THE STAR.

EASTON, Md.

TUESDAY MORNING, DEC. 33, 1845

☞Mr. V. B. Palmer is our authorized agent to receive subscriptions and advertisements for the "Easton Star," in the cities of Baltimore and Philadelphia.

☞*Privileges of Post-Masters.*—When subscribers refuse to take Newspapers from the office, Postmasters are now, as heretofore, required to notify Editors, &c. and may frank letters containing such notice.

☞The Legislature of Maryland met on yesterday, and will, we presume, fully organize to-day, when the message of the Governor will be transmitted.

☞There was but little business of importance done in Congress last week. Both Houses adjourned early in the week to give their members an opportunity to enjoy the Christmas holydays.

☞The "Constitution," a paper recently established in Baltimore, has been discontinued.

The "Ray" also has been discontinued.

☞McNulty, formerly a clerk in the House of Representatives, has been honorably acquitted of the charge of having embezzeled Government funds.

Mr. Calhoun's *opinion of the Message.* The Baltimore Sun says Mr. Calhoun, in a letter to Mr. Polk, pronounces his message, in all its parts, the most able state paper that has been issued from the White House for the last thirty years. This is certainly a compliment to Mr. Polk, and shows most clearly that the Senator from South Carolina will give his hearty support to the present administration, upon the leading measures before the country—Oregon and all.

Death of a Member of the Legislature.—The Cambridge Chronicle of the 20th inst. says:—"We regret to learn that Capt. Thomas Wheeler, member elect to the Legislature from Caroline county, departed this life on Monday last (15th inst.) after a severe attack of fever, which lasted about four weeks. Mr. Wheeler was in the prime of life, being about forty-five years old—a man of very exemplary deportment—useful in his day; and a most worthy and excellent citizen. He has left a wife and six children to deplore their loss.

Novel.—The New York Commercial Advertiser says—We have heard of travelling book stores, hat stores, &c., but it is the first time that we ever recollect of hearing of a travelling printing office. Here is one.

"It is said that the wagons that are to convey the Mormons to California will number 5000, and will form a line 25 miles long! In the front is to be a press and types, from which will be issued every morning a paper, to be sent back to inform the rear guard what is going on in the van!"

What *types* of mortality these earthly '*Saints*' must be. It seems they cannot rest content after raising old Nick in Nauvo, but they needs must have the *devil* to to deal with on their journey to California.

☞The following are the yeas and nays upon the passage of the Texas Annexation Resolution, in the Senate on Monday:—

Ayes.—Messrs. Allen, Archer, Ashley, Atchison, Atherton, Bagby, Barrow, Benton, Berrien, Breese, Calhoun, Cass, Chalmers, Colquitt, Dickinson, Dix, Fairfield, Hannegan, Haywood, Jenness, Johnson of La., Levy, Lewis, Mangum, Niles, Pennybacker, Sevier, Speight, Turney, Sturgeon, Westcott—31.

Nays.—Messrs. T. Clayton, Corwin, Davis, Dayton, Evans, Greene, Huntington, Miller, Phelps, Simmons, Upham, Webster and Woodbridge—13.

Where were Messrs. Pearce and Johnson, the Maryland Senators?

Executive Session.—We learn from the Washington Union that the Senate on Tuesday last confirmed, in Executive session, the nomination of the Hon. Louis Mc Lane (appointed by the President of the United States in the recess of Congress) to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States to the Kingdom of Great Britain.

A large number of nominations to office, by the President, are said to be before the Senate, some of them of importance, but no confirmations it is understood have been yet made, except the above. Among the nomnations is that of George W. Woodward, of the State of Pennsylvania, to be a Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States.

