

HENRY CLAY, OF KENTUCKY.

The Editor of the Tribune is obliged to request those who wish to see him personally to call between the hours 12 and 3 P.M. or 6 and 8 P.M. if they can conveniently do so.

Persons wishing The Tribune left at their residences or places of business in the city at an early hour in the morning, will please leave their names or send them in by note through the Post Office, at the publication office, 180 Nassau street, opposite the Park. TERMS, nine cents a week, to be paid to the Carrier.

The letter from INDIANA which we publish this morning, forms part of a private communication rather than our regular correspondence, written for our own information with regard to the politics of that State, and the chances for the U. S. Senator.

The Exchanges.

The Morning Post thinks we ought to be in favor of a Specie Currency, if we want cheap and uniform Exchanges. If the Post means by Specie Currency, a Currency of which every dollar shall be equivalent to and exchangeable for Specie, we would observe that we have never been in favor of any other.

The Post says that with a Specie Currency, the difference of Exchange between this City and St. Louis will be merely the cost of transporting Specie there at eight per cent. discount in this City; and we have known a debt collected in Specie in Illinois, which the owner was glad to sell for a draft on New-York and pay 4 per cent. difference.

The communication from the Public School Society to the Common Council on Monday evening was incorrectly apprehended by our Reporter. It states—not that the Board have so involved the Public Schools that they cannot get along without aid from the Common Council, but that, under the MacLay School Law of last Session, they are prohibited from expending money for any purpose but the payment of Teachers' wages, and therefore are unable to build or repair School-Houses, purchase books, or to pay interest on the debt incurred for building School-Houses.

RHODE ISLAND.—The voting on the adoption of the New Constitution commenced on Monday, and will conclude to-day. On Monday, Providence gave 918 votes for and none against the legal Constitution. We rejoice to state that it gave 815 votes for and only 51 against allowing colored persons to vote the same as whites.

Dates from Havana to the 18th have been received by the steamer Alabama, and much space is given to the affair with Mr. Turnbull, which, as our readers will remember, was published in the American a week or ten days back. The result of his mission was, that he was shipped "as a lunatic" on board the steamer Thames for Nassau and England, with an intimation, that if again found upon the island of Cuba, he would be treated as a disturber of the peace.

A negro girl at Opelousas, La., was killed by being caught between the cylinders of a sugar mill not long since. Her neck was broken, one arm severed and her body terribly mangled.

New-York State Election.

Table with columns: Counties, 1842, 1840, 1842, 1840. Rows list counties like Albany, Westchester, Saratoga, etc., with corresponding vote counts.

The Great Storm at the West.

We received no Buffalo papers by yesterday's Mail (as it left that City on Sunday); but by a friend who has come through as lately and speedily as may be from Erie, Pa., sweeping the whole South-Eastern shore of the Lake by stage on Saturday and Sunday last, we have a full account of the nature of the Storm, and its ravages as far West as Cleveland, Ohio.

It commenced in a rain on Wednesday night or Thursday of last week, and soon began to blow severely and grow colder, until the rain turned to snow, which melted a while and then covered the ground. All through Friday and Saturday it snowed furiously with a strong West wind, veering from South-west to North-west as the storm continued.

The effect of such a furious and protracted gale on the shipping of a Lake so shelterless and turbulent as Lake Erie will readily be imagined. Probably more property has been destroyed in this one storm than would have sufficed to construct all the harbors necessary for the protection of its Commerce.

Our informant heard of five vessels ashore near the mouth of Grand River, Ohio; ten on Canada shore, and many between Dunkirk and Buffalo, but no other steamboat, and no lives lost, but those we have already recorded. The beach for some miles on the East end of the Lake was strewn with barrels of flour, &c. &c. washed from vessels or thrown overboard to lighten those in distress.

The sailors state that the sky was so black and hazy with snow during a good part of the storm that they could see nothing, and never knew that they were even approaching land till they struck. Some persons who had embarked for the West, on being landed safely from the vessels, declared that they had got enough, and turned their faces Eastward.

