were in the greatest possible danger. Mr. Stephens, one of our passengers, who was an eye witness, says of it—a peculiar lifting of the hare in the east, with an appearance of an amber colored bell of light, low down on the horizon, warned us of an approaching blow. Presently it came, a perfect tornado, driving before it clouds of spray, and so it neared us, fairly lifting up the white foam in the waves, like a sheet of rain. As the squall struck us, the ship careened over and buried her gunwale in the ocean, and lay for a few minutes stricken powerless, and apparently at the mercy of the savage waves that threatened to engulph us. This was the trial, the last round fought between the elements and our gallant vessel. At this critical moment, the engine was true to her duty. Still went on its revolutions, and round thundered her iron water wings. Gradually recovering her upright position, the good ship, with head quartering the sea, came up to her course, and all was well. It was the climax of the storm—the last great effort of the whirlwind king, to send us to the scagnants' cave below."

On Monday about 12, the storm had abated sufficiently to admit of standing on the upper step of the companion-way with safety. It was a sublime, but awful spectacle. The ocean still laboured under the effects of the hurricane. The wind veered 20 points in 36 hours; it is impossible to imagine or describe the wild or tangled confusion of the waves. Rising to a height apparently greater than of the mainmast, they leaped and reared around the ship, as if hungry and maddened at the loss of their prey. At times the Great Westgen seemed as if lowered by unseen spirits into her watery grave; and every moment you expected it to be filled in, and her requiem sung by the winds amidst the wilderness of waters.

But our danger was passed, and with grateful hearts on Tuesday morning, all assembled in the cabin to render an act of common prayer and thanksgiving.

Rev. Dr. Schmucker read a psalm and made some appropriate introductory remarks, and Rev. Dr. Beecher addressed the passengers at length and with much force on the mercy we had experienced, and prayer was offered.

After the religious services were ended, the passengers organized themselves into a meeting, and after adopting appropriate Resolutions, expressive of gratitude to God for the miraculous deliverance from destruction, a purse of $100 was made up as a testimonial of gratitude to the officers and crew of the ship. Four hundred dollars of this was voted to Captain MATHEWS as an acknowledgement of the "skill, firmness and perseverance" which had characterized his conduct throughout the gale. The passengers unite in warm tributes to the noble firmness and resolution that marked the conduct of all the officers, especially of the Captain, who, after his recovery from the shock sustained in being struck down by a piece of broken timber, had himself lashed to his post on deck and remained there until all danger had passed. Another purse of about $500 was made up to form the nucleus of a fund to be called "The Great Western Fund," at New York, for the relief of families whose heads and support may have been lost at sea!

THE STAR & BANNER.

WINFIELD SCOTT

GETTYSBURG:

Friday Evening, Oct. 9, 1846.

Wood! Wood!

☞ A few cords of good oak and hickory Wood will be taken at this office in payment of subscription to the Star.

Storm at Sea.

On the first page of to-day's paper will be found a thrilling sketch of the terrific storm encountered by the Great Western on her late passage. Our distinguished townsman, Rev. Dr. SCHMUCKER, having been on board and exposed to the dangers of the occasion, will give the statement additional interest to our readers. It will be seen the situation of the numerous inmates of the ship was fearfully perilous. "We know something," remarks our cotemporary of the U. S. Gazette, "of such scenes, and can appreciate the feelings of those on board. Resort, it will be seen, was had to "Him who holdeth the wind in his fist and the sea in the hollow of his hand;" and if at once there went forth no command that the sea should cease from its raging, it is recorded that the solemnities of those assembled whispered quiet to their own agitated hearts, and to the tumultuous waves of their own bosom said, "peace, be still." It is a beautiful thought, that amid all the storm of life, and the wild tumults of the agitated waves, the call for help, when the morning of faith dawns upon the tossed and praying ones, is often answered by a Presence seen walking upon the tumultuous waters, calming their rage, and bringing comfort and confidence to those who have cried to Him out of the depths."

We understand that Dr. SCHMUCKER will preach in Christ's Church, in this place, on next Sabbath morning, at the usual hour.

To the Polls!

