From the Cin. Enquirer, Nov. 15.

Mr. Clay's Speech.

It will be observed that the positions assumed by Mr. Clay are briefly these:—that the just cause of the war was the annexation of Texas;—that the act immediately moving to it was the march to the Rio Grande, which gave to the war the character of a contest for boundary;—that this act was, on the part of the President, an improvident and unconstitutional one,—though having since been ratified by Congress, the war has become that of the nation. This for the past. As for the future, he holds that it is not only the *right*, but the DUTY of Congress to declare the objects for which the war should be further prosecuted;—in doing this, to fix the boundary of Texas,—to abandon all idea of acquisition, *and all claims for indemnity!* If upon these avowed grounds Mexico should be willing to make peace, the President, as a branch of the treaty-making power, is to be compelled, under the terrors of impeachment, to accede to them. If that nation will not consent to peace,—and as Mr. Clay undoubtedly contemplates the yielding up to her of the Nueces as a boundary, and the acquittance of all claims for indemnity, it will be all she could desire, and more than she has offered,—then the war is to be prosecuted against her with the utmost vigor. Mr. Clay further repudiates the idea of annexing any portion of Mexico, or acquiring any part of her territory as indemnity;—not even a port or two upon the Pacific. He adopts the "*No Territory*" issue, as a matter of magnanimity to Mexico, and safety to ourselves, from the difficulties, including the slave question, that, in his opinion, surround acquisition in any form.

The great leader of the party has thus placed himself upon the Corwin ground, in all the essential questions connected with the war;—and in this we are much mistaken if he do not disappoint many of his old, fast friends;—though, with whatsoever reluctance, those of them who are mere politicians, will, in time, daily wheel into line. That this was anticipated by many of those who are well advised in Kentucky, was manifested at the meeting, called "without distinction of party," and held at Louisville, on Thursday evening last. The resolutions, which were reported by Judge Nicholas, adopted the proposition submitted by Mexico in the recent negotiations,—fixing the line of the Nueces, and ceding the half of Upper California as indemnity. Upon these a warm altercation ensued between the author and Wm. J. Graves, the ardent friend of Mr. Clay. The latter was not willing that these resolutions should go forth as the sentiments of the whigs of Kentucky,—and he especially referred to the fact that on the ensuing Saturday, "the great statesman of Lexington would speak to the people,"—and he desired to hear that talk, before any proclamations of whig sentiment were made. Judge Nicholas responded, and openly avowed, that it was for the *very purpose* of 'heading' this great statesman, that the Louisville movement had been made. "He, for one, did not wish *that man* to thrust his finger in this pie. The actors in this meeting had consulted in the matter, and had come to the determination to head the old man off. There was reason to fear that the 'great embodiment' would lead off in another direction." He has done so,—and it remains to be seen whether these men, as well as the advocates, in the whig ranks, of other measures to put a stop to the war,—from the withholders of supplies, to the propositions of a defensive line, and military occupation,—will not, in good time, fall quietly into the newly formed ranks. The Louisville resolutions have been recommitted to the committee, to which six democrats have been added. Their fate will be determined on Wednesday next.

That this movement of Mr. Clay has been made in view of the Presidency, and the adoption of himself as the whig candidate, no reasonable man can doubt. In addition to the evidence it affords in itself, and that which we have, from time to time, drawn from other sources, we have the following document, transmitted to us by a friend, that is most marked and unmistakeable in its character. The name of our correspondent does not accompany his favor,—but there are about the document so many marks of genuineness, that we have no doubt upon that point,—and though, in violation of our rule upon this subject, we give it to our readers, to the exclusion of other matters, this morning. We have no space to comment upon it.

General Orders.—No. 1.

JOHN BROWN, Esq.—DEAR SIR:—Below you will find an authentic copy of a circular emanating from Ashland, and now secretly circulated through every part of the country. I believe, sir, that a publication of it would serve to fortify the democracy against the insidious attacks of an enemy that loves darkness rather than light, as well as to expose a part of the machinery which will be worked against us. Upon the exact accuracy of this you may depend.

Very truly yours, VIGILANS.

LEXINGTON, KY., October, 1847.

MR. —— ——,

Dear Sir:—As members of the whig party we address you, as a whig, to communicate what we believe to be correct, and we hope acceptable and useful information, in regard to public sentiment in Kentucky, on the subject of the next Presidential election. We are residents and citizens of the city of Lexington, and several of us were members of the General Whig Committee of the State of Kentucky in the canvass of 1844. But as that committee terminated its official existence by the presidential election of that year, and no other State committee has since been appointed, we do not, on this occasion, assume an official capacity.

