

The Roman Whig and Western Advocate.

"WESTWARD THE STAR EMPIRE TAKES ITS WAY."

VOL. I.

SALISBURY, NORTH CAROLINA, SATURDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 30, 1852.

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THE
Whig and Advocate.

SALISBURY, N. C.:

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1852.

From the National Intelligencer.
GENERAL SCOTT IN MEXICO.

There are few American Patriots, whatever be their party predilections, whose hearts will not swell within their bosoms in the perusal of the subjoined article. For ourselves, we are free to confess that there is more than one passage of it which moved our feelings in more than one way.

[The following excellent description of Gen. Scott's entrance into the city of Mexico is from the pen of an eye-witness, Mr. Warland, now the editor of the Lowell Journal, who served in the Mexican campaign. It appeared in that paper on the anniversary of the day.]

GENERAL SCOTT'S TRIUMPHANT ENTRY INTO THE CITY OF MEXICO AS A CONQUEROR—HIS DEPARTURE FROM IT AS A PRISONER.

Five years ago this morning General Scott at the head of his brilliant Staff, made his triumphant entry into the ancient Capital of the Aztecs. He had already ordered a portion of the troops to the Grand Plaza, and as, at a little after nine o'clock, he rode up from the western gate among these, in full uniform, and mounted on his deep and thrillingly resonant horse.

The stars and stripes floated to the breeze from the National Palace. The old Cathedral loomed magnificently up on one side of the square, and from the balconies of the old Cortez edifices on the other Spanish and Mexican girls were seen to wave their white handkerchiefs as emblems of peace, and silent petitioners for favor from the advancing conqueror. Beneath the pillars of the bazaar, and under the shadow of the Cathedral, might be seen grim Mexicans, scowling from their scapels, and beneath their broad sombreros—wonder-struck at the idea of their beautiful capital of 130,000 souls having thus suddenly fallen into hands of less than 8,000 American troops.

As the General rode through the Grand Plaza, amid the Yankee blue jackets drawn up in perfect order on either side, and the hoarse cannon whose thunder had the day before been heard with such fearful effect at Chapultepec, ranged here and there, all discipline for a moment seemed to be forgotten by the gallant soldier.

They loved their chief almost to adoration. They had seen with him in his perilous march from Vera Cruz, and had followed him into the battle of every victorious battle, and now on this morning, to see him triumphantly entering the enemy's capital, their hearts filled with joy and exultation. Throwing off all restraint as the old hero came forward upon his prancing steed, the hoarse hurrahs and cheers rent the air, long and loud. As the General took off his cap in acknowledgment of the cordial greeting from his victorious men, one of the bands struck up our national air, and again, louder than before, the hoarse hurrahs from the lips of the exultant troops.

Gen. Scott dismounting at the gate of the National Palace, entered the grand hall or saloon, from whence the edicts of Viceroy and Governors and Presidents for centuries had been issued, and immediately wrote an order announcing his occupancy of the Mexican Capital. In that announcement, a copy of which is before us, he says, and beautifully says: "Under the favor of God the valor of the army, after many glorious victories, has hoisted the colors in the capital of Mexico, and on the Palace of its Government." The honor of the army and the honor of our country call for the best behavior on the part of all.

The valiant must, to obtain the approbation of God and country, be sober, orderly, and merciful. His noble brethren in arms will not be deaf to this appeal from their commander and friend.

On the afternoon of the same day Gen. Scott again addressed the troops in these words: "The General-in-Chief calls upon his brethren in arms to return, both in public and private worship, thanks and gratitude to God for the signal triumphs which they have recently achieved for their country. Beginning with the 19th of August and ending the 14th instant, this army has valiantly fought its way through the fields and forts of Contreras, San Antonio, Churubusco, Molino del Rey, Chapultepec and the gates of San Cosme and Tacubaya, into the capital of Mexico. When the very limited numbers who have performed such brilliant deeds shall have become known, the world will be astonished and our countrymen filled with joy and admiration.

In such fitting language did the victorious conqueror address the men under his

command upon his triumphant entry into the Mexican capital. How well his words were heeded, and with what devotion and patriotism he proceeded at once to the work of securing the great object of his mission—an honorable peace—is known to the nation and the world. There never was an army whose bearing and conduct in a conquered country reflected such honor upon itself or upon its own country as the American army in Mexico. Upon its entrance into the capital, the Republic had no Government and it therefore became the first duty of Gen. Scott to give the people an administration which should protect their rights of property and in their observances.

