

# THE YAZOO CITY WHIG AND POLITICAL REGISTER.

J. A. STEVENS, Editor and Proprietor.

YAZOO CITY, (MI.) FRIDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1839.

VOL. 4, No. 15.—Whole No. 171.

Yazoo City Whig and Political Register  
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY,  
BY J. A. STEVENS,  
(CITY PRINTER.)

On Jefferson Street, opposite the Washington Hotel,  
and one door below Messrs. Hoff & Wright's Store.  
TERMS.—The Whig will be furnished to subscribers at \$5 00 per annum in advance; \$3 50 at the termination of six months, and \$8 00 if not paid until the expiration of the year.

Advertisements will be inserted at the rate of \$1 00 per square for the first insertion, and 50 cents for each week thereafter—ten lines or less, constituting a square. The number of insertions required, must be marked on the margin of the manuscript, or they will be inserted till forbid, and charged accordingly. Advertisements from a distance, must be accompanied with the name, or good reference in town. Anonymous candidates for office will be \$10 00 for county offices, \$10 00 for State offices—in advance.

For forty lines or less, renewable at pleasure \$50. No contract taken for less than one year—and payable half yearly in advance. The privilege of annual advertisements is limited to their own immediate business; and all advertisements for the benefit of other persons, sent in by them must be paid for by the square.

Professional Advertisements, \$12  
" 10 do do do do do do 20  
" 10 do do do do do do 20  
" 10 do do do do do do 20  
As the above rates are the same as those established in Natchez, Vicksburg, Jackson, Grand Gulf and elsewhere in this State, no deduction will be made from them in any case whatever.

ALL JOB WORK MUST BE PAID FOR ON DELIVERY.  
Letters on business must be post paid, or they will not be taken out of the Post Office.

## To the Public.

The rights of editors and publishers of papers have been too long neglected. Justice will never be done unless themselves assert their rights and enforce the most rigid rules, which in the end will be found alike salutary to the public and beneficial to those engaged in the press. Publishers of papers have been so long imposed upon by the community at large, that they are considered to some extent a degraded class of beings, when in fact there is no vocation in life so honorable, deserving of so high consideration, productive of so much good, a class that exerts so powerful an influence. It is known to be proverbial for the debtors to newspaper publishers to consider their demands as the last to be paid—debts to which there is attached no moral obligation, and which they can refuse to pay with justice and honor; hence, it is incumbent upon the conductors of the press to assert their own rights, and resolve, severally and jointly, to bring all patrons of newspapers under the same obligations that attach to other contracts, or always remain in poverty and want, with thousands due them from the most solvent men in the country.

We call upon all editors and publishers of papers who approve the following rules, to endorse them by their signatures—place them at the head of their papers, and strictly adhere to them.

1st. No subscription received without payment in advance.

2d. No subscription received for less than six months.

3d. Advance payment will be required from all transient advertisers.

4th. To announce no man for any office, either State or County, without the advance payment of ten dollars.

5th. Political circulars charged as advertisements and payment required in advance.

6th. All advertisements of a personal altercation will be charged double and payment required in advance.

7th. Election tickets will not be printed without order, nor delivered to any person without payment.

8th. All subscribers, without respect to persons who are delinquents, on the first of October, will be stricken from the list, and their accounts put in suit.

The above rules, we, the undersigned, pledge ourselves to abide by.

JAMES A. STEVENS,  
Editor and Proprietor of the Yazoo City Whig,  
S. H. B. BLACK,  
Editor of the Natchez Courier.

BESANCON & HALDADY,  
Publishers of the Mississippi Free Trader.

JAMES HAGAN,  
Editor and Proprietor of the Vicksburg Sentinel.

W. M. S. CLARK,  
Editor and Proprietor of the Grand Gulf Advertiser.

A. B. & S. C. CORWINE,  
Editors and Proprietors of the Yazoo Banner.

GEORGE A. WILSON,  
Editor & Proprietor of the Holly Springs Banner.

