

The Kentucky Advertiser.

WINCHESTER, (Kentucky)--Printed by PATTEN & FINNELL.

NUM. 98.]

SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 15, 1846.

VOL. II.

CONDITIONS.

TWO DOLLARS & FIFTY CENTS, if paid within three months from the time of subscribing, or THREE DOLLARS at the expiration of the year.
No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages have been paid.
Those who do not direct their papers to be discontinued at the end of the year will be considered as engaged for the next.
No subscription will be received for a shorter term than twelve months unless paid in advance.
Subscribers whose papers are sent by private post will be charged 37 1/2 cents per annum postage for those sent 15 miles, and a further distance in proportion.
ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, will be inserted for 50 Cents the first insertion, and 25 cents for each continuance. Those coming from the country must be accompanied by the CASH, or they will not be attended to.

From the Western Monitor.

NO. 1.

TO THE HON. HENRY CLAY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States.

SIR—As you have now returned from the discharge of your high official duties, to enjoy for a season in the bosom of your family the sweets of domestic retirement, you will, I presume, be sufficiently at leisure to listen to a few plain remarks from an humble fellow citizen. With all the respect due to your brilliant talents and exalted public station, permit an obscure unknown individual, to call your attention, by language plain but decorous, to a candid review of some of the recent events of your political life. Your professions of regard for the sentiments of the people; and your repeated acknowledgements of the responsibility of public servants to their constituents, compel me to believe, that notwithstanding, our political exaltation, you will be ready to hear me, humble and obscure as I am. Inferior minds indeed, which had so long enjoyed the implicit confidence of the people, which had been so far elevated above the rest of the community, and which had moved so conspicuously in the higher circles of society, would naturally be inflated with a false pride, and filled with contempt for the ignoble vulgar. But from Mr. CLAY something better is to be expected. A visit from the old and corrupt monarchies of Europe, we should think calculated to increase your attachment to our plain republican institutions, and redouble your hostility to privileged orders and monied aristocracies. Some, it is true, have looked on you, since your return, as an altered man, and have attributed the unfavorable change they have thought discernable in your character, to some aristocratic notions picked up in your European tour.—Others, however, consider you as genuine a REPUBLICAN as ever you were; and surely if any change has been recently wrought in your character, it ought to be for the better. An addition to your store of political knowledge, and an increased acquaintance with mankind are certainly calculated to expand your mind, liberalize your feelings, and correct any errors which might have existed in your political sentiments. Whether such has been the result I pretend not to decide. Of one thing I am confident, that you have not so far lost your regard for the good opinion of the people, as to turn a deaf ear to their remonstrances, or to be unwilling to hear the sentiments they entertain of you.

There was a time, sir, when you enjoyed the unlimited confidence of your constituents—when your opinions were oracular, and your actions esteemed invariably right. That this confidence is materially diminished, you need not be told: why it is so, you are doubtless anxious to ascertain. Popularity, indeed, is always fleeting, & no straight forward, unyielding man—however correct his conduct—can justly expect its permanent possession. Such a man however, who can look back with heartfelt satisfaction on a consistent, upright and patriotic course, derives from the purity of his motives, an ample consolation for the loss of his popularity. But that man, on the contrary, who has made every thing bend to his love of office, who has followed whatever he thought the voice of power, or the clamour of the people led the way, is rendered miserable when he sinks in the estimation of the populace.—Your old friends, therefore, most ardently hope that if you are destined, like other great men, to loose for a time the confidence of the people, you will derive from your own internal resources an ample fund of satisfaction and consolation; and that the correctness of your policy being proved by experience, you will once more rise like Antæus, stronger by your fall—while others who have hitherto thought unfavorably of your political career, have been induced to believe, that you

have learnt many useful lessons from experience, and that you are beginning to discern the errors of your former course. However this may be, I trust you will excuse me, if I remind you of some of the most important recent events of your political life, and point out to you such of your inconsistencies, as appear to me the most conspicuous.

