EASTON GAZETTE.

WHERE THE PRESS IS FREE—"Literature well or ill-conducted is the Great Engine by which all Popular States must ultimately be supported or overthrown—RELIGION purifies the Heart and teaches us our Duty—Morality refines the Manners—Agriculture makes us Rich, and Politics provides for the enjoyment of all."

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ADVERTISEMENTS

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Leather Trade—Home Trade—Boots and shoes.— The leather trade produces commodities worth fifty millions of dollars annually and employs an hundred thousand persons It is sustained, alone by individual enterprize, and carried on chiefly by manual labor. The boots, and shoes, and slippers, of a nation of seventeen millions of persons, all of whom wear one pair of shoes per year, and many, three and four and five pairs, present an interest of immense importance to the practical Statesman. The leather trade in its various branches, encourages the grazier, the farmer, the butcher; these bring the domestic hides to market.—The South American trade to the river La Plata, takes off our cotton manufactures; flour, butter, lard, household furniture, arms, gun powder, pork, beef, &c.—These furnish the foreing hide for domestic consumption. Now the tanners, &c. take up the raw material. Tanneries use bark mills, vats, lime, and various wooden and iron implements of the tanners use. Now come up curriers and leather dressers, and morocco dressers. Hair is used by the plaisterers, and the leather and morocco pass into the hands of the manufacturer. Then come up the host of boot makers, and shoe makers; and slipper makers, and harness makers and sadlers, and all the various domestic uses to which leather may be applied, shoe thread, shoe binding, hammers and knives and lap stones. The houses, the families, the wives, and children of all these are to be supported. The grand question is, will they not make a bold and manly stand to support themselves?

All the interests and all the persons above named should be embarked in defence of the leather trade, its production and its various uses. Let us reflect of the capital and the people it employs?—Is it to be protected or not, and all the men who live by it—all the women who are supported by it, to be surrendered to foreign competition or not—or are we to wear our own shoes, and to stand upon our own soles? What will free trade or incidental protection and pauper labour bring you all to? A pair of shoes which cost 100 cents here can be had at 60 cents in France—and yet France prohibits the importation of leather, of bridles, cases in leather for matches, childrens shoes, harness furniture, shoes of leather, nankeen shoes and slippers, leather hats and caps, prunell shoes and slippers, saddlery, shoes and slippers of silk and stuff. Boots and bootees are also prohibited in France, and even bootskins or bootees with hoisery tops attached to a leather sole, these are prohibited in that great country. France protects her leather trade in all its branches, not with high duties, but with prohibitions against importation, and undersells us 40 per cent. Now if she finds it her policy to protect herself against the still cheaper labour of Germany or the manufacture of England in some branches of the leather trade, and refuses to buy our tobacco our wheat our flour and our rice, why should not we also protect our own men and women engaged in the leather trade and its various branches. The present generation in the United States wants & must have a protective tariff for domestic industry. The illustrious Clay—HENRY CLAY, is the father and promoter, the undaunted champion of Home Industry.

CHOLERA IN LONDON.—The London correspondent of the N. Y. Journal of Commerce states, under date of Sept. 3d, that during the week just passed there had been 27 deaths in London by Cholera. He does not say spasmodic Cholera, but such we believe, is the character of the disease. Among others who were down with it, was the Archbishop of Canterbury. A letter from Bishop Doane of New Jersey, to the Banner of the Cross says—

It seems that there are in England just now some prevalence of the spasmodic cholera. On the 20th of August Mrs Howley was severely attacked by it, but very speedily relieved. No sooner was the good Archbishop's anxiety for her alleviated, than he was himself, that same evening, seized with the same malady, though less severely. The disease was conquered, by God's blessing on the skill of men, but the venerable patient did not rally. He is seventy seven and of a delicate constitution. The bulletins which were at first favourable, became less so; and at the close of the month intense solicitude pervaded the whole community, in which the Royal family largely shared. At the time of the sailing of the Great Western a more encouraging state of things manifested itself to those in attendance on him. And a letter kept open until 4 o'clock on the afternoon of the 3d September, (the day before the Acadia sailed,) quoting the Lambeth bulletin of that day, "the Archbishop doing very well" says, "You may trust, therefore, that, by God's blessing, he will be restored to health."