THOMAS BROWN,  
Editor of the Rodney Telegraph.

J. M. DUFFIELD,  
Editor of Grand Gulf Whig.

W. B. TEBB,  
Editor of the Fayette Advertiser.

NEED & NEWTON,  
Publishers of the Southern Reporter.

BAKER & CURTIS,  
Editors and Proprietors of the Southern Argus.

M. MOWER,  
Publisher of the Southern Sentinel.

ARCA S. CLARK,  
Publisher of the Fort Gibson Correspondent.

GEO. R. KIGER,  
Editor of Gallatin Star.

WM. M. TOLBERT,  
Publisher of the Democratic Union.

A. B. BECKWITH,  
Proprietor of the Independent Journal.

June 1839.

**BATTAILE & HAMER,**  
LAWYERS.

ADDRESS,  
JOHN BATTAILE at Benton, } Mississippi.  
C. F. HAMER, at Yazoo City, }  
Feb. 22, 33—1f

**JAMES W. MCKINSTRY,**  
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR  
AT LAW,  
Aug 24—71f MANCHESTER, MI.

**A. W. G. & J. W. DAVIS,**  
LAWYERS,  
OFFICE AT GREENSBOROUGH, MI.  
Will practice in the several Courts of the 2d  
Judicial District for this State. Nov. 23—20f

**NOTICE.**  
JOSEPH HOLT, of Vicksburg, Q. D.  
Grass, of Yazoo City, and R. S. HORT,  
of Benton, have associated in practice in the  
Superior Court of Chancery, at Jackson, in  
all cases, from Yazoo.

April 19 41—1f  
**JOHN MURDAUGH,**  
LAWYER,  
Yazoo City, Mississippi.

Blank notes Payable in the  
Mississippi Union Bank,  
neatly printed, constantly on hand, and for  
sale at this Office.

## POLITICAL.

### TO THE CITIZENS OF THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—Having become a candidate for the office of Governor, it is proper I should give you some account of my principles and views in relation to our political affairs. I would do this in person, if in my power. I shall not be able to visit all the counties, before the election, having been engaged in the discharge of my duty as Chancellor, until the adjournment of the Oxford Court, on the 17th August, 1839.

I was born in the State of Virginia, in the time of the Revolutionary War, and educated in Kentucky, among the compatriots of Washington. I received my first lessons in law and politics, under the tuition of Col. George Nichols, in the year 1799, at the time that distinguished statesman and lawyer was warmly engaged in bringing about that revolution which resulted in the election of Thomas Jefferson to the presidency of the United States, over the elder Adams. I emigrated here ever since. The great principles of Liberty which induced our American ancestors to take up arms against our mother country, and those avowed by Washington and Jefferson respectively, on coming to the presidential chair, are my principles.

They were my first and only political principles. They cover the whole ground of good government for a free people. I have ever been considered, among those who know me best, and especially in this State, by governors Claiborne, Holmes, Leake, Poindexter, Brandon, and Lynch, as a Democratic Republican, and not as a Federalist. But the Chief Magistrate should not be the Governor of a party, but of the whole people.

The various offices and stations I have filled from 1802 to the present time, under appointments from governors, legislatures, and people, afford sufficient evidence of the estimation in which I have been held, not only as to my moral and political principles, but as to the manner in which I have discharged the duties of the various offices conferred upon me.

Having, from 1811, till 1822, been frequently elected to the House of Representatives; having been the Speaker of the House at two several sessions; having digested the Laws of Mississippi Territory, by Legislative appointment; having filled the office of Attorney General; having been a member of the Convention, which formed our State Constitution in 1817; having been one of the Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts of the State, from 1824, till 1833, and part of the time, the Presiding Judge of the Supreme Court; and having been elected by a large majority of the people of the State in 1834, to the office of Chancellor of the State,—my friends and countrymen have called on me to become a candidate for the office of Governor. This call has been made from time to time, for the last twelve years, and I have at length consented, to place my name before the people.

