

THE CAROLINA WATCHMAN.

BRUNER & JAMES,
Editors & Proprietors.

"KEEP A CHECK UPON ALL YOUR
RULERS."



DO THIS, AND LIBERTY IS SAFE.
Gen'l. Harrison.

NEW SERIES,
NUMBER 45, OF VOLUME IV.

SALISBURY, N. C., THURSDAY, MARCH 9, 1848.

Terms of the Watchman.
Subscription, per year, Two Dollars—payable in
advance. If not paid in advance, Two dollars
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Advertisements inserted at \$1 for the first, and 25 cts.
for each subsequent insertion. Court orders charged
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CAROLINA WATCHMAN.
TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 7.

Calabria Settlement.—We suppose there is not a State or County in the Union so equal, throughout, as it regards the wealth and character of the population. It is not to have within its bounds a nook or corner which is made the subject of envy and ridicule, by that portion which considers itself more highly favored.— However censurable this disposition among people, it is nevertheless true; and in the most trivial circumstances, generally rise to this state of things, as does the foolish occurrences serve among children, to procure for them the queer nicknames with which they are so frequently clothed, and which often stick to them through the greater part of life.

Thus "Calabria" is the name of a Settlement in Rowan, a few miles East of this Town. How the name originated, or what it means, (if it means any thing) we are unable to say. But by this name the settlement been known, since our recollection; and by the manner of its use, in certain sections, it is regarded in a reproachful sense; and the man who hails from that region is sometimes "without honor" except "in his own country."

Having had occasion to travel almost all over this section of Rowan, within a few months past, we had a fair opportunity to become pretty well acquainted with it; and in justice to Calabria, we must say that she presents more signs of comfort and independence than we had any idea of finding. The people are a plain, straight forward unpretending folk, who make their own bread and meat in abundance, and wear the fleece of their own flocks, manufactured into clothing by their own wives and daughters. The lands are better than we expected to see, and even in a better state of cultivation. They have numerous and extensive meadows, which yield plenty of good hay; and almost every tenth man has a grist mill. They raise, generally, no more cotton than they can consume in their families for summer clothing, &c. Grain and hay are the chief productions of their farms. Their stock of all kind fair well, and especially their horses which are always fat and sleek; and are never called upon to lay out the power of their muscles without conferring on their owners decided benefit.

For the information of our brethren of the press, who may wish to have their papers known in this section of our County; and also for the sake of the good people of Calabria, we would mention that a Post Office was established in the neighborhood, last Fall, bearing the same name, under the management of Mr. S. Peeler. His office is situated on the Bringle Ferry, on the Troy road, about seven miles East of Salisbury.

Having had occasion to visit other sections of our County recently, with which we were not before very well acquainted, we may take occasion, at our leisure, to speak of them, also.

From the National Intelligencer of the 24th ultimo.

Death of Ex-President Adams.

The venerable Patriot and Statesman, JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, expired at the Capitol last evening a little after seven o'clock. He lingered, to all appearance insensible and unconscious, from the period of his attack on Monday until an hour after sunset last evening, when he gently breathed his last, and his "spirit returned to God who gave it." It is not for us to pronounce the eulogy of one so eminent, and so honorably and constantly associated with all that was exalted in his country's history, from the very foundation of the Government to the present time. That task will be fittingly discharged by more competent and more appropriate hands. It will suffice for this brief notice to say, that few men have filled a larger space or acted a more important part in the great civil affairs of their country; that few have commanded a higher admiration for abilities, or won a wider respect for unflinching integrity and a rigid adherence to his views of duty. His domestic character was not less bright than his public, and was truly above all praise and all approach.

Funeral Honors to Mr. Adams.

At the usual hour of meeting of the two Houses of Congress, yesterday, a full attendance of Members and crowded audiences attested the deep interest of the nation which called the two Houses to assemble for the purpose of attending the public testimonials of their profound respect for the memory of the Hon. JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, who breathed his last on the preceding evening, and whose mortal remains yet lay within the walls of the Capitol.

In the House of Representatives, as soon as the House was called to order—

The SPEAKER (the Hon. R. C. Winthrop) rose and in a feeling and affecting manner addressed the House as follows:

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives of the U. S.: It has been thought fit that the Chair should announce officially to the House, an event already known to the members individually, and which has filled all our hearts with sadness.