THE SENTENCE OF LIEUT. WILKES.

We annex the letter of the Secretary of the Navy, approving the sentence of the Court in the case of Lieut. Wilkes. It will be seen that the sentence is a public reprimand, which is thus administered by the Secretary:—N. Y. Amer.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, 22d Sept. 1842.

SIR—You have been duly tried by a Court Martial, found guilty of illegally punishing, or causing to be punished, men in the Squadron under your command, and sentenced to be publicly reprimanded by the Secretary of the Navy, at such time and place as he may deem proper. The sentence is approved.

The country which honored you with a command for above the just claims of your rank in the Navy, had a right to expect that you would, at least, pay a scrupulous respect to her laws. The rebuke which, by the judgment and advice of your own associates in the service she now gives you, for having violated those laws in an important particular, involving the rights of others of her citizens, will be regarded by all as the mildest form in which she could express her dipleasure.

I am respectfully your ob't serv't,

A. P. UPSHUR.

Lieu. CHARLES WILKES.

The Harrisburg Chronicle tells a good story of the Postmaster at Shippensburg, Cumberland county. It seems that after a month of incessant labor he had succeeded in making one man a convert to Tylerism, and no sooner had he accomplished the end for which he had toiled so long, than a commission came on from Washington, superseding him and appointing the new convert to his office. His own faith in Tylerism was somewhat shaken by this novel mode of rewarding his devotion.

Lynn, Massachusetts, is the "Sodom and Gomorrah" of the United States. Of the ten thousand of *sots* there, it is predicted that not ten of them will finally be saved.—Awful!—N. O. Pic.

Who knows but their sins may be *heeled*.—Eve. Express

And that they may get *quarters* at *last*. N. Y. Aurora.

SUPPORT YOUR MECHANICS.

There is no truth more undeniable than it is the bounden duty of every community to support their own mechanics.—They are a worthy and indispensable class of men and we find no town or village flourishing without their aid. Indeed, their presence is always a true index of the condition of the place, whether it is advancing in wealth and importance, or sinking in decay. Whenever we pass through a village and hear the frequent sound of the carpenter's hammer, the hum of factories, the clink of the blacksmith's anvil, that village, we say to ourselves, is flourishing. It cannot be otherwise; for the producers are actively employed, and outnumber the consumers. Whenever and wherever this is the case, the people are growing wealthy, and are at the same time training up the rising generation to habits of industry and morality. Whereas, if a city or village pursue the opposite of this course, neglect its mechanics and support those of a foreign town, those who can will be compelled to go to some other place, and those who are compelled by the force of circumstances to remain will become idle and profligate; they will cease to produce and become consumers. In a few years they will become beggars, and their children ignorant and vicious.

If there is any truth in the assertion that we ought as a nation, to give preference to domestic manufacturies, the fact is equally true with regard to a community. Both are sustained by the same argument. If a merchant would have around him sustained customers, let him by every means in his power, support and foster the mechanics of his village; and as they become more wealthy, their custom will increase, especially in those articles on which he makes the greatest profits. The habit of importing large quantities of cheap and half made articles, to compete with our village mechanics, is short sighted and wrong, both as regards the mechanic and consumer; and if the merchant would look farther into the operation of things, he would find that he crossed the path of his own interest by doing so. Let the merchant bring the case to his own door, and perhaps he may better understand it: Suppose that every individual who possesses means, and who uses in his family from 4 to $500 worth of goods per annum, should instead of buying of him at retail, go to some city wholesale establishment and purchase his year's supply, would he not in bitterness condemn such an illiberal course? and could he not say to him with truth, that he was warring against his own interest by destroying the business of his own town, and giving it to another; & that his littleness would re act upon him in double fold, by the decrease of the value of his property and business? So in the case above instanced, could the mechanic say to the merchant. We say then, let all classes support each other, and by the mutual exchanges keep that wealth at home which, if necessarily expended abroad, tends to destroy the business of your neighbor, and which in turn destroys your own.

