ou the others, or by tossing up; and your conclusion, by which ever of these processes arrived at will be more or less in accordance with your oaths. Your verdict may be right; it is to be hoped it will: it may be wrong; it is to be hoped it will not. At all events, gentlemen of the jury, you will come to some conclusion or other, unless it should so happen that you separate without coming to any.—*Charivari.*

FOREIGN NEWS.

FIFTEEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE BRITANNIA.

The Cunard steamer Britannia arrived at Boston on Friday morning 22d about eight o'clock, from Liverpool via Halifax, and thus dissipated all apprehensions which were excited in consequence of her tardiness. She left Liverpool on the afternoon of November 5, and made the passage in sixteen days and a half, against a continuation of severe gales and head winds.

The news by this arrival is neither interesting nor important. The cotton market remained without change, although the sales were fair. Business in the manufacturing district was remarkably good, money was abundant, and "fancy stocks" were coming into vogue in London. The Liverpool market for American provisions was active. Last month no less than 2,700 tierces of American beef were sold—the greatest sales effected since the opening of the trade—and yet insufficient for the demand. The supply of cheese falls short of the inquiries, and the result is, that improved prices have been realized.

The following editorial remarks are from Wilmer and Smith's European Times. It will be seen that the charges brought against certain persons in England of interfering with the recent Elections in this country are publicly admitted to be true.—The article commences by stating that the *Anti-corn-Law League* is again in the field its operations having been suspended on account of abundant harvest and a revival of trade. A most successful meeting was held at Manchester on the 24th Oct. Its funds are stated to be so ample that no call for contributions will be made this year.—The article then says:

By the way, some interest has been excited here at the growlings which boom across the Atlantic in connexion with the League's distribution of its pamphlets during the contest for the Presidency. How far Messrs. Cobden, Bright &Co. are justified in busying themselves with the domestic politics of another country we will not stop to inquire; but certain it is that they regard the leading statesmen of the American Union as pursuing, in their "protective" views, the most delusive Policy. America, they contend beyond any other country has most to gain by free trade; and "protection," which is only another word for taxing the whole country in favor of a peculiar branch of trade or a particular district, cannot work well for the interests of the American people generally. Such are their views in distributing these tracts and pamphlets, for doing for which they have been fiercely assailed by a portion of the American press. About the mere party distinctions of the candidates they care nothing. Whether the Whigs or the Locofocos succeed is to them a matter of indifference, and they are equally regardless of the local questions which separate the competitors for the chair of Washington. Free trade with all the countries of the world is their only impelling motive. We offer no opinion as to the correctness or otherwise of this theory. Our province is merely to state facts leaving our readers to draw the inference for themselves.

The Birkenhead Docks.—There have been great rejoicings at Birkenhead on the occasion of laying the foundation stone of the new docks, opposite the port of Liverpool. These docks are to be constructed on an immense scale. Indeed it is said that one of them will be equal to the whole dock accommodation of Liverpool! On the day of the *fete*, it is said that more than fifty thousand people crossed the Mersey from the Liverpool side.

Piracy and Murder.—The Liverpool Mercury of Nov. 1 gives the following account of an atrocious case of piracy and murder, committed on the high seas:

"The Pomona, of Glasgow, a fine merchant brig of 320 tons burthen, under the command of Capt. Munro, was unfortunate enough on the 29th July last, whilst on her passage from Jamaica to Europe, to be overtaken by a pirate schooner, carrying Spanish colors, with a crew of apparently about 150 men, most of whom were negroes & mulattoes. She was a beautiful craft, with a large gun on a pivot between the main and foremasts; painted yellow on the starboard side, and black on larboard,—Captain Munro deeming all thoughts of resistance vain, surrendered at discretion, and the result was the immediate slaughter of himself and his chief mate, Mr. Gough, followed by the murder of most of the rest of the crew, excepting some who threw themselves overboard, to avoid the savage cruelty of the pirates. The remaining few after the most cruel treatment, were bound in cords, and left in the forehatchway by the pirates, who, having plundered the vessel of all they wished, cut away the topmast, and destroyed the rigging and sails, and scuttled her in several places. The unfortunate vessel was fallen in with a few days after the massacre, when she was water-logged, & nearly in a sinking state. The second mate and three seamen after the pirates had left the vessel, contrived to extricate themselves, and were found by the brigantine in a deplorable state. This is the third act of piracy which has been committed in the West Indies within the last six months."

