pretion, and as no injustice can be done to any one, by allowing you to do so, although my letter was written as private, I know of no good reason why I should withhold the permission you ask, and I therefore accord it:

Very respectfully
H. B. BASCOM.

Dr. J. G. GOBLE.

FOREIGN NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE ACADIA.

SIXTEEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The steam ship Acadia, Capt Harrison, arrived at Boston at 3 o'clock on Sunday afternoon, bringing London and Liverpool papers to the 4th inst. Owing to the dense fogs off Halifax, her passage has been uncommonly long On the second day out from Liverpool some of the Acadia's machinery gave way, & she was detained nine hours in repairing it, drifting considerably out of her course whilst the repairs were going on.

The Cotton Market has not been very animated. The trade, nevertheless, continues to purchase to a fair extent, so that prices can hardly be said to have been effected. Egyptian has receded a trifle, but Surat and Brazil maintain their rates.

The most gratifying accounts have been received relative to the state of the wheat, & other principal crops in almost all Agricultural sections of Great Britain. From the British North America Colonies there has been received a large quantity of flour recently. The favorable condition of the home crops will check imports at least for the present

The accounts from the manufacturing districts are also of a cheerful nature, business wears a healthy aspect, there are numerous orders for goods, and work men find plenty of employment,

The Parliamentary proceedings for the last fortnigh have been entirely unimportant.

The people of Liverpool are in ecstacies with American ice, a cargo of which had recently arrived there from Boston.

Letters from Constantinople state that the inundation which recently occurred at Adana was even more destructive than at first represented. More than 1200 lives were lost, and the property destroyed is valued at ten millions of piastres.

The Belgium Government has taken strong measures to punish the Prussian Government for having raised the duties on the iron of Belgium.

FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT AT BLACKFRIARS BRIDGE.—On the evening of the 22d ultimo, a most melancholy accident occurred at Blackfriars Bridge, London; by the breaking down of the floating steamboat pier. Four persons were after much difficulty, rescued, and, after the most careful attention on the part of Dr. Hutchinson, they were restored to their families and friends. Six bodies have since been picked up.

Attempt to assassinate the King of Prussia—The 26th July, at the moment when the King of Prussia was about to set out on journey, an assassin, named Teheck, burgomaster at a little village some leagues from Berlin, fired a pistol. The ball glanced off the King's breast, without doing him any mischief. The King continued his journey. The assassin is arrested.

An attempt had also been made to assassinate the King of Greece.

The celebration of the anniversaries the three glorious days of July in France appears this year to be more than usually splendid.

The King and Queen of the Belgians left Paris for Campeigne. They were expected to return to Brussels on the 29th July.

The Aurora, Russian frigate, at Gravesend, brought on account of the Russian government, bar gold to the amount, it is said, of £600,000 sterling

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET, Aug. 3.—The weather up to Tuesday night last was most favorable to the growing crops, and though we have since had frequent showers and cold winds, the sun is at present shining brilliantly. The accounts from the agricultural districts are very sanguine as regards the prospects of the forthcoming harvest.

The wheat plants looks very healthy and reaping has in some parts already commenced. The effect of the reduced duties on Canadian Grain and Flour is now being felt, the imports of the latter have recently been on a very large scale and we have also received good supplies from the United States.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET Aug. 3.—With a very moderate import of Beef there continues a good demand for the finer kinds, the stock of which is much reduced. Inferior to ordinary have exceeded 1,600 tierces, and the extreme quotations have been made where the quality has been really fine. In Pork there is no new feature to notice; a few sales of prime have been made at the quotations, and some thin Mess, ex ship at full rates. The imports of Cheese has been light, and the stock has been considerably reduced.

A GIANT.—They are growing a giant at Coxsackie, in this state, who promises to overtop all competition in this country or Europe. His name is Nathan Lampman, and he is 16 years old, weighing 198 pounds standing at this time 7 feet 1 inch in height, and growing 'like mad.' He is described by Dr. Smith as 'a great, tall, awkward, good natured, sixteen year old boy.' He is believed already to have the longest legs on the continent, and has actually grown nine inches the last year. He is an ambitious youth, and has a great desire to out grow all creation; and aspiration quite likely to be reached, for he has good health and good habits. The Doctor thinks he will at least reach another foot, and on the whole we have a very good prospect of raising an 'Empire' Giant.—Catskill Messenger.