The condition of our statute law, our finances, and our banking concerns, call loudly for reform. I am in favor of a plain, simple, economical government, favoring commerce and internal improvements to a moderate and reasonable extent, and of always keeping our expenditures within our means; I am in favor of preserving the public faith and pledges, inviolate.

On the subject of our banking system, it is now admitted on all hands, that we have extended our banking capital beyond all just and sustainable bounds. All see and admit this. All the wisdom, moderation and prudence of our Legislature must be brought to the restoration of a sound currency.—How is this to be done?

Those banking institutions which cannot comply with their charters, should surrender them. Those remaining, should be compelled to pay specie, or wind up their business. Some of those states where the banking bubble has burst, have repealed all charters, and established new banks, and restored a sound circulating medium by that means.

Our courts are open and are competent to the task of revoking bank charters, or of suspending their operation, and placing them in a condition to wind up. We have a Board of Bank Commissioners, employed for this salutary purpose.

We have an Attorney General, and District Attorneys, competent, and possessed of legitimate power to act in the premises. Let justice be done to the people, either by voluntary action on the part of the Banks, or by the constitutional enforcement of the laws of the State upon those requiring their enforcement.

Some people are of opinion that the creation of a United States Bank will correct, and restore the currency.

I am of opinion that the question of the constitutionality of a United States Bank has been settled, in favor of such an institution. The Congress of 1791, enacted the first United States Bank, and George Washington approved it. Mr. Jefferson thought it unconstitutional; but he approved an act of Congress establishing a Branch of that Bank at New Orleans.

The Congress of 1816, created the second Bank of the United States, and Mr. Madison approved it. The question of its constitutionality was raised in the Supreme Court of the United States, and was decided by that court, a court of the last resort, on all questions involving the construction and constitutionality of the acts of Congress, in favor of the Bank. The Congress of

1832, passed another act establishing again the United States Bank of 1816, with amendments, which was vetoed by President Jackson; but in giving his reasons for withholding his approval he signified to Congress that if he had been consulted, he would have furnished a plan of a Bank, which would have avoided constitutional and other objections.

But the Governor of Mississippi, as such, has nothing to do with this matter; he having neither the power to advise the enactment of, or veto such a law—as to its expediency, or its utility, I believe a Bank of the United States, properly guarded and limited in its power, useful to the collection, and disbursement of the public revenue, calculated to equalize exchanges, and to promote a sound circulating medium.

I consider, that, as a candidate for Governor, I have nothing to do with this subject. It belongs to the people and their representative in congress, and not to the Governor of the State; and I have allowed myself to say this much on the subject, to oblige many of my friends who have called for my opinions. We once had a Branch of the United States Bank, in our State. I did not join in inviting it here. When it came, it did good to many people, and did no harm to my knowledge. I used it, when I needed it, in common with other citizens, having no constitutional scruples.

Whether we shall have another like it, or any other, I know not. Let the people decide this matter.

I am not, in the management of our state affairs, disposed to wait for foreign aid. It is our business as a state, to put our own house in order, to make our own state respectable, to do those acts best calculated to restore our credit, and to provide for the future.

As to our great Union Bank; it has been established without my vote, and I have no stock in it; nor do I owe it anything but justice. It is a constitutional bank, and the faith of the State is pledged for its capital stock. Let it have a fair trial, and be well guarded and controlled, according to its charter. If well managed, it is calculated to do much good. If otherwise, much evil.

The office of Chancellor, which I now hold, will expire at the next November election. Chancellor Quitman was elected in 1833, for the constitutional term of six years. He resigned in 1834, and I was elected to fill the vacancy. By law, when a vacancy occurs, an election is held to fill the vacancy. Some have thought, that when a Chancellor is elected by the people, he should be commissioned, and hold the office for the full term of six years. I have come to a different opinion on consulting the statute, and by the advice of a gentleman learned in the law. The people having elected me to fill this office, I deem it my duty to discharge its duties, till the election of another; and I suppose my distinguished competitor is of the same opinion, in relation to the office he holds, with all its power and patronage.