There have been various public meetings at different places in Kentucky, during the present year, at which Gen. Taylor was nominated for the Presidency. From the newspaper accounts of them, in which they are generally described as large meetings of both political parties, erroneous conceptions may prevail as to the extent of their numbers, and as to there being a full expression of the public opinion of Kentucky. These meetings, generally, have been thinly attended, have been generally gotten up by assiduous concert and arrangement, and in no instance was the great body of either party, in the counties where they were respectively holden, in actual attendance. They were composed of some well-meaning whigs, some doubtful whigs, and a few loco-focos. Of the latter we firmly believe that the greater part will desert, and arrange themselves under the standard of their own party, whenever it is raised, and that their main object in participating in these meetings, was to sow dissentions and discord, that their party might profit by them.

The meeting held in this city on the 13th of last month, at which most of us were present, is a fair specimen of those meetings generally. The county of Fayette, in which Lexington is situated, has about 2600 voters, and yet at that meeting less than 220 persons voted, some of whom were from other counties. A majority, after full discussion, determined to postpone any nomination until April next; and notwithstanding this fair decision, the minority, consisting of ninety-seven persons, after the retirement of the majority, proceeded to pass resolutions to adopt an address nominating General Taylor, and without noticing in it at all the vote for postponement, characterized itself as a large meeting without distinction of party.

Another example will serve to portray the true character of these public meetings. In the neighboring county of Bourbon, (where a late one was held,) a paper, as we learn, was previously and industriously circulated to obtain signatures to attend a meeting, and pledged to nominate Gen. Taylor. A call was then made upon the people of the county, without discrimination, to assemble at the court house for that purpose; but, it being apprehended that, if there were a general assembly of the people, the proposed nomination might not be sanctioned, a subsequent call confined the invitation to the friends of General Taylor exclusively. Accordingly they assembled, and the Hon. Garret Davis addressed the meeting in opposition to any present nomination, and moved a postponement. But the chairman pronounced the motion out of order, and the question was not put. There is reason to believe it would have carried, if put, notwithstanding the previous commitment of many of those in attendance.

We do not intend to deny great popularity to General Taylor. His brilliant military victories, a belief in his honor, probity and patriotism, and a persussion that he has not been fairly dealt with by the administration of the general government, have rendered him a favorite. And we go further and state our belief that if he should obtain, in a National Convention, the whig nomination for the Presidency, he would obtain the vote of this State. In that contingency we should ourselves vote for him—*we are his friends.*

But in the event of that nomination being conferred on Mr. Clay, we are just as sure that he would obtain the vote of this State. The great body of the whigs in Kentucky remain firm and unshaken in their attachment to him and to his principles, and we believe that no inconsiderable number of the other party are desirous of casting their votes for him.

The position of this gentleman is so well known as to supersede the necessity of any particular explanation of it. After the unfortunate issue of the last presidential election, he relinquished all expectations of ever being again a candidate for that office; or, of re-entering into public life. He accordingly devoted himself to his private affairs, and to occupations incident to his retirement. He has not, we are persuaded, the remotest wish to have his name again used in any doubtful contest. If he believed that a public declaration from him that he would never consent to the use of his name again as the candidate for President, would promote the interests of the whig party, or the country, (which he thinks are indissolubly united,) he would not hesitate to promulgate such a declaration. But, in the absence of any conviction to that effect, he has deemed it most fitting and proper in him to remain silent and inactive, abstaining from all efforts to attract public attention to himself, and leaving the current of popular feeling and opinion to run in its own self made channel, undisturbed by him. He has therefore announced to the world no resolution, whether he would accept or decline a nomination for the presidency. We feel perfectly sure that he would not accept it unless it might be tendered to him under such a concurrence of weighty circumstances, (such, for example, as a decided manifestation of the wishes of a majority of the nation, and a conviction of his present excellent health,) as that all candid men would agree that it was a matter of duty on his part to accept, and that he ought not to decline it—and we doubt not that he will, in due time, signify his determination to remain in private life, if he should be satisfied that such a course is necessary to the success of the great cause which he has so long and so zealously espoused.

We have thought it expedient and right to put you in possession of the facts, views, and opinions which we now communicate. *We have considered it best that this letter should be regarded as confidential*, because being thoroughly convinced of the necessity of the greatest harmony among all portions of the whig party, we desire to do nothing to expose that harmony to the least jeopardy; and although we are fully satisfied of the accuracy of all that we communicate, a public discussion of it might lead to unfriendly collisions and injurious consequences.

We are respectfully your obedient servants,

LESLIE COMBS,
BENJ. GRATZ,
H. T. DUNCAN,
D. C. WICKLIFFE,
B. W. DUDLEY,
G. ROBERTSON.

[*These signatures are written in their own hands—the circular is printed.*]

P. S.—We should feel obliged to you for information or opinions you may feel disposed to communicate to us, or any one of us, in reference to the subject of this letter.

