MEDICAL PROPERTY OF A

## POTTSVILLE.

Saturday Morning, Dec. 14, 1844. THANKS.-Our acknowledgements are due to

TA call for a Democratic Whig meeting was handed in too late for this week's paper. It willappear in our next.

the President's Message, and ote er documents.

Politics and Politicians. THE EQUALITY OF MEN.-Laws in this country are but the emanations of public opinion or always form the larger portion of society, with them is lodged an almost absolute control over the condition and interests of the whole people; supremacy is literally in their hands, limited only by their own pleasure. The ambittous and designing demagogue knows this well, and he knows too, that with him, as with the courtiers, thrift follows fawning? He is therefore the zealous and claraorous advocates of popular rights, the unflinching and furious champion of the suffering, plundered, 'aristocracy-ridden' people, and deems it an evi. dence of skill to accomplish his selfish and private ends by exciting appeals to the worst passions and Texas, &c. Mr. Shannon takes umbrage at the most virulent prejudices of the human heart. It is his interest and vocation to deceive, mislead, and mystify the whole body of the people, and to effect this, he industriously rings the changes upon toppression, 'plundered,' 'rich against the poor,' 'equal rights,' and such other meaningless, or lying common-places. From time whereof the memory of man runneth not to the contrary, society has been enrsed with these egotistical, gasconading, leadenheaded, braying animals. 'Ye shall be as Gods,' was the lying promise of the first demagogue, our old adversary the devil, when he would thwart the purposes of heaven and hetray a world, and his apt imitators, through all the changes of time have practised upon his example, and through a I the changes of time too, men have been willing dupes. ing after a hetter condition; the demagogue taking advantage of this feature in the human character, in his appeals to the masses, who, though not naturally depraved, are liable to corruption, serves to array their prejudices and their passions by talking of oppression and enlarging with zealous warmth upon the equality of humanity. It is true, that men are equal-equal in their undying spirits. equal in their final destinies, equal in their title to the protection of the laws, and on a perfect equality in all political rights-but in their condition they are and must ever be unequal. The conflict. ing claims of different interests, the possessions and property of men are not to be adjusted and apportioned by the foot-rule and square-nor is such an equality at all desirable, even if it were above Port Clinton, the watchman, supposing the practicable. The equalizers of France attempted in the reconstruction of her government, to divide the Kingdom into squares of equal dimensions; the miserable condition of the French people proved how little they gained by the effort. At Paragua on the bridge some distance, they observed the bal. the Jesuits professed to have realized the ideal of ance of the train appproaching, when both parents a Christian commonwealth; all were reduced to an rushed to save the child-but unfortunately too level of servitude. Sparta presents the most as-

stitutions over the instincts of the human heart,

but with all her boasted equality, she permitted

the enslavery of the Helotes, and their landed pro-

party was monopolized by a few conspicuous citi-

zens, nearly one third of whom were women. far removed as ever from a condition of equalitythe strong and the brave would rise above the corporally and mentally weak. The difference in plan; some to execute—both classes of men laalone capital, -enterprize, credit, and intellect, arits important auxiliaries, and sometimes take its place; but the wealth of the rich, and the energies | incendiary. of the enterprising, are no more their capital, than the capital of the employed; both are dependant upon them alike. How ridiculous in men then. to bother with the accident of condition, when their efforts should be rather to augment the happines of their fellow creatures. There is some truth in the allegation that those who do not labor (with their hands) are supported by those who do. .. But if we reverse the proposition, it is equally true, those who do labor (with their hands) are supported by those who do not.: The interests of the two classes are mutual and inseparablethe laborer would not waste his energies in toiling without the prospect of a sufficient remunemtion. Take two communities for example; one wealthy, the other poor; ex ensive improvement, are projected in both, and a consequent demand Clearly, if he be not a fool, to the place where his desire to work, the laws will most unquestionably wages are sure. This then illustrates the connecdependance of the two classes. If the employed tolerated a moment in this region. so far forget their own interests as to suffer their prejudices to be excited against their employers and seek to appreciate the wages of labor beyond the profit of the business, they drive their employ ers into a counter movement which neutralizes the effect—the sapitalist may live without the industry of the laborer, but the laborer cannot live without the wealth of the capitalist. The advantages of labour cannot be possessed without its votes more were polled than there are legal voters accompanying inconveniences, but while men are in the State. The great excess of votes over equal in their right freely to accumulate and uninterruptedly to enjoy, the enterprising and industri- | For instance, in Forsythe, Lumpkin, Habersham ous man can carve out a competency for himself. and Franklin, all joining each other, the legal he has the capacity to acquire, a head and a pair votes amount to 3,203. At the Presidential elec-

the prejudice of the laborer against his employer, thing else worth preserving, in achieving it. tells him that his toil and sweat is the employer's wealth; that their interests are inimical. The doctrine is false, and calculated to eat, like a silent Mount Carbon, on Friday last. He had fallen on mildew, into the paper bulwarks which protectour | 2 pile of stone and lumber, in the course of the treaty." liere it, he only seeks by outstripping his coton- death.

pleasure.

poraries in the impudence of his pretensions, and nflaming the elements of discord and discontent, to rise upon the convulsions of society above its rrounding masses; to mystify plain men by un\_ meaning declamation; to array passion and prejudice against experience; to fret society into a delirious and perpetual fever, and for private ends substitute a corrupt and fluctuating will for the rule of reason and right. The language of Demosthenes force and application now; Your demagogues, the Hon. Alexander Ramsey for an early copy of says he, 'your demagogues, citizen judges, would make new laws solely for their own convenience almost every day in the month, and if you do not claved by these wild beasts."