New York.—An immense meeting was held at Tammany Hall in New York a few days since. Eloquent speeches were delivered and the greatest enthusiasm prevailed. Among the resolutions adopted we find the annexed:—

"That the recent message of James K. Polk, President of the United States, in its tone and sentiments, its suggestions and recommendations, whether on matters of foreign or domestic concern, meets with the fullest measure of our admiration. That it evinces not only a far-seeing sagacity concerning the interests of the American people, the honor and dignity of our mighty confederacy, and the destined mission of our Republican institutions, but also a stern, unyielding moral courage to pursue them inflexibly to the end. That this first step of his Administration has dissipated forever the fears and doubts which artifice and cowardice have studiously attempted to throw around the man, whom the people nominated from among themselves and elected to the highest office in their gift, and confirmed beyond peradventure, the strong assurances we before entertained, that the principles upon which he was sustained by the Democracy of the Union, will remain not only unbroken, but that his aim will be to implant them deeper and deeper in the affections of the nation. That the nomination and election of our present Chief Magistrate was a moral triumph, the grandeur of which is more sensibly felt and appreciated and obtains increased lustre, when we hold up his first State paper, and see reflected from it the principles of Progressive Democracy and the sentiment of the whole people unalloyed by timid phrase or ambiguous expression.—That we tender to the President of the United States, the pledge of our determination to sustain with energy and enthusiasm the enlightened and National policy he has laid down as the direction of his Administration.

[Communicated.]

The Sunday School Exhibition at the M. E. Church on Christmas Day, was certainly of a novel and interesting character. Never have we seen a happier illustration of the moral and intellectual benefits to be derived from Sabbath Schools. Such scenes on such a day are cheering and refreshing to the heart of the Christian and philanthropist. Amidst the vice and immorality so prevalent around us, we thank God that there yet remains some sacred and hallowed seclusions, some green spots on earth, that have not felt the withering and blasting touch of corruption. They are like bright gushing springs in the desert, where the weary traveller may pause for a season and refresh himself. They are streams on life's journey that ripple in harmony with the pure and peaceful throbbings in the bosom of childhood. Children, follow the stream while in youth and drink of its waters, and when riper years shall come, listen to the teachings of that *still small voice*, speaking to your hearts in soothing tones, while the finger of Omnipotence points you to that pure and heavenly fountain which has been opened for you in the house of David 'where all may come that will come and partake of the waters of life freely.' To the Teachers we would say, go on—persevere in the noble enterprise—do your duty in preparing the minds of the young for cultivating correct principles in morals and religion, and God will bless you.

The addresses delivered were worthy of the occasion. That of Mr. C. brief, concise and appropriate. The other, all that was eloquent in action, convincing in argument, chaste and sublime in language, thrilling and captivating. Thus closed the exercises of the morning of Christmas Day.

[Spectator.

The Message.—The New Orleans Courier of the 12th inst. contains the Message of President Polk, upon which day it was received in that city. The editor accompanies it with the following remarks:

"The President's Message is at length received, and is worth the impatience with which it was expected by the people of New Orleans. It is what the western citizens call a *great document*—written in a plain, clear, neat style—its statements, arguments and conclusions will be understood and comprehended by the mass of our countrymen, through whose bosoms its lofty American spirit will thrill with electrical force. * *

"Every man who wishes to form an accurate opinion of the condition of our national affairs, ought to peruse it with care. It is a masterly production of statesmanship. It will be read with interest in Europe, and it will form a sufficient reply to all the slang and blackguardism which have been poured out against the American Government and people, from the hireling papers of London and Paris. The common people of the old continent will read it with enthusiastic delight, as a composition that opens their eyes to the true condition of a country which the miserably base policy of their rulers impels them to traduce and misrepresent—and by contrast with our condition and the manner in which our national affairs are administered, will lay bare the follies and crimes of their own governments."

Effect of the News.—Alluding to the effect of the Foreign news, the New York Express of Saturday says:

"The effect of the foreign news upon the Stock market has been very unfavorable, and has caused a large decline in the whole list. The tone of the English press, and the character of the private letters, although they do not indicate a rupture, clearly show that the public mind is much excited. As a natural consequence, confidence is a little shaken in Stocks—the most uncertain investment, in case of trouble like the one now anticipated.

"The public have been waiting for several days for advices from Europe. Transactions in bread-stuffs for export have been suspended—indeed, the operations in most articles, such as cotton, grain and provision have been light. The news will cause quite a disappointment to those who have anticipated an advance in breadstuffs on the other side.—It appears that, although the alarm is still kept up there as to the partial failure of the potato crop and the rot, and although the repealers of the Corn Laws have received a large accession to their cause, yet there seem to be no fears as to the stock of breadstuffs, and prices were lower than they were quoted at by the previous arrival."