THE GUBERNATORIAL CANDIDATES.

THE CONTRAST.

The CUMBERLAND ALLEGANIAN of Saturday last the following letters, cantains in answer to several citizens of Allegany county who had asked the opinions of these gentlemen in regard to the Canal:

Upper Marlbro',
July 22d, 1844.

GENTLEMEN: Your favor of the 8th inst was not received until Saturday last. I have not the pleasure to know the political opinions of either of you but as I am convinced that you do not desire the information asked for in your letter with the view of using it improperly against me and as I do not wish my opinions upon any subject to be concealed from those who may desire to know them, I hasten to answer the questions propounded in your letter. 1st. I am of opinion that the interests of the State require the completion of the Chesapeake & O Canal at the earliest practicable period.—2nd. I am of opinion that the Legislature at their next session should provide for the completion of the canal in such a manner as will be the least onerous to the State, at the same time most certainly secure the completion of the work 3rd I have always considered that the debts of the Canal Company were contracted by the Company, and not by the State & that the State is consequently under no obligations to provide for the payment. I have explained my views on the subject of the debts of the company fully to my friend Mr Wm. Price who will explain them to you and thus avoid the necessity of entering into details up on the subject.

THOS G. PRATT

To Messrs George Stubblefield and others.

Baltimore,
July 3rd, 1844

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of July 1st 1844. & in reply would beg leave respectfully to say: that I could not have accepted the nomination for Governor on any other terms than those which are expressed in the address which I had the honor of delivering to the Democratic Convention.

In that address I have said that if elected Governor, it will be my desire to commend myself to my fellow men, only by the justice & impartiality of my conduct. More than this I cannot say, nor can I consent to give specific pledges in any case whatever I am respectfully &c.

JAMES CARROLL.

To Messrs. George Stubblefield and others.

Col PRATT has been in the service of the State for the last twelve years; his votes on the great measures of the day are recorded; and his reasons for his votes may be readily gathered from the Legislative Journals and the Public Documents. But, being a Candidate for the popular suffrage, when interrogated by respectable citizens upon a subject of great interest to them he does not hesitate to answer them unequivocally, and with the most becoming manliness.

How is it with Mr. CARROLL? Living in profound retirement—remote from all the topics of the day; without having served a single session in the Legislature; uncommitted; his views and opinions unknown, he wraps himself in his dignity and declines to answer these respectful interrogatories.

Although we are simply prepared, we do not now propose to defend Col. Pratt's positions, or to discuss the policy of completing the canal. But we content ourselves with asking our readers to compare these letters, and then carefully and coolly reflect upon the characters of the respective writers.

These gentlemen are before the people of Maryland as candidates for the highest office in their gift.

Col PRATT is a practical Statesman and an examplary public servant; his career has been long, honorable & arduous; he is mingling from day to day in the Primary Assemblies, and communicating freely and frankly his views, opinions and sentiments upon all subjects of public interest A letter comes to him from a distant part of the State, asking his views upon a particular measure He gives them without a moment's hesitation.—Hence when the people elect him, they will know exactly where to find him, & what to expect.

Mr. CARROLL is without reputation as a public man; his opinions, if he has any, in regard to State policy are unknown, all his time is passed within the circle of the domestic relations. Strange to say, he is made the candidate of his party for Governor; in accepting the nomination he declares his determination not to 'participate in the canvass.' But extraordinary as was this declaration could any body have imagined that he would have refused, when respectfully requested by citizens of his own party, to comunicate his opinion by letter upon any subject of interest to the people, and particularly upon the subject of the deepest interest? Yet, this is the very thing that Mr. Carroll has done. All that can be drawn from him is a reiteration of his hypocritical declaration that, if elected, this desire would be to administer the Government IN THE FEAR OF GOD, and to commend himself to his fellow men, only by the justice and impartiality of his conduct!!!