It was, in a great measure, through your instrumentality, that our country was involved in her late arduous conflict—a conflict which cost her an immense sacrifice of treasure, and deprived her of a multitude of her most valuable sons. As you were a zealous promoter of the war, you were very properly selected as one of the negotiators of peace. Fortunately, you succeeded in making a peace, but unfortunately for your own reputation and popularity, you did not succeed in gaining the objects, which you had declared the war would secure to us. Our brave sailors and soldiers maintained the honor of the American character, but the war was nevertheless concluded without obtaining its avowed objects. The people were astonished: they rejoiced indeed at the return of peace, but they were not satisfied with the terms of the treaty. They were told, however, that a subsequent arrangement was to be made, and that the Commercial Treaty would secure all that they desired. They waited therefore in patience, till they were again disappointed and astonished by the failure of their hopes. Still they looked for an explanation, and anxiously waited for your return, that if possible you might convince them, that the treaties were honorable. You came back and they placed you in Congress, that you might explain to the nation the correctness of your course. How far you have succeeded I intend hereafter to inquire.

A few years ago you were violently opposed to a National Bank; you declared it unconstitutional, dangerous to liberty, and an infringement on the rights of the States. During the late session of Congress you advocated that measure. If you have changed your opinion on so important a subject, there appear to me to be duties resulting from that change, which you are bound by the strongest obligations to perform, and upon which it is my intention hereafter more fully to enlarge.

But, sir, in my next I shall call your attention to a subject, which has most strongly excited the feelings of the people. They are perfectly willing that their public servants should be amply paid; but they are decidedly opposed to laws retroactive in their operation. They see no reason why they should be obliged to bear the burdens resulting from a war, which the members of Congress declared, while those same members of Congress are increasing their own pay; nor are they pleased with an innovation, which tends to render a seat in the public councils of the nation a money job, instead of an honorary distinction, and an opportunity to do extensive service to the community.

LEOLIN.

From the National Eglis.

NEW ENGLAND POLITICS.

The Spring Elections in the Northern States are over; and we can now, with high satisfaction, state as a fact which will not be disputed by our political adversaries, that a majority of the Electors in New-England are decidedly Republican, and in harmony with the administration of the National Government. The following we believe to be a correct statement of the strength of parties in each of the New-England States.

VERMONT.

This patriotic State, which, by its exertions during the war, redeemed the character of New-England from utter and irretrievable disgrace, took the lead in the grand work of reformation which is now progressing with unexampled rapidity. At the election in September last, a change was effected in every branch of the government. Gov. Galusha was chosen by 1500 majority—the Upper House is entirely republican—and the Lower House the majority is upwards of twenty.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

In this state a change has taken place more remarkable than that in Vermont. The federal majority for Governor last year was something less than 500—two thirds of the Senate federal—and in the House they had a majority exceeding twenty.—This year Gov. Plumer, the republican candidate, has at least 2500 plurality over Mr. Sheaffe—two thirds

of the Senate will be republican—and in the House the majority will be as many as twenty-five. The federal papers, unwilling to acknowledge the rapid decline of their party, have imputed this great change to the disaffection produced by the dissensions respecting the government of Hanover College! That this controversy among the federal leaders had some effect to divide and distract their forces we do not deny. But causes purely political had much more operation. Had the federalists acted in perfect concert they would not have saved themselves from a complete overthrow.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The progress of correct principles in this State has not been so rapid as in New-Hampshire, and federalism still holds the reigns of government. But republicanism advances with a steady pace and in one year more will assuredly reach the goal. In 1813 the federal majority for Governor was 14,000, and the Senate was composed of 29 federalists and 11 republicans. In 1814 the federal majority was reduced to 10,000, and they also experienced a loss in the Senate. In 1815 their majority was bro't down to 7,000, and the Senate stood 25 to 15. The present year, the plurality of Gen. Brooks over Mr. Dexter will not exceed 2,000; the Senate will probably have 19 republicans and 21 federalists, and had it not been for the management in depriving Nantucket of its Senator would have been equally divided. Out of one hundred thousand votes, our antagonists can only boast of two thousand plurality! This is the State where they imagined they had forever put down the friends of the general government! This is the State which was to have been at the head of the Northern Confederacy! Yet not two years have elapsed, and they are obliged to struggle for the ascendancy—one year more, and Massachusetts will be rescued from their grasp!