GENERAL TAYLOR AND MR. CLAY.—In the face of General Taylor's broad and unequivocal avowal of "whig" sentiments, his late worshippers, after laboring for months to extract an expression of opinion from him, now coolly and cruelly abandon him. The *North American* wants, evidently, to consign him to obscurity, or, what is the same thing, "the bosom of the whig party," while similar efforts is made under different auspices in other quarters. The latest proof of the indifference now felt by the opposition on this subject, is that manifested in the case of Jacob Barker, who ran as a Taylor candidate for Congress in New Orleans, and was not only openly deserted by these very federalists who professed to be inclined to the hero of Buena Vista, but bitterly denounced up to the very day of the election, for daring to be a candidate. This instance is one of many, and only proves what we have always asserted—that federalism feels no sincerity in favor of Taylor. That heartless party supposing that he has been shelved by avowing federal doctrines, now proposes to take up "the Farmer of Ashland," as the most practicable opposition partisan that can be selected. The gallant General will realize all this before the ides of March.—*Pennsylvanian.*

Mr. Clay's Positions.

In this speech, and the resolutions on which it was founded, Mr. Clay very distinctly takes the following positions. First: if the President will not distinctly state the objects of the war, our armies must be withdrawn from Mexico, so soon as they can be consistently with national honor. Secondly: no more territory must be acquired, beyond the boundaries of Texas. Thirdly: territory must not be conquered or purchased, for the purpose of introducing slavery. *Peace without indemnity; no more territory; no slavery in conquered territory.* This is Mr. Clay's programme, upon which he expects to rally the "whigs" around him as a candidate for the next Presidency. It is the echo of Mr. Webster's programme, lately published from Faneuil Hall in Boston. Will the people sustain it? That is the next great question. We believe that they will not. But nobody knows who is governor till after election.

With the highest respect for Mr. Clay's talents, we have no high estimate of his political sagacity and foresight. He is behind the age. Like Mr. Webster, Mr. Adams, Mr. Calhoun, Mr. Berrien, Mr. Buchanan, men distinguished for ability, he reminds us of the lines which he once quoted, in the Senate, at Gen. Smith, of Maryland,

"Old politicians chime on wisdom past,
And totter on in blunders to the last."

Mr. Clay's wisdom, like that of the distinguished men abovementioned, is thirty years too old. The country has outgrown it. They talk like an old Connecticut farmer, trying to dissuade his sturdy son from going to the west. "My son, I have lived on these hundred acres, where I was born, for sixty-five years, and have always got a good living, and have had a school house and a meeting house handy. Do as I do. Stick to the old farm, and live my life over again after I have gone. Do not tempt fortune." "But Daddy! Brother Jonathan went to the west ten years ago, and now has a well cleared farm of 640 acres. Can't I do as much there in the next ten years? Your notions were good enough when Connecticut was a little colony, on the border of a wilderness. But now, civilization has left Connecticut clean out of sight. Farewell Daddy, till next thanksgiving." And off goes Joshua with his axe, to conquer a wilderness. And he *does* it.

These "old men of the mountain" would ride the country down, as their predecessor did Sinbad the sailor. And the country's only relief is to follow Sinbad's example, and shake them off its shoulders.

Peace without indemnity! Will the country submit to *that?* Will it sacrifice so much of its precious blood, and throw away so many millions of money, for nothing! Will it tell other nations that they can always insult and plunder it with impunity, because they can always rely, for aid, upon one of its parties! Will it reject as worthless weeds, the laurels won at Palo Alto, Monterey, Buena Vista, Cerro Gordo, Churubusco, Mexico! In supposing *that*, both Mr. Webster and Mr. Clay have grievously mistaken their countrymen.

No more territory! Do they expect to confine the indomitable Anglo-Saxon by artificial boundaries! Do they believe that he will stand still under their resolutions! Let Mr. Webster go back to Plymouth, and Mr. Clay to Daniel Boone. And then let them return through the progress since made, and ask themselves where the race shall stop. No more territory! As well might he say to the Ohio, "no more flowing."

No slavery in conquered territory! This is very explicit! It dodges the "Wilmot Proviso" very adroitly. But it *will not do.* If we conquer no territory, of course we can establish no slavery by conquest. But does this meet the question? Not at all. The real question is, shall we extend slavery? And while Mr. Clay would not extend it by conquest of Mexican territory, he expresses no objection to its extension over the remaining American territory. The "whigs" of New York, who, in conjunction with a majority of the "democrats," have recently spoken in thunder tones against *any* more slavery, will hardly be satisfied with this definition of position. "*Nous Verrons.*"—*Pa. Ledger.*

INCREASED SPEED OF RAILWAYS.—The English papers give some account of an engine which has recently been invented for the maintenance of high speed upon railways of narrow guage. It has been in operation with the fullest success. The peculiarities of the engine consist chiefly in the disposition of the wheels, which permits them to support the wear and weight of locomotive apparatus of far greater power than any previously used, while at the same time the weight of it is so distributed that the centre of gravity is placed much lower than usual. To these advantages are added the corresponding power of using driving wheels of any diameter, together with the great advantage of bringing the largest portion of the entire weight of the engines to bear upon the extreme wheels. The engine has run thirty miles in thirty-three minutes, including the time lost "in getting up speed," and in slowly coming to rest. Many of these miles were gone over at the rate of sixty-five miles per hour. A mail train of sixteen carriages, weighing together about eighty tons, was taken from Camden Town to Tring, up hill nearly the whole way, a distance of thirty miles, in forty minutes, including the stoppages, or at an average speed of forty-five miles per hour, which is equal to about fifty-three miles per hour average speed on a level.—*N. Y. Post.*

LAW ITEMS.