OLIVER CROMWELL when he usurped the English Government, and ground the yeomanry to the earth, and deluged the land with blood, affected all the while the utmost humility, shaved his head, rent himself in sackcloth and ashes, and professed to do it all—all 'IN THE FEAR OF GOD!!'

Out upon such sacriligious cant. It is powerless of imposition among a people so enlightened as ours.

We want every freeman in Maryland to read this letter of MR. CARROLL's, and reflect well upon its tendencies. We firmly believe there are hundreds of our opponents, who will BLUSH for their candidate.

GOV. RITNER.—The last Carlisle Herald contains a letter addressed to the Hon. John Reed by Gov. Ritner, in refutation of the assertion made by the loco foco press, that he had abandoned the Whig cause and would support M. Polk. Gov. R. declares himself opposed to the Utopian Free Trade doctrines, manufactured by English writers and orators for the purpose of deluding Americans and subserving British interests; in favour of the Tariff of '42, in favor of distributing the proceeds of the Public Lands; opposed to the annexation of Texas; and in favor of preserving the integrity and independence of the Union at all hazzards. After giving his views, which we have briefly described above, he says:

"The above are my views in regard to the great questions involved in the Presidential election; and as James K. Polk is supported by a party who have declared in their public proceedings that they are in favor of annexation of Texas, and pledged their candidate to the support of the measure, and as he has by his own acts, while a member of Congress, uniformly opposed those measures which I deem essential to the prosperity of the nation, I cannot support his election.—On the other hand, Mr. Clay comes nearer to my views, much nearer than Mr. Polk; I therefore do not oppose his election. It must be admitted that in this contest our State election is of the utmost importance; its fate decides whether Clay or Polk is to get thee vote of this State. The election of Gen. Markle will secure the State for Clay. Let us then direct all our energies to elect General Markle—he is a man for whom every good citizen can vote—he is true to his country and to his God; he will not basely bow the knee to any idol. If we carry the outworks in October, the citadel must yield in November. I am most respectfully, your friend and fellow citizen.

JOSEPH RITNER.

Hon. JOHN REED.

LETTER FROM THE GOVERNOR OF TENNESSEE.

INTERRESTING LETTER.—The following important letter proves upon Mr. Polk the charge that he is opposed to the Tariff. It was written to Mr. C. Gibbons, of Pennsylvania, and read by him at a great mass meeting of the Whigs held in Bucks county, Pa., on Saturday the 31 inst —

NASHVILLE, July 25, 1844.

Charles Gibbons, Esq.—Dear Sir:—By the mail I enclose you two publications of Col. Polk's during the last Summer's canvass, on the subject of the Tariff, etc. From these publications you will perceive that the Colonel is dead up against Protection, and particularly opposed to the distribution of the proceeds of the Public Lands; because he says, it is a Tariff measure. It sounds strangely to us who have been accustomed to hear Col. Polk, to hear it stated that he is a Tariff man, or in favor of Protection. I have met him on more than one hundred and fifty fields and I never heard him make a speech in my canvasses with him, that he did not denounce the principle of Protection. Indeed, this was the main ground on which he and his friends relied, to defeat me. I was for protection; —he against it. I for distribution;—he against it

The contest is fierce in Tennessee—each party in the field, with all their forces and zeal. In Pennsylvania, I would say do your duty; we will do ours. Tennessee will maintain her position.

Respectfully your servant,
JAMES C. JONES.

Mr Gibbons then read extracts from the documents referred to in the letter, and added testimony upon testimony to the truth of the assertion that Mr. Polk was, and is a bitter and uncompromising foe to the Tariff of 1842.

On the 39th May, 1843, the Hon. James K Polk now the regularly nominated Candidate of the Democracy for the high office of President, addressed the following letter to the people of Tennessee:

WINCHESTER, May 29, '43.

TO THE PEOPLE OF TENNESSEE:

The object which I had in proposing to Governor Jones, at Carolliville, on the 12th of April last, that we should write out and publish our views and opinions on the subject of the Tariff, was that our respective positions might be distinctly known and understood by the people. That my opinions were already fully and distinctly known, I could not doubt. I had steadily during the period I was a Representative in Congress been opposed to a Protective Policy, as my recorded votes and published speeches prove. Since I retired from Congress I had held the same opinions. In the present canvass for Governor I had avowed my opposition to the Tariff Act of the last Whig Congress, as being highly protective in its character and not designed by its authors as a revenue measure. I had avowed my opinion in my public speeches that the interests of the country and especially of the producing and exporting States—required its repeal and the restoration of the principles of the compromise act of 1833

JAMES K. POLK

WHIG BANNER.



