SPEECH OF MR. FRELINGHUYSEN.

A great meeting was held in New York city, on Monday night, to respond to the nomination of the Whig National Convention. After the proceedings of the meeting were over, the Whigs adjourned to Mr. Frelinghuysen's house, when he was called out and made the following admirable address, which we copy from the Express:

My Fellow Citizens—I thank you for your enthusiastic approbation of the nomination lately made by the Whigs of the United States, assembled in Convention at Baltimore. To be selected by such a body of distinguished patriots, is an honor I most deeply and sensibly feel, and the more deeply and sensibly, that it is so cheerfully ratified by my friends and neighbors in New York. I can only say, that such a mark of kindness will strengthen my attachment to Whig principles, if such strengthening were necessary, and that it is certainly calculated to make me stive to the best of my abilities, if I am ever put in a situation to carry out your principles, so to act as to merit this kindness, and to justify the confidence you have conferred upon me. (Cheers.)

Gentlemen the great principles of the Whig party, for which you have so long and so nobly struggled amid periods of the greatest gloom, and notwithstanding the most cruel disappointments, are my principles. [Cheers three times given, and three times repeated,—with cries 'we know that,' 'we made the nomination for that.'] I have long cherished these principles. I shall maintain them hereafter, as I have maintained them heretofore.—[Cheers.] They are, as I understand them,

A sound National Currency,

A just limitation of Executive power.

A Tariff for revenue, discriminating for the purpose of incidental protection to domestic industry. [Loud cheering.]

An equal and fair distribution of the proceeds of the Public Lands among the several States of the Union.

These; as I understand them, continued Mr. Frelinghuysen, are the cardinal although not all the principles of the Whig party; and after what I have already said, I need hardly add that they will find in me an humole but willing advocate in whatever position I may be placed. [Cheers.]

We need an Executive administration of the Government, Mr. F. continued to say, that will fairly and faithfully carry out the principles of the Constitution, exercising its full powers, where powers are given it, and keeping strictly within its limitations, where powers are limited, conceeding when there ought to be concession, but firm when concession would result in injury—liberally maintaining its compromises, but as independently carrying out its positive commands—and yet who will take no other responsibilities upon himself but what he finds there. It is a matter, as it seems to me, for thankfulness, that in a distinguished citizen of Kentucky all these principles are embodied, and that he is not only pledged to them by a long public life, but that such is the truthfulness and fidelity of his nature, that the People can well trust him with power to carry them out. [Great cheering.]

Gentlemen, the political life of Henry Clay for thirty years past has been only an illustration of Whig principles, and the history of his life for twenty years would be the history of his country. Whenever there was a struggle for the protection of American labor against foreign industry, where but on the side of his country was Henry Clay? Whenever there was a struggle to limit the alarming and overgrown magnitude of Executive power, where but on the side of the people, was Henry Clay? Or when the vast public domain was in jeopardy from being offered for sale in the political market, where but on the side of faith, of honor, of justice to all, was our illustrious champion and friend? (Great cheering.) In all of these great questions, his voice has been heard from the first. In all of the combats concerning them, he has led the van. (Cheers.) He has never compromised the dignity of his position to gain a vote, or the momentary breath of popular favor, but with an eye ever steadily fixed upon an approving public, he has fearlessly discharged what he has deemed to be his duty (Cheers.) I don't believe a purer patriot breathes on the whole continent of America—[cheers]—and for proof, I point to a long public life, passed in stirring scenes, which has never conflicted with probity, or honor,—a life unsullied by meanness, or grovelling appeal to improper ambition—in all of which his principles have been put forth with ardour and as clear as light, while every pulse beating within him, has been for the welfare and true glory of his country. If such a man does not deserve the name of patriot, I do not know who does deserve the name, or who can. (Cheers.) They say he is ambitious! I dare say he is. Be it so then. But point me to the time when he has not sacrificed ambition and himself, if what he deemed his duty called. I happen to know that on that great question, the public lands, the quesuon was thrust upon him by an adverse Senate to make him unpopular in the West. He entered upon it with a zeal characteristic of himself, and gave it the whole power of his mind. He never thought of what was to become of himself. As a Western man, he had a tempting field for political trafic in the whole public domain. He might have used it for the purpose of ambition. He might have held it out as a tempting bait for the whole West. But his heart was as large as his country. He studied out the title of this puolic domain [Cheers.] He knew where it came from, & justice told him where it belonged. Fearless as is his nature, he flung out his banner, 'Distribution of the proceeds among the States,' and he nailed it to the mast. [Great cheering & cries of 'that is good.']

