GEN. TALLMADGE'S SPEECH.

Reciprocity of Trade—Protection to Home Industry.

We ask an attentive perusal of the speech below, delivered by Gen. Tallmadge, President of the American Institute, at the close of the recent anniversary Fair in New York The facts and statements contained in it furnish important matter for reflection, as well as abundant reasons for a prompt and decided change of policy in respect to our relations of trade with foreign countries. We cannot believe that the strong influences of faction, powerful as they are, will be able much longer to divert the minds of the people from the consideration of the subject here presented, nor prevent them from demanding at the hands of the Government a proper and sufficient protection for great national interests now abandoned to neglect & decay.

We are a more stupid people than the world takes us to be if we remain much longer in ignorance of the fact that subjection to a foreign country may exist without a conquest by arms—without a formal acknowledgement of vassalage—without the exercise of authority through the medium of a colonial government. The advantages which Great Britain derives from her dependencies abroad are advantages in the way of trade and commerce. Her colonies afford markets for her manufactures, and she guards them as such with exclusive restrictions. Her ships find employment in transporting commodities to and fro between the mother country and her distant dominions; and she takes care to secure a monopoly of trade by discriminating tonnage duties in favor of her own vessels Wherein lies the difference that distinguishes the United States from a colonial dependency of Great Britain in respect to trade and commerce? Her manufacturers are crowded into our markets to the exclusion of domestic articles. She takes such of our products as she cannot get elsewhere, and refuses the rest. The superiority which she holds is not indeed of her own exaction so much as of our own surrender. England *claims* no authority over us—but we yield submission and make ourselves defenceless under the strange delusion that we are thereby more free. It is as though a warrior should throw off his armour and congratulate himself on being relieved from an incumbrance.

The advocates of "free trade" labour under a strange mistake when they apply their doctrines without regard to the arbitrary laws of trade established by other nations. "Trade will regulate itself"—is with them a favorite maxim; and they assume that the relations of supply and demand will always keep things at a proper level. Unquestionably it would be so if trade were left to regulate itself by its own laws, and if the relations of supply and demand were allowed to establish themselves without being disturbed by restrictions or prohibitions. But there must be *two* parties in trade; and if one of them insists upon prescribing the terms of the traffic, so as to secure exclusive advantages how can the other party be said to trade *free* by submitting to every exaction and refraining from all measures of self-defence? There is now no demand in England for our flour, our beef pork, rice and other articles of subsistence. But if the corn laws were abolished there would be a demand forthwith. How then can any one talk of leaving trade to take care of itself when the nations with which we trade will *not* so leave it? Do we establish "free trade" by removing our own duties on importations? Not so. But if by removing restrictions at home we could induce other countries to do the same in reference to our productions then we should accomplish something, and the cause of "free trade' would be really advanced. The basis of *reciprocity* is what we contend for. It was upon this ground that the commercial policy of the Union was established in the early days of the Republic, when such men as Washington, Jefferson and Hamilton first laid the foundations of our system. The principle was one of courtesy and self-respect.—To all nations willing to meet us on liberal terms a like liberality was proffered; while an armed and guarded front was presented against any intrusive movement that sought to encroach upon the precints of our national independence, let it come in what way it would. But we will no longer detain the reader from Gen. Talmadge's more impressive remarks, a sketch of which is given in the N. Y. Herald.—[Balt. Amer.

He said that unwise legislation had crippled the energies and resources of the country. We are advocates for free trade; but whilst we have opened our ports, and held out our arms to receive the produce of foreign lands, we remonstrate against being made inferiors in the land of our birth. In relation to this, it is proper to see in what relation this country stands with others in regard to foreign commerce. Nine tenths of the importations into this city from France are on foreign account. And almost the same may be said of importations from Germany and Great Britain. Therefore it is high time that our Government placed us on a true footing of equality with other nations.

