencing now, may also have a copy of the Register for 1850, for \$1 in advance. Finally, there is one way in which individuals may aid in sustaining the enterprise, by not only paying for a copy themselves, but by presenting among their neighbors at least one or more good paying subscribers for the newly improved sheet. Will each one try this plan forthwith?

We shall send this first number of our improved sheet to several old subscribers who have heretofore paid up to discontinuing, but of whom some may be induced to take again, when they see what an improvement we have made. Should we send still another number to any one who does not wish to continue, they will please signify it by returning both, by mail or otherwise, to this office. We may also send this one number to some distant friends and acquaintances, merely to let them see what we are doing in this age of improvement.

Some persons who have taken the Register for a long time without paying us anything for it, must not be surprised if this is the last number they receive from us. After expending so much for our improvement, we cannot afford to print a paper for nothing any longer.

We are unavoidably delayed some two days beyond date this week in getting out the first number of the Register on the new type, etc. The materials arrived here late on Saturday night, when instead of having one side of our paper printed as usual, on Monday morning we had to commence the whole matter anew—standing matter, even, all to be renewed, after unpacking and arranging in cases all the sorts of new type—fitting all the new rules, furniture, &c., and completing repairs about the gearing of the press, &c. Our readers will, however, doubtless be reconciled to the delay, on the appearance of the improved new sheet, which we hope will be out in better season again next week.

Not only our reading matter, but all the advertisements (excepting nearly two columns of stereotyped medical advertisements, furnished by the advertisers, whose contracts for their insertion have not expired,) are set up in entire new type. In throwing out all the advertisement not necessary to be continued, we may possibly have omitted some which should be continued, and one or two new ones intended for last week, which were accidentally mislaid may have escaped attention hitherto.

While commending the fair appearance of our new type to our readers, it is but justice to the manufacturers, to say to our brother printers, that they were procured from the type foundry of John T. WHITE, in Cliff st., N. Y. We doubt whether a superior article can be found in any other establishment, nor can there be found more gentlemanly, fair and accommodating dealers.

Though we do not intend as a general thing to fill our first or miscellaneous page with tales of fiction, and especially such as are continued on weekly, we have commenced quite an amusing one in this week, which will be concluded in our next. In our endeavors as far as consistent, to gratify the various tastes of all our readers, we may occasionally select matters of this kind for their amusement, while we aim to give a due share of such matter as is more substantially useful and instructive. Valuable agricultural selections will be found on our fourth page.

We intended to have given a brief notice of our recent hurried trip over the Railroad to the city of Gotham and of the admirable manner in which the arrangements appear to be now carried out by the Railroad trains, the gentlemanly and attentive treatment we met with from the Railroad Conductors and others entrusted with the management of the line so far as we saw &c.; but we have been so hurriedly engaged in all the requisite arrangements for our improved sheet, that we have had no time to prepare any satisfactory account of events connected with this brisk and pleasant journey this week.

AGRICULTURAL LECTURE.—According to an announcement made two weeks ago, an address was delivered on the subject of agriculture to a respectable audience convened at the Court House, on Tuesday evening of Court week, by Mr. Abel Casady, a very intelligent practical Farmer of Dimock township. Though unable to hear it for myself as it was before our arrival home, we hear the address highly spoken of by those who did, and we understand it was resolved to have it published.

Cot. DIMOCK.—We understand the Locofoco county meeting held here on Monday evening of Court week, to quietly delegates to a State Convention, instructed them in favor of the nomination of Col. Ass. DIMOCK, late of this county, as a candidate for Canal Commissioner.

Our neighbor of the Democrat in speaking of the Bill to change the Judiciary Districts week before last, said that the whole judicial districts of the State were changed in three days. This is a mistake. The Bill had been before the House for some time, before finally acted on, and instead of the whole, it did not effect but about one quarter of the districts, and those most inconveniently arranged. The increase of three new ones makes no more in proportion to the population and amount of business than existed when the districts were last arranged before. And as for the special Courts, which are mentioned as being necessary by the re-appointment of a resident Judge in this district, they are not near so frequent as when Judge Jessup was first appointed, and are annually becoming still less frequent as the time grows more remote since he was acting as an Attorney at the Bar here.

