



THE STAR.

EASTON, Md.

TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 16, 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 " R. C. PRINCE, of Balt. 5th " W. H. A. SPENCER, of Q. A. 6th " JAS. L. MARTIN, of Talbot.

To Correspondents.—We are most reluctantly compelled to defer until next week the publication of two communications intended for to-day's paper. They shall appear in our next.

Democratic Attention! The Democratic Associations of the following Districts:—viz. St. MICHAELS, CHAPEL, TRAPPE, are requested to meet in their respective Districts on SATURDAY next, the 20th inst. at 2 o'clock p. m. on business of importance. A punctual attendance is requested, and members of the party not members of the associations are also invited to be present.

A Liberal Offer. We intend to publish an extra number of the "Star," beginning the first of August and continuing until the Presidential Election in November, which we will furnish to subscribers on the following very accommodating terms:— 1 COPY - 50 cents. 5 COPIES - \$2.00

Payable in advance, and remittances to be made free of postage. These rates will enable every one to possess themselves of a paper during the present interesting and important period of State and National politics. Persons wishing to subscribe should send in their names without delay.

We earnestly solicit the aid of our friends in furtherance of the enterprise, and confidently rely upon them for its success.—We have done our duty—let them do theirs!

HARD RUN.—The Whigs are so thoroughly out of temper at the numerous "changes" from their ranks to those of the Democracy, that they seem willing to catch at any thing as an offer. Hal had they might as well attempt to control the flowing tide as to conceal the defections from their camp. We were told with a flourish the other day that one Genl. Edwards and his son of Bridgeport, Connecticut, had given in their adhesion to Clay, but lo, the Colonel and his son turned out to be a couple of negroes, and thus was this piece of capital knocked into a cocked-hat and our Whig friends quietly had to pocket the joke.

We are now told that G. G. Lamar, Esq. has renounced his original opinions on the subject of annexation, and goes against Texas. The Charleston (S. C.) Mercury expresses this miserable attempt at imposition, and it is stated that Mr. Lamar is now, as heretofore, an ardent and enthusiastic leader in the cause of annexation. It was but Sunday last a paper in this vicinity paraded Mr. L's name in its brief recantation of "changes." Probably that Editor has not heard from Georgia, where it is said "hundreds are feeling from Whigery like rats from a burning hut!" Among the prominent names we may mention the following, all men of eminence and influence, and formerly supporters of what is called Whigery—Col. Alford, lately a member of Congress; Judge Welborn; Col. Alexander; Howell Cobb; Col. Flournoy; A. H. Chappell; S. M. Strong, and George M. Troup and scores of their old Whig friends are following them. This is the sort of whig enthusiasm we like. But who is "Thomas Loring"—"the powerful ally"—of whom we read in the Federal organ of Saturday? How verdant some folks are! Loring was editor of the "North Carolina Standard" until his unpopularity with the Democracy compelled him to retire from its management. Fifteen months ago he started a neutral paper which, as was anticipated, supports whigery. The "Standard" is still zealously fighting the battles of Democracy, though the paragraph to which we refer would have us believe the contrary. So much for this change; and indeed we believe we could veto the whole lot if we could find it in our heart to snatch from the drowning Whigs the few straws which they are desperately grasping in their sad extremity.

Hurray! hurray! the country's rising To put down Clay and Frelinghuysen!

Notwithstanding the boasting of some of the "Coon" papers that they will carry the State by 5000 (whew!) majority, it has been deemed advisable by the drill sergeants of that party for their gubernatorial candidate to "stump" it through the State! So Mr. Pratt, accompanied by Mr. Geo. R. Richardson and others, is making a tour through the counties of our Shore to strengthen his cause and to secure his election.

The Democracy are not easily bluffed by the brag games of their adversaries, and as they have signally triumphed in all the popular elections for Governor under the reform which Mr. Pratt didn't help to give them, we see no good reason why they cannot achieve a third victory, notwithstanding the potency and strength of Mr. Clay's "long tailed blue." A criminal man's defence of himself is not all sufficient for a verdict of acquittal from an intelligent jury. Party zeal will shout, all correct! when sober reason cries, all wrong!

