



THE STAR

EASTON, Md.

TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 9, 1844

Democratic Nominations.

FOR PRESIDENT, JAMES K. POLK, OF TENNESSEE.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT, GEORGE M. DALLAS, OF PENNSYLVANIA.

FOR GOVERNOR, JAMES CARROLL, OF BALTIMORE CITY.

ELECTORAL TICKET.

FOR THE STATE AT LARGE, WILLIAM FRICK, of Balt. city, for the Western Shore.

ALBERT CONSTABLE, of Cecil, for the Eastern Shore.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS.

- 1st Dist.—JAS. MURRAY, of Annapolis. 2d " THOS. PERRY, of Allegany. 3d " ED. HAMMOND, of H. Dist. 4th " B. C. PRESTMAN, of Balt. 5th " W. M. A. SPENCER, of Q. A. 6th " JAS. L. MARTIN, of Talbot.

Will not our correspondent 'Obediah' better effect his object by passing unnoticed the subject of his ridicule?

THE FOURTH.—The celebration of the sixty-eighth anniversary of American Independence passed off very pleasantly in our town. The day was ushered in and closed by national salutes—the "Guards" were on parade—and all secular employment suspended.

A large concourse of ladies and gentlemen assembled at the M. P. Church in the morning, where, after the Declaration of Independence was read, a chaste and eloquent oration, which elicited the attention and admiration of the auditory, was delivered by Mr. Horwitz of the city of Baltimore.

After the exercises were concluded a large number of persons partook of the bountiful repast which was provided in the ample and well-shaded area in front of the Church—the proceeds of which, we learn, are to be appropriated to improvements on the building.

The ladies by their presence gave additional interest to the festivity, and too much praise cannot be awarded them for their active agency in promoting the objects of the occasion.

FACTS FOR THE FARMER.—A short time since we showed in a brief article the average price of grain under a high and a low tariff—that the farmer received a much less price for his wheat, and corn under the former than he did under the latter. The means of ascertaining the truth of this assertion is within the reach of every agriculturist, and if we take the present prices of grain as evidence of high tariff prosperity, well may we exclaim, save us from such protection! We shall now show by figures the injurious effects of the present tariff in another matter of interest to the farmer.

Probably he may console himself, as he wipes from his brow the sweat of honest industry, with the very benevolent reflection that the recipient of this exorbitant Government bounty is lounging at Bedford or Saratoga, or some other fashionable watering place, quaffing his wine and eloquently eulogizing the forbearance of our yeomanry in submitting to the 'stripes' which the law inflicts. But let us look at the figures. A gentleman connected with the Dry Goods business for the last twenty years, has furnished the Editor of the Baltimore Argus with a comparative statement of wholesale prices paid for American manufactured goods in June 1843 and June 1844. We give a few of the items, as follows—

Table with 2 columns: June, 1843 and June, 1844. Rows include items like 'Paid for mix'd Cozzinets', 'blue mix'd', 'dark mix'd', 'black', 'super blue', 'Eddy', 'black', 'super', 'black', 'super'.

6-4 green Baize, which all working men wear for jackets in their workshops 50—this June 70. I wish to be distinctly understood, that the above prices are by the large quantity, 20 to 1,000 pieces.

This table exhibits the increased price in one year. What is there to enable the farmer to pay an advance of 10 or 15 cents in the yard for wearing apparel for himself or family? Is it the enhanced price he gets for his grain? Certainly not, for Wheat and Corn, if our recollection serves us correctly, were never so low as at present since the days of John Quincy Adams' administration. We hear it sometimes said that a high protective tariff lessens prices. Well it really does appear that it has had the effect of lessening every thing in value that the tiller of the soil carries to market, but it is yet to be discovered wherein it cheapens manufactures. If our farmers will take the trouble

to estimate their loss, first upon their grain as compared with prices obtained a few years back, and then the difference of cost on articles necessary for the support of themselves and families, as paid now and at some low-tariff period, they will discover that they are suffering under a most burdensome indirect tax; such a tax as the government could never openly and directly collect. She dare not attempt it, and hence the resort to the present delusive system which enables her to extract money from the pockets of the people without their consent, and we may add, in numerous cases, without their knowledge. Let the farmer cease his complaints about "low prices" and "hard times," unless he has manly fortitude enough to shake off at the ballot boxes a system of taxation which is the root of all his embarrassments. Let him declare himself no longer the slave of his Eastern title-master—the pet monopolist of the aristocracy,—and cease casting his ballot for any man who will vote to take from him a single cent more than is required for the necessary and economical wants of the Government. When he does this, prosperity will return, and he will enjoy his individual and political rights as the constitution intended he should, free from the speculating leeches that are now fattening upon his very life-blood.

