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The North American Galaxy

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MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Philadelphia Sat. Post. Jasper Forbes. A REMINISCENCE.

Yes, I remember many touching incidents of life; many sorrowful as well as joyous passages in the histories of those who were once my school fellows, and amongst them all not more thrillingly interesting than the story of Jasper Forbes.

Jasper had early drunk the cup of sorrow, to the deep, bitter dregs. His memory retained aught of his father except the death-bed scene; and that with its haggardness, its groans, its tears, and frantic prayers, was ever present with him.

At length she was laid upon her bed. He saw it and for some time seemed to shrink from entering her chamber, although his pallid face was seen frequently at the door.

The young mother clasped him in agony of love and grief. Sweet treasure of my heart, she murmured, as she wept so bitterly, I trust I shall yet live many weeks, and sit with you again in the parlor.

"I shall be well in Heaven, Jasper," she said, the day before she died, "I shall be with me in a few years, and then we will come to me in a few years, and then we shall never part again."

"I am glad that you are going to be well and happy, dear mother," he said, "but when I am alone and sorrowful, and sick, oh! who will love me, then?" "God will love you," she said, "and he will cause good people to love you, and you must always think that I am happy in Heaven, waiting till you can be with me in glory."

The Tariff repudiated by LOCOFOCISM. The N. Y. Piebeian in an article on the Maine election says: HAVE YOU HEARD THE NEWS FROM MAINE? said a Democrat to a Whig. No! what is it? Why, Texas is ANNEXED and the Tariff is REPUDIATED.

SPEECH OF MR. CHOATE,

Delivered before the Boston Young Men's Whig Club.

Mr. CHOATE began by saying that he regarded the approaching contest as one of more interest to the whole country, and to the States of the North in a prominent degree, than any which had preceded it.

This is that gives to this election an interest peculiar and transcendental. It is a question, not what the policy of the Nation shall be—but what, who, where, shall the Nation be? It is not a question of National policy, but of Nationality. For even if the Union shall survive the Annexation of Texas, and the discussions of Annexation, it will be a new, a changed, another Union—not this. It will be changed, not by time, which changes all things—man, monuments, States, the great Globe itself; not by time, but by power; not by imperceptible degrees, but in a day; not by a successive growth, unfolded and urged forward by an organic law, an implanted force, a noiseless and invisible nutrition from beneath, and from without; of which every region, every State, takes the risk; but by the direct action of Government, arbitrary, violent and unjust, of which no part has ever agreed to take the risk.

Mr. Choate then proceeded to observe upon a letter, which he had read in the National Intelligencer, signed by seven prominent members of the Loco Foco party in New York, including the accomplished editor of the Evening Post, in which the writers declare their purpose of supporting Mr. Polk, but recommend the election of members of Congress "who will reject the unwarrantable scheme now pressed on the country."

Let us look at this business a little more in its details. I will not move the question of its effect on American Slavery. Whether it will transplant the stricken race from old States to new; whether it will concentrate it on a different, larger or smaller area than it now covers, whether the result of this again would be to increase or to diminish its numbers, its sufferings, and its chances of ultimate emancipation—this is a speculation from which I retire. I repeat what I had the honor to say in the debate on the treaty, that the avowed and direct object of annexation certainly is, to prevent the abolition of slavery on a vast region which would else become free.

