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THE TRIBUNE.

Remarks of Mr. Clay,

Delivered at the Indianapolis Barbecue on the 5th instant.

Mr. CLAY commenced by saying that the visit which he made to the capital of the State of Indiana was in fulfilment of a promise given several years ago. Though he tried to negociate himself out of that promise, for several reasons, it was not because he was not anxious to see the people of Indiana, but because his motives might be misconstrued or misunderstood. Desirous as I was to see you all, (said Mr. Clay,) I positively declined to fulfil my promise, pending an election. Although he knew no political motive actuated him, yet such motives might be inferred by others. It is true, he came through a portion of Ohio, where an important election is pending, but the cause of the Dayton assemblage was to commemorate, by a public barbecue, the result of the election in 1840, and that barbecue was the offspring of a wager between Kentucky and Ohio, as to which State should give the largest majority for the lamented Harrison.

Having been invited to attend that meeting of his fellow citizens, he accepted it, and traveled by that route to this place. He could not transport himself through the air, and took Dayton in his route to the capital of Indiana; and if he was met by crowds, it was the spontaneous offering of the people. It was impossible for him to anticipate the cordial and spontaneous manifestations of confidence extended toward his associates (Messrs. Crittenden and Metcalf) and himself during the whole journey. It resembled more the progress of a Roman conqueror, after the successful conquest of rival nations, than the reception of an humble citizen of an humble State, without power and without patronage. He could not help contrasting the scenes of the last few days with his condition fifteen years ago. Then, said Mr. Clay, (raising his voice,) it appeared as if all mankind conspired against me. My motives were traduced, my character aspersed and vilified; but I was strong *here*—HERE, (striking his breast,) in honesty and fidelity to my country. I said then—and, thank God! the people of Indiana are sustaining the declaration—that "truth is omnipotent and public justice certain." But, fellow citizens, gratifying as are these manifestations of regard to me, personally, and pleased as I am to reciprocate them, I am not vain or presumptuous enough to suppose that I am worthy of the scene which surrounds me. No—no! *It is the cause*—THE GLORIOUS CAUSE—the system of National policy, of which I have long been an humble advocate, that calls forth this exhibition of feeling, this display of sensibility. What are those principles of policy? They were sketched by you, sir, (addressing Mr. Noble,) in the general and flattering remarks just concluded. A currency of uniform value, springing from the will of the nation. As remarked, no one State is competent to establish such a currency, no more than it is capable of performing those higher duties confided to the General Government. As well might Indiana be compelled to beat back a foreign foe, unaided and alone. It is for the nation to will and to give such a currency to the country. No loss true is it, that it is the duty of the National Legislature to give protection to the industry of the people of the United States. He would not quarrel with any one about *forms*. That *bill would* meet his approbation which afforded *satisfaction* to the greatest numbers. He should prefer that the principles of the compromise act be adhered to as closely as possible. The *home* valuation provision should have been insisted upon, though some gentlemen of the South deem it impracticable. Mr. Clay differed with them on this subject. He knew that the compromise act of 1833 never could have received the sanction of Congress but for the incorporation of that salutary principle: and if it cannot now be carried out, the compromise should be abandoned. He was for a tariff for revenue to the Government and protection to the manufacturers. The law of the late session is already denounced by the Democrats, and its repeal called for through their presses. He did not allude to the great body of the Democratic party, but to their *leaders*—their false and faithless leaders. The honest and upright members of that party were, he believed, in favor of a sound tariff, and he implored such men to look, examine, and decide for themselves. Notwithstanding the ink was scarcely dry on the paper which contained its provisions, notice was given that its repeal was resolved on. For himself, having examined the features of that bill, he declared it a good measure. It is moderate and *judicious*, if (said Mr. C.) I may be allowed to use a word which I never employ when any other will answer to illustrate the meaning I wish to convey to my fellow citizens.

The next in train of those Governmental measures to which the Whig party is pledged, is the curtailment of the arbitrary use of the Executive power, and especially the resistance of the monarchical feature—the Veto transferred from foreign Governments, and engrafted on our own.