A FLARE UP WITH MEXICO .- A very spicy tween our Minister at Mexico, Wilson Shannon these who depend upon their labor and energies from the correspondence that the United States, or tion was pending, and so gave Mexico to under. stand. This was done in a very imprudent and private instructions given to him by Mr. Calhoun, which were intended only for his private use and guide, almost word for word, interspersed with epithets any thing but complimentary to Mexico, charging her with savage cruelty, &c .-Mr. Rejon replies in the same temper, charging the United States with deliberately plotting against were to take to the boards, we predict his success. effort making by his 'accidency' to embroil us in a war with Mexico. The press generally condemns the tone of Mr. Shannon's letter which called forth the offensive note from the Mexican Minister How important to have our government represent. abroad with competent and prudent Ministers.

ANOTHER DEATH ON THE RAIL ROAD - We regret to learn that on Friday last, a son of Mr. Mittens, of Schuylkill Haven, was knocked down Men are restless, fond of change, and ever yearn. by the cars on the Rail road, which passed over him severing an arm and a leg. He died shortly after. He was standing at the end of a train talking to his mother, when the train was backed, which caused the accident. There is something wrong on this road-there must either be gros carelessness on the part of those engaged on the road, or on the part of the community who fredestruction of life absolutely frightful.

ANOTHER DREADFUL ACCIDENT AND LOSS OF the train became detached. After the engine and part of the train passed through the first bridge whole train had passed, went to examine whether any sparks had fallen in the bridge, ac\_ cording to his usual custom. One of his children followed him, and also his wife. After they were over all three, completely severing the head from tonishing example of the triumph of Political in- the child, cutting off the leg of the man and the arm of the woman. The child of course was killed instantaneously .- We have not learned the names of the sufferers.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT AND LOSS OF LIFE AT A perfect equality, in the condition of men will Harrissung.-The Cumberland Valley Rail never be effected. If society could resolve itself | Road Bridge, crossing the Susquehanna at Harris into its original elements, and restore the vaunted burg, took fire on the 5th inst., burning down 20 simplicity of patriarchal times, it would be just as of the 24 spans. In the efforts to arrest the progress of the flames, one of the spans gave way, precipitating the fireman and a number of citizens amidst the falling timbers, into the river below men is natural; some are feel in body and killing instantly John Yousling. Thomas De Moss strong in mind; others are strong in body, and two young men by the names of Shoemaker and weak in intellect-some were fitted to direct and Dumas, and a young man from Cumberland county. It is supposed a number of others have been bor, both are producers, and in most cases, his toil killed whose bodies have not been found. It is supis severest who works with his head; wealth is not posed that at least fifty persons were killed and wounded. The loss to the Company is estimated at over \$100,000, supposed to be work of an

TURN-OUT .- We learn that a turn-out has taken place among the laborers on the Valley Rail Road, to the number of almost one thousand. The contractors were paying 80 cents a day, but last week, owing to the great number out of emment in this region, an attempt was made to reduce the wages to 70 cents per day during the winter. A number had agreed to work at the reduced rates, but a mob of the others rushed upon them and forced them to cease work entirely.-Every person has a right to refuse work at a fixed ate of wages, if he thinks proper to do so but ie has no right to molest those who choose to work. If he does, he violates the law, and he is aiding and abetting mobisin. We would advise these men to be cautious how they act. If any attempt is for labor exists; to which will the laborer go! made to injure property or intimidate men who he enforced, and we have the right kind of stuff to tion between capital and industry, and the mutual do it too. Mob law never has and never will be

> We learn that three of the ringleaders have been arrested and committed to the Orwigsburg

Tue War ir was Done.-The Milledge. ville, Ga., Journal of Dec. 3, shows by the tax returns for 1844, deposited in the Comptroller Gen. erd's office for the State, that upwards, of 9,000 the taxables is in the strong Locofoco Counties. of hands. These are the basis of his fortune. No tion these counties gave Polk 4,014 and Clay unequal law perpetuates wealth in families in this 1921, making 5.835 votes polled, although there country; the humblest are on the same level of were only 3,203 legal votes in these countries. The civil and political rights, with the highest; equal Journal gives a full table of all the taxables and the Constitution. Upon having answered in inducements are presented to all, and equal opport the legal voters in the State, which fully proves the negative, the Judge advised him to do so tunities, which they may neglect or improve at most shameful frauds practised on the elective franchise. Truly the Locofocos have gained a vic-The sellish political demagogue seeks to excite tory, but they have lost their honor and every