What causes the present inequality? Great Britain—the sea-girt isle—by her unrivalled position, and her superior policy, has done it. Once her colonies, by the nerve of our arms, and the sagacity of Washington, we freed ourselves; while England has gone on since then, as before, colonizing the world by her commercial regulations, she has again reduced us to the condition of a mere colony to her. Look at her corn laws. To name them is enough. She has, it is true, made a treaty of commerce and navigation with us—she has flooded us with her manufactures, and in return takes nothing from us—she drains us of our specie to the amount of $1,000,000 a month, and yet prohibits every article, that we can carry her in return but cotton. Let political quacks put plans of finance and currency upon paper as long as they please, there is no commercial condition which can be sound and healthy, but to put this country upon an equality in regard to commerce with the country with which she trades. The General then instanced the duties placed upon pork, flour, &c., by other countries, so as to render it useless to carry them abroad. And he added, one third of the foreign commerce of the U. States is substantially carried on in British bottoms. The General then read an extract from an "Edinburgh Review" of 1837 stating that Great Britain possessed one-fourth of the commerce of the U. States, whilst the latter possessed but one-tenth of that commerce. And now, he added, at least one-third of our commerce is in the hands of foreign vessels. We say that Virginia, Kentucky and the tobacco growing States ought to be protected the same as the north in relation to wheat and wool. But tobacco that is worth 10 cents a pound here is assessed in England nine shillings a pound; a duty on American production of 2,000 per cent. Thus, this American production is almost ruined by this enormous impost. Let the people who talk of free trade look at this. The American Institute are advocates of the only true principles of free trade. What should be the policy of our Government? We ask for and offer free trade. When that is rejected, we ask for a proper reciprocity, and the American Institute does not ask for higher duties, for burdensome imposts; but we say, "take our tobacco on equal terms." If they refuse that reciprocity, we say that we'll put a duty on your broadcloth equal to what you put on our tobacco. (Cheers.) Our path and hope and desire is peace. With a clear deck and an open field we ask no favors with the world. (Cheers) But with the eagle-eyed foreign policy of a keen and vigorous government abroad on one hand, and parties and rulers here at home all intent upon nothing but making Presidents and getting into office, on the other, it is no wonder that our agricultural interests, manufactures and commerce are all going to ruin as fast as they can.—(Laughter and cheers) Look at our rice—if that goes to England, it is met with a duty of $3 or $4, and so it is with every thing that they can grow in their colonies. And therefore we say put their goods on the same footing as they place ours. (Cheers.) The American Institute holds to no party—supports no party—but censures all parties alike—and calls upon all to support our agriculture, commerce, and manufactures, and to procure such a system of legislation, as will soon put us on an equality with other nations in all our commercial pursuits. On our pork, there is a duty of $6 a barrel in the West India market. And is not some retaliation necessary! Take the article of lumber; go to our mountains, and see the superabundance: and yet see the vast majority of foreign vessels in our ports carrying this away to sell in foreign markets. On the Savannah river I met eleven foreign vessels, thus loaded, where I did not see one American vessel. There is something wrong here; for a Yankee is never behind any other man, where there is a hard dollar to be earned by honest industry (Cheers.) As Hudibras said

"For every why there is a wherefore."

(Cheers.) Then there are singles. There is a duty of $3 25 on every 1000 shingles in the West India market; an American vessel goes from here with a load, and by the side of her in Jamaica shall be a vessel from New Brunswick, or even Maine, selling shingles, at $3 00, 25 cents less than the duty. Thus is our commercial marine cut up, and in case of war, this strong arm of our defence will not be found; you may blow your trumpets and beat your drums, but your naval heroes will not be within hearing. "Take our silk trade. Look at France. She sends us all her gewgaws, which our wives and daughters are used to adorn themselves with, and we feel pleased to see them do so; France takes $500,000 of our specie from us for these gew-gaws every month, but takes not a dollar of our produce free in return. And thus our Government has gone on until an empty treasury has obliged them to put a trifling duty on many things in order to restore something like equality. Gen. T. then went on to speak of the movements made by Great Britain, in buying our cotton seeds and gins, and sending out these and our planters to India all which we have once detailed. He added—"She is also encouraging its growth in Egypt, Brazil and Texas. She takes the virtuous Texas in her arms; (laughter) the lovely Texas, every acre of whose soil will produce cotton. 'Tis like the poet's lines—

"Nature there had done her part,
The booby only wanted art"

(Laughter.) And Great Britain is teaching her the art, and Patterson and Lowell are at work making machinery for her. And even Columbia has sent to this city orders for quantities of our Sea Island cotton seed, in order to see if they can't rival South Carolina in that unequalled production of the world. We see by the last British prices current, that 70 000 bales of cotton had arrived from India, and that had lessened the price of cotton in the American market. Why then slander us because we want protection. We see all parties so busy with politics and office seeking, and the government so busy keeping and perpetuating office, that they have not had time to insist upon reciprocity, and take the proper retaliatory measures. You will not ask me now for tables, but listen to an extract from the "Herald," about the specie shipped for abroad the last week in September;—