LOUISIANA ELECTION.—We have not received authentic news from any of the Congressional Districts. The Democrats have nobly sustained themselves in the city of New Orleans notwithstanding the bullying of the Whigs. Official returns will not be received for several days. This State was divided in 1840 about 4000 majority. The voters who received naturalization papers from Judge Elliott, were excluded from voting. Elliott is a Whig, and was employed a year or more ago to naturalize foreigners—but finding themselves caught in their own trap at the recent election, the whigs rejected all the "Elliott votes," the nineteen-twentieths are legal voters. The city election, it is thought, will be contested. Whig desperation every where should be firmly and resolutely met and resisted.

GREAT DIVIDEND.—The Merrimack Manufacturing Company, with a capital of two millions, has divided \$400,000 in thirteen months, laying by a surplus of nearly \$200,000 for certain objects during that period. We find the above paragraph in our exchange papers. While this company is amassing wealth, the actual operator—the workman—barely gets pay enough for his labor for the decent support of himself and family. How long has it been since we saw announced numerous "strikes" among the factory workmen at the East for higher wages, or against the iniquitous attempt to reduce their scanty pay? But recently we could scarcely open a paper that did not contain a paragraph, headed in staring capitals, "another strike!" Query, has the Merrimack company, among the others, reduced the wages of its workmen?

HENRY CLAY.—This "embodiment" of Whigery was ignominiously defeated in 1824. In 1832 he had a fair run against Genl. Jackson for the Presidency, and the vote stood as follows:— Jackson - 707,007 Clay - 223,561 Majority against Clay 478,446 In 1840 he was considered so unpopular that the Harrisburg Convention refused to nominate him, some of its warmest personal friends declaring he could not, under any circumstances, be elected. What has he done to render him more popular in 1844 than he was in 1840? Who will answer?

Wm. Cost Johnson of Md. and S. S. Prentiss of Mississippi assure the public that they have not deserted the cause of Mr. Clay. Prodigious! I would be most ungrateful in Prentiss to do so, for it was in his belief that Mr. Clay used the profane language to Mr. Polk in the House of Representatives in 1838.

A GREAT DEMOCRATIC GATHERING took place at Harrisburg (Pa.) on the 4th inst. The most gratifying part of the festivities, says the Union, was the presence of about fifty voters, who in 1840 were open supporters of "Tip and Ty," but who have returned to their first love.

There was a very interesting temperance meeting held at St. Michaels on Tuesday last. Several excellent speeches were made, and the day was very pleasantly and profitably spent. The "Easton Guards" paid a visit to the town on the same day and were handsomely entertained by the citizens.

The Whigs of Dorchester have nominated the following ticket:—For the House of Delegates, Wm. Frazier, Reuben Tall, Jos. E. Muse, Jr., and John R. Keene. For Senate, Francis P. Phelps.—Messrs. Newton, Muir, and Smith for County Commissioners.

A TALL ONE.—The Democracy of Columbia (Ga.) recently erected the tallest kind of a young hickory—rigged with cross-trees 90 feet from the earth, where 20 men may sit. A piece of ordnance is mounted upon it, and the American flag and the "one star of Texas" float gallantly from the topmost point.

The old Hero's opinion.—Genl. Jackson in a letter to Gen. Plauché of Louisiana says: "The nominations have received a hearty response throughout the Union. I think Polk and Dallas will get 20 States, if not 22, out of 26. Let Texas be the watchword and victory is certain."

YOUNG HICKORY.—Is the title of a new weekly paper published at Washington city. The number before us evinces that it will do "soldier's service" in sustaining our cause. Subscription price for six months \$1.00.

When John G. Whittier, the Quaker Poet was quite young, he wrote some verses in praise of Henry Clay, which have had an immense circulation. He has recently come out in the Essex Transcript, deprecating their further use, inasmuch as they are now very far from expressing the sentiments of his heart in reference to the moral character of Mr. Clay.—Signal of Liberty.

THE PHILADELPHIA RIOTS.—All was quiet at the latest intelligence, but serious apprehensions were entertained by many that the crisis is yet to come. The Governor was still in the city, and his resolute course in the maintenance of law and order meets general approval. Troops from the country were hourly arriving, and a general search would be made in the "infected district" where it was reported arms and munitions were secreted by the rioters. Many persons are removing from the district from the dread of another outbreak. Lewis C. Levin, editor of the "Sun" has been held to bail in the sum of \$3000.00 to answer the charge of a "misdeed" in inciting to riot and treason." S. R. Kramer, editor of the "Native American," was also arrested on a similar charge. Jno. G. Wainough, surveyor of the port, was bound over to keep the peace. Ten to fifteen persons were killed, and forty or fifty wounded during the riots.

