There has been an extensive demand for Cotton during the last week, the sales having reached the respectable quantity of 43,870 bales. Surats have declined 1-8 per lb., but American closed with the quotations of the previous week.

The Iron trade has recovered from the temporary depression under which it labored. In Staffordshire forged pigs an improvement to the extent of 5s. to 10s. per ton has taken place.

Nothing is said about Oregon or Texas and the best feelings are entertained towards this country.

Great efforts are being made to cultivate cotton in British India. The Bombay Chamber of Commerce has published a report on this subject, showing the rapid progress already made.

The steam-ship Great Britain is to spend a week at Dublin before coming to New York. She made fourteen miles an hour on a recent cruise.

The importation of a quantity of leather, duty free, and casks of shoe-pegs, by the Yorkshire, Capt. Bailey, from New York, has caused amongst the sons of Crispin, in Liverpool, a good deal of satisfaction.

TEXIAN ANNEXATION—*France & England United.* Louis Phillippe's Prime Minister, M. Guizot, has at last confessed that his government is opposed to the U States on the Annexation question, although they will not oppose annexation, as they have no power to do so should Texas agree to join the United States. He says France desires to encourage independent States in America, and is opposed to any one of the three great powers on this continent—the United States, England, and the Spanish American Republics—having a preponderating influence in America.

IRELAND.—In the county of Leitrim, the outrages of the Molly Maguires, or Ribbon-men, have become fearful. Every post brings fresh tidings of murder, or attempt at murder. No one, even in the towns, feels safe from the vengeance of these midnight prowlers. The organization of the body is so complete as to set the utmost vigilance of the authorities at defiance. The southern and western provinces are in a most unhappy state, and increase greatly the embarrassment of the local authorities in promoting the objects of the Government.

Information has arrived of an affray between the military and the Leitrim peasantry, in which the latter has suffered the loss of six killed and a great number wounded. A reinforcement of military have been sent forward by express, and much apprehension exists that martial law will have to be proclaimed.

The Monster Repeal Banquet, at Cork, for which preparations have been long in progress, took place on Monday the 9th, at the Imperial Clarence Rooms. About 600 persons were at the table, and more than 800 ladies were present as spectators. The Mayor of Cork presided. According to the reports in the Cork journals, the banquet far eclipsed any similar proceeding. The following declaration is extracted from one of the speeches of the Liberator at the Cork banquet:

Mind my words—scatter them, but without violence and you will be able to carry the greatest revolution, ever yet carried—the restoration of the country from provincial degradation to national dignity, national security, national prosperity. (Tremendous cheering.) I am told I will not carry the repeal. Did I not carry emancipation against the most cunning minister England ever had—Sir Robert Peel, and against the greatest general she ever had—the Duke of Wellington? (Loud cheers.) In spite of them I carried it: in spite of them I'll carry the repeal. (Renewed and enthusiastic cheering.) Having tried force and fraud, they then used the legal dexterity of the judge, whom somebody compared to a can, with a handle at one side—the can of justice! (Great laughter.) Having tried every thing else, they now try cunning. It is well they are come to that. (A laugh.) Up gets Sir Robert Peel, and says—"These repealers are terrific fellows. America is threatening a little, and I must send a message of peace to these repealers, and I'll be secure." If he is at peace with Ireland, he may be at war with the rest of the world. The Duke of Wellington says—"As to the repealers, they are a pitiful set of sneaking creatures—there is no danger in them—no pluck; and while I have my iron heel on their necks, I'll keep them down." How much down to be sure! But they gave us the Maynooth grant—three farthings a piece it comes to. Great laughter.) See what a minister that is! Peel boasts of his strength in the House of Commons, and the Duke of Wellington in the House of Lords, and they throw charity at you as you would throw a bone to a poor mangy dog. But I'll tell you who is governing the governors—we ourselves and one Daniel O'Connell. (Cheers.) A few months will but pass when you will hear more of this government. (Hear.) I am ready to be conciliated. There never was a man in a better humor or temper than I am. I'll be as thankful to them as if I were a pot of thanks. (A laugh.) But they must do the good first. I'll not take words; and when they have done all they can, I'll take their favors as instalments, and when I am paid 5s. in the pound, I'll look back for the other 15s. in the repeal of the union. —(Loud cheers.)

