taste England occasionally, till ours is done.

I had a little talk with Morier on copyright. I told him that the English novelists, spite of our injustice to them, were "dogs in the manger." No publisher would *buy* a novel from *me*, for instance, when they could get all his, & Bulwer's, and D'Israeli, and every body's else for nothing. The consequence is that American writers shrink from elaborate works, & spend their efforts on periodical writing, or do anything—follow any profession—rather than help the national literature & starve.—The question then came very naturally "why does not Congress see this, and agree to mend the obvious injustice by a proper copy-right law?" *Answer*—because it would slightly raise the prices of literature, and short sighted demagogues find excellent stuff for speeches in the advocacy of "cheap books for the people." *Result*—that the people get no American books, and are impregnated exclusively by foreign writers, and with English and monarchial principles! But this begins to read like an essay.

There was one topic touched upon that will be interesting to artists. The exhibition of cartoons opened yesterday, and some of the company had been to see them. The Government in ornamenting the new House of Parliament, wished to know the value of *fresco painting*—whether it could be successfully & effectively done by modern artists. They therefore liberally offered prizes for the best crayon drawings for the ornament of walls and ceilings, and the result has been more American than English—i. e. the "new brooms have swept the cleanest." *The best are decidedly by artists never before heard of.* It is so universally the case in this conservative country, that a man must have been "heard-of-before" *b fore he is ever heard of*, that for nameless artists to carry off these prizes is much of a wonder. I have not seen the drawings myself but shall go to-morrow or next day.

The moist climate is begining to do its usual work on me—that of relieving me of my outer skin, and permitting me to walk abroad in an under one that more resembles the one I sported in my youth. One gets so transparent in England! I trust to be quite "as good as new" in a fortnight more—having most fortunately made desperate and successful resistance to the Doctor's proposition to shave my head during my late illness. But seriously, there are many beaux and belles in our dry climate who are looking, sadly, at their yellow-fying faces—drying prematurely up in our climate of violent extremes—when, if they would only come to temperate England, they would "cast their slough" like insects, and renew their youth altogether. (I trust the "Cunard line of steamers" will give me my next passage gratis for the hint.) Ladies look as fresh at fifty, in this climate, as ladies, in ours, cease to look at thirty.

I looked in, for a few minutes, an evening or two since, at a *soiree* of the British and Foreign Institute, and saw a Chinese Mandarin and Miss Cushman among other celebrities. It struck me, (not for the first time,) how unequally males and females dress, as to protection from cold—seeing this Chinese with a close coat and huge cashmere shawl over his shoulders, while the ladies around him were in full-dress nudity. Most of the London lions, I understood, were in the crowded rooms beyond the threshold where I halted but I needed my bed more than to hear them "roar." As I made my exit a lady passed me on the staircase, whom the servants passed up with an announcement of the "Countess Calabrella,"—(a literary lioness of the most luminous mane,) —and a pair of very pretty feet and ankles stepped from a showy equipage at the street door—all that is attractive going, (as is sadly frequent in this wicked world)

"The other way, the other way."

It wants but half an hour of the mail's closing for the packet of to-morrow, and here is a music-grinder just commencing under my window, and I can neither think nor write to an Italian air. So, my dear Morris, adieu for this packet. Yours faithfully. N. P. WILLIS.

Hon. Ben Hardin. This citizen of Kentucky, who was driven from his home by the public for his base endeavor to dishonor a female relative, sent to him to be protected, arrived in his flight at Lawrenceburg. There he was received by the hoots of the crowd, and the sound of horns and tin pans, and chased from the town. He proceeded to Harrodsburg. There he was ordered off by the proprietor of the Springs, and finding his situation rather critical, he proceeded to Louisville, where he was concealed at the last accounts.

