

men with their dogs and guns, idle fellows who have no inclination for any thing better, clerks and apprentices whose education at the fireside is neglected, and who have therefore cultivated no better tastes, or what is worse, regular traders in wanton destruction who kill for money



poet and another's muse, costs some farmer's bushel of wheat or a basket of peaches. And in addition to this mischief, we might mention the wanton destruction of singing birds. The farmer can appreciate these beautiful ornaments of his garden, his orchard, his grove and his field, and in their music the strains of the Author and the Giver of all things, and respond to him in thanks for the bounties dispensed to him. And in seeing them murdered or chased away by the wanton destroyer, he can realize how the Spirit of Evil invaded Paradise and turned it into hell.

What is the remedy for this mischief? Every man who invades the land of another without permission is a trespasser, and liable in damages. Therefore every farmer or gardener should sue every person who invades his premises with a gun. A jury of farmers would give the public respect, and a few examples would inspire such mischief-makers with a salutary terror.

Philadelphus Ledger.

**The Electors and Mr. Clay.**

The Electoral College of the State of Kentucky, after having cast their votes for Mr. Clay, waited upon him, in company with the Governor and some of his neighbors, to pay him their respects.

On meeting him at his own threshold, Mr. Underwood, surrounded by the other Electors, by the Governor, and ex-Governors Mercers and Lett, and the people who attended, delivered the following address:

Mr. CLAY:—I have been selected by the members of the Electoral College, to say to you, for each one of us, that we have come to offer you the homage of our personal regard and proud respect. In his work of the heart, many of your neighbors have likewise come to unite with us. On yesterday, at Frankfort, we performed our official duty, in accordance with the will of the people of Kentucky, by voting unanimously for you and General Fremont, to fill the offices of President and Vice President of the United States.

The machinations of your enemies—their frauds upon the elective franchise—their duplicity with the people, in promising support to principles in different sections, have defeated your election.

We have no hope of preemption at your hands which can tempt us to flatter; nor can the pen of proscription intimidate us in speaking the truth. Under existing circumstances, it is useless to take you by the hand, and to unite most cordially, as we do, in expressing the sentiments of our hearts, and of those we represent, in regard to your personal character and political principles.

Your past services are so interwoven with the history of our country for the last forty years, that malice and envy cannot prevent succeeding generations dwelling on your name with admiration and gratitude. Your example will illuminate the path of future statesmen, whose words and deeds will be remembered, for, or are only remembered, like the incendiary who burnt the temple, for the evil they have done.

To you the election has terminated without personal loss; but to the nation, in our judgment, the injury is incalculable. The fact that the conspiracy will not hereafter mount over the result in dismembered fragments.

Whilst your enemies have not attempted to detract from your intellectual character, they have with unflinching audacity, attacked your moral reputation, and endeavored to reduce you to the level of a common slave. They have employed a means to accomplish political objects, have stained the character of our country more than they have injured yours.

In your high personal character, in your political principles and unimpaired ability, the motives for your anxious efforts to secure your election. The Protection of American Labor, a National Currency, connected with a fiscal agent for the Government, the Distribution among the States of the Public Lands, and the further constitutional restrictions upon Executive power and patronage, and a limitation upon the eligibility of the President for a second term, were measures which, under your administration, we hoped to mature and bring into practical operation. By your defeat they have been abandoned, and the country is left in a state of anarchy.

But we will not speculate on a coming re-entrance in the general prosperity. If apprehended evil come, we are not responsible; and retaining our principles, we shall enjoy the happy reflection of having done our duty.

In the shades of a land may you long continue to enjoy peace, quiet, and the possession of that great facility which have rendered you the admiration of your friends and the benefactor of your country. And when at last duty shall demand its victim, Kentucky will contain your ashes, rest assured, that old and faithful friends—those who know you longest, loved you best—will cherish your memory and defend your reputation.