I have said of Mr. Clay continued Mr Frelinghuysen, that his heart was as large as his country. A signal instance of it was his course on the Tariff in the arduous session of 1832. Perhaps no man living could more tenderly cherish a conception of his own brain, or an offspring of his own creation than he who has been called the Father of the American system. The principles of protection to American industry embodied in the Tariff law, Mr Clay has cherished as he has his life. But when in 1831-2, an unnatural excitement was got up in South Carolina against a law, in the enactment of which he did not participate, he saw it was necessary to save his country from peril, even to make a sacrifice of what he loved so much. He looked for time to instruct the whole country in the necessity and utility of protecting home industry, and he was willing to have a truce of eight years to give that time.—He said to his friends in the Senate, 'we can all see how an Executive can lead us into a fraternal war, but how he can get us out, that we never can foresee. Dear as the Tariff is to all, he said we must give it up, for the moment, to save our countrymen from shedding each others blood- to preserve the Union, and the cause of human liberty throughout the world. I shall rejoice my friends, if you can go with me, but do what you will, I must offer myself as a victim up to peace.' (Cheers) He became the great Pacificator of that alarming time,—and blessed are the peace makers' says the, highest authority that addresses man.—(Cheering and loud applause.) Thus, gentleman, in every view I can take of my position, I have reason for gratitude and thankfulness to you and to the country, that my name is connected with a name that reflects honor even upon so humble an associate—and it shall be my pride and my gratification, I repeat, to merit the confidence your kindness has bestowed upon me. (Applause.)

One word gentlemen, for my honored mother, the State that gave me birth—where repose the ashes of my ancestors—and to which I am indebted for many marks of regard prior to this of late. I assure you, gentlemen, New Jersey will be true to all the principles of Whigs. Whatever may be her temporary vibrations from an abundant prosperity, or from local or transitory ambition, she is Whig to the heart and core. (Loud cheers) We can never be anything else but Whig Whig first, Whig last, Whig always—(cheers.) A state cradled in the bloodiest scenes of the American revolution, whose hills, and valleys, and plains are stirring all with revolutionary invocations, she would be false to herself, and be an unnatural offspring if she could forget the principles born with her, and bled for on her bosom. (Cheers) No she never can cease to be Whig till the plains of Monmouth the heights of Princeton, and the streets of Trenton are forgotten,—till she tears out from history the leaves of her glory, and blots from her escutcheon the brightest gems that are emblazoned upon it. I promise you, gentlemen, I promise the Union, New Jersey will be true to herself and to the whole country.—(Cheers loud and prolonged, amid which Mr. Frelinghuysen retired.)

A PLEASING INCIDENT.

DEPARTURE FROM BALTIMORE.—The papers have teemed with accounts of the spirited proceedings in Baltimore, on Thursday of last week; and all that could be said of the enthusiasm and beauty manifested in Baltimore street has been uttered. Never, in this country was there such a display. But we are happy to state that the enthusiasm of the ladies was not exhausted on Thursday, nor was it confined to Baltimore street, the great artery of the city, along which the procession moved. But whenever & wherever an opportunity presented there were exhibitions of continued sympathy in the objects of the Convention and of encouraging approval of the conduct of the delegates.