P. S. Since the above was in type, we have come across a letter from Mr. Hardin, addressed to the Kentucky Yeoman, dated Lebanon, Ky., Aug. 15th, which is as follows:

Sir: I am attending the Circuit Court at this place, and on Sunday I have to go to Brandenburg, Meade county, to attend a Chancery and Criminal court there. The week after, the Nelson court commences, where I must also be. I intend as soon as possible to prepare and publish an address to the public, which will I am confident, exculpate me from all censure in relation to Miss Cushman. It is probable that I may follow it up be a series of letters, showing the causes of hostility about Frankfort towards me, and the object those who have been, and are now active in producing and keeping up the excitement, wish to attain. I shall, if permitted, use your paper, through which I will address the public; and before I am done, if I am not greatly mistaken, I will, upon divers subjects, throw other people on the defensive.

Yours &c., BEN HARDIN.

Virginia Springs.—There were on the 14th, 470 visiters at the White Sulpher, 100 at the Blue, 50 at the Salt, 80 at the Sweet, 40 at the Warm, &c. [*Extract of a letter.*] The Springs in that quarter of Virginia have not been so well attended for a number of years.—Amer.

A VOICE OF WARNING TO THE WHIGS OF MARYLAND.

You are already aware that a *Reform Convention* is about to assemble in the City of Baltimore. It has been asserted that this is no *party* movement. If any Whig of Maryland has been deceived by such assertion, we ask him to pause and consider for a moment the following facts:

The revolutionary movement of the nineteen electors in 1836 is fresh in the memory of the people of the State. The professed object of the movement was *Reform*; and the result was the attainment of that object. A Senate favorable to Reform was elected; & at the sessions of 1836 and 1837 a *Reform Constitution* was adopted by the Legislature. Under it the election of Governor was taken from the Legislature, and the election of Senators from the Electoral College, and the choice of both given immediately to the people.—The tenure of the County Clerks & Registers was changed from life to a term of years. The representation in the Legislature was altered; so that instead of each County having four delegates and Baltimore city but two, the Counties were allowed a delegation of from 3 to 5, and Baltimore City a delegation equal to that of the largest County. The Executive Council was abolished: In short, the whole form of the State Government was changed and a new Constitution adopted; framed, more nearly than that of any other State, after that best of models, the Constitution of the United States.

The new Constitution went into operation in 1839. In that year and in 1841 the Loco Foco Candidates for the Gubernatorial Chair were elected. During these six years of Loco Foco rule scarcely a murmur was heard against the new Constitution, except an occasional order or resolution offered in the House of Delegates by some new member, ambitions of seeing his name figuring upon the Journal: nothing appeared to indicate that the new Constitution was not generally acceptable to the people of Maryland. How does it happen that hideous defects in the features of that Constitution—defects which remained unperceived by them for the last six years—have suddenly been revealed to the vision of these patriotic reformers!! Let us see if this mystery can be explained.

At the last October election an unusual event transpired. For the first time *a Whig Governor was elected by the people!*!—From that hour the cry of *Reform* was heard through the State. That Constitution which had before worked well, and given apparent satisfaction to all, was suddenly proclaimed to be rotten to the core. While the Loco Focos could succeed in electing their candidates, and saw the Gubernatorial Chair filled by one of themselves, they were reconciled to the present state of things. The spoils of office enjoyed for six years had operated to convince them that the present Constitution was a most beautiful piece of machinery. It would now possess in their eyes the same attractions—if *Mr. Carroll* had been elected! But alas! how uncertain are human events! Thomas G. Pratt was placed in the Executive Mansion by the voice of the people of Maryland;—hundreds of worthy Loco Foco office-holders were permitted to retire from the toil and care of public service; and hundreds of others, who had revelled, in anticipation, upon the emoluments of sundry clerkships about to be vacated alas were doomed to disappointments and found their cups filled

"With gall instead of honey!"

The late election demonstrated that at a full poll, the vote of Maryland is Whig. The astute leaders of the Loco Foco party have therefore set about devising new changes in the Constitution; by which they may more certainly arrive at the great object of their patriotic aspirations—the spoils of office! Under the old Constitution, the Governor was often elected by a minority of the votes. He was chosen by the Legislature; and, as we have seen, each County had an equal voice in electing him. A change was demanded. The governor is now elected in the most democratic mode, viz: *directly by the whole people.*—All the principal officers of the State are thus appointed by an agent selected for the purpose by the direct voice of all the voters of Maryland.