SPAIN.—*Madrid, June* 10.—We are as usual in a very excited state in this capital; but I have little news to communicate. The brutal arrest of the editors of a newspaper, the Clamor Publico, has excited universal indignation. For publishing an article unpalatable to the military dictator who rules this country; they were dragged from their homes, thrust into a miserable dungeon, and subsequently removed, under a strong escort, from the capital—no trial—no accusation, even in a legal form—nothing but brute force!

A bull fight, which took place on the 9th, was one of the finest of the season; 24 horses were killed on the occasion! Another affair of the same kind is to come off shortly, for the especial gratification of the diplomatic body, and, among them, Mr Livingston, Secretary to the American Legation.

DORCHESTER FARMER'S CLUB.

Club met at Dr. Jos. E. Muse, President, on Saturday the 28th.

The President, Dr. Muse, submitted to the Board, a communication, highly interesting to the Farming community, and on Motion, it was unanimously Resolved that the author be requested to furnish a copy for publication, in the Cambridge Chronicle, Easton Gazette and Star, American Farmer, Albany Cultivator, and The American Quarterly Journal, at Albany, in order that a wide circulation may be given to the scientific and practical views presented.

FOR THE "DORCHESTER FARMER'S CLUB."

Having stated at a former club meeting in April last, that I had on hand, an experimental investigation of the efficacy of the several new philosophic nostrums, recently offered to the agricultural community, it may be expected that I should offer, at least a partial report of their progressive indications, so far as the advance of the season may allow.

I regret to say, they have, in no respect, exceeded the moderate views I had entertained of them, and freely expressed on the occasion alluded to;—yet I would feel wholly unauthorised, to pass a conclusive judgment upon them, until final results, obtained by myself, and others, may have fully developed the degree of character to which they may be entitled.

The Guano, and the Hauterive solution, are alleged to be *protective* against *Insects;* as well as *nutritive*,—and to promote the growth of vegetables, in an extraordinary degree.

To these two points, I will concisely call your attention, as far as observation has enabled me.

I have this season used the Guano steep with a portion of my seed corn: and agreeably to the rules prescribed by the venders of the article; that is, about 80 hours, in the solution; which was prepared, as directed, by the same authorities. In the Hauterive solution, the grain was steeped as directed from 18 to 24 hours.

The field, in which the experiments were made contains about fifty acres—and was placed under a winter furrow, as usual, in my cultivation;—and manured, broadcast, in the spring—excepting only, about two acres left for a fuller experiment.

Several acres, embracing the manured, and unmanured, were planted with each of the steeped grain, as well as the unsteeped; and the whole accurately marked; —and without these marks, they cannot well, be distinguished—no superiority indicating the steeped portions, is discernable.

No part of the field is injured by the well known cut worm (the phalena deva stator) which has committed great ravages in the County generally;—but I owe this exemption, to the winter furrow, which exposed the pupa to frost; indeed the whole being free, from this pest, the steeps cannot claim credit, for it.

But unfortunately for these steeps, as *protective* against *insects*, several spaces of some square perches, of my corn have been infested by numerous aphides on the roots which I was led to detect, by the yellow color, and stunted growth of the plant;—the microscope disclosed the agents of the mischief, which, at their first period, were not visible to the naked eye—tho' subsequently, plainly so;—these injured spaces, were partly, within the range of each of the steeps;—unequivocally, contradicting the idea of their *protective* character; upon some portions of the injured spaces, I applied the guano in powder, mixed with three parts earth, without any advantage, yet, experienced from it;—but, possibly, there may be in more time;—with the same view, to this insect, I have lately applied a strong solution of the guano around the roots, which will probably, have an earlier, and better effect; indeed, I have no doubt, this is the most economical, and effective mode of its application for *nutriment* also; the whole dose will then come within the immediate command of the organs, designed by nature to introduce it into the circulatory system, for the final purposes of the plant; and without waste.