LETTER FROM MR. VAN BUREN. The "Democratic Hickory Club of Philadelphia" having written a letter to the Hon. Martin Van Buren, have received the following reply:

LINDENVALE, June 17, 1844. GENTLEMEN: My warmest acknowledgments are the due and freely tendered to the democratic hickory club of the city and county of Philadelphia for the sentiments contained in the letter which you have written to me in their behalf.

The exalted opinion I entertain of the sterling qualities of the democracy of the city and county of Philadelphia has been often expressed, and it is not necessary to say how much that confidence has been confirmed by recent events. It would, under such circumstances, be superfluous to enlarge upon the value I place on declarations like those you have so long and so justly respected. They do ample justice to my own views and feelings, as well in regard to the past as to the present and future. Let it then suffice to say to those constant friends, in whose names you have spoken, that their past kindness has made an impression upon my heart which neither time nor forgetfulness shall affect.

From what is already before the public you have seen how well founded was your reliance on my disposition to do every thing consistent with my position, to give efficiency and success to the action of the democracy of the nation.

Your cannot, be assured, do any thing more acceptable to myself than to continue with vigor the canvass you have so auspiciously commenced. The strongest inducements to such a course are before you. Besides your duty to the cause, always first in your estimation, you have a candidate for the first office every way worthy of your confidence, and who will not fail, if elected, to reward your exertions by an able, and what is of vital importance, an honest administration of the government.

You have, in addition to all this, in nomination for the second office, a citizen of your own State, whose name was not only most honorably associated with the earliest struggles of the democracy of Pennsylvania, long before his own entrance into public life, but who has himself, also, on many and trying occasions, been made a depository of the public confidence—one who has not less by his public services, than by the ingenuousness of his private life, and the numerous good qualities that adorn his character, won the kind regards of all who know him, whether they agree with him in politics or not.

Reciprocating most sincerely, gentlemen, your friendly solicitude for my future happiness, I am, your friend, M. VAN BUREN.

To Messrs. Samuel Hart, Henry Horn, Jos. Snyder, J. Birkey, Jos. Worell, Chas. V. Hagner, committee.

ACCEPTANCE OF MR. POLK.—We have already stated that Mr. Polk had accepted the democratic nomination for the Presidency. The following is his letter of acceptance, addressed to the committee appointed to inform him of his nomination.

COLUMBUS, Tenn., June 12, 1844. GENTLEMEN:—I have had the honor to receive your letter of the 29th ult., informing me that the Democratic National Convention, then assembled at Baltimore, had designated me to be the candidate of the Democratic party for President of the United States, and that I had been unanimously nominated for that office.

It has been well observed that the office of President of the United States should neither be sought or declined. I have never sought it, nor shall I feel at liberty to decline it, if conferred upon me by the voluntary suffrages of my fellow-citizens. In accepting the nomination I am deeply impressed with the distinction and honor which has been conferred upon me by my fellow-citizens, and my responsibilities which must ever devolve on any citizen who may be called to fill the high station of President of the United States.

I deem the present to be a proper occasion to declare, that if the nomination made by the Convention shall be confirmed by the people and result in my election, I shall enter upon the discharge of the high and solemn duties of the office with the settled purpose of not being a candidate for a second term. In the event of my election it shall be my constant aim, by a strict adherence to the old republican landmarks, to maintain and preserve the public prosperity, and at the same time to retire to my private life. In assuming this position I feel that I not only impose on myself a salutary restraint, but that I take the most effectual means in my power of enabling the democracy to make a free selection of a successor who may be best calculated to give effect to their will, and guard all the interests of our beloved country.

With great respect, I have the honor to be your obt. servant, JAMES K. POLK. To Messrs. Henry Hubbard, &c.

From the Leaning Republican. POLK IT TO COONERY. That the amount of wheat which arrived at Cleveland for exportation in 1840, amounted to 2,155,407 bushels. In 1843, only 1,594,479.

Falling off 1,341,571. This is one of the beauties of the whig tariff. See Rep. B. Pub. Works for 1840—43.