There was a time when this was perfectly satisfactory to the most ultra democrat arrayed under the banner of reform. But new things have happened under the sun:—and the progressive democracy, inspired by the glorious example of that illustrious martyr, Thomas W. Dorr, on the one hand, and alarmed by the unusual spectacle of Whig office-holders on the other, must now take a new step in the march of improvement.—We earnestly invite the attention of every whig in the State to the changes in our Constitution, advocated by those most active in the present reform agitation.

1. Representation according to population.

On the 2d day of May, 1845, Beale H. Richardson, Esq., well known as one of the most active and prominent Loco Foco leaders in Baltimore, made a report to the City Council, from which report we make the following extracts.

"Where shall be found the cause of "these evils? and how shall they be "lessened or prevented? This is the im-"portant inquiry to which the committee "find themselves directed, and in their view "the great cause of all this unequal and "unjust legislation *is the inequality and "injustice of our representation.* Baltimore "city with one fourth of the population of "the State, paying one-half of all the taxes "of the State, has a representation of about "one twentieth part. * * *

"Baltimore, in fact, is subject to *taxation "without representation.* If we had been "fairly represented in the Legislature of "the State, the obnoxious laws complained "of never could have been passed. * *

"Can there be any hope of different action "or a removal of the grievances under "which we now labour, until Baltimore demands and receives her rights. * *

"Let the flag be unfurled; let the watch "word of *Repeal* and *Reform* be given," &c.

At the same time with the above report was reported a list of resolutions for the action of the council; and among others the following:

"*Resolved*, That *representation according "to population*, is the creed of Repub-"licans, the only true and safe basis of "government; and ought to be enjoyed by "every American."

The above Report and Resolutions were published in the Baltimore American and Patriot, in *extenso*, on the 3d May last; and may also be found in the other city papers.

We believe this was the first public movement upon the subject during the present year. Here we find *Reform*" and "*Representation according to Population*," uttered in the same breath.

About the first of June last at a Democratic Convention held in the City of Baltimore, Wm. F. Giles, Esq., the present Loco Foco candidate for Congress, offered the following resolutions, which were adopted by acclamation:"

"Resolved by the Convention, That the present *inequality of representation in the House of Delegates* calls loudly for reform, * * * and that this Convention therefore recommend, that the propriety of calling a Convention of the people by the next Legislature, be brought prominently into view in the discussions of the next political campaign.

"Resolved, "That while this Convention do not desire to view the important subjects here suggested as subjects of party action merely, we nevertheless hereby express our opinion that the democratic party demands reform and retrenchment as *substantial objects of private happiness* and public prosperity."

No doubt, Mr. Giles, that the profits of the hundreds of fat offices of the State, would be "*substantial objects of private happiness*" to quiet a number of your political friends; and, as we have suggested before, here lies the secret of this mighty agitation.

But it is not by the Loco Focos of Baltimore alone that this principle of "*representation according to population*" has been advocated. It seems that it is favoured by the leaders of the party throughout the State. At December session, 1842, of the General Assembly, (Journal H. D. page 45.) the following order was offered by Mr. Starr, then a delegate from Baltimore city.

"Ordered, that the committee on the "Constitution be instructed to inquire into "the expediency of reporting "a bill to pro-"vide for representation in the House of "Delegates accordiug to populatiou.

The following table shows the population of each County in federal numbers by the census of 1840, the number of delegates to which each County is *now* entitled and in the third column is shown the number to which each would be entitled if represented according to population:

Counties.	Fed. pop. in 1840.	Delegates now entitled to:	No. according to population.
Allegany	15,365	4	3
Washington,	27,331	5	5
Frederick,	34,627	5	7
Carroll,	16,791	4	3
Balt. City,	101,032	5	19
Balto. County,	30,307	5	6
Harford,	16,062	4	3
Montgomery,	13,402	4	3
Prince George's	15,284	4	3
St. Mary's,	10,919	3	2
Charles,	12,349	3	2
Calvert,	7,561	3	2
Anne Arundel,	25,604	5	5
Cecil,	16,691	4	3
Kent,	9,748	3	2
Caroline,	7,505	3	1
Talbot,	10,621	3	2
Queen Anne,	11,049	3	2
Somerset,	17,357	4	3
Dorchester,	17,152	4	3
Worcester,	16,961	4	3
	434,124	82	82