Whatever may be your decision, between us, fellow citizens, I shall most cheerfully submit to it; and if it be your will that I shall retire from public life, you will promote my substantial interest and happiness; but I shall never cease to be grateful for your past favors and confidence.

EDWARD TURNER,  
Columbus, Sept 30, 1839.

From the Vicksburg Whig.  
**GEN. BROWN AND A NATIONAL BANK.**

We have already stripped the lions skin from this lawless robbery, that it would almost seem a useless waste of words to bestow any further attention upon the numerous changes and tergiversations, which have marked his tortuous course in politics, but as he is still trying to impose himself upon the people, as he is still traversing the state making hard money, locofoco speeches, we must keep the little fellow under our protection a while longer, until we stamp the mark of falsehood and hypocrisy still deeper upon his brazen forehead. Our readers have not forgotten how boldly he denied ever having voted for the issuance of post notes, and we are very certain they have not forgotten the manner, in which we have from time to time fastened it upon him. Proof after proof have we advanced to sustain the charge until he have riddled it on to him, and we defy all his power to extricate himself from it, go where he will, it stares him in the face, in every county he has yet visited he has found it meeting him at every turn, and upon every stump he bears the damning evidence ringing in his ears. Those of our readers who heard his speech at the court house in this city will we doubt not remember, the bold and unqualified denial that he had ever been in favor of a United States Bank. They will remember that when he read from the Whig the charge made by the Southern Sun, that he was but a few years since in favor of the United States Bank—how emphatically and bitterly he denounced that charge as a malicious and base falsehood. They will remember how earnestly and with what apparent sincerity he declared in the presence of the assembled multitude that he never was in favor of a national bank. Will those who heard that bold and earnest declaration believe that when he made that statement, that he uttered what was known to be untrue?—Will they believe that he uttered what he himself knew was not true? It is even so. He knew when he uttered that sentence that it was not true, he knew that he was at one time in favor of a United States Bank, and he knew that his opinion was then on record, but with the consciousness of guilt he determined to put on a bold face and brave it out by an unquali-

fied denial, and unmeasured denunciation of all who should have the temerity to make the charge. But his braggadocio denunciations shall not save him, he may play the bully as much as he likes, it will not deter us a moment from exposing his utter disregard of truth, and his total destitution of principle upon all occasions, and if he is not perfectly callous to every manly emotion—if he is not lost to all sense of honor, we will make his brazen cheek glow and burn with overwhelming shame. We have said that he was in favor of a United States Bank. Nor for the proof. We need scarcely remind our readers of the excitement which prevailed this whole country from one extent to the other, in consequence of the removal of the deposits from the Bank of the United States by the orders of President Jackson. It is fresh in the recollection of us all. No one can have forgotten the deep and intense excitement which then pervaded this vast Republic in all its length and breadth, petitions and memorials were pouring into Congress from every section of the country, public meetings were held in almost every county of every state in the Union, and hundreds of committees of the people were at Washington protesting against this high handed arbitrary exercise of executive power. Our own state was not exempt from the distress or the excitement produced by it, meetings numerous and respectfully attended were held all over the state, and the voice of Mississippi was almost unanimous against the course of the administration in relation to the United States Bank. Among numerous other meetings held in this state, one was held at Gallatin in Copiah county, on the 13th, March 1834. The following official account of its proceedings are extracted from the Vicksburg Register of that time:

**PUBLIC MEETING AT GALLATIN.**  
Agreeable to previous notice, given, a large and respectable number of citizens of the town of Gallatin and county of Copiah, without distinction of party, met at the court house, on Thursday evening, 13th inst., to take into consideration the deplorable state of the currency, the alarming and increasing distress produced by it, and the removal of the deposits from the Bank of the United States.

Backner Harris, Esq, was unanimously called to the chair, and Roland Johnson appointed Secretary.