LAW REFORM.—All special pleading is abolished in Missouri, by an act of the legislature. This act provides that no special plea shall be allowed in any case, and that the general issue in all cases shall be as follows: "The defendant comes and defends the plaintiff's demand." In an action of assumpsit, in the Common pleas, at St. Louis, recently, the defendant filed a plea of non-assumpsit in the ancient form. The plaintiff filed a motion to strike out the plea and render judgment by default, and that motion was sustained by the court. This plea, prescribed by the statute, covers every kind of defence.

NEW QUESTION OF MARRIAGE.—A New York letter of the first instant says, "Another marriage case has just come to light which shows how loose are our laws upon this point. A gentleman of some property at Hempstead, L. I., persuaded a young girl of much personal beauty to live with him, after verbally marrying her, which was overheard by the mother of the girl. Before this she lived with him, and by him became a mother, but the child was not born until the decease of its father. The woman now brings an action for her husband's property, (some $12,000,) and sustains, by the decision of a jury, the validity of such a small marriage ceremony."

The jury was exactly right, in our opinion. Coverture is everything—ceremony nothing, in such a case.

The Pittsburgh Post says that Judge Patton, of that city, decided, on Monday last, that where a master became an habitual drunkard, after receiving an apprentice, it was sufficient cause for the apprentice to claim a discharge from his indentures. This was a righteous decision.

IMPORTANT DECISION.—The supreme court of Pennsylvania have decided that a will to which the 'mark' of the testator is made, is void and insufficient. According to a law of the State, when a man cannot sign a will himself, his name must be signed to it by some person in his presence, and by his express direction.

CAN A MAN SERVE TWO MASTERS.—The Cleveland Plaindealer states a case in which the sheriff in that city has been in a quandary between two judges. Judge Kelley of the Common Pleas issued a writ of habeas corpus to the sheriff to bring before him the body of a man named Connally. The sheriff brought him up, and while he had him in custody awaiting Judge Kelley's decision, another writ of habeas corpus, issued by Judge Read of the supreme court, was put into his hand to bring Connally up, to try the validity of the same mittimus. The sheriff took the prisoner before Read, and while he was absent, Judge Kelley decided that he should be remanded to prison. Judge Read heard the case and ordered the prisoner to be discharged. These two contradictory decisions, on the same subject, threw the sheriff into a dilemma, from which he extricated himself for the time being by letting his prisoner go at large.

THE NO LICENSE LAW OF PENNSYLVANIA.—The supreme court of Pennsylvania, in session at Pittsburgh, the Harrisburg Tribune says, have decided the "No License Law" of Pennsylvania to be unconstitutional. The opinion has not yet been published.

AN INDIAN A FREE PERSON OF COLOR.—It has been decided in one of the courts of Charleston, by Judge Frost, that a person of free Indian descent, unmixed with negro blood, is a free person of color, and therefore an incompetent witness. This decision is in opposition to the practice which has hitherto obtained in the courts of South Carolina, free Indians and the descendants of free Indians, in amity with the State, having been always regarded as competent witnesses in the superior court.

MARITIME LAW AT HAMBURGH.—On the 20th of September, the Hamburgh merchantman, the Independence, Capt. Schuecht, arrived at Hamburgh from New York. Among her crew, of 30 men, was a free negro named Prim, who was the butt of the rest of the sailors. They made him believe that the captain intended to throw him overboard and leave him to be drowned. In a spirit of revenge, Prim got a hatchet, and, stealing into the cabin during the night, struck the captain with it; but wounded him so slightly that he was able to get up, overpower the black, and have him pinioned and thrown into a pigstye, where he remained cramped up till the ship arrived in port, when Captain Schuecht delivered him up to justice, and prosecuted him for an attempt to murder. Prim, on the other hand, laid a complaint against the captain and crew for ill-treatment. The double trial came to a hearing on the 7th, the result of which was that Prim was sentenced to confinement with hard labor twelve months, the captain to simple imprisonment for six months, and the crew to the like punishment for one, two, and three months, for promoting the animosity of Prim by their false representations.

SUIT FOR RE-PAYMENT OF PASSAGE MONEY.—Recently, in Philadelphia before one of the aldermen two persons, who had taken passage for Liverpool in a packet ship, which was during the voyage destroyed by lightning at sea, recovered the amount of their passage money, which had been paid in advance. The Alderman said:

"In the case before us, the freight or passage money was not earned, and, therefore, the money paid and advanced for such freight or passage was thus paid without any equivalent, and before such freight freight or passage money was earned; it is so much money held in the hands of the defendants for the use of the plaintiffs. Such being the case, it is the same as if no money had been advanced."

The case has been taken up.

