cal victim, and as such sent to prison by the House of Commons. In 1820 the Wes minster Whigs elected him: he kept his seat till after the Reform Bill in 1822 he became Secretary at War, in Sir H. Parnell's place, and was then called *cat* Hobhouse, as he declined to mitigate flogging in the army, which in his Radical days he had loudly opposed. He then became Irish Secretary, but wouldn't vote (as his constituents wished) against the window tax, and resigned his trust. Colonel Evans, whom he had beaten in 1832, ousted him, and he took his seat for Northampton in 1834, and was soon made Chief Commissioner of Woods and Forests. Since April, 1835, he has been in his present place, and is believed to be desirous of quitting public life with a peerage; and this is he who for many years was the child & champion of democracy.

PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF TRADE.

Poulett Thompson, member for Manchester has a salary of $20,000 a year as President of the Board of Trade. He is about 42 yerrs old, and was a merchant in London until 1830, when Lord Grey made him Vice President of the Board of Trade and Treasurer of the Navy In July 1834, when the Melbourne Ministry was formed, Poulett Thompson became President of the Board of Trade, and Master of the Horse, Master of the Buckhounds, and many other officials have $10,000 each per annum With this hint at pecuniary matters, do you wonder that the struggle for place is so constant and so violent in this country.

From the New York Era of August 22.

RECEPTION OF MR. CLAY.

Sound the trumpet—beat the drum,
See the great *unchosen* come.

At the time and place appointed for the reception of the great unchosen candidate for the Presidency, a considerable number of his particular admirers assembled, eager and anxious to escort him to the quarters prepared for him by the "Whig" General Committee. At an early hour in the morning, the Hon Warner Anderson, the prime minister of Whigism, in Greenwich village, in company with another gentleman, was deputed a committee to proceed to the city to procure a cannon to welcome the "Great Western" to the empire city, and also to decorate the street with appropriate banners, &c.

We were not present at the landing of his Excellency at the foot of Hammond street, but were so fortunate as to arrive at the corner of Hudson and the above named street, just as the Grand Marshal and his aids approached.—Next came the late disinterested ex-corporation attorney, mounted, followed by a number of Wall street gentlemen—men whom almost any person could recognise who have been in the habit of *shinning* about Wall and Pine streets, for the last three years. The countenances of many of them were familiar, and in their hurry and anxiety to pay their respects to the distinguished representative of the *credit system*, many of them forgot to leave the maps of their splendid cities *laid out on paper* at home

Next to the escort of broken down politicians brokers, shavers, and "*Amsterdam* tea merchants," followed a barouche containing the *distinguished Senator* and Dudley Selden.

The carriages which followed contained a number of illustrious individuals. Among them were Robert Swartwout, Charles Oakley, and other equally disinterested and patriotic Whigs, who are ready at any moment, to march to Washington, "armed and equipped," for the purpose of putting down the present Administration.

The procession moved on in the appointed course, until it reached the Park, when the Marshal drew his forces up in a solid body in front of the City Hall. By this time a considerable number (about two thirds of them Loco Foco) had gathered together out of curiosity, to hear what the great expounder of the credit system had to say for himself. It would be impossible for us to do justice to his remarks in this short space, so we will leave the task to his Conservative friends of the New York Times. We heard enough, however, to satisfy us, that with all his love and good feeling for the credit system, and his unabated zeal for the recharter of another United States Bank, he did not utter a single word or argument that would go to refute the speech he made against the Bank in 1811. We have not time now to go into an exposition of the objects of Mr. Clay's visit to this city. This we shall do hereafter. All we shall say at present is, that he has brought his wares to the wrong market. The city and State of New York will as sure go against him as he lives. Pressed to the earth with acts of special legislation, the people of this State, in an evil hour, bowed down to the party who placed on their banner *exclusive privileges*, but the last election in the city gave a foretaste of what may be expected of the Democrats in the fall.