In estimoting *federal* numbers all free persons, *white* or *black*, are counted, to which is added three-fifths of the slaves.—Baltimore has a free negro population of 17,980; consequently she woul claim, on account of her free negros, three delegates; equal to the number that would be allowed to Caroline and St. Mary's Counties together!!

Baltimore City and county would together have 25 delegates, or nearly one third of the whole number. Baltimore City and County, with the three counties of Washington, Frederick and Anne Arundel, would have 42 delegates, a majority of the whole.

The above estimate is based upon the census of 1840. The census of 1850 and every succeeding one must show a result still more favorable to Baltimore While a majority of the counties are nearly stationary, she is rapidly increasing in population. Thus in 1850, instead of 5 delegates, she would claim, according to population, at least 25 delegates, while many of the counties now sending three would rejoice to be allowed a single representative.

We ask the voters of the counties of both political parties, are you prepared for this? You of the smaller counties—Marylanders by birth and in feeling—who stand upon the soil your fathers trod, and feel that your honor and welfare are identified with the glory and prosperity of your native State—are you willing to resign all influence in the direction of her affairs, and see your voices stifled by the vote of a *floating population*, a vast proportion of whom feel little interest in the permanent welfare of a community in which they tarry as mere sojourners? Far be it from the writer of this to desire to excite any sectional jealousies against Baltimore. As a Marylander, he rejoices and will ever rejoice at her increasing prosperity. But they are neither the friends of the State nor of Baltimore who advocate this principle a principle opposed to that upon which our National Government was formed and has prospered—opposed to the interests and wishes of the people of Maryland—a principle which can never peaceably be carried into practice—and the agitation of which is calculated to alienate the affections of the people of the counties from a city whose prosperity should be their pride, and whose interests they should ever be ready to defend.

But this is not the only change contemplated by these reformers—disinterested patriots who are ever ready to make or unmake constitutions once a year; provided always that by the change their chances are bettered of filling the offices appertaining thereto! To stop here would lieve the work but half finished. The next object is

2. To take the appointing power from the Governor and vest it in the House of Delegates, or the People themselves.

At a meeting of Loco Focos held at the Court House in Bel-Air on the 26th of May last, the following resolution was adopted:

"Resolved, That it is inconsistent with "Republican principles, to give kingly pa-"tronage to any man, even for a time, par-"ticularly when the appointing power "can be more safely trusted to the people "themselves or their *immediate repre-"sentatives*, and that the appointment of "most of the officers of the State ought "to be taken from the Executive."

Another resolution was adopted calling for a reform of the Senate, "because that body has ceased to be what it was inteded to be!" We presume that the glorious nineteen and their supporters intended it should be a Loco Foco body; but finding that the Whigs still retain, and are likely to retain a majority there, they would gladly have a change and apply the principle of representation according to population to that body also.

The above resolutions, though adopted at a meeting *professedly* not of a party character, are *exclusively* Loco Foco in their origin. Not a single Whig (as the writer is credibly informed) was present at the meeting. They moreover bear internal evidence of having been prepared by one of the most acute of the Loco Foco leaders in the State.

Here then we have a shadowing forth of the future sequel of this reform panic.—First we are to have representation according to population. Then the appointing power to be taken from the Executive and vested in the people themselves or "their *immediate representatives*," viz: the House of Delegates. Here we must remark that we cannot see how the Legislature is more the immediate representatives of the people than the governor, considering that both are elected directly by them.

This project certainly does credit to the acuteness and foresight of the Loco Foco leaders. Vest the appointing power in the House of Delegates, and give Baltimore city and county twenty five members, and there can be little doubt that our Loco Foco friends will, for years to come, be able to enjoy, in full security, "these substantial objects of private happiness"—the salaries of the offices of the State!