Before the present number of the Star shall have reached some of our subscribers, the contest in Pennsylvania will have been decided, and the verdict of her people rendered upon the important issues now before them! We have but a single word to say to those into whose hands this paper shall fall before the election has been closed. GO TO THE POLLS, at no consideration suffer you to stay away. Go and deposit your votes in favor of Pennsylvania and Pennsylvania interests. Having done so, your duty will have been discharged, and come what may, you will have the consolation of an approving conscience. Should defeat come to our cause, and Pennsylvania be made to feel still more keenly the blow aimed at her prosperity, you, at least, can wash your hands of the guilt. Should, on the other hand, as we fondly anticipate, victory perch upon our standards, you will be able to mingle, with proud hearts and manly dignity, in the rejoicings of the friends of correct principles over the triumph achieved by your and their exertions. Go to the Polls, then, one and all, and do your duty.

Examine your Tickets.

Let every man examine his ticket before voting and compare the names on it with the ticket as given below. Let every friend of Wise print glass or Protection to American Industry, Reform in the Public Works, and the restriction of Slavery to its constitutional limits, see to it that his ticket has ALL of the following names

CANAL COMMISSIONER.
James M. Power,
of Clearfield.

CONGRESS.
Henry Nes,
of Lancaster.

ASSEMBLY.
James Cooper,
of Gettysburg.

COMMISSIONER.
Andrew Heintzleman,
of Hamilton.

AUDITOR.
John C. Ellis,
of Franklin.

DIRECTOR OF THE POOR.
John Houck,
of Manheim.

☞ We have been requested to state that Wm. TAYLOR EVANS is the Abolition candidate for Canal Commissioner in this State. We do not know that it is intended by any portion of the voters of Adams county to throw away their suffrages in the present crisis, by voting for Mr. EVANS. We happen to know, however, that tickets containing that gentleman's name have been circulated in some portions of the county, and it would be well were our friends to be on their guard. Let no vote be thrown away—a "long and a strong pull" for JAMES M. POWER will secure the election of our excellent candidate and bring about the much needed Reform in the administration of the Public Works.

Vote Early.

Whigs, go to the Polls early on the morning of the election, and deposit your ballot at once. Then see that your neighbors are there also. Avoid the lukewarm, and speak to the doubtful. Let no vote be lost by want of proper and honorable exertion. Much may be accomplished by activity and vigilance on the day of the election. Remember there is no one on the ground at an early hour on Tuesday next.

Our Prospects in the District.

Let our friends be of good cheer. We have gratifying intelligence from every portion of this Congressional district, which places the election of Dr. NES beyond reasonable doubt. The British principles of modern Locofocoism will not "take" with the people of York and Adams. We have the best assurance that, in no event can RAYMEN leave York with a heavier majority than 300, while some of our friends claim the county for Dr. NES. It matters little which he might. The "Young Guard" will come down upon the Free-trade Democrats like an avalanche, and after swallowing up any majority that "Democratic York" may choose to give to Free-trade Locofocoism, have a few hundred to spare. To work, then, friends of American Industry, VICTORY is before us; let no man have it in his power to say that he failed to do his part in swelling the triumph.

Mr. Cooper.

The intelligence from all parts of the county in regard to the popularity of our candidates and the entire harmony that pervades our ranks, is of the most gratifying character. All old differences have been buried and forgotten, and in every township our friends are going manfully to work in favor of the whole Ticket—Power, Cooper, Nes, Heintzleman, Ellis, and Houck. This is as it ought to be—it is what is demanded by the worth of our candidates as well as by the great principles they represent. While it gives us pleasure to give assurances of this good feeling toward the whole ticket, we have the additional gratification of learning the marked favor with which the nomination of our distinguished and popular townsman, Mr. COOPER, has been everywhere received, not only among his political friends, but with large numbers of those who have been acting with our opponents. While his long-tried and unswerving devotion to Whig principles will guarantee for him the unanimous support of the Whig party—the frank manliness and dignity of deportment, that have always characterized his advocacy of those principles, and a proper feeling of local pride arising out of the distinguished honor that has marked his public career and reflected back upon his constituents, will induce many to support him, who have hitherto differed with him in political sentiment. Adams county has had the good fortune, for a number of years, of having as her representatives in the State Legislature men of commanding talent and influence, who have left the impress of their minds upon more than one of our most salutary laws. And it is but natural that her citizens should cherish with more than usual regard those who have thus, in promoting the public good, honored THEM.