EASTON GAZETTE.

EASTON, MD.

Saturday Morning, Aug. 24.

FOR PRESIDENT
HENRY CLAY,

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT
THEO. FRELINGHUYSEN.

MARYLAND PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

FOR THE STATE AT LARGE.

WM. LINGAN GATHER, of Montgomery.
JAMES B RICAUD, of Kent.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS.

1. THOMAS S. ALEXANDER, of Anne Arundel
2. WILLIAM PRICE, of Alleghany.
3. CHARLES R. STEWART, of Howard district.
4. AUGUSTUS W BRADFORD, of Balt city.
5. HENRY E. WRIGHT, of Queens Anne's.
6. SAMUEL HAMBLETON Jr. of Talbot.

FOR GOVERNOR
THOMAS G. PRATT.

Grand Whig Mass Meetings in Maryland.

The Whig State Central Committee, having ascertained the most eligible localities for holding the Congressional District Mass Meetings, announce the following viz:

The first mass meeting to be held in the 5th Congressional District on THURSDAY, the 22d of August, at ELKTON, in Cecil county.

The second meeting to be held in the 6th Congressional District on THURSDAY, the 29th of August at SALISBURY, in Somerset county.

The third meeting to be held in the 3d Congressional District on THURSDAY, the 5th of September, at HOCKEYSVILLE, in Baltimore county.

The fourth meeting to be held in the 4th district, on THURSDAY the 12th of September, in BALTIMORE CITY.

The fifth meeting to be held in the 1st district, on THURSDAY, the 19th of September, at BENEDICT, in Charles county.

The sixth meeting to be held in the 2d district on THURSDAY, the 26th September at HAGERSTOWN, in Washington county.

The Committee confidently expect that the Great Cause will prompt the Whigs in the neighborhood where these meetings are called, to make all necessary arrangements for the reception of their Whig friends in the district. They will therefore call meetings and appoint all committees necessary to the accomplishment of the object of this call.

JAMES HARWOOD, Chairman,
july 30 of the Whig State Central Committee.

WHIG MASS MEETING.

The Central Clay Club of Talbot county having resolved, that it is expedient to hold a MASS MEETING, at some convenient point near the town of Easton,

Notice is hereby given, that the Whigs of Talbot will meet,

IN A MASS CONVENTION,

AT PARROTTS WOODS, SOUTH EAST OF THE TOWN, ON THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 5TH.

to which all the citizens of the county are invited to come.

WHIGS OF THE EASTERN SHORE—WHIGS OF BALTIMORE, AND WHIGS OF THE WESTERN SHORE GENERALLY—*A hearty welcome awaits you. Hard by our council-fires, the hospitable board will be spread for one and all of you.*

Thos. C. Nicols,	Tench Tilghman,
Wm. H. Groome,	Thos Tenant,
Wm. C. Mackey	Henry H. Goldborough,
Wm. H Shepard,	Thos. O Martin,
Ennalls Martin,	P. F. Hemsley.
Committee of Arrangements.	Committee of Invitation.

Whig papers throughout the State will copy.

WHIG MEETING.

Mr. John Harper having notified the subscriber of his withdrawal as a candidate for the House of Delegates, the Whigs of Talbot county are hereby requested to meet at the Court House in Easton, on Tuesday the 27th instant, at 2 o'clock, for the purpose of supplying the vacancy occasioned by the withdrawal of Mr. Harper.

This call is made in conformity to a resolution of the late County meeting.

WM. H. GROOME, Chairman.
Easton, 17th Aug 1844.

Our Loco Foco friends brought out their Ticket on Tuesday last—and here it is.

FOR SENATE—Nicholas Martin,
DELEGATES—P. F. Thomas, Richard Arringdale, Capt. John Caulk.
COMMISSIONER—Edward Roe.

