

EXTRACT
From the Address of the Hon. JOHN McPHERSON BAZIER, to the People of the State of Georgia.

Home Policy.

"Before closing this address, I desire for a little while to commune with you, in the spirit which more appropriately belongs to recollections of home. I am not a political aspirant. The station with which your confidence has honored me, has grieved me, as well because it testifies of the past, as because it has enabled me to contribute my mite to the advancement of your interests with which my own are identified. I do not affect to be indifferent to the approbation of my countrymen, but on the contrary acknowledge that it is a cherished object of my ambition. Advancing years may have rendered me less covetous of popular applause, but I would prefer, if I may be permitted to do so, to trace this, and the increasing desire which I feel to preserve the consciousness of serving you faithfully, to an awakened sense of duty. My term of active service most, in the ordinary course of events, soon pass away. Before it does, I desire to present to you some of the reflections which have occurred to me, while engaged in your service, and without bespeaking for them a consideration to which they may not be entitled, I ask only that they may be recorded in the spirit in which they are offered.

In the precious legacy of the great father of the country, the injunction to avoid sectional divisions, and the animosities which they engender, occupy a conspicuous place. We are an agricultural, commercial and manufacturing people, inhabiting an extensive country, characterized by diversity of soil and climate, as well as of position.—This difference of condition, seems necessarily to beget diversity, if not contrast of interests, and the feeling which results from it, cannot be without its influence in the councils of the Union. I have felt the force of this consideration, and looking at the subject hastily, amid other and more engrossing pursuits, have perhaps sometimes yielded too much to its sway. A more deliberate scrutiny of the subject, induces me to suspect this, and inclines me to believe that we have in this great country, diversified as it is, interests which are common to the whole, the advancement of which will best promote those which more immediately concern each part of it. I do not hesitate to avow a change of opinion to this extent. Why should I? I am not yet, I trust, too old to learn. I am admonished by experience, that my happiness here and my hopes of it hereafter, are the result of a thorough change of opinion, on the most important question of my life—I am constrained therefore to believe with the poet,

"If man were born equal with the sun,
The patriarch pupil would be learning still,
And dying, leave his lesson half unlearned."

The difference in our condition in the South and that of our brethren in the Eastern and Middle States, has been with me a subject of much anxious reflection. The passing traveller cannot fail to be struck with the higher degree of cultivation, improvement, and general prosperity, exhibited in those States, over the whole face of a country, to which nature would seem to have been less bountiful than to ours. With a richer soil, and more genial climate, we combine an intelligence, energy and spirit of enterprise, which may compare, without detriment, with those of our brethren. Yet those States advance much more rapidly in the career of improvement, than we do, and while a dense, thriving and prosperous population gladden the land which they inhabit, much of ours is still in a wilderness state, and much which has been reclaimed, is subjected to an imperfect, and speaking generally, a comparatively unprofitable cultivation. Whence this diversity in our condition? With equal advantages of soil and climate of intelligence, energy, and the spirit of enterprise, why do we linger in the race? We have been prone to think, I have thought, that protection afforded, as we suppose, at our cost, to the productive industry of our brethren, is the chief, if not the only source of this difference. In looking into our political and commercial statistics, we are struck however with the discordant fact, that our own prosperity has not been greatest, when that protection was lowest—and that its periodical reduction under the act of 1833, has been attended by a progressive diminution in the price of our great staple, and in the value of our property. This therefore would seem to be an insufficient solution of the mystery. We must look elsewhere for it.