**Mr. Clay's reply.**

I am an agreeable obligor, Gentlemen, by the kindness towards me, which has prompted this visit from the Governor, the Presidential Electors of Kentucky, and some of my fellow citizens, in private life. I am, I think, your Sir, (Mr. Underwood) their organ on this occasion, for the feeling and eloquent address which you have just done me the honor to deliver. I am under the greatest obligations to the people of Kentucky. During more than fifty years of my life, they have demonstrated their confidence and affection towards me, in every variety of form. This last and crowning evidence of their long and faithful attachment, exhibited in the vote which, in their behalf, you gave yesterday at the seat of the Electoral College, has been the greatest gratification. But I should feel to express the feelings of my heart, if I did not also offer my profound and grateful acknowledgments to the other States, which are met and met in the ranks in the endeavor to elect me to the Chief Magistracy of the Union, and to the million and a quarter of freemen embracing so much virtuous intelligence and patriotism, who, wherever residing, have directed strenuous and enthusiastic efforts to my election.

Their effort has been unavailing, and the issue of the election has not corresponded with their anxious hopes and confident expectations. You have, Sir, assigned some of the causes which you suppose have occasioned the result. I do not trust myself to speak of them. My duty is that of perfect submission to an event which is now irrevocable.

I will not affect indifference to the personal calamity which has befallen me, but I am greatly satisfied, the principal attraction to me of the Presidency, arose out of the cherished hope that I might be an humble instrument, in the hands of Providence, to accomplish public good. I desired to see the former purity of the general Government restored, and to see dangers and evils, which I sincerely believed encompassed it, averted and remedied. I was anxious that the policy of the country, especially in the great department of its domestic labor and industry, should be fixed and stable, that all might know how to regulate and accommodate their conduct. And, fully convinced of the wisdom of the public measures, which you have enumerated, I hoped to live to witness, and contribute to their adoption and execution.

So far as respects any official agency of mine it has been otherwise decreed, and I bow respectfully to the decree. The future course of the Government is altogether unknown, and wraps itself in impenetrable mystery. I shall not, therefore, administer the injustice of condemning it in advance. On the contrary, I earnestly desire that, enlightened by its own reflections, and by a deliberate review of all the great interests of the country, or prompted by public opinion, the benefit may be yet secured of the practical execution of those principles and measures, for which we have honestly contended, that peace and honor may be preserved, and that this young but great nation may be rendered harmonious, prosperous, and powerful.

We are not without consolation under the result which has befallen me. The Whig party has fully and fairly exhibited to the country the principles and measures which it believed best adapted to secure our liberties and promote the common welfare. It has made, in their support, constant and earnest appeals to the reason and conscience of the people. For myself, I have the

high satisfaction to know that I have escaped a great and fearful responsibility; and that, during the whole canvass, I have done nothing inconsistent with the dictates of the purest honor. No mortal man is authorized to say that I held out to him the promise of any office or appointment whatever.

What now is the duty of the Whig party?—I venture to express my opinion with the greatest diffidence. The future is enveloped in a well impenetrable by human eyes. I cannot contemplate it without feelings of great discouragement. But I know of only one safe rule, in all the vicissitudes of human life, public and private, and that is conscientiously to satisfy ourselves of what is right, and firmly and unflinchingly to pursue it under all trials and circumstances, confiding in the great Ruler of the Universe for ultimate success. The Whigs are deliberately convinced of the truth and wisdom of the principles and measures which they have espoused. It seems, therefore, to me that they should persevere in contending for them; and that, adhering to their separate and distinct organizations, they should treat all who are good of their country in view, with respect and sympathy, and invite their co-operation in securing the patriotic objects which it has been their aim and purpose to accomplish.

I heartily thank you, Sir, for your friendly wishes for my happiness, in the retirement which beneficence has bestowed on me. Here I hope to enjoy peace and tranquility, seeking faithfully to perform, in the walks of private life, whatever duties may yet appertain to me. And I shall never cease, whilst life remains, to look, with lively interest and deep solicitude, upon the movements and operations of our free government, and to hope that the Republic may be ever just, honorable, prosperous and great.

**The Post Office Department.**

We observe that the Post Master General's report has got into some of the newspapers in advance of the other documents accompanying the President's Message. From it we learn that the income of the Department for the year ending June 30, 1844, was as follows:

Letter postage, \$3,076,161 53  
Newspaper postage, 549,743 83  
Fines, 135 00  
Miscellaneous, 11,245 47

\$1,337,236 83

The total amount of expenditures incurred and paid during the year was \$1,320,937 70.