The Chairman stated briefly and explicitly the object of the meeting, ALBERD G. BROWN, Esq moved that the chair appoint a committee of five persons to draft a preamble and resolution expressive of the feeling and sentiments of this meeting, which was carried unanimously.

Whereupon the chair appointed the following gentlemen; S. H. Johnson, Wm. Barnes, A. G. BROWN, C. J. Smith, and William J. Willing.

The committee, after retiring a short time returned and submitted the following preamble and resolutions which were UNANIMOUSLY adopted.

Whereas, it is known by actual experience to nearly every member of this community, that an unprecedented pecuniary pressure is felt throughout the country.—Not merely imaginary in character, and spoken of the party effect, but resting with intolerable weight upon every individual, who in their respective relations to the others, and duty to themselves are compelled to cry out in the language of supplication for relief. And further, that, as we have the right as yet to meet in a peaceable manner to deliberate on public measure.—Therefore be it

1st. Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, the derangement of the currency of the country, originated in the shock sustained by public credit, by the removal of the deposits of the public money from their legitimate and constitutional depository in the Bank of the United States and branches, to the vaults of other banks, not known to be solvent, if indeed such is the case.

2d. Resolved, That it is not the wish of this meeting, (consisting as it does of a majority of the friends of the administration) in an unfeeling manner to arraign the conduct of the high officers who originated the measures, and upon whose responsibility and agency alone it has been consummated, before the grand tribunal of public opinion; but in a mild and respectful manner to express their own by saying that the whole procedure was without CAUSE UNAUTHORIZED by the constitution, and evinces a destitution of financial and political sagacity no less surprising than the want of it is about to prove injurious.

3d. Resolved, That the assumption of powers by the President of the United States, neither constitutionally confined by expression or implication, is dangerous to the liberties of the People, calculated to create feelings of jealousy and distrust which should never exist in any government and is in fact a gigantic stride towards DESPOTISM.

4th. Resolved, That the present Executive has assumed and exercised powers neither given by expression or implication, and that it is the duty of every citizen to protest against it.

5th. Resolved, That We SANCTION THE COURSE THAT OUR SENATORS IN CONGRESS AND OUR REPRESENTATIVE, HON. HARRY CAGE, HAVE PUBLISHED IN RELATION TO THE BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, AND THAT WE DESIRE THEM TO DO EVERY THING IN THEIR POWER CONSISTENTLY WITH THEIR HIGH CHARACTERS AS INDIVIDUALS, AND REPRESENTATIVES, TOWARDS RESTORING THE CURRENCY OF THE COUNTRY TO ITS FORMER UNIFORMITY AND SOUNDNESS.

7th. Resolved, That these proceedings be signed by the President and Secretary, and printed in the Gallatin Intelligencer, and that a copy be sent to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

When on motion the meeting adjourned.  
H. HARRIS, Chairman.  
ROWLAND JOHNSON, Secretary.

Here then was a meeting in Copiah, in which GEN. BROWN was a chief actor, expressing views directly at variance with the course pursued by Gen. Jackson, in relation to the very institution to which he now says he was always opposed. Here was a meeting, the objects of which were "explicitly" stated to be to express their opposition to the course pursued by Gen. Jackson, and their approbation of the course pursued by Messrs. Poindexter, Black and Cage, in relation to the bank of the United States. Gen. Brown heard the objects of the meeting stated "explicitly," he knew what had been the course of General Jackson on the subject of the Bank, and he knew also that Messrs. Poindexter, Black and Cage, had been in direct opposition to him. After hearing the objects of the meeting "explicitly" stated, General Brown moved for the appointment of a committee to draft a preamble and resolutions expressive of the feelings and sentiments of that meeting, and appointed on that committee. After deliberation the committee reported and the following was the 4th resolution.

"Resolved, That We SANCTION THE COURSE THAT OUR SENATORS IN CONGRESS, and our Representative, Honorable Harry Cage, have pursued IN RELATION TO THE BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, and that we desire them to do every thing in their power, consistently with their high characters as individuals and Representatives, towards restoring the currency of the country to its former uniformity and soundness."