Magnetic Telegraph.—The New York Tribune gives the following account of the progress of the various lines of the Magnetic Telegraph:—

The progress of the various lines of the Telegraph is slow, but we believe steady.—On the route between New York and Philadelphia, they have succeeded in laying a lead pipe across the river, and its fellow will be put down in a day or two. The line will be completed to Somerville (70 miles) by Tuesday or Wednesday, when some experiments will be made of transmitting intelligence between the two points. The route between Baltimore and Philadelphia has just been contracted for, to be finished by the middle of February; and the posts on the Boston line are erected nearly to Springfield, and a double gang of hands have been put on between Springfield and New Haven.—On this side New Haven the work is going on as fast as may be. The communication with Boston will be completed in two months—so that intelligence will be trasmitted from Washington through to Boston by Telegraph before Spring. The wires between Albany and Utica are up for about forty miles, and another shipment of wire was made from here on Saturday. The line between Buffalo and Lockport has been some time in operation, and yields a clear profit of 33⅓ per cent. per annum. Mr. J. T. Marshall, an agent for the Telegraph Company, departs for New Orleans the 2d of January, for the purpose of filling up the stock and arranging the route between Washington and New Orleans. The route between Harrisburg and Philadelphia is nearly completed, and will be ready in a few days.

☞The following article appeared in the Frederick Citizen previous to the adjournment of the Inquisitorial Commission, which has been in session there nearly the whole summer and fall (at an enormous expense) to take testimony in the contested election case of Ross vs. Quynn.

THE INQUISITON.

We understand, says the Citizen, that the gentlemen who were appointed by the commissioners to conclude this investigation, have closed the proceedings, by consent of the Senator elect, and the contestant. As to the expense incurred by the Inquisition we are, of course, unable as yet to give an exact statement. It will depend, in a measure, upon the length of time consumed by the Senate in examining the case, and the amount of printing required. As soon as ascertained, we will give our readers due information. At all events, the statement made by the Herald, ($1500 or 2000) is *far* below the proper estimate—as much more than that sum has *already* been expended in the per diem of the two Commissioners, their Clerk, attendance and mileage of witnesses, Sheriff's fees, &c. &c. If the Senate gives a fair examination to this case, if they do justice to Mr. Quynn, and are not disposed to *hurry* Mr. Ross *into his seat*, with indecent haste, against the evidence, and in violation of justice, we rather think that the Herald will find his $1500 a small item in the expense.

We are proud of the result of this nefarious proceeding. When first announced, we regarded it as a *slur* upon the elective franchise of old Frederick county. The contest in our county, in 1844, was the most severe ever known here or elsewhere. Political animosity was at its highest—every exertion was made—parties were thoroughly organized—and yet, the untiring, vindictive scrutiny of the Investigation has developed incomparably less of illegal voting than *annually* takes place in the prominent *Whig* counties of the State,—and no corruption, no bribery! In that hard fight, the Whigs were fairly and finally whipped! Their last resort was the Inquisition—and, unless we are grossly deceived in the honorable character of the Senate of Maryland, this poor revenge will be snatched from the disappointed politicians of Frederick county.

Texas and Oregon Ball.—The New York Globe says the Democratic Republican Young Men of that city will give a grand ball at Castle Garden, on the evening of the Eigth of January next, the anniversary of the glorious and ever memorable battle of New Orleans. This will be a fitting occasion on which to rejoice over the admission of the State of Texas into the Union, and to exchange congratulations on the prompt, energetic, and patriotic conduct of President Polk and Mr. Secretary Buchanan, in regard to the controversy. It is said that the Committee will spare no pains or expense in the getting up of this great '*re-union*'; and we have good reason to believe that it will be one of the most numerous and brilliant assemblies that the ball-going people of the city ever saw.