Here it was that the victorious Chief displayed those high civil and administrative talents, which won the admiration of the whole army, proved his unquestionable claim to the possession of the higher attributes of the statesman as well as of the soldier. We shall not dwell upon the administration of affairs during Gen. Scott's occupancy of the city of Mexico further than to say that it was brilliant, and in all respects successful. Though his devotion, perseverance and incessant labors, peace also finally secured.

We have briefly sketched the Conqueror's triumphant entrance into the National Palace on the morning of September 14th. Now the scene changes, and the picture is reversed.

In six months, to a day, from the date of his announcement of the occupancy of the capital, Gen. Scott stood in the National Palace a prisoner, and the chains forged by American hands at home. He was summoned before a Court of Inquiry in the Palace, and as he stood up before his judges, his inferiors, his tall and commanding form, the observed of all observers, pleading his rights, modestly alluding to his own services, and portraying the wrong he had received, one could not but say, "alas, there is reason to complain of the ingratitude of republics."

On the morning of the 4th of March following his entrance into the capital, he stood before that Court in the Palace, and addressed his accusers. His words as he stood up boldly and respectfully before them, in the great saloon we have referred to, were as follows:

"Here in the capital of Mexico, conquered by the American arms under my command, I find myself but a prisoner at large—the chief criminal before this court. Stricken down from a high command, from a high military position, the highest perhaps ever occupied by any individual since the days of the Father of his Country—the immortal Washington—I feel deeply wounded; my military pride has been cast down into the dust, not by the public enemy, but by the hands of my countrymen.

It is not, however, the dishonor in that quarter to degrade and humble me, has been done. But sustained by the Almighty's arm, feeling strong in mind and conscience, strong in mind and body, I bid defiance to my accusers."

There was not an American in Mexico who, as he listened to these words and saw the old Hero, like Columbus in chains, dishonored by his own country, did not feel mortified and ashamed that he should have received such treatment. The whole matter of the Court, as every one knows, proved a magnificent farce, and was finally dropped—as if the only object of its instigators had been to degrade Scott upon the very theatre of his glorious renown.

And now the scene changes again. On the morning of the 22d of April, it became known to some few that General Scott was about to leave the capital of Mexico for his home. In the evening of that day a large assemblage of the friends of the hero collected in front of his quarters in the city of Mexico and bade him farewell by a grand serenade. Several very appropriate and touching airs were played, and at the close of the very spirit-stirring sounds of "Hail to the Chief," the commanding form of the General was seen to come to the front of the balcony, from whence he bowed his thanks, slowly, it is true, but the feelings of many a hoarse and hearty cheer were given for General Scott, as he disappeared from the window.

Next morning there was an affecting scene in front of his quarters, as he came out to start upon his journey to Vera Cruz. The Life Guard was drawn up to receive him, and as he passed they presented arms to their beloved commander for the last time, and shed tears like children; and so affected was the old Hero that he could hardly get into his carriage. Officers and men crowded around him, and as he was to much overcome to receive them, all those who had not the happiness of shaking him by the hand were glad to get a sight of him as he departed. Those who had not even a chance of seeing him mounted their horses and followed him on the road, determined that he who had led them from victory to victory should not leave the valley of his great operations without one adieu. Around his carriage—for he was too much exhausted by his late heavy labors, and the emotion of parting with his brothers in arms, to ride on horse-back—as it proceeded along the causeway to El Penon, the officers crowded, and as fast as one could give the "God bless you, General," and fall back, his place was filled by another, and so the adieus continued for a long way on the road.

And thus did Winfield Scott leave Mexico—going, virtually, a prisoner from the capital which but a few months before he had entered as a triumphant conqueror! Will not the people bear this fact in mind, now that they will have an opportunity of bestowing their loftiest honors upon one who has reflected such lofty honor and renown upon their country?

William Fisher and Henry Craighead, convicted of forging United States coin, were sentenced by Judge Kane in the District Court, at Philadelphia, on the 1st, the former to five and the latter to six years imprisonment.