If any Whig of Maryland has taken part or lot in the Reform Convention about to assemble, we beg him to pause and consider to what object the whole movement tends. To get up an excitement upon the subject various motives have been suggested according to the feelings of the people in different parts of the State. To the Loco Focos of Harford, the repeal of the direct tax law has been held up as a necessary result of Reform; in Baltimore the Stamp act is the great grievance which calls for a new Constitution! For our own part earnestly desirous of seeing the credit of our State restored, and believing that the revenue bills above mentioned, with others enacted by the last Legislature, will go far to accomplish that object, we should regret to see any of them repealed, at least at the present. But really, admitting the propriety of a repeal of some of the above laws, is it not a novel doctrine, that we are to have a new Constitution for that purpose? The same body which enacted the laws possesses the power of repealing them;—and to effect a repeal is a much easier undertaking than the creating a new Constitution.

We are willing to admit that a retrenchment of some of the expenses of our State government might be made with advantage. But is the destruction of that Government the first step necessary to effect that object? The Legislature already possesses ample power over the subject. If retrenchment, or even a change of any part of the Constitution is desirable, here is the proper and constitutional mode of effecting it. Here the voice of the people can be heard as well as in convention—all the members of the House of Delegates are elected annually, and one third of the Senate every two years. If the people speak upon the object of retrenchment, at the ballot box, their wishes must prevail in the Legislature.

A MARYLANDER.

August 21, 1845. *American.*

From the Kent News.

PARTY MOVEMENT.

Whenever the Loco or Administration party have been defeated in Maryland for a series of years, and unable in all probability, under ordinary circumstances to recover possession of the Government, they, or the leaders, immediately begin to play upon popular prejudices, and endeavor to get up a "hue and cry" about some alleged abuses or extravagance; and begin the old and Syren song of "Reform." This is echoed back by the party press, until a small amount of excitement is produced, sufficient, with the aid of the spur of private communications among the "master spirits," to get up small neighborhood or county meetings, in a leisure season of the year, at a time when the thoughts are usually turned to the selection of candidates for Legisture, &c. Delegates are appointed, and lo and behold, a *great State convention* is assembled in the city of Baltimore to effect a change in the Constitution to remodle the fundamental law, and to show to the world that our forefathers but little understood the science of politics!! Verily, these are the days of "humbuggery" and improvement.

In Somerset county, which is strongly Whig, it would not be expedient or politic to make the movement an entire party one but to mix up the different elements in a heterogenious mass, baptise it "Reform," and fan the flame with much ado about *State Taxes*, and reform of the Judiciary. As soon as the preparation is fit for use, we see a celebrated character, the head of this reform movement, and its active projector, a Mr. L. D. Teackle, announced as a candidate for the Legislature. Mr. Teackle, was aware that without a good strong "hobby-horse," he would not be likely to ride into office in the Whig county of Somerset.

What reform is wanted? Have not the people the election of Governor and of Senators?—have not the Council been abolished, and a limitation set to the tenure of appointments? But they say the Judiciary is expensive. But great misrepresentations have been set afloat in this particular. The comparisons with other States have been exaggerated and misrepresented. The expense of the Maryland Judiciary is said to be $36,770; while in New York the expense is $53,930—besides the fees allowed to the Chancellor, Vice assistant Chancellor, and the Judges of the Circuit and Supreme Court, and besides an allowance of—$2 per day for the attendance of five judges of the County Courts, in 59 counties of the State—equal to $590 per day. A reasonable estimate is that the whole cost is $171,930

In Virginia, the expense of the Judiciary is $74,350, besides an allowance of 20 cents per mile to the 27 Judges of the Court of Appeals and the General Court.

In Pennsylvania the cost is $97,744.