I will here remark, that with one of the infested portions of corn, I made trial of a strong infusion of tobacco stems, pouring around each plant, half a pint of it; in a few days—to my surprise, for I had supposed the case desperate—the plants thus treated, began to assume a green color—and are now improving.

It is to be lamented, that a branch of science, Entomology, so intimately connected with the Farmer's interests, should be so much neglected; were the habits of the numerous Insects, injurious to vegetation, intimately understood, the Farmer would have his antidote for the various tribes—perhaps infallibly at hand, on all occasions; a Periodical, entitled the "American Journal of Agriculture and Science," lately established at Albany N. York, conducted by Drs. Emmons and Prime—gentlemen of eminence in Science, has commenced in its second number a series of articles, upon Insects injurious to vegetables, with descriptions, and colored figures of the Insects; price 3 dollars per year; this Journal should have a place in every Farmers library; without attention to this important, but neglected branch of Science, the interests of the Farmer will be eternally obnoxious to the fatal ravages of the numerous Insects that are annually multiplying in kind, and number; and frustrating his well planned and laborious designs.

An instance of a new variety of these formidable pests, has lately occurred in our neighbourhood, which threatens our wheat crop, to an unknown extent—a member of our Club (Dr. Tubman) enclosed to me a few days ago, an insect from the head of his growing wheat, and feeding upon the grain;—it is, as you will perceive, a minute species of the "Calandra" Family—it is not the "calandra Granaria" which we have had frequently, in our grain, when housed, which is a long—slender Beetle; —but this,—the new one, is a short—thick Beetle,—color, silver gray—and four black dots on the elytra;—that is, two on each;—the most of this groupe are formidable enemies to the various kinds of grain.

I have placed on the table a small species of Gryllus (grass hopper) which has, this season, for the first time, appeared in my tobacco beds, and done much injury;—they were considerably abated by a powder composed of soot, and sulphur, sprinkled over the beds before the dew had disappeared.

Now returning from this digression, to the manures, I will add, that the Poudrette, which on a former occasion, I informed you, I had prepared with the sulphat of iron, I have recently applied to my tobacco crop two spoons full to the plant—it is quite *inodorous*; and I think, rich—its effects will be, reported when obtained.

I have in progress two experiments with Electricity— *Atmospheric*—and *terrestrial* with the former as you have just now seen in my garden I have been the most successfull;—the rows of radishes, and corn, were extended, through the electrized space, and on each side of it, were planted at the same time, and under equal advantages;—those within the Electric range—both corn and radishes—as, you have seen to day, more than double the growth, and luxuriance of them without it; the upland Rice, which you saw—passing through the range, and out of it, was perishing from the drought, when the Battery was applied and no effect is seen, or to be expected.

From the remarkable changeable temperature of the season, varying frequently from sixteen, to thirty degrees, in twenty four hours, I was sanguine in the expectation of an unusual, quantity of thermo electricity, developed in the Easterly Atmospheric current;—And I have not been disappointed; but how the *Galvanic Plates* have failed, I am at a loss to conjecture.

This Battery was settled; precisely under the most recent method and authority; the plates of copper and zinc and each four feet long, and fourteen inches wide were connected by a copper wire trebled & twisted, to ensure a full capacity for transmission;—and all buried.

Within the range, were planted forty grains of corn;—as yet none of the plants evince any effect, except those, nearly in contact with the *connecting wire*; and with the *plates of the Battery;* and those, as you have seen, are palpably injured in growth, and appearance compared with other portions, possibly, from an excess of the *electric aura*, collected, and accumulated by the long continued *drought*; or, waves of the free electric fluid;—the all pervading electric ocean;—collected by the Battery and insulated, and condensed by the excessive aridity of the intermediate earth—by which, the antagonist forces were held in suspense—thereby exerting an undue energy upon the insulating walls and the immediately adjacent bodies within their sphere—analogous to the case of antagonist electricities, *hovering in proximity*, in the *clouds*, and *earth*, without power to overcome the resistance of the dry atmosphere between them; and quiet the disturbed excitement.