The Small Pox.—We regret to state, says the Baltimore Sun, that the small pox in this city is evidently on the increase, as it is also in Philadelphia and New York. In Philadelphia during the past two weeks there has been 46 deaths from it—in New York 23, and in Baltimore 26. As this is a disease on which the cold weather has a contrary effect from what it generally has on contagious affections, there is but one course for our citizens to pursue in order to suppress its ravages, and that is a general vaccination. It should be the duty of every head of a family to act promptly in the matter, not only as to his children, but to the older members of his household.

Destruction of Borneo Pirates.—The British squadron in the East, under the command of Sir Thos. Cochrane, has made a successful attack upon pirates at Borneo. The scene of the exploit was Meluda, a town to the northward of Borneo, where the pirates had entrenched themselves.—Twenty-four boats, 9 of them being gunboats, were detailed for the attack, under the command of Capt. Talbot. Some of the British were killed in the attack and 15 wounded. They burnt the pirates' forts and town, and destroyed an immense quantity of property.

The Militia of the United States.—The number of militia enrolled and subject to draft in the United States is, according to the Army Register, 1,759,710. From the date of many of the returns, they must necessarily be far below the true standard, but they may be safely stated at 2000,000 men. One tenth of the actual militia force of the country would give an army of 200,000 men. This is the number contemplated in the resolutions for organizing the militia, which, it is said, Col. Benton intends to report in the Senate.

Another New Religion.—Elder Snow, of New York, has assumed the title of Elijah, the Prophet foretold by Malachi.—He has witnesses who support his claim to this title, and he and they are preaching the near approach of the second Advent; for which they desire to prepare the world. The followers of "Elijah" number about twenty.

Isthmus of Panama.—A correspondent of the Journal of Commerce states, on the authority of a letter from an Englishman, whose position makes him acquainted with the views of the Ministry, that the English Government has determined, with the consent of New Grenada, to undertake the construction of a ship canal across the Isthmus of Panama, and to convert the most important post into an American Gibraltar.

Naval.—Commodore Stewart has been appointed to the command of the Philadelphia Navy Yard.

Apportionment of Offices, &c.—Among the resolutions introduced in the House of Representatives on Friday was the following, offered by Hon. W. W. Woodsworth, of N. York.

"*Resolved*, That the Committee on the Judiciary be, and are instructed to report to this House, as early as practicable, a bill regulating the appointment of clerks, messengers, auditors, &c., employed in the Departments of State, Treasury, War, Navy, and Post Office, so as to require the said clerks, &c., to be chosen from the different States, Territories, and District of Columbia, in proportion to their ratio of population by the last census, and that their term of office be fixed for a period not exceeding four years; and to inquire into the propriety of limiting the term of service of all officers of the civil list."

Mr. Woodsworth also moved the previous question, so as to preclude debate; and, under the operation of the previous question, the resolution was adopted.

Oregon Negotiations Reopened.—The Philadelphia Chronicle has a correspondent at Washington who is generally very correct in his assertions. In his last letter he says:

"I believe I may assure your readers, that negotiations have actually been resumed between Mr. Buchanan and the British Minister. Mr. Polk desired to transfer the negotiation to London, and gave instructions to that effect to Mr. McLane.—The substance of those instructions was of such a friendly character that the British government was willing that the whole conduct of the question should be entrusted to Mr. Pakenham. He is now acting under new instructions, which authorise him to accept of the first feasible compromise offered, and positively directing him to avoid all collision, and bring the matter to a speedy peaceable result. The question is likely to be settled sooner than the most sanguine friends of peace have any idea."

Mexico and California.—The different correspondents of the N. Y. Herald, writing from Washington on Sunday, state the arrival of Mr. E. H. Saulnier, bearer of despatches from Mr. Slidell, (at Vera Cruz,) which the former left on the 29th ultimo. The letter writers say that Mexico is willing to sell California for fifteen millions, and assents to the Rio Grande as the boundary. They also state that Gen'l Paredes, originally commissioned and despatched at the head of an army destined for the invasion of Texas, had wheeled about, and at the head of his 6,000 ragamuffins, declared war against the supreme government of Herrera. A few days before Mr. S. left, news had reached Vera Cruz, that Gen. Urrea, Governor of the province of Sonoto, had pronounced against the authorities of the Mexican government, declaring the provinces independent.