☞ Our neighbor of the "Compiler," in reply to the numerous contradictory extracts that we gave from his own columns, in relation to the Tariffs of 1842 and '46, attempts to evade the difficulty by charging us with having "avoided the publication of numerous fair compilations of the two measures," and withholding correct information from our readers. To charge such as these we care not to reply, being entirely willing to leave the decision as to the relative amount of fairness of the Tariff matter that has appeared in the columns of the two papers to those who may have regularly read both. We are willing to make a proposition, however, for the benefit of our neighbor. He may select at random any particular number from among the readers of the "Star," and we will guarantee from them a more intelligible account of the merits of the respective Bills, or of the Protective Policy generally, than can be drawn from the same number chosen by our neighbor from among the readers of his paper—and excepting the leaders, who aspire to think for "the party" and are accustomed to decent most learedly of Protection and Free-trade on the corners of our streets.

☞ JOHN QUINCY ADAMS has been renominated as the Whig candidate for Congress in his district. The "old man eloquent" is willing "to speak and be spent" in the service of his country.

☞ Some of the Kentucky papers are urgent for the return of Mr. CLAY to the U. S. Senate.

☞ An Election for members of Congress, Ex took place in Georgia on Monday last. No Ele-

FREE TRADE AND DIRECT TAXATION.

A Word to Tax-payers.

☞ If any one symptom in the political horizon is more plainly indicative than another of the tendency of the free-trade notions have taken possession of the leaders of the American Locofocoism, and which are rapidly being organized into the whole line of our National Fiscal policy, it is that which points to an EXTENDED DIRECT TAXATION OF THE TARIFF POLICY, and a resort to DIRECT TAXATION as the next step in the series of innovations upon the old, clearly defined, and well established Republican principles of Government, that have characterized the labor *progress of the Democracy*," starting as was the proposition, when first announced by Geo. M. DALLAS, the boson friend of Mr. CALHOUN, the grand embodiment of South Carolina Nullification and Free-Trade—ridiculed as the suggestion was by the entire Press of the country—there can be no room for doubt as to the truth of the fact, that Locofocoism is rapidly approaching the position occupied by Mr. M'Duffie, and that the next Presidential effort that our national Legislators shall be called on to prepare, will be the establishment of a system of DIRECT TAXATION and an entire abandonment of the Industrial Interests to the cruel mercy of British manufacturers and haughty Southern nabobs. Already have leading Presses, devoted to the service of Locofocoism, enjoying the confidence of the present Administration, and of course reflecting its wishes, avowed themselves in favor of this change, and earnestly urged it as the next great feature of Mr. Polk's Administration—the N. Y. Evening Post, the N. Y. Globe, the Quincy Democrat, the Democratic Review, the N. Y. Journal of Commerce, and other papers distinguished for their ability and zeal in the advocacy of "democratic" principles, have boldly declared for a system of Direct Taxation, and the same proposition has been taken up and approved by the "Jackson Democratic Association of Washington City," which holds its meetings weekly under the very eye of Mr. Polk, and enrolls among its most active members the confidential advisers of the President. Lest we should be charged with insinuation and misrepresenting facts we annex a few extracts to the point:

[FROM THE N. Y. EVENING POST.]

Unless the manufacturers cease their clamors for more "protection," they will drive a large portion of the Democratic party, and a goodly number of Whigs, into the maintenance of DIRECT TAXATION. Indeed, the signs are, even now, not a few, which go to show that the tendency of the public mind, in certain quarters, is strongly in the direction of *unqualified Free-trade*. We have, too, private letters, from various parts of the Union, which discribe the property of forming a league for the SUPPRESSION OF THE TARIFF SYSTEM ENTIRELY, and the substitution of a radical and thorough going free-trade.

[FROM THE N. Y. GLOBE.]

"There is a disposition among Democrats to give the new tariff a fair trial, so that capital invested under it may have a fair chance to prepare for a change, SHOULD A FURTHER REDUCING THE DUTIES: for rest assured, there will be no change but one of still further reduction. A system of DIRECT TAXATION would benefit ninety-nine men out of every hundred. Therefore, we are willing to appeal to the interests of the people in settling this question."

From a recent address of the Jackson Democratic Association of Washington, to the laborers and Taxpayers of the U. States.