From the Richmond Whig.
EFFECTS OF FREE TRADE!

According to the statistics exhibited by Capt. Carrington derived from the best sources, our imports last year were 225 millions, our exports only 175 millions—making a difference of fifty millions against us in one year. The same gentleman also addressed from Hunt's Magazine, a statement, by which it appears that our indebtedness abroad, in the shape of stocks, amounts to 261 millions—120 millions of which have been created within the last four years. That is, we are going in debt at the rate of 30 millions a year for interest improvements, apart from the fifty millions difference between our imports and exports.

When and how is this vast indebtedness to be liquidated? That's a question worthy of the consideration of the honest and prudent people of this country. Pay day must come. As a nation, we are in high credit just at this time; but when the tide turns, what then? When the first failure occurs to pay interest on this vast sum of any portion of it, there will be a general rush for the principal. As in the case of a man who owes more than he can pay, as soon as the fact becomes known, all his creditors will be down upon him in a single day.

We are said to be in a flourishing condition at this time, notwithstanding the Free-Trade Tariff of '46. But does not this exhibit, by which it is shown that we are borrowing millions more than we make, prove it to be an apparent and not a real prosperity? We are spending borrowed money—we appear to be flourishing, and may continue to appear so until pay-day arrives. A nation cannot, any more than an individual, continue a business by which more is lost than is made. A blow-up must take place.

Mr. Wise, in his speech at Stanhope, in boasting of the acquisition of California, stated, that but for the gold brought from the Pacific coast, the Banks in the Atlantic States would, ere this, have been compelled to suspend specie payments. And why? Can any other reason be given than the Tariff of '46, which brings the country in debt annually 50 millions? And this effect would have been produced, so drastic is that Tariff, but for the California gold, although we are borrowing every year 30 millions from Europe, in the shape of public stocks.

It requires all the receipts from California and the 30 millions borrowed in addition, to counteract the effects of Free-Trade, and to keep our heads above water.

How long can this continue? Already owing 261 millions of borrowed money, and borrowing now much longer, will we be able to borrow 30 millions a year from Europe? And how shall we be able to pay the principal?

An examination of the statistics submitted by Capt. Carrington, demonstrates, that for every series of years after the reduction of the Tariff, our imports have increased and our exports decreased, until the natural and inevitable effect was experienced of a monetary convulsion. In 1830, our exports were three millions more than our imports. In 1836, the case was reversed, under the operation of Free-Trade, and our imports were 190 millions and our exports only 128. The explosion of '37-'38 followed. Again in '46, the effects of the Tariff of '42, the imports and exports had become nearly balanced. But in '51, under the Tariff of '46, the imports have run up to 225 millions—and the exports only reach 175 millions. We may, therefore, look out soon for another explosion—unless the wisdom and patriotism of the country speedily deliver us from the ruinous policy of the Locofocos.

In the language of Gen. Jackson, "We have been too long subject to the policy of British merchants. It is time we should become a little more Americanized, and instead of feeding the paupers and laborers of England, feed our own, or else in a short time, by continuing our present policy, we shall be rendered paupers ourselves."

These are the words of wisdom and patriotism. We copy further from the same high authority:

"Where has the American farmer a market for his surplus produce? Except for Cotton, he has neither a home nor a foreign market. Does this not clearly prove, when there is too much labor employed in agriculture? Common sense at once points out the remedy. Take from agriculture the United States six thousand men, women and children, and you will at once give a market for more breadstuffs than all Europe now furnishes us."

It is, therefore, my opinion that a careful and judicious Tariff is much wanted to pay our national debt and to afford us the means of that defence within ourselves, in which the safety of our country and liberty depends, and last, though not least, give a proper distribution of our labor, which must prove beneficial to the happiness, independence and wealth of the community."

With all Old Jackson's faults—and he had many, he yet had an American heart in his bosom—and these sentiments prove it.

THE BRITISH PRESS UPON THE PRESENT POSITION.

We find in the Daily Advertiser the following opinion showing the course of the Em. Press upon the pending Presidential election in the United States:

The British press continually boasts, in the manner mentioned by their indications here, of the enthusiasm of the crowds attending these meetings, and of the want of it in the assemblies in favor of Gen. Scott. Following are a few specimens of the strain which Gen. Pierce is spoken of by British advocates, who mean to elect him, should, or any thing more solid, will do.