Report of a New Revolution in Mexico.—A private letter was received today from Havana, on the 9th inst., from a respectable quarter, stating that the English steamer had just arrived from Vera Cruz, bringing the intelligence that despatches had been received an hour or two before the sailing of the steamer, and that Paredes, at the head of 8,000 men, is marching on to the city of Mexico from St. Louis Potosi, 300 miles off, and that there will be no opposition to him in the city. The grounds of his pronunciamento are, the intention of the government to enter into a treaty with the United States for the annexation of Texas. It is suspected that a foreign nation was indirectly concerned in the movement. It is said that the despatches were received on the same day that Mr. Slidell left Vera Cruz.—*Union.*

Extraordinary Longevity.—Died, in Bladen County, N. C., on the 14th October last, Mr. William Pridgen, aged 123 years! He entered his 124th year in June last. He volunteered to serve his country in the Continental Army of the Revolution, and, though then exempt by reason of his being over age, he served a full term in that war, and has received a pension for many years past. He has lived to follow all his children to the grave except one an aged daughter. His grandchildren are aged people, and he has left great grandchildren upwards of forty years of age, and great great grandchildren about twelve years of age. He retained his faculties till his death, except his sight, which he lost a few years ago. He was able to walk until a few days before his death, when attacked by fever, of which he died.

Destructive Fire at St. Louis.—A fire broke out at St. Louis on the 17th inst. which consumed the large brick building on the corner of Main and Vine streets, owned by James Glasgow, Esq. and occupied by Doan, King & Co., wholesale dry goods merchants by E. J. Gay as a grocery store, and by H. Crittenden as a paper warehouse. Doan King & Co. lost about $50,000, but were fully insured in New York and Hartford. Crittenden was insured for $26,000, and Gay for $5000. The office of the Protection Insurance company, with all their books and papers, was also consumed. Two young men who were sleeping in the building made a narrow escape.

Affecting Dispensation.—Died, in the town of Schaghticoke, N. Y., on the 2d inst., of cancer in the throat, Elanor, aged 7 years, and on the 7th inst., of the same disease, Catherine, aged 20 years, and the same disease, Caroline, aged 5 years, all daughters of Philip and Elanor Strunk. Also, on the 6th inst., of same disease, Jos. Henry, aged 1 year, son of Philip H. and Eveline Strunk. The three latter were buried, on the 7th inst. all at one time, from the one house. Thus their afflicted parents buried out of their sight three children and one grandchild, in the short period of five days.

☞The Rev. Mr. Milburn, a blind clergyman, has been elected Chaplain of the House. He cannot see the acts of the members, yet will, doubtless, watch well over his honorable flock of M. C's.

☞The Washington Union, speaking of the Bill presented to Congress by Mr. Douglass of Illinois, providing for the encouragement of emigration to to Oregon says:

The giving of notice to Great Britain must be carried out with the most scrupulous regard for the faith of this country.—The joint occupancy must first cease, by giving the notice, before the emigration to Oregon can be accelerated in sufficient numbers to settle the country. Nothing is so well calculated to have that effect as to apportion the lands among the actual settlers. The notice should, however, precede the appropriation of the territory.

In addition to the measures connected with Judge Douglass's reported bill, it becomes, as we humbly think, the policy of Congress to press the preparations for the defence of the country. We understand, with great pleasure, that other efficient measures are about to be brought forward for this purpose. Why should we hesitate for one moment? The news by the Acadia is not decisive of peace or of war.—But be this result as it may, we cannot conceal the fact, that the English government are busy in preparing; and that, among other arrangements, they have inspected the mail steamers with the view of seeing whether they can carry the heaviest artillery.

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No man can now positively say, what will be the result—whether peace or war. But as the English are preparing, let us prepare too, immediately, vigorously, with all the energy in our power. We do not despair of peace—honorable peace; but let us be really for either issue—prepared, like a wise nation, for either alternative. The most received opinion among most of the foreign diplomatists here is; as we understand from private and respectable sources that there will not be war; that England cannot wage it in the eyes of the civilized world, standing as she does in relation to the United States—indeed, to the whole question. But yet Providence sometimes maddens those whom it means to destroy.

[Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.]

Washington, Dec. 24th, 1845.

The dispatches received by the government from Mexico, are deemed to be of such importance as to render necessary some immediate movements on the part of Congress. Measures will next week be recommended by the President, with a view to the prosecution of our just claims upon Mexico to a speedy issue.

Mr. Bancroft, the Secretary of the Navy is preparing a report on the subject of the Navy, which will be communicated to Congress by the President next week, and which will recommend the immediate finishing and equipment of war steamers.

The downfall of Herrera, which is now anticipated as certain, will break off all negotiation with Mr. Slidell, and his speedy return to the United States may be expected. Generals Urrea and Paredes undoubtedly have with them the people and the clergy, and their violent and impolitic counsels will prevail, at least until such time as we shall be ready to batter down the walls of the castle of San Juan de Ulloa, or march an army across the Rio del Norte, or take possession of Monterey.

Com. Stockton will reach the coast of California just in time to carry out the views of the U. States, in case of a war with Mexico.—That he will have orders to take possession of certain ports in the Californias, there is no doubt. The next question will be whether Great Britain will tamely submit to it. It is conjectured that Admiral Sir George Seymour has orders in regard to that matter, and will not be slow to execute them.

The harmony and good fellowship which prevail in Congress, and their determination to keep a long and merry Christmas, do not seem to require, on their part, any immediate apprehension that such a course will be taken by the Executive, either in regard to Great Britian or Mexico, as would lead to war. If they entertained any such fears or belief the delay of preparation for the crisis would be unpardonable. A Mexican war they consider as a light affair, and as to a war with England, they look upon it only as an excellent topic for the display of patriotic oratory.

The bill for the admission of Texas has been signed, and has become a law. This important measure has thus passed, without the shadow of an opposition—for I do not consider the remarks of Mr. Webster and Mr. Huntington, in any other light than as the explanation of their votes, which public opinion, at home, had compelled them to give.

The Maryland Senators did not vote on this subject, being accidentally absent. Mr Crittenden did not vote, Mr. Corwin, of Ohio, to the surprise of some of his political friends, had the hardihood to vote in the negative, thereby putting himself *hors de combat* as a candidate for the presidency.

Judge Woodward, of Penn., who has been nominated as the successor of Baldwin on the bench of the Supreme Court, is a man of high ability and character. He has, for some years, been regarded as the most promising of all the rising men in Pennsylvania. He is still rather a young man—the youngest on the bench—perhaps about five and thirty.

Accident to the U. S. steamer Princeton—We have mentioned in another place the arrival of this vessel at Boston from Norfolk. Soon after coming to anchor in Boston harbor it was discovered that she was on fire in the ceiling below her boilers. The powder on board was immediately passed out and water applied by the crew; but the fire was not extinguished until several engines were brought alongside from the Charleston Navy Yard. It is well that this accident did not occur at sea before the Princeton reached Boston as in that case no one can tell what might have been the result. This occurrence has developed unpardonable culpability somewhere, either in the construction of the vessel or in her management. If it had its origin in neglect of duty on board an investigation should be made at once. If however, in the construction of the steamer measures were not taken to secure her against injury from fire, to which she must at all times be more or less exposed, the severest punishment should be visited upon those who have placed in peril the lives of so many of their fellows.—*American.*

Naval.—U. S. ships Columbus, Com. Biddle, and Vincennes, Capt. Paulding, were spoken in lon. 60 E., on their way to China. The U. S. ship Constitution, Capt. Percival, sailed from Canton, Sept. 1, for Sandwich Islands, and was going into Manilla on the 13th.

U. S. sloop of war Boston, Commander Pendergrast, from River la Plate, was spoken on the 18th inst., bound to Portsmouth N. H.