A friend, who stood in Broadway during the procession, and who took particular observation, has furnished us with the following accurate account of the whole concern.

361 men, mounted.
12 boys.
21 carmen, (two with frocks on.)
1 horse and cart, driven by a dandy, while another held an umbrella over his head.

The subjoined characteristic letter was addressed by George Brancroft, the historian, to a committee of the democratic citizens of East Abington, Mass, whither he had been invited to join in the celebration of the Fourth of July.

BOSTON, July 1, 1839.

Gentlemen—No invitation could be more agreeable than one to join the Democracy of Plymouth county in celebrating our national independance. The old Colony in the storehouse of bright examples and sound principles: the cabin of the Mayflower was the birth place of modern popular freedom; and the civic heroes, with whom the barque was freighted, consecrated to democracy the soil they made their home. Of themselves they instituted government; and every branch of it was kept in strict and almost in immediate dependence upon the popular judgment and will. In those early days, the magistrates held their office by no tenure for life; but, as those who performed the duties of judges were responsible to the people, and as the people themselves were the high court of appeal, their judicial decrees were in harmony with the dictates of humanity and common sense.

They never allowed manslaughter to be expiated by a fine of thirty dollars; nor were the little barks of the first fishermen of New England, on their return from their voyages to Sagadahoc and Acadia, condemned by an arbitrary decision, to be received as aliens.—The Pilgrims were thoroughly imbued with the true spirit of democracy; and the more their little institutions are examined, either in regard to their character or their influence, the more we shall be instructed in the nature and confirmed in the love of the principles of our political creed.

The pilgrims described themselves, as men who had been brought up to a 'plain country life, and the innocent trade of husbandry.' It was among the yeomanry that their great principles first planted themselves; and the cultivators of the soil will be the very last by whom they will be resigned.

The Pilgrims were exposed to abuse; they were the objects of all the calumny, which the 'malignants' of their day, could heap upon their names, branding their profession with a by-word of reproach and attempting to cover the exiles with derision and scorn. But standing as the rock of Plymouth, these honest Loco Focos of the seventeeth century, left the malignants, to their harmless amusement of rage and railing, and gave an example of the indifference which is due to a hate which can envy, but which cannot injure.

The Pilgrims, moreover, had experience in conservatism. The first conservative on record, connected with our Republic was Robert Brown, who had once professed the principles of Robinson and Bradford, the same in essence with the principles of Jefferson and Franklin. And his fate was the usual and merited fate of men who are false to the truths on which popular freedom is founded. After constituting himself a leader in the cause of reform, he made terms with the aristocracy, and lost his honor, while he but slightly and transiently benefitted his fortunes. 'He forsook he Lord,' says honest Robinson, 'so the Lord forsook him.' But God did not forsake the Pilgrims, and is not all history a warrant for the faith, that his Providence is ever watchful over the cause of reform, of freedom, of the power of the people?

I regret that I am unable, from a previous engagement, to meet you on the 4th.

Very respectfully, yours, &c.

GEO. BANCROFT.

INDIANA.

All is safe in Indiana. Five administration candidates are elected to congress, viz. J. W. Davis, John Carr, W. W. Wick, Thomas Smith and T. A. Howard, James Rariden, whig; is re-elected, and the first district is disgraced by the election of G. H. Proffit, whig and scamp. It is generally believed that Mr. Proffit is a subject to Queen Victoria, and that he has not been naturalized. We hope steps will be taken immediately to ascertain whether he has been naturalized or not. It will be the duty of congress to exclude him, until he produces his naturalization papers, or some good proof that he is a citizen of this country. We have a certain majority in the house of representatives, and we hope also in the senate. Under whig management, Indiana has been bro't to the verge of bankruptcy. The citizens are oppressed with taxes. If not done this winter, the people, at the next August election will do it. A democratic Governor will be elected.—The people have been trifled with. Two or three men are the cause of all our difficulty.—Gov. Noble has been a greater curse to the people of the state, than a "war, pestilence, and famine." He and his tools will now receive their reward.