In every part of the country new signs of disaffection manifestly are visible.

I can assure that I have not found a single man of any eminence in the social or political world who, with any degree of earnestness, manifested an approval of the action of the Baltimore Convention.

Out of the six hundred American newspapers, with the exception of thirty or forty, I have found only, earnest, resolute, manly, or at least sincere advocacy of the Whig nomination.

Gen. Scott's position was received with coldness in any, or any portion of the country.

All the attempts have been made to get up mighty monuments where his first exploits were made, but have resulted in the most lamentable failure.

Gen. Pierce is an individual against whom the vilest slander could be had his tongue. He is moving along the Presidential course noiselessly, unperceived, and from all the signs I can see in the four quarters of our political horizon, he will leave his rival far behind him.

From the Union Times.
"The triumph of the candidate of the Democratic party, fought forward by the men of the South, will secure probably forever, the ascendancy of liberal commercial principles; and if Lord Derby should next year be disposed to change the American tariff for his model, he has little doubt that it will serve to remove the last illusions of the protective system from his mind. In this respect, therefore, this point, we take Gen. Pierce to be a far more representative of the opinions of Mr. Calhoun, and as such, a valuable practical ally to the commercial policy of the country."

"We are without doubt subject to the operations of the South, and we cannot but feel our dependence on the point; and we shall await the final election not without a share in the confidence of many American friends that it will result well."

From William and Smith's Liverpool Times.
"As regards England, public sympathy, it is needless to say, is enlisted on the side of the Democratic candidate. Not that Gen. Pierce is considered the better man, far otherwise. He is merely accepted, as the nominee of that great party in the Union who desire to push the principle of free trade to its utmost limits."

From the Manchester Examiner.
"The election of Gen. Pierce will at any rate prove that the Democratic majority, whatever may be their other differences, are unanimous in their testimony on behalf of a liberal commercial policy, and any Government they may form will be one which this country may rely for effectual co-operation in relieving, wherever practicable, existing impediments to international intercourse."

These and other English journals are laboring more strenuously for the election of Pierce than they did in their own recent Parliamentary election; probably because British interests are thought to be more dependent on the sway of Locofocoism in our country than that of the Earl of Derby or any other Minister at home.

THE JAW-SLAPPING.

The Locofocos call the statements which have been published in reference to this affair, "a Whig calumny," "a Whig falsehood." In this the Locos betray more temper than truth. Everything in regard to it was of Democratic origin. Captain McLane is the gentleman who says his impression was that General Pierce was insulted without resenting and acting as became a man of courage. He may have been mistaken in his impression, but he says so, and says he is responsible for what he says. He is a Democrat.

The truth is, the most unfavorable representations that have been made of General Pierce, have proceeded from Democratic sources. Isaac Hill, the father of New Hampshire Democracy, charged General Pierce with willful falsehood, with disgraceful drunkenness, with making merchandise of the law to the ruin of his neighbor, with aiding Hale and another in plundering the Treasury at Washington of thousands of dollars. In this city a report is current, and has never been contradicted, that a Democrat, who was in Mexico with General Pierce, when heard of the nomination, declared he would not vote for him, because he was worse than he would describe him. We have heard no Whigs make such charges against General Pierce—although they have had every opportunity to retaliate. But when General Scott has been called "coward," "liar," "swindler," etc., the Whigs have not gone into a rage about it. They did not regard such stuff—and they knew nobody else would.—They were rather gratified at it—as it argued that sort of desperation and frenzy which is the sure fore-runner of destruction. But, nevertheless, they may be provoked to retort, especially as they have Democratic weapons with which to do it. But they will do it in good humor—and not with any malice towards Gen. Pierce, who, considering the sort of life he has led, is

quite as worthy a man as could be expected—and they will do it more for the credit of the country than for the sake of party.

From the National Intelligencer.
A JUST PARALLEL.