Another measure is the Distribution of the Proceeds of the Public Lands, which, though now suspended by the exercise of Executive power, he hoped would not be longer than the suspension of some of the banks in the redemption of their notes. Although he did not doubt the power of the General Government to carry out a system of public improvements as heretofore expressed in the Senate, he would be willing to abandon that power, in exchange for the one of distribution, except as it related to lake harbors, the commerce of the seaboard, and the National road. These ought to be prosecuted under authority of the General Government. This opinion is not uttered here for the occasion, nor for the particular assemblage which I now behold. In regard to this last-named work, he would now say, that when the Treasury is replenished; when the finances of the nation will admit of it; when it can be done without loan; estimates should be made for the entire work, from Springfield, Ohio, to the Mississippi river, on principles of economy, and under proper restrictions. Instead of twenty feet, the road ought to be forty feet wide, the centre stoned or graveled, and each side so arranged as to afford a good summer turnpike. The best road he ever traveled over was in Holland, and that only nine feet in width, made of brick turned edgeways. After estimates were made on some such principles as stated, his idea would be to make annual appropriations to each of the three States; the work to progress under their own care and guardianship. He thought, and it had been asserted, that $3,000 per mile would complete it in the way proposed. It had been tried on some roads in Kentucky, and he believed that amount answered the purpose. He would say to the States that, if they chose to undertake the work, and take the amount of the estimates, (whatever it might be,) they should have appropriations; if that sum was not sufficient, the States should furnish the residue of means to make the road by money taken from their own Treasury. As a matter of National pride, it ought to be finished; and himself, and others from even more remote sections of the Union, were disposed to favor its prosecution on fair and economical principles.

Having stated briefly the policy of the Whigs since in power, (*if* in power they have ever been since the death of Gen. Harrison,) it was right that he should say something of the good done, and the reasons why more was not accomplished. In the first place, he would allude to the recent treaty with Great Britain. Gen. Jackson's Administration made various efforts to settle the long-existing difficulties with that Power, but failed in every case. The King of Holland was selected as an umpire, but his award was promptly rejected by the then existing Administration, and the delicate matters involved were left in a condition which threatened to disturb the peace of the two countries. The Whigs, since they came into power, have, I am proud to say, honorably achieved a settlement of the questions at issue. I take great pleasure in awarding to the President—who deserves so little commendation in other respects—and to the Secretary of State, all the credit due them for this negotiation. It is true, we have not gained much, not as much land as that awarded by the King of Holland. We get Rouse's Point, and the navigation of St. John's river, though somewhat under British influence. On the whole, said Mr. Clay, I believe that neither party has gained any great advantage, and, had I been a Senator, I should have voted for its ratification. That the peace secured by it will be permanent, I have great confidence; for experience teaches that those treaties are most enduring where *neither* party has secured any undue advantage.

Mr. Clay went on to advert to the domestic policy of the Nation, and to the extra session of Congress, called by the lamented Harrison. He acknowledged that he advised, in part, the convocation of that session. It was necessary to give efficiency to previous triumphs. Fellow-citizens, said Mr. Clay, what did *you* mean by the victory of 1840? Did you mean only to change one tenant of the White House for another? Was it to be a barren victory? No! no! The object *you* had in view was was to produce a radical change in the policy of the Government. *You* wished to see the currency restored, disorded exchanges rectified, a revival of business secured, and all the great measures decreed by the will of the Nation established. Forty years had attested the utility of a National Bank, in establishing a National currency. At that extra session a Bank bill was introduced, and, contrary to the general expectation, vetoed by the President. So anxious, however, were the Whigs to carry out the will of the Nation, that some of them (*I* was not of the number) wished to ascertain from Mr. Tyler *what kind* of a Bank bill would meet *his* approbation. He (Mr. Clay) could not go and ask any Executive a question of that sort. The President did tell them. They exhibited the draft of a bill, and with his own hand and his own pen he altered the title. He told them he would sign it; he told his Secretary of State that it would be approved by him. This was one of the occasions on which (contrary to his general practice and the habits of his life) he "*kept dark*." No one knew how he would vote. He felt sure that, if he favored it, that very favor would be likely to prejudice the measure in the estimation of the Executive. I felt precisely like the venerable and estimable patriot, Jonathan Roberts, when lately asked, "*how many Clay men are there in the Custom-House?*" [Loud laughter.] We passed the bill in the Senate in the shape it came from the House, and as exhibited to the President, body, head and tail. Would you suppose it possible that a bill thus prepared would receive his veto? Singular as it must appear, it was vetoed, and on such principles, too, as left us no hope of establishing any bill calculated to correct the currency of the country.

At the same session a Tariff bill was passed which furnished eight or ten millions to the Treasury. Nor was this all. Owing to the misgovernment which had so long afflicted the nation, the people were suffering pecuniary embarrassments, and a salutary Bankrupt law seemed called for by the public distress. Though here in the West we did not need it, I felt that it was due to the country—the *whole* country. Here, said Mr. C., let me correct a mistake which seems to be abroad in some quarters, resembling an old story of many years' standing. When I voted for Mr. Adams, it was said that I violated *instructions*. *Not so!* When I gave the vote I represented the Lexington District; and it is a well known fact that, at no period since that vote was cast, has the Lexington District reversed it in any manner. The counties which compose it never gave a majority for Gen. Jackson. The Legislature had no power over members of Congress. Both are equally the servants of the people—elected by the people—and subject alone to their correction. I was sustained by the people who elected me, and to them I dare appeal for my justification. In regard to the Bankrupt bill I was never instructed. The House passed resolutions to that effect; they were sent to the Senate, amended, returned to the House, the amendment not concurred in, and the matter fell between the two branches of the Legislature.