COTTON IMPROVED PATENT DISE-HIVE.—The right for this county, in making and selling this truly ingenious and valuable improvement, having been recently purchased by Wm. F. Bradley, Esq., of Churchhill, of Great Bend, they offer for sale township rights, in an advertisement which will be duly prepared for insertion next week, having been omitted in our haste and hurry to get into this week. In the mean time, having taken a bird's eye view of a model of the hive left with J. Eldridge, of this place, who is duly authorized to make sale of rights here, we would advise all the curious to call and see for themselves. Particulars next week.

We have received several recent numbers of the "American (Conn.) Weekly Mercury," published by Geo. W. Weeks, who was seemingly busy yesterday in stripping printer boys in this place. How they come up.

Post Office Changes.

Though a most painful cry is raised by the Locofoco press at the changes that have been made thus far, in Post Offices throughout the Union, they will have to be a great many more before anything like an equilibrium can be formed in the distribution of these offices, which have been nearly all on one side for years past.—The Democrat announces, this week, as a wonderful outrage, the appointment of G. G. Pride as Postmaster at Harford, in this county, in place of Saxe Seymour, Esq., who has held the office for a great many years, heading it, "First Head-ache." No such horrible emotions were manifested by the Locos, when whig Postmasters have been removed by their party, with quite as little cause for the removal as this, wherein both the ins and outs were worthy men as in the present instance.

B. T. Cooke, Esq., late editor of the Broome Republican, has been appointed Postmaster at Binghamton, in place of J. H. H. Park, to make room for whom T. Robinson (Barbamer) was recently ousted by the Hawks, Mr. Cooke having been ousted to give place to the latter in his turn some years ago. So this is only a restoration of a whig Postmaster, and a good one too.

Henry M. Collier, of Binghamton, has been appointed Mail Agent on the Railroad, in place of Mr. Anderson, late Agent.

The Mail Robbery. In the hurry and bustle of getting out our last paper, we neglected to mention the astounding Mail Robbery which had just been detected in the Great Bend Post Office on the eve of our leaving for New York the week previous. Letters enclosing money and drafts had been repeatedly detained or lost entirely, during the last few months between this place and New York, and Mr. Hale a confidential agent of the Department was sent here to ferret it out, who with the aid of Mr. Webb, the Postmaster at this place, succeeded in detecting George Baldwin, Esq., the Postmaster at Great Bend, on the morning of the 12th inst. when several purloined letters and packages were found upon him, and the proof being so glaring he owned up and submitted to an arrest, and was committed to jail in this place. The affair created great excitement for a few days, but he has since been bailed under bonds of \$3,000.

Mr. Baldwin was a well educated Lawyer by profession, and had been chosen County Auditor by the Locos of this county recently, besides being put in the Post Office by that party to the exclusion of a good Whig. Wonder if the cry of "Proscription" will be raised at his being turned out. Our neighbor ought to have mentioned his case as the "First Head Off."

For the Susquehanna Register.

J. W. CHAPMAN, Esq.—Dear Sir: Will you have the goodness to give publicity to the following note, and oblige one of the subscribers to the Register, which has ever battled boldly and fearlessly for vindicating three principles and measures calculated to benefit the great mass, as well as adding to the common stock of information that must ever tend to elevate and sustain a representative government.