We find in the Marietta Intelligencer the account given below of some remarks made in that town by the Hon. Samuel E. Vinton, respecting the Whig and Democratic candidates for the Presidency. It is much, says a Latin adage, a latidato latidari, to be praised by the praiseworthy, and our Marietta contemporary does well to attach great weight to the calm and fair statement of the respective merits—civil or military—of Generals Scott and Pierce, made by Mr. Vinton. That this irrefragable statesman, our national council in which he has for near thirty years borne a most useful and honorable part, have rarely contained a man more valuable at once for soundness of purpose, practical wisdom, and the remarkable moderation and candor with which he always regards not only the measures but the persons of foe and friend alike. Always fair and truthful, and with the best opportunities of forming a just judgment, the personal testimony of Mr. Vinton is, in this instance, as discriminating as it is correct; and this must be acknowledged by all unprejudiced men who have had also the opportunity of fittingly judging the two candidates.

Our Marietta namesake speaks as follows: From the Marietta Intelligencer.
Mr. Vinton in his remarks at the Whig meeting on Thursday, said that he had known Gen. Scott intimately for twenty years. He had been privileged to meet with him probably a hundred times in the company of the ablest statesmen of this country, and with the representatives of foreign countries. He considered General Scott to be one of the best read men in the civil and political history of the country whom he ever knew. He had frequently been surprised at the fulness and accuracy of the General's knowledge in regard to the early legislative history of the United States and of the several States. He seldom met, in these conversations of intelligent statesmen, a gentleman of as correct information upon all subjects pertaining to the civil administration of the Government as Gen. Scott; and he never knew a man who had a higher respect for the laws and civil authority of the country. He believed it would be to the honor of citizenship of President, with high honor to himself, and with great usefulness to the country.

He had also known Gen. Pierce several years, having been a member of the House during Mr. Pierce's term of service in the body. Mr. Pierce was a quiet, gentlemanly man in his department, and maintained friendly relations with his fellow-members. But he was never considered by his party, nor by his warmest friends, as a "man of mark," and no body sought to learn his views on any great measure of public policy. He was not put forward to advocate or defend any party measures, nor placed by a party Speaker on committees where important work was expected. One thing alone was expected of him, to wit, that he would "vote to a scribble" what he considered to be New Hampshire Democracy!

Mr. V. contrasted the history of Scott and Pierce, not so much as military men as citizens—statesmen—at some length, and said that, in view of that history, and from his own knowledge of the two men, "he had no hesitancy in saying that the civil qualifications—he would not presume to assure his audience that his military capacity was equal to that of Gen. Pierce, but the civil qualifications of Gen. Scott were vastly superior to those of Gen. Pierce."

Nothing can be more strictly within bounds than all those assertions of Mr. Vinton—especially the last. For not only will the known and proven civil qualifications of General Scott bear the most advantageous comparison with those of his admittedly respectable competitor, General Pierce, but may be fairly measured, now that Mr. Clay is no more, and his great compatriot Mr. Webster excepted, with those of any of our living public men.—Even his friends, in the enthusiasm which his dazzling military exploits excite, forget that General Scott was originally a man of high civic education; that he has for full twenty successive years sat face to face with this Government of ours in all its changes; has, with that constant activity of mind for which he is so remarkable, and patriotic interest in which none surpassed him, canvassed in private, along with all our leading men of both sides, all the public questions which have agitated or can well agitate the country; has come to know personally the value of every body as a public servant who has done or is fit for any thing of importance; and, besides all this, has participated in many of the most important public counsels of his time, whether Whigs were in power or Democrats in power. General Jackson confided to him most dangerous and critical matters, in which he was to play, and did play the politician so ably as to have no need to play the soldier. So did Mr. Van Buren. In short, nothing among us is riper or ampler than General Scott's political experience, and few could have better profited by it. Though so well read a man that we have often, considering his active military life, been surprised at the extent of his reading, yet his statesmanship is more practical than theoretical. All, therefore, we repeat, which Mr. Vin-

ton has said of his civil qualifications, is strictly true. If to this we add, as all General Scott's personal history proves we may do with equal truth, that he is one of the most humane and kind-hearted men, and at the same time one of the most moral consciences, and just, the reader will have what we can vouch to be a faithful portrait of the personal character of Winfield Scott.

THE DANGERS OF OBSCURITY.