Attempt to murder Capt. Woodhouse.—Capt. Woodhouse of the splendid N. York packet ship "Queen of the West," was attacked by a man, on the 25th ult., while passing the gate of Prince's Dock, who, rushing suddenly towards him, struck him a tremendous blow with a heavy leaden ball, slung in a piece of thick leather, traced and fashioned something in the form of a gentleman's riding whip. The blow took effect on the fore part of the temple, and laid him senseless on the pavement.—He was picked up by a few persons who witnessed the attack, and carried to the Northern Hospital. The injury, although of a most serious nature, did not amount to fracture of the skull, which was, no doubt the villian's object, and at the last advices Capt. Woodhouse was recovering from his wound. The assailant was recognized as one of the ship's company, there having been some difficulty on board during the passage. He had not been arrested previous to the sailing of the Britannia.

Proscription of Americans.—On this subject Wilmer & Smith's European Times says:

"Some time ago we mentioned that steps were being taken by the London clubs to stamp 'repudiation' as a crime against society. We stated that Americans belonging to the insolvent States would be shut out of the social and other advantages which the clubs afford to strangers visiting London. The war of aggression has commenced, but it is much more stringent in its application than we intimated at the time, or had any conception of. It will embrace *all* Americans, without reference to what part of the Union they come from. The innocent will suffer disgrace equally with the guilty States."

Galignani's Messenger says that the Queen of England has promised the King of the French that she will visit Paris next year.

Ireland.—Repeal vs. Federalism.—Mr. Charles Gavan Duffy, editor of the Nation and late fellow prisoner with O'Connell, has addressed a long letter to the leader, deprecating adhesion to the federalists on the part of the repealers as a body. Mr. Duffy contends that federalism is essentially a worse thing than repeal. First—Because it still leaves England the head quarters of Irish politics and ambition; perpetuates Irish subjection, and fails to discourage Irish absenteeism. Secondly—Because in itself it is no use to Ireland—Thirdly—As demanding a reconstruction of the institutions of the empire, it is impracticable. The second point for which Mr. Duffy contends, is, that it is bad policy to embrace federalism; and lastly, that the Repeal Association having been organized upon repeal principles, has no more power to make that body federalist, than the last Irish Parliament had to vote away the inpendance of Ireland. Mr. Duffy is, however, willing to have the federalists for friends though not for leaders.

Mr. O'Connell remained at Derrynane, and the country was tranquil.

The late crop of patatoes in Ireland is found to exceed the produce of any year on record. The abundant growth of this vegetable has surpassed all expectations; and the poor man's harvest, which is now but opening, exhibits in the smallest gardens an amazing quantity of this inestimable root.

Father Mathew Involved in Difficulties.—A public subcription has been commenced for the relief of Father Mathew, the apostle of temperance, who, by his liberality in support of the cause, has involved himself in great and ruinous pecuniary difficulties. Lord Cloncurry has contributed £50. It appears from a paragraph in the Cork Examiner, that the Rev'd Mr. Mathew has actually been arrested for debt. His debts are said to amount to £5,000: The money now collecting will speedily exceed this sum, and leave the Philanthropic friar something in hand.

The Great Britain.—This noble vessel is at length released from her protracted confinement at Bristol. It is intended that she shall make one or two trial trips, after which she will proceed to London, and afterwards from Liverpool to America.