The Philadelphia Times says—the first officers were taken from the Philadelphia Church for its protection. The constitution, the law, the decision of our Courts, and common sense itself, all dictate the right of citizens to arm themselves, and provide for the security of their property from the assaults of a mob, by preparations for defence. The placing muskets in the Church, therefore, though certainly indecorous, was perfectly justifiable under any circumstances; and those "Natives" who have made it a ground of offence, and those organs of misrule which are seeking to counteract the resistance of the rioters to the authorities, by urging it as an apology for their conduct, have placed themselves in a position of avowed responsibility, and upon their heads, in the sight of Heaven, will rest the bloodshed which has disgraced our city and deluged our streets.

CHANGES.—So numerous are the accounts of changes in favor of the Democracy, that we find it impossible to republish them, unless we exclude all else from our columns. We shall, however, devote a small space, from time to time, to this purpose, and for the present call attention to the following from amongst the many that are now before us.

The Hon. Mr. CASEY, a big gun of whigery, and formerly a member of Congress from Illinois, has declared for Polk & Dallas.

A letter in the last Clarksville (Tenn.) paper, says that there has been thirty recent changes in Benton county, in that State, to the Democracy.

A Democratic meeting at Jackson, Mississippi, was addressed by General Felix Huston, of New Orleans—well known as having been for the last twenty years one of the most distinguished whig leaders in the Southern States, and a warm personal friend of Henry Clay. He has pledged himself unconditionally to support Polk & Dallas.

THEIR ORATORS TOOL.—The Mobile Register says:—We saw nothing for the present of the changes which are reported to us in favor of the Democracy. The whigs of our city will see for themselves, in the list of officers of the Democratic Association of this county, published in our last, the names of four gentlemen, Col. T. M. Goo, Maj. Joseph Moore, and Messrs. D. Chandler and L. W. Linn, who were warm Whig friends in 1840—the first named an officer in their Club—and the last two, conspicuous orators and champions of their party.

The Pittsburg Post gives a long list of seceders from Federalism—all of whom are prominent men who figured as leaders, speakers and committee men in the ranks of whigery. This list includes one of the Whigery has lost some of its brightest jewels in the county of Allegheny.

The sober second thought.—Mr. Solomon Cunningham and a number of others of Hardy county, Va. have renounced all connection with the Clay party, and are going it strong for Polk & Dallas.

The Wilmington (Delaware) Gazette says:—We are informed that at the democratic celebration in Appoquinimick Hundred, on the 4th inst., the meeting was addressed by three gentlemen who have always voted the whig ticket, and at the conclusion of their remarks, THREE SIX others came forward and signed a paper, renouncing all connexion with whigery and coining in future. We have heard the names of several, but we have concluded not to publish them separately, preferring to give the whole list together, which we expect to be able to do in a few days.

TWO BIG SWORDS LOOSE.—We learn from the Pittsburg Post, that "Governor RITZER is out against Henry," and the same paper also says:—"We are informed that Thomas H. Burrows, Secretary of State under Ritter's administration, is out in opposition to Henry Clay." So we stand from Ritter.

We must close for the present. More anon.

MORE WHIG TESTIMONY.—In 1841 Horace Greely, editor of the New York Tribune, the leading Clay paper of New York, wrote a memoir of the late Judge WHITE of Tennessee, published in the Biographical Annual for 1841, page 52, in which he speaks of the present Democratic nominee for the Presidency in the following terms:—"In 1834, JAMES K. POLK, ONE OF THE ABLEST MEN AND MOST POWERFUL SPEAKERS IN THE SOUTH WEST, took the field as the administration (Van Buren) candidate for Governor; and, after an evasive of unprecedented violence, in which he proved himself an overmatch both in speaking, talent, and in personal address and popularity, for his opponent, Governor Cannon, he was elected by some twenty-five hundred majority."

This same Mr. Greely is now engaged in the very laudable effort of proving that Mr. Polk is a "fifth rate man," wholly unfit for the Presidency. Recollect, too, that Gov. Polk and Mr. Clay are near neighbors in the Southern States, and that Mr. Greely did not place the former one inch behind the latter, but described him as "one of the ABLEST MEN AND MOST POWERFUL SPEAKERS" in that section of the Union. This language is quite as strong as that used by "honest" John Banks in his letter of resignation.