Having glanced in rapid review at the business of the Extra Session, Mr. Clay passed to the transactions of the last. He was a member of Congress during the whole war—was elected to the Senate during his absence at Ghent, but, doubting the legality of that choice, resigned, and was again elected in 1810; and he would declare that he never knew a Congress more devoted or more patriotic than the present. Its Whig members seemed anxiously resolved to carry out the measures supposed to be secured by the election of Gen. Harrison. They had much to contend with. Besides the regular and legitimate opposition of the Democrats, they had to encounter the veto power, encouraged by a kind of *quasi* opposition. He believed the Democratic party honest in the main; but the *leaders* of the party it was who stimulated Mr. Tyler to his acts of treachery. While speaking of leaders, let me (said Mr. C.) do a sheer act of justice to one of them—a man with whom I have not spoken for years, and may never again speak—I mean Thomas Hart Benton of Missouri. The contempt and disdain with which he treats John Tyler may be inferred from the fact that he never crossed his threshold—he had not, at least up to April last, and I am told by the nods of my friends around me, that he still continues to treat him and his treachery, as they deserve, with loathing and scorn.

But what were the measures and policy of the Whigs? The Democrats accused us of having *no* principles before the election of 1840, and now they upbraid us for not having carried out what we promised! And what, fellow-citizens, are *their* principles? A *hard*-money currency, *h-a-r-d-l-y* got! [Laughter, loud and long.] They say that a Bank of the United States will overturn our liberties—strip us of all forms of freedom—as if the liberties of this country could be overthrown, and yet all those connected with the banks remain freemen! Mr. Woodbury and Gen. Jackson—God bless the old hero!—I wish him no harm, and, although he has injured me much, I would not, if in my power, soil a hair of his venerable head—the old General and Mr. Woodbury did say that the local banks had succeeded in making exchanges cheaper, and furnishing a better currency, than the United States Bank had done. We made predictions, painful as it was our duty to do, and anticipated the suspensions which have since occurred, but we were laughed at for our pains. I told the country so in 1834, and employed a figure when I said that you might as well expect a fleet of canoes, lashed together with withes, to brave and ride out an ocean storm, as to look for local banks to furnish a sound and regular currency for this extended country. There is now an effort making by the banks in this State, in Kentucky and elsewhere, to resume specie payments, (and I hope, said Mr. C., they will be able to maintain it,) but whenever the time of difficulty shall come, (and am not anxious to predict,) they will snap and break again. Our Democratic friends, notwithstanding their recommendation of a local currency, what do they say when the banks suspend? Do they try to sustain and defend them? No! The United States Bank was a monster, they said, and that must be put down; and now *their* local banks have failed, *all* banks are denounced as a brood of little monsters, and they too must share the same fate! He did not embrace all his Democratic friends in this category, but their *leading* men. Col. Benton, for instance, whom he complimented a few moments ago for his sagacity in another respect, went against all banks—against every thing but a hard-money currency—and desires that we should copy after some nations of the old world. The examples of England, Ireland, Scotland and France are all abandoned, and miserable and wretched Spain and Portugal, and the neighboring colony of Cuba, held up to us as examples of a hard-money country! We Whigs go for all the money we can honestly get, and as good as we can get. We go for well regulated banks for State purposes, and a well regulated National Bank for the Union, to furnish a National Currency. Many cry for *hard money*, although the jingling of a dollar has not astonished their pockets for many a day. They reminded him of the anecdote he once heard of a good honest emigrant from North Carolina, who was met on the summit of Clinch Mountain, returning back to that State, after visiting and settling for some time in one of the fertile valleys of the West. His whole appearance, and that of his retinue, bespoke the most abject poverty. His wife was in tatters—his poor old horse a mere skeleton of bones—a carcass on which the buzzards might be supposed to hold a preëmption of many years' standing; a half dozen children sat suspended in a bag on either side of the poor beast—the good man and his spouse walking in apparent contentedness after the *moving* spectacle. He was asked where he was going. "Back to North Carolina; I don't like your Western country; *you have no market for surplus produce out there!*" [Roars of laughter.] No! there was no market for such rags and horses out in this lovely valley! [Renewed laughter.] Our Democratic friends and the good honest North Carolinian—and some of the Whigs, too—are in the same condition. They cry for hard money, when they have not a dollar's worth in the world!