The whigs had every advantage in the election this year. The report of Wise & Co. upon defalcations lost many a vote to the administration, and the cry, false as it was, of extravagance and corruption, had its influence. Nothing was left undone by the whigs. Having under their control the whole system of internal improvements, with the engineers, contractors and laborers, with the state bank, with its sixteen branches, and all the presidents, cashiers, clerks, directors, and most of the stockholders, it is astonishing that the democratic party have gained such a signal victory. Gov. Noble was the most active. He traversed the line of the public works before the election, and secured, by his influence an immense number of votes for Mr. Herod. This we can prove by the best men in the state.—We know that contractors, the tools of Gov. Noble, did positively threaten to discharge laborers if they voted for W. W. Wick. A democratic legislature will correct this abuse of office.

Besides all this influence, the whigs had another decided advantage. They had five candidates in the field for the presidency, which united all the opponents of Mr. Van Buren. In the eastern and northern part of the state, Mr. Clay was the candidate. In the centre, south, and west, Gen. Harrison was the candidate.—The admirers of Mr. Webster, supported the whig ticket in hopes that, by sustaining the whig party, he would succeed Mr. Clay. For the same reason, the supporters of Gen. Scott voted the whig ticket.

Just on the eve of the election, another whig candidate was brought out, to wit: Henry A. Wise, with James Watson Webb, for the vice presidency. Thus the particular friends of each candidate voted the whig ticket. All the opponents of Mr. Van Buren were brought out Yet we succeeded—All hail Indiana!!—[Indiana Democrat.

MAN WORSHIP.—Among the most disgusting movements of the Federalists, with Mr. Clay, is their taking out the horses from his carriage in the street of Saratoga, and harnessing themselves like "cattle" in the traces, to drag him up to the door of the hotel, where he made his electioneering speech. Such things should never disgrace the land of freemen—they are borrowed from the despotic Governments on the other side of the Atlantic. To cap the climax of this disgusting man worship, it was arranged that some of the wives of the aristocracy, should place a CROWN of roses upon his head, after he had finished his address. Yes, even the pageantry of a coronation scene!! This was too much for the sagacity of Mr. Clay to brook—he knew the honest Democracy of the country would turn against him. He therefore, after wearing the CROWN a few minutes, in imitation of Cæsar, gracefully removed the kingly crown from his brow. But it shows of what materials the Federal party is composed—they would turn our plain Republic into a georgeous monarchy in a moment, if they could but have their way.

Columbian (Con.) Register.

YORK, YOU'RE WANED!—Mr. Clay having heard of the tremendous route of his adherent in the West, is anxious to get home. The young whigs of New York having proffered him their devotions in that city, Mr. Clay, in return, writes from Saratoga—

"This is the last in the series of places which, having never seen, I was desirous to visit; and now it is my wish to reach home with as little delay as may be practicable."

No doubt of it.

Balt. Post.

Mr. POINSETT, Secretary of War, arrived in Buffalo (N. Y.) on the 13th instant, and was to leave that place immediately for the Cattaraugus Reservation, in company with Judge STAVERS, the U. S. Indian Agent, to hold a council with the Seneca Indians, relative to the late treaty with them.—Ib.

"There is but one magic in politics, and that is, to be right."—*Junius.*

Then most assuredly does Mr. Van Buren deserve to be called "the Magician," as he has been denominated by the Whigs. The magic of truth has borne him triumphantly forward to the attainment of the highest honors in the gift of the nation and bids fair to sustain him in the discharge of the truth confided to him by the people.—Globe.

THE WHIG.

EASTON, MD.

Tuesday Morning, Sept'r. 3, 1839

SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Democratic Republican Candidate

For Congress,

P. F. THOMAS,

OF TALBOT COUNTY.

