THE BEE.

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☞ For list of letters see first page.

THE MAILS AT LAST.

The four express mails due on the 4th ult. yesterday afternoon, arrived about 9 p.m. We have perused whatever of interest we could find in the mass of news from which we are obliged to gather it.

MR. CLAY.

We repeat the charge of the Times Ami[illegible] that we intentionally garbled his extract from the life of Henry Clay, to our purposes. The amendment we impute to it, is immaterial. If the Amigo will peruse our article he will perceive that we say, "We cut out the following extract from the life of Clay, which came under our notice some months since." This extract we found in a Municipal paper, we cut it out and preserved it. If it was officially published in a mutilated form, the fault was none of ours, nor were we aware of its being garbled. We have no other authority for the belief than that of the Amigo, for we have not the work by us from which it purports to be taken, to discover exactly how it was garbled. The Times Americain possesses the life entire, and will publish the extract immutilated, we pledge ourselves to republish it, and base our argument upon it. We are never guilty of the mean and petty conduct which the American peoples to us—we write fairly and honestly, we have no underhand tricks, and we have therefore no occasion to resort to trickery, for the purposes of perversion. We read the life of Henry Clay by Prentice some time ago, and did not detect any of the alleged mutilations. Still we do not deny that the extracts, have been garbled, but we do deny distinctly and emphatically, that we were guilty of the alterations and omissions imputed to us, or that we were aware that they existed.

But we will give the American the whole benefit of his wonderful clear sightedness, and yet we assert that it amounts to nothing. What says the extract we was reprinted of. That it not be supposed that "the principles which he avowed candidate were the same as those avowed by candidate during the administration of the present President, he proposed a break, suddenly drawing the curtain of the fearful past, and let the dark and thundering current sweep over the country like a sea of death—but to open to other eyes, through which visions might pass off in silence and safety." We say that this theoretical flourish, if reduced to plain unimaginative English, means precisely what the American accused us of intentionally omitting, viz: Mr Clay was in favor of gradual abolition by a "[illegible] and certain process." The American has thereupon [illegible] a great deal of anger, and indulged in a number of pithy phrases to a very little purpose. If the American either does not itself comprehend the import of the language employed by Mr Clay's biographer, or is wilfully disingenuous on the subject, the journal asks, "Are the opinions said by another of his (Mr Clay's) when that a youth, and a lawyer, outweigh the deliberate acts and judgment that proclaimed in his maturer years?" And, again he says, "the biographer spoke throughout unauthorized by any thing but his own impressions." Now in the first place, the life of Henry Clay was written by Prentice, with the consent of Mr Clay, and so to speak under his revision. We have it on the authority of the Louisville Advertiser, and other papers, that Mr Clay read every line of this publication before it was given to the world, and approved it. Nay more, we understand that Prentice wrote the work at the Shades of Ashland, in Mr Clay's own house. Had he disapproved of any parts of the work he would have been stricken out. Besides, it is reasonable to suppose that Prentice, the friend and admirer of the Kentucky statesman, would have [illegible] chicaning to disparage his hero. In conclusion, the extract referred to, declares in strongest language, that so far from these opinions of the sentiments of a mere youth, he has been "[illegible] through life. In all stations (mark this) he has pleaded AFRICAN FREEDOM [illegible] from high or low." And in order to disabuse the idea that the doctrine of emancipation was a [illegible] offspring of juvenile error and philanthropic [illegible] in him Mr Clay) more than any [illegible] and he [illegible] his great revolution [illegible] in the public sentiment upon the subject. The work in question was written [illegible] year ago—was in 1832, not so very distant a period, that, therefore, Mr Clay was still the leader of American freedom, the prime mover of [illegible] operation in the great revolution which has taken place in public sentiment.

Where did the American ever learn that Mr Calhoun, the head of Carolina's delegation, declared that the Kentucky statesman was a warmer friend than the Kentucky Senator? Surely, amongst some probable incongruities of Mr Calhoun's from Mr Clay, the fighting American seems so universally opposed by our politicians, is destructive to southern rights the most of the south. Mr Calhoun never ex[illegible] of Henry Clay, and when the com[illegible] accepted by the south, [illegible] the union to civil discord, he said [illegible] the course of the motives that led to nullification.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

We have lately perused in some paper the reply of Calhoun and other colleagues to Mr Preston in the [illegible] to a public dinner in honor of Mr Kinmore, a member of congress from South Carolina. The speeches are rather long—but they are interesting [illegible] documents, as they exhibit the ramifications of the respective parties on that state on the important political topics of the day. The letter of Preston is filled with the most bitter invectives against the administration and the democratic party, in the style of a blind infuriated party, which for the time being at present controls its politics. The letter is one redeeming property in this long epistle that it speaks in most unqualified terms of the incorporation of a national bank. Whether he means or not in uttering these sentiments is a matter of conjecture. His avowal of them certainly is given with a fervor as generally and strongly indulged in by the friends of the people of this state, that it begins to be seriously conversed in serious politics in Commoners them—we suspect they are drawn from Pr to spite [illegible], and he seems to revenge himself for the overexpression of disapprobation expressed by redoubling [illegible] of the democratic party and his zeal against the administration of the general government.