I have another Battery, planted a few days, ago, embracing some tobacco plants and potatoes; and on a plan by which, I may probably, unite the forces of the *Thermo—and hydro Electric currents;* with which, I hope to be more successful; unless the *drought be repeated*,—and the *caloric suspended;—improbable events* we would *hope*.

Finally—indeed, I may, emphatically say—I offer for your inspection, some Ammonia, which I obtained from rain water, after the late long continued drought,—when much of this article, so essential to vegetation is necessarily accumulated; you will perceive, that this ammonia retains the offensive odour derived from its putrid origin—the dead carcasses of the earth—; this fact stated by Liebig is so singular that I confess my incredulity until, a few years ago, I satisfied myself of its truth, in regard to both snow and rain.

I have nothing to add—but to ask your pardon, for the long race I have taken, on *one of my hobbies;* when really, I had only intended a short Quarter.

JOSEPH E. MUSE.

SATURDAY, June 28, 1845.

SAM. HOUSTON AND TEXAS.

The subjoined letter was intended for the Union, but did not suit that channel of knowledge. As it finds its way to the public, however, it is proper that its charges should be weighed:—

NEW YORK, June 14, 1845.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE UNION:—

Dear Sir: In your paper of the 5th instant, you have quoted largely from the New Orleans Republican, and from a letter from Gen. Jackson, the effect of which quotations is to identify your paper and the administration with Gen. Sam. Houston.—You do not know Houston as I know him. And as the tendency of your remarks, and of the extracts which you have quoted, is to perpetrate a fraud upon the people of this country, a fraud deeply injurious to the interests of Texas, I claim the privilege of replying to them, and setting the public right as to Gen. Houston's character and purposes.

The published letter of the British minister in Texas proves that Gen. Houston and Dr. Jones pledged themselves to the British government that they were opposed to annexation. The fact that they were so opposed is notorious in Texas; and if it had not been so before, the late developements of Jones's diplomatic intrigues with the British minister are conclusive. For, it is folly to attempt to separate Jones and Houston. They are identical, as is farther known by the fact that having reached Galveston on his way to the United States, he there ascertained that the public sentiment of Texas had reached a crisis which threatened destruction to him and his faction if he did not move with the current; and therefore he hastened to Washington, and induced Jones to issue his proclamation calling a convention to meet on the 4th of July.

Finding that he could not arrest the torrent of public opinion, he resolved, if possible, to put himself at the head of the movement. But, sir, that was not all. His policy has been to array Western Texas, against Eastern Texas, that he might put himself at the head of the stronger against the weaker interest; and he has gone so far as to induce Jones to usurp the right to apportion the representatives in the convention to meet on the 4th of July, because he feared to leave that question with the Congress; and because he hoped, by this usurpation, to give to the Eastern counties a larger representation in the State Legislature than he could otherwise do, hoping thereby to increase his chances of getting to the Senate. He has not only refused to give that protection to the West which it was his duty, as the President of the republic, to give, but he has done all that he could to arrest emigration to the west, and by dividing the republic on sectional questions, the seat of government and census question, and arraying himself with what he conceived to be the strongest interest, to keep a personal popularity at the expense of the republic. He has done more than this.

By a contract made with Charles Fenton Mercer, without authority of law he has endeavored to so locate the emigration coming into the republic, as to strengthen his personal and political influence, by fraudulently granting to Mr. Mercer and his British abolition associates, the right to colonise a large district of the finest and best lands in Texas, said to contain near twelve millions of acres. A grant made, as I repeat, without authority of law, & closing the land office to those who had right claims and military bounty warrants, and which illegally deprived the old settlers, who had conquered the country, of their just rights and granting millions of their best lands to Mr. Mercer and British abolitionists. In this Gen. Houston has overdone his part. The fraud has excited a feeling of indignation against him, which manifested itself in the proceedings in every part of the republic, and gave a deeper feeling to the demand for annexation. One of the inducements to which was a desire to redeem the country from the corrupt men into whose hands the corrupt intrigues of Houston had betrayed it.