Changes.—The New Haven Palladium (whig paper) states that there are a dozen or more citizens "within a stone's throw" of one spot in New Haven, who, to quote his own language, were "short time since" strong friends of Henry Clay, but who now go for Polk & Dallas.

From the New York Plebeian.

"SHAME, WHERE IS THY BLUSH!"—On Tuesday last, the steamboat Robert Morris was chartered by the "Native Americans," or more properly speaking, the Whigs of Philadelphia, to carry some four or five hundred of them to Burlington, New Jersey, to attend a mass meeting which they were advised was to be held there. The steamboat was decorated with our national banners, a band of music was on board, and as she was dashing her way up New Delaware, she passed one of the Liverpool packets—the Shenandoah, we believe—filled with honest emigrants, who had left the tyranny of the old world to seek shelter under our republican institutions. The sight of our star spangled banner, and the thrill of our national music, seemed to fill the poor exiles with joy and exultation, and they involuntarily, as one voice, men, women and children, sent forth three loud huzzas in greeting. What think you, reader, was the response? We blush to record it. We feel ashamed and mortified, when we remember, that but a few years ago, while on a visit to green Erin, without letters and entirely unknown, the simple fact that we were an American was a passport any where. The door of the wealthy was opened to us, the cottage of the peasant was at our disposition. The cheers of those poor emigrants to our madcap flag and their national music were responded to by groans long and repeated. We need say no more.

Foreign Correspondence of the Boston Atlas.

Mr. King has arrived, accompanied by Dr. Martineau and will be presented this week, if his health—which is not very good—will permit. Mr. Ledyard leaves on the 15th of July for Havre, from whence he will sail on the 15th of August for New York. Mr. Hilliard, our Charge d'Affaires at Brussels, has sent his resignation to the President. Mr. Broadhead, the historical agent of the State of New York, has finished his labors here, and gone to England. Amongst other Americans here are Mr. Bribane, the Fourriere, and Crawford, the sculptor, who is on his way to America, to be the ladies can guess what. Letters from Spain bring the gratifying intelligence of Mr. Irving's restoration to health. Mr. Wheaton will soon publish a new work. His History of the Northmen has been translated by Guillois, and well received.

M. E. CONFERENCE.—The Providence Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, commenced its annual session at Newport, R. I. on the 3d of July. Bishop Hedding presiding. Rev. David Patton, of Nantucket, was chosen Secretary. There were on that day nearly one hundred clergymen present, and it was mentioned as a remarkable fact that only two persons belonging to the Conference had died during the past year. The Conference raised from its own members a sum of nearly \$50,000 to aid the Wesleyan University at Middletown. During the session of the Conference there was an animated discussion on the subject of preaching with notes, a practice which had been adopted by some of the members. Bishop Hedding, after some pertinent remarks, said, "that if under certain circumstances cruelties had been used, he hoped that they will be hereafter dispensed with." They adjourned on the 9th inst., after a session of seven days.

GOOD ADVICE.—The New York Republic concludes an article on the late disgraceful riots in Philadelphia, as follows:—"It is the plain duty of all and every one to quench the dire flame of discord, and to eradicate it once and forever those bitter animosities which have been too heedlessly permitted to grow. Let kindly sentiments and tolerant feelings be cultivated in their place. Let men live together like rational beings, and not kill each other, even in the name of law, like beasts of prey. Let God be worshipped, whether in a cathedral or church, in the lowly spirit of the Christian, and not with the fierce intolerance of the bigot. And let the public eye rest watchfully upon that man or that journal who, from motives political or fanatical, takes such a course as will stir up a fell spirit of hate between fellow citizens, and let loose the furies of a religious war between rival creeds."

GREAT NATIONAL FESTIVAL.

We find in the last Nashville Union an Address from the Central State Committee of Correspondence to the People of the U. States, "inviting them to a Grand Mass Meeting, the 15th day of August. The great meeting, says the Union, is intended to bring together democratic brethren, professing the same faith, having an identity of interests, living in every section of the Union; and to enable them, face to face, to commune with each other, and to interchange sentiments and feelings calculated to promote harmony, union and brotherly love, now, and in all time to come. We hope to see such a Mass Convention of the friends of the glorious cause of Democracy, in point of numbers, as never before met in this Union.