We observe in the Montrose Democrat of April 19th, a peace headed "The Agony Over," quoted from the Luzerne Democrat, which says, "Rumor tells us that the Hon. William Jessup is appointed Judge of this district, and honorably adds, 'We have nothing to say against the Judge. He is a learned lawyer and a man of good morals.' But after saying this, it has no hesitation in saying that Judge Conyngham was the choice of that county, by all parties, and would, had the matter been subjected to a vote, have received the popular voice of the people of that county. We presume he might, and can testify to the fact, in saying that Judge Conyngham is a gentleman in every respect; a learned lawyer, a popular Judge, and a gentleman of high moral worth, an efficient public officer, and as a private citizen he has few superiors. But every leaf has two sides; a glance at the other side will not be out of place, friend of the Luzerne Democrat. We sincerely ask the question: Do the many noble traits of character in Judge C. detract from the public and private virtues of Judge Jessup, who is composed of the same unflinching material, and in fine possessed of every natural quality which adorns a gentleman? And in return we have no hesitation in saying that he lives as sincerely in the hearts of the citizens of Susquehanna as does Judge C. in those of Luzerne. And we challenge any gentleman for the proof, that he is not equally consistent, and as free from carrying politics on to the bench, or mingling with them in any way, which would derogate from the character of his office. Name any branch of industry, or public improvement, calculated to aid the advancement of the interests of the citizens of Susquehanna, which has not received a marked encouragement from the Judge. Equally prompt is he in administering justice to all. In early life he took an elevated stand at the bar, and has maintained it as a Lawyer and Judge to a considerably advanced age. A thorough acquaintance is his better recommendation. As to the political decapitation of Judge C., we have only to say, this is the natural consequence, and fruit of political change. In Judge J.'s appointment Governor Johnston has done credit to himself as well as to this judicial district.

Dimock, April 23, 1849.

MILITIA TRAININGS.—By the following order from the Adjutant General's office to the Brigade Inspector of this Division, it will be seen that there will be no Militia trainings this year. The Volunteers will probably be called out as usual.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE: Harrisburg, April 17, 1849.

General Order No. 1.—You will immediately countermand the order lately issued by you for review and inspection in your Brigade. A copy of the revised Militia Law will be forwarded to you early in the ensuing week.

W. W. IRWIN, Adj't Gen. Pa.

THE CHRY OF PROSCRIPTION.—Were we to judge from the noise and ceaseless cry of the Union and Pennsylvania, it might be supposed that every office had been chopped off, and hewn to atoms. But the fact is, scarcely anything has been done as yet. Of the 17,000 postmasters in the country, less than 200 have been superseded, including a large number appointed to fill vacancies. When it is known that it is at least three-fourths of the whole number come within Gen. Taylor's rule, is nothing at all. We infer, however, that something handsome will be done in due season, most likely very soon.

A Circular.

To the Members of the Agricultural Society of Susquehanna County. Do not expect the farmers of the county to be more systematically improved and still improve, in a profitable and judicious mode of cultivation, etc., unless the leading design of our society. And it is unquestionable, also, that the influence of the society should be extended and visibly felt, too, and upon every acre of territory in the county; that every acre thereof, should, in some way, be represented at our county fairs, and should obtain a hearing at the same. But it must be obvious that competition for premiums naturally intercepts all the lower grades of our soil, whereby many specimens of cultivation, excellent in the kind, do not become generally known, as they ought,—that many methods of tillage, independent of the barnyard, a fact which the face of our country imposes, and which should not be overlooked in the agricultural estimate, are passed by. The crops on the slopes and inclined plains of our county, where manures cannot profitably, as it respects labor, be introduced, should obtain a hearing, as well as those grown upon our creek bottoms and table lands, which are annually gaining fertility from the adjacent hills and slopes; but which have hitherto been intercepted by the application of manures and stimulants, to the soils of more eligible and accessible locations. To obviate this, and give the medium of representation to every shade of locality, a corresponding secretary has been very judiciously provided by your society, to hold correspondence with you, on every topic of the agricultural kind. That office having been conferred on me, it was with much diffidence that I consented to serve you in that important and responsible capacity. Therefore, in pursuance of the duties involved, allow me to invite you severally and collectively, to a correspondence, at the same time assuring you, that I can do nothing without your individual co-operation.