But how is the State Tax to be greatly lessened, admitting for a moment that the cost is too much? We assume that it could not possibly be reduced more than one half; say $18,000. The assessable property in the State about $188,000,000—the Direct Tax $469,812. The rate of tax 25 cents in the $100.—The deduction of the $18,000 would still leave it at 24 cents in the $100. So, that upon an examination of the matter, the mountain of reform dwindles into a "mole hill" of party politics, and the great relief promised to the people is evanescent, and but the sand which politicians throw into their eyes to blind them against the true character of the contemplated movement. A Convention would be expensive, and when once in session who knows to what lengths it would go? or where the work of pulling down would stop? Its election would produce an exciting and powerful conflict between the parties, and how far the security and value of property would be affected, it is impossible to conjecture. The Loco Convention to nominate candidates for the Assembly in Anne Arundle, refused to appoint delegates to the Convention proposed to be held, on the ground of some apprehended interference with slavery, and referred the subject to the proper tribunal.

The Legislature have the power to change the Constitution when necessary. It has been changed in this mode, and we know of no particular change now expedient, except, that officers having served out their term of seven years, should be made ineligible. This can be effected in the usual and ordinary way, and doubtless will be done. The country is not excited about reform—public opinion has settled down—the people want repose, and do not require the constant stimulus, which demagogues and interested politicians are continually administering to them.

If the people want the Judiciary reformed let them instruct their delegations and senators—but we do not believe they desire it, much less, a convention. We hope the day is far distant, when the destinies of life and death shall be held in the hands of a single Judge—when our rights to property and reputation shall depend on the decision of one man, who is more likely to err than three. His decisions are more liable to be influenced by prejudice, personal predilections and favouritisms, while the integrity of three men, is a shield of triple thickness against the temptations of power and corruption. A cheap, low price Judiciary, would be one of the greatest evils that ever afflicted us—men of talents, of acknowledged legal learning, of fine discrimination, sound judgment and extensive experience in the law and the practice of the Courts, could never be induced to relinquish their professions for the trifling compensation or a per diem allowance that some would be willing to give. Our Bench would, if parsimony and penuriousness become the order of the day, soon be filled by young and inexperienced men without a practical knowledge of the law and a superficial acquaintance with its great principles and rules of evidence. We should be like a ship at sea, without ruddy or compass, and without a practical and skillful helmsman, to conduct it.

As the Bench is now filled, and the Whigs have the Exective, but little hope can be indulged of a participation in this branch for several years. A Convention might throw these offices into the hands of our opponents—at least, they would be afforded an opportunity of a contest. We do not, of couse, include the masses" in this assertion, for we believe that the body of our political opponents desire rest, and repose as well as the Whigs, and a careful abstinence from intermeddling with the Constitution, which had once associated with it a sacredness and veneration, which gave it stability and secured it from the rude hand of innovation and political tinkering; but of late years almost every "bar room and cross roads politician," considers himself better qualified to amend and frame a constitution, than the Luther Martins the Chases, Pinkneys, and sages of by gone times.

From the N. Orleans Bee Extra, Aug. 16.

TEXAS AND MEXICO.

Important Movement of Troops.

We hasten to lay before our readers the important intelligence we have just received relative to the movement of troops for the purpose of protecting the newly acquired territory of Texas, from the dangers of a projected Mexican invasion. General Gaines, now in our city, having received authentic information to the effect that TEN THOUSAND Mexican troops were within eight days march of Gen. Taylor, who is posted at St. Joseph's Island, immediately despatched a messenger to Governor Mouton, at Pass Christian, claiming a requisition of TWO REGIMENTS OF VOLUNTEERS, (of ten companies each,) one to consist of Infantry and one of Riflemen; and two companies of Artillery, with eight field pieces. The requisition was immediately granted, and will be put forth with into execution.

The two Volunteer Regiments are to be stationed at the Forts and barracks on the Gulf, subject to the orders of the Government; and the United States troops at present in garrison at those stations are to be immediately transferred to Texas The two companies of Volunteer Artillery will leave on Wednesday on board the steamship *Alabama*, together with four companies of United States troops, (7th Regiment, Infantry,) two of which are expected to-morrow morning, from Pass Christian under Captains Moore and Holmes.

The above information may be relied upon as authentic.