U. S. sloop of war Marion, from Norfolk arrived at Madeira, Oct. 29, and sailed, Nov. 1, for coast of Africa.

U. S. steam ship Princeton, Capt Engle, from Norfolk, arrived at Boston on Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. Left Cape Henry 14th inst., at 10, P. M., was hove to off Capes of Delaware 48 hours, in a tremendous gale from N. E. to N. W. The P. has 100 seamen for frigate Cumberland.—The P. took fire from her engines about 6 P. M.; but the damage is supposed to be slight.

The Potomac.—The Norfolk Courier says this noble frigate is now in the Dry Dock. The leak has been found, and will require only a few days to put all right.—In other respects she is in fine order. We believe that the leak was occasioned by a large crack in some of her planking, or perhaps, some defective timber. Her crew with the exception of those who have more than two and a half years to serve we learn, are to be paid off and discharged. The officers to be detached on leave.

DREADFUL CALAMITY.

We yesterday gave a brief notice of the fire which occurred just as we were going to press, and which resulted in the death of three children of Mrs. Nancy Roberts. This is one of the most heart-rending occurrences that we have ever been called upon to describe. We learn that she can scarcely be said to possess a consciousness of that terrible calamity, which has robbed her of her beloved offspring.

The circumstances are, as near as we can learn, that she resided on South Ford street, in the same house with Mrs. Knox, and that she with her four children, one an infant, and Mrs. K.'s children lodged in the chamber of the house.

Mrs. R. being awakened by the crying of her infant, discovered smoke in the room, and immediately ran down stairs to discover the cause, and found that the house was on fire; she returned, snatched her infant, and threw it out of the window.—She again returned, but having left the door open, the upper part where the children were asleep was by this time densely filled with smoke. After groping about for some time, she finally came in contact with a girl of Mrs. Knox, which she supposed to be her eldest boy, and threw her out of the window also. While roving about the room in search of the rest of her children, for some time she lost sight of the window, and concluded that they must perish in the flames, and laid herself down on the floor to perish also, when she felt a draft of air from the window, and making towards it, escaped. She then made inquiry for her children, and not finding them, search was made in the building, and the lifeless bodies of two of her children were discovered. She was still in great suspense as to the fate of her eldest boy, who was nowhere to be found.

"Insatiate Archer, could not two suffice!
Thy shaft flew thrice, and thrice her peace was slain."

After the fire was extinguished search was made, and his lifeless body was bro't to her, increasing if possible her anguish.

Mrs. R. lost her husband about a year and a half since, he having fallen dead in the street.—[*Rochester Advertiser, Dec. 19.*

England and the United States.

That able journal, the New York Sun, thus speaks in reference to the existing relations between the two countries. It apparently hoots at the very idea of a *war* about Oregon. Hear what the Editor says, and then judge whether his arguments are based upon correct principles or not. For ourselves we believe that he reasons well to the point. But to the extract below:—

A war fever is a source of profit to speculators, and its consequences are already apparent. "War!" is the universal cry.—*We have not the least apprehension of a war with England on the Oregon question*, and for these reasons; the principle classes in both countries—English Manufacturers and American Agriculturists—are *bound* to keep the peace by the strongest bonds of reciprocal interest. Famine can only be averted in England by supplies of food which can be obtained *no where else* but in America. The Southern planter has his cotton to sell to the English manufacturer. The American has a monopoly of the *foreign* cotton market and the hands employed in the British factories would be thrown out of employment, at the hazard of a civil war in the three kingdoms, should the supply of raw cotton be cut off by a war between the two countries. Again the American manufacturing interest, now only in its infancy, having, in case of war, a complete monopoly of the home market for manufactured goods, would become a giant in power and influence, capable of underselling its British competitor in all the markets of the world, after the restoration of peace. These and other reasons equally cogent may be adduced to show that there is no cause, and as we believe, no *probability* of war. But the mighty preparations in the dockyards and fortifications of England, are referred to. We would ask are fortifications at Portsmouth and other ports on the English coast to be erected and armed against the Americans? Let us for a moment look at the position of France. The very best understanding prevails between the British Cabinet and Louis Phillippe and his Minister, Guizot. England stands pledged, it is believed, by the stipulations of a secret treaty, to sustain the pretensions and succession of the Orleans dynasty, in case of the demise of the aged King—but the French *people* have no such understanding and *will* have none. Whatever the present policy of the *ministry* may be, the *people* of France will never surrender their strong national hostility towards their rival neighbors, and if Louis Phillippe dies to-morrow, his successor will not be the infant son of the Duke d'Orleans because in that family the direct line of succession has not descended, but the fierce, dreaded and bold Prince de Joinville, Lord High Admiral of France who has already a powerful anti-English party with him, and most of the European monarchies. His pamphlet against the naval power of England was not a mere idle *brochure* but was a *committal* of his policy for the *great hereafter*. England has an inkling of this, and knowing the ambition of Joinville, his capacity and naval experience, together with the great and increasing strength of the French navy, the fortifications along the coast are put in a condition to repel invasion, should war break out and Joinville attempt what Napoleon projected. A war therefore against us, would be a sutiable time to put in execution the original designs of France, and the two countries combined against England—a French army would soon regain Canada, lost at the capture of Quebec. These it is true are but speculations, BUT THEY HAVE SOME FOUNDATION TO REST UPON.