FOR THE LEGISLATURE.
JAMES H. MARTIN,
MORRIS O. COLSTON,
DANIEL LLOYD.

FOR SHERIFF.
JESSE SCOTT,

COMMISSIONERS FOR EASTON DISTRICT.
JOSEPH GRAHAM,
COL. JAS. BARTLETT.

Day of election, Wednesday 2d day of October next.

Messrs. Thomas and Pearce, the candidates for Congress, will address the citizens of Caroline, at Denton to-day.

The National Intelligencer says that the U. States Exploring Expedition has forced its way to a point further south than ever American enterprise has ever before reached, leaving considerably *astern* the discoveries of the French and Russian exploring expeditions, including the latest. This is a feather in the cap of our Navy.

TENNESSEE.—The Legislature of this state will stand as follows:—Senate 10 Whigs and 15 Administration members; the House, 32 Whigs and 42 Administration. The last Legislature was decidedly Whig.

Gen. B. C Howard is to deliver the address at the laying of the corner stone of the North Point Monument in Baltimore, on the 12th of September.

SNOW fell in the vicinity of Abbotsford, Pa. on the 17th of last month.

Our friend of the Centreville Times has had a Beet presented to him which he says is "bigger round than the waist of many of our Eastern Shore GALS." Quit that Mr. Times.

EMIGRATION.—Within a week or two past 1221 Emigrants have arrived in Baltimore, principally Germans.

The yellow fever was raging with frightful virulence in New Orleans during the middle of last month.

What have we done?—In the States where elections have recently taken place, the Democrats have gained 22 members of Congress, two State Legislatures, and one Governor.—So much for the Sub-Treasury!

Whig prospects in Georgia.—The Columbus Enquirer, a warm Whig paper, says:—"We think it useless to deny the fact, that no State in the Union is more certain to support Mr. Van Buren than that of Georgia."

Mr. James B. Way of this county sold a lot of Mulberry trees a few days since at public sale, in parcels of from 30 to 40 trees, at an average price of 62 1-2 cents a tree. The lot consisted of about 300 trees, which were grown from cuttings of this spring's growth.

☞The meeting in this town on Tuesday last was very well attended, and considerable interest manifested to hear the arguments of the contending parties As it is usual with our *fair dealing* opponents to season all they write or speak with warm denunciation against the Administration, of course we were not spared from a light sprinkling of this chief ingredient of whig "eloquence and rhetorical power" on Tuesday last. Poor Mr. Woodbury caught it in a style that Balie Peyton or Henry A. Wise might in vain hope to emulate; yet we confess it was done in such an easy good natured way, as to convince every listener that Mr. Pearce was, to use a homely phrase, only *soaping* the deluded proselytes who hung upon his every word with countenances strongly marked with alternate indications of hope and fear. A bad cause needs much bolstering.

We were gratified to find Mr. Thomas making the Constitutional Treasury question the principal point in his speech. With such a weapon, in masterly hands, we have nothing to fear from the Opposition. It is a question that must enlist the patriotic feelings of the people, and only requires to be fully explained to be understood, and when understood it will carry conviction to the mind of every dispassionate man. Mr. Thomas not only handled the subject in a clear and forcible manner, but urged its importance with a bold and commanding eloquence.

Whig orators and Whig presses have labored with an indefatigable zeal to intimidate the people from a support of the Sub-Treasury system, by resorting to every device that the imagination could suggest, and every species of denunciation that decency would permit them to call to their aid. But so far it has all been in vain. As the people receive light they flock to its support. The reason for a separation of Government from Banks will be found in the following extracts from Senator Allen's speech, delivered in the U. S. Senate in February 1838 They are strong, cogent, and irresistibly true Read what he says and then ask yourself as a freeman, are you willing to "bend the plain hinges of the knee" to a power that is struggling to become the master of the Government of your own choice?—"a power which has already coiled around the sacred forms of the Constitution, which is day by day increasing the intensity of its pressure, and strangling public liberty in its folds."