On Friday morning, the cars left the depot in the western part of Pratt street, with about five hundred passengers; and these were detained nearly an hour in a lower part of the city, where the engines were attached to the cars, and then the movement was recommenced. This brought to the windows, doors and gates, old and young, rich and poor, mistress & servant. From the upper windows beamed forth smiles of beauty, & white handkerchiefs were waved by pearly hands.—Heads nodded time to the Clay Bands of music in the cars, and boquets were thrown towards the retiring visiters. At the first door the housewife, who had hastened from her breakfast table, held a child by one hand and waved a napkin with the other. At the gate, the servant had thrust forth her hand and lent her approval to the scene, while the curb stone was lined with boys and girls, whose screams of joy & rejoicing were as sharp upon the ear as an octave flute. In another section, a different class had been drawn to the door—a matron, swinging aloft a part of the dress of her child.—Her next door neighbor had come to the door empty handed; she looked round for something expressive of her feelings, and seizing her apron, she gave a flourish of approval. Her next neighbor was no less patriotic in feeling but was still more scantily supplied with the means of expressing her feelings. She had no handkerchief at hand, and she looked down for her apron, but even that was missing: so she took what came next to hand, and flourished away at a great rate.

These demonstrations of feelings were of course, not allowed to pass unnoticed by the delegates who applauded, laughed and huzzaed to the top of their lungs while the band kept up its enlivening airs.

Nearer Canton, on the suburbs of Baltimore, there are a few squares of neat brick houses, prettily finished. Here the windows, doors and side walks were lined. While cries of 'Hurrah for Clay and Frelinghuysen,' were sent up from the curb stone, waving handkerchiefs and smiles marked the windows. Here the cars paused a minute, as it was found difficult to overcome the high grade with such a load, and we all had a better chance of looking out upon the people. We noticed in one small but neatly furnished house, that no one occupied either the lower windows or the door, & we thought it probable that a Loco foco lived there. At length we saw a handsome young woman hastening to the window to wave her kerchief. She was suddenly intercepted by a young man; who shoved her back. Just then a middle aged lady was seen running to the open front door, to swing her handkerchief. The young man snatched the handkerchief from her, and shoved her back. Meantime the young woman was coming forward again, but she was again stopped by the youth—And this was repeated a great many times, to the great delight of the passengers in one of the cars in front of the house. At length the young woman sprang to the window; the young man was not quick enough to prevent her, but he turned short upon the other female who not liking this interference, seized the youth by his collar and placing her knee against his back gave him a shove that landed him flat upon the side walk. The good woman then swung aloft her kerchief at the door and shouted 'Hurrah for Clay'——'and Frelinghuysen' said the more delicate voice at the window, while thunders of huzzas rose from the delegates, and the Band poured out the strain of 'Clear the way for old Kentucky' and the cars went on.

Philadelphia U. S. Gazette.

THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN.

From the Newark Daily Advertiser

As Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN is now prominently before his fellow citizens as a candidate for their suffrages, a brief sketch of his previous history may not be unacceptable. He is descended from the Rev. Theodorus J, Frelinghuysen, who emigrated to this country from Holland in 1720, and settled in the county of Somerset. He had the pastoral charge of the Church at Millstone, and of other neighboring parishes. He is said to have been a great blessing to the Reformed Dutch Church of America. He was an able evangelical and eminently successful preacher. He left five sons, ministers, & two daughters married to ministers.'—One of his sons, the Rev, John Frelinghuysen, was also pastor of the same churches & died in 1754. A monument still remains to his memory in the grave, yard at Somerville. His son Gen. Frederick Frelinghuysen (the father of the present Chancellor) was born in 1753, and when only 22 years old was sent by New Jersey to the Continental Congress, which place he resigned in 1777. He received a large share of the confidence of his fellow-citizens and after serving in many State offices, was elected to the United States Senate in 1793, which office domestic duties constrained him to resign in 1796. He was afterwards appointed Major General of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, and rendered important services to his country. He ranked among the ablest and purest citizens of his State, and died in 1804, beloved and lamented by his country and his friends. He left three sons, of whom Theodore (the candidate for the Vice Presidency) only survives.