Peren Hanter, jt., was found dead at liberties. The demagogue himself does not be night, which is supposed to have caused his

THEATERCAL -Mrs. Lewis took her benefit on Monday night, and a benefit it was in truth; the house was crowded from pit to gallery. "The Wife" was selected for the occasion. On Tuesday night, Mrs. Lewis did 'Romeo' to Mrs. Penson's 'Juliet,' and Mr. Sullivan's Mercutio.' It is al on the evening of Dec. 10, 1844. most impossible for a female to conceive and properly sustain a male character; we were not dis. appointed therefore, that Mrs. Lewis' Romeo, was in his oration against Timocrates, is of equal not the Romeo of Shakspeare, but she certainly surpossed our entiremations. Mrs. Penson's Juli et,' was the beautiful surface of a rich etherial character, but deficient in that strength and depti of tragic tone which belongs to the 'Juliet' of punish them, the people at large will soon be en. Shakspeare. It was something higher than the precocious and beautiful girl, driven mad with vexation and love, usually represented; and something lower than the intellectual being we deem and belligerent correspondence has taken place be- her to have been. The garden scene was prettily spoken, and the character of Juliet full of love and the Mexican Secretary of State, Mr. Rejon, and full of soul, well brought out; but the funerthe avowed will of a numerical majority; and as with regard to the Texas affair. It would appear al horrors, when gloom began to gather, and a terrible agony tore her heart, she was too calm rather John Tyler, stipulated to protect Texas too pensive, for the superior woman of the poet. against all enemies while the question of annexa- Mrs. Cline went through the little devolved upon her as lady Capulet, with the grace of a mother and Mr. Sullivan bodied forth 'Mercutio,' that exbungling manner by Mr. Shannon; he copies the quisite creation of the delightful poet's happies, mood, with creditable correctness. Mrs. Cant r looked and acted the nurse well. On Thursday night, Mr. Conner volunteered as Damon to Mr. Sullivan's Pythias, and Goodenow's Dionicious All the parts were well sustained; Mr. Conner is an amateur of more than medium talent, and if he

> Merryfield's burlesque of Richard III. was one reply, and calls upon the Mexican Minister to take of the richest things we have seen; we hope it will back the note. This he not only refuses to do, be repeated. Miss Rosa Cline dances as well as but reiterates the charges. Mr. Shannon, it is usual, and that is very well. Goodenow, Marsh, said, immediately demanded his passports, and and Grictson have sustained themselves wherevwhat the upshot of the business will be, it is hard er they have been cast. The company continues to tell at present. There is unquestionably a great to be well patronized, and we understand it is the intention of the manager, Mr. Seymour, to produce, in the course of the ensuing week, a variety of new and entertaining pieces, which he feels confident will give general satisfaction. It is very seldom indeed that so good a company can be found out of the principal cities.

> > CONGRESS.-In Senate Mr. McDuffie has offer, ed a joint resolution in favor of the Annexation of Texas on the basis of the late treaty rejected by the Senate. Mr. Benton has given notice that he will also introduce a Bill for annexation.

In the House, Joseph R. Ingersoll presented polition from Pennsylvania, praying for the extension of the Naturalization laws to 21 years. It was referred to the Committee on the judiciary. John Q. Adams presented a petition praying for the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columquent it. Accidents are very numerous, and the bia. Various attempts were made not to receive it, by unavailing efforts to revive the "gag law," or 25th rule, which had been voted down at the opening of Congress. They all, however, failed. LIFE ON THE RAIL ROAD-On Thursday, as a | and the petition was referred to the Committee on Coal train was going down, a coupling broke and the District of Columbia. The right of petition has triumphed at last in Congress.

> THE MAGAZINES FOR 1845 .- We have a eady received. Godey's Ladies' Book,

Graham's National Magazine. Arthur's Ladies' Magazine, and Peterson's Ladies' National Magazine, for Jan

They are all magnificent, far surpassing any mit us to notice them further this week-but vourselves. We have also just received an ele-Philadelphia prices.

HARRISBURG PAPERS.—Those of our readers the desire a Harrisburg paper during the session of the Legislature, can be turnished with the Intel-I gencer, at \$1 50 semi-weekly, during the session. or five copies for \$5.

The TELEGRAPH will also be published during the session semi-weekly on a large sheet, at \$2. or six copies for \$10. These are both good Whig

Should any of our Locofoco friends require a paper that goes the whole figure for Locofocoism paper, the maxim of which has ever been, that the end justifies the means -we know of none that would suit them so well as the Democratic Union. Terms. \$2 for the session ..

Our Carneuzs.-The oldest Church in the United States stands near Smithfield, Isle of Wight county, Va. It has been a splendid buildng, and it is now projected thoroughly to repair it. This Church was built in the reign of Charles the First, about A. D. 1630. The material was imported from England and is of the most substantial kind.

There is an old Church in Hingham, Mass. rected in 1680, and the Swedes who settled on the banks of the Christiana, or Christeen Creek near Wilmington, Del., we think about the year 1632, built a commodious Church which still stands, though out of repair, as for some years past it has been abandoned.