We are at no loss for the object of his visit to the Hermitage. Houston sees in the annexation of Texas an opportunity of transferring his intrigues to another theatre. He is (we are told) already a candidate for the Presidency of the United States; and we who know the excess of his vanity, and the former success of his duplicity and cunning can easily credit the report. To attain this preferment, he seeks first to reach the Senate of the United States, and he wishes to obtain the endorsement of General Jackson and of the administration at Washington, that he may persuade the people of Texas that he is to be the channel through which the patronage at Washington is to be dispensed. Hence although it is notorious that he was drunk during the greater part of the time that he was at Washington, during the late session of the Texan Congress he now comes to New Orleans to make temperance speeches; and hence he has the indelicacy to drag in his wife's name, and his wife's religion, as constituting one element of his claims to popular favor.

But above all sir permit me to call your attention to General Houston's own confessions, made at a late public meeting held in the city of New Orleans. Did he not there acknowledge that he had, as President of the Republic of Texas, been guilty of insincerity and deception, duplicity and cunning, in treating with highminded honorable gentleman representing two governments, (England and France) notorious for their strict honor and rigid observance of good faith in all matters in which they may have been concerned—two nations that had at an early period of Texan difficulties recognized the independence of her government, and in good faith sent accredited agents to conduct an honorable interchange of mutual obligations and duties between the parties?

What may I ask, will be the feelings of the honorable gentlemen who have been duped by the infidelity and falsehood of General Houston? And what the indignation of their respective governments, when they find they have been treating with a nation confiding their national character to the keeping of such a man as General Samuel Houston? The governments of Algiers, Tunis, Tripoli, or even Mexico, in their most reckless contempt of natural obligation and good faith, would not have made an acknowledgement so humiliating to their countries; and yet General Houston, late President of Texas, gives to his falsehoods the softer name of "coquetry." What unblushing guilt has marked this man's whole career! I will not trouble you with details connected with the moral turpitude of his nature. Though, be assured, if there was one redeeming trait in his character, I would hail it as a green spot in the waste of morals.

I deem it my duty, as a citizen of Texas knowing General Samuel Houston well, and that he has at all times been a withering blight upon her destinies, to protest against your identifying your paper, or the administration, with him or his corrupt or hypocritical proceedings. I sign my own proper name to this letter, because its character is such as to require that I alone should be held responsible for it.

Most respectfully,
Your friend and servant,
BRANCH T. ARCHER.

THOMAS RITCHIE, Esq.

The following fact is not generally known, except to a few gentlemen in this city. Shortly after the termination of the power and influence of *Iturbide*, the dominant party in Mexico despatched a vessel to this city, with three important personages commissioned to offer the throne of Mexico to Joseph Bonaparte who then resided in New Jersey. The Commissioners, on their arrival, accompanied by Mr. B. of this city—then largely connected with the financial affairs of Mexico—proceeded to the residence of Joseph, and made the offer in pursuance of their instructions. The ex-King of Spain took twelve days to consider on the proposition, and after due deliberation declined the offer, and the Commissioners returned in the small armed craft to Vera Cruz.—*N. Y. Gaz.*



EASTON GAZETTE.

EASTON, MD.

Saturday Morning, July 12.

V. B. PALMER,

No. 59 Pine st, Phila., and 160 Nassau st. (Tribune Buildings,) N. Y., and S. E. corner of Balt. and Calvert sts. Baltimore, is our authorized Agent for receiving Advertisements and subscriptions to the "EASTON GAZETTE," and collecting and receipting for the same.