In addition to the above, the New Orleans Courier intimates that, beside the United States militia and regular troops that are to be sent to the frontier of Texas, the militia of that Republic will also be held on the alert. By a resolution of the Texan Congress, passed on the 26th of June, the President of Texas is authorised and required to call into service the militia or a volunteer force to such extent as he may deem expedient, in case it may be necessary to repel any Mexican troops that may invade or attempt to invade, the territory of the Republic. In this same resolution the Government of the United States is invited to occupy, without delay, the frontier of the Republic with such troops as may be necessary for its defence. The Courier thinks that, under the provisions of the law above quoted, Texas could, on a sudden emergency, raise at least five thousand troops, brave & hardy riflemen, & better adapted than any others for operations against a Mexican army. So that, in view of the activity displayed in preparing for the crisis, it is not probable that there will be a deficiency of force to meet any emergency.

THE LEXINGTON EXCITEMENT.

We find in the Maysville Eagle of the 20th instant the following letter, containing an account of the proceedings of the meeting held in Lexington, Kentucky, on Monday last, in reference to the suppression of the abolition newspaper published by Mr. Cassius M. Clay:

Lexington, Aug. 18, 1845.
12, noon

I have just returned from the meeting, and cannot sufficiently admire the coolness and manly bearing of the citizens of this town. Some time previous to the ringing of the court house bell at 11 o'clock, the large and commodious court yard was filled almost to overflowing; not by a mob, but, judging by appearances, and what I could otherwise learn, by the most respectable and influential men in the city and county. A platform, for the officers and speakers, had been reared in front of, or rather in the front door of the court house which was also filled by an anxious multitude.

Waller Bullock, Esq., was called to the Chair, and Benj. Gratz, appointed clerk of the meeting.

T. F. Marshall, Esq., then, in a brief and clear manner, stated the object of the meeting, which he proceeded more fully to explain by reading the entire correspondence of the former meetings with Mr. Clay their publications and his circular. During the reading of extracts from the True American of last Tuesday and from Clay's circulars subsequently issued, extracts couched in language the most outrageously insulting that could possibly be framed, and embodying principles the most incendiary and revolutionary imaginable, I had expected to see and hear evident and repeated manifestations of outbreaking indignation; but not a solitary word was uttered, and no worshiping assembly was ever more orderly, or observed profounder silence.

Mr. Marshall then read an address prepared for the occasion by a committee of gentlemen, most clearly defending the constitutional rights of the Southern States and of individuals, in regard to the great question that had called them together—exposing by the introduction of facts, Mr. Clay's position—his avowed object in the publication of his paper; his connexion with Northern Abolitionists—the imminent danger and utter impracticability of suffering him to continue his mad career, and closing with resolutions, expressive of the determination of the citizens not to suffer the publication of this or any other abolition paper in Lexington or its vicinity, & appointing a committee of 60 gentlemen to proceed immediately to the office of the American, take possession of the type and printing apparatus, and forward it to Cincinnati by railroad, subject there to Mr. Clay's order—which commission these gentlemen are now discharging, as I understand, peaceably and without resistance, the least show of which would have resulted in the instant and utter annihilation of the whole estalishment.

The editor of the Eagle adds—

We have since learned that the materials of the office were quietly boxed up and deposited at the railroad depot, subject to Mr. C.'s order. This duty done, the meeting re-assembled in the afternoon to receive the report of the committee of sixty and to take further action if deemed necessary. The proceedings have not yet reached us.

We find the following paragraph in the Eagle of the same date,

Another Effect.—We learned verbally, on yesterday morning, that the excitement manifested in Lexington & throughout Fayette and the adjoining counties, had also similarly compelled the suspension of the "Christian Intelligencer," a Methodist paper published in Georgetown, Scott Co. The editor of the Intelligencer, though accused of Abolitionism, pertinaciously disavowed such sentiments. He was however, strong in his condemnation of the the men & the measures, the purposes and action of the late Louisville Convention.

His paper has thus been involved in a common fate with its avowed anti-slavery cotemporary at Lexington.

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