There is also a very old Church near the Navy Yard, at Philadelphia, also erected by the Swedes but whether at the period of their first settlemen or subsequently, we have forgotten. It is well preserved and occupied by an Episcopalian Con. gregation under the Charge of the Rev. Mr. Clay.

A NUISANCE.-We would call the attenti of our Chief Burgess to a nuisance which prevails to a great extent in our Borough-that is, the practice of dumping coal down on the pavements by those who haul it, contrary to the ordinance of the Borough, which imposes a fine on all those who do so. The side walks are frequently blocked up with coal over night, to the great detriment of pedestrians. We fell over a pile the other evening. before our own door, which nad been dumped on

the pavement during our absence. NATURALIZATION.-A NEW QUESTION.-The Providence Journal states that a person applied to be naturalized in a court in that city. Judge Staples, in addition to the usual questions, asked the applicant whether he had ever rea before he could take the oath to support it.

Wondenrus !- The Madisonian says: 4 The election of Col. Polk is a most triumph ant vinuication of President Tyler against the many slanders and vile charges brought forward Whig Senators, the Globe and Mr. Benton and as an emphatic decision of approval of his

Who says that John Jones don't know a thing OF STREET

NATIVE AMERICAN REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of the Native American Republican Association of Pottsville and vicinity, held at the house of Daniel Hill, in the borough of Pottsville The association was organized by electing the following officers to serve for six months.

President. NATHAN CLEAVER-Vice Presidents. BENJAMIN BECKER, ISAAC SEVERN. Treasurer-Frederick C. Epting.

Recording Secretary-D. J. Ridgway. Corresponding Secretary-Samuel B. Righer. Standing Committee. Charles Angel, Stephen Rodgers. Thomas Johnson, R. D. Shoener,

Isaac Severn. After adopting a Constitution and Bye-Laws for the government of the association, Mr. PAUL B. CARTER, of Delaware county, was called upon and addressed the meeting in a speech of an hour

MRS. PENSON'S BENEFIT .- Mrs. Penson takes

a benefit on Monday night. We hope our theatregoing citizens will turn out upon the occasion; though not exactly a Siddons, or a Jordan, or a Fanny Kemble, Mrs Penson has merit as an actress; she reads well, is natural, and walks the boards as native there and to the manner born." Her personal qualifications too, for her profession are attractive. She deserves a good house-"O. thello" is cast for the occasion.

THE POPULAR VOTE - Official returns have been received from all the States but Arkansas, where it is estimated, which exhibits the following result; allowing a majority of 20,000 for Polk in South Carolina, where the legislature selects the Electors. This is rather over than under the estimate in that State:

Clay, Birney, 1,310,611 61.069 1,371,680 1,367,164 Polk.

Showing in the aggreate a popular vote against Mr. Polk of 4,516. The whole number of votes gregate vote was 2,402,502, showing an increase in 1844 of about 314,000.

We find the following in the last Boston Pilot guage: 'The foreigner, at the moment of his landing on these shores, is entitled to the same rights as native citizens. The ancestor of the Americans expelled the Indians, and consequently, any for-eign nation has a right to EXPEL their descend-

All right enough, so far as power goes. But may deem expedient to prevent their expulsion

THE PLAQUENINES.—The most astounding frauds ever practised on the elective franchise are in the course of development. A number of affimerous and superior. Our limits will not per- ber of persons voted, some two and others three times, the same day in the same name. All the call and see them at our office, and judge for tickets were opened by the Judges, and frequent. ly when a Clay ticket was presented it was torn gant supply of English and American Annuals up by the Sheriff and a Polk ticket substituted .-&c. for the holidays, all of which will be sold at Application will be made to the legislature to reject the whole vote of the Plaquemines, which will give the vote of the State to Clay.

Polk's majority in the State is 687. The ille gal votes polled at the Plaquemines exceed 800.

MILL CREEK RAIL ROAD .- We learn that company has purchased this Railroad from the present proprietor, Mr. Holkins, and intend laying down substantial wide tracks, similar to the Reading Railroad, as early as possible to connect with the former at Port Carbon. The connection will be made, we learn early in the

England.

We refer our readers to the valuable property offered for sale at Mount Carbon. See ad-

MILITARY .- The German Washington Yagers, Capt. Doerflinger, paraded on Monday, for drill and target firing, and, we are told they made good special protection and exemption were proverhial

nfantry, passed our office on Wednesday. For &, portrays similar disasters and ruin-and maprecision and regularity of movement, the Greys ny think the sugar crop (one million of boxes will compare favorably with the best company we 43-44) will fall short of 44-45 from 30 to 60 per

Governor Wright of New York, has expressed a Tobacco as bad as either perhaps! The governdoubt whether the democracy has gained anything ment has taken of all the duties for six months by the election of Polk.

Daniel Edwards charged with the mur der of Morgan Richards, was acquitted. There was scarcely sufficient testimony brought forward to excite even surpicion.