I propose to every member to keep a diary or registry of his system of management, noting down the kind and quality of soil, the manner of preparing it for the seed, the quantity and kind of manure introduced, if any, and the result; and also whatever may come to his knowledge of agricultural consequence, whether in his own course of practice or that of others; together with such general remarks as circumstances shall require to be made, or as he may please to offer; and deposit the same a short time previous to our annual exhibition, at some place in Montrose, which I shall hereafter designate. Remember we are all plain men, engaged in a plain and laborious pursuit; and that we are engaged, not to make a literary show, but on the other hand to obtain facts in a plain and practicable way, and to disseminate them in an intelligible form for the benefit of all. Hence it is hoped that no one will be heard to make excuse when called upon to hand in his report, that the secretary may have something entertaining, instructive and profitable to offer at your next fair.

S. A. NEWTON, Cur. Sec'y.

Brooklyn, April 29.

Agricultural.

List of premiums to be awarded by the Susquehanna County Agricultural Society, at the annual Fair to be held in October 1849.

- Best acre of winter wheat, \$5 00
2nd best do, Johnson's Agricultural Society, 3 00
Best acre spring wheat, 5 00
2nd best do, Johnson's Agricultural Society, 3 00
Best acre of corn, 5 00
2nd best do, 3 00
Best acre of oats, 3 00
2nd best do, 2 00
Best flock of 100, 3 00
2nd best do, 2 00
Best of any quantity not less than 15 pounds, 2 00
2nd best do, 1 00
Best cheese, 3 00
2nd best do, 2 00
Best cow, 5 00
2nd best do, 5 00
Best heifer, 5 00
2nd best do, 3 00
Best brood mare, 3 00
2nd best do, 2 00
Best pair geldings raised in the Co., "Youat's do," 3 00
Best pair 3 years old colts, broke to harness, 5 00
" Mason's Farrier and Steel Book," 3 00
Best bull, 5 00
2nd best do, 3 00
Best pair oxen, 5 00
Best pair 3 years old steers, 5 00
Best fine wool buck, 3 00
Best course do, 3 00
Best two ewe, 3 00
Best course do, 3 00
Best lot of lambs not less than 5 in number, 3 00
Best bear, 2 00
2nd best do, 1 00
Best sow, 2 00
2nd best do, 1 00
Discretionary premiums on all root crops, and on poultry.

Discretionary premiums will be awarded on domestic manufactures and needle work, and the Executive Committee respectfully ask the attention of the ladies to this benevolent branch of industry.

CHARLES TINGLEY, RICHARD JEWETT, ABEL CASSEDDY, Executive Committee.

MIRACULOUS ESCAPE.—On Monday the 2d inst., says the Carbon Democrat, as Mr. Charles Packer, of Noshoeuing, in company with another person, was descending the plain of Messrs. Packer & Douglas, above this place, with a train of trucks, they were moving with considerable rapidity. Mr. Packer's assistant becoming frightened, leaped off, leaving his entire management to himself. Of course, his power was unequal to the task, and they came thundering down threatening destruction to everything below. When near the bottom they ran up the track, and striking a piece of wood at the very verge of a precipice, Mr. P. was thrown from his position over the wall, and singular to relate, alighted, some twenty-five feet below, erect on his feet, on an upright 3 inch plank. With great presence of mind, supporting the trucks above with one hand, he kept his feet on the plank, and commenced descending down upon him, another bound placed the wheels over the verge of going over. Of course, the whole affair was but the work of a moment. From a knowledge of the place he descended, every person present supposed that the most literally he dashed to pieces. Great was their joy and surprise, however, to find him unharmed in the least particular. Mr. Packer is one of our most estimable citizens, and we rejoice with his many friends over his miraculous escape.

CONVENTION.—The Hartford Court makes the account stand as follows: Whig, 137; Locos, 111; F. Soilers, 97; Doubtful House, 54.

Joint Ballot, 124; 103; 15; of the Free Soilers will unquestionably vote with the Whigs.

New-York & Erie Telegraph.

The Telegraph line, though it has been in the operation of conveying intelligence to and from through the State for some time, performs its office so steadily and to the benefit of us here, for the want of an office being established in this place, which we understand the company expect the citizens here to furnish at their own expense, while the stockholders here understood that was to be established by the Company. By the following from the Broome Republican, it seems the line is however in operation from New-York to Lake Erie.