Does the difference result from the fact, that we employ slave labor? I know that opinion is general, but I do not think it is correct. At any rate, I do not believe that the difference of condition of which I speak is the direct and necessary consequence of the employment of that species of labor, since under the management of a humane and intelligent master, it is undoubtedly the cheapest. In my judgment, the difference arises not from the kind of labor which we employ. The true cause of our embarrassment, I think, the want of a proper division of labor. With inconsiderable exceptions (let us speak of our own State) the whole productive industry of Georgia, is employed in the production of two great staples—in cotton and sugar. The cotton is produced in abundance, and at the same time find a profitable market (a concurrence of circumstances which however is rare), comparative prosperity gladdens the whole land. When these fail, either in product or in price, a corresponding embarrassment is the consequence. We are like gamblers who stake their fortunes on the hazard of a cast, instead of dividing their stakes. The permanent prosperity of a people is best secured by such a division of labor, by such an application of their productive industry, as that the failure to produce, or a sudden

and sensible fall in the price of any article produced, may not materially affect all the individuals of the community. If in Georgia, one half of the labor, which is employed in the production of cotton and rice, could find other employment, besides the increased value which it would give to that which remained, it would afford sensible relief, in seasons of the failure of those articles, either in product or in price.

In addition to this, my observation here, I think, enables me to affirm, that the permanent policy of the Government, with or without our assent, will be to give a certain degree of protection to domestic manufacture. They have sprung up under the pressure of necessity, and have been so long cherished that the various interests which they combine, are destined to predominate. Even as Southern men, we agree that this protection may be legitimately afforded within the limits of revenue, and the increasing wants of the Government will, in all likelihood, make that an adequate protection to the manufacturer. The subject of protection is becoming, in one view, less interesting to us in Georgia, since, at the present price of our principal staple, which ceases, steadily operating, will probably continue to depress. We shall not find it a profitable culture, while it may yet continue to be moderately so, in the rich and fresh soils of Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas and Texas.

If then, a division of our productive labor would conduce to our prosperity—if, in many parts of our State, cotton will probably soon cease to be an object of profitable culture—if, with or without our consent, protection to manufactures, at least within the limits of revenue, is likely to become part of the permanent policy of the country, will not a due regard to our own interests require us to prepare for the change in our condition, which the state of the world, the exhaustion of great portions of our land, and the probable permanent policy of the Government, will subject us to? If the increased rate of duty, which is necessary to give protection to the manufacturer, will be given, whether we will or not, and in fact, a bounty, why should we refuse to share it? If, without being so, it renders us comparatively independent of foreign nations, and affords a profitable employment to capital and labor, in that branch of domestic industry, why should we not participate in it?

Have we the means to do this? Can we not convert the least valuable part of our cotton into baggins to cover the rest, in its transit to market? In the establishments made for that purpose, having the raw material at hand, unfailing streams and cheap labor, can we not profitably manufacture cotton cloths, confining our earlier efforts to the coarser fabrics? Can we not convert the iron ore, which abounds in our mountains, into farming utensils, and those which are necessary to our domestic establishments, confining ourselves, in the first instance, to articles of the most simple kind? Can we not raise, within ourselves, the various kinds of stock, which we use by employing a portion of our slave labor in producing the grain which is necessary to sustain them? Shall we longer look beyond our own State for the bread stuffs which we require? Adverting to the great probability of a permanent and protective duty on wool, and to the adaptation of our country for the rearing of sheep, ought we not to turn our attention to this stock? If every plantation, having even a few hands, would furnish with but one hundred sheep, and those of larger force in proportion, they would soon be adapted to increase their stock—and, besides, finding a ready market for their wool, to be sent, in the first instance, to the manufacturing States, the aggregate product would contribute largely to the prosperity of Georgia. In a very short time, too, woollen manufactures, established in our own State, would afford a market at home.