How Lance is Texas !- A Texan paper aniwers the interrogatory thus :- It contains 318,-000 square miles, and is full as large as the following States united: Square miles. Pop. in 1840 48.000 852.411 Mississippi, Alabama, 48,000 375.651 50,000

62,000

33,000

97,000

918,000

694.392

614.398

1,239,797

3,844,505

Georgia,

Virginia,

Total.

INFORTATION OF POTATOES,-Within the las ten days there have been importations of polatoe from England and France into N. York, amount ng to several thousand bushels, and still larger quantities are expected by the packets to arrive The prices in iverpool are for ordinary about 22 cents a bushel, and from that for better qualities up to 30 and 35 cents. Freight, duty and other expenses in crease the cost when landed to shout 45 cents leaving, at present priced a handsome profit to the importer

A HURBICANE IN CUBA .- A frien I has hanled us the following extract from a letter from Havana, giving a graphic description of a hurricane which visited Havana, a short time since:

"A tramendous hurricane devastated this city and especially the north side of Cuba, on the 14th and 15th inst. It began to blow on the first of the month, a common, decent gale; to dispense with royals and top gallant sails, and all those & kites'; but on Friday, about 8 or 91 o'clock, on it came upon us without stint or measure: not wind, as Capt. Gallagher, of the Barque 'Louisa' said, but electricity, since no wind could do what it did .-Poor Gallagher, lay at the wharf bows-or, during the whole time of the 15 or 16 hours of the fury on his larboard was the large Spanish ship Farna Habanera, against which the 'Louisa, was blown down, carrying away her mizen top mast, and when she righted, her top quarter rail tore off the copper at the water line of the Spanish ship! so that had it not been for this ship being large and strong, and her cargo not all out, so as to make her stannch and stiff, the poor 'Louisa' would have exposed her legs and ancies by capsizing entirely and showing her keel. The beautiful 'Finglado, or large shed, about 40 by 200 feet, which was our Rialto, where the Merchants meet and congregate, as Shakespeare say in his Moor of Venice, 'fell with a crash,' about or 4 A. M. of the 5th, and crushed three.' four, 'five' or 'six' peor wretches under the fragments, for so various are the reports, and no certain published knowledge of it, in this country, where all such matters are left to public rumorand report, But the most astonishing effect of the electricity,' or 'wind' or whatever it was concentrated in more than steam or gunpowder force, was the immense large Sheers at the 'Mechina' or arsenal, for the purpose of hoisting out or putting in the masts of the largest men of war. They appeared to be 80 or 100 feet high-about. 3 feet in diameter at the butt-leaning from their base, steeped in massive stone, at an angle over the water, pointing the east of about 50 d .- and stayed back at both sides with the heaviest cable. and chains-and the top gearing, cap and blocks very heavy and strong, giving the whole structure perhaps the weight of several tons, increased by the gravity of the inclination, directly against the wind, at the time; and this whole machinery fell directly backwards, thus lifted up with polled will exceed 2,700,000. In 1840 the ag- all its weight, a light pine stick or spar from a perpendicular position! It fell on the workhouse es and a building occupied by several of the workmen, and crushed the very bed which a man and his two children had left only five minutes; A Prench paper in N.Y. holds the following lan- the father having a Providential something intimation that they were not sufe, where they were, and had just removed his children and himself from where they would have been crushed to atoms in a few minutes, had they remained where they were! I have known of two other instances of similar providential escapes from the falling of then, they can certainly find no fault if the Amer- walls on the beds, which by seeming accident, the teans think proper to take such measures as they occupant did not occupy that night. I could not pretend to give you even a piece of an outline of from their own country. They would preve re- the devastation and damage done here, and vicinereant to the legacy bequathed them by their fore- ity, and in the country and on the coast. The fathers if they did not. Verily the Roman Cath- beautiful . Paseo' just out side of the walls of Haolic newspapers in this country are growing ex- vana, had every tree, more than 600, excepting | self, and will make up his cabinet from such maceedingly bold since the election of James K. gne solitary Antiquarian, which stood in defiance of the elements at the head of the pasco, all prostrated and laying in the direction of the S. W. in the same order and symmetry in which they had stood! as if one and the same blast felled them Il at the same moment. On the m 5th, the wharf and harbour presented a scene of wreck and desolation, which beggars all description. Seventy-five coasting schooners, many of them prime sea crafts, of 100 tons, and worth from \$2000 to \$5000, sunk, capsized, dismasted, or thrown high and dry on the shore, and against the city walls-and cargoes, floating about near them in every shape of view-sugar-tobaccocasks, barrels, boxes, &c. &c. The American brig 'Trenton,' totally dismasted, bowsprit and all