This line is now working through its whole extent of nearly 450 miles from New-York to Fredonia; but the company has not yet been organized by the appointment of President and Directors. No definite arrangements have yet been prepared between the old and new Companies, but in the meantime the old Company has its proportional share of the receipts of the business.

The line is very substantially built of heavy wire, No. 9 cast iron and glass insulation—40 poles to the mile and costing \$230 a mile. The line crosses the Hudson river about 7 miles below Newburgh, the wires extending from Breakneck to Dutter Hill, fastened to the rocks by staples. The offices on the line will be as follows: Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Peekskill, Cold Spring, Newburgh, Goshen, Middletown, Narrowsburgh, Honesdale, Carbondale, Montrose, Binghamton, Owego, Ithaca, Jefferson, Bath, Dansville, Nunda, Pike, Springville, Lodi, Fredonia—22 in all.

No offices are yet established at Springville, Lodi, Bath, Montrose, Carbondale, Narrowsburgh, Peekskill and Sing Sing. It is expected and hoped that every thing will be satisfactorily arranged in a short time—and that one of the results will be prompt, daily and interesting reports from New-York by good reporters and operators.

Mr. Clay and the Men of One Idea.

A very considerable party in our country profess to regard the Abolition of Slavery as the paramount object of National solicitude. It is divided into various sects, one insisting on positive, offensive action; another preferring to stand on the defensive and only oppose any extension of the power of jurisdiction of Slavery, trusting to natural causes to work the overthrow of the detected institution; a third sect depreciates all Political action, but is even more fervent than the others in its hostility, insisting upon that the Federal Union shall be dissolved in order to rid the Free States of the guilt and shame of their present connection. These three sects, the last vehement and unparading in its denunciations of the two former, which two maintain for the present a precarious and difficult alliance, all unite in denouncing as Pro-Slavery all who do not wear their badges, follow their ways, and endorse the wisdom of their respective incalculations.

In the State of Kentucky there has lived for more than half a century a man not unknown to history named HENRY CLAY. He was a young and poor attorney, without reputation or influence, save in a narrow sphere, at the time when, more than fifty years ago, Kentucky first undertook to form a State Constitution and set up for herself. Her people were nearly all, like himself, Virginians brought up amid Slavery, many of them Slaveholders, and naturally inclined to regard the institution with favor. Its evils had not then been developed and exposed as they have since been. The African Slave-Trade was in prosperous activity, sanctioned by the public law of Christendom, and participated in by men eminent for mercantile standing and piety. There was no Abolition party, and had been no intonances of extensive Abolition, except in St. Domingo, now Hayti, where the result, as then represented and understood, was well calculated to fill every mind with aversion and horror. Yet, in the face of all these influences, Henry Clay did not hesitate to stand before the People of Kentucky an enemy of Slavery and an advocate of its extinction by the Constitution then to be formed. He was overruled and voted down. Short-sighted and mistaken calculations of personal interest and consequence prevailed over abstract considerations of Humanity and enduring Policy.—Slavery was recognized and shielded by the State Constitution, and no provision made for its termination. The effects of this vote are now very palpable. Kentucky has ten Representatives in Congress, while Ohio, which had not at that time a hundred white families, did not begin to attract immigrants till some years afterward, and which is far inferior in climate and other natural advantages, has twenty-one Members, or more than double the number of her elder neighbor. And this disparity is every year increasing.

Mr. Clay, perceiving the question thus decided against him and the opportunity gone, did not see fit to persist in an agitation of which he could discern no utility. He conformed to the settled policy of the State, both in his private capacity of citizen and in the public one of Representative and Senator, which he successively attained, and in which he served many years with unsurpassed eminence. Yet in 1827, in an Address before the American Colonization Society, he reiterated in the most emphatic manner his aversion to Slavery as unwise and wrong, and his ardent hopes of its ultimate extinction.