POLK IT TO COONERY. That to supply the deficiency in revenue from this falling off, the people of Ohio have been taxed \$50,364 70! See And. R. p. 41.

POLK IT TO COONERY. That T. L. Smith, Register of the Treasury, certifies officially that the amount of wheat and flour to the Canada for the year 1842, was in value, \$2,672,920. In 1843, 1,594,479. Decrease of Canada trade \$1,108,441. POLK IT TO COONERY. That these results are owing to our present exclusive tariff, which has robbed the farmers of their market, and blazes them poor dear for their goods.

ANOTHER GREAT MASS MEETING AT TAMMANY HALL. Last evening, says the Herald, pursuant to a call, this party assembled to plant in front of Tammany Hall, another Young Hickory Pole. The Committee appointed for that purpose had procured from Staten Island a stately tree emblematic of the stern principles of their party. At about half past 6 o'clock, the Young Hickory Pole was brought to the front of Tammany Hall, where it was to be planted, accompanied by a long procession with music, and banners flying. After appropriate ceremonies the tree was raised to the spot where it now stands, amid the shouts of the multitude and the thunder of artillery.

Immediately after the tree was planted, a line was extended from its top to the upper part of Tammany Hall, on which was suspended one of the largest and most splendid banners which we ever beheld. On this banner were inscribed in large and flowing capitals the names of "James K. Polk and George M. Dallas—and Democratic Reading Room."

Immediately after the ceremony of erecting the tree, one of the most enthusiastic and numerous meetings of the democracy which has ever assembled in this city, was spontaneously convened in front of Tammany Hall.

From the Mayville (N. Y.) Sentinel. A CASE IN POINT.—The other day one of our farmers took his (this spring's) clip to the wool purchaser, to exchange it for cloth. He had done so last year, and wanted to do the same this.

"And how will you exchange?" asked the farmer of the buyer. "I don't know," replied the latter. "I guess upon the same terms as last year. I can't hardly afford it, but I believe I shall have to do it."

"The same terms as last year?" replied the farmer in surprise. "I thought wool had risen. I expected to get a good deal more cloth for the same quantity than I did last year. What is the difficulty?"

"Why, to tell the plain truth, Mr. Farmer," said the speculator, "though the price of wool has advanced considerably within a year, it has not raised as much as the cloth have."

"Well, if that is the case," responded the farmer, "I do not see any particular benefit in the tariff the whigs make such a fuss about, after all."

From the Danville (Pa.) Intelligencer. The Indiana American, a coon paper that aided in the election of General Harrison, seeing that the West and South are now rallying for Polk, as they did for Jackson and Harrison, mourns over the gloomy prospect in the following doleful strain and tone of despair.

"Henry Clay never received the vote of Ohio or Indiana, and it is worse than idle to calculate that he ever will. We have heretofore expended all our strength for the election of Henry Clay, and we now believe him superior to any man living, but it is worse than folly to endeavor to restrain him when the people have so often condemned."

GETTING FRIGHTENED. The alarm of the Whigs at the unanimity with which the nomination of Polk and Dallas is received by the Democratic papers is increasing.—The New York Herald (Whig) says: "The New York Courier and Enquirer, and has been copied extensively and put forth with great glee by the Whig press generally."

"Gen. Thomas Edwards, of Bridgeport, Conn., who has for many years been a prominent member of the Loco Foco party, and who was his candidate for Congress a few years since, has come out for Clay and Freminghuysen. He is said to be a man of extensive influence. Alfred Edwards, his son, heretofore known as a successful Loco Foco orator, is now on a tour through the State, using all his influence for the Whig cause."—Courier and Enquirer.

Now let us see who this General Edwards is—the Whigs when they make a change, always stick a title to the name for effect. The Journal of Commerce says: "Gen. Thomas Edwards of Bridgeport, Ct., is an old negro man, and Alfred Edwards his son is a negro splotchman, who amuses the mass meetings of boys by spelling words, in which he raises such utter rebellion against the spelling book, that the teachers cheer him right merrily."—Jour. of Commerce.

Whiggery is in a desperate straits, we should think, when its presses are forced to resort to such means to deceive their readers. "General Thomas Edwards," had had had! We shall explode, indeed we shall—bring us no more Whig changes for mercy sake!—Balt. Argus.