Besides these, almost every sea vessel in port, are more or less greatly damaged or injured. But the count v! the country!! perhaps eight to ten FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.—The Steamer Cal- millions of dollars would not pay for the damage edonia arrived at Boston on Saturday last, bring- done to crops, estates and buildings. Hundreds, ing intelligence fourteen days later. The news yea thousands of houses, dwellings, such as they is barren of interest. Every thing seems quiet in were, of all descriptions, totally or partially de-Europe except Spiin-even Repeal in Ireland stroyed and rendered untenantable-their inmates seems to sleep dufing the absence of O'Connell, driven to the inclemency of the wind and rain, to who is rusticating, at his castle of Derrynane .- save their lives from falling roofs, walls and frag-Commerce is thriving, and every thing seems to ments I many estates, sugar and coffre-not a be improving in the manufacturing districts in tree or plant left standing-cane, coller, Plantains, [the life staff of the country white and black] levelled to the ground, torn, twisted, split, or uprooted from the ground-and desolation staring the afflicted owners in the face, with famine coming in its rear !! No pen but an inspired one can portray the actual and looked for misery of the inhabitants of this hitherto so favoured Island, that its Capt. Bland's fine company, the National light | Matenzas, Candenas, Mariel, Cabannas, Cuzeo, cent of the last season-and as for coffee, not enough to bear the name of a crop; and perhaps WHAT'S THE MATTER.-It is rumored that short of the required consumption of the Island ! for Boards and Scantling. Rice, Potatoes, Beans, Vegetables, hay and such things, to encourage their introduction ...om those States to relieve the

of the Spenish war steamers-and the captain

told me that he could not count ten whilst the

whole of his masts and spars, sails and rigging

were going overboard-all hands on deck at the

time, and not a man wounded or hurt in the

THE GAO REPEAL AT THE SOUTH-Some of the Southern wing do not hesitate to utter their dislike of the 'lick buck' they received last week on the Repeal of the Gag Rule. One of them [we to kill the dahlias in our garden." think Pickens of S. C.] thus writes to the Richnond Enquirer:

'The vote was strictly a Northern and South ern vote; and I confess I feel deeply mortified and concerned. It will tend to inflame our Southern friends, and to produce, I fear, much mischief. It is thought by some that the movement covered a hidden purpose to strike down a certain Southem Statesman, [Mr. Calhoun, of course,] by either throwing him in direct opposition to his State and thus compel him to retire to private life or therwise doom him to a fixed minority in the whole country. Whether this be the object or not, I shall not stop to inquire. I look upon it with fearful forebodi ings, as indicating a want of sincerity and good faith, as well as good feelings on the part of our Northern friends. The resul has produced a profound sensation here.

It is rumored that Ely Moore is to be appointed Post Master of New York, in place of Colone Graham

All sorts of Items.

The Hon. a Stevenson, in a note published in he Richmond Enquirer, declines being a candidate for U. S. Senator.

The Lower House of the Virginia Legislature has resolved by a vote of 74 to 51, to receive the State's share of the proceeds of the sales of the Public Lands.

Reuben M. Whitney has been appointed recorder of the land office at Washington, in place

'I am a broken man,' said a poet one day-So I should think,' was the reply, 'for I have seen your pieces.'

of Mr. Williamson, removed.

A recent Grand Jury of Erie County, N. Y. presented the Naturalization Laws as a nuisance ecessary to be abated.

Interesting to Accountants and Writers .- It s said that when ink marks on paper are crased, by scratching out, that a little rub of the spot with the edge of fresh India rubber, will render it fit to receive a new mark without the ink spreading, and is better than pounce for that purpose.

U. S. Senator Elected .- Hon. Thomas Corin has been elected to the U. S. Senate by the Ohio Legislature. Mr. Corwin received 60 otes, and David S. Disney, 46.

A public meeting has been called in Cincinnat; to take into consideration the subject of postage reform, and urge a reduction to Two cas is on LETTERS, with the entire abrogation of the frank

James Buchanan was nominated for Secretary of State by the Pennsylvania Polk and Dallas Electoral College. He's a nice boy, but he can'

Railroads.-Thirty petitions for railroads, in New Hampshire, have already been presented in the Legislature of that State.

The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Journal of Commerce writes, under date of 5th

A strong Dorr party has been got up in the mocratic ranks, and it is to be made the basis of new and radical Democratic movement. Absurd as it may seem, this party will present a conlidate for the Presidency creed has already been set forth by the Vice Presdent elect, Mr. Dallas, and the canvass has alrea-

v commence:l.. There is a storm gathering in the ranks of the emocratic party. The question whether Mr. Caloun shall have the option of remaining in the State Department, instead of being a matter of mere speculation, has become a source of menacing dissention. If Mr. Calhoun should not be allowed a permanent position and ample influence under the new administration, he will pull down some of the pillars that support it. On the other hand, Mr. Benton has been re-elected, and has already, according to rumor, declared his hostility to Mr. Calhoun. We have rumors also that Mr. Wright deems it as yet uncertain whether the lemo, catic party have gained anything by the late election. In this condition of things, we have just received news, 'important if true,' from Mr. Polk's one celebrated in the speeches of Col. Benton and Mr. Adams,-has just arrived here, after spending some days with Mr. Polk. He states, as reported that Col. Polk, is going to be the Presider terials as he pleases, and pursue such a course of policy as may best suit his views, without reference to the opinions of those party leaders who vere cast aside by his nomination.