We are stimulated to these efforts by the necessities of their situation, and encouraged to make them by the advantages of our position. To those, which I have enumerated, is to be added, the probable completion of our great line of communication from the mountains to the seaboard, in a very short time, thus furnishing the means of interchanging commodities, and affording a market for many, which are now almost valueless. With these views, I should have been glad, if the revenue bill recently adopted, had been so framed to enable me to vote for it. You are aware that, according to the general, and probably the better opinion, the right of the Government to levy duties on imports, ceased on the 30th June last. In anticipation of this Congress passed an act, authorizing their collection until the 1st of August, and coupled with it a provision, intended to leave the proviso to the act, in the same situation on the latter day as it was on the former. This bill was met by a Presidential veto. Meantime, the general revenue bill was in progress in the House. When it came to the Senate, and was referred to the committee of finance, I sought to obtain certain amendments, some of which were adopted and reported by the committee. When the bill came to be considered by the Senate, however, the apprehension which was entertained, that if sent back to the House, it might fail, induced the friends of the measure to resist all amendments, and each vote in succession, was consequently voted down. Among them was one which proposed to strike out the 27th section, object of which was to repeal the proviso of the distribution bill. As this bill was thus pressed through the Senate, without deciding the several amendments on their respective merits—and, especially, as, while it retained the 27th section, looking to the recent veto of the President, it could not become a law, I considered the proceeding on it as a mere useless legislation, and determined not to participate in it. I stated these views to the Senate, but at the same time expressed my readiness to give in framing any bill which could become a law. I declined, therefore, to take

any part in this proceeding, and did not vote on that bill.—My expectations were realized. It was returned with a veto, and a new one was framed. I sought to obtain, and did obtain some amendments to that bill—but others, which I deemed important, were rejected. On the question of its final passage, I voted against it, considering that it was insufficient as a revenue bill, and that it carried protection beyond proper limits. Yet, some revenue measure was so indispensable to protect the Government from the disgrace of bankruptcy, that I had resolved, if it had failed, to move its reconsideration, which would have placed it in a condition to receive such amendments as might have enabled me, and those who thought with me, to vote for it. I have thought this brief explanation was proper, in relation to a measure so full of interest.

There is a political consideration of a minor importance, which belongs to the subject of the proper division of labor, from which this explanation has diverted me. Such a distribution of the labor of our State, as that which I have suggested, by assimilating our interest to those of our fellow-citizens in other States, and thus avoiding occasions of collision between us, would increase our relative weight in the councils of the Union, and secure to us a more just and equal participation in the benefits which flow from it. So long as Southern Representatives are supposed to represent an antagonist interest, which can only be overcome by the combined action of those with whose interests it conflicts, their influence in the legislation of the country, must be necessarily lessened. I announce to you, thus briefly, a truth, which the experience of every Southern Representative will confirm—I will not dwell on these suggestions. They are submitted to you, in the belief that your intelligence may deduce from them some practical and beneficial results. A brief reference to the political condition of the country, and to the duty which it imposes shall close this address."

A Convention of the Whig Young Men of the State of New York, assembled at Auburn on Wednesday, the 21st instant. Between five and six thousand delegates were in attendance.

John M. Holley, of Wayne county, presided, assisted by sixteen Vice Presidents.

The Resolutions adopted, confirm the nominations of Mr. Bradish and Mr. Furman for Governor and Lieutenant Governor of the State, and pay a just tribute of respect and confidence to the merits of Governor Seward, who declined being a candidate for re-election.

The following Resolutions, among others, were passed:

Resolved, That our whole hearts respond to the nomination by our seniors, assembled in State Convention of that tried and true Patriot, unchanging republican, and unrivalled Statesman, HENRY CLAY, of Kentucky, for next President of the United States, and we rejoice in the bright prospect which now opens before us that the nation will ere long do herself the justice to call him to the station which he is so eminently qualified to fill with honor to the millions of devoted friends and unequalled beneficence to the whole country.

Resolved, That the unwavering integrity and eminent ability evinced by NATHANIEL P. TALLMADGE as a Senator of the United States, recommends him to our judgments and our hearts; and we rejoice to know that the high confidence so spontaneously and generously extended to him by the Whigs of this State in his re-election, unpledged and unquestioned, to that station, has been most nobly justified by his subsequent course; and we respectfully suggest his name to the Whigs of the Union as a candidate for Vice President in 1844.