In raising revenue for the support of the State Governments, by universal consent, the principle of a DIRECT TAX, levied on the property of the citizen, has been adopted as the only first rule. It distributes the burdens of the State Governments amongst the citizens according to their ability to bear them. Why should the large sums which are annually raised to support our Federal and National Government be collected on the opposite principle? If the repeal of the tariff law of 1816, which would restore THE BLACK TARIFF OF 1842, with all of its oppressions—robbing the poor to increase the overgrown fortunes of lordly nabobs—be forever put down as a cause of agitation, on the people, we call upon them to ponder and inquire into the principles above suggested, and see whether another and a very different issue would not be more suitable, viz: Whether the present equitable revenue tariff MAY NOT BE REPEALED STILL LOWER, and regulated with a view to a permanent change of the national revenue system."

Thus we hear that FARMERS OF PENNSYLVANIA are "ripe" for the entire suppression of the Tariff Policy"—"A still further reduction of duties"—"a system of Direct Taxation"—are to be the ends to which the efforts of the Free-trade leaders are next to be directed. So say the organs of the party, and so says the "Democratic" Association at Washington city, composed of the sycophants and menials that crowd around the footstool of Power. And are you prepared for this new movement—are you ready to "take to your bosom this latest progeny of Free-trade Locofocoism? TAX-PAYERS, does not the enormous debt of **$40,000,000** press yet heavily enough upon your shoulders, that your Free-trade leaders thus rack their brains to devise means by which to swell the burden? Are the visits of the Tax Collector not already sufficiently frequent, that arrangements are to be made to make them still more familiar? Do you find it so easy annually to pay **near two million dollars** to discharge the State's liabilities, that a direct **Tax of thirty millions of dollars annually** must be superadded, to defray the expenses of the National Government, and feed the hosts of political cormorants that now crowd the public offices, and are ever long to swarm the country in the shape of Tax collectors!

VOTERS OF ADAMS COUNTY, are you prepared to see the cherished Policy under whose beneficial influences your glorious Commonwealth has steadily advanced to the high position she occupies among her sister States, abandoned and thrown at the feet of grasping foreign capitalists? Are you willing to see our markets flooded with the products of foreign Pauper labor—our own workshops closed—the home market of our farmers broken up—the wages of labor reduced to that of the starving slaves of European despotism—and all in order that a few SOUTHERN NABOBS, who rob labor of its rewards and batten upon luxurious living from the tears and blood of degraded humanity, may riot in still more luxurious ease and secure permanency to their blood-stained revenues? If not—if you still love the principles learned at the feet of those who bared their bosoms to the storms of the Revolutionary struggle, and deemed neither treasures, nor blood, nor life all too dear a sacrifice, when the contest was between American and British interests—GO TO THE POLLS ON TUESDAY NEXT, and vote for men pledged to sustain those principles, and whose election will be regarded by the leaders at Washington as a CONDEMNATION OF THEIR RECKLESS SCHEMES. Remember that Messrs.

POWER, NES, COOPER, HEINTZLEMAN, ELLIS, AND HOUCK

are supported by Tariff men to a man, and by Reform men, while their opponents have been nominated as the friends of McKay's Bill, and are supported as such by their friends. Every vote given on the one or the other, will be a vote for or against American Industry. There can be no other issue. It is our issue of the present campaign—thrown out as such by the friends of protection and lobbily taken up as such by the friends of Free-trade. It is regarded as the issue at Washington and the result of the contest will be regarded as the verdict of the great State of Pennsylvania upon that which most concerns her honor, her interests, her existence! WHAT RIGHT-MINDED PENNSYLVANIAN CAN HESITATE AS TO HIS DUTY!

The Difference.

The Manufacturers' Candidate.	*The Farmers' Candidate.*
HENRY NES.	**JNO. RANKIN.**