In 1834-35 a formidable conspiracy, which had long been silently forming, reached the point of development. The Slave Power—by which we mean that influence in our Union which regards Slavery as a signal blessing, to be extended and perpetuated at all hazards—had long been intriguing for the Annexation of Texas. The death of Gen. Harrison and the breaking up of the Whig Cabinet had thrown the Executive Government completely into the hands of this Power. The accidental President was its tool; John C. Calhoun, its master spirit, was Secretary of State; its instruments filled the highest offices of the land. A Treaty of Annexation was negotiated, and the secret conspiracy became an open struggle. The official instructions from the State Department to our agents in Texas expressly affirmed the strengthening and perpetuating of Slavery to be a chief end of Annexation. The negro-growing and negro-dealing interest was everywhere inflamed to avicious madness by the prospect of new markets and high prices for their great staple. Throughout the South hardly a voice was raised against the nefarious scheme. Yes, there was one, Henry Clay, who spent the winter of 1848-49 in New-Orleans, the focus of Annexation interests—the great slave-mart of the Union;—He there perceived that a perilous crisis was at hand. He decided on the course prescribed to him by Patriotism and the love of Freedom. He put forth a calm, decided, forcible argument against Annexation in every shape. His name and his great influence were given to the Anti-Texas cause. That it was hardly overborne in the succeeding contest was no fault of his. Had those who profess such zealous and all-absorbing hostility to the Extension of the Slave Power in our Union, then acted with any approach to consistency with this present, instead of going in [part of them] to meet, and openly, the residue obliquely, with Calhoun, Tyler, Walker & Co. to elect one of the easiest and most thorough champions of Annexation and Slave Extension to the Presidency, the history of the last four years would not have been written in blood; and our Government, instead of owing Seventy-five to One Hundred Millions of Dollars would now be out of debt after devoting many Millions to needless War and Harbor improvements. But while every State in which the Slave Power really predominates voted for Polk as the champion of Annexation, New-York, Indiana, Mo., Illinois, &c. were carried for him by means of confident and persistent assertions that Mr. Clay was as much an Annexationist as Polk and as much devoted to the interests of Slavery. And the men who effected this result, and thus brought upon us Texas, with its train of Foreign War and National Debt, are now most vociferous for Free Soil.

Mr. Clay has since remained in retirement, hardly speaking of public affairs except once in connection with the War of Mexico and in earnest denunciation of the Peace, until the Convention of Kentucky have decided, without a shadow of interference on his part, to hold a Convention for the revision of their State Constitution. That Convention is soon to be chosen. It of course presents a crisis in which an effort may be made against the long march harm and little good. The question is legitimately before the People of Kentucky, and therefore their fellow-citizens, Mr. Clay and others, urge his reiterated, forcible, and convincing appeals to insure the ultimate deliverance of their State from the last vestige of Human Servitude. His letter is calm, moderate and extraordinary in its tone, but no one can fail to see that it is calculated to exert a greater influence adverse to Slavery, not all that has been written and said by Abolitionists and distinctive Free Soilers since the war were born.

True, Mr. Clay does not view the subject precisely as they nor we do; but what of that? I do not say sober man, believe that his letter, if written to the dictation of William Lloyd Garrison or Gerrit Smith, would have had a better effect throughout the Slave States? Is there a well informed man, who desires the extinction of Slavery more than to achieve notoriety and power by opposing Slavery, who would prefer that Mr. Clay had taken ultra ground? We all do know that he is, in the better sense of the term, a Conservative, hostile to sudden and violent changes in legislation, and public policy, and believing that long progress must resemble that of a tree or other living organism, which is effected through imperceptible gradations of growth rather than by sudden amputation and replacement. I trust if you will that there is a deeper philosophy, but remember that Mr. Clay speaks to a class of minds that you cannot reach and wield an influence that you should prize the more because it is so different from yours. Before insisting that he shall pronounce your Sibylhood exactly as you do, consider whether you are able to serve the cause of Freedom does not depend entirely on the maintenance of these very qualities which you regard with such aversion.