A seat on this floor has been vacated, towards which our eyes have been accustomed to turn with no common interest.

A voice has been hushed forever in this hall, to which all ears have been wont to listen with profound reverence.

A venerable form has faded from our sight, around which we have daily clustered with an affectionate regard.

A name has been stricken from the roll of the living statesmen of our land, which has been associated for more than half a century with the highest civil service, and the loftiest civil renown.

On Monday, the 21st inst., JOHN QUINCY ADAMS sunk in his seat, in presence of us all, by a sudden illness, from which he never recovered; and he died, in the Speaker's room, at a quarter past seven o'clock last evening, with the officers of the House and the delegation of his own Massachusetts around him.

Whatever advanced age, long experience, great ability, vast learning, accumulated public honors, a spotless private character, and a firm religious faith, could do, to render any one an object of interest, respect, and admiration, they had done for this distinguished person; and interest, respect, and admiration are but feeble terms to express the feelings, with which the members of this House and the people of the country have long regarded him.

After a life of eighty years, devoted from its earliest maturity to the public service, he has at length gone to his rest. He has been privileged to die at his post; to fall while in the discharge of his duties; to expire beneath the roof of the Capitol; and to have his last scene associated forever in history with the birthday of that illustrious Patriot, whose just discernment brought him first into service of his country.

The close of such a life, under such circumstances, is not an event for unmingled emotions. We cannot find it in our hearts to regret, that he has died as he has died. He himself could have desired no other end. "This is the end of earth," were his last words, uttered on the day on which he fell. But we might almost hear him exclaiming, as he left us—in a language hardly less familiar to him than his native tongue—"Hoc est, nimirum, magis feliciter de vita migrare quam mori."

It is for others to suggest what honors shall be paid to his memory. No acts of ours are necessary to his fame. But it may be due to ourselves and to the country, that the national sense of his character and services should be fitly commemorated.

When the Speaker concluded—

Mr. HUDSON, of Massachusetts, rose and addressed the House as follows:

Mr. SPEAKER: I rise with no ordinary emotion to perform a painful duty, which has been assigned me by my colleagues, growing out of an event which has recently occurred in the midst of us, the announcement of which has just been made by the Chair. My late venerable colleague is no more! A great and good man has fallen! He has been stricken down in the midst of us, while in the discharge of his public duties. One whose public services are coeval with the establishment of our Government—one who has come down to us from past generations, and of whom it might almost be said that he was living in the midst of posterity, an example to us and to those who come after us, has ceased from his labors, and gone to his reward. The peculiar circumstances of his death are known to every member of this House, and are calculated to make a deep and lasting impression. They weigh so heavily upon my own mind and feelings, that I am almost inclined to believe that silence is the most appropriate token of our grief, and the most suitable tribute to his memory.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS was born on the 11th day of July, 1767, in that part of Braintree, Massachusetts, which was subsequently incorporated into a town by the name of Quincy, and hence was in the eighty-first year of his age. In 1778, when he was but eleven years of age, he accompanied his father, JOHN ADAMS, to France, who was sent with BENJAMIN FRANKLIN and ARTHUR LEE, as Commissioners to the Court of Versailles. After remaining in France about 18 months, during which time he applied himself closely to the study of the French and Latin languages, he returned to his own country in August, 1779. In November of the same year his father was again dispatched to Europe for the discharge of diplomatic services, and took his son JOHN QUINCY with him. At Paris he was put to school, and when in 1780 John Adams removed to Holland, his son enjoyed the advantages of the public school at Amsterdam, and afterwards of the University at Leyden. Francis Dana, who accompanied John Adams, as Secretary to the Embassy, received in 1781 the appointment of Minister Plenipotentiary to Russia, and took John Quincy Adams, then fourteen years of age, with him as his pri-

vate secretary. Here he remained till October, 1782, when he left Mr. Dana at St. Petersburg, and returned through Sweden, Denmark, Hamburg, and Bremen, to Holland, where he remained some months, till his father took him to Paris at the time of the signing of the treaty of peace in 1783. From that time till 1785 he was with his father in England, Holland, and France; during the whole of which period he was a close student.