A Turk, with three wives brought with him from Turkey, and three several classes of children died lately in New York, without a will. Each of the three wives in behalf of herself and children, has applied to the Surrogate for letters of administration. This case is a puzzler to the Judge of Probate. He thinks he cannot grant letters to all the wives, and that the one first married has the preference. By the law of Turkey, where the marriages were celebrated, all the wives a man may have, no matter how many, are held equal, having the same rights of property. The fear is, and so counsel for the ladies represent the law, that the granting of letters to either wife, and the exclusion of the other, would in effect declare the excluded ones concubines, and make their children illegitimate. The Surrogate has taken the case under advisement.

NULLIFICATION—JUDGE MCLEAN.—In private conversation with McLean men we have frequently asserted that Judge McLean at one time entertained a kindly feeling for the Calhoun nullification doctrines of South Carolina. This has been denied. We ask the sceptical if the following sentence has not a strong squinting in that way:

"An unconstitutional act of Congress imposes no obligation on a State, or the people of a State, and MAY BE RESISTED BY AN INDIVIDUAL OR A COMMUNITY."—*John McLean.*

Our friend of the Urbana Citizen is engaged at this time in re-publishing the biography of the *Judge.* Couldn't he manage in some way to weave the above paragraph into it? It will add a kind of "catsup" zest to his *whiggery! (!!!)*—*Xenia Torch Light.*

From the above it is evident that the whig troubles in Ohio are far from being reconciled. Henry Clay is the only man that can save them.—*O. Statesman.*

JOHN TYLER.—This name, whilom loud upon every tongue, in either curse or praise, recalls to memory that which it is not, to which we will not refer, being free from party influences. The Father of Annexation—the father of the war with Mexico—the destroyer of banks and tariffs—the "unheaded" chieftain of the "Guard"—and the *finger* to the songs of '40—in short, the veritable JOHN TYLER, Ex-President of the United States, was in this city yesterday. He passed down the river on his way to the south.—*Cin. Commercial.*

☞INTERESTING TO VOLUNTEERS.—The Commissioner of the General Land Office has written a letter to some of the Ohio volunteers, in which he states that the warrants issued to the volunteers may be located on lands which have not been offered at public sale, provided the volunteers themselves establish a pre-emption in their own right, but that they cannot be used by assignees for that purpose.

☞An editor's duties, (says somebody,) even in a case comparatively unimportant, are enormous and unthankful; those he praises, "love him less than their dinner;" and those he finds fault with, "hate him worse than the devil."

What editor, of five years' experience, will dispute that!

BREADSTUFFS.—The New York *Courier* has the following article on this subject, made up for transmission by the French steamer, which left on Monday last:

As the season for the close of canal navigation, whereby the bulk of our flour and grain is received, is near by, the demand for home consumption will keep up prices irrespective almost of foreign markets. The interior, however, is full of wheat and Indian corn, and should there be a considerable demand for Europe, the railroad will furnish forth a goodly quantity, although the bulk both of flour and Indian corn will necessarily now be kept back till next spring. The farmers, indeed, are so strong from last year's profits, that they are in no hurry to send the present crop to market, and look for higher rates in the spring.

By the annexed table of the exports of breadstuffs from the United States for the years 1847 and 1846, ending on 31st August, it will be seen how large is the excess of exports this year and the great amount of money thereby distributed among the farmers, which will account for their present ability to hold back for higher prices. These tables purport to be official, and are, it may be safely assumed, near approximations to the truth, if not strictly accurate:

Exports.	1847.	1846.
Flour, barrels	3,150,689	2,809,476
Corn-meal	847,989	298,709
Wheat, bushels	4,015,134	1,613,795
Indian corn	17,248,744	1,826,068
Rye	88,261	1,000,000
Oats	436,881	
Barley	289,613	

Reducing the flour to bushels of wheat, allowing five to the barrel, and the corn-meal, allowing three to the barrel, and the aggregate number of bushels exported during the year ending August 31, 1847, is 43,573,918

Number of bushels exported in 1846, during the fiscal year ending June 30 16,800,203

Excess of bushels of grain exported in 1847 over exports of 1846, is 26,664,715

The value of the whole quantity of breadstuffs and grain exported during the year ending September 1, 1847, estimated at $1,20 per bushel a fair average is $52,288,701

Value of exports for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1846, as reported by the register of the treasury in the commercial returns of that year is $16,258,719

Excess in the value of the exports of 1847 over the value of the exports of 1846, $36,029,982

Here is a sum of thirty-six millions of dollars from abroad, added in one year to the capital of the country, and a large portion of that enormous increase has passed into the hands of the agriculturists.

The crops of this year, it is on all hands admitted, exceed those of last; but, thus far they have not been pressed on the market, and the lateness of the season forbids that any large quantity should now reach the tide-water before the winter interrupts navigation.