We copy the above issue as presented in the list of "Compiler," with the view of commending it to the attention of our manufacturers, mechanics, and laborers, who depend upon the consumption of American mechanical products for a living. HENRY NES, it will be seen, is thrown before you by the Locofoco leaders, as the *Manufacturers' candidate*, while by implication at least, it is expected that his opponent, JOHN RANKIN, is to be supported by all those who are opposed to "*manufacturing*" at home the articles which we daily need for consumption, and who prefer going to England and Germany for their Clothing, their Hats, and Shoes, and Carriages, and Harness, and Bedsteads, and every other article of mechanical production, which can be manufactured by the ill-fed, starving, pauper labor of Europe and introduced into our market at fifty per cent less than home manufacture. Do you hear that, HATTERS? Do you hear it, TAILORS—and you, SHOEMAKERS, CARRIAGE-MAKES, BLACKSMITHS, HARNESS-MAKERS, CABINET-MAKERS! Do you hear it, Mechanics and Manufacturers of every name? Dr. NES is *the Manufactures' candidate*," say the Locofoco papers, and will be supported by all who go in for "manufacturing" our own goods and furniture, instead of sending to Europe for them—by all who prefer our own mechanics and manufactures to the dependents of haughty, purse-proud, Royalty—BY ALL WHO LOVE OUR OWN COUNTRY BEFORE ALL OTHERS! While his opponent, Mr. RANKIN, is to be voted for by all who prefer supporting English Lords and Noblemen—by all who are willing to see the workshops of our own mechanics and manufactures shut up and the markets glutted with foreign manufactures, in order that brainless bucks and dandies may array themselves in Russian Broadcloth, and trip along our streets with PARISIAN BOOTS, PRUSSIAN HATS, and FRENCH CANES! A glorious issue, that—and right well worthy a "Democratic," British-hating, people-loving party. MECHANICS, remember it is you go to the Polls on Tuesday next. HENRY NES is the AMERICAN "Manufacturers' candidate," his opponent, JOHN RANKIN, the BRITISH Manufacturers' candidate!

"The Farmer's Candidate."

The Locofoco leaders have at length discovered that JOHN RANKIN, their candidate for Congress, long known as an active leading political aspirant, whose love of office caused him to lack in the traces and defeat Dr. Small three years ago, because "the party" would not give him the nomination—happens to possess a few acres of land somewhere in York county, and forthwith all other issues are abandoned and the notorious, office-seeking Politician is at once transformed into an honest, hard-working, pure-minded farmer, who scarcely knows what selfishness means and whose long and uninterrupted devotion to agricultural pursuits has endeared him to every honest yeoman who feels that every influences that affect poor, frail humanity, and make him just what is needed in these degenerate days—a genuine, simon-pure, "*Farmer's candidate!*" That settles the matter and no mistake. Dr. NES may as well give it up! Of course he will can be no hope, as every Farmer will now vote for the "Farmers' candidate"—especially those who are urgent to have the great home market for the sale of their Wheat, and Grain, and Flour, and Pork, broken up, in order that they may sell their articles at half price, and send the money to England to purchase Clothing for their children from English Nabobs, and starve THEIR OWN MECHANICS! Pity that the discovery was not made sooner.

Foster and Free-trade.

In the desperation consequent upon impending defeat, there are still a few among the Free-trade presses in this State that have the hardihood to affirm the friendship of Wm. B. FOSTER, for protection to American Industry, and that too while their columns are teeming with denunciations of the manufacturing interests and laudations of the McKay's British Free-trade Bill. Desperate indeed must be the cause of those who will so stultify themselves by boldly affirming falsehood in the face of well known truth and facts—who will so do violence to every principle of common sense as to expect an intelligent people to believe them to be supporting a Tariff man while hugging to their bosoms the most radical advocates of radical Free-trade. But it will not do. The issue has been too boldly made by Mr. FEATHER'S own friends, and the contradiction comes too late to subserve the purposes of those who would once more recklessly trifle with the honest convictions of a confiding people, and for mere partizan purposes sacrifice every thing like principle. WM. B. FOSTER WAS NOMINATED AS A FREE-TRADE MAN—his friends have rolled to his support as a Free-trade candidate—the Presses of his party, with but few exceptions, have unfurled the Free-trade banner—the administration at Washington look upon him as a friend of the "British Tariff of 1842," and his election will be hailed as a FREE-TRADE TRIUMPH IN TARIFF PENNSYLVANIA! The issue having been thus boldly made by Mr. Foster and his friends, throughout the canvass, it is now too late, on the eve of the election, when a determination is being manifested by the friends of American Industry to stand by their principle even if it do ensure the defeat of a party candidate—to say it is now too late to change the colors, or to expect Tariff men to vote for Wm. B. FOSTER as a Tariff Candidate! The experiment has been tested a year ago, to excite any thing else than contempt and scorn for its authors. Let no one be deceived. The issue is a plain one—FOSTER and FREE-TRADE—POWER and PROTECTION TO AMERICAN INDUSTRY. Which shall Adams county go at the Polls on Tuesday next, remember it and see that your ballot for Canal Commissioner contains the name of JAMES M. POWER.

Democratic Testimony.