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ing if they could not rule—if Mr. Polk should be disposed to do nothing, do you believe such a party of such a fact as this, would permit him to do nothing? No. Desperately, weakly, fatally, does he deceive himself, who will not see that every thing which an Executive, elected expressly to do this deed, can do, will be done, and done at once! He will put it forward in his very first Message. He will put it forward as the one, grand measure of his party and of his administration. Nothing will be left untried to effect it. The foreword words of Gen. Jackson will be rung in admiring and subservient ears. Aye, that drum shall be beaten, which might call the dead of all his battles to the "midnight review" in shadowy files! The measure will be attempted again, in the first instance, in the form of a Treaty, requiring two-thirds of the Senate, but in the form of a law, requiring a majority of only one. Do you say that such a majority can be commanded? Do not be sure of that. I pray you give no vote, withhold no vote, on such a speculation as that. Do not, because President Tyler has not been able to command a majority—President Tyler, without a party, with one whole division of the Democratic party, with Col. Benton and Mr. Wright at his head, against them; with the Southern Whigs, under the seasonable and important lead of Mr. Clay, against him to a man—do not, because under these special and temporary circumstances, he has not been able to obtain a majority, therefore lay the flattering unction to your soul, that when a President who has a party, and that party a majority of the People, flushed with a recent victory, won on this precise issue, shall try his hand at the business, when Col. Benton—the temporary and special circumstances of his recent resistance having subsided—shall resume his natural and earlier position; and "La Salle" and "Americus" shall be himself again; when Southern Whigs, no longer rallying to the lead of Mr. Clay, shall resume their natural position, or shall divide on the question: when the whole tactics of party, the united and general strength of the South, the vast and multifarious influence of a strong Executive shall be combined; when the measure comes to be pressed, under every species name, by aid of every species topic of patronage and aggrandizement; when, if any one, or two, or ten, or twenty members of Congress, should manifest symptoms of recusancy, or should try the effect of a little "sweet, reluctant, amorous delay," the wretched sisters of ambitious hearts shall play before their eyes images of foreign missions, and departments, and beaches of justice—do not deceive yourselves into the belief that the majority of one will not be secured. I speak now of the admission of Texas as a mere territory. The creation of that territory into States will be a very different undertaking—later, less prominent, a far more dreadful trial of the ties of the Union. Of that I have something to say hereafter; but I have no doubt whatever, and I feel it to be an urgent duty to declare it that the territory as territory, will be admitted in twelve months after Mr. Polk's election, unless some extraordinary interposition of the People, on which I dare not speculate, shall prevent it.

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THE SUB-TREASURY. And in favor of the ANNEXATION OF TEXAS. The Whigs are against all these. Here then are the issues.

GRADUATES OF SEVERAL COLLEGES—13.

Yale College, 103 Union, 89 New Jersey, 67 Dartmouth, 69 Harvard, 54 N. Carolina University, 40 Williams, 34 Amherst, 29 Rutgers, 24 N. Y. City University, 20 Hamilton, 19 Dickinson, 17 Wesleyan University, 17 Vermont University, 15 Newark, 12 Trinity, [late Washington Ct.] 11 Western Reserve, 11 Geneva, 8 Middlebury, 7 Georgetown, 7 Marietta, 5 Ohio University, 5.

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MOISE'S ELECTRO-MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.—Since the adjournment of Congress, Professor Morse has been engaged in a series of experiments which have resulted in simplifying the structure of the Telegraph, and by dispensing with the large battery, at once expensive and cumbersome, have adapted it both in cost and form, to the convenience and means of individuals and neighborhoods. In the experiment designed to exhibit the practical utility of the apparatus to Congress, the Professor used eighty cups, and his original estimate of the number necessary to effect a communication between Washington and Baltimore comprehended at least one hundred. But he has now reduced the battery to ten cups, and by this battery the two independent instruments are operated at the same time, without the slightest interference of one with the other.

The practicability of crossing rivers without subjecting the conductors to disturbance from anchor, &c., if laid at the bottom, and without incurring the expense and inconvenience of carrying them on spars above the tops of vessel's masts, has been completely established by repeated experiments, which prove that no wires need pass through, above or beneath the water, in crossing rivers with the Telegraph. The water itself is made by Professor Morse's arrangement the efficient conductor of the electrical fluid.—We can do no more American, from which we have ascertained the foregoing facts, than to give a suggestion which we learn was made by the Professor himself, that should there be constructed a line of Telegraphic conductors along the Connecticut shore of the Long Island Sound, and also along the Long Island Railroad, every town of the Long Island Shore and also on the Connecticut Shore would be in certain and constant communication with each other, without the necessity of any other connection but the water of the Sound.—Jour. of Com.

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over the land of the free and the home of the brave!" Gentlemen, I have said that these things did not come accidentally. That bird did not come by accident to take the sentence from my mouth. I hail it as happy omen.

The effect of this occurrence, as may well be supposed, was electrical, and the air resounded with the sudden and simultaneous shouts of the multitude.

AND STILL ANOTHER.

DAVID LEE CHILD, the former editor of the Anti-Slavery Standard, the best "Liberty" paper in the country, was present at a Whig Ratification Meeting in Northampton, Mass, held a short time since. He delivered an address, says the Gazette, replete with fervid eloquence and unanswerable argument, against the doctrines and conduct of the Loco-focos, and in favor of Whig principles. He regarded the Whig party as the greatest instrumentality now existing for the removal of slavery. He should therefore go into the political campaign for the Whig candidates with his whole soul. We hail Mr. Child as a powerful coadjutor in the Whig cause. No man can render it better service.

THE BEGINNING OF LOCO FOCO OPPOSITION TO PROTECTION.