We copy from the Philadelphia Gazette, the following anecdote, related by Mr. Gibbons at the public meeting held in Philadelphia on Friday last. It is too good to be lost:

"When Mr. Tyler had entered upon the duties of the Presidential office, Mr. Botts, who had been intimate with him in private life, and knew something of his pecuniary embarrassments, called to see him: while they were walking together through the grounds of the President's house, Mr. Botts made this remark to his friend: 'Mr. Tyler, you are now in a position that affords you an opportunity of relieving yourself from pecuniary difficulties, and making yourself comfortable for the rest of your life. I think, by living in a plain, republican style, you can support the dignity of your station with about ten thousand dollars a year, and at the expiration of four years, you can retire with a snug little fortune of \$60,000.' 'That may all be true,' replied Mr. Tyler, 'but Mr. Botts, why do you limit me to four years?' 'Why, sir,' said Mr. B. 'you are acquainted with the principles upon which the Whig party came into power. We are surely pledged to carry out the one term principle.' 'But, Mr. Botts,' answered Mr. Tyler, 'that was only an electioneering pledge—the people won't think of that now—and we will not be expected to redeem it.' 'The wife of one of the President's sons once approached them. 'My dear,' said Mr. Tyler, 'Mr. Botts talks of limiting me to a single term.—What do you think of it?' 'Why, sir,' she replied, 'you know we have talked that matter over amongst ourselves, and we all agreed that you should serve two terms. I am sure I don't see the necessity of agitating that question again.'"

The United States and Mexico.—The New York American is of the opinion that the appointment of Don N. J. Almonte, as Minister Plenipotentiary from the Republic of Mexico to the United States, being made after the receipt of Mr. Webster's reply to Buchanan's offer well for the settlement of all the difficulties between the two countries. Mr. Almonte was educated in England, and has been twice in this country. [Not fit.]

HENRY CLAY.—The National Intelligencer thus speaks of the great Western statesman:

Having been led thus accidentally to allude to Mr. Clay, we take the opportunity to express the true gratification which it has afforded us to observe the growing disposition among the people to do that justice to Mr. Clay's political character and qualifications which for the last fifteen years we have steadily invoked for them. Dealing for our party, that the question as to the next Presidency should not be agitated so early as now, nor even for a year yet to come, circumstances have thwarted our wishes, and forced the question upon the public attention.—Nor can there be a doubt of the issue.—The loud and general acclaim by which Henry Clay is now called to the Presidency is the proudest tribute to the principles which he has faithfully and fearlessly maintained; which gloriously triumphed in the election of Harrison two years ago; and which are destined to achieve a no less triumphant victory at the election that is to take place two years hence.

MR. ADAMS AND MR. WEBSTER.

In the report of Ex-President Adams's late Speech to his constituents at Weymouth, he is represented to have referred, in the terms following, to the course of Mr. Webster in remaining in the Department of State after the resignation of the other members of the Harrison Cabinet:

"Nevertheless, at the breaking up of the Cabinet upon the veto of the bank bill, (though I was glad of that veto, not because of the grounds it was based upon, but because the assent of the States was required,) I was one of the Massachusetts delegation with whom Mr. Webster consulted, and I strongly advised him to continue at his post. I thought the danger of war with Great Britain at that time to be imminent, and I had confidence that if any man in the country could avert it the Secretary could—and I therefore advised him to continue at his post. That danger has now happily passed away—and there is perhaps no other citizen who could have brought the negotiation to a favorable termination, and saved us from being plunged into a war with England."

AN AWFUL CHASM.

GREAT CURIOSITY.—A late number of Kendall's interesting sketches, in the New Orleans Picayune, of incidents connected with his Santa Fe Expedition is as follows:

"The morning of the 8d September broke bright and cloudless, the sun rising from out the prairie in all his majesty. Singular as it may appear nearly every shower we had come in the night from the time we left Austin until we reached the Mexican settlements. Again we spent a couple of hours drying our blankets, and then, after a long and weary journey, and still in a north west direction.