We are glad to know that however pliable the mass of the men who aspire to prize "law and gospel" to the rank & file of Pennsylvania democracy, may be, & however subservient to the behests of demagogues that swarm the capital of the nation and batten upon the spoils of office, there are still some who have too much political integrity to abandon old and time-tried principles, too much manliness of spirit to cringe the knee to those who would ruthlessly strike at their highest interests, and yet expend a willing, servile obedience to their wishes. We have frequently transferred to our columns the sentiments put forth by the democratic press of our Presses hitherto distinguished for their adhesion to "the party," in which the Locofoco candidate for Canal Commissioner was spoken of in by no means flattering terms. Of this number is the Sunbury American, a Democratic paper, printed in Sunbury, Northumberland county, which opposes Mr. Foster for the sake of *Pennsylvania interests*. The editor thus notices the miserable attempt to save Mr. Foster from defeat by avowing his friendship for the Protective system:

"A writer in the last Sunbury Gazette, who signs himself 'Northumberland,' in singing the praises of Mr. Foster, expatiates in for our opposition, and says:

"They charge him with being a free-trade man, and ask, if they have any thing else than arguments on the Tariff, they know him to be a warm advocate of the protective tariff system, and misrepresenting facts?

"The writer must be a *green-horn*, or he would not suppose the simple assertion of an individual under an assumed name, would induce people of common sense to believe Mr. Foster in favor of a 'protective tariff system.' The evidences of his free-trade principles have so thickened around him, that the charge will stick to him like the poisoned shirt of Nessus. No honorable man, who has any knowledge of Mr. Foster's tariff opinions, will dare to say that he is in favor of a protective tariff. He has expressed himself too freely, to have them smothered for the present.

[FROM THE SAME PAPER.]

We have already shown that Mr. Foster, on account of his free-trade principles, will be unable to secure his nomination—by keeping back his appointments, as well as by his oft repeated declarations in favor of protection, (which we are ready to establish by proof, whenever Mr. Foster shall authorize any one to deny the charge,) is not worthy the suffrage of the democratic party of Pennsylvania. 'All these sins of omission and commission his peculiar friends think are important, and vainly imagine that his qualifications as an engineer, should cover all his defects. Because Mr. Polk has made a good President, though not better than many others, it does not follow that he is a good Canal Commissioner.

[FROM THE SAME PAPER.]

☞ THE QUESTION.—Shall a Canal Commissioner be permitted to nominate himself by official patronage, and re-elect himself by squandering the public money? Let every tax-payer ponder the question, and decide for himself at the Polls!

The Public Works.

Voters of Adams county, remember that "for years the Public Works of Pennsylvania have been made the plunder ground of hordes of political cormorants and other foul birds of prey. They have plundered the revenue, beggared the Treasury, and reduced the credit of the Commonwealth to the lowest point of bankruptcy. Tired of the imposition, the people of all parties in 1844, voted that the public works should be sold at public auction. The voice of the people was overwhelming. More than 70,000 majority proclaimed that the freemen of Pennsylvania were tired and disgusted at the continued outrages which had been practised upon them.

But the will of the people was set at defiance! Not a single sound of that mighty voice ever works now in the hands of the same party, turned against the people, to cut out their substance and pamper the cormorants of party!

Let Wm. B. Foster be re-elected, and the people will be taught to understand that every farm and other property in the State pledged for the enormous and every day swelling debt of the Commonwealth! The only surety we have for a sale of the Public Works, and the payment of the State Debt, is to displace such men as Foster, and put in men who will be honest with the People's money. JAMES M. POWER is pledged to go for ECONOMY AND REFORM.

Let the tax-payers, then, go forth and vote for him."

Foster and Plunder.

Instead of being at this post, says the Harrisburg Intelligencer, attending to the business of the Commonwealth, Mr. FOSTER, the Locofoco candidate for Canal Commissioner is, or has lately been in the Northern part of the State electioneering for himself, at an expense to the State of THREE DOLLARS per day and expenses paid—making in all about FIVE DOLLARS A DAY! This amounts to ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS A MONTH—all of which comes off the hard-toiling Taxpayers !!! We ask is this fair? Is it honest? Are Taxpayers of this county willing that this system shall continue? If so, let them then go forth on Tuesday next, and vote for FOSTER AND MORE PLUNDER!

If they are not, let them then cast their votes for POWER AND REFORM.

☞ So desperate have the chances of our opponents become under the wholesale defections in their ranks along the Northern counties, that the Locofoco State Committee has found it necessary to enter the field in behalf of Mr. FOSTER, in the shape of an Address to the "Democracy," in which the dear people are begged, and entreated not to desert the nominee of the party, or permit Mr. POWER to be elected.