He resorts to the old exploded assertion [illegible] and [illegible] that the administration [illegible] currency for the express purpose of [illegible] for the people, and heavily laden [illegible] impoverishing and revolting than such a Whig [illegible] would ever dare to perpetrate. Mr Calhoun justly styled it a dark and [illegible] night, on the column of a party unwilling [illegible] of being often dirt on the floor [illegible] expression. He said the government, [illegible] to establish two different currencies, one of gold for itself and the hard dollar [illegible] the direction of its expenditures to the [illegible] and the currency equally good, in order [illegible] of men should be able to possess a [illegible] money superior to that which was used by the [illegible] gone by.

[illegible] CHARLES

[illegible] that several long lost and well [illegible] friends have arrived [illegible] Wheatley, Mr. and Mrs Larsen, and others [illegible] with [illegible] part and parcel of [illegible] The manager will soon be enabled to [illegible] the public with a series of entertainments [illegible] and [illegible] patronage [illegible] this evening. We are certain they will be [illegible] Herald.

ANTIQUITIES IN OHIO.

[illegible] Louisville Advertiser, in a geological tour in the [illegible] on the Ohio river, has discovered a curious fossil [illegible] on the Ohio river, half [illegible] above the surface of the river. The dome and wall are one mile and a half in circumference, and rise to a height of 64 feet while, excavated in many places through solid rock. A different tree, as far as [illegible] grows, stands at the top of the wall. A peculiar tree, standing in the ditch, seven feet in diameter, is supposed to be upwards of 700 years old. Mr Lucas observes: "Possibly no place in Ohio, and few places in the world, are better calculated for a museum, and the plans of the ancient works which have been discovered, exhibit more skill in the design or labour in the execution."

ERRATUM.—In our article of yesterday on a national bank, third paragraph, seventh line, for "prevent" read permit. We do not usually care for a trifling error [illegible] typography, but the word prevent in the sentence [illegible] to entirely reverses its meaning.

CONDITION OF THE BANKS OF NEW OR[illegible]

Extract from the statement of the condition of the New Orleans Banks, on the last October [illegible]

Canal Bank,	[illegible]
Louisiana Bank,	[illegible]
Louisiana State Bank,	[illegible]
Mechanics & Traders Bank,	[illegible]
Merchants' Bank,	[illegible]
Union Bank,	[illegible]
Atchafalaya Bank,	[illegible]
Total,	[illegible]

AMERICAN LITERATURE.

A life of Sir Henry Vane was published three years ago in Boston, and attracted considerable attention as an eloquent and interesting biography of one of the greatest men that England has produced. The author is the rev. Charles Wentworth Upham, of Salem, in Massachusetts. Last year a life of Sir H. Vane was published in Lardner's Cabinet Cyclopædia, written by a Mr. John Forster, of the Inner Temple, London. A large portion of the English work is copied from that of Mr. Upham, without any further acknowledgment to the American writer, and in instance of literary piracy.

It is singular that an Englishman living in the British metropolis, where he may have access to all the existing memorials of the times of Vane, should resort to a work written and printed on this side the ocean, for materials with which to form his biography. The name and memory of Vane are cherished in New England as one of those illustrious men who origed the settlement of English colonies in this part of the world at an early period in the seventeenth century. Vane himself migrated to New England about the year 1635, along with several other distinguished men, whose transportation was then regarded as a misfortune to their fellow-countrymen. Vane was then only twenty-four years of age, and notwithstanding his youth, he was elected governor of the province of Massachusetts. But after the lapse of a few years he returned to England, and took a most decided and prominent part on the popular side of the dispute which not long afterwards arose between the parliament and Charles the First. He was a staunch republican, strong in terms of the closest intimacy with Milton, and opposing with nearly firmness the struggles of Cromwell's usurpation, on which account he was shunned to imprisonment. After the usurper's death, Vane so zealously and vainly endeavoured to establish a republican government, and the restoration of Charles the Second put an end to all his plans. He was arrested, tried, condemned, and beheaded on Tower Hill, meeting the fate with perfect composure and heroic resolution. He was one of the most learned and virtuous men of the period in which he lived, endowed with intellectual powers, and possessing an extent of knowledge, which have been pronounced by competent judges to be not inferior to those of Bacon. Of such a man—a man pure, and high principled in public life, it is fitting that an American author should compose the biography. Mr Upham's work is worthy of the theme, it is a production which does honour to our literature. We are surprised that it did not more generally known among the reading public in the southern states. It is well adapted to the purpose of keeping alive the spirit of liberty and scorn of oppression which drove our ancestors to the shores of America, and impelled their descendants in 1776 to throw off the tyrannical yoke of the mother country.