Here then General Brown "sanctions" the course pursued by Messrs. Poindexter, Black and Cage, "in relation to the Bank of the United States." And need we ask any one what was the course of these gentlemen on that subject? Need we tell any one that all of them were the warm and able friends of a United States Bank? Need we say that this much abused institution found no able advocates and defenders in the Senate Chamber than were Messrs. Black and Poindexter? Need we tell the reader that Harry Cage stood up in the House of Representatives long and manfully in favor of it and in opposition to the policy of General Jackson? It is well known that upon this question, Messrs. Poindexter and Black both separated from the President, and for his able and eloquent advocacy of a National Bank in opposition to General Jackson's wishes, Mr. Poindexter drew down upon himself the concentrated wrath of the whole party throughout the Union.

Yet with a full knowledge of the course which our Senator and our Representatives had pursued, with a full knowledge that the war as well as able champions of a National Bank, General Brown reported a resolution sanctioning their course. He not only reported it, but he voted for it. It was passed without a dissenting voice. Gen. Brown, among the rest voting in the affirmative.—Shall we, then, with the resolution staring him in the face, with the recorded votes and speeches of Messrs. Black, Poindexter and Cage, in favor of a NATIONAL BANK laying side by side with it—shall we be told now that General Brown never was in favor of a Bank of the United States? Shall we be told that Gen. Brown was ignorant of what he was doing, that he did not know what he was saying? Or was he merely playing the hypocrite for the purpose of chiming in with a majority of the country in which he lived, and flinging upon the current of popular favor? Was he really a United States Bank man? Did he honestly approve of the sentiments contained in the resolution which he reported, and for which he voted? If he did, then he was a U. S. Bank man, and in making the denial—he has stated what is false. If he did not he was acting deceitfully, and in bad faith, he was pretending to what he did not believe, and deserves the execration and detestation of all honorable men. In which of these dilemma's will he take his position? Will he admit that he approved of these resolutions, and that he was in favor of a National Bank, and that in denying it now he is guilty of declaring what is positively false? Or, will candidly confess that when he supported the resolution sanctioning the course of Messrs. Black, Poindexter and Cage, that he was in reality opposed to it, and that he voted for it merely because he thought it popular, and that in doing so he acted the part of a contemptible hypocrite? We care not which he takes. We have him safe enough in the net, and he may get out when he can. We will add one word more. With honorable men vote for a man who has been again and again convicted of telling downright and palpable untruths? We cannot believe it.

From the New-York Whig.  
**HENRY CLAY.**  
Thy spirit, independence! let me share—  
Lord of the Lion heart, and Eagle eye!  
Thy steps will follow, with bosom bare!  
Nay heed the storm that howls along the sky!

The occasion of Mr. CLAY's visit to New York, affords a proper opportunity for a moment's calm reflection upon his character and public services. No observer can have failed to perceive, that from the moment of the landing of the Kentucky Senator at Buffalo, up this hour—although his visit was wholly unconnected with any political object or association—he has been received with a welcome that kings might envy, but which a high-minded people award only to faithful servants and benefactors.—Mr. CLAY's desire was to avoid all public ceremony, and he has adhered to this purpose as far as it was possible, without disrespect to the true-hearted people among whom he has been sojourning. But his

name is familiar in every household. Old men remember his gallant bearing in the war of 1812, and how nobly he sustained the administration of MADISON, when Gen. Martin Van Buren was intriguing to overthrow it. They remember how he twice breasted the storm, and saved the Union, when the voice of no other man could be heard above the tempest. Those who love the Union, and would preserve it as the Ark of our safety—as the only means of our political salvation—remember with what generosity and self-sacrifice even, on a recent occasion, Mr. CLAY again took ground in defence of the rights of the States, and the integrity of the Union. The young men have studied his history, and there is not an uncorrupted heart in the land, which has not throbbled with delight and animation on listening to the bursts of his eloquence, and the fervor of his appeals in behalf of the public liberty. There is no man living, who has done more true service to his country in hours of peril, than HENRY CLAY.