JUDGE REED OF OHIO.—We copied an article from the Cleveland Herald, the other day, which seemed to show that this gentleman possessed rather too amorous disposition for a sober and discreet Judge. But here is the other side of the story. Probably the whig papers have distorted the facts, as they are in the habit of doing. The following is from the Cleveland Plaindealer:

JUDGE REED.—The rumors which have been afloat respecting Judge Reed, upon investigation, have been proven to be wholly groundless. The Judge has remained in our town with the true chivalry and tone which has ever characterized him, until the truth has been fully vindicated. Had he been a man of less intellect, less genius, and less influence, a word would not have been uttered: but of high station and high political consideration, there are a thousand motives which induced attack upon him. But that which affords us peculiar pleasure is, that the lady reflected upon has been proven wholly blameless, and she stands now as she has ever stood, by the proof exhibited, in all the pride of innocence, a noble, pure, high minded woman, such as all should delight to honor and all to defend. We regret deeply that wild excitement and evil influences should for a moment have prevailed. But if the community manifest the one twentieth part the disposition to do right as they did to believe evil, the wrong will at once be repaired. The whole matter has been investigated, and all has been shown to have originated in mistake and the spirit of gossip which loves to fasten upon persons of distinction. It is strange that in a christian community how much more readily we are disposed to believe evil of our neighbor rather than good; but for our own part we have never been able to reconcile it to the charity of which St. Paul speaks or the true spirit of christianity. Women, whom we delight to honor, and who reflect the peculiar brightness and sweetness of the more glorious and higher feelings of humanity, should be exceedingly cautious how they condemn. It is for her to do, which none but woman can, with that peculiar sweetness and grace which belongs to her nature, to wipe away the tear and soothe the heart which has suffered the bitterness of wrong.

The following is from the Herald of last evening:

"Our city for some weeks past has been a good deal agitated in regard to the alleged conduct of Judge Reed, and rumors of the most repulsive character were afloat; which had become so common that we felt it our duty to notice them. We have had no personal knowledge of this matter from the beginning, but we are informed that since our last article was published, there has been an investigation of the transaction out of which the personal collision grew, and the matter has been explained and cleared up to the satisfaction of those immediately concerned, and the facts, we are assured, indicate that the rumor was occasioned by a *mistake*, which completely exonerates the lady implicated."

Well, this is said rather late, but better late than never. We regard the course of the *Herald* scribblers, throughout this affair, as utterly inexcusable. Because "*rumors* of the most repulsive character had become *so common*," was no reason why a public print should catch at them—make them texts for long chapters on immorality and crime—and take the occasion to denounce individuals of high character and respectability. With "no personal knowledge," no legal proof of their truth or falsity, they should have "felt it their duty" to have *not* noticed them. Dame Rumor they might have guessed, had taken occasion "by a mistake," to implicate innocent parties for the mere sake of glorying on a "scandalous affair."

It may be still thought abroad, that Judge Reed did not quite "get out" of that chambermaid affair at the Weddell, in consequence of which he was so unceremoniously ejected from it by the landlord. To correct this impression, all we need say further than we have, is that the Judge dined at the Weddell House last Sunday, by express invitation of both proprietor and landlord.

The legislature of Georgia has determined, by a party vote to go into the election of two United States Senators, in place of Messrs. Berrien and Colquitt. In vain did the democratic speakers point out, in strong and eloquent arguments, that it was against the spirit of the constitution to elect two Senators at the same session, and that by deferring the election of the Senator in Judge Colquitt's place, the State could receive no detriment. The accidental whig majority determined to push their advantage, and the two Senators were to be chosen last Saturday. A whig caucus selected Mr. Berrien for the first place—the nominating vote being Berrien 65, Dougherty 23—and selected Judge Dawson for the second place—the vote being Dawson 42, Crawford 35, Dougherty 2.

A REVOLUTIONARY WIDOW.—Mrs. Erskine, 81 years old, is in poverty and distress, in a humble apartment rear of 81 Beekman street, New York. She is the widow of Capt. Erskine, who was commissioned by Gen. Washington to cruise between Cape Cod and Cape Sable; he received the rank of lieutenant, and highly distinguished himself in the year 1781, by capturing the town and fortress of Annapolis Royal, whereby 150 British seamen were made prisoners, and as many Americans released. He likewise assisted in destroying the tea in Boston, and took part in constructing the works on Bunker Hill.

PREMATURE.—The whigs of Louisville declared in favor of annexing a part of California, and for Santa Anna's propositions as offered to Mr. Trist. A few days thereafter, Mr. Clay announced his opposition to all acquisitions of territory, and consequently took a more unfavorable position for the United States than even Santa Anna. He would have us back out on worse terms than Mexico offers.—*St. Louis Union.*

DEATH OF EX-SENATOR SWIFT OF VERMONT.—Hon. Benjamin Swift, of St. Albans, Vermont, died suddenly on Thursday, of an attack of Apoplexy.