What is the next question of difference between the two parties? The tariff, the protection of our industry. The Whigs favor this policy, the Democrats oppose it. He meant the Democratic *leaders*, always, not the Democratic people. He begged to illustrate this subject by a reference plain and practical in itself. He would say that when they had shoemakers, hatters, and tailors in Indianapolis, who can furnish you every article in their line, the citizens of town and country should buy the home-made fabrics, instead of sending for them to distant cities. The operatives in those places do not buy your butter, eggs, and other productions of your farms, nor do they assist you in the erection of your public improvements. In a National point of view the same doctrine will hold good. Why send to England for what we can produce and manufacture at home? The Whigs do n't want to destroy commerce, or to prohibit the introduction of foreign fabrics; that would be uncivilized: but they wish to secure a system of National *independence*, which will enable the American people to live more upon their own resources. This is Whig policy. What do the Democratic leaders say at Washington? They are in favor of "free trade," and would have no duties levied, but admit foreign fabrics, regulated only by the wants of the country. It is true they do n't *profess* that this is their object, but it is the inevitable *result* of their doctrines. By their "free trade" if practically carried out, our country would be impoverished—drained of the *hard* money which our Democratic leaders are so anxious to establish as the standard of value of our productions. While our money would be thus drawn from us to support the pauper laborer of Europe, they would not buy a cent's worth from us not needed by their direst necessities. A state of things like this would not fail to drive us back to our colonial condition before the Revolution, when coon-skins and peltries formed the currency. While they are thus recommending to us the adoption of light duties and free trade, or no duties at all, they are submitting to the most enormous duties, imposed by foreign Governments, on their own productions, amounting to nineteen hundred per cent. on the article of tobacco alone! This is "reciprocity!"—the reciprocity of American "free trade" politicians and British manufacturers! Let me ask which party is the wisest and most patriotic: the one which protects the industry of the country from the rivalry of foreign Governments, or that which consigns to the control of such rivalry the most vital interests of this great nation? It is the duty of every man to ask himself which he would prefer, and to make up his mind independently, and free from the prejudices of past political associations.

I have conceded to our opponents (said Mr. C.) the term of *Democrat*, out of mere politeness, without admitting any exclusive claim of theirs to that title. I was myself born a Democrat, rocked in the cradle of the Revolution, and at the darkest period of the ever-memorable struggle for freedom. He recollected in 1781 or '82 a visit made by Tarleton's troops to the house of his mother, and their running their swords into the new-made graves of his father and grand-father, thinking they contained hidden treasures. Though then not four years of age, the circumstance of that visit is vividly remembered, and it will be to the latest moment of his life. He was born a Democrat; was raised and nurtured a Republican; and should die a Republican, in the faith and principles of his fathers.

What are the doctrines of the *modern* Democrat respecting Executive power? I was taught, as a Democrat, to dread that power, and watch it with an unsleeping eye. What are their doctrines on the veto power—that branch of foreign growth engrafted on our republican institutions? It is rank nullification—as rank as the nullification of South Carolina, which crushed the laws of Congress, and bid defiance to the nation's will. It is nullification practiced in the White House. It represses the respiration of the People's Representatives, and commits *infanticide* in legislation. The measures of Congress are strangled in a state of helplessness, by the most odious of all powers, and our Democratic leaders sustain it, and cheer on the Executive. The Representatives who went to Congress at the commencement of the Extra Session were the true exponents of the people's will—the true organs of the majority which elected Gen. Harrison. Who calls out and supports *veto* and *ditto?* A Democratic leader, backed and sustained by a Democratic minority. We find them triumphing and exulting in the vetoes, and defending a weak, false, and treacherous Executive. They glory in the exercise of that power. Here is the difference between us. We go for the power of the *many*—they go for that of *one* man. We say if a *majority of the people* wills the establishment of certain measures, it is right to consult that will—they glory in the exercise of the kingly power which says, "*I forbid.*" I will reason with my Democratic brethren and friends—we should "reason together." Gen. Harrison was elected to do the will of the people. The present Congress was chosen under circumstances which left no doubt in regard to that will. What then was the duty of the leaders of the Democratic party? They should allow the Whigs fair play. They were in power twelve years, themselves, controlling all the branches of the Government, and had an opportunity of testing their own measures before the country. *The people repudiated them!* In 1829, before I left Washington, I said, at a public entertainment given me by my friends there, that the Administration of Gen. Jackson should be judged by its measures, and not condemned in advance. I deprecated any thing like factious opposition to it, and begged my friends to give it fair trial. This was *my* course. In the progress of political revolutions, the Whigs are now in power, and he would now ask his fellow-Democrats, if it is not right that the Whigs should have an opportunity of testing their measures to relieve the country. The people, through the ballot-box, declared that the measures of the Democratic party would not answer; and *your* leaders had to give way to others whose opinions were deemed more in unison with the general wish. But what is the conduct of the Democratic *leaders?* Every Whig measure proposed since September, 1841, was opposed by them. They voted against the bank bills of the Extra Session, against the bankrupt law, against the distribution bill, against the temporary tariff bill, and the late tariff bill; finally, against every measure which the people willed in the contest of 1840. They voted against the first tariff bill, because the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands was coupled with it. I arraign no man's *motives*. The conduct of a majority of them was doubtless dictated by honest views; but I would appeal to the Democrats here assembled, if the legislative conduct of their *leaders* in Congress meet their approbation.