ARRIVAL OF THE ACADIA.

The arrival of the Acadia at Boston on Friday supplies Liverpool dates to the 4th of the present month, by which there is information of depression of business in England, the consequent fall in the price of cotton, a reduction in flour, with other evidences of growing evils. These are strictly speaking commercial; but they become political in a nation where the small variation in business is felt throughout the whole of the community, and patriotism and party adhesion depend upon the sliding scale of corn duties.

The price of money has risen in England, but is difficult to assign any single cause for such a change. A letter now before us, written in London on the 17th of November, says:

In Hamburg it (money) has fallen to 4 per cent. for short paper. Two arrivals one from Vera Cruz, has brought $2,750,000, the other from Rio Janeiro, has brought $1,600,000 in Spanish dollars, within few days. These dollars will be sent to the continent, and tend still more to equalize the rates of money.

The opinion is prevalent that the activity in the English dock yards has reference to the hostile attitude which the U. States is assuming, and some of the papers denounce in good set phrase the spirit of the British Government, which can sacrifice the welfare of the people or the peace of the nation, for the sake of sustaining a powerful company in the worthless soil of Northern Oregon.

It seems, however, that there are parties in England, as in this country, that desire war between Great Britain and the United States.

The London press is loud in the utterance of its sentiments on the position which the affairs of Great Britain and the United States are assuming. The Sun, which we had looked to as a sort of peace-maker, is severely belligerent, and seems to think it impossible that peace should be sustained under existing circumstances, and this, too, before the message of President Polk is received, confirming and making official all the language of the "Union," which has so much offended the British. The Sun of the 22d ult. says:

Like all our contemporaries, we are most anxious that the serious misunderstanding which exists between Great Britain and United States should be amicably settled, and that two nations, so necessary to each other for mutual prosperity, should continue long in uninterrupted peace. But we fear these peaceful aspirations are vain and that the encroaching and restless and unprincipled portion of the American Republic will urge their country into a war and be satisfied with nothing but full scope and power to invade and seize on every district of the New World that captivates their fancy, till in time they bring the whole under the dominion of the Great Federal Union. For some time certain members of Congress, as well as writers in anti-English journals, have made strong protests against the interference of European powers in the affairs of the southern parts of America, as well as the northern, and seem to regard as their undoubted birth-right the privilege of affixing their sanction to every treaty or change of any kind whatever in these extensive regions. Even Canada, a colony essentially British and we believe now fully attached to the mother country, they claim as their own, and at one time, a time of peace too, it was seriously proposed in Congress to adopt measures for incorporating that extensive country in the already over-grown republic.

After enlarging upon some of the advantages of business and climate of Oregon the Sun thus concludes its article:

Let those who argue on the folly of going to war about a bare rock study the Oregon question in this light—in the very light in which it was viewed by Jackson and Tyler, and is now viewed by the President of the United States, and say whether these are objects worth contending for. Whether the object was great or small, whether the Oregon was worth something or nothing, the English government from the beginning had but one duty to perform—to maintain the rights of Great Britain at all hazards. Pusillanimous concession

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