He was born at Millstone, Somerset county, New Jersey, in 1787, and is consequently fifty seven years of age. He graduated at Princeton College in 1804. The Hon. Samuel L. Southard, Thomas H. Crawford, George Chambers, Joseph R. Ingersoll and President Lindsley, of Nashville University, were among his classmates. He studied law with the late Richard Stockton, and was admitted to practice in 1808. He soon distinguished himself at the bar, and about 1814 was appointed Prosecutor of the Pleas for Sussex county, and in 1817 to be Attorney General of the State, an office for which he was eminently qualified and the duties of which he fulfilled for the space of 12 years with distinguished ability. It is said that the character which he had then acquired for integrity, and his fervid eloquence, enabled him to exercise an almost unlimited sway over the juries which he was called upon to address. In 1826 he was elected to a seat upon the bench of the Supreme Court vacated by the resignation of Judge Rossell, which he declined. He continued to act as Attorney General until 1829, when he was elected to the Senate of the United States. His course, during the six years he occupied a seat in that body, is known to the country at large. In 1839 he was selected to preside as Chancellor over the University of the city of New York, which station he now occupies.

We might here conclude, but we cannot refrain from saying that this nomination will give great gratification to the Whigs of New Jersey. As a citizen, he is one whom the State has always delighted to honor; and, as a politician, he has always steadfastly maintained & advocated the principles of the Whig party. In private life he exhibits the suavity and amenity of manner, the kindness of heart, and the benevolence of disposition of a Christian. He brings to the discharge of all his duties soundness of judgment, steadiness of purpose, and habits and principles of the strictest integrity. His views are liberal and enlightened: he is beyond control of mere selfish of partisan influence, and to no one could the great interests of the country be more safely entrusted.

Grateful for the honor conferred upon her by the nomination, the Whigs of New Jersey pledge to their fellow Whigs throughout the Union their most unturing efforts for the maintenance of Whig principles, and the next electorial vote of the State for HENRY CLAY and THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN.

There was a most terrific thunder storm in New Haven, (Conn.) on Saturday night. Two or three buildings were struk by lightning.

CONGRESS.

FROM WASHINGTON, May 8 1844.

There has been a mass of private business disposed of this week in both Houses, but all that possesses any interest whatever for the public, can be told in a nut shell. With regard to the Texas treaty, nothing new has transpired, save the appearance of a letter from Com Stewart, which goes the whole figure for Annexation.

Mr. Saunders, from the Select Committee, appointed to take the evidence relative to the rencontre between Messrs. White & Rathbun, in the House of Representatives—also on the case of Moore, who fired the pistol—made a report,

With regard to Moore, the report sets forth that in accordance with a decision of the Supreme Court, the House possesses no power to punish except by imprisonment, and that only to the end of the session. This being the case, the Committee report a resolution to the effect that Moore be delivered to the civil authorities of the District to be delt with according to the criminal law.

The tariff bill is still a standing theme of discussion in the House. Every talking member wishes to have his chance at making a speech, on this question.

It was mentioned last week, that a Committee had been appointed in the Senate, in regard to Mr. Senator Niles. The following gentlemen composes the Committee—Messrs. Jarnegan, Berrien, Benton, Wright and McDuffie.

Mr. C. J Ingersool, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported a resolution requesting the President to intercede with the British Government, for the release of the American prisoners confined at Van Dieman's Land. It was adopted.

A great number of petitions in regard to the annexation of Texas, have been presented—some in favor and others against annexation.

All debate on the Tariff was to cease after Wednesday, in the House.

Correspondence of the American.

WASHINGTON, May 13, 1844.

It is said that the President to day transmitted to the Senate the Treaty recently made with the Kingdom of Wurtemburg and also the Treaty with the Grand Duchy of Hesse.