Mrs. Henry Siddons, "once a popular and charming actress," says the Spectator died in London on the 31st ult.

M. Arago has predicted that the impending winter is likely to prove the coldest known for many years.

Private letters from New Zealand mention a duel between the Solicitor General & Mr. Hugh Ross. The former was killed at the first fire, and the latter who was slightly wounded, has since been held to bail in 500 pounds.

At an execution of two murderers in Hungary recently, the two culprits contended with each other for the honor of dying first, one being a noble, the other of humble birth. The poor wretches got to blows and were with difficulty separated.

The Magnificent danseuse Taglioni has signed an agreement with an adventurous speculation from N. York, Mr. Trenk,—by which she engages to accompany him to America, & play in all the States and in all the theatres which he shall appoint. Mr. Trenk is to pay all travelling and other expenses, and share the produce with Mdlle. Taglioni,—guaranteeing to her only a minimum benefit of £5000. So great is the desire to see Taglioni beyond the Atlantic, that the American is thought to have made an excellent bargain.

GREECE—It is generally reported at Athens, that the three protecting powers, wearied with the affairs of Greece, intend to retire from any further interference in the destiny of this country, to recall their ambassadors, and to abdicate in favor of Austria—some say Austria and Prussia combined; who is to be the future guardain of Greece, and will march into the country a corpse of 15,000 men as an army of occupation till things get a little settled.

HANOVER.—At Clausthal, a mining town in the Hartz Forest, in Hanover, a dreadful conflagration broke out in the night of the 16th of last month, & in the short space of a few hours, destroyed a church and several public offices, swept aways 213 dwelling houses and a great number of stables and barns, left 3,000 of the inhabitants without a roof to shelter them from the rigor of a northern winter, to which the town of Clausthal, owing to its situation on the top of a mountain is particularly exposed.

FRANCE.—According to the Paris papers, the Government is taking measures to abolish slvavery in the colonies. To the place of negro slaves in the Island of Bourbon, Chinese and East India laborers are to be introduced.

There was a battle fought the 15th of October between the French troops under Gen. Comman, and a body of 7000 Kabyles. The French loss is stated at about 150 killed and wounded, and that of the Arabs at 600. The French were compelled to retreat—and "marched 40 miles without once halting," harrassed by their enemies.

SPAIN.—The Queen Dowager was married to her paramour, S. Munez, on the 13th ult. and the event has given rise to much speculation as to the rank which will now be assigned her. There are accounts of disturbances in various parts of Spain. Many persons had been arrested.

BRAZIL.—The decree of the Emperor of Brazil promulgating a new tariff, seems to have caused quite a shock to the commercial interest of Great Britain. It was to go into effect on the 11th of November, and imposes an *ad valorem* duty of thirty per cent. upon most of the manufactured good of Europe, though on some articles a specific rate of duty is imposed.

LONDON, Nov. 4. Corn—Prices of English and fine free Foreign Wheat are pretty well maintained, the last weekly average of the former being 46s. per qr., but there seems no chance of any lower rate of duty than 20s. per. qr. for many months if at all before next harvest. Free Flour brings 25s. to 28s. as in quality, but no sale at the moment for bonded, which we quote nominally 16s. to 18s. per barrel. P. S.—500 qrs. Indian Corn have been sold this afternoon at 25s. per qr. in bond, and 300 brls. Flour at 18s in bond.