The moral of the spectacle presented by the attacks of the Abolition presses on Mr. Clay's letter is—Be not the slays of a hobby.—Do not men of one idea. If the idea is a good one, embrace it; but do not let it run away with you; do not imagine that nothing else can be important or righteous but that. Opposition to Slavery is right; but the use made of it to elicit Polk, and thus involve us in Annexation and War, was not right, and never can be made so. We made no choice of evils in supporting Mr. Clay in 1844, but went for the greatest attainable good, which is the best we know how to do. Anti-Slavery is right—so is Free Soil; so is Land Reform; so is hostility to War; so are a great many other things. But no one of them is exclusively right, nor exclusively important; and whoever surrenders himself utterly to any one is in danger of depriving himself of opportunities to do good, and even of ennobling neglecting public duties. Accept every truth, and give to each its proper weight, in order to do so, maintain a position of just independence and calm consideration. To-day has its own round of duties; do them; but be not so entangled in any one that you cannot discharge with perfect freedom and impartiality all those of To-morrow.—N. Y. Tribune.

The Exemption Law.

The following is the act recently passed by the Legislature, to exempt three hundred dollars worth of personal property from sale on execution or distress for rent:

AN Act to exempt property to the value of three hundred dollars from levy and sale on execution, and distress for rent. Sec 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That in lieu of the property now exempt by law from levy and sale on execution issued upon any judgment obtained on a contract, and distress for rent; property to the value of three hundred dollars, exclusive of all wearing apparel of the defendant and his family, and all Bibles and school books in use in the family, (which shall remain exempted as heretofore,) and no more, owned by or in possession of any debtor, shall be exempt from levy and sale on execution, or by distress for rent.

Sec 2. That the Sheriff, Constable, or other officer charged with the execution of any warrant issued by competent authority, for the levying upon and selling the property, either real or personal, of any debtor, shall, if requested by the debtor, summon three disinterested and competent persons, who shall be sworn or affirmed, to appraise the property which the said debtor may elect to retain under the provisions of this act, for which service the said appraisers shall be entitled to receive five cents each, to be charged as part of the costs of the proceedings, and property thus chosen and appraised to the value of three hundred dollars, shall be exempt from levy and sale on the said execution of warrant, excepting warrants for the collection of taxes.

Sec 3. That in any case where the property levied upon as aforesaid, shall consist of real estate of greater value than three hundred dollars, and the amount in value to the whole sum of three hundred dollars, or any less sum, the appraisers aforesaid shall determine whether, in their opinion, the said real estate can be divided without injury to or spoiling the whole, and if the said appraisers shall determine that the said real estate can be divided as aforesaid, then they shall proceed to set apart so much thereof as in their opinion shall be sufficient to answer the requirement of the defendant in such case, designating the same by proper metes and bounds, all of which proceeds shall be certified in writing, to the sheriff, or constable, or other officer, who shall thereupon deliver the same to the sheriff, under their own hands and seals, to the sheriff, under sheriff, or coroner, charged with the execution of the writ in such case, who shall make return of the same in the proper court from which the writ issued, in connection with the said writ: Provided, That this section shall not be construed to effect or impair the liens of the bonds, mortgages, or other contracts, for the purchase money of the real estate of insolvent debtors.

Sec 4. That upon the return made of the writ aforesaid, with the proceeds of the sale of the real estate, under their own hands and seals, to the sheriff, under sheriff, or coroner, charged with the execution of the writ in such case, who shall make return of the same in the proper court from which the writ issued, in connection with the said writ: Provided, That this section shall not be construed to effect or impair the liens of the bonds, mortgages, or other contracts, for the purchase money of the real estate of insolvent debtors.

Sec 5. That the twenty-sixth section of the act entitled, "An Act relating to executions," passed December, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six, and the seventh and eighth sections of an act entitled "An Act in regard to certain sales in lodgers, in the city of Pittsburgh, and relating to the publishing of Sheriff's sales, and other purposes," passed twenty-second April, one thousand eight hundred and forty-six, and all other acts inconsistent with this act, be, and the same be hereby repealed.

Sec 6. That the provisions of this act shall not take effect until the fourth day of June next, and shall apply to debts contracted on and after that date.

An old lady combating the idea of the moon being inhabited, remarked with emphasis, "what the idea was incredibly; for, said she, 'what becomes of the people in the moon when there is nothing left of it but a little straw?'"