The Indiana Journal compares the United States to a man and Mexico to a woman. Then why be so ungallant as to object to "*annexation!*"—*N. A. Dem.*

STATISTICS OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—From the official minutes of this church for 1847, just published by Lane & Tippett, we gather some rather interesting statistics, though not in one respect of the most gratifying character. There is a decrease of membership amounting to 12,741; of this number 12,184 are whites. There are twenty-four conferences in union with the church, of which the Baltimore conference has the largest membership, viz: 52,338 white, and 15,387 colored. Ohio stands next numerically, having a white membership of 61,684, and colored 514. Philadelphia, New York, and Pittsburgh are next. The Vermont conference has the smallest. The total membership in the twenty-four conferences is, white, 660,941; colored, 29,901; Indians, 716; total, 691,558. There are 3,295 travelling preachers, 346 superannuated, 4,913 local; total 8,555. These statistics do not include the southern branch of the Methodist church.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

The prospect for unhappy Ireland during the coming winter is dreadful. There is no ground to anticipate that the suffering for want of food and clothing will be less than during the terrible season of distress from which she has just escaped, while there is no hope of assistance from England, staggering under her commercial convulsions, and with thousands of poor in her populous western and northern counties—Lancashire, Yorkshire, Nottinghamshire, &c.—rapidly verging to a state nothing better than starvation. It is really awful to contemplate. What a result for the unnatural system of government so long pursued by Great Britain—her protective policy—her bank and State connexion—her huge church establishment—her Irish Union—her Irish iniquities at all times!

EXTRAORDINARY CASE.—The small town of Cambo, near Bayonne, France, was the scene of the following strange occurrence on the night of the 21st of September last, when an inhabitant of that place was shot through the heart, on his way home. On probing the wound, the doctor extracted from it a bit of printed paper, which had been used by the assassin in loading his gun. It was a part of a leaf from Madame de Staël's celebrated romance of "Corinne;" and soon after the corresponding fragment was discovered in the pocket of a *domanier* residing near the murdered man's residence. He has in consequence been sent to jail at Bayonne. The assassin must have been close to the victim when he fired.

LAND SLIDE AT CLEVELAND.—We learn from the Cleveland Herald, that about half an acre of the high lake bank at the foot of Erie street in that city, slid off in the lake on the night of the 1st inst., carrying down and crushing to atoms an unoccupied dwelling house. The land has sunk about thirty feet nearly perpendicularly, and the break extends some twenty rods. The government site for the marine hospital was considerably encroached upon by the slide, and it is thought that unless Congress makes an appropriation to take up the springs, grade and otherwise protect the property, the massive stone foundations of the hospital will yet be piled along the beach.

☞The N. Y. Journal of Commerce contains an account of a man in that city, while in a somnambulic state, on the night of the 31st ultimo, having been discovered at the top of a liberty pole, 125 feet from the ground. After remaining there for some time, and amusing himself by turning the vane above him, he carefully descended, and ran for a distance of several squares before he was overtaken. He is supposed to have got out of the house where he slept through the garret window, as all the doors were locked.

☞What a volume of eloquence there is in these few lines! What a volume of steadfast affection:

CITY OF MEXICO, Sept. 26, 1847.

"*My dearest Mary*:—Once more, safe and sound, out of the hands of the Philistines, I write you, with a freedom of heart and buoyancy of spirit to which I have long been a stranger." * * *
—*Major Borland to his wife.*

☞A Royal decree has been published at St. Thomas, proclaiming the abolition of slavery in the Danish colonies. All slaves under sixteen years of age, are by this decree declared absolutely free from the 18th current, (Sept.,) and those above that age to be held in the condition of apprentices for four years from that date.

VOLCANIC ERUPTION.—The Mountain Eagle states that great excitement and alarm prevails at present among the inhabitants of Walker and Dade counties, Georgia, produced by a burning volcano, which is said to have burst out from the high peaks of the Lookout mountain, at a place called the "Narrows," on the 10th ult. Some of the inhabitants, it is stated, had removed from the neighborhood.

WISCONSIN.—The new Constitutional Convention of Wisconsin is to be elected on the fifth Monday (29th) of November, and to assemble at Madison on the third Wednesday (15th) of December. A new census of the territory is to be commenced on the 1st of December, completed by the 10th, and the returns made up by the 20th.

☞Edward Sharp, a teller of the Massachusetts Bank, has retired from that institution, after a faithful service of thirty-nine years. During that period, eighteen hundred millions of dollars have passed through his hands.

Edward Sharp ought to be canonized, certainly.

NEW U. S. SENATOR FROM CONN.—Gov. Bissell has appointed Ex-Governor Roger S. Baldwin, of New Haven, United States Senator in place of Hon. John W. Huntington, deceased. This appointment will hold until the meeting of a new Legislature of Connecticut in May next.

MADAME RESTELL.—The Supreme Court in the city of New York have granted a stay of proceedings in the case of this notorious woman; but Judge Edwards refused to admit her to bail. She therefore remains in custody of the sheriff, until the case is finally disposed of.

The ship Lord Ashburton, which left Liverpool on the 13th of September, arrived at Grosse Isle, below Quebec, on Thursday, having lost on her passage *one hundred and seven* of her passengers by fever and dysentery, with a large number still on the sick list.