THE CROPS IN ENGLAND.—The London Agricultural Report for the month of October says—

The autumn has closed as favorable as it commenced, and the fine weather has enabled the farmers to secure the late crops in good order, and to get the land into fine condition for the wheat crop of another season. At the beginning of last month there was still some corn out in late situations. All this is long since cleared away and the bean and the potato crops are likewise secured. Owing to the unusual drought of the summer, the beans are this year very short in the stem and not heavy in the pod, and the potatoes are better in quality than in quanity, though they greatly improved during the last two months of their growth, and in most places yield better than was expected. The weather has been unusually favorable for getting them, but still they are deficient. The comparative dearness of this valuable root is of less consequence than usually this year, as the great abundance and cheapness of wheat enables those who usually are potato eaters to buy good wheaten bread in its place. The accounts of the yield of the wheat are every were favorable, & such as to leave no doubt that the country would be blessed with abundance during the approaching winter. Where the turnip crop were not destroyed early, in the season, they have improved wonderfully during the last month, and now promise to yield very well in many places where they at one threatened an almost total failure. This will be a great relief to the farmers, whose turnips have survived the summer's drought as hay is both scarce and dear.

AGRICULTURAL

From the American Farmer.

THE MEDITERRANEAN WHEAT.—The editor of the *Genessee Farmer*, bears testimony to the good qualities of the *Mediterranean* or German Wheat. Why it should be called Mediterranean, we cannot divine; as the most authentic history of its introduction into this country ascribes to it a German origin. That it is calculated to resist the ravages of the Hessian Fly better than any other known sorts, is, we believe a pretty well established fact—and from the circumstance of its bearing earlier sowing than most other kinds, and coming to earlier maturity by some ten or fourteen days, will tend we should think to render it less subject to the *rust*, as Wheat is not generally attacked by this disease until after the period that the German is ripe enough to be harvested. Some of the Millers are prejudiced against it, and hence it is not so popular with purchasers as we think it should be. Whether their prejudices are well grounded or not we do not pretend to determine; but we do know, that human opinion is very liable to err, and it may be in this instance, that the *novelty* of the variety may have engendered the unfavorable opinion formed of its flouring qualities:

Mediterranean Wheat.—We sowed a small quantity of this wheat last fall, and it has stood the test of the fly, rust, and other disasters to which wheat is subject. It ripens from *ten to fourteen days* earlier than the White Flint, has a good berry, and we consider it a very desirable wheat for this section of country. We raised 13 bushels on about half an acre of ground, which was not in very good condition. The berry is plump and good, and the wheat weighs 60 pounds to the bushel. We cut the wheat on the 17th July, and thrashed it out on the 20th.

AMERICAN PEACHES.—Mr. Edward Wilmer, of the European Times, on leaving Boston, for England, in September, took a box of Peaches from that city, which, on his arrival at Liverpool, were found to be in excellent condition, and they were greatly admired by the friends to whom he presented them, as the product of the United States. The demand in England for American fruit is likely to become a matter of considerable importance. A large quantity of Apples were sent there last season and paid well. Many orchards of five, ten, and twenty thousand trees have lately been planted in the Hudson River counties with a view of growing apples for export to foreign countries. We see no reason why peaches from New Jersey and other Atlantic regions where they will grow, cannot be sent to England by steamers and arrive in good condition.

N. J. Daily Adv.

HOW TO RAISE GOOD APPLES.

No branch of rural industry is more neglected than the cultivation of good fruit, and none will pay the farmer a higher profit for the labor bestowed. We shall rejoice if the following remarks from Mr. R. L. Pell of Ulster county, N. Y., who recently received a gold medal from the American Institute, for the best Fruit Farm, shall aid any of our country friends to improve their orchards:

To the Committee on Fruit Farms:

Gentlemen—Being desirous to compete for the premium to be awarded by the American Institute at its Sixteenth Annual Fair, for the best Fruit Farm in the State, I now abide its rules, and offer, at the request of Mr. T. B. W., its worthy and very useful Secretary, my mode of managing.

For some years I have been experimenting upon the apple tree, having an orchard of 20,000 Newton pippin apple trees; I have found it very unprofitable to wait for what is termed the bearing year, and consequently it has been my study to assist nature, so as to enable the trees to bear every year. I have noticed that it bears more profusely than any other tree, and consequently requires the intermediate year to recover itself, by extracting from the atmosphere and earth the requalities to enable it to produce. If unassisted by art, the intervening year must necessarily be lost. If, however, it is supplied with the proper sustenance, it will bear every year.