The people of our county have had a fair chance of knowing the services of Mr. Martin as Senator, as he has already served them six long, faithful years in that capacity. He drew the longest Senatorial term when he entered that body and has now completed it. He is the only member of that body who drew the six years term, who has asked a re-election—Indeed we know of no Senator who drew the four years term who asked a re-election and if there be one, we should be glad to have him named. There must be some good reason with our friends for this departure from their good democratic doctrine of *rotation in office*. The shove a man off the Delegate ticket at the end of two years on this principle—Why has Mr. Martin a special exemption from the doctrine?

Mr. Thomas has been often before the people and on his merits and votes and proceedings comes before them—at a more convenient time we have something to say of these.

Mr. Arringdale we see don't run for County Commissioner and Delegate both, though he served we learn, as Commissioner throughout the present year; our information may, however, be incorrect.

Can this be the same Capt. Caulk who up to 1840 was a decided Whig, and who in 1840 declined voting for Harrison only because it would displease his father, a warm member of the then V. Buren party; and did not it is same Capt. Caulk tell a gendeman of this county after 1840, perhaps in 1841, that he never would vote a Loco Foco ticket.—We have heard these things, they may be false however.

The County Commissioner, our friend ROE is a jovial good fellow in his way—the people must settle between him and T. HOPKINS, Jr.

MR. TYLER'S WITHDRAWAL.

The Madisonian of Tuesday contains an Address from "JOHN TYLER" "TO HIS FRIENDS THROUGHOUT THE UNION," in which he formally announces his determination to withdraw his name as a candidate for the office of President of the United States at the ensuing election. The Address put forth, with all suitable gravity, will be considered on all hands as an appropriate finale to the farcical drama whose opening scenes were witnessed in Baltimore during the Convention sittings of the 27th and 28th May last.—Amer.

STATE ELECTIONS.—The next State elections are as follows. Vermont, September the 3d; Maine, September the 9th Seven States vote in October, namely—Maryland, October 2d, Georgia and Arkansas, October 7th; New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Ohio, October 8th, and South Carolina, October 14th The Mississippi State election takes place on the 4th November, and Delaware on the 12th.

"There has not," (says the Denton Pearl of the 20 h) it is believed by many, been as much sickness for ten years past in this town and its vicinity, as we have had for a few weeks past and which still continues until the present time. This place has generally been considered as the healthiest on this Peninsula, but our turn has come and we must not complain.

EX-GOVERNOR GRASON.—We listened to (says the Cambridge Chronicle of Saturday last.) the most rabid, violent and abusive speech on Friday evening from this gentleman that we ever heard from any Loco Foco We are aware that in uttering this opinion we are using strong language but we believe it to be true We were deeply mortified at many of the Governor's remarks!—not because they could injure the Whig cause, interwoven as it is in the feelings and best interests of the people, nor because they could have any tendency to destroy our confidence in the correctness of Whig principles, but because his remarks were calculated to lessen materially the respect with which he has always been regarded by the citizens of our town, and to bring him down from the elevated position which he has always occupied, to the level yea below the level of the horde of scurrilous speechifiers who are now travelling over our country. Charity at least should have prompted the Governor to think that the whigs as well as his own party were desirous to promote the interest of the country; but that they were mistaken as regards the best means to effect that desirable object. But no. Every thing they do proceeds from corruption. They support a Bank not because of its facilities, but on account of its abuses and he even went so far as to say that a Bank that would confine itself to its chartered limits would receive no support from the whigs, but let it violate its charter and become corrupt and rotten, then the Whigs would be loud in its support. We do not hesitate to say that any man who would feel and utter such a sentiment should be treated by the Whigs with scorn and contempt. We have have always been in the habit of looking upon our citizens of both parties as being made of the same materials, having the same kind of feeling and sympathies, and differing only as to the best way to bring about a certain object. But the Governor can tell a whig as soon as he can lay his eyes upon him by his blustering, proud, domineering manner. As the Governor is quite learned in Political Phrenology, we wonder he can tell an old Federalist as soon as he lays his eyes on him, and we wonder farther, if he can tell when an old Federalist has been pinch-backed over and manufactured into a modern Democrat. We also have always been inclined to think that Henry Clay was far from being an ignorant man upon any subject of national politics. But the Queen Ann's farmer has made the important discovery that upon the subject of trade, commerce and political economy, Henry Clay is very ignorant, and yet immediately after this bold assertion, the Governor himself goes on to explain the true principles of these sciences. We hardly know how to treat such an assertion coming from such a source. The Governor may be a much greater man than the people take him to be, but we think it will be a rather difficult undertaking to make even a Loco foco audience believe that he is a more learned man upon all these subjects than Henry Clay.