"In May last, the nation was at peace with all mankind. The several departments of the Government, all the organs of its various powers, were performing their usual and appropriate functions. The public revenues had swollen into a surplus beyond the public necessities, of forty millions of dollars The people were contented, prosperous, and happy. We were threatened neither with invasion from without nor insurrection within. All confided in the public security; all quietly reposed upon that confidence. And yet, in one night—in one moment, as it were—the Government was suddenly struck down, and the whole frame of society convulsed and disjointed by the shock! The laws were rent asunder, the revenues seized, the Government left without a dollar, and the labor and property of the whole people without a medium or standard of value. Then, and then for the first time, was it discovered that there existed in our midst a power independent alike of the people, responsible to neither, and triumphant over both."

"Many a time, sir, in the history of our race have civil institutions been hewn down by the sword; many a time have they been effaced from the earth in the desolating sweep of human passions; many a time have they worn out by the friction of their own parts, or decayed and wasted away with age; but never, until May last, was a Government arrested in its action, and brought to a solemn stand, by a power wielded not by a foreign enemy, nor by the Government itself, nor yet by the people over whom it extended. And now, sir, what do we behold? We see this power, concentrated, embodied, organized, animated by a spirit of rapine and conquest; and having advanced to the Capitol over obligations broken, rights violated, laws infracted, authority defied, we now behold it standing incarnate upon the floor of the Senate, to demand a surrender of the affairs of the Republic into its own exclusive custody. Yes: and if this demand be not complied with; if the people will not agree to pay an eternal tribute to the Banks; if they will not abandon the Government of themselves, and submit to the rule of these monopolies, with what are they threatened? They are threatened with a punishment, "compared to which all the calamities of a war with the most potent nation of the globe, would be a blessing."

[Communicated for the Whig.]

AUGUST 29th, 1839.

Mr. Sherwood,—Understanding that the two candidates for Congress were to meet in Easton on Tuesday 27th, to discuss the political topics of the times, curiosity led me to hear the arguments. Mr. Pearce opened the debate which appeared to rest on the grand question of Sub-Treasury, or Banks; he strongly advocated the depositing of the public money in the Banks, by which means the money belonging to the people might be loaned out to speculators, stock-jobbers and brokers to enable the rich to get richer, and make the poor poorer. Such have always been the arguments of the Aristocratic part of the community—Mr Thomas replied in a very modest and becoming style, and clearly showed that the Sub-Treasury System proposed by the Administration was more advantageous to the public, that the people's money was not liable to be squandered & lost, more ready & handy to come at to discharge the just debts against the Government when called, and better secured by bond and security, and the terrors of the Penitentiary, than when deposited in Banks, where no security is given, and which are not unfrequently gotten up for mere speculating purposes; who make their fortunes then break & are not answerable for their just debts, sheltered and protected by an unholy, unconstitutional and unjust law, hold the public money and compel the Government to issue certificates to pay their debts; such has been the case, and the fact cannot be controverted, and such no doubt is the wish of those now endeavoring to destroy the Administration;—Mr. Thomas remarked as far as the Sub-Treasury could be acted on by the people that they have showed a decided preference for it in the result of the late elections; but Mr. Pearce TRIUMPHANTLY REPLIED NO, and cited New York, where the Federal Governor and Lieutenant Governor were elected.

I wish now to show that this boasted triumph was achieved by the united efforts of Whigs and Abolitionists, even assisted by the *NEGRO* VOTES. I will show it so conclusively that the most fool-hardy partizan will not attempt to deny the union of the Whigs and Abolitionists in the election of the Governor and Lieutenant Governor of N. York. If any do, they will deny the GOD that made them, could it have any political influence to aid their drooping party. I will now present to the Free Voters positive proof of the facts and beg that the Freemen of the State, will give it a candid reflection I will first give an extract from the Abolition paper called the *Emancipator*, published just before the New York election.