The New York Express points out some of the perils attending the nomination of an individual whose chief recommendation was based upon the insignificance of his actions, and the obscurity of his life. The party nominating should be fully cognizant of the danger which it itself, that there was nothing which it revealed, could bring a scandal upon its cause. We dare say, the developments touching Mister Pierce will cause all Conventions hereafter to take this precaution: A curious condition of the public mind is illustrated in the discussions going on in the Western and Southern papers about General Pierce. It is admitted that Gen. Pierce, while playing cards, some say gambling, with Col. Magruder, of the S. Army, had his face slapped by the latter gentleman, a statement of fact, we believe nobody doubts unless it be the gambling. [It is added, all the party were well muddled with wine.] But the discussion there is not on "card playing," nor the "slapping," the admitted facts; but upon the question, "did or did not Gen. Pierce on the spot properly resent the insult?" The Democrat insists upon it that he did; the Whigs upon Capt. McLane's impression, [which we published] that he did not. This important point enters extensively, we see, into all stump speaking, and editorial writing, and is likely to have no considerable effect upon the vote of what may be called the chivalrous States of the Union. That Col. Magruder made all up with Gen. Pierce after the slapping; that they are friends now, and were soon after the slapping is obvious from a letter written to Gen. Pierce on another subject in which he speaks very kindly of the New Hampshire General.

Now this card playing and slapping and drinking bout is hardly touched upon as yet in the Northern States—certainly has attracted but very little attention, and is cared but little about; but the little discussion there is upon it is altogether of another than the Southern and Western kind. The thoughts proved here are that card playing or gambling will not aid him with the religious portion of the community; school for a President, and that when and where men get up to the fever of a "jaw slapping," Presidents are not in exactly good company. The Northern people inquire very little into the great Southern and Western question, whether General Pierce sufficiently resented Col. Magruder's slap, as they are more absorbed in the considerations provoked by the scene.

This affair of General Pierce, so far off as the City of Mexico, demonstrates to public men, or men likely to be public men, [and all are in danger since Gen. Pierce's sudden elevation] the care they should take of their associations and their acts even in private circles. General Pierce's lie thought how much such a scene was to figure in his history, and what a part he was to play on the broad arena of this Republic.

Another consideration suggests itself, and that is, that when a great party select a man for high public office because of his obscurity, to the sacrifice of such public men as Mr. Buchanan, General Clay, or Mr. Marcy, there is quite as much danger in this elevating a man of whom you know nothing as of men of whom you know everything, the worst, even, because their whole public history is known. From obscurity there often comes out a record worse than the record well known.

Gen. Pierce was undoubtedly taken up for the Presidency, because he was the record on the Slavery question, an able Jamburner of the North admitted that they voted for him because he did not answer the Fugitive Slave law of Mr. Scott of Richmond, and other candidates did. [His New Boston (Foss) lauding the law speech, however repudiated since the nomination, there is no reasonable doubt, was his real sentiment prior to the nomination.] The use of this speech has been an offset to all the "Scottewardism" talked so much about in the Southern States. If this had been known to the nominators of Baltimore, Cass, Buchanan, Marcy, or Douglas—all men well known, or some other man just as well known, would have got the nomination. Gen. Pierce was selected expressly because, nothing being known of him, nothing could be said against him. The facts we have been setting forth, show, whenever obscurity is ranked, how much can be made out of it, and how it may devolve facts more detrimental than even a rather bad public history.

SIGNIFICANT.

At a meeting of the "Free Democracy," held at Fort Montgomery, Orange county, New York, on the 25th ultimo, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the only hope of the Northern Democracy is to form the noble example of Van Buren, John Van Buren, B. F. Butler, H. B. Stanton, Gilbert Deane, and Watson G. Higgins, and thousands of other Free Soilers, and support Franklin Pierce, as the surest means of effecting a repeal of the fugitive slave law, by giving a Northern man the control of all the important offices of the Government.

Dr. Frankfort, who has been working some abandoned lead mines opened at Middletown, Conn., during the revolutionary war for the supply of bullets to our army, has found more than enough silver to pay the expenses of working the mines, thus leaving the lead obtained as clear profit.—The amount of silver appears to be increasing.

CAST IRON MONUMENT TO HENRY CLAY.

From the Philadelphia North American.