Although in the retirement of Ashland, I thought I should, if in Congress, have supported the bill, yet, if surrounded by the excitement of Washington, growing out of the President's unwarrantable exercise of the veto power, it is impossible for me to conjecture what I might have done. Every one of the Whigs were denounced by the presses of the 'Democratic' party, after the veto, for having (by their pertinacious adherence to the land clause) destroyed the credit of the Government, by cutting off the only source of revenue left for its support. The whole odium of destroying the public credit at home and abroad, was thrown upon the Whigs; leaving it to be inferred that, but for the odious 'distribution clause,' the Tariff bill would have received the hearty support of their political opponents in Congress. With a noble and self-sacrificing spirit, and a determination to offer up their settled convictions of policy and expediency upon the altar of their country's good, the land distribution clause was stricken out by the Whigs, in order that no obstacle should impede the Administration in sustaining the honor and credit of the country. What, then, was the course of the Democratic friends of the Administration? Out of eighty members of the House, only nineteen voted for the Tariff bill, after every pretext for a reasonable opposition had been thus taken away! In the Senate, four, and *four* only, of that party voted for that bill; of these, Messrs. Buchanan and Wright made apologies to their *Southern* friends for having yielded to it *a reluctant* support! Such, fellow citizens, is the support which the protection of American Industry and American interests may expect at the hands of Democratic leaders and politicians! The bill had scarce passed, when Senator Allen, of Ohio, (who has a voice that would enable him, if standing upon the top of the Alleghanies, to make himself heard almost through the length and breadth of the Valley of the Mississippi,) roared out, at the top of his voice: "*Repeal! Repeal! Repeal!*" and such, with a few exceptions, continues to be the war-cry of the leaders and of the leading presses of the party with reference to a bill no less necessary for revenue than protection.

Mr. C. alluded to the retrenchment of the public expenditures promised by the Whigs. The annual expenses of Van Buren's Administration, after rejecting every item improperly charged against it, are brought down to $28,000,000. The Whig Administration, thwarted as it has been by the vetoes and unfriendly action of the Executive, has reduced the annual expenditures from $28,000,000 to $23,000,000; and I have no doubt, (continued Mr. C.) that, with or without the coöperation of Mr. Tyler, farther reduction can and will be made.

I must now (said Mr. C.) draw to a close this appeal—the last, perhaps, I shall ever make to the countless multitude now assembled around me. The most important event in the annals of the world, is that which established a free confederated Government in this New World. In every country where the experiment of self-government has been tried, it has hitherto failed. It failed in Greece and in Rome; and the establishment of our Government, may, therefore, be considered the most important event in the race of man here below. The solution of the problem of man's capacity for self-government, my fellow-citizens, depends upon you and your posterity. Whether man, proud man, formed in God's image, with brow erect and lofty intellect, is capable of governing himself, or is destined to become a prey to tyranny and despotism, is a problem, as I said before, which is left to the American people to determine. Are we alone interested in this solution? No, fellow-citizens; its importance is confined to no nation or tongue, but interests alike the whole human race. The nations of the world are watching, with intense anxiety, your course; some with hope, and some with dread, as they sympathize with, or fear, the progress of free principles and human rights. The eyes of the whole world—of Europe, of Asia, and of Africa—are looking, with intense interest, on the experiment of self-government in the United States; and if the spirits of good men made perfect are permitted to interest themselves in the affairs of this world, and if that form of existence admits of such emotion, can we doubt that the FATHER OF HIS COUNTRY, and his compatriots in arms are now looking down from Heaven, (where he trusted they were,) and gazing upon your conduct with the same solicitude and anxiety for your success with which they watched over your interests in the days of our Revolutionary struggle? What a trust then is submitted to your care, in the sight of God and man! Are you not sometimes in dread, fellow-citizens, for the stability and perpetuity of our Republican institutions? Do not not fear the possibility of our not realizing the just expectations of mankind?