The Nashville Union, which is considered the especial organ of the President elect, gives the fol-

'The election of James K. Polk settles for four distribution of the land revenue. These two subjects are therefore withdrawn, by the verdict of the people, from the next contest in our State.-The same verdict, however, distinctly leaves the present tariff law an open question-the President elect will go into office prepared to submit this interesting subject to the wise deliberations o Congress. In the elections which are to take place in Tennessee next August, we look to the tariff as the all absorbing and leading issue be-tween the two parties. Mr. Clay stood doubly by running foul, from her dragged anchors, of one pledged to maintain the present tariff law with its the law were well known; and if any doubt ever existed on that subject, his late competitor, Gov. Jones. must have removed it by his active exertions in communicating the information to the country. Col. Polk is chosen President then with a distinct understanding that he is in favour of an economical expenditure of the public money -of raising the necessary amount for this purpose from the land revenue and the imposition of tariff duties on foreign goods-of affording all the protection to agriculture, commerce, and mar.ufac tures, practicable in the enactment of a tariff for evenue, and of course, that he submits this interesting subject to the wise deliberations of the people's representatives in Congress.

AVERICANS IN RUSSIE.-It will be recollected d that Messrs. Harrison & Eastwick, of this city, n connection with Mr. Winans of Baltimore, con tracted with the Emperor of Russia, to make a large number of locomotive engines, for the great railroad extending across Russia in Europe. These gentlemen, immediately after the contract was formed. went to Russia, and entered upon the discharge of their important duties. The following is an extract of a letter from one of the parties. It is dated Alexandrofsky, Russia, Oct. 3, 1844:- Our work is moving on with much activity. We have may imagine we have enough to look after. Our boasts and thanks. All we have yet heard from materials from England are rapidly arriving, and more than one half of all we require, until the opening of the navigation next year, is already day. The Whigs, Natives, Locos and Alolistored at the workshop. I made purchases, whilst tionists had each their candidates. The result of in England, of materials amounting to over one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. This you will Quincy [Wlig] 4,464 Thaxter [Loco] 2,173 think is rather an evtensive business, but our un Davis, [Native] think is rather an evtensive pusiness, but our unique and in the votes being necessary to a dertaking is a large one, and requires large support. A majority of all the votes being necessary to a nice and compared with which our small operate choices there was no election. The aggregate tions appear small indeed. Everything now seems vite was not as great as that cast at the Presito indicate that we shall complete our work, large as it is, and that it will be proffitable to us when finished. Our contract with the government now exceeds three millions of dollars, and we are now urged to make other work for the government anounting to nearly a million and a half more.— This we shall most likely agree to do, so that we shall have work enough. We are now on thes verge of winter again, and soon shall have every? thing locked up with ice and snow. We had a slight fall of snow, (the first of the season,) three days ago, but it did not amount to much, and it is now warm again. We have not had frost enough

The Providence Journal mentions a report that letter has been received from Mr Polk, in reply to earnest solicitations that he would pledge his exertions to procure the liberation of Dorr, in which he says that the question is one which belongs exclusively to the State anthorities of Rhode and; and that, in his judgment, it would be highly improper for the Executive, or General

THE VIRGINIA SENATORS. The Governo of Virginia, in his late message, says :- The course of our Senators at the last session requires our Legislature to instruct them. Mr. spoke for Texas and then voted against it. Mr. Archer supported it neither by his argument nor his vote. This sovereign State is therefore, called upon to instruct her servants in their duty.

"I am coming," as the bullet said to the

From the Opal for 1845. TO CHILDREN. Sweet things! hlest things! le bok on you.

Eyes that are in their wape

Grow bright—and hearts at shi of age

Fill with life's lides again. And you not age, nor death should touch, If human love might save a love stronger is the love which blights. And gathers to the grave.

We know that you the angels love— (They love all genute thing the And often o'er you fondly stoop And spread their viewless, wings. And tenderly their starry eyes.
Watch you by night and day.
And sweetly as they amile on you.
So you, on us, always.

And oh! should the who smiles on all,
And loves both young and old—
Should the dear sheplierd take his lambs,
And bear them to his fold.

Should be who gave these binds of love Who gives—and maketh tore— Leave us like withered stems sill eve, And take them in the morning We still, oh! God, would true his love

Who once, in form like them:
Slept on a woman's yearning treast,
A babe in Bethlehem; Who writes, in flowers, upon the earth,
And stars, in Heaven above
And smiles and tears in human-souls,
Blest characters of love;

Who Hope hath given to Death—as dawn
To thickest dark he cave:
And caused that still the new year's flows
Grow on the old year's grave; new great's flowers

Who joy can bring from grief as calm Succeeds the wind's flerce wars—As winter's tears bring summer leaves,
And night the joy of stars Who from these children's steps, the thorns Of Grief, and doubt, and eare, Can kindly take-or for their peace

As kindly plant them there; Thro' regions sad with weeping storms, Dark wood, and frowning hill, Or valley bright as angel's dreams, Can guide them at his will.