It has been said that the votes for Governor are not a fair test of the strength of parties, because Mr. Dexter has received many federal votes! Ridiculous pretence! The Boston Advertiser acknowledges that not 400 federal votes in the whole Commonwealth were given to Mr. Dexter.—We do not believe there were half that number. Probably there is not an individual in the State so obnoxious to federalism as Mr. Dexter. Republicans supported him from principle rather than policy; they neither expected nor received any federal assistance. The votes for Lieutenant Governor and Senators differ but very little from those for Governor. Surely it will not be said that the federalists voted for our candidates for these offices also.

A New-York paper has asserted that religious disputes had an effect upon our election unfavorable to federalism! Every inhabitant of Massachusetts knows this to be false.—Religion here has been kept remarkably distinct from politics, and had no influence upon our elections. We believe that, neither Mr. Dexter nor Gen. Brooks are considered orthodox, yet they were supported by that sect (to which a majority of the republicans belong) with as much zeal as by the liberalists. Indeed the religious creed of the candidates was never once made the subject of enquiry.

The change that is taking place in this State is produced by a conviction, which is every day extending itself, that the policy pursued by the Northern States during the war was radically wrong, that the motives and objects of the federal leaders in their opposition to government, were neither disinterested nor patriotic, and that it is for the real interest of the people to cherish the National Union and Constitution as the bulwarks of their safety, and to withdraw their confidence from those infuriated and mischievous men who had well nigh involved their country and the venerable institution of our ancestors in the common ruin.

CONNECTICUT.

The late election in Connecticut, has exhibited a more surprising revolution in popular sentiment than was ever witnessed in any State in the Union in a single year. Federalism here was supposed to be founded upon a rock, and very few indulged a hope that any serious impression could be made upon it. Such has been the unchanging nature of Con-

nnecticut habits and principles, such the influence of the priesthood, and such the restraint upon freedom of opinion imposed by the predominant party, that the reign of religious and political prejudice promised to be of almost endless duration. But light has at length dawned upon this benighted land, and we trust will grow brighter and brighter unto perfect day. The votes for Governor are unusually numerous, and prove that each party has brought forward nearly its whole strength. Mr. Wolcott was the republican candidate for Governor, and Judge Ingersoll for Lieut. Governor. Both these gentlemen were formerly considered as belonging to the federal party, but Mr. Wolcott, several years since, seceded from his connexion with his political friends and was denounced by the federal prints in the most abusive language. Judge Ingersoll is an American federalist, opposed to the infamous Hartford Convention, and disposed to give his support to all Constitutional measures of the National Government. The federal candidates were Mr. Smith, the present Governor, and Mr. Goddard, a full-blooded federalist. The result of the election is, that Smith has been crowded in by a majority of about 700 votes out of 22,000—and Judge Ingersoll is elected Lt. Governor by a handsome majority over Mr. Goddard, the federal candidate! In the House of Representatives, the republicans are increased from 50 to more than 80, leaving a federal majority of between 30 and 40. Hartford, New-London, New-Haven, Litchfield and several other of the principal towns have changed their delegation from federal to republican. Such is the result of the election in this boasted land of federal orthodoxy!

The Junta are mortified at the defection of Connecticut; it has fallen upon them like a thunderbolt. They endeavor to mitigate their chagrin by supposing that the change has been effected by some cause foreign to politics, and that the republican candidates are indebted for their support to a portion of the federalists. We should wish this to be true, because it would be a symptom of returning reason in the federal party, a mark of gradual conviction, which would promise more durable benefits than a sudden conversion. But it is true only to a small extent. The federalists (with few exceptions) gave their undivided support to Gov. Smith, and they have elected him by about 700 majority. For Lieut. Governor, the Episcopalian federalists (who have been long kept under by a hierarchy of Presbyterian priests) united with the republicans in voting for Mr. Ingersoll, who is himself an Episcopalian. They amount to about 2000—and have enabled the republicans to get in their candidate. These are the facts, and if they afford any consolation to the dejected spirits of our antagonists, we are glad of it.

RHODE-ISLAND.

In this State there has also been a change in favor of republicanism, though not sufficient to revolutionize the government. Their election was held last week and the federalists prevailed by the lean majority of about 300. Last year it was more than twice as large.

Such is the state of politics in New-England. By the issue of the late elections, it appears that the majorities in the several States stand nearly as follows:—

Republican.	Federal.
Vermont, 1500	Massachusetts, 2000
N. Hampshire, 2500	Connecticut, 1000
4030	Rhode-Island, 300
3390	3300
700 Republican majority!	