I have never despaired of the Republic. Though I have witnessed much to shake my faith, I still look forward to the final triumph of good government. I rely on the virtue and intelligence of the people—on their unswerving fidelity to their own incomparable institutions. These discouragements, it is true, are numerous, but they will be overcome. We see the spirit of lawless violence abroad in the land, and the solemn acts of Congress set at defiance by State authority. Take for example, the law of the last session, providing for the districting of the States into *contiguous* territory. That law seemed to be called for by the country, and was one of the most fair and equitable modes ever adopted for the proper use of the elective franchise. He had long desired to see the whole Union divided into similar districts for the election of President and Vice President of the United States. This measure, which bears in favor of its adoption the example of nineteen or twenty States of the Confederacy, how was it treated by the Democratic presses and Democratic leaders? Scarcely had it passed, before the Democratic States were called upon to oppose it, and it *is* opposed, scorned, and repudiated, so far as it is in the power of some of them to do so! If this spirit of demoralization—this lawless spirit of faction, should become epidemic, then, indeed, is liberty no longer consistent with order and law. Anarchy first and despotism afterward, is the order in which every republic has marched on the road to ruin. I was once young but am now old, fellow-citizens, and have seen something of the history of my country for the last forty years, and availing myself of the privilege usually accorded to age and experience, I call upon you, Whigs, to examine carefully and candidly the acts, principles and measures of both parties, and to decide for yourselves which of them are best calculated to advance your moral, social and pecuniary interests, and to preserve those glorious institutions handed down to us by our patriot fathers.

Mr. C. here alluded to the manner in which the public money had been stolen and purloined during the last few years, and to the utter disregard of high and sacred trusts which so frequently marked the conduct of public functionaries during the two last Administrations. When, said Mr. C. did these things, marking a decline in public morality, arise? With few exceptions, have they not arisen since the fourth of March, 1829?

To counteract this downward tendency of public affairs, we must abide by the laws, and cultivate a habitual reverence for their injunctions.—We must eschew factions, and maintain the Constitution and laws as the sheet-anchor of our safety in peace, our shield and defence in war. We must obey the laws, even when they run counter to our views of expediency or policy, until an opportunity occurs, by acting upon public opinion, of procuring their change in the mode and manner provided for in the Constitution. We must even be respectful to the authorities of our country, (whom accident or mistake has placed over us,) however much they may have, by their misconduct, forfeited for their persons our respect and regard.

Let us, fellow-citizens, said Mr. Clay, recollect we are all embarked in the same gallant vessel; that, whatever may be our views as to the *means*, our aims and interests are, and should be, identical as the citizens of the same great Republic; and that it is the duty of every man to think, act, and decide for himself, in all matters of principle, policy, or expediency, regardless of the interested or selfish views of the venal and corrupt leaders who may seek to deceive. That your decision on the principles and questions of policy at issue between the two great parties may be such as to redound to the honor and glory of our common country, and to the perpetuity of our free institutions, is a prayer I shall continue to breath to the latest period of my existence. [Cheers.]

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TO PEDDLERS AND STATIONERS.—2,000 groce Ever Point Leads, of first rate quality, for sale in lots of 50 groce, at less one-quarter the usual wholesale price, at 160 Nassau-street. o12 tf

GEO. L. CURRY, late Periodical Agent 135 Broadway, will please call at this office to-day. s26tf

FRINGE, GIMPS AND CORD——A complete assortment may be found at Geo. S. Soren & Co. No. 66 Beaver-street. o15 2w*

OFFICE OF THE RAINBOW, a Weekly Periodical, devoted to ODD FELLOWSHIP, removed to 160 Nassau street, Second story, over the Tribune Office. o1 1m

WATER-POWER TO LET, from 1 to 50 horse power, with suitable rooms, in the Saw-Mill at West Farms. Inquire of JOHN COPCUTT, 348 Washington-street. s13 tf

WATCH GLASSES.—The subscriber offers for sale his stock of Lunette, Patent, Patent Flat, common Round, and Half-Flat Watch Glasses, in convenient lots, at No. 8 John-street, up stairs. o7 1m* JOHN GRAYDON.