Three years ago, in April, I scraped all the rough bark off a few of the apple trees in my orchard, and washed the trunks and limbs within reach with soft soap, trimmed out all the branches that crossed each other, early in June, and painted the wounded part with white lead, to keep out the moisture, then split open the bark, by running a sharp pointed knife from the ground to the first set of limbs, in the latter part of the same month, which prevents the tree from becoming bark bound, and gives the inner wood an opportunity of expanding. In July, I placed one peck of oyster shell lime around each tree, and left it piled about the trunk until November, when I dug the lime in thoroughly. The following year I collected from those trees 1,700 barrels of fruit, some of which was sold in New York for $4, and the balance in London, at $9 per barrel. Strange as it may appear, they are literally bending to the ground with the finest fruit I ever saw, a specimen of which is now before you. The other trees in my orchard, not treated as above, are barren next year being their bearing year.

ROBT. L. PELL.

Potatoes from England.—The packet ship Siddons, at New York, brought over one hundred tons of potatoes, and other ships on the way and loading will bring large quantities.

Insurance on Eggs.—We are informed that an application was recently made at an insurance office in this city for a policy of $2000 on a shipment of eleven thousand dozen eggs, from Sheepscot River, Me. to this city, partly on deck. The risk was declined, principally on account of its novelty, and the variety of questions that may arise in case the merchandize should not reach its destination in marketable condition. Detention on the way, occasioned by head winds, thick weather, &c. would be added to the dangers of the seas; and weather not sufficiently rough to work harm to most articles of freight, might do serious damage to this commodity.

Boston Daily Advertiser.

CINCINNATI PORK TRADE.

The Cincinnati Gazette of the 18th inst. says:—The cool weather of Thursday and Friday last would naturally turn the attention of a true Cincinnatian in the direction of the Slaughter houses and packing establishments. Such was the case with us, and Saturday afternoon we spent in a somewhat prolonged ramble among the different concerns devoted to that branch of our city industry which displays itself in efforts for provisioning the world. We found the supply of Cattle ample, the Hog pens pretty well filled, and the implements of thirteen of our Packers in vigorous operation.

It may therefore be said, notwithstanding the unfavorable change of the weather which has occurred since Thursday, it being now warm and rainy, that the Pork season has fully commenced. The houses at work, so far as we are advised, are those of Messrs. Yeatman & Rowan, Childs & Co., Henry Lewis, Davis & Brother, Miller & Brown, S. Davis, Jr. Reynolds & Irwin, N. P. Inglehart, S. Powers, S. B. Hunt, Schooley & Son, Lot-Pugh, and N. W. Thomas. Yeatman & Rowan were first in the field this season, and have cut up since they commenced 3800 head. Miller & Brown have cut 1732 head, and the other houses varied from 1500 to 1900 head each. The number cut up so far this season altogether, is little short of 12,000 head.—Many of these were unusually large for early hogs, and most of them, that we saw, were fine stock. A considerable portion were packing on drovers' account.—Of those cutting by the packers for themselves, a large portion is to be made into Bacon to fill early orders.

Among the prices paid for different lots, we rate the following, viz: $2 50, 2 60, 2 62½, 2 65, 2 68, 2 70, 2 75, and for one small lot, averaging 215 lbs. $3. These prices are above the present views of our packers, but hardly meet those of drovers. There are several eastern packers in the city, but so far, only as *lookers on*. With a 4 to 6 months' supply in New York and Boston, they do not seem very desirous of laying hold at prevailing rates. And drovers, on the other hand, with the knowledge they have as to the number of Hogs feeding this year, seem, some of the largest of them at least, to think that packing on their own account is better than selling at less than $2.75 a 3.