"We had scarcely gone six miles before we suddenly came upon an immense rent or chasm in the earth, far exceeding in depth the one we had so much difficulty in crossing the day before. No one was aware of its existence until we were immediately upon its brink, when a spectacle, exceeding in grandeur any thing we had previously witnessed, came suddenly in view. Not a tree or bush, no outline whatever, marked its position and course, and we were all left in a maze and wonder as one by one we lost the double file ranks and rode up to the verge of the yawning abyss:

"In depth it could not have been less than eight hundred or a thousand feet, from three to five hundred yards in width, and at the point where we first struck it the sides were nearly perpendicular. A sickly sensation of dizziness was felt by all as we looked down, as it were, into the very depths of the earth. Below, an occasional spot of green relieved the eye, and a small stream of water, now rising to the view, then sinking beneath some huge rock, was bubbling and foaming along. Immense walls, columns, in some places what appeared to be arches, were seen standing, worn by the water undoubtedly, and so perfect in form that we could with difficulty be brought to believe that the hand of man was not upon them. The rains of centuries falling upon an immense prairie, had here found a reservoir, and their workings upon the different veins of earth and stone, had formed these strange and fanciful shapes.

"Before reaching the chasm we had crossed numerous large trails leading a little more to the west than we were travelling, and we were at once convinced that they all entered at a common crossing close by. In this conjecture we were not disappointed, for a trot of half an hour brought us into a large road, the thoroughfare along which millions of Indians, buffalo, and Mustangs had travelled for years. Perilous as the descent looked, we well knew there was no other near. The lead mule was again started ahead, the steadier and older horses were next driven over the sides, while the more skittish and untractable brought up the rear. Once in the narrow path which led circuitously down the deep descent there was no turning back, and our maddened animals finally reached the bottom in safety. Several large stones were loosened from their fastenings by our men during their frightful descent. They would leap, dash, and then dash down the precipitous sides, and strike against the bottom far below us with a terrific crash.

"We found a running stream at the bottom, and on the opposite side a romantic dell covered with short grass and a few scattering cotton woods. A large body of Indians had encamped on this very spot but a few days previous, the withered limbs of the trees and other 'signs' showing that they had made it a resting place. We, too, halted a couple of hours, to give our horses an opportunity to graze and rest themselves. The trail which led upon the opposite side was discovered a short distance above us, to the southward of the steep and ragged sides of the precipice.

"As we journeyed along this dell all were struck with admiration at the strange and fanciful figures made by the washing of the waters during the rainy season. In some places perfect walls, formed of a reddish clay, were seen standing, and were they any where else it would be impossible to believe that other than the hand of man had formed them. The vein of which these walls were composed was of even thickness, very hard, and ran perpendicularly; and when the softer sand which had surrounded them was washed away, the veins still remained standing upright, in some places one hundred feet high and three or four hundred in length.

"Columns, too, were there, and such was their architectural order, and so much of chaste grandeur was there about them, that we were lost in wonder and admiration. In other places the breakwaters of forts would be plainly visible, and again the towering details of some castle of

the olden time. Combustible pillars of some mighty pile raised in religion of royalty were scattered about, regularly was strangely mixed up with rain and disorder, and Nature had done it all. Niagara has been considered one of her wildest freaks; but Niagara sinks into insignificance when compared with the wild grandeur of this awful chasm. Imagination carried us back to Thebes, to Palmyra, and to ancient Athens, and we could not help thinking that we were among their ruins.

"Our passage out of this place was effected with the greatest difficulty. We were obliged to carry our rifles, holsters, and saddle-bags in our hands, and in clambering on a steep pitch one of the horses, striking his shoulder against a projecting rock, was precipitated some fifteen or twenty feet directly upon his back. All thought he must be killed by the fall, but singular though he rose immediately, shook himself, and a second effort in climbing proved more successful—the animal had not received the slightest apparent injury.

"By the middle of the afternoon we were all safely across, after spending five or six hours completely shut out from the world. Again we found ourselves upon the level prairie, and we looked back, after proceeding some hundred yards, to a sign of the immense chasm was visible. The waste we were then upon was at least two hundred and fifty miles in width, and the two chasms I have mentioned were the reservoirs, and at the same time the conductors of the heavy quantity of rain which falls upon it during the wet season to the running streams. The prairie is undoubtedly the largest in the world, & the chasms are in perfect keeping with the size of the prairie.