From the New Orleans Cresent City.

THE KENTUCKIAN IN MALTA.

A gentleman in this city, attached to 'Old Ironsides' during her last cruise has permitted us to dip into his Journal, which is as rich as Calhoun's gold mine. The following is peculiarly fine.

'We passed three weeks in Malta, waiting for despatches. Various plans were devised to kill time, and never did it pass so pleasently away. Fishing, rowing, dinners, wine suppers, etc., formed our principal amusement; and, as the harbor was filled with vessels of all nations, an interchange of courtesies was kept up until our anchor was weighed and 'Old Ironsides' again before the breeze.

'At one of the entertainments given on shore by the officers of a British frigate, the conversation turned upon rifle shooting, which led to an animated discussion in which our officers took part.

'"I have often heard,' said the commander of the Thunderer, 'that you have some fellows in your country called Kentuckians, who are reckoned great shots with the rifle.'

'"Yes, sir,' replied Lieut. N——, 'their fame is great in that line, which is easily accounted for. As soon as they are able to shoulder a rifle, they commence practising and in due course of time they become excellent marksmen.

'They may be very clever, but I believe we have better shots on board our vessel.

'I do not belong to that section of country,' observed Lieut. N——, 'and have had but little practice with the rifle; but if I mistake not, we have a Kentuckian in company, who will stand up for his native state.

'Yes, on all occasions,' said our purser, a tall muscular descendant of one of the first settlers of the state.

'What say you then, gentlemen, to a shooting match to morrow morning?'

'Agreed with all our hearts,' said the Yankees.

The next morning the party met in a beautiful grove, and placed their target seventy-five yards distant. The English rifle is different from the American, the barrel being shorter, and the stock heavier. Six picked men from the Thunderer were on the ground all of whom fired. No one however, cut the paper (the size of a dollar) although several of the boys were close to it.

'The shots were considered excellent by the English and French officers present, and the natives were greatly astonished at the proficiency of the riflemen. The commander of the Thunderer, turning to the purser, said, with a smile.

'What do think of that? I take it, you will find it difficult to come up to it.'

'You may think so—but I consider it no shooting at all!' said the Kentuckian.

'Vous monter le haut cheval,' said a French officer.

Je vous montrai, said the Kentuckian.

'Fire away,' said the Englishman.

'I'll bet a wine supper for all hands, said the Kentuckian, 'that I make three shots every one of which will be better than any yet made, and each succeeding one better than the first.'

'I'll take it,' said the Englishman smiling.

The Kentuckian slowly raised a rifle he brought from home and fired. The paper was cut! The second fire was better than the first, and the third bored the centre! Nothing could depict the surprise of all present; the Englishman 'acknowledged the corn,' and said he was satisfied. The Kentuckian enjoyed a hearty laugh, declaring it was nothing to what he could do—that he would be ashamed of such firing in old Kaintuck, rolling a quid from one quarter of his capacious 'receiver' to the other, he continued:

'I must have another shot to show you what can be done with a rifle, and to convince my French friend that I am not boasting.'

The whole party stood silent, in a row, and the Kentuckian retreated about 40 yards, making the distance from the tree to where he stood near 120 yards. Ordering a paper of the same size of the other to be put in the same place, he reloaded—drew his broad brimmed beaver over his eyes, and after taking deliberate aim blazed away.

'That was rather too low,' he said; the ball is about the eighth of an inch below the edge of the paper!—the next time I'll bring it.'

On examination, the ball was found to be precisely where he said it was, which increased the astonishment the remarkable shot had produced on all present, with the exception of the Yankees, who were 'used to it.'