A FISH STORY.—The New London (Conn.) News of Monday, relates, on the authority of a fisherman just arrived in port, the following singular occurrences:—"The smack in which he was had been unsuccessful, but very few fish having been taken, and on many of the old fishing grounds not one could be found! In returning along the shore of Long Island, their attention was attracted to the beach, which was literally strewed with the bodies of dead fish just washed up by the sea.

Black fish, gunners, lobsters, and crabs, and many other species which inhabit our shores at this season, lay promiscuously on the sand. On examining the well of the smack, it was discovered that the fish which they had taken were also dead. As far as the shore was examined eastward, toward Montauk Point, it was found to be covered alike with dead fish.

We are also informed that the smack Caroline, on Friday last, while about 15 miles from land, passed through a 'rip' of the sea, (formed by adverse tide, we suppose) and as far as could be seen in either direction, the 'rip' was filled with dead fish. Soon after this the well of the smack was examined, and every fish in it found to be dead. These remarkable facts require scientific investigation. Similar phenomena have been observed in the Mediterranean after a volcanic eruption on some of the neighbouring mountains; and it is quite probable that the distruction to the finny tribe noticed above, was caused by a like eruption at sea, near our coast."

TREMENDOUS FRAUD.

Here is a Specimen of the mode by which Locofocoism has defeated the best hopes of the country.

From the New Orleans Tropic, Nov. 7.

Information was received from the Parish of Plaquemines last evening, which exhibits most startling and stupendous frauds upon the ballot box ever witnessed in the world! The Parish is capable of polling about 500 votes at the utmost, and had, when the census of 1840 was taken, a white population of THIRTEEN HUNDRED AND FIFTY-ONE SOULS! *including men, women and children!!* Yet, can it be believed, that up to one o'clock yesterday, *twelve hundred and eighty-three votes were polled?* Strange as this may appear, it is nevertheless true! At one o'clock, the vote stood—

For Polk,	1,239
For Clay,	44
Majority for Polk,	1,195!!!

A crowd surrounded the polls, filling the air with screams for Polk and Dallas, and hooting at every man suspected of being a Whig. Those who voted were required to vote an open ticket, and if it was for Polk, it was received, but if for Mr. Clay, it was rudely thrust aside, and the person offering it repulsed with violence from the polls? No oath was administered, no questions asked. It was sufficient that any man desiring to vote exhibited a Polk and Dallas ticket; it was received without hesitation.

The vote of Plaquemines.—We have already commented at some length upon the enormities practised at the election in the Parish of Plaquemines but in order that our distant readers may form some idea of the real state of the case we have been at the trouble of comparing the vote with that given at three previous elections. Here it is:

	1840.	1842.	1843.	1844.
Whig	40	93	34	44
Locofoco	290	179	306	1239
Total vote	390	272	340	1283!

If any man can look at the aforegoing table, and remember that in 1840 the Parish only contained 1351 *white souls! men, women and children!* and then say there has been no fraud, we should like to have a look at him.

The result of the Recent Election.—The New York Morning News (Loco) says:

The news of his defeat reached Mr. Clay last Tuesday. How he received it, and with it the assurance that not a vestige of hope remained for him, we have not learned.

We have, at least we believe we have.—Our information is, that he was at a party at the house of a friend, and was conversing with his accustomed gaiety with a lady, when letters were received by him. He apologized to her and turned aside to read them. They announced the result in New York and Virginia. As he stood reading, every eye was turned on him, and the only emotions visible were a slight shrug of the shoulder and a suffusion of countenance, which however instantly passed off. His friends immediately crowded round him enquiring the news, to whom he replied by placing his letters in their hands, when he rejoined the lady near whom he had before been and resumed the conversation which had been broken off, to announce to him that he was defeated. His usual gaiety of manner did not falter for a moment nor was there visible any of that excess of it, under which men sometimes hide disappointment, thus proving himself to be the possessor of that unconquerable mind which has been frequently attributed to him.—*N. Amer.*

U. States and China.—A paragraph in one of the latest London papers says:

The American ambassador, Mr. Cushing, has negotiated a treaty on the same terms as Sir. Henry Pottinger's but has obtained a slight concession in the duties on lead, which the Americans expect to supply in large quantities from their western territories.