The rumor of a contemplated Extra session of Congress, which recently emanated from a Washington letter writer, is thus noticed in the National Intelligencer of Monday:

A rumor has gone abroad from this city that at a late meeting of the Cabinet it has been determined to call an Extra Session of Congress; and the reason for this determination is stated to be that England has taken the loan of four millions of Dollars lately authorized by the Congress of Mexico.

We have heard nothing here of the proposed call of Congress, nor are we aware of the occurrence of any thing which seems likely to induce the Executive and his constitutional advisers to put themselves to all the trouble which an extra session of Congress will necessarily give them.

We do not perceive how the fact of the Government of Mexico having succeeded in borrowing four millions of dollars, if it were true, would concern the Congress of the United States any more than the late borrowing of four or five times as much by the United States concerned the Congress of Mexico. The supposition that Mexico has obtained money from the Government of England for her purposes would be, of course, a mere absurdity.—Still, less, we imagine, has she succeeded in borrowing four millions from the capitalists of England. Where the Government of the United States utterly failed in attempt at a loan, only two years ago, it is not probable, and hardly possible that Mexico should now have succeeded. But whether so or not, it is very clear that the United States have nothing to do with the matter.

If there were any disorder in our own finances—any deficiency, present or prospective in the means of defraying the expenses of this Government—it would be a justifiable reason for convoking Congress before the constituted period of its re-assemblage, because Congress alone could supply the deficiency. But the Treasury of the United States is not only abundantly but redundantly supplied with money.

We are not aware, therefore of any reason, connected even remotely with the interests of the United States, for supposing that the call of an Extra Session of Congress has been seriously thought of by the Executive.

The Madisonian of Monday afternoon speaking of this subject, says:—

There has been a report going the rounds of the newspapers during the last few days, that there is to be an extra session of Congress called in consequence of Mexico having obtained from England a loan of four millions of dollars. We regarded the whole as mere gossip put afloat by some of the letter writers with which this city abounds In regard to the reported loan, we were sure that time sufficient had not elapsed, since the authority was given by the Mexican Congress to raise the sum of four millions, for the negotiation to have been made.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT

CONSULS.

Robert Walsh, of Pennsylvania, for the City of Paris.

Alexander Tod, for Alexandria, in Egypt, in the place of John Gliddon, deceased.

Robert L. McIntosh, for the Port of Lufowchou, in China.

John B. Williams; of Massachusetts, for the Auckland Islands in the Pacific ocean in lieu of his appointment for the Bay of Islands' in New Zealand revoked.

APPOINTMENT. The Port Tobacco Times says:—We learn that Wm. B. Stone, Esq. of Charles county, has been appointed, by Governor Thomas, Chief Judge of the First Judicial District of Maryland.

The PISCATAQUIS FARMER, Dover, Maine, has just renounced neutrality and taken a decided stand for Clay and Frelinghuysen.

The Newcastle, Pa Gazette, heretofore neutral, has come out manfully and earnestly for Clay and Frelinhuysen and the Whig Tariff.

THE CASE OF BISHOP ANDREWS.—The members of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Marianna' Florida, recently held a meeting, and adopted a preamble and resolutions declaring the conduct of the General Conference in deposing Bishop Andrews 'unconstitutional and tyranical,' denouncing as hopeless the continued union of the Church, declining the services of non-slaveholding bishops who would 'meet with little favor in the South,' and inviting Bishop Soule to remove hither and leave a 'people too bigoted to appreciate his worth.' One resolution specially objects to Bishop Hamline presiding at their Annual Conferences.—This is rather warm language.—Clipper.

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