SCOTLED POWDER.—One of the laughable results of Col. Polk's nomination is described in the annexed extract from the Washington correspondence of the N. Y. Herald:—"The utmost weeping, and wailing and gnashing of teeth was made manifest in this city among the print sellers, book pedlars, and ballad dealers, on the announcement of the nomination of Polk. Their caricatures had been prepared in anticipation of the choice of Van Buren—their prose in opposition to the sage of Lindenwald, and their poetry in ridicule of the Kinderhook fox—all of which were instantly swept to winds, and must be charged to Whig profit and loss. I also understand that thousands and thousands of documents, speeches, handbills, pamphlets, and newspapers, except the votes of Van Buren in the New York State Convention on the right of suffrage—his position in the Caroline affair—his opposition to the annexation of Texas—the numerous defaulters appointed under his administration—his defeat in 1830—reasons in favor of one term only—&c. &c.—were prepared in Washington, many of them packed, sealed, and ready to be sent from one end of the Union to the other, as soon as his name was uttered from the Convention.—You will therefore see that against Polk can none of these powerful arguments be urged.—He stands on all national questions as Andrew Jackson stands, and it is believed by his friends,

From the Harrisburg Union. CHANGES IN ALLEGHENY COUNTY? The changes in Pennsylvania against Mr. Clay, as compared with the contest of 1840, literally overwhelm the prospects of whiggery. There is scarcely a county in the State in which defections from the Clay party may not be counted by the gross. When it is remembered that Gen. Harrison's majority in the State was barely 343, it is easily discovered that Mr. Clay has no chance of carrying it whatever. There is not a county in the State, in which this trifling majority will not be swept away by the Polk tornado. No where, however are the changes more numerous than in the county of Allegheny. Here the Harrison majority in '40 was over 3,000—it will now barely exceed 900! In proof of this, the Pittsburg Post of Friday names the following distinguished citizens, who were active and leading Harrison men in 1840, but are now every one the bitter and the uncompromising opponents of Mr. Clay. They comprise the very elite of the old Whig and anti-masonic parties in that county:

- 1. Neville B. Graig, Esq., long known as an able Anti-masonic editor, elected year before last to the State Legislature, and recently the anti-masonic candidate for Congress. 2. Dr. William Elder, late Recorder of Allegheny county, and an active whig stump speaker in 1840. 3. Alfred Sutton, Esq., late Prothonotary of Allegheny county, and a man of political influence. 4. Major Hay, Mayor of the city. 5. Wm. D. Austin, Esq., an especial favorite with his party, and a good speaker. 6. William Larimer, jr., another active Harrisonite in the great campaign of 1840. 7. R. C. Fleeson, Esq., editor of the Spirit of Liberty, and late Postmaster of Allegheny city. 8. David Gilleland, Esq., former Register. 9. Russell Errett, Esq., formerly the standing Secretary of federal county conventions. 10. John Haanen, Esq., formerly a leading Harrison man, who spent as much time and labor in the cause as any other whig in the county. 11. Dr. Wm. A. Penniman, former whig member of the State Legislature. 12. Hon. W. W. Irvine, elected by the whigs to Congress in 1840 by one of the largest majorities ever given in that county. 13. H. L. Bolman, Esq., leading Harrisonite. 14. Andrew Watson, Esq., do. 15. Samuel W. Black, Esq., one of the most ready and reliable whig stump speakers in 1840.

All these gentlemen were leading and active Harrison men in 1840—ALL ARE NOW ZEALOUSLY OPPOSING THE ELECTION OF HENRY CLAY.

ONE OF THE WHIG CHANGES.—The long list of names which we have been publishing of late, of changes from Whiggery to the cause of Democracy, has terribly alarmed our political opponents, and in order to counteract the effect of these changes, they have been putting forth the grossest attempts at deception, which in the hands of the leading editorial organs, the New York Courier and Enquirer, and has been copied extensively and put forth with great glee by the Whig press generally.

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that he will be met with as triumphant a majority? SUPERSEDED.—The following important act was passed the last session of the legislature, to publish it for the benefit of our readers: CHAPTER 33. An act relating to superseeding of judgments rendered by justices of the peace. Be it enacted the General Assembly of Maryland, That whenever any superseedeas shall hereafter be taken by any justice of the peace in this State, and the same shall be entered the docket of said justice, or upon judgement, it shall only be necessary for such superseedeas, to be signed by the parties thereto, or when necessary any security shall be incapable of writing, their mis in lieu of signatures shall be affixed; I no such superseedeas shall be valid in or against any security unless his signature or mark shall have been affixed thereto, and attested by the justice of the peace.