JOHN McCABE & CO.'S Intelligence Office, 99 Nassau-st. REFERENCES—Hon. M. H. Glendenell, H. Brevort, Esq. W. Irving, Prof. Renwick. a8 tf

BOARDING.—A gentleman and his wife, or two or three respectable young men, may find Board and pleasant rooms in a genteel house and private family, at No. 9 Dover-street, a few doors from Franklin square. Price low to suit the times. Reference required. o25 1m*

BOARD—A Gentleman and his wife, or 2 or 3 single Gentleman, can be handsomely accommodated with pleasant Rooms and Board, by applying at No. 126 Henry-st. References exchanged. o22 2w*

BOARD.—A respectable private family can accommodate a gentleman and his wife, without children or servants, with a front parlor on second floor. Also pleasant rooms for two single gentlemen with board, on very moderate terms. Pious persons would be preferred, but none wanted but such as can give undoubted testimonials of moral character. Apply at 149 Reade-st. o24 3t*

BOARD—68 Duane st.—There is nothing better, nothing cheaper. Call and see. o7 1m*

BOARDING SCHOOL.—Irving Institute—An English and Classical Boarding School for Young Gentlemen, Tarrytown, New York.—[No day scholars received.)—WM. P. LYON A. M. and CHAS. H. LYON, A. M., Principals.
Circulars, containing *references*, catalogue of patrons, and all desirable information, may be had on application at the institution, or at the bookstores of W. A. Colman, 205 Broadway; R. Lockwood, 411 Broadway; H. & S. Raynor, 76 Bowery; T. J. Crowen, 633 Broadway.
N. B.—Winter Session opens on the 1st November. o6

BREAD! BREAD!—Take notice that 5lb. BREAD is all the rage at 325 Bowery, corner of Second street. Keep it going. 2½ lbs. sixpence. o29 1w*

BREAD, BREAD, BREAD, BREAD. All who want a pure and good loaf of Bread can obtain 5 lbs. for *one shilling*, or 4 lbs. for 10 pence, at PAUL S. BROWN'S variety BAKERY, 356 Bowery, corner of Fourth-street; also a large variety of Cakes, Pies and Pastries equally cheap and good, having found by experience that the nimble sixpence is better than the slow shilling, he is now ready in his new and elegant establishment to carry his plans into execution, and hopes by his constant attention to business, together with his superior articles to merit a small share of public patronage.
N. B. Don't forget the large GILT SHEAF of WHEAT on the corner of Fourth-street. o21 1w*

MAHOGANY CHAIRS.—Several dozen well finished, Hair Seats, &c. in lots to suit purchasers, for sale very low at 408 Washington-st. o22 tf

LEECHES, LEECHES—Constantly On hand a large quantity of healthy Swedish Leeches of the very best description, for sale at very moderate terms, either wholesale or retail, to those persons who may favor him with their patronage. J. ALLAYOLA, o24 1m* 108 Bowery and 478 Broadway.

DR. C. JAMIESON'S MEDICATED VAPOR BATHS are now in full operation, for palsies, stiffness, &c. No. 37 Lawrence-street. o24 1m*

HATS! CHEAP HATS!—Three dollar Hats.—Just finished, the most splendid article ever offered to the public. Elegant short nap Moleskin Hats, at the low price of $3. Also an article at $2 50, equal in durability and lustre to those commonly sold at $3. BROWN, Practical Hatter, 128 Canal-street, one door above Sullivan-st. s29 1m*

PREPARATORY SCHOOL at MIDDLETOWN, Connecticut.—A Classical and English Boarding-School for young gentlemen.—The Winter Session will commence Nov. 15th and continue 22 weeks.
This School is well supplied with apparatus, both Philosophical and Chemical, including a powerful Telescope; also, a complete set of American and Foreign Outline Maps, a Library, &c. &c. Students are thoroughly prepared either for business or college at this institution.
The Principals and Pupils reside together in one family. Temporarily occupying the place of parents, the Principals feel a corresponding obligation to watch over the manners, morals and education of their Pupils. No student whose example is found injurious, will be permitted to continue with us.
The charge for Instruction, Board, Washing, ordinary Mending, Fuel, Lights, and Bedding, is $160 per annum—each term in advance.
☞ Circulars may be obtained of G. P. Disoway, Esq. No. 180 Pearl-street, or of the Rev. Henry Chase, No. 184 Cherry-street. D. H. CHASE, A. M. } Principals.
o6 tu15D&W S. CHASE, A. M.