At the age of eighteen, at his own request, his father permitted him to return to Massachusetts, where he entered Harvard University, and was graduated in 1787 with distinguished honors. Soon after leaving college he entered the office of the celebrated Theophilus Parsons, afterwards Chief Justice of Massachusetts, where he remained the usual period of three years in the study of the law, when he entered the profession, and established himself at Boston.

In 1794 Gen. Washington appointed him resident minister to the United Netherlands. From that period till 1801 he was in Europe, employed in diplomatic business, and as a public minister in Holland, England, and Prussia. Just as Gen. Washington was retiring from office, he appointed Mr. Adams minister plenipotentiary to the Court of Portugal. While on his way to Lisbon he received a new commission, changing his destination to Berlin. During his residence of about three years and a half at Berlin, he concluded an important commercial treaty with Prussia—thus accomplishing the object of his mission. He was recalled near the close of his father's Administration, and arrived in his native country in September, 1801.

In 1802 he was chosen by the Boston district to the Senate of Massachusetts, and soon after was elected by the Legislature a Senator in Congress for six years from March 3, 1803. He remained in the Senate of the United States until 1808, when he resigned. While in the Senate he received the appointment of Professor of Rhetoric in Harvard University, an office which he filled with distinguished ability.

In 1809 he was appointed by President Madison envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the Court of Russia, where he rendered the most important services to his country. By his influence with that Court he induced Russia to offer her mediation between Great Britain and the United States in the war of 1812; and, when the proper time had arrived, he was placed by President Madison at the head of five distinguished commissioners to negotiate a treaty of peace, which was concluded at Ghent in 1814. Mr. ADAMS was then associated with Mr. Clay and Mr. Gallatin to negotiate a commercial convention with Great Britain, and was forthwith appointed minister plenipotentiary to the Court of St. James. While in Europe, in 1811, he received the appointment of Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, which he declined.

After remaining in England till the close of President Madison's administration, he was called home, and placed by President Monroe at the head of the Department of State, where he remained eight years.

In 1825 he was chosen by the House of Representatives President of the United States for the term of four years. On leaving the Presidency in 1829 he returned to his native place in Massachusetts, and in 1821 he was elected a member of this House, and by the free suffrages of the people has been continued in that office to the day of his death.

This is but a hasty and imperfect enumeration of the public stations which have been filled by my late lamented colleague. Of the manner in which he has discharged these public trusts it is not necessary for me to speak. Suffice it to say that his long eventful life has been devoted to the public service, and the ability and fidelity with which he has discharged every duty are known and acknowledged throughout the nation. His fame is also blended with his country's history that it will live when all the frail monuments of art shall have crumbled into dust. By his death the country has lost a pure patriot, science an ardent votary, and the cause of human freedom a devoted friend.

But it is not as a public man merely that we are to contemplate Mr. ADAMS.—In private walks of life, "where tired dissimulation drops the mask," and man appears as he really is, we find in him all those silent and social virtues which adorn the character. His ardent love of justice, his inflexible regard for truth, his stern devotion to the cause of civil and religious liberty, were blended with meekness, sobriety, and charity. But the crowning glory of his character was his devotion to the cause of his Redeemer.

To that cause he was publicly dedicated on the second day of his earthly existence, and throughout a long life he manifested a firm belief in Divine revelation, and a calm trust in that Being who rules among the nations and spreads the mantle of his love over his dependant children. But he is gone. The places that have known him will now know him no more forever. This instance of mortality, at once so peculiar and so painful, admonishes us of the uncertainty of life, and teaches us so to number our days that we may apply our hearts unto wisdom.

We tender to his afflicted family our heartfelt sympathy, and assure them that a nation's tears will be mingled with theirs. And while we look for consolation to the wisdom and goodness of an over-ruling Providence, we would affectionately commend them to that gracious Being who has revealed himself as the father of the fatherless and the widow's God and friend.

Mr. HUDSON concluded by offering the following resolutions:

Resolved, That this House has heard with the deepest sensibility of the death in this Capitol of JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, a member of the House from the State of Massachusetts.

Resolved, That as a testimony of respect for the memory of this distinguished statesman, the officers and members of the House will wear the usual badge of mourning, and attend the funeral in this Hall on Saturday next, at twelve o'clock.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to superintend the funeral solemnities.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this House in relation to the death of JOHN QUINCY ADAMS be communicated to the family of the deceased by the Clerk.