THE DIFFERENCE.—While the Hon. James Carroll, our candidate for Governor, abstains from any active participation in the canvass, leaving it to the people to do justice to his merits; the opposing candidate is traversing the State haranguing his party, personally appealing to them not to forsake him, and incoherently speaking of his antagonist. JAMES CARROLL relies upon a well spent life—political and private—and upon a reputation as pure as the mountain snow, dazzling and spotless. While his opponent is obliged to roam over the State explaining certain acts thro' fear that the virtue and intelligence of the people will visit upon him the rebuke he so richly merits.—Republican.

It is said that a gentleman of Hagerstown, Penn., the other day, bought a Democratic Songster, took home and laid it beside a Whig Melodist. Next morning, both were stripped for a fight, having completely torn off each other's shivers.

FEELING IN RHODE ISLAND AGAINST DORR'S SENTENCE.

The following extract of a letter, says the Philadelphia Ledger, received by a gentleman in this city from a friend in Providence, R. I., shows how strong and deep is the feeling of indignation in that city against the sentence of Thomas Willson Dorr:—"You have, I suppose, heard of the sentence and imprisonment of Governor Dorr, the champion of liberty in this State, (Rhode Island.) He has been sentenced for and during his natural life to hard labor, and ten days' solitary imprisonment. It has created a great excitement in this State. He says he never shall ask for pardon, as he has done nothing wrong, but his friends here are making bold speeches against the Rhode Island Lords, and the indignation of the Suffrage men here equal to the towering Vesuvius. There are meetings here on the bridge every night, and thousands congregate to see and hear what can be done by way of liberating him. He will either be pardoned by the General Assembly immediately, or the prison will come down by force. It will be rather a serious affair to attempt to liberate him by force, but it is the opinion of many that it will be done. The military in this State are all on duty every night. It is said that Mr. Lee's wife has left him. She is a sister of Gov. Dorr, and cannot bear such Algerine oppression. The Bostonians held a large meeting, a few days since, to express their indignation against the acts of our General Assembly."

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE.—That Thomas G. Pratt supported the Indemnity Bill, by which the citizens of Baltimore were heavily taxed, and for his support of this measure, the Annapolis Republican says "it is one of the fairest feathers in the plume that adorns his brow," and that if he had not voted for the Indemnity Bill, he would not have been the whig candidate for Governor.

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE.—That Thomas G. Pratt voted against every Reform Bill, which proposed the election of Governor and Senators by the People—he opposed them at December session 1832—1833—1834 and 1835—thus showing unceasing hostility to any and every Reform Bill that was presented by the people's representatives.

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE.—That Thomas G. Pratt is now canvassing the State, attempting to humbug the people by false promises, and is now asking the people to elect him governor.

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE.—That he is opposed to Representation according to population and in favor of the borough system of England.

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE.—That in 1834 he voted for an appropriation of two and a half million of dollars to works of internal improvements, thus adding in sad truth upon the people of the State a debt of near seventeen million of dollars.

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE.—That in 1836 he voted against hoisting the American Flag to the steeple of the State House on the 5th of January, in honor of the battle of New Orleans.

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE.—That in 1834, he voted against presenting to Capt John A. Webster, a sword, for his noble defence of the city of Baltimore in 1814, against the encroachments of the British.

POKE IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE.—That Thomas G. Pratt cannot be poked into the gubernatorial chair by the whig party, and that the people will poke him in such a manner that he will poke home where his two predecessors have poked themselves—to soiliquize upon a Waterloo defeat.

GOVERNOR KING ARRESTED.—The Boston Democrat says:—"We learn from Providence, that Samuel Ward King, the Charter Governor of Rhode Island, who made war upon the people of that State, for endeavoring to establish an American Constitution instead of the British Charter, was last week arrested on a warrant charging him with feloniously stealing and embezzling \$50,000 of the funds of the Rhode Island Agricultural Bank. He was arrested by Sheriff Potter, and taken before Judge Staples for examination. This is the man whom the whig party throughout the country have been lauding for his patriotism while Governor under the Algerine Charter, and contrasting with Thomas W. Dorr."

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.—The joint meeting of the Democracy of Queen Anne's and Caroline counties, on Saturday last, was well attended. We were not present, but we understand from others, there were found two or three hundred persons present. The meeting was addressed by several gentlemen and the most good feeling prevailed. Considering the short notice, (only four days) it was a good turn-out.—Pearl of the Oh.