In 1-33 Gen. Jackson was President; his friends were the majority in Congress; a protective Tariff was in force; and South-Carolina had threatened disunion and civil war, unless that Tariff was repealed. Gen. Jackson, in his Message had said—

"That a Tariff designed for perpetual protection had entered into the minds of but few of our statesmen, and that the most they had anticipated was a temporary protection," and "that those who took an enlarged view of the condition of our country, must be satisfied the policy of protection must be ultimately limited to those articles as domestic manufacture, which are indispensable to our safety in time of war."

Since the promulgation of the above sentiment by President Jackson—a sentiment at war with the policy of the Republican party and of the General Government up to that time—the Loco Foco party has uniformly opposed the American System as it was established by Washington, and maintained by Adams, Jefferson, Madison, and every true patriot in the country.

Verplanck and Polk's report and bill for the destruction of the Tariff being under consideration in Congress, Mr. Clay, seeing the fearful crisis, and knowing the resistless power of Jackson's influence over a Congress, a majority of both Houses being his devoted supporters, introduced the Compromise Bill, in order to save the principle of Protection, from the instant and overwhelming destruction with which it was menaced. That this was the motive which governed him is made evident by the following extract from the speech which he made, in introducing this bill, on the 12 of February, 1833:

"In presenting the modification of the tariff laws which I am about to submit, I have two great objects in view. My first object looks to the tariff—I am compelled to express the opinion, formed after the most deliberate reflection and on full survey of the whole country, that whether rightly or wrongly, THE TARIFF STANDS IN IMMINENT DANGER. If it should even be preserved during this session, it must fall at the next session. By what circumstances, and through what causes, has arisen the necessity for this change in the policy of our country, I will not now pretend to elucidate. "Owing to a variety of concurrent causes, the tariff, as it now exists, is in IMMINENT DANGER; and if the system can be preserved beyond the next session, it must be by some means not within the reach of human sagacity. THE FALL OF THAT POLICY, SIR, WOULD BE PRODUCTIVE OF CONSEQUENCES CALAMITOUS INDEED. When I look to the variety of interests which are involved, to the number of individuals interested, the amount of capital invested, the value of buildings erected and the whole arrangement of the business for the prosecution of the various branches of manufacturing arts which have sprung up under the fostering care of this government, I cannot contemplate any evil equal to the sudden overthrow of all those interests. History can produce no parallel to the extent of the mischief which would be produced by such a disaster. The repeal of the edict of Nantes itself was nothing in comparison with it. That condemned to exile and brought to ruin a great number of persons. The most respectable portion of the population of France was condemned to exile and ruin by that measure. But in my opinion, sir, the sudden repeal of the tariff policy would bring RUIN AND DESTRUCTION ON THE PEOPLE OF THIS COUNTRY. There is no evil, in my opinion, equal to the consequences which would result from such a catastrophe."

THE EVENING POST assumes that Silas Wright will now resign his seat in the Senate (as he must to put a good face on the Constitution) and presumes that C. C. Cambreling and Samuel Young will be appointed to the Senate, in place of Messrs. Tallmadge and Wright. There are no two bitterer, more thorough enemies of the Protective policy all through than this same Cambreling and Young—not even in the State of South Carolina.

A HAPPY OMEN.—During the speech of Gen. Coombs at New-Haven on the 4th, a most pleasing incident occurred, which is thus alluded to in the report of the New-Haven Courier: If we fail to elect Clay now [continued Gen. C.] the experiment of Free Government is a failure. If a man like James K. Polk can be elected over a man like Henry Clay, there is no use in talking hereafter of rewarding public services. Look at the pedestals upon which all the Presidents rose to power. George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, all of them down to Van Buren, whom the Democrats lately called from Lindenwald to New-York to be paller at his own funeral. Tyler we will not mention. But oh, where will Polk's pedestal be found? I tell you that the Democrats who may vote for him now will be ashamed to acknowledge it to their posterity, and they'll deny that they were at home or at all; rather than confess to their indignant offspring that they voted for James K. Polk. Now look at the pedestal of Henry Clay, rising higher and higher for the last forty years. Aye, see him like an eagle with untiring pinion, soaring against the sun. (Here the audience were startled by the cry of "An Eagle, An Eagle.") Every eye was raised towards the Heavens, and there with outspread wings, the proud bird of our country seemed to pause as if delighted with the scene beneath him. Gen. Coombs looked up and exclaimed—"Oh, proud bird of my country's banner, I accept the omen. Long, long may you soar in majesty above these banners waving then are the issues.

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