MRS. HOLTON'S Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 11 Amity-st au30 2m*

PROFESSOR BASSET'S Oral and Analytical System of French.—Taught without books by the author at his residence, 459 Broadway, entrance 1st door in Grand-st. Those who wish to acquire the French Language with ease and facility, will find this new system not to be surpassed by any that has ever been introduced. The language is taught grammatically without books. The speaking is easily acquired by this new method, and the pupil finds from the first lesson improvement both in speaking, writing and translating. Those who wish to join for the ensuing season the different evening classes, will be pleased to call to enter their names. Terms payable quarterly in advance.
N. B. The Professor can only be seen before 9 A. M. and after 7 P. M. o4 3taw6w TTh&S

MISS ORAM'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL will be opened on Thursday, 8th September, at No. 66 Hammond street.
Mr. and Mrs. BLEECKER, for many years at the head of a popular Female Seminary in Westchester County, associated with Miss Oram of this City, having taken the extensive Mansion No. 66 Hammond-street, will open a Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies on Thursday, Sept. 8th. The building and grounds, for elegance, convenience and healthy location, are not surpassed by any similar institution in the city.
Miss ORAM, with assistants, will attend to the instruction of the young ladies, and the domestic department will be under the superintendence of Mrs. Bleecker. s21tf

GREEN'S FARMS ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL.—The subscriber, preceptor of the Green's Farms Academy, proposes to receive a small number of pupils into his own family. In addition to the regular instruction of the school room during the day, he will assist them morning and evening in preparing for recitations, and by frequent reviews, and other means, endeavor to make them perfectly familiar with all their studies.—He will also carefully watch over their health, morals, and deportment.
His location is peculiarly favorable for a literary institution, being in the midst of a quiet and intelligent community, and at a distance from all places of resort for the idle and the dissipated. Green's Farms is situated on Long Island Sound, having daily communication with New York, by stages (six miles) to Norwalk, and thence by steamboats.—It is surpassed by few places in its healthful situation, and in its numerous elevations, commanding extensive marine views, and other beautiful scenery.
TERMS.
For tuition, board, lodging, washing, fuel, lights, &c. per annum, $160, payable quarterly, in advance. None will be received for a less term than six months. Boys below the age of twelve, would be preferred. The year is divided into two terms, of twenty-two weeks each—one commencing the fourth Monday of October, and the other the fourth Monday of April. EBENEZER B. ADAMS.
Green's Farms, Conn., October 15th, 1842. o17 eod2w*

SARATOGA SPRINGS INSTITUTE. E. K. BANGS, A. M. Principal.—The Winter Term will begin on the 1st Monday in November.
This institution occupies a situation highly favorable to the health, as well as mental and moral improvement of youth.
For terms, &c. apply to the Principal.
Saratoga Springs, Oct. 3, 1842. o8 eod3w

SANDERS'S SCHOOL BOOKS—Comprising the Primary School Primer, Spelling-Book, 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th Readers: Published by DAYTON & NEWMAN, 199 Broadway, N. Y.
Recommendation from S. W. Clark, Principal of the Monroe Academy: "Mr. W. C. Sanders: Dear Sir—I have been recently reminded of the fact that I have not expressed publicly my opinion of your series of Reading Books. This is true; and my apology is, public sentiment has superseded the necessity for so doing. Our whole community have but one opinion of the merits of your books. No practical and approved teacher in this vicinity, who has used them, will consent to use any other. I have examined them attentively, and freely subscribe to the general sentiment. 'They are just the thing.' The books are manufactured in the best style. The paper is fine, the type large, the lessons appropriate, their order progressive, the subjects attractive, the sentiment pure, and the price low. Teachers and youths are your debtors for your valuable services. May due gratitude be given.—Respectfully yours,
"S. W. CLARK, Principal of the Monroe Academy.
"Elbridge, N. Y., Sept. 28, 1842."
"I cheerfully concur in the above. I have also examined Mr. Sanders's 'Young Choir,' and believe it the best calculated for Juvenile Schools, of any work with which I am acquainted. It is used as a text book in this Academy.
"W. S. NILES, Inst. in Teacher's Department, and in Vocal Music."
o24

BOSTON MISCELLANY, for November, this day published.
EMBELLISHMENTS—The Importunate Author, engraved on steel expressly for the Miscellany. The Mother's Hope, on steel. Music—"Fly forward my Boat."
CONTENTS—The Commencement Vision, a Boston Legend, by Mrs. E. Rockwell. The Cry of the Human, by Elizabeth B. Barrett, England. Tales of the Knights of the Seven Lands, by J. H. Ingraham. Ginetto Di Roma, by T. W. Parsons, M. D. The Life and Adventures of Phillip Quarl, by W. A. Jones. Griswold's American Poetry, by Edgar A. Poe. Love's Philosophy, by Mary E. Hewett. Nahwista, a Story of the Colonies, by Charles F. Powell. The Importunate Author. Bitter Fruits from Chance-sown Seeds, by Mrs. Clavers. The Forest Elm. The Two Belles of the Village. Sonnet—the Death of Napoleon, by Alexander H. Everett. Music—"Fly forward my Boat."
BRADBURY, SODEN & CO.
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MAGAZINES and Periodicals for Oct.—The Artist, Godey's Ladies' Book, Graham's Ladies' and G