On the subject of reducing the present rates of postage the Postmaster General says that if Congress will provide, by annual appropriation from the public Treasury or otherwise, some \$750,000 for the payment of mail transportation over railroads and by steamboats, and will, besides, protect the Department against the abuses of the franking privilege and the inroads upon its revenue by private expresses, that then the rate of postage may be reduced to a great extent, and a sufficient premium to defray the remaining expenses of the Department, and allow its gradual extension as the demands of the community may require.—*Nat. Int.*

**New York Senators.**

Henry A. Foster has been appointed by the Governor of the State of New York a U. S. Senator, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Wright; and Daniel S. Dickinson to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Tallmadge.

The same vacancies occurred during the session of the legislature, the Executive appointment is only until the State legislature shall be in session, to act upon the subject.—*Nat. Int.*

**Missouri Senators.**

The Hon. Thomas H. Benton has been elected a Senator of the United States for six years from the 2d of March next, when his present term of service will expire. The present is the twenty-fourth year that Mr. B. has occupied the same chair in the Senate Chamber, and he will hold his office until the 3d of the year for which he has now been chosen, he will, of course, have been a Senator for thirty years, (nearly the third of a century.)

The Hon. David R. Atchison has been elected by the legislature to serve for the remainder of the term of Mr. Linn, deceased, a part of which he served, by appointment of the Governor, at the last session of Congress.—*Nat. Int.*

**The Minister's Report.**—A certain minister, not long since, paid a visit to a female of his acquaintance who was newly married, and who was, at the time, attired in one of our indecent fashions, *a la Elissier*. After the usual compliments, he familiarly said:—  
"I hope you have a good husband, madam."

"Yes, Sir," replied she, "and a good man, too, I think."

"I don't know what to say about his conduct," added the minister, "for my Bible teaches me that a good man should clothe his wife, but he lets you go half naked."

An Essay on the top of the chimney of a privy derives it of all its small. Care should be taken to carry this chimney high up, even above the roof of the house, when convenient.

A house which is unoccupied could be kept ventilated by an Essay on the top of one of the chimneys, and the air would be fresh.

A cellar, if it has a chimney with an Essay on the top of it, will cool the air and the floor, and be almost as good as the best floor. Such ventilation will preserve the floor and timbers, and, having at the top an Essay. Many a life can thereby be saved.

An Essay on the top of the sky-light, which has the chimney of a large hotel, will be found of infinite service in keeping the air of the hotel constantly pure; and of course in preserving the health of its inmates.

For the purpose of a new plan for public assembly, should be ventilated by one or more Essays of a size proportionate to the object.

A next to wives—When a woman seeks to guide her husband, it should be like one who breaks a horse to his own purpose, using bit and spur, now checking and now goading his career, but, like the man who steers the ship, directs it in a single touch, while none can see the power that rules its motion.—*Mrs. S. C. Hall.*

**Singles.**—The ladies have many kinds: There is the single of recognition—the single of coincidence in opinion—the single of encouragement—the single of admiration—the single of something different—the single of affection when it is done—the single of amusement from its conversation—the single of hope, if we venture to aspire. But the great single, the single imperial, is that which says, plainer than words, "you have won me!" This single never leaves the memory when after she who gave it has mouldered in the tomb.

**LAW NOTICE.**

JAMES T. MOREHEAD and JOHN W. STEVENSON have this day united their offices in the practice of the Law, under the firm of Morehead and Stevenson.

They will attend to the courts of Campbell, Kenton, Boone, Gallatin, Grant and Harrison.

Their Office is on Market street, Covington, over the Store of Cooper, Berry & Co., where one or both of them will always be found, unless in attendance upon their courts.

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Nov. 9, 1844. 16tf Cincinnati, Ohio.

The titles can be examined by any person wishing to buy or exchange, at my house on 4th Cincinnati. Most of the valuable lands for cotton in Texas are already covered. This property will be valuable to any settler.