It is impossible that the eyes of the people should be kept from such a man. His great name is entwined with a wreath of public service, that places it on high, an object of universal attraction. Mr. CLAY may seek to avoid public displays; but the PEOPLE WILL SEE HIM—they will greet him with thanks for his unequalled public services—and honor him for a long life of consistent, unvarying patriotism.

We need not advert particularly to the history of Mr. CLAY. It is familiar to every intelligent American. With no inheritance but the genius which God gave him, and the chivalric spirit of the ancient Virginian—bred in the school of PATRICK HENRY—the disciple and friend of MADISON, the right arm of his administration during the war, and the inflexible defender of his doctrines to this very hour.—Mr. CLAY unites more of the essential qualities of the statesman than any other man living. With a patience untiring, and a perseverance that never yields to opposing obstacles, he unites an intuitive knowledge of men, with a keen forecast of the future, that peculiarly qualify him for the important position he holds in the eye of the country.

Mr. CLAY's unbending integrity has, of course, during his many years of service, created a host of enemies. He has been, for the last ten years, a shining mark for the shafts of base-eyed politicians. Disdaining the winding paths, and little underground intrigues, by which other men have risen to power, and been popular for the want of qualifications—Mr. CLAY, in his public career has first looked to what he believed to be the good of his country, and then pursued it, regardless of consequences to himself. His emphatic declaration to a distinguished Whig, when told that the honest avowal of his sentiments on abolition would injure his prospects, is an epitome of his whole life. "I tell you," said he, "that I had rather be scorned, than be President." And we believe him. His long life shows, that he would stoop to no base deed to gain a crown.

Some years since, a plain-looking man arrived late of an evening at the Tremont House in Boston, and inquired for accommodations. The gentlemanly landlord politely informed him, that he had no spare apartment, and it would be impossible to accommodate another guest. "But it is now late," said the traveller, "and you would oblige me exceedingly if you could afford shelter for the night." The landlord eyeing the stranger from head to foot, and supposing him to be a country farmer from the interior, at length offered him a sofa bed in a room with three other persons, if that would be acceptable. "O yes," said the traveller, "if the gentlemen themselves will not be incumbered, I am content." The stranger's trunk was at once in the porter's hands, on their way to the chambers in the third story of the Tremont. A pen, ink and book were then handed the stranger, who entered his name after the thousands already recorded in the Tremont books, and was already following a servant to his quarters, when the landlord bawled out, "Stop, sir!—you cannot sleep in that room, sir!—I beg pardon, but you cannot. William, attend the gentleman to No. —." The name of the stranger was HENRY CLAY. The landlord was STRATTON, (now of the Astor House,) who for that night gave up his own comfortable apartment to the stranger from Kentucky.

We mention this incident merely to illustrate the plain and unassuming manners of Mr. CLAY. Himself one of the best practical farmers in the country, he is as plain and unpretending as the humblest ploughman in the land. An advocate of sound republican principles, he is a living exemplification of the democracy of Jefferson, as expounded and practised by Madison.

His visit to this city will afford him an opportunity, which he has long desired, of examining its proud position, its ample resources, and means of prosperity; and surely there is no people in the world who have more reason to respect and honor a public man, than have the Merchants and Business-men, the Mechanics and Working-men of this city, to respect and honor HENRY CLAY. He has been their ablest and most eloquent champion—the defender of their rights and interests, on all occasions, as well in the darkest as the most prosperous hours.

Hard CORNER.—"Market bulls full bore," was a legal tender in Massachusetts in 1838, "current for a farthing a piece, provided that no man be compelled to take above 12 at a time of them." In 1839, the town of Hingham paid its taxes in milk pails.

"Marm," said a little urchin to his mother, as she stood licking a molasses cup, "I want you to get me an India rubber Life preserver, so I needn't never die."