'Political Abolitionism.' You may say, let us keep this holy cause out of politics. It is in politics and always was in politics. Slavery was made by politics, and is sustained by politics. It is the creature and foster child of political action, politics is its breath, its being, and *politics must kill it*, moral action is the right arm to slay the monster, political action is the weapon."

I will now give you farther proof which is contained in a circular of the Young Men's Anti-Slavery Society.

CIRCULAR.

"We ask the privilege brethren to set forth briefly but frankly the reasons which constrain us to cast our votes for William Seward for Governor.

"First, Seward is the Candidate of the party which on the floor of Congress nobly vindicated the inestimable right of petition, and so nobly asserts the freedom of debate, of the party also that sustained John Q. Adams and William Slade, of a party whose views are liberal and tolerant

Secondly, Mr. Seward is the candidate of the party which in our last legislature passed resolutions against the admission of Texas into the union, against Patton's gag law.* In favor of the right to petition and in favour of granting of trial by jury to persons claimed as fugitive slaves.*

Third. Mr. Seward is the candidate of a party that opposes the re-election of a President who stands pledged to veto any bill abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia.

Fourth. Mr. Seward is the candidate opposed to Gov. Marcy, who in his message to the legislature has manifested in sentiment and sympathy, the bitterest hostility to our cause, (*abolitionism*,) and who as presiding officer of a public meeting while he was governor of the state recommended the passage of a law, authorising a violation of the laws, and inflicting pains and penalties upon those who were disseminating intelligence and truth, (*abolition papers, &c*)

Fifth. The reelection of Governor Marcy would go far to reelect Martin Van Büren whose measures and policy are so hostile to the cause of *human liberty*.

Lastly. Because our knowledge of Mr. Seward leads us to confide in the general soundness and integrity of his principles We view the great question of Sub Treasury, a national Bank, or the currency of minor importance compared with the great subject of *human liberty* (abolitionism) and believing the election of Mr. Seward and defeat of Gov. Marcy will best promote the great cause of *universal emancipation*, we shall vote for him ourselves and recommend our *abolition friends* to do the same.

JEFFERSON MAYELL, President
of the Young Men's Anti-Slavery Society and others.

*Which was to put an end to the numerous debates on abolitionism, and give a silent vote to save money and time to the nation.

*Thus when a Maryland negro runs off to New York, he is put on a par with his master and must have a trial by jury; so says the federal Governor of New York.

Do my fellow citizens want stronger proof of the the union of federalism and abolitionism? If they do here it is in a more disgusting character than has already been exhibited. After reading it, I would ask is there a whig in Maryland who can for a moment look with complacency upon the course of their political brethren in New York in countenancing the aid of negro votes? I hope not—forbid it God, forbid it Justice!

[Proceedings of a meeting of the Colored Whigs of New York.]

TO THE COLORED CITIZENS OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK.

At a respectable and numerous meeting of the colored freeholders of this city, held in Wilberforce Hall, Mr. JOHN FORT was called to the Chair, and WM. JOHNSON was appointed Secretary.

After the minutes of the previous meeting was read Mr. Fort, the chairman, moved that the minutes be so amended as to read, "that the colored citizens of N. York be earnestly requested to vote the

WHOLE WHIG TICKET.

Nominated at Masonic Hall; which after considerable discussion, was adopted.

1st. That WM H. SEWARD, having, in his letter to the committee of Abolitionists, shown himself friendly to the abolitionist of all description, and as regards COLOR, than the candidate of the Democratic party, we agree to give him our unanimous support.

2nd. That LUTHER BRADISH has shown himself the unqualified friend of human rights, and, in consequence, shall receive the votes of every coloured citizen in this city,

3rd. That the Congress and Legislative ticket of the Whig party shall also receive our support.

The following gentlemen were then appointed a vigilance committee.