We take pleasure in laying before our readers the following description of the monument about to be erected in the borough of Pottsville. The design is drawn by F. Hewson, Esq.; the statue a correct likeness of Henry Clay, to be furnished from the celebrated ornamental iron works of Mr. Robert Wood of Philadelphia, is of cast iron. The model is being prepared by Mr. Wood's principal artist and sculptor, H. Wesche, a pupil of the distinguished Schonthaler and Cornelius, whose reputation attained to a high degree of excellence in Europe, prior to his engagement with Mr. Wood, to whom he was introduced some three years since by the highly celebrated Von Siebold, St. Martin near Bap-pare on the Rhine, who, in his flattering letter of introduction, congratulated the new world that Mr. Wesche designed to devote his talents and active life to the promotion of the arts in this country.

In a late visit to Pottsville I was much gratified to witness the public spirit and noble patriotism evinced by the citizens of that place and surrounding country, in erecting a beautiful cast-iron monument to the memory of Henry Clay, which is now being reared on a beautiful and commanding eminence near the centre of the borough. I made some inquiry of the persons who have charge of the matter, and learn that the design of the monument, as drawn by F. Hewson, Esq., and adopted by the committee, is as follows:

"The statue is to be a correct likeness of the great statesman, and made of cast-iron, fifteen feet in height, and will stand upon a Grecian Doric column, also of cast-iron, starting from a base of conglomerate rock; the whole height of column on base 634 feet, above the neat lines, being 133 feet above the sidewalk, on Centre street, with the following inscription on the face of the monument:

"In honor of
HENRY CLAY.
"America's great Orator, Statesman, and Patriot. This monument was erected by the Citizens of Schuylkill County, and bequeathed to their children as a record of their gratitude for his illustrious services, which brought peace, prosperity, and glory to his country."

A TRIBUTE OF AFFECTION.
"For the virtues which adorned his useful life, and won for his imperishable name the respect and affection of mankind."

"The monument, which will stand upon a base of conglomerate rock, and will be reared this noble structure, and was informed that the cast-iron work for the column was being made at the foundries in the borough, and the statue was contracted for, and to be finished at the earliest possible time, by Mr. Robert Wood, from his ornamental iron works on Ridge Road, Philadelphia.

"And, what was equally important, I was told that the funds necessary to its final completion could be most readily collected—the subscriptions being of small amount, in order to give all an opportunity of contributing. The mechanics and workmen are vying with each other in making up the largest contributions from their minds and workshops.

"How gratifying such a spectacle is to the patriot to see the workmen of a community anxious to proclaim by their united efforts in the erection of such monuments their gratitude and affection for one who has done so much to promote their own and the universal interest of mankind.—And let me ask where you will find more of this noble trait of character in the whole commonwealth of Pennsylvania than among the citizens of Schuylkill county? So far as I have observed, others talk while they act. If I am not mistaken, there has been no movement of the kind any where else in Pennsylvania, and yet the services rendered by that illustrious patriot and statesman to make Pennsylvania what she now is, and what she is destined to be, are sufficient to erect monuments to his memory in every county in the State.

"I was also shown a beautiful drawing of the ground and plan of the monument, which is intended to be lithographed and distributed among the contributors to this noble work, which will make a beautiful picture, alike worthy of the architect who planned the design and the artist that sketched the view.

"In conclusion, permit me to say, in the example here set by the enterprising people of Pottsville it will be gratifying to see other towns and villages following, until every county in the State shall point to her monument erected of Henry Clay, America's brightest ornament and most honored son.

E. D. S.
"PHILADELPHIA, AUGUST 15, 1852."

THE METHODIST PROPERTY.

The Commissioner appointed by the Circuit Court to ascertain the amount and value of the property of the Methodist Church between the North and the South branches has made a partial report. He finds the aggregate value of the property at and immediately preceding the division of the church in May, 1845, [viz: January 1845] to have been \$562,235.

The annual profits from that time to the present have varied greatly, from that time to 1849, and 68,656 in 1851, and have averaged about thirty thousand dollars. The value of the property January 1, 1852, is put at \$608,418, being an increase since 1845 of \$46,171. The number of members of the church at the time of the division was stated at 1,100,619, of whom 609,558 belong to the North branch, and 689,066 to the South. The equitable division of the property is a nice and complicated matter: it is expected that the case will be got in readiness for the decision of the Supreme Court at Washington at the next term.