Carolina Watchman.

SALISBURY:
SATURDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1842.

Republican Whig Ticket!

For President of the United States,
HENRY CLAY,
OF KENTUCKY.

We insert in to-day's paper an extract from the address of the Hon. Mr. Berrien, to the people of Georgia. It will be recollected that he belonged to the States Right party, but like a large majority refused to sacrifice his independence and integrity by following Mr. Calhoun into the Jackson Van Buren ranks. We recommend it to the careful perusal of the farmers and planters. We believe with him, that it is essential to our property, that the labor of the country should be divided. If we all raise provisions there will be no market, and so of every thing else. We are fully satisfied that the public mind to the South begins to see that free trade is all on our side of the ocean and high duties on the other, is not the true policy of the country.

The last several years too, has taught us a lesson of experience that ought to be remembered. Since 1833, till the passage of the late Tariff, the duties have not been so low in twenty-five years, and yet every thing has been at the lowest point of depression. The tariff became lighter and lighter every year from 1833, till it got down to free trade, and yet all know that the condition of the country was better in tariff times than free trade times. One ounce of experience is better than a pound of theory.

If self the wavering balance shake,
Its rarely right adjusted.

This couplet from the Scots Poet Burns, is quoted by a writer in the Southern Literary Messenger, in opposition to a Protective Tariff, where he accuses all who are in favor of a Tariff of selfish motives; admitting at the same time, that they are a large majority of the American People, particularly all North and East of the Potomac; and he might have well admitted a goodly number South and West of the same River. Now, according to this hypothesis the question arises, who are selfish? The majority who propose to adjust the balance regularly to the views, opinions and interests of the American People, or those who are in favor of still keeping the balance quivering between a Foreign interest and the imaginary interest of a few South of the Potomac? Planters who prefer to pay seven hundred per cent. on their products to a Foreign Government, to that of paying 30 to 40 per cent. to their own Government, on the Foreign products they choose to consume. If the Tariff duty is paid by the consumer, it makes no difference to the Virginia Tobacco Planter, how high the duty is upon that Article in the Foreign market, and if there was an export duty also it could still make no difference for the same reason, for the consumer must pay all. Putting the case then upon the same ground, that the American consumer of Foreign goods has to pay whatever duty is levied upon them in American Ports as an increase of price; it amounts then to 30 or 40 per cent. more than they would otherwise cost without this duty—which must be taken and deemed as Revenue for the support of Government at home; and the same mostly expended at home, where there is a fair chance of catching some of it in the round of circulation and exchange, by which self-interest might in some measure be promoted and gratified. But taking the reverse of the proposition which is more in accordance with fact and experience; namely, that the duties assessed and paid upon articles of trade, or lost by the producer, then how stands the case? The answer is, that the American Planter or Producer pays to the Foreign Governments where his produce is sold, 75 cents per pound on Tobacco; 62 cents per bushel on Wheat, Beef, Pork, Oats, Barley, &c. and all articles of provision in due proportion; being the full value of the substance exported, and in many instances, several values of it. All this is according to theory; the fact being either one way or the other is not what we pretend to decide, leaving it to be determined by the good sense of the community, who may chance to read our speculative opinions.

And these opinions are, that neither theory is correct. That the price of any article in mar-

ket depends on the proportion of supply to demand, without regard in original cost, or enhancement of cost, by tariff duties. Exporter of common sense must know and consider the value of any article he trades in, at the place where he intends offering it for sale, before he purchases the same, otherwise he might chase warming pans for the market of Cuba, and coal for Newcastle. But says the theorist, interfere by law, with the common and ordinary habits of industry and the common productions of Agriculture? We answer, because they have become too common, old and unprofitable, that our industry in common, is unprofitable, and that it is wise and prudent to make some change in order to produce more profitably, and when any business becomes unprofitable, it is high time to stop and leave it to fall, or to become more profitable, as when the product of the general occupation of Agriculture is almost worthless, it is right and proper to seek some other employment, or some means of deriving it more profitably either by additional hands from that employment, or furnishing instruments for its production, so that the balance of duty may be rightly adjusted; and to there a prohibitory tariff seems to be almost necessary. But at what amount this part will be attained, God only can ascertain.