Resolved, That this House, as a further mark of respect for the memory of the deceased, do adjourn to Saturday next, the day appointed for the funeral.

Several other members spoke in high terms of the virtues of the deceased. In the Senate Mr. Davis, Senator from Massachusetts, announced to that body the death of Mr. Adams, and spoke of him in the highest terms; as also Mr. Benton. After passing the usual complimentary resolutions, the Senate immediately adjourned.

From the Baltimore American. THE GREAT TAYLOR MEETING IN NEW YORK.

The New York Courier of Wednesday has a detailed account of the "Independent Meeting of the friends of Gen. Taylor" held in that city on Tuesday evening. The Hon. Judah Hammond presided, assisted by forty-four Vice Presidents. The Courier says that Military Hall in the Bowery,—the building in which the meeting was organized,—was so crowded that another meeting was formed in the street, of which A. Sydney Doane, Esq. was chosen President. The speakers at the street meeting were G. A. Halsey, Esq., Col. Bruen and others.

Soon after the organization of the meeting in the Hall, an address was read by James A. Van Allen, Esq., amid frequent bursts of applause. The closing paragraph of the address is in these words:

We do, therefore, nominate Zachary Taylor, the Hero of Buena Vista, as our candidate for the Presidency;—and we call upon the independent electors of all parties, upon all who regard the good of the Country as paramount to all schemes for party success, to join the ranks of the People's Party, and to rally to the support of the People's Candidate.

A. W. Claxson, Jr. Esq. offered the following preamble and resolutions, which, after speeches had been made by the Hon. Wm. Cost Johnson, of Maryland, and Col. Baker, of Illinois, were adopted without a dissenting voice:

Whereas, The peculiar state of our national affairs being that the highest interest of the people require that the office of Chief Magistrate shall be filled by a man of unquestionable integrity, and freedom from all sectional prejudices and partizan obligations; and that since the last presidential election many unlooked for events of great national importance have had the effect to destroy the old party distinctions which then divided the people, and to create the necessity for new men and new measures; and that the people of all parties and of every section of the country, have manifested by unmistakable indication a desire to place a man in the presidential chair who shall be the president for the nation, not the mere tool of a party; therefore,

Resolved, That Gen. Zachary Taylor we hail the man for the crisis, and the favorite of the people; that we have entire confidence in his honesty, patriotism and ability, and therefore earnestly recommend him to the people of this State, and of the United States for the office of President.

Resolved, That Gen. Taylor is entitled to the gratitude and highest gifts of the people of the United States for the renown which he has conferred upon the American name, by the gallantry, prudence, humanity and eminent wisdom displayed by him in leading our army from victory to victory.

Resolved, That the constant successes which have attended every engagement of our army with the Mexicans, are owing as much to the spirit given to our soldiers, and the fear infused into the enemy by the first distinguished achievements of our troops under the lead of Gen. Taylor, as to their own bravery and indomitable perseverance.

Resolved, That it is not for his great military talents alone that the people have selected General Taylor as the man of their choice for the next President, but because he has displayed those high and noble qualities of head and heart which win the love and confidence of the people, and give the best assurances of his capacity to fill the duties of the office to which we desire to see him elevated, with honor to himself and benefit to the nation.

Resolved, That a committee of ten be appointed by the chairman of this meeting, to transmit to Gen. Taylor a copy of these resolutions and preamble, and to communicate to him the wishes of this meeting.

HENRY CLAY IN NEW YORK.

An immense mass meeting of the friends of Mr. Clay, was held at Castle Garden, New York on Thursday night. Henry Grinnell presided, assisted by a number of Vice Presidents, and addresses were delivered by Messrs. Hone, Hoxie, Selden, Greeley and others. Mr. Hone in opening the meeting, said:—*Phil. Inq.*

"The object of the meeting to night is to let our brother Whigs throughout the Union know how the matter stands here in the city of New York. When meetings of our fellow citizens are called together, we are not to be told that it was unparalleled impudence to object to the nomination of Gen. Taylor. Now we do object to his nomination. We do not object to the man. We object to him because we think we have a better man. It should be considered otherwise, we all stand pledged, and I pledge myself that when fairly represented by a proper Convention, and a proper organization, if the decision should be otherwise, we will stand by it [Cheers.] If that decision should be for our candidate, so much the better—but if for General Taylor, I pledge myself, in advance, to support him."