By the Gladiator, to London,	$230 000
By the Louis Philippe, to Havre	346.000
By the Great Western, to Bristol,	271.340
By the Acbar, for Canton,	250.000
	$1,097,340

We say then, put these gew-gaws, and things upon the same principle as you put ours, and we'll take as many as you please. If you take our beef and pork, and grain on the same footing.—But no, says grandmother England, our books on free trade are for you to read and obey, but not for us to act up to.—We put it on your tobacco; and by and by, when we get other countries to raise plenty of cotton, we'll tack it on to that, and you may whistle and fiddle till you're tired—we've got you! (Great cheering, and much discriminating laughter.) Why the shipments from Savannah, by the tables, in American bottoms, in one year, was 22 668 tons; in foreign bottoms, 41.383 tons. Upon Lake Erie, at Detroit, there were of that commerce thus:

	Vessels.	Tonnage.
American,	7	593
British,	52	12,000

I think this too great to be correct.—But at Ontario it is thus:

	Vessels.	Tonnage.
American,	599	63,517
British,	1,011	215,080

Thus five sixths of the commerce of that lake is in the hands of your great rival. In vain did Perry fight and conquer if this is the result. Again, at Cleveland, we find that in one day 8000 barrels of flour, equal to 40.000 bushels of wheat was sold, deliverable in Kingston at the same price charged to New York. All the stores in Kingston are not large enough to hold the American produce sent there to be reshipped, and compete with us in a foreign market. And nearly all the produce from 11 states and territories goes thus, by checking the free commerce of this city and country, trade is thus diverted and goes to aggrandise our rival.

Why in one year after the late treaty was made with Great Brittain, the tolls on the Welland Canal rose from £12.000 to £50 000. Before this treaty, on your own canal, there were 753,000 tons deliverable at tide water; this would require 1 400 vessels, of 500 tons each, to carry it abroad, and this is diverted to benefit your enemy, and cripple yourselves. What, then is to be done? Let us do justice to commerce, agriculture and manufactures, and we ask no favours of the world. We go for free trade, but when we don't get it the American Institute is too modest to boast of it.—(Cheers.) Gen. T. then spoke of the conduct and treaty of England with Brazil—her sending out $27.000.000 of goods and taking nothing but cotton in return which caused Brazil to say the treaty should be void after 1844. Also the conduct of England in the tea trade, in the 10 per cent. duty, then throwing it open to the world, and sending out her stale teas to this country for fresh tea. "If we don't get free trade or reciprocity, we say look at your 10,000 per cent. on our tobacco and 2000 per cent on our rice." Great Britain has three fourths of all our commerce while many of our large vessels are lying idle. Look at the statistics of ship building for 1841:

	Vessels.	Tons.
In Maine there were built,	161	25000
Massachusetts,	113	17811
New Jersey,	109	
Pennsylvania,	103	
Maryland,	111	
New York,	72	

Think of this gradual consumptive decay which awaits the commerce and agriculture of our country. Yet there is no defect in our institutions; we stand elevated in the eyes of the world for capacity to produce. When Russia wants to build a vessel she sends to New York, buys one of our vessels, takes it home, and puts it on stocks, as a model to build after—Does she want a steam vessel, New York is the place that she sends to for one. Is a cotton factory wanted, America furnishes it. Does Prussia want a mill to grind her grain with, she sends to Rochester for it, and to Baltimore for an engineer and machinery. When Austria wants a locomotive, she sends straight to Philadelphia to get one. When Egypt wakes up from her Pharaoh like sleep, and finds that her bull mills are not the best in the world, she sends here for a steam engine. When Texas wants machinery she sends to Lowell and Patterson for it. And even England—when England wants a locomotive, she sends to Philadelphia—dear Philadelphia—sister Philadelphia send one over to us, for we can build nothing to equal it.—(Laughter and applause.) Oh! then, protect your laborers—protect your agriculture, protect your manufactures, and when you want a spur to a protective duty take our tobacco and rice for an example.

TWENTY DAYS LATER FROM CANTON.