RIVER PIRATES.—It seems that there are a precious set of unprincipled scamps on the Mississippi, who are engaged in despoiling the houses of those who have been driven from their homes by the flood. The St. Louis Reveille says the depredators, providing themselves with skills and canoes, under pretence of rendering assistance, rob the poor families before their faces.

John Tyler Jr., and Hugh Pleasant, junior editor of the Richmond Whig, went into N. Carolina, a few days ago, to fight a duel. Tyler was on the ground in time, but Pleasant was taken raving crazy with mania pica, and his second wished Tyler to wait, but he declined, saying that he had performed his part of the agreement.

The Remains of Gov. De Witt Clinton are about to be removed from Albany to New York.

ARRIVAL OF THE GREAT WESTERN.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.—The Steamship Great Western arrived at New York on Saturday week, in fifteen days from Liverpool. The previous arrival has been too recent for much news. She brings thirty-seven passengers in all. Earthquakes and drought have visited Scotland.

The Lord Mayor of Dublin and the members of the Corporation made their appearance, first before the Queen, seated on her throne in Buckingham Palace, surrounded by all the ministers of State; and next, at the bar of the House of Commons, on Wednesday, presenting their strong protest against the recent proceedings in Ireland. The reply of the Queen was cold and formal.

The Cotton Market was buoyant and active. The large imports had rather increased it a diminished demand. O'Connell, whose health is better than it has been for years, has his leaves attended daily by the first men in the land. The King of Saxony left London on Thursday last, on a tour of Scotland and Wales.

It is said that a ball is about to be held in St. Petersburg for the benefit of the Irish relief fund.

From the Anti-Slavery Republican.

THE ELECTION. In spite of fraudulent violence, we have carried the election. Yesterday will be long remembered in New Orleans. Peace and quietness reigned supreme throughout the city, notwithstanding that every provocative to dissension, disorder and popular disturbance of every description, was readily thrown in the way by a certain miserable clique. Thank God they failed of accomplishing the object they had in view. The people, he true Democracy—were to a man determined, under every emergency, to preserve the rectitude of our civil character; and nobly have they fulfilled that pledge. Let us state a few facts in relation thereto—statements not to be gossiped.

At an early hour—say half-past ten—we found that the polls had been closed in the 4th ward of the second municipality. This was occasioned, we understand, by the Whig inspector, who refused to receive the vote of a citizen who held in his hand a certificate of naturalization from Judge Elliott's court. The Democratic inspector very properly refused to receive any vote whatsoever, until that in question was deposited in the ballot-box. By this means the Democrats lost in one of their strongest wards a very large number of votes.

About half past 11, an Elliot voter presented himself at the polls of the 3rd ward and was refused by the Whig inspector. Colonel Oakley, the Democratic inspector, then declared that no ballot should be deposited until that vote was received. He was forthwith brow-beaten, bullied, mocked and abused in the most shameful manner. We heard him openly threatened with personal violence for his firmness in the right. He persisted, however, in an honest determination to support the cause of the people. The result was that about sixteen votes only were received in that ward.

S. W. Waters, Esq., one of the Democratic inspectors of the second ward, was absolutely driven from the polls. He was insulted and intimidated in the pursuit of his duty. Votes were thrust into the ballot box against his will and consent, and the result was, that the polls were left to the Whigs after the hour of one p. m. or thereabouts. The votes of this ward are now fraudulent and illegal, and as such, we trust, will not be considered for one moment by the proper authorities.

In the first ward, Jacob Barker, Esq., the democratic inspector, had a serious time of it.—Certain whigs went so far as to get up and make violent speeches at the polls, and every possible impudience was thrown in his way. As it was, he stood to his post and did his duty like a democrat.

In the first municipality, and indeed throughout the city, the polls were virtually closed during a great part of the day, from the same causes, and for the same reasons. But even as it is, we have good reason to suppose that we have gained a victory in this city. The cohorts of federalism have been overthrown, and the Crescent City is once more where she should be—among the democracy of the country. We append a statement of the average majorities, as nearly as we could obtain them at a late hour last night. Should they prove incorrect, we will amend them to-morrow.

RECAPITULATION.

Convention and Legislature.