Thaddeus Silay	John Piper,
John Bonser,	George Douglass,
Terence Sample,	Hannibal Allen,
John Blake,	Cato Smith,
Parker Downing,	Wm. Johnson,
Cæsar Mott,	John Smith.
Anthony Moore,	

JOHN FORT, President.

WM. JOHNSON, Secretary.

The Vigilance Committee will be in attendance at this place during the three days of the election. Our friends who were not at the meeting, will please provide themselves with tickets by calling on the members of the COLORED WHIG Freeholders Vigilance Committee.

A LOOKER ON.

A DREAM.—The following curious incident we find related in the New York Mirror:

One of my sisters in her early married life used to compare chancery bills with her husband—he was then clerk in chancery. It became at length quite mechanical, and she could read aloud with much mental effort. One morning, while reading a very long bill, and, of course, very much fatigued, she dropped asleep and dreamed that she prepared a large supper and invited many guests to meet a friend of theirs who had just come from abroad.—She attended personally to every part of the business, saw the table laid, the supper paraded on, and the guests waiting around, but the one for whom it was intended did not come. At length, after much fretting and fears of the supper getting cold, and the guests impatient, the door at length opened and their friend appeared. 'Oh Mr. D.' said she, 'how long you have kept us waiting!'—'What do you say?' said her husband. 'Oh, bless me,' said she, "I have been dreaming; I really have been asleep."—'That could not be,' said he, 'for you have gone on reading correctly and never stopped till you made that exclamation!'

Now all this dreaming could only have occupied a second or two, and yet it appeared to her of several hours' duration.

CONSUMPTION.—There is a dread disease which so prepares its victim as it were for death, which so refines it of its grosser aspect and throws around familiar looks unhealthy indications of the coming change, a dead disease, in which the struggle between soul and body is so gradual, quiet and solemn, and the result so sure, that day by day, and grain by grain, the mortal part wastes and withers away, so that the spirit grows light and sanguine with its lighting load, and feeling immortality at hand, deems it but a new term of mortal life: a disease in which death and life are so strangely blended, that death takes the glow and hue of life the gaunt and grisly form of death: a disease which medicine never cured, wealth warded off, or poverty could boast exemption from; which sometimes moves in giant strides, and sometimes at a tardy sluggish pace, but slow or quick, is ever sure and certain.—Nicholas Nickleby.

It is stated that flour has become so scarce at Cleveland, that orders have been received at Buffalo for a re shipment, and several cargoes have actually returned.

MULBERRY TREES. In answer to our inquiry, the Northampton Gazette states that the sale, for $1800, by a gentleman in Whately, Mass. of a lot of mulberry trees which cost him last Spring but $350, was made "to two wealthy respectable men of the adjoining town, as supposed, for the general purpose of growing trees and making silk. The trees were the Large Leaf Canton and Multicaulis." The same paper contains the following:

A Mulberry Nibble.—It is understood there is a negotiation on the tapis in a distant state for mulberries to the amount of 25,000 dollars, provided satisfactory security can be given for the purchase money.

This is the largest proposal for a deal in the article we have yet heard of. A few years since, a hundred dollars purchase was worth talking about and considered almost an extravagant outlay for mulberries, but now in these days of Railroad speed nothing short of thousands of dollars is worth notice.

THE LOW, BLACK SCHOONER CAPTURED—The runaway schooner has been captured by the U. S. surveying brig Washington, Lieut Gedney, and carried into New London. She is the "Amistad," of Puerto Principe, Cuba, and was owned by a Mr. Carrias, of that place. At the time she was taken possession of by the slaves, she was bound from Havana to Neuvitas, with a cargo of dry goods, and about fifty slaves. The slaves rose upon the captain and passengers, and killed nearly the whole of them.

The trial of these blacks will involve several curious questions, which we shall notice hereafter.

P. S. Since writing the above, we have received the following letter;

Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.