A rumor appears, says the Nat. Intelligencer, among the selections of London news for one of the New York papers, but in no other paper that we have seen, of Mr. Cushing having concluded a Treaty with the Government of China, on terms favorable to American commerce. We suppose this to be only a reverberation of a former rumor nearly to the same effect, which seemed to need corroboration.

"I say stranger you're drunk."

"Drunk enough, and have been so these two years. My brother and I are engaged in the Temperance cause—he goes about delivering lectures, and I give samples of intemperance."

EASTON GAZETTE.

EASTON, MD.

Saturday Morning, Nov. 30

We cannot refrain from remarking still upon the late Presidential Election, because it is a subject so fruitful of comment, and abounding in consequences at once so startling and destructive, that the mind of every genuine American citizen, not biassed by party zeal, but awake to the best interests of his fellow countrymen, must feel anxious and even alarmed while contemplating it. We feel, in common with all our Whig brethren of this great nation, that while we have stood forth in our ranks, engaged in an honorable contest for great national rights, with our banners unfurled to the breeze, and our principles inscribed upon them in letters radiant and bright, so that the world might know them; we have been met by the enemy in secret ambuscade, and our onward march has been arrested only by toils, and snares and blinds, with a motley band of foreigners, purposely raised to aid them in their inglorious warfare.

It would be impossible, even if we were disposed, to conceal our disappointment, and at the same time our sense of the disgrace and degradation that has been brought upon our whole country by the unhallowed means that have been used to defeat us. The developements that have been already made are sufficient to convince the most scrupulous understanding, that our opponents have hesitated at nothing to insure their ends; that no misrepresentation has been too glaring and fallacious—no accusation too gross and malicious—no deception too daring, and no contempt of law too violent, to be rejected by them; so that the end they aimed at was obtained, the means by which they gained it were of no account. The election of Mr. Polk, we believe to be beyond all contradiction, in opposition to the wishes of the Union; we are sure it is opposed to the views of both Pennsylvania and New York; and if his party can find in it cause for rejoicing and triumph, we say to them freely, thrice welcome are ye to all the joy and gladness that the occasion can impart to you. It is fiting that a party should rejoice in such a victory, whose maxim heretofore has been that the spoils of office were their end and aim, and who have been so distinctly characterised by an individual, now one of the most prominent in their ranks, as kept together only by the cohesive power of public plunder.

The conclusion is irresistable to any one who has observed the vast increase of votes throughout the States since the year 1840, that the genuine native American population have pronounced in favor of Henry Clay for President; and that their decision has been reversed by the foreign voters of the country, who have generally gone against him; some of them, it is true, justly and fairly entitled to their opinions, but the great majority of them and more than enough to have turned the election, forced contemptuously into an interference with the highest and most sacred privilege of our people, without any interest in or understanding of our laws, institutions and rights—without any opinion of their own to guide them in the important act they were about to perform—and often times without the necessary qualifications under the law to fit them for the duty.

Already has our national character been stained by the foul blot which repudiation, with all its dismal forebodings, has inflicted upon it; before this can be wiped away by the gladdening call of justice, honor and fair-dealing, we find that the voice of the nation has been stifled at the ballot box, by a host of newly made voters, introduced among us from foreign lands, in utter disregard of law, good order, and the virtuous form of government which, all who live under it, are imperatively bound to protect.

The Whig party though defeated in the contest just closed, have not been overthrown; they stand upon the same elevated ground they have always occupied—they maintain the same honorable position they have always held—and they have the same worthy and generous promptings which they have ever loved to acknowledge still inviting, encouraging and urging them to a steady perseverance in the course they have been pursuing.

The ill-omened circumstances that have attended this election admonish us that

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