The members of Congress appear just to have been awakened to the fact that the President, without authority of law, has been ordering troops from the interior of the country to the Sabine. Mr. Hardin expressed his wish this morning to call the attention of the House to this subject, but was unable to carry out his intention from the fact that the House were engaged upon a special order, and the rules could not be suspended.

Mr. Clay was in the Senate Chamber and Hall of the House of Representatives to day. He continues to enjoy good health and to be surrounded by troops of friends. Almost the first enquiry of the stranger to the city is 'Where can I find Mr. Clay, and may I see him?' Mr. Clay left the city this evening for the Relay House, 'homeward bound.

The grand annual race 'comes off' this week at the race course in the neighborhood of the city. The races begin tomorrow.

Mr Tappan was severely censured by the Senate, and did not escape with an apology as I had been told.

A Resolution of censure was adopted by a large majority, and 'censure' would probably have been 'expulsion' under other circumstances. Hereafter that will be the punishment for like offences, the Senate having adopted a Resolution to that effect.

WASHINGTON, MAY 13, 1844.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS, 17th OF JUNE.

Mr. Cave Johnson moved that the District business be postponed until the House acted upon the Resolution fixing a day for the adjournment of the two Houses of Congress. A call of the House was moved and ordered. The number of members who answered to their names was 195.

Mr. Johnson then moved to take up the Resolution of the Senate naming a day of adjournment—The yeas and nays were ordered, and the vote was 137 to 60

The Resolution of the Senate naming the 27th of May for the adjournment of the two Houses of Congress was then read.

The floor was awarded to Mr. Johnson of Tenn. who said that for the nine or ten years past all the business of Congress had been crowded into the last two or three weeks of the session. It would be so now, Mr. Johnson was going on to give other reasons when

Mr. C. J. Ingersoll desired to put a question to his friend from Tenn. 'Did he mean to make a speech upon the resolution and then move the Previous Question to prevent any one from replying?'

'A plain question'—'will you answer that?' 'Let us know if you will do that,' &c. were the questions propounded to Mr. J.

The Speaker called to order peremptorily, and subsequently said he would call members by their names if they did not preserve silence.

Mr. Saunders desired Mr. J. to move to amend the Resolution by naming the 17th of June. Mr. McKay of N. C. proposed the 10th of June. Mr. Johnson would not agree to this.

Mr. Parmenter of Massachusetts asked if as the Resolution read,—'27th of May next'—the day of adjournment would not be in May, 1845. (great laughter.)

Mr. Johnson thought then he would move to strike out 'the 27th of May next and insert the 27th of the present month

After a general scene of confusion the Previous Question was moved, without any speech or any motion to amend.—Then came the second to the demand for the Previous Question. Tellers were ordered and the *House* refused to second. Ayes 60, noes 80.

Mr. Houston of Alabama, moved to amend by inserting the 17th of June, and then moved the Previous Question.

Mr. Ingersoll moved to lay the Resolution upon the table. The yeas & nays were ordered and the motion was rejected 22 to 178.

The Previous Question was then seconded and the yeas and nays ordered upon the motion to strike out 'the 27th of May next' and insert the 17th of June.' The vote was ayes 114, noes 88. The resolution was then agreed to as amended, and sent to the Senate.

FROM MEXICO.

City of Mexico papers to the 16th ult have been received by the New Orleans Bee.

P. A. Southall, Esq., has arrived at New Orleans on his way to Washington, with, we understand, despatches for our government from the city of Mexico and the Sandwich Islands, and to the English and Spanish Ministers at Washington

Intelligence had been received at Vera Cruz, by way of Mazatlan, from the Sandwich Islands, in 40 days.

We understand that serious difficulties are apprehended between Mexico and France, arising from the illiberal course pursued by the former Government, in relation to the retail trade. In addition to the numerous establishments recently broken up, we hear that twenty one French houses have been shut up in the city of Mexico, and several others in the interior. It is believed that hostilness will be resorted to, and the Mexicans are already preparing to meet the event.