NEW LONDON, Aug. 27.

The surveying brig Washington, Lieut. Gedney, put in here last night, with the schooner reported by your pilot boat. She proves to be the schooner which left Havana in June, with negroes, for a neighboring port. The slaves murdered all the white men, and then intended to go to Africa, but brought up on this coast. She had touched near Montauk Point, and got a supply of water, &c.

The head negro jumped overboard, when the boats from the brig came along side, and it was with some difficulty he was recovered and saved. The negroes made no resistance. One of the whitemen saved is the owner of the slaves, as he says. One or two of the negroes died yesterday, and several are sick. It is said there is money and jewels on board of the value of $40,000, but this is a mere report. The schooner is down the harbor, awaiting the arrival of the U. States Marshal.

This is an interesting exploit for the boys of the Washington, for she is *manned* with thirty or forty Navy apprentice boys, and only three or four men. She is engaged in surveying the coast.—*Eds. Jour. Com.*

TAKE NOTICE.—The Postmaster General, in a letter to the postmaster of Newport, (R. I.) says:

"Postmasters may enclose the money in a letter to the publisher of a newspaper, to pay the subscription of a third person, and frank the letter if written by himself, but if the letter be written by any other person, the postmaster cannot frank it."

By this it will be seen that distant subscribers to newspapers can remit the amount of subscription without expense to either themselves or the publishers.—Baltimore Sun.

BROTHERLY LOVE.—The following brotherly advice is from a Whig organ in New York to its co-laborers:

"TAKE CARE.—If the Whigs join issue with Mr. Van Buren on the Sub-Treasury scheme, they will be defeated. Never did the banks act more rascally than they do now—Do the whigs want to identify their cause with that of the banks? Fools! fools! fools! When will the Whigs learn sense? when will their editors be wise?

Since her rudeness to the President, it would seem, from the report of the letter writers, that Mrs. Clinton is as much the lioness as Mr. Clay is the lion of the Springs. She is said to lecture on politics—the matter copied from Mr. Clay, the manner and gestures decidedly Websterian. The Rights of Women party will probably nominate her for Vice President on the Clay ticket. The press very properly accords the lady the notoriety she has courted.—Charleston Mercury.

The National Intelligencer announces the death of Commodore Daniel P. Patterson, of the U. S. Navy, at the Navy Yard, in that city, after an illness of but 30 hours.

'They've discharged me by thunder!' as Cannon said when the Democrats of Tennessee Polked him out.—N. Y. Era.

CONUNDRUM—Why are the Democrats of Tennessee like good soldiers?

Because they were not slow at the late election in Polking out the Cannon.

An onion applied to the part affected, will cure instantaneously the sting of a wasp.

A house was pulled down in Wilmington, Del. in order to arrest a man. The offender defended himself right boldly and defended his quarters well with brick bats, &c. It certainly is a new mode of executing the laws to tear down a man's house about his ears.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

Recognition of Texan independence by France

The New York Times says:—We have seen a letter from a distinguished source at Paris, dated the 28th July, which states that France has agreed to recognise the independence of Texas. We may expect to receive soon an official announcement of the recognition. It is openly spoken of at court, and in the highest circles, as a settled question. We understand that M. Pontois, Minister from France to the U. States, who is now in Paris, has taken a strong interest in behalf of Texas, and acted as becomes the representative of an enlightened and liberal government."

John H. Hewett Esq. it about to start a new penny paper in Baltimore to be called the "Baltimore Clipper"

ONLY FIVE WHIG CANDIDATES FOR THE PRESIDENCY TO ONE DEMOCRAT.—We cut the following from an interesting article in the Indiana Democrat;

"We care not much now what the Whigs do. With Martin Van Buren and the Independant Treasury, we can defeat the whigs with their most available candidates. It is immaterial to us whether Clay, Harrison, Webster, Scott, or Wise, is the Whig candidate. Either one, or all united, we can defeat."