DEMOCRATIC REVIEW FOR SEPTEMBER.

This most valuable publication has not reached us yet, but we have seen several long extracts from it, which are fully equal to any thing that appeared in the preceding numbers. The article entitled *New scandal, sacred*, has been republished in several newspapers which have lately come to hand, and is greatly admired. Its point may be judged of from the commencement:—"Watchman, how comes the night?" is the question many a tear asked during the intervals of the storm, by those who sleep securely in their palaces on the verge of the billows, on political guardian of the public tranquillity, and hurry it is when the answer is returned, that "The morn is dawning, and the day is breaking." Such is the manner which we can return from our watch tower of observation to the friends who would ask how fares the cause of democracy, through the season of night and storm through which it has had to pass! The storm is over, and the day is breaking—a day of triumph and rejoicing."

Steamboat Loss—The steamboat Cora, from the mouth of the Ohio for New Orleans, struck a snag on the 12 October, at the head of Island No 21, and sunk in a few minutes. The Mediator which passed her, took off a number of her passengers and some thirty horses. The passenger were received on board the Pioneer from St Louis. As the latter boat got up and down her, it is uncertain when she will arrive. The Cora will probably be a total loss, her cargo is supposed to be saved.

By Western from the Texas American that the Hon. S. H. Everett of Mississippi has resigned his seat in congress, in consequence. It is said of the presence of private affairs which require his constant attention. We have little doubt that a democrat will be elected in his place. The recent alliance between the state rights and administration parties in Mississippi, has secured the democratic ascendancy in that state.

The Natchez Free Trader of the 5th inst. says that there is some talk in Vicksburg in regard to an expected contest between Col Guarin Claiborne, and Mr Shannigan. Claiborne passed, was accepted, and because Col Claiborne had not returned soon enough from his plantation, his challenger posted him as a coward—which he resented the next day by a hand bill. The parties were at Grand Gulf, and the duel was to have come off in a day or two expecting this [illegible].

Since writing the above we learn that the affair of honor between the two gentlemen, has ended in an amicable adjustment. After two shots were exchanged without effect, the seconds and friends interposed, and a mutual explanation took place.

The following allusions by Baron Smith to one of the extraordinary sensations on whose attendance Paris was so lately thrown, shall not, we hope, [illegible] early remembrance, is exceedingly elegant:—

"In connection with the phenomena of memory, may I be here permitted to take notice of a certain sensation of which I have occasionally experienced, and to ask a word of the philosophic reader, if I have the experience of others, in addition to my own. I mean that strange impression, which will occasionally come with such perfect confidence on the mind, that the scene before me, opening and which I see for the first time, has been in some other place, and at some other time, and that I can tell what will succeed in the conversation, or what will be the next incident. Of course, I do not mean to say that I can tell the precise words, or the precise order of occurrences, or the precise place of the incidents of some pre-existent dream."

The above is very beautiful and accurate description of a phenomenon which every one, whose mind is not entirely under the dominion of reason, at some time or other. There are few indeed who will not recognize in the description the image which they, perhaps, had supposed were peculiar to themselves, and will be astonished to find that the supposed mental idiosyncrasy is a characteristic of the human mind. We have seen it stated that Baron Smith was the first to poetize this phenomena. The Baron, when but a boy, we were startled to find a description of what we had often felt in the twenty stanza of Gay Mannering. Brown, alias Bertram, which standing before the castle of Ellangowan, upon a place he had been stolen when a mere child, thus philosophizes:—

"Why is it that some scenes evoke thoughts which belong as it were to dreams of early and shadowy recollection, such as my old Roman Mass-house would have ascribed to a state of previous existence? Is it the visions of our sleep that flow confusedly in our memory, and are assailed by the appearance of such real objects as in any respect correspond to the phantoms they presented in our imagination? How often do we find ourselves in a place which we have never before met, and yet feel impressed with a mysterious and ill-defined consciousness, that neither the scene, the speakers, nor the subject are entirely new; nay, feel we could anticipate that part of the conversation which has not yet taken place?

Dugald Stuart, in the last edition of his great work on the Mind, alludes to this paragraph, and says Scott is the first writer who has expanded in words this grange feeling. When, before, did the Metaphysician condescend to quote as authority the pages of a romance? and yet the Waverly Novels, carefully studied, are calculated to unfold the workings of the human mind better than the pages of all the Metaphysicians that ever wrote.—*Fred. Arena.*

BY THE EXPRESS MAIL.

ELECTIONS IN PENNSYLVANIA.

[illegible] Philadelphia, Lancaster, Dauphin, Cumberland, Franklin, Bedford, Somerset, Cambria, Clarion, Jefferson, Clearfield, Tioga, Potter, Mifflin, Union, Snyder, Northumberland, Columbia, Luzerne, Susquehanna, Wayne, Pike, Monroe, Northampton, Lehigh, Bucks, Montgomery, Chester, Delaware, Berks, Lebanon