The following resolutions were adopted: Whereas, the near approach of the time when the People of the United States will be called upon to elect a new President, renders it proper that they should meet in their primary assemblies to confer with each other, compare opinions and preferences, and give utterance to their honest convictions: Therefore, it is

Resolved, That we, the Whigs of the City of New York, regard HENRY CLAY, of Kentucky, as the most eminent champion of our cherished principles; we confide in him as a Statesman, admire him as a Patriot, and love him as a Man, and believe him the fittest of all men to lead the Whig array in the great contest now swiftly approaching.

Resolved, That the public life and services of Henry Clay during the last half century, and we trust not yet near their termination, afford to the poor and friendly youth of America a most cheerful encouragement and striking example; and we point the young men of our land to that life, and to that universal respect and general admiration with which our great Leader is now regarded, as affording the fullest evidence that Virtue and true Patriotism, although they not always ensure success and raise to the most exalted station, are not yet certain to be rewarded with that which gives to Success its highest zest, and to Station its only just value.

Resolved, That in War and in Peace, in Congress and in the Cabinet, as a debater and a diplomatist, Henry Clay has for the last thirty years stood unsurpassed among the Statesmen of America, and we cannot understand how any man should be willing to vote for any Whig as a Whig, yet be unwilling to vote for Henry Clay.

Resolved, That the Whigs of New York are neither afraid nor ashamed to avow fully the principles and objects for which they have so ardently and untiringly struggled; and while they desire success in the ensuing contest, they would value it mainly as an evidence of the advance of popular intelligence with regard to Public Policy and the science of Government and as affording them opportunity to give practical efficacy to their cherished arms and convictions.

Resolved, That the eminent and arduous exertions of Henry Clay in behalf of the great cause of human Liberty throughout the world—his early and powerful advocacy of a public recognition of the independence of Greece and of the South American Republic—his thrilling appeals to his countrymen in behalf of the starving people of unhappy Ireland, and the well known generosity and magnanimity of his nature, give him strong claims to the affection and gratitude of our fellow citizens who have fled from despotism and want in Europe, to liberty and plenty in America, and we have reason to believe that those claims will not be disregarded in the coming contest.

Resolved, That we regard the late Speech of Mr. Clay at Lexington, in exposure to the causes, character and objects of the present War on Mexico, as among the noblest and most patriotic efforts of the Great and True Man, who "would rather be right than be President."

Resolved, That the simple fact that the honest expression of convictions adverse to the justice and to the further prosecution of this war on Mexican soil is denounced as unpatriotic and censurable, tends to exhibit in a strong light the incompatibility of aggressive War with the preservation of Human Freedom, and we do most earnestly trust that our Country will never engage in another war of invasion and conquest.

Resolved, That while Henry Clay is emphatically our choice for next President, as we believe he is that of a majority of the people of the Union, and we mean to do all in our power to secure his nomination, we yet avow our unequivocal intention to await and be governed by the choice of the Whig National Convention; and we ask, in common justice, that the friends of other Whig candidates shall meet us in a kindred spirit.

Resolved, That we earnestly request the Whigs of this State to meet in the several cities and towns without delay, and express the preferences of a candidate for the Presidency, and we recommend that in selection of Delegates to the National Convention, the respective Congressional Districts should give a decided expression of their preference.

BETTING.—A Georgia negro was riding a mule along, and came to a bridge, when the mule stopped. "I'll bet you a quarter," said Jack, "I'll make you go over dis bridge," and with that he struck the mule over the ears, which made him nod his head suddenly. "You take de bet den," said the negro, and contrived to get de stubborn mule over the bridge. "I won dat quarter, anyhow," said Jack. "But how will you get your money?" said a man who had been close by unperceived. "To-morrow," said Jack, "massa gib me a dollar to get corn, and I takes de quarter out."

THE CAST IRON PLOW.

A bill has recently passed the Senate of the United States, and is now pending in the House of Representatives, to extend the patent of Jethro Wood for seven years, which he obtained in 1814, and renewed in 1819, claiming to have invented the cast iron plowshare. This bill proposes to grant to the heirs of Jethro Wood, the privilege of exacting fifty cents from the manufacturer for every Cast Iron Plow made in the United States for seven years after the passage of the said bill.