WHIGS OF TALBOT,

The time is near at hand when you will be called upon to choose Delegates to represent you in the Convention, soon to be held, at Barren Creek Springs, to nominate a candidate for Congress. It is all important that you should begin to weigh the claims and merits of those already talked of, and others, suited for the station. We cannot fail, in this district, to elect our candidate if the choice be a judicious one—Personal feeling should be thrown aside, and the selection should be made upon the ground of capacity for the station and the interest of the party.

We respectfully request our Whig brethren of the other portions of the district to fix upon a time that will best suit the convenience of the people of the district for the holding of the Convention.

☞See first page for highly important intelligence from Texas.

☞It will be seen, by reference to the proceedings of the Public Meeting, held in this town on Tuesday last, (inserted in another part of our paper,) that the Funeral Obsequies to the memory of Gen. ANDREW JACKSON will take place on *Wednesday*, the 30th inst. in Easton.—It is requested that the Citizens of the town suspend all business on that day.

Rumored Settlement of the Oregon Boundary. The N. Y. Tribune has a letter from Washington, which says, it has been rumored in that city, that the Oregon question has been settled, and that the 49th degree of North Latitude, is the compromise line.

CALIFORNIA.—The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Journal of Commerce says that Governor Shannon, late Minister to Mexico, has made a full communication to the State Department, on the subject of the results of his mission, the present condition and policy of Mexico and the character of our relations with that Government. The letter adds

Mr. Shannon fully confirms the truth of what had been strongly surmised before, that the British Government had got some *hold* upon the *Californias*. She has taken a mortgage upon them to secure the payment to her subjects of debts to the amount of Twenty-six millions of dollars. Our Government has, I learn, official knowledge of this transaction. That Great Britain will *foreclose* the mortgage, in due time, I have not the least doubt. The fine bays and harbors of that region are of immense importance to her,—vastly more so than the Oregon territory. In the event of a war between the U. S. and Mexico, the Californias would become ours, unless Great Britain herself mingled in the strife, and, under present circumstances, she would hardly hazard an unnecessary war. Her policy is manifestly to make a peaceful acquisition. She may moreover, secure a lasting peace with this country by yielding her claim to Oregon, as she may well afford to do, if she is to have the undisturbed possession of the Californias.

The Washington Union says that many country postmasters are resigning their offices, in consequence of the operation of the new post office law. We learn that nearly one hundred resignations were received by the Postmaster General in the course of one day.

OPERATION OF THE NEW POSTAGE LAW.—The Philadelphia Gazette says: We learn from the Post Office that between three and four thousand letters more than usual were mailed on Tuesday in Philadelphia, under the first day of the new Postage law.

The New York Courrier says. We understand that the number of letters received at the Post office on Tuesday, the first day of the operation of the new law was five times as great as the average number received under the old rates of postage.

The Baltimore Patriot says: We learn that there was a very large increase in the Baltimore Post Office on Tuesday over those ordinarily received under the late law, and that yesterday there were fifteen hundred letters more than on Tuesday.

Another Fire in Quebec—One third of the City in Ruins! The city of Quebec which was desolated by a fire on the 28th of May, was again visited by another conflagration on the 28th of June which consumed about 1,300 dwellings & rendered homeless 6,000 persons. It broke out at 11 o'clock at night in St. John Suburbs & raged until 9 o'clock the next day, laying in ruins about thirty streets. The loss is immense and the insurance only sixty thousand pounds.

UNITED STATES AND MEXICO.

The Washington Union of Tuesday says—

We understand that the steamer Princeton has been ordered to return to the Gulf of Mexico; and that as soon as her boilers, which may require some slight repairs, can be overhauled, she will immediately rejoin the squadron. We learn further, that it is not the intention of the department to diminish the naval force in that sea, but rather to increase it, during the threatened declaration of hostilities from Mexico; being assured that the most certain means of securing peace, is to be prepared for war.