It is sung every day in the ears of the People that the Northern Democrats are opposed to a Tariff, and the Northern Whigs in favor of it. This is false, and palpably so as every reasonable man knows. We make the following statement and challenge contradiction.

New York has 21 Democrats in Congress
Pennsylvania, 15
New Hampshire, 5
Massachusetts, 1
Maine, 4

Total, 46
Now let us see how many of these Democrats voted for the present Tariff, and how many against it, and how many dodged.

	Yea.	Nays.	Abst.
New York,	9	7	1
Pennsylvania,	10	0	0
New Hampshire,	0	4	0
Massachusetts,	1	0	0
Maine,	0	2	0
Total,	20	13	11

Here it will be seen, that a majority of the Northern Democrats voted for a Protective Tariff, and thirteen of them dodged the question, making it convenient to be absent. We have not taken the pains to classify the Whigs of the States, who voted against it; but any one who will recur to their names, will see that thirty-seven of them voted against it. Let the truth be told, and let there be an end to this disposition to deceive the People, and what is the whole truth? Why both parties to the North-East and Northwest are for a Protective Tariff. There are individual exceptions. How are the Middle States. In the general opinion, a Tariff, but experience begins to prove that our Country flourished most under one. We believe a very large majority of the Middle States are Grain growing States, North Carolina for instance, begins to see that half a far is better than no bread. It is better to have some home market than none at all.

The Health of our Town and County, we think is improving. We, in common with our neighboring Towns and Counties, have been very much afflicted this season, with chills and intermittent and bilious fevers; but as cold weather is now coming upon us, we confidently look for a speedy restoration.

The Court Journal at Washington, says Mr. Tyler intends to dismiss from office all persons who are hostile to his administration. It should do so, where will he find men to fill their places? There are but one or two live Tyler men in this State, and they would have to be found by a search warrant. Where would Mr. Tyler find his men? Echo answers—where!

LETTER FROM MR. CLAY.

We have the pleasure of having before us a readers an original letter from HENRY CLAY, a gentleman of this city. The declaration of principles contained in this letter is full and satisfactory upon all the great leading questions of national policy. It will be seen that the term principle of the Harrison campaign is asserted by Mr. CLAY.—National Forum.

ASHLAND, Sept. 13, 1842.
Dear Sir:—I received your favor, commencing the patriotic purposes and views of the young men of Philadelphia; and I take pleasure, in compliance with your request, in stating some of the principal objects which I suppose engage the common desire and the common attention of the Whig party to bring about in the Government of the United States. These are: A sound national currency regulated by the authority of the nation. An adequate revenue, with fair protection to American industry. Just restraints on the Executive power, preventing further restriction on the exercise of the Veto.

A faithful administration of the public debt, with an equitable distribution of the proceeds of sales of it among all the States. An honest and economical administration of the General Government, leaving public officers perfect freedom of thought, and of the right of suffrage, but with suitable restraints against improper interference in elections. An amendment of the Constitution limiting the incumbent of the Presidential office to a single term.

These objects attained, I think that we should cease to be afflicted with bad administration of the Government.

I am, respectfully, your friend and obedient servant,
H. CLAY.

MR. JACOB STRATTON.

EPITAPH.

By JAMES MONTGOMERY.
She lived! What further can be said
Of all the generations dead?
She died! What more can be foretold
Of all the living, young and old?
She lived, as in her Maker's eye,
At every step prepared to die:
She died, as one exchanging breath
For immortality in death!
Her dust is strewn—her spirit un-
Eternity—ph! tell me what!