'This lick will bring the percimmon,' said the Kentuckian as he raised his piece high up, and gradually lowered it and fired. The paper fell from the tree, the ball driving home the nail which supported it! Language cannot describe the looks of the foreigners, and particularly the natives, who crowded around the Kentuckian in numbers. That night the wine flowed free at the 'old Admiral's,' and a more joyous party never met in Malta.

MR. WEBSTER'S SPEECH.

I know not—I know not how it is Mr. Mayor, but there is something in the echo of these walls, or in the sea of upturned faces which I see around me, or in the genius which always hovers over this place, fanning into life ardent and patriotic feeling with every motion of its wings—I know not how it is, but there is something that excites me strongly, deeply, too deeply to allow adequate expression for my emotions. It will not be doubted by you that this salutation, that this greeting, is a greeting felt here at the heart, Boston is my home—my cherished home. It is now more than five and twenty years since I came here, with my family, to pursue here, in this enlightened metropolis, those objects, both public and private, for which my studies and education were designed to fit me. It is twenty years since the intelligent citizens of Boston asked me to loan myself to the public trust as their representative; and it gives me infinite pleasure to see here to-day occupying those seats assigned to the gentlemen more advanced in life, not a few of those who were originally instrumental in indicating the course of life by which I have endeavored to serve the people of this town.

When the duties of public life have withdrawn me from this my home—I have felt, nevertheless, attracted to the spot to which all my local affections tended; and now that the progress of time must bring about that period—even if it should not be hastened by the progress of events—when the duties of public life must yield to coming advanced years—I cherish the hope of parsing among these associations and these friends, what shall remain of my life when these public services shall have ended, which for good or for evil, are all the inheritance I have to leave to those who shall come after me.

The Mayor has spoken kindly of my public services, and especially of the results of the negotiation which has recently been brought to a close, & in which I was engaged. I hope, fellow citizens, that something was thus done permanently useful to the country. I present no personal claims of particular merit. I endeavored to do my duty. I had a hard summer's work—but I am not wholly unused to hard work. I had many anxious days, and some sleepless nights. But if the results of my labors merit the approbation of the country, I shall be richly rewarded, and my other days will be happier, as my other nights will give still sweeter repose. I sought to disperse the clouds which threatened a storm between England and America. For several years past there has existed a class of questions, which did not always threaten war, but which never assumed the aspect of permanent peace.

The highly lamented person—to whom so just a tribute was paid by the Mayor—at his inauguration of President, in 1841, called me to the place I now occupy; and though I know it is in bad taste to speak much of one's self, yet among my friends and neighbors here, I will say a word or two if you please. I had the pleasure of seeing him on several occasions at his house and elsewhere. I have never made any boast of the confidence the President reposed in me, but circumstances, hardly worthy of serious notice, have rendered it proper that I should say that as soon as Gen. Harrison was elected President of the United States, without a word from me upon the subject, he wrote to me, inviting me to take a place in his Cabinet, leaving for me to choose, and asking my advice as to the persons I would wish associated with me. He expressed rather a wish that I should take the department of the Treasury; because he was pleased to say he knew I had paid some considerable attention to currency and finance, and he felt that the wants of the country, the necessity of the country on the subjects of currency and finance, were among the causes which had produced the revolution—that revolution which had resulted in placing him in the Presidential chair.

It so happened that I preferred another place—that which I now occupy, I felt all its responsibility; but I can say truly and correctly; that whatever attention I had paid to currency and finance. I felt more competent to carry on other concerns of the Government; and I was not willing to undertake the daily drugery of trade. I was not disappointed in the exigency that existed in our foreign relations. The whole danger was at no time publicly developed; but the cause of the difficulty I knew—and I knew too that an outbreak seemed to be at hand. I allude to that occurrence to which the Chairman alluded—which took place during the year 1841, with which was connected the name of Alexander McLeod. A year or two before, the British Government had authorized a military incursion into the territory of the United States,—to destroy a steamboat alledged to be employed by a power hostile to the peace of Her Majesty's territory in Canada. The act was avowed by the British Government as a public act. Alexander McLeod, a person who individually receives and deserves no regard or sympathy, happened to be one of the agents who, in a military character, performed that act: and coming into the United States some time afterwards, he was arrested by the authorities of New York on a charge of homicide, and held to trial as for a private felony.