As there are about four millions of farmers and planters at present in the United States, as each would require on an average at least one plow every four years, this privilege would be worth half million of dollars annually, all of which would be taken from the hard earnings of the farmer and planter. And what makes the matter more unjust is, that the interest of the heirs of Wood have been purchased for a mere song; thus nearly the whole benefit of it will inure to a company of greedy speculators.

But Jethro Wood, as I shall proceed to show, was not the original inventor of the Cast Iron Plow-share, nor did he ever improve the Plow in the slightest degree; he was consequently entitled to no merit in this thing, and much less to a patent; and had the fact been known by the Commissioner of Patents, in 1814, he would not have granted him one, or renewed it in 1819 neither would the United States Court have confirmed him in it after it had been granted.

The Cast Iron Plowshare was invented by Robert Ransom, of Ipswich, England, and he obtained a patent for it in 1780, twenty-nine years before Jethro Wood obtained his. The Cast Iron Plow, with the share and mould board in two parts, was kept for sale by Peter T. Curtenius in this city, as early as 1800; and in use in this neighborhood. Jethro Wood undoubtedly obtained his knowledge of the cast iron share from one or the other of these, for the Cast Iron Plow as a whole, and its separate parts, will be found figured and described in almost every Encyclopedia, and work on agricultural implements, published in Great Britain, since 1790. These works soon found their way into the United States, and it can be proved by the testimony of the intimate friends of Jethro Wood, that he was familiar with these publications.

The history of the Cast Iron Plow and its improvements are simply this.

James Small, a Scotchman, constructed a Cast Iron Plow on true mechanical principles as early as 1740, and was the first inventor of the cast-iron share in 1785. An English farmer in the County of Suffolk, invented the cast iron land plow shortly after, so that as early as 1790, the Cast Iron Plow complete, in three distinct parts, was well known and in use in Great Britain, and figured and described in nearly every work of any value since published on the subject of plows and agricultural implements.

Without any knowledge of these improvements of the Cast Iron Plow in England, Charles Newbold of New Jersey, about the year 1790, took up the matter with a view of improving it in the United States. On the 17th of June 1797, he obtained a patent for the Cast Iron Plow, skeleton, in one piece complete. Subsequently he made his plows with a cast iron mould board and land side, and attached a wrought iron share to it. Shortly after this, he still often spoke of farther improving his plow, by substituting the cast iron share. But having spent upwards of \$1000 in his improvements and efforts to introduce it into use in the United States, and elsewhere, he got discouraged and gave up the business.

Peter T. Curtenius, as stated above, kept the Cast Iron Plow for sale in this City, the share and mould boards in separate parts, as early as 1800. When the manufacturer of these I am unable to learn.

In 1804, I think David Peacock, of New Jersey, obtained a patent for a plow, with mould board and land side of cast iron, and in separate parts, the share of wrought iron steel-edged. He copied Mr. Newbold's plow in part, and for the price of which he paid him \$1,000.

In 1814 Jethro Wood obtained a patent for a plow, the mould board land side and share in three parts and of cast iron, was familiar with Newbold's and Peacock's plows, and his was a bungling imitation of theirs, and not near so good in form and construction as the other. The Great Britain upwards of seventy years before ever Wood obtained his patent.

It is said that the Cast Iron Plow in three parts, viz: mould board, land side and share was in use in Virginia as early as 1814, and that Wood was advised of it.

With these facts before them, the public will now see how great an injustice would be for Congress to extend the patent of Jethro Wood, and give his heirs rather a company of greedy speculators the privilege for seven years, of exacting fifty cents per plow from every one engaged in their manufacture.

I hope these facts will be widely disseminated by the press throughout the United States; for the hard working farmers and planters ought to be immediately apprized of what so vitally concerns them. As the bill is still pending in the House of Representatives and special provisions are proposed to call the attention of every member to the subject, so that the notorious measure may be defeated.

A. R. ALLEN

A letter from Washington, in the Philadelphia American, says:—"Mr. Clay will visit Philadelphia during the ensuing week, and after remaining there for eight or ten days, will then way homeward, by Baltimore, resting at Newburg, to comply with an engagement."