The Secretary of the French Legation at Mexico had sailed for France.

The question of the annexation Texas to the United States, created very little interest—the belief of the people being that Texas already formed a part of the United States.

Mr. Van Ness, one of the San Antonio prisoners, was liberated on the 13th ult. by Gen Santa Anna, and was to sail on the 29th, on board the packet ship Anahuac for New York. We understand that Mr. Van Ness was released through the intercession of Mr. Southall.

It was believed that all the Mier prisoners would be liberated on the celebration of Gen. Santa Anna,s wife's fete.

Six of the sixteen prisoners who escaped from the Castle of Perote, had been retaken

The two war steamers, Guadaloupe and Montguma were to sail shortly for New York to be repaired.

The Vomito had already made its appearance in Vera Cruz, and business continued in the same dull state as before mentioned.

THE PHILADELPHIA RIOTS.

LATER—The following from the Philadelphia Spirit of the Times extra, was received by the boat that left Philadelphia yesterday 12 inst.

THURSDAY MORNING, 10 o'clock—At day break this morning the military were withdrawn from the several Catholic churches. A few were left to guard the U. S. Arsenal. The military have order to reassemble this afternoon and evening.

The city is all tranquil. So is Kensington. Nothing remains of St. Augustine's Church but the bare and blackened walls. The house of Dr Moriarity in the rear on Crown st., is in the same dilapidated condition. The damage to the surrounding property is not very great. St. George's Church, opposite, is somewhat scorched and blazed, and a number of private dwellings exhibit marks of their proximity to the fire.

The two houses adjoining St. Augustine's on the south side are partially destroyed the one on the north side escaped with less injury. Dr. Moriarity is absent from the city. Most of the valuables had been removed from his house, but much of his furniture was destroyed, and the whole of his old, classic and costly library, comprising over 1000 splendid volumes, became a prey to the flames.—Some of the books were carried off by the rioters, while a vast number were piled up in the street, and converted into a bonfire.

The Mayor is issuing civil powers to citizens, to form themselves into companies of safety and defence, for the protection of the Catholic Churches and other property; and Gen. Cadwalader is giving them orders for stands of arms.

A person has been committed by the Mayor, this morning, who was arrested with books in his possesion, the property of St. Augustine's Church.

From the United States Gazette.

STILL FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE RIOTS IN PHILADELPHIA.

The Riots in Kensington.—Although it was evident that much excitement existed in Kensington yesterday, yet no outbreak occurred. Large numbers of men were gathered about the Streets, but they were principally strangers, drawn thither by curiosity, to view the destruction made by the hands of lawless rioters.

In the neighbourhood of St. Augustine's Church, large numbers of people were gathered, and a crowd was also gathered in the vicinity of the Church of St. Philip Neri, in Queen street, Southwark, which greatly increased towards nightfall. All the Catholic Churches were however guarded in the following manner.

The Cathedral Church of St. John's, in Thirteenth street, by a detachment of companies of the German Washington Guards. The State Arsnel opposite, was also guarded. The military being under command of Major Dithmar.

For the defence of the Church of St Philip Neri, in Queen street, General Roumfort detailed the Independent Rifle, Capt. Florence, and Lafayette Light Guards, Lieut. Pearce.

For the defence of St. Mary's Church, South Fourth street, Gen. Cadwalader detailed the company of Hibernia Greens Capt. Mullen.

For the defence of Trinity Church, at the corner of Sixth & Spruce street, the company of Montgomery Hibernia Greens, Capt. Colahan.

For the defence of St. Francis Church Fairmount, Gen. Roumfort detailed a military guard.

All the officers commanding the above detachments were authorized and required to repel force with force, and the Generals commanding were authorized & required to enrol, arm and organize, for the preservation of the peace, any number of citizens that might be required.