EXECUTION.—On the 1st inst. at Mineral Point, Wisconsin Territory, a man named Caffee was executed for the murder of Southwick. Upwards of five thousand spectators of all ages, classes and sexes were present. The prisoner died with the utmost fortitude, manifesting no emotion whatever.

THE AMERICAN LABORER FOR DECEMBER will be published on the 1st day of that month. I. AN ARGUMENT FOR FREE TRADE, in review of the whole ground. By S. G. Arnold.

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE is one of the largest Newspapers printed in the United States, containing 4 columns of closely printed matter. Price 5 cents per copy. GREELEY & M'CLURATH, Tribune Buildings, 160 Nassau-street.

Lecture on Texas.

Rev. J. H. PERRY, of this city, delivered before the New-York Lyceum, at the Tabernacle last evening, a highly interesting Lecture on the History of Texas. It was long and entirely made up of historical sketches, giving details of particular engagements, and an especially minute account of the battle of San Jacinto, at which the Lecturer was an actor.

He spoke, in commencing, of the two antagonist principles which had always existed in the Earth. One, he said, is the principle of contraction, essentially selfish; the other expansive, catholic, generous, liberal—panting for the greatest good of the greatest number. The one is Despotism, the other Liberty.

He had made a high appeal to Heaven for deliverance from the despotism beneath which they were crushed; and as he spoke to an audience of freemen—to those connected, too, with those who had struggled for Texan Independence—he felt sure that what he had to say would be received in a kindly manner. He hoped many would derive some instruction from the story he had to tell.

For himself, he said, on the first outbreak of the contest he had enlisted in it from his sympathy with struggling humanity, without looking at the merits of the controversy. But he was glad afterwards to find that he had been battling in the defence of human rights and human liberty.

The Texas account, given by Dr. Shackelford—one who was spared by Urrea, represents it differently. Col. P. said that the conduct of Fanning seemed to him rash and injudicious, in attempting at so critical a moment to take away his cannon, when colerity was so absolutely necessary.

Col. P. gave a detailed account of the marches by which the forces of Houston and Santa Ana were brought into collision on the banks of the San Jacinto. On reaching the shore, while the Texan troops were preparing their breakfast, they learned that the Mexican force had deserted them.

Without Capt. Bradburn, commanding at Anahuac, would have sent out and seized six persons at Libertad, confining them in close quarters. An attempt was also made to arrest the Magistrates, but this was foiled. He annulled the elections of the town, and perpetrated other outrages, which roused the whole municipality to armed resistance.

THE TEXANS continuedly petitioned the Congress for relief; and STEPHEN AUSTIN, when visiting the Capital on such an errand, was seized and kept in prison for two years. No favor was granted, but the effort of the Executive to crush Texas was steadily continued.

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MURDER.—The Natchez Courier, of the 4th, says: A most willful murder was committed by a person named Chappell, who was at work on the roads, on the body of a fellow-laborer, whose name was not known. Chappell stabbed him with a large knife, back of the right shoulder, which caused instant death. The murderer fled.

at the Mexican defeat at the Alamo, he swore to exterminate the Americans from the soil of Texas. He swore that he would either retake Texas, or lose Mexico; and that if Gen. Jackson did not restrain the gamblers and thieves from the United States at home, he would visit Washington and teach him a lesson in the laws of nations.

Little can be known of the siege of San Antonio. A force of 140 men here defended the Alamo against some 1,500. From the 4th of February till March, a vigorous assault was kept up by the Mexicans. No aid was received by the Texans, but their determined courage and desperate valor remained the same.

Col. P. said he saw some times six or seven firing at a single man. Santa Ana had fled at the first appearance of danger—apparently before he knew what would be the result. Col. P. said he rode in pursuit of him on the horse Santa Ana had saddled for himself. He was not found on the field, nor among the prisoners.

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