LATER FROM GSA.—Arrival of Mr. Cushing.—The B. Argyle, Capt. Cooksey, of Baltimore, arrived at New York on Friday, from Canton, having sailed thence on the 15th of March.

The only important intelligence from that place is the arrival of Mr. Cushing, the American Commissioner, who arrived at Hong Kong on 5th March, in good health. He was to proceed Canton as soon as he could make the necessary arrangements to leave Hong Kong. The American Consul was making preparations to receive him at Canton with distinction. A new flag-staff was to be raised on the occasion. Mr. Cushing was well received by the authorities; he had issued a circular to the American merchants, asking for information relative to the American trade.

The U. S. Frigate, and one which had sailed a few days previous for Manila. Large stores of provisions had been on the ground of the late fit, and the merchants were carrying on business in them.

A Fight.—Last evening, about 8 o'clock, a bull, male almost if by being chased, ran in the basement a Church, in Sixth street, near the Second Avenue, where some of the congregation were at a prayer meeting. The animal held it just at the commencement of the exercises,—and the scene that followed may be imagined: such a screaming and scamping and jumping out of the windows fell all was never before seen.

The animal went the entire length of the room, knocking down one lady, but doing no injury save a great fright, and after hurling at the wall all exhausted fell down, and ropes were obtained was secured.

This was the second Church the animal had visited we understand, in the course of the evening, breaking up the exercises in both places.—N. Y. American.

Surrender of Lo Smith.—We have some little additional intelligence from Navoo, Gen. Joe Smith and the Nauvoo Council, or the persons who destroyed the "Expositor" office, are said to have surrendered their person to the officers in whose hands the writ against them was placed. "I have been taken to Gen. about 12 o'clock at night. An examination was to be had that day; they will probably be held to bail and let go again. Two hundred troops left Warsaw for Carthage, and it was thought with the intention of killing Smith at all hazards.

A Rumored Duel.—The Norfolk Herald says that a duel has been arranged to "come off" between John Tyler, jr., and H. Pleasants, (brother of the editor of the Richmond Whig, growing out of an article which the latter published in the Whig, reflecting on the cause of President Tyler. The Herald further states on good authority, that the parties went up on Wednesday morning, on the railroad to Martinsville, in Northampton, N. C., in the neighborhood of which place the duel was to come off at 2 o'clock on Thursday.

Destructive Fire in Hudson.—Twenty or thirty houses burned.—A spark from the steamboat Fairfield set fire to the wood warehouse of Seneca Butts, at Hudson, N. Y., on Friday evening. The flames communicated to adjoining buildings in a southerly direction back to the railroad depot, destroying every thing in its way, from twenty to thirty houses, including a large ropewalk and a schooner at the wharf. The loss is estimated at \$200,000.

Down! Down! Down!—Wheat and other produce of the farmer is going down! down! down! the wages of labor is going down! down! down! while store goods (the production of the favored interests—the manufacturers) are going up! up! up! It is thus the whig black tariffs.—Muskingum (O.) Democrat.

The negotiations between the agents of the Government and the Trustees of the Bank of the United States, for the purchase of the bank building for a Custom house, were concluded last week. The cost to the Government is \$275,000, paying in cash \$225,000, and the Trustees taking the old Custom-house building in Second street at a valuation of \$50,000.

The New Secretary of the Treasury.—The National Intelligencer says:—"All doubt respecting the acceptance of the office of Secretary of the Treasury by Chancellor Bibb, of Kentucky, is ended by his arrival in this city last evening to enter upon the duties of that appointment. He has taken lodgings at Fuller's City Hotel.

Col. Pratt is called by the Whigs a man of humble origin—a poor boy—a plebeian, &c. &c. We know Col. Pratt well enough to know that he would not thank his friends for such kindness, for a more perfect aristocrat, or one who boasts more of his noble birth never lived.—Young Hickory

FOREIGN NEWS. ARRIVAL OF THE Steamship Britannia. FIFTEEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The steamship Britannia, Capt. Hewitt, arrived at Boston at six A. M. Wednesday from Liverpool whence she sailed on the 19th of June.

The Great Western was to sail for New York on the 22nd ult.