Arrived at Annapolis, on Thursday evening, the U. States' ship WASHINGTON, 74 guns, commanded by com. CHAUNCEY, from Boston, being her first trip to sea. She is said to sail remarkably well, and is in every respect a superior vessel. She is destined to the Mediterranean to carry out to Naples Mr. PINKNEY the minister to Russia and Naples, and his family, and Mr. KING, the Secretary of the legation; and will remain at Annapolis until the minister is ready to depart.

The American 74, the Washington, since her arrival at Annapolis, has excited great curiosity—Mr. & Mrs. Madison with many others, have been to see her. Mr Pinkney and suite were soon to embark.

From the National Register.

LAFITTE.

It may not be unamusing to our readers, to state some particulars relative to the character of Lafitte, who acted so conspicuous a part in the defence of N. Orleans. It is well known that this man, assisted by a band of Baratarians, kept up marauding excursions on the commerce of the U. States. Com. Patterson received orders from the Secretary of the Navy to disperse this band of marauders, and was sent on to New-Orleans for that purpose. Before his arrangements were completed, intelligence was received of the hostile intentions of the English, and it then became a question how he was to act. Our enemies were then attempting to conquer us no less by division than by arms.—The British commanders published proclamations, inviting the Spaniards—the people of color—the negroes—and, amongst the rest, the marauders of Barataria, to join their standard. Lt. Col. Ewd. Nichols made overtures express and direct to Lafitte, promising him a guarantee of his property, &c. if he would join the British standard.—This wily officer demanded a fortnight to return a definitive answer to his proposals, and the British officer does not appear to imagine that he was preparing to play a double game: he flatters him with the services which he intends to render to the British arms. But the antipathy which this Frenchman bore to that nation seems to have answered all the purposes of nobler qualities.—He immediately dispatched a messenger to the Governor of Louisiana with the intelligence, and tendered his services to the defence of New-Orleans.—He embraced the favorable moment, when he was morally certain that his former errors would be overlooked to urge his request. If his demand was rejected, he could, as the only alternative left, join the arms of our enemies. In this critical situation in which New-Orleans was at that time placed, it did not become the U. States to have more than one Lafitte, therefore was invited by the Gov. of Louisiana, to join the standard of the United States, and should his conduct meet with the approbation of General Jackson, the Governor promised to intercede with the President, to procure a pardon for him and his followers. Lafitte, on the strength of this assurance, joined the forces of the U. States, and peculiarly signalized himself in the defence of New-Orleans. He was then recommended by the Legislature as a suitable object of clemency, and a pardon was thus obtained for himself and all his followers. The above facts are taken from Maj. Latour's history of the war in Louisiana.

What we notice the above facts for is to show how dangerous a game is played by the nation who endeavors to conquer by holding out such lures and temptations to desperate men to join their standard.

The British officer who sought the alliance of Lafitte, was ultimately the cause of his going over to the U. States. Had it not been for this invitation, Lafitte would in all probability have remained neutral. His hatred to the English would probably have prevented him from contributing to the success of their arms: and he clearly would not have assisted a nation who was at that moment laboring for his destruction.—This invitation, however, from the English, furnished him with the means of making his peace with our government, and enabled him to wreak his resentment on them.

THE NEW-YORK ELECTION

Has resulted in a complete triumph of the republican party, and overthrow of their opponents throughout the state. It is said that twenty-two republicans are elected to the Fifteenth Congress, and only five federalists. The Governor, Lieutenant Governor, all the Senators elected, and 83 out of 121 of the Assembly are republican! One short year ago the Legislature was federal. Nat. Intel.

A number of emigrants have already arrived in this country from Ireland since the spring opened, and many more are daily expected thence, as well as from other parts of Europe. The depreciation of the value of labor, and the distressing tumults in the interior of Ireland have driven many valuable manufacturers and hundreds of farmers to our shores, which they will enrich and fertilize, whilst they in return receive comfort and protection. Some idea may be gained of the depreciation in value of labor, and all the products of labor, in Ireland, (the case being nearly the same in England) from a single fact out of many: the ship Globe which arrived at Baltimore on the 4th May from Newry, was freighted with potatoes, which cost in Ireland eight pence per bushel, and are retailing in Baltimore at two dollars a bushel.