The great "Galloway Estate" in Bucks county, which was advertised for sale a short time ago, has been sold by auction, for the aggregate sum of *one hundred and eighteen thousand, four hundred and fifteen dollars and seventy five cents!*

The negro colonists at Monrovia on the west coast of Africa have organized the Republic of Liberia and published their constitution and Declaration of Independence. They have copied their fundamental provisions from the American constitution.

☞The New York *Herald* estimates that an aggregate of 10,000 persons attend the public places of amusement in that city nightly, bringing into the pockets of the managers $5000, equal to $30,000 per week, or one million and a half of dollars per annum.

☞The St. Louis *Union* states that a person concerned in the erection of one of the large churches now being built in the city, absconded a day or two since, taking with him some seventeen hundred dollars, church cash.

PRINTERS TURNING LEGISLATORS.—There are in the Pennsylvania Legislature, twelve or fifteen printers, editors and ex-editors. This appreciation of the fraternity speaks well for the Pennsylvanians. It adds greatly to their chances for good government.

THANKSGIVING IN ARKANSAS, DEC. 9TH.—This makes the 17th State in which this festival has been appointed; and in all except Arkansas, it is to be observed on the 25th inst.

YANKEE DOODLE IN MEXICO.—When Yankee Doodle was first played in the Grand Theatre in the city of Mexico, the audience came near bringing the house down.

☞The New England *Weekly Review*, published at Hartford, has "dropped off." It was originally started by Geo. D. Prentice, now of the Louisville *Journal*, and has had as many lives as a cat.

☞A young lady aged about 16, and hitherto much respected, was indicted last week at Pittsburgh for larceny.

THE SUBLIMELY RIDICULOUS.—Santa Anna's summons to Col. Childs. He ought to have added to his grand flourish: "If you don't leave, sir—*I will.*"

DIED—In Brooklyn, N. Y., on the 17th inst., of inflamation of the brain, KATE, youngest daughter of Rev. H. W. BEECHER, aged one year and three months.

SELLING OFF AT COST!

W. B. PRESTON & Co.
At the Checkered Store,

WISHING to close out their entire stock will sell the same AT COST from this time to January 1st, 1848. Those wishing for bargains would do well to call.

Nov. 29, 1847. 553f

NEW GOODS!
Still they Come!!

T. R. CASE has been receiving during this and the past week, fresh supplies of new and desirable styles of fall and winter goods, bought at auction and of importers at the lowest cash prices; the following are some, viz:

15 pieces rich Cashmere de cosse, from 26 to 56 cts; 10 do. Caledonian, mohair and Alpaca plaids; 3 do. wide black silk and mohair fringes; 3 do. double width rich twilled silk goods at 81; 9 do. Chameleon silks, looks very rich, at 81 12; 1 do. French cloth, the cheapest we ever sold, at $1 50; 3 do. all wool black de laines, 50 to 55; 1 gross steel buttons for ladies' dress trimmings; 3 dozen fur cloth, velvet, and self cap; 3 cases fine double sole calf and kip boots and brogans; 2 pieces black and scarlet silk velvet ribbon; 2 pieces carpeting to arrive in a few days. 30 to 50 Parchasers will find it my store, on comparing quality and prices, as cheap goods as can be found in town. I can afford to sell cheaper than any other man, wholesale or retail. Please call and see. 52 T. R. CASE.

LADIES' Gaiters and light kip slippers for sale cheap at 52 CASE'S.

AGENCY FOR
HARPER & BROTHERS' PUBLICATIONS.
Direct from New York.

THE undersigned have the pleasure to announce, that they have completed an arrangement for the Agency of the extensive book establishment in New York, of

HARPER & BROTHERS,

from which place a package of new books is made up for them regularly every week, thereby opening a constant communication, which will enable them to answer orders, however small if not on hand at very short notice, and including not only the publications of Harper & Brothers, but also, through a large Bookselling and Importing House, with everything published in America or Europe, so that any person in Indianapolis or neighboring towns can be supplied with any publication without extra charge.

52 HOOD & NOBLE, Bates's new building.

Just received by Express from Harper & Brothers, the following new publications:

The School History of England, to be completed in about 40 numbers, 200 numbers on hand.

The Life of Henry the Fourth King of France, and *Navarre* by G. P. R. James, in four parts.

The Wayside Cross, or the Raid to Gomez, a tale of the Carlist War, by Capt. E. A. Milman of the 33d regiment.

The Boy's Autumn Book, descriptive of the season, scenery, rural life, and country amusements, by Thomas Miller, embellished with numerous exquisite engravings.

The miscellaneous works of Henry Mackenzie, Esq., 3d edition.

New Illustrated Josephus a new translation, by Rev. R. Trail, D. D.

History of the conquest of Peru by W. H. Prescott.

Pictorial Life of Jackson and Franklin. HOOD & NOBLE.

Nov. 26. 52 Bates's new building.

A DEBATE on Slavery, held on