The Emperor of Russia after a weeks stay in England, took his departure on the 9th ult., and arrived at Rotterdam on the 11th en route, for his own dominions.

The Columbus arrived out on the 4th ult., the Ashburton on the 6th, the Stephen Whitney and the Yorkshire on the 6th, the Queen of the West on the 9th, the Ohio on the 12th and the Sheridan on the 14th.

It is announced in the French journals that the Emperor of Morocco has proclaimed a holy war against France, and in conjunction with Abd-el Kader, is making active preparations for invading the territory claimed by the latter country. It appears from despatches just received from Algiers, that actual hostilities have commenced on the frontiers of Morocco. The despatch of General Lamoriniere states that the attack was made quite suddenly, and almost unexpectly, by the Arabs who were, however, defeated, after some sharp fighting, leaving upwards of fifty of their men dead on the field.

O'CONNELL.—The imprisonment of O'Connell is too novel in itself, and involves too many great national considerations, not to be turned to account by that consummate actor. One of the results of his incarceration is in the immense increase of the repeal rent, which has suddenly jumped from hundreds up to thousands per week. Last week about three thousand guineas, and in all probability it will go on increasing. This answers a double purpose—it shows that the means employed to degrade and punish the people's idol, have raised him still higher in their esteem, and thus it speaks to the Government in the language of defiance; while the receipt of such money aid is most acceptable to the repeal coffers, exhausted and beggared as they have been by the overwhelming cost of the defence.

Public Feeling towards Mr. O'Connell.—The demonstrations of sympathy with O'Connell has been strongly evinced throughout the country: The repeal button has been universally adopted, and public meetings have been called and held for the purpose of expressing opinions on the State Trials, and on the incarceration of the "martyr" in Glasgow, Dublin and Liverpool. Addresses to Mr. O'Connell have been voted by the corporate bodies in Dublin, Kilkenny, Newry, and Limerick, and public prayers have been recommended by the priests to be put up for the protection of Heaven on the "Liberator," and for his delivery. The repeal papers have appeared in morning. The contributions to the repeal rent has greatly increased.

The Corporation of Dublin, on the 6th inst., adopted an address to the Queen on the subject of Mr. O'Connell's imprisonment, and an address of sympathy to Mr. O'Connell himself. A petition to the House of Commons was also agreed to, praying that Mr. O'Connell may be liberated.

CHINA.—The news from China extends to the 10th of March. A ship was seized with opium on board, in the port of Shanghai, and sent down to Victoria, where she was subsequently liberated on payment of a fine of \$500. This seizure appears to have been brought about by a British merchant, who compelled both the Chinese authorities and the British consul to take official notice of the opium being on board. Several chests were thrown into the sea, and others injured. This step has brought the question of the treaty and of the opium smuggling into discussion.

PUNISHER.—Advices from Constantinople to the 22nd May, report that the Turkish forces sent against the Albanian rebels had twice defeated them, between the 13th and 17th. Kischowa had been taken by assault, after a desperate resistance on the part of the rebels, of whom 100 were killed, and about the same number wounded; but the loss of the Turks is stated to have been more considerable. Russia, it is said has offered to furnish troops for the suppression of the rebellion, should the Turkish force prove unequal to the task. Permission has been granted for the erection of a Protestant church at Jerusalem.

From the Boston Post. ALGERINE TYRANNY HAS DONE ITS WORST.—The court met at 9 o'clock on Tuesday for the purpose of pronouncing sentence. The clerk propounded the customary question: "Prisoner, what have you to say why sentence should not be pronounced against you?" Whereupon Mr. Dorr rose and addressed the court for about twenty minutes in a most powerful, dignified, and patriotic strain of eloquence, in which he said to the court: "I would not exchange my place as a prisoner at the bar for a seat beside your honors!"

Chief Justice Durfee replied to him, and said that the court had endeavored to discharge their duties faithfully and impartially, and that they were not aware that they had allowed themselves to be influenced by any of the motives charged upon them by the prisoner. He said the painful duty imposed upon him by the law remained to be performed, which was the passing of the sentence. The prisoner was directed to rise, and the chief justice pronounced the sentence as follows: "The sentence of the court is that you, Thomas Wilson Dorr, be imprisoned in the State Prison, in Providence, for and during the term of your natural life, and be there kept at hard labor in solitary confinement."

Thus ends one of the most infamous acts of tyranny that has ever disgraced the annals of our government. A man in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and