	Dem.	Whig.
1st municipality,	170	53
2d do	195	251
3d do	49	
	410	254
Democratic majority,	410	
Whig do.		254

Absolute dem. average maj. 126
Thibodaux's majority in the 12th municipality over Labranche, is about 131.
In Lafayette city, the democratic majority was about 150.

THE LONG LOST GRAMPUS.—We learn from the New Bedford Mercury that the whale ship Monpelier, Capt. Taberarrived at that port on Wednesday from a whaling voyage. Capt. Taber reports that on the 26th of June, the Bermuda Islands bearing W. N. W. distant six leagues, he fell in with a vessel bottom up, or nearly so, having the appearance of a twenty gun schooner, foremost gone, mainmast and bowsprit remaining nearly new. Her copper appeared good, part of the false keel and port shutters gone, and had apparently been in that situation five or six months. The wreck was doubtless that of the U. States schooner Grampus.—Balt. Sun.

A man observed by his wife that she was beautiful, dutiful, youthful, plentiful and an armful.

THE RIOT

MORE RIOTING IN PH.—THE RESULT OF A LANCAN DOCTRINES.

We feel deeply humiliated to learn that another disgraceful deed has been perpetrated in our sister city, that fears were entertained for the safety of the Catholic Church, and the Native American people of July, and that application to the Governor for protection authorized the applicants to protect their lives and property. It has been circulated that one of the rioters contained arms, a great consequence, the particulars of which we have copied from an extra from the Ledger.

MORE OF THE RIOTS IN S.—The riots in Southwick, in the hood of St. Philip de Neri Catholic Church street, about Second street, on Friday night, by the Sheriff, were renewed on Saturday night and Sunday. The police of the District of St. Paul, on Friday night, continued on a clock, on Sunday morning, church was placed in the city of St. Paul.

During the whole of Sunday and crowds of persons were in the neighborhood.—Some were threatening language, and some muskets having been found. The military were on duty at 10 in the afternoon, under Genl. Patterson, Brig. Genl. C. J. Pleasanton, of the Artillery. The Sheriff's civil force ground early in the evening, and quieting the crowds, and quieting the masses.

A large crowd of persons there all day and evening, the military took command of the streets. The Hibernia Guards, who were placed inside the city, were placed inside the city, their forces marched and for the district, up to a late night, dispersing the crowds.

Genl. Caldwell, in his stores, shops, etc., in the city of the church to be closed, and a drug store was arrested and his store closed.

A large number of persons during the night, and placed in the district. These arrests were of threatening language, and authorities. We have heard that at 23, but as yet have not ascertained the actual number.

About half past 10 o'clock military were guarding the large crowds, approached, and street, from Catharine towards the other up third street, both meeting at Queen street. The military ordered the rioters to disperse, but they were given by Col. Pleasanton, Robt. K. Scott, of the Cavalry to "fire." The Captain ar but before he repeated the order the crowd in front of him leaving that portion of the street.

In this melee several were placed in the watch house, and the church.

When the word "fire" was given, the Hon. Charles J. Calwell, don't fire, General Caldwell ordered the arrest, and to be placed in the watch house.

This created great confusion, if officers interfered, and leave, but the General sternly Mr. Naylor and the other rioters.

The other party were Gen. Caldwell dashed on his horse, one of the crowd and the General struck arm with his sword. A horse thrown at the General which on the knee.

Yesterday morning, those the watch house and church, except two who were released. The authorities, military on duty until near 3 o'clock, and some of the military on duty all night.

Early in the morning the crowd again went to the cannon from the brig Vermont, and another three days and loaded them with spikes. These they dragged up church, poised them, and unless Mr. Naylor was released, they would have destroyed it.—Nothing being rustled upon the building, the door with a battering ram, walls, and brought out triumph. This was about 10 there were four military at the time.

About three thousand of his dwelling house in Fifth Prince, where he made a speech to disperse and go home. The mob then went back took the cannon to the back unless the Hibernia Greens from the church.

Mr. Levin, Mr. Titus, and D. Grover, (all leading Nationalists) promised them, if they were released, they should be removed. They were not removed at cannon was then placed—applied. At this point Mr. Naylor, the cannon—the mob with it amidst cheering. Finally, the Greens were they were no longer on the tacked them—they dispersed nearly killed. At Fifth an one of them rushed into a charged his musket from a wing a boy. This is up to and the fighting may be commencing.