Now, gentlemen, according to my apprehensions, a proceeding of that kind was directly adverse to well settled and well received principles of public law; and of all others likely to arouse the indignation, not only of the Government, but also of the People of the country aggrieved. So it would have been with us. If a citizen of the United States, under the orders of his Government, and as a military man, obeys an order which he either must obey or be hanged, should find himself in the territory of the power against which the supposed crime was committed, and should be seized and tried as an individual for that crime, there is not a man among us who would not cry out for redress and vengeance.—Any elevated Government, in a case where one of its citizens, in the performance of his duty, should be seized and sought to be made answerable, every elevated Government, I maintain, would say, "I am responsible for this act;" as in the story of Nisus and Euryalus, she would exclaim,

"Adsum qui feci,—in me convertite ferrum."

Now, gentlemen, when the despatches of the British Government first reached this country—though I do not think it useful nor important to say much of them—yet if you all knew their contents, you would see that, unless the crisis could be averted, the commercial interests of the country, the shipping interests of this city, must all have been crushed at once. That crisis I thought could be averted: in the first place, by upholding the acknowledged principles of public law, & in the next place, be demanding an apology for whatever against these principles of law had been done by the British government. Let us put ourselves right in the first place, and insist that they shall do right in the next place.

While in England in 1839, I happened to be called on to address a large assembly of English persons, and in alluding to the relation of things between the two countries, I stated there what I thought, and what I now think, of any points in controversy which might terminate in war between the United States and England, and to the results of such a contest, declaring that the only advantage which either would enjoy would be in possessing the right of the cause.—With the right on our side, we are a match for England. With the right on her side she is a match for us—and for any body. In all the differences between nations, and in the final judgment upon them, a great new element has come into the constitution of the tribunal; I mean the tribunal of the public opinion of the world; a nation will not go to war now, either with the consent of her subjects or people, unless the grounds and reasons are sufficient to justify her in the general judgment of the world.—The influence of civilization, the influence of commerce, and above all the influence of that heavenly light which shines over Christendom, restrains men—restrains princes and people—from gratifiying an inordinate love of ambition through the bloody scenes of wars; and as has been wisely and truly said, every settlement of national differences between Christian States, by reasonable negociation, and on the principle of public justice, is a new tribute to, and a new proof of the benign influence of the Christian creed.

In regard to the terms of this treaty, in regard to the matters made subjects of discussion, it is somewhat awkward for me to speak, because the treaty and correspondence have never been authentically published. But I persuade myself that, when the whole shall be calmly considered, it will be found that at least there has been manifested a good disposition to mantain every just right of the country and every point of honor on the one side, and to set a proper value upon a lasting peace between us and the greatest commercial nation in the world on the other.

Gentlemen, while I thus acknowledge the compliment paid to me, I have an agreeable duty to perform towards others. In the first place, I have great pleasure in bearing testimony to the intelligent attention manifested by the President of the United States, and to his sincere and anxious desire, in the whole negotiation to bring it to a successful termination; and it gives me great pleasure to acknowledge while I live my obligations to him for the unbroken and steady confidence which he reposed in me. The negotiator for the United States, if troubled, and jealous, and distrustful, would indeed have been an unequal match for the cool and sagacious representative of one of the most powerful and proud nations of Europe—possessing, to the fullest extent the confidence of his Government, and the authority to bind it, in concerns of the most vital interest, to any course in which he might agree.