We are indebted to the New York Herald and New York Courier and Enquirer, for slips containing the futher news per the Narragansett, which we give below. We have made up an account from both of them.—*U. S. Gazette.*

The news per Narragansett published this morning was to the 1st of June. We now find that the Narragansett had a long and tedious passage down the China Sea, and at Angier Point was overtaken by the Island Queen which left Canton 20 days later, and by this means Mr Low, who came passenger in the Narragansett, obtained the following additional information:

"Previous to the Narragansett leaving Whampoa, the Chinese had agreed to pay six millions dollars as a ransom for the city of Canton, one million of which had been delivered on board Her Majesty's ship Hyacinth, on the 27th May.—On the 1st June before she left the Macoa Roads news was received that fiting had again taken place with some newly arrived troops, and that a few foreigners who had returned to look after some of their property, were again obliged to retire to their boats. Below are a few extracts made from the Canton Press of the 12th and 19th June kindly loaned me for a few moments by the Resident at Angier."

"Arrangements made between H. M. Plenipotentiary and the 3d Imperial Commissioner.

1st. That all troops, except those of the Province quit the city within 6 days and proceed 60 miles.

2d. Six million dollars to be paid as a ransom for the city, within one week commencing 27th May; one million to be paid before sunset of that day. If the whole sum is not paid within 7 days to be increased to 7 millions, if not paid, within 14 days to be increased to 8 millions, if not paid within 20 days to be increased to 9 millions, When the whole sum is paid, the British forces to proceed outside the Bogue, and all fortified places in the river to be restored, but not until affairs between the two counties are settled. Losses occasioned by the destruction of the Spanish brig Bilbamo, and the Factories to be paid.

Capt. Elliot had been sick a week. Messrs. Morrison and Pearon, interpreters, had also been very ill. Six million dollars had been paid.—five in silver and one in securities:

Persons having suffered losses by the destruction of the factories, were requested to hand in an inventory of the same to H. M. Plenipotentiary.

H. M. subjects warned that it is unsafe to proceed to Canton, or send ships to Whompoa, and recommended to go to Hong Kong, and notified that any attempt on the part of the Chinese to interrupt freedom of trade and intercourse with Hong Kong would be answered with a strict blockade of Canton.

On the 15th June, the Chinese were again preparing great quantities of fire rafts, and large supplies of match string and money had been sent to Canton from the different provinces.

A passenger in the Island Queen from Macoa, 20th June bound to Bombay with despatches to be forwarded to England informed the residents at Algier, that sickness was so great at Hong Kong, that it had carried off 5 principle officers in one day.

☞This latter news has been kept concealed from the public, by the consignee of the Narragansett, to effect an object in the tea market.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS still retains his mental and physical energy unimpaired. At one period we find him startling the country by his eloquence, or by some eccentric exhibition of his splendid talents. Again, he appears in a remote public journal, as the author of some touching production in prose or poetry. Before admiration ceases, he re appears in another portion of the Union as a lecturer before some village lyceum. He is an extraordinary man. Simple and unpretending in private life, but a Hercules in his public capacity. His whole career is full of great incident, and interesting historical remembrances. Recurring to these details, we find he has occupied more public stations than any [illegible] in this country. He has been sent officially to the Courts of England, Netherlands, Portugal, Russia, Prussia, and also one of the three Envoys Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary for negotiating the treaty of Ghent. In addition to these diplomatic missions, Mr. Adams has also been a member of Congress, Secretary of State, and President of the United States; besides being Professor of Rhetoric and Oratory in Harvard University. His life, of which he has always kept a copious diary, will furnish the world one of the most useful and instructive lessons on record, when he dies.—North American.

EDWARDS the forger, it appears played off a curious farce in London, aside from fleecing the old Earl out of his $1000. We have seen a gentleman who was a resident in London at the time, who gives the following details of an occurrence, which will give a little insight into the 'Colonel's' private operations. His public ones are already conspicuous before the world. Edwards boarded last summer at Long's Hotel, Bond street, London, about six weeks. He had a friend, Col Wintrey with him, and their joint bill amounted to £150. They lived sumptuously every day, but when called upon for payment, their hesitation led to some enquiries of the American and Texian Embassadors. An *expose* took place which resulted in Col. Edwards leaving for France, and Col. Wintrey for New York, in the ship Ontario last January. He was accompanied by a female companion, who passed as Mrs. W. Doubtless they are now preying upon the unsuspecting under a disguise in some portion of the country.—Phil. N. American.

The New York American says—The fact of Mr. Jaudon's having paid the interest on the debentures in London, continues to excite surprise here, where the complete bankruptcy of the United States Bank is now known. The only mode in which the money is supposed to have been raised, was by the sale at a discount of the notes of the Bank in this market, and that of Philadelphia. Of the morality of such a mode of raising the wind, we suppose there cannot be much difference of opinion: that it is a profitable one is certain, since the notes, sold at an average perhaps of 20 per cent. discount, can now be bought back at 45 per cent. discount—a clean profit of 25 per cent.