The Secretary of the Treasury, Mr Walker, in a letter to the editor of the Mississippian speaks of the great labors with which he is pressed in his department, and says he never has any leisure. He further adds,—"At present my chief occupation is with the details of the Tariff. *It must be reduced to the Revenue Standard.*

The Richmond Enquirer takes great pleasure in publishing this "cheering information." "Here we have confirmatory "proof," it adds, "of the position laid down by us, that the Administration intend to "be true to the principles which carried "them into power, and as far as they are "concerned, to do justice to "the South by "modifying the unequal and unjust tariff of "1842."

If the Administration are true to the "principles which carried them into power," in Pennsylvania, the tariff of 1842 will remain untouched. The leading organ of the party in Harrisburg has proclaimed its adhesion to the Tariff as it stands, and has declared that Pennsylvania will sustain it. Nevertheless it is not to be concealed that the influence of party discipline & of administrative power & patronage in Pennsylvania, if brought to bear against the Tariff, with concessions to the iron interest, may do a great deal towards controlling the votes of that State in Congress. Nor is it unlikely that the opponents of protection will proceed in that way, allowing the duties on Iron to remain for the purpose of conciliating Pennsylvania, and leaving the sugar duties untouched for the sake of securing Louisiana. Thus they may attack the Tariff in detail; and if they succeed in prostrating the main defences of the system they may hope to be strong enough to overthrow the rest afterwards.

But doubtless Pennsylvania must know that the system will have to stand or fall as a whole. If she unites with the enemies of protection to demolish particular interests in which she is not much concerned, she cannot expect to find assistance when the iron interest is attacked. Louisiana, should bear the same thing in mind. Her sugar culture has really but little claim to protection, according to the true principles of our system; because protection cannot enlarge indefinitely the production of sugar while it enhances the price. In point of fact the sugar interest of Louisiana is the only monopoly which our tariff supports. Even the addition of the lower part of Florida, as a sugar growing country, will not suffice to give us sugar lands enough to supply the United States, let protection go to what extent it may.

The *revenue standard* which Mr. Walker talks of is a fallacious phrase without a definite meaning. For that matter the Tariff is already at a revenue standard; for, it produces revenue in abundance. It oppresses no interest; there is no occasion for any change in it. Let it stand; it has worked well; it continues to work well. Let us have done with experiments.—*Balt. American.*

It is the poor—those least able to bear public burdens—who consume the greatest quantity of articles of the first necessity there being for them no other substitute; how exceeding cruel, then, the enormous duties upon articles of indispensable use all over the world.

The foregoing paragraph is quoted by the Philadelphia U. S. Gazette, the editor of which, having recently made a visit to the New England States, accompanies it with the following *practical* reply:

The above is a paragraph from the United States Journal, and is part of an attack upon a protective tariff. We copy it, in order to illustrate its truth. We, a few days since, heard some families in New England complaining bitterly of their inability to "get help"—meaning domestic servants. We enquired the cause.

"The girls are all drawn away to the factories."

"But why do you not detain them?"

"We cannot afford to pay as much as they can earn at the factories; besides, they have hours of leisure, rest, and improvement there. And it is stated in the report of the Savings bank of Lowell, that the amount of money deposited by female operatives in that institution, is equal to twelve hundred and fifty dollars for every factory girl in that city; and that is not all, factory girls rank with other independent people. They are not considered servants."

Ah, thought we, how cruel it is to afflict the poor, and make them bear such burthens. And what is an additional grievance, these very females *now* clothe themselves at half the price they could effect that important part of economy, before they multiplied the fabrics of the country, and thus reduced the price. How exceedingly cruel!

We stopped a few moments on the narrow side walk of Milk street, in Boston unable to move either way, excepting directly into a very muddy street, our course being hedged in by a long truck (a dray,) on each side, heavily leaden each with twenty-four bales of goods. "You get a job then, occasionally," said we to truckman.

"Hardly get time to eat, said he, "there is such a continual movement of goods."

"Well these would be good times for you, if you could live as cheap as your fathers did, when goods could be imported nearly free of duties."

"We pay now one dollar a week less for board than was paid twenty years ago, and clothing does not cost half as much, while the manufacturing of goods in this neighborhood gives us twice the employment that was had in other times."

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