* * * * *

I will say one thing, gentlemen, because it has been alluded to. The Mayor has been kind enough to say that, in his judgement, having discharged the duties of the Department in which I acted in a manner satisfactory to the country, I might safely be left to take care of my own honor and reputation. I suppose he meant to say that in the present distracted state of the Whig party, and in the contrariety of opinion which prevails (if there be a contrariety of opinion) as to the course proper to be pursued by me—the decision of that question might be left to myself. I am exactly of his opinion (Loud and repeated cheers.) I am quite of his opinion, gentlemen, that in a question touching my own honor or the consistency of my own character, I might a deal better be trusted to make it. And though gentlemen, no man values more highly than I do the advice of my friends, yet on a question so important and of such a nature as this. I like to choose the friends to advise me; and on this whole subject, with this reference, I shall leave you just as enlightened as when I found you. I give no pledge.—I make no intimations, one way or the other; and I will be as absolutely free, when this day closes, to act as duty calls, as when it's dawn broke upon me. [Repeated cheers]

Gentlemen, there is a delicacy is this case—because there is always a delicacy in speaking of differences with friends; but there is no embarrassement—no embarrassement. If I see the path of duty clear before me, I trust I have that within me which will enable me to pursue it, and throw all embarrassment to the winds. A public man has no occasion to be embarrassed, if he is honest. He himself—his own feelings are nothing; his country and his public duty are every thing; and he should sink whatever is personal to himself in far higher considerations;—these are the characteristics that mark us as great or little men.

There were many persons in December, 1841, who found great objections to my remaining in the President's Cabinet. You all know, gentlemen; that twenty years of honest, I do not say of efficient service, of not altogether undistinguished service in the Whig cause had scarcely prepared me for an out pouring such as seldom proceeds from Whig friends, against Whigs, or against any body. I am a little hard to be coaxed, and a great deal harder to be driven. I chose to act from my own judgment; and thinking I was in a post where I could render service to my country, I staid there; and I leave you this day, and I leave my country to say, whether this country would have been better off; if I had gone also.

I have no attachment to office. I have tasted its sweets, but I have also tasted its bitterness. I am content, and I acknowledge I am more anxious to preserve the good I have, than to run risks for new acquisitions in public life. I suppose I ought to pause here. I suppose I ought not to allude, and I will not, to anything further that concerns myself.

Gentlemen, a very respectable Convention, a most respectable Convention assembled here some ten days ago, and passed some important resolutions.—There is no set of gentlemen, so far as I know, for whom I entertain more respect and regard. They are Whigs;—but they are no better Whigs than I am. They have served their country in the Whig ranks—and so have I—quite as long, though, perhaps, with less ability and success. They were sent hither, as I suppose, to agree upon one whom the Whigs of Massachusetts should support for Governor and Lieut. Governor. If their power extended beyond that, I have not seen their commission. If they had authority to speak in the name of the Whigs of Massachusetts, for other purposes or interests, I was not acquainted with that power. And in acting further, it seems to me they were a little inconsiderate.

Among other resolutions, they declared, in behalf of all the Whigs of the Commonwealth, a full and final separation from the President of the United States. If these gentlemen said this for the expression of their own opinions, to that extent it is good. Whigs speak their sentiments every where,—and they have a perfect right to do it here. But it becomes quite another question, when they assume to represent other characters, and to speak on other points than those on which they were authorized to speak.—I am a Whig. I always have been one—and I always SHALL be one—[repeated cheers]—and if anybody undertakes to turn me out of the pale of that community—let him see to it who gets out first! I am a Massachusetts Whig—a Faneuil Hall Whig—breathing her air now for twenty five years, and meaning to breathe it on this spot, so long as God shall be pleased to give me life.

I accept the decision of a Whig Convention for proper purposes; for I know that only through such bodies, and such organization, great public good can be obtained. But it is quite another question when a Convention, acting from the impulse of the moment, decides upon questions which have never been submitted to their arbitration at all. A full and final separation they declare, between the Whigs of Massachusetts and the President of the United States.—This text reads a commentary;—what does it mean?

The President has yet three years of his term unexpired. Does the resolution mean that during that three years all the measures of his administration shall be opposed by the Whigs of Massa-

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