ONE TERM.

The National Intelligencer of yesterday contains the following extract from a work of Judge Upshur, now Secretary of the Navy, touching the one term principle:

"The re-eligibility of the President from term to term, is the necessary source of numberless abuses. The fact that the same President may be elected, not for a second term only, but for a third or fourth, or twentieth, will ere long suggest to him the most corrupting uses of his powers in order to secure that object.—At present there is no danger of this—Presidents are now made, not by the free suffrages of the people, but by party management; and there are always more than one in the successful party who are looking to their own turn in the Presidential office. It is too early yet for a monopoly of that high honor; but the time will come when the actual incumbent will find means to buy off opposition, and to ensure a continuance in office, by prostituting the trusts which belong to it—This is so obviously within the natural course of things, that it may well excite our surprise that the Convention should have left the public liberty wholly unguarded at so assailable a point. It is surely a plain dictate of wisdom, and a necessary provision in every free Government that there should be some definite limit to the duration of Executive power in the same hands. We cannot hope to be free from the corruptions which result from an abuse of Presidential power and patronage, until that officer shall be eligible only for one term.—a long term, if you please—and until he shall be rendered more easily and directly responsible to the power which appoints him."

SINGULAR DEATH.—The Boston Atlas states that a remarkable case of death from excessive physical irritation occurred at Farmingham, Mass. a few days since. "A young man named Henry Cooledge, of that place, having shaved the face of his dead father previous to the interment of the corpse, soon after applied the same razor to his own face. Although his father had died a natural death, and nothing at all remarkable had been observed in the manner of his decease, the face and head of the son began to swell almost immediately after having finished the operation of shaving, and in a short time he was himself a corpse. Such cases of extreme irritation, though rare, are not unprecedented, although the explanation of such phenomena is by no means easy. In the present case, the absorption of virus from the dead body seems almost impossible, though there is no other manner in which we can at all satisfactorily account for the violent irritation which followed the use of the razor, and its fatal effects."

THE ARMY.—The following remarks in favour of an increase of the regular Army of the U. States are taken from the Army & Navy Chronicle of Wednesday.

OUR Army.—Any one who takes a view of our extensive territory, cannot but be struck with the entire inadequacy of our diminutive military force of 12 000 men, to give any thing like protection to ten thousand miles of sea cost and inland frontier—scarcely more than, if indeed as, much as one man to a mile.

The old song of the militia being our bulwark will do very well, while those militia are only called upon to defend their firesides and their property; but take them from home, subject them to military discipline and privation and confusion waste and delay, if not inglorious defeat, are too apt to be the consequence.

It would not be more absurd to attempt to clothe the youth of 15, in the swaddling clothes of an infant, or the man in the garments of a schoolboy, than it would be to expect the commerce of 1840 to be guarded by a fleet that would have sufficed for that of 1800, or the confines of our new States to be defended by a body that might have furnished a line of sentinels out of hailing distance if not out of sight too, for the limits of the "old thirteen."

We speak of this as an age of improvment, of the march of mind, &c. and yet we find the cry kept up of the danger of maintaining standing armies. What possible danger could be realized in this large territory, from an army of 50,000 men? Are they not our brothers, and our friends taken from the midst of us, and still part and parcel of us in feeling and in love of liberty?

If we hope to preserve peace, we must prove our ability to resent promptly any and every hostile demonstration, come from what quarter it may. If we have forts we must have men to keep them in order, or it is a waste of money to build them.

A permanent army of 25.000 men—or double our present force—is not an iota too large for our present wants. Scattered as they would be over thousands of miles, what possibility is there that they could ever be concentrated under an ambitious leader; or what unholy purposes could be accomplished, were they subservient to his will? There need be no such fear entertained.

An increase of our army to double its present numbers would give promotion to many a war-worn and scarred veteran who lives more to realize the proverb that "republics are ungrateful," than to inspire dread that he belongs to a profession inimical to liberty

Ten regiments of artilery would barely suffice to garrison the permanent fortifications that are already or nearly completed.

Ten regiments of infantry would scarcely keep in awe the savage hordes whom the policy of the government has placed in dangerous proximity to our western frontier settlements.