And lead them on in peace, whipjoy And singing on their way;
Till at the last, their shining geth
Is lost in perfect day. IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO. The British fri

rate Spartan, Elliott, arrived on the 7th inst., a New Orleans, from Vera Ciuz. Captain E. came up to the city vesterday. He brought despatches from the British Minister to be forwarded hence, and also communications from the American Minister to our Government Private letters received by this arrival, says the New Orleans Commercial, note the progress of the disaffections towards the Government, and the apprehensions of a civil war in Mexico. Santa Anna had raised an army of 10,000 men, and proceeded to-wards Gaudalaxara, for the purpose of quelling the sedition. It is rumored likewise that two adjoining provinces, had joined the movement, but the last mail which had reached the city of Mexico, failed to corroborate this intelligence.

We learn further that the American Minister Plenipotentiary, Wilson Shannon, Esq., has temporarily suspended all his official relations with the Mexican Government. It seems that the American Minister thought proper to remonstrute with the Government upon the inhject of the projected invasion of Texas. His complaints were received with a very bad grace, and we are informed that the Mexican Minister replied to Mr. Shannon, that the United States had nothing whatever, to do with the internal Mairs of Mexico, and that whatever proceedings might be in contemplation against a revolted province was no concern whatever of the United States, or of any other Foreign Power.

Cov. Shannon, in an abswer, characterises the Sterefary's letter, as being grossly offensive, inasmuch as it charges, the United States, its government and people with falsehood, trickery, intrigueand designs of the most dishonorable character. Gov. Shannon alleges that the note of the Secreary is so gross in its character, so offensive. hashed an only demand that it be at once with

drawn The Mexican Minister replies with the utmost warmili. He treats the earlier part of Mr. Shannon's correspondence as being supercillious and offensive Freises all that he has himself written -protests that the Mexican Government has done, and is doing all that it ca rupture with the United States but that affairs have reached such a crisis that it is necessary for his government toespeak out plainly before the world. He therefore declines to withdrw the note; and there the matter rested at the time the Spartan sailed, thought rumor existed that he had demanded his passports, and would immediately return home.

Entonation. The immigration to this country has increased wastly in ratio as well as in numbers, during the last twenty years. According to Blodget's Statistical Manual (p. 75,) the emigrants who arrived in ten years preceding 1806, did not exceed 4000 a year and according existing provisions unaltered and unmodified.— to Seybert's Statistical Annals (p. 28) not 10,000 Colonel Polk's opposition to certain features in arrived in any year prior to 1817, except in 1704. arrived in any your prior to 1817, except in 1704. when the number was estimated ht 10,000. The same author estimates the total number who arriv-el in twenty years, from 1790 to 1810, at 120, 000. or 6000 a year on an average. Add 10,000 a year for teneyears preceeding 1817) and we have a total of 2,220,000 in 36 years, ending 1816 inlusive, being on an average 6,1114 per annum.--In 1815 the number arrived was 22,240; which was deemed extraordinary. During the 15 years ending 1st Jan. 1844, there arrived at the port of New York alone, 684,460 emigrants, being on an average 65.631 per annum. During the first seven years of these fifteen years, number was 38 966 and during the last eight years 64.137. If in the last 15 years, 684,460 migrants have arrived at N. York alone, it will not be extravagant to say that the whole number arrived in the United States during the same period was at least 1,000,000: especially if we include those who came from Capada (more than went to Canada from this country? and by land from New Brunswick. Average per annum these fifteen years, 66,666; of the thirty six years, ending 1816, 6 111; or the proportion of eleven to one. In other words, the average sunnual immigration of the last fifteen, years has been eleven times greater than during the thirty six-years next succeeding the Revolution .- Ex. paper.

> Boston Municipal Election -The annual election for the choice of Mayor, Allermen, Common Council. &c. was held in Boston on Menthe vote for Mayor was as follows: 3,911 Scattering, [Ab.] 206 ilential election by 2,782, and Quincy lacks 914 of being chosen.

THE PERFECTION OF POCKET PICKING The pickpockets who operate in this country, de not a pear to be rogues of any remarkable degree of inventive power. Their methods of practice, of veary and we seldom hear of fanciful devices for the accomplishment of the purpose. But an English paper tells of a lady, travelling by one of the numerous omnibuses between Liverpool and the elligin of Waterloo, who got seated healds a measure of the swell mab, equipped for this voca, tentioned a cloak and a fulse pair of hands, the latter being domurely folded before him. While he thus appeared to be sitting as harmless as a lamb, he was busily engaged the lady's appared to get at her pocket from which he succeeded in extracting her pulse, containing six sovereigns.

MR. POLE'S RECEPTION AT WASHVILLS Government, to interfere in any way with its dis- We copy the following from the Nashville Whigof Saturday last:

The President elect was received in town on-Thursday by his political friends in a style both appropriate and creditable to the eccasion. The norning procession, though not remarkable for enthusiasm, was well ordered, and the evening demonstrations passed off without the slightest disturbance or the indulgence of excession. The illumi-nation, though very partial, (the fault perhaps, of an incorrigible Whig city, the metropolia of an incorrigible Whig State) exhibited several specimens of elegance and good taste in the brilliant atrangement of lights and transparencies.