During the day, a proclamation was issued, signed by the Sheriff and the Mayor, enjoining all good citizens to abstain from mingling in crowds, to aid in preserving the peace, and to stay at home as much as was practicable.

Another proclamation was also issued signed by the Mayor and Sheriff, announcing that citizens were forbid for assembling on such streets as were in the possession of the civil and Military authorities and authorizing the said authorities to break up any such assemblage by force.

General orders to the military were issued by Major General Patterson, giving the directions for the defence of the Churches announced above.

CORONER'S INQUEST.—Up to a late hour last evening, Mr. Brelsford had held but seven inquests—though nine persons had been reported as killed, and the names of those nine given. In two cases then, it is presumable, the coroner has been prevented from doing his duty.

THE CITY.—Our city presents the aspect of a garrisoned town. The military are seen at all points, quiet, orderly, but apparent. The old Girard Banking House is the PLACE D'ARMS. There have been few instances of disturbance, none that we hear of, that seemed to belong to the proceedings of the 'three days,' but it is probable that the military force, and the military determination arrived at on Wednesday morning, have produced this tranquility. Whatever may have produced it, we hope it is to be permanent.—The sight of soldiers on duty in parts of our city, is painful, and one that we have no wish to see the people familiar with. They are now the ministers of peace and order, & most faithfully do they execute their functions; but when long maintained in service, the citizen soldiers become the regular army, and that is the means by which anarchy is changed into tyranny.—U. S. Gazette.

A LETTER FROM NEW YORK.

Correspondence of the Inq. & Gazette.

EXTRACT TO THE EDITOR, DATED

New York May 8, 1841.

The discussion before the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, on the subject of slavery, elicited by the appeal of the Rev. Mr. Hardin, is still going on in that body, and may continue for several days. In the course of Mr. Smith's defence, to which I referred yesterday, he stated that Mr. Hardin had refused to comply with the requisitions of the Baltimore Conference, on the following grounds:

1 That under the laws of Maryland, he was not the owner of the slaves, and therefore had no right to execute a deed of manumission.

2. That even if he were the owner of the slaves, the laws would not allow them to enjoy their freedom and consequently the discipline did not require their manumission.

3. That compliance was utterly impracticable on account of the State laws.

4 That compliance, even if practicable, would be inhuman and cruel, requiring the separation of parents and children, and the sundering of the holiest ties of nature.

5. That Mr. Hardin had, however, tendered to the Conference a pledge in his own name, and in that of his wife, that the slaves, if they desired it, might have freedom to remove to Liberia, or to any free State of the Union, where they would be properly provided for.

To day, the debate was continued with much zeal. Mr. Collins, of the Baltimore Conference, made a most able and eloquent speech against the appeal and in favor of the decision of the Baltimore Conference. He was followed by Mr. Slicer, and others, and the question as you will naturally imagine, took a very wide ground, covering the whole subject of slavery in the church, and the right of professors of religion to hold slaves under any circumstances whatever

In the history of this matter, is it not a little singular, that the Baltimore Conference, which is situated in a slave holding country, should be the first on the occasion, to stir up the Abolition feelings. The decision of this Conference, in the case of Mr. Hardin, was I understand, nearly unanimous.

Great excitement has been produced in this city, by the News from Philadelphia respecting the riots. A lady remarked to me this morning, that she really would be afraid to live in Philadelphia, because of the frequent disturbances there. This is a sad commentary on the peaceful principles of the founder of our city.

Yours, &c.

The Plymouth county agricultural society, Massachusetts, reports an experiment with saltpetre as a manure, which resulted as follows. The experiment was satisfactorily conducted:

'One square rod on the half acre where ten loads of barn manure were spread and ploughed in, the produce was 47½ lbs. of Indian corn, equal to 101 35-75 bushels per acre; one rod of an adjoining half acre, on which 100 lbs. of saltpetre were sown, produced 48¼ lbs. equal to 101 70 75 bushels per acre.'

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