Three regiments of dragoons would find ample employment in scouring the Indian frontier, keeping off white intruders from the Indian lands, or preventing the hasty retaliation so naturally resorted to by savages as well as civilized men when they think themselves aggrieved.

Two regiments of riflemen might be advantageously engaged in perpetuating that skill in arms for which our soldiers have been so noted in the war of our Revolution and in wars of subsequent date.

These 25 regiments, of 1.000 men each, may preserve to us a state of peace; but should our legislators expect from our skeleton army ample defence against internal and external foes, they will not only be exacting too much from human nature, but may to the country's cost verify another proverb, trite though somewhat musty—that "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure—" or, what is synonymous, that "a stitch in time saves nine."

EASTON GAZETTE

EASTON, MD.

Saturday Morning, Nov. 6.

We received this week, a beautiful sample of yellow corn, raised by Thos. C. Nicols, Esq. of this town—a sugar beet from Howes Goldsborough, Esq. weighing 15¼ lbs.—a sugar beet from friend John Bartlett, weighing 16 lbs. after the top leaves were cut off—and a Mangel Wurtzel weighing 12 lbs. Friend B. has about ten tons of the Sugar Beet to dispose of and two tons of the Mangel Wurtzel—farmers are requested to call and examine samples left at this office.

TENNESSEE.—In the Senate of Tennessee the Van Buren men have a majority of one. They have availed themselves of this circumstance to put off the election of two U. States Senators by refusing to go into joint ballot with the other House.

BALTIMORE.—The Currency Convention, re-assembled on Thursday last, in the City of Baltimore—the chairman heretofore appointed to confer with the Banks, the Mayor and Rail Road Company, in reference to devising some expedient to bring the Rail Road *orders* to *par*, made a report, from which we take the following extracts.

"Your Committee have therefore come to the conclusion, under all the circumstances in which they find this community now placed, that it is necessary, right & proper, that the community should, at least for a time, continue to use the Rail Road orders, as their domestic circulation in the daily transactions of life, and, to a certain extent, in the settlement of balances and payment of debts.—And your Committee would strongly recommend to the citizens, that in all future contracts for the payment of money on time, it shall be stipulated, that two thirds thereof shall be paid in Rail Road orders, and one third in coin. Your Committee further Report, that they have endeavored to devise a plan by which this may be done, trusting to the good sense forbearance and good feeling of our citizens for its execution."

"One of your Committee considered it better to select some individual to whom this business should be confided: but a majority of your Committee have thought it proper to select an existing corporate body, whose officers were familiar with the duties, to act in that capacity; and upon mature consideration, your Committee have selected the Franklin Bank of Baltimore as the best institution for that purpose."

"In making this selection, your Committee have been influenced by the fact, that this Institution is *not* now operating as a Bank of *circulation*: but only as a Bank of Discount and Deposite. In conclusion your Committee would strongly recommend to the Citizens of Baltimore, at least to small dealers, that they forthwith remove their accounts to this institution, where every facility will be afforded for the collection of notes in the Rail Road Currency, this Bank having agreed to adopt that currency, and receive and pay it out. Your Committe are very confident that this will raise the value of the Rail Road Orders, as a circulating medium; and that if adopted by the Citizens, it will in a short time, place the Rail Road Orders *at least* upon an equal footing with the paper of our local Banks."

"The report was then read by the Secretary, and after considerable discussion in which his Honor, the Mayor, and Messrs. B. H. Richardson; Watson, Gosnell, Armstrong, Barnes, Sharkey and T. Parkin Scott, took part, the previous question was moved by Mr. Starr. The motion was sustained by a vote of 28 in the affirmative to 5 in the negative."

"The main question being on the adoption of the resolution, was then put and carried by a vote of 22 yeas to 11 nays."

Grenough statute of Washington, has been removed to the Capitol, and will very soon be put in its place in the rotunda. The removal was effected with great care and not without considerable labor. The Statue weights nearly twenty tons, and will be placed upon the southern side of the room—There was less difficulty in getting it into the rotunda than was anticipated, we believe; it being found unnecessary to remove any other part of the building than the casement of the eastern door.

The New York Commercial Advertiser remarks that we may have later advices from England before Cunard's packet of the 19th arrives. The Quebec Gazette states that a steamship of war, the Styx is expected at Halifax, with the new Governor General, Sir Charles Bagot. He was to leave England about the 10th of October.

"We have reason to believe," says the Natchez Free Trader, "from some advices, that a new proposition relative to the Union of Texas with this country will be brought forward by a distinguish-

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