☞ The Yellow Fever has made its appearance at New Orleans.

Free-trade and Low Wages.

We have been treating our readers for a long time with the perusal of the eloquent and able speech of the Hon. ROBERT C. WINTHROP, before the Massachusetts Whig State Convention, lately assembled in Faneuil Hall. The answer extract we commend to the attention of those who seriously advocate a resort to Free-trade and across the competition of foreign labor with the industry of our own mechanics. After discussing the commercial bearing of the new Tariff Bill Mr. WINTHROP proceeds to remark that "since accounts of deep national concern, I will let the instructive revenue. It will involve us in a national debt. It will bring upon us the necessity of direct taxation. But these in my judgement, are light evils when compared with its influences on the destinies of AMERICAN LABOR.

Read, Mr. President, the account of English labor recently furnished us by your own amiable and excellent fellow citizen of Worcester county, Elihu Burritt. Go with him into the workshop of the British blacksmith. See the father working "from 4 o'clock in the morning to 10 o'clock at night to earn eighteen pence" or his wages averaging only about seven shillings a week." And that to support a family of six children, the youngest son, that the celebration of the nuptials has been postponed for the present, if not for ever.

Read, Mr. President, the consequence is a tremendous war of words between England, France and Spain. The remote consequence will probably be the destruction of the *entente cordiale*, which has so long existed between the counts of St. James & St. Cloud. It is hoped that the sudden extinguishment of the fires on the altars of two young Royal, will not prove the signal for an exciting a general conflagration among the crowned heads and kingdoms of Europe.

Accounts from Paris, dated 17th of September, inform us that a short time before, we received conveying the intelligence that Don Carlos, the Spanish pretender, had made his escape and will probably proceed to Spain.

In the affairs of Spain the escape of Don Carlos from his imprisonment is likely just now to have an important influence.

In Ireland, the rumors amongst the Repealers still prevailed.

RAVAGES OF THE CHOLERA IN PERSIA.—On the 1st of August the Cholera made its appearance at Tehran. Forty deaths took place daily. Terror seized the people, who flocked to the mountains for safety.—The authorities set the example, and the streets of Tehran were nearly deserted; the shops were closed, and commerce was entirely interrupted. The Shah broke up his court and sought the mountains. Here five of his sons died the first day, and he then left his new encampment for one of Elburz.

The Mexican War.

☞ The Washington Union in the course of an editorial article, makes the important announcement that for the future, the Administration will not place the seat of war out of our army—that the War will be carried on with vigor, and that the army will be sustained by leaving contributions on Mexico for its support. There is no doubt that the Administration will hereafter feel called to prosecute this war in such a way as to "conquer peace." Gen. JESUP, Quarter-Master General, has left for the frontier to be near the seat of war, and direct the management of affairs in his department in that quarter. Gen. PATTERSON, it is said, has been ordered to advance upon Tampico with 5000 men, and Gen. SCOTT is to take the main corps rate in the attack upon that city. The last accounts from Gen. TAYLOR left him pretty well advanced on the road to Monterey, and in the probability of being reinforced by a large force of the enemy posted near that place. The Mexican people seem to be thoroughly aroused and no little fears are entertained as to Gen. TAYLOR's being able to sustain himself unless strongly re-inforced. We may accordingly expect ere long, some stirring intelligence from the seat of war.

The intelligence of the capture of Santa Fe by Gen. KEARNEY has been fully confirmed.

THE ARMY.—The N. O. Picayune of a late date gives a account of the departure of the portion of the Army of General Taylor.—The editor appears to think that at the last advices a battle was by no means remote, and that the Mexicans had concluded to immediate attack upon a division of Mexicans. He has no fears as to the result; but he says there are many who think otherwise; many who look upon the difficulties by which Gen. Taylor is surrounded as almost insuperable. These are not without gravest apprehensions as to the character of the next news to be received from the army.

The N. O. Courier (French) also contains an article suited to excite apprehension.

QUESTIONS TO BE ANSWERED.—The Union has been forward to coindicate statements made in our columns. Will it now answer as these questions?

1. Has not General Taylor recently intimated to the Administration his desire to be aided or relieved in the command in chief against Mexico?

2. Has not Gen. Scott recently urged upon the government his claim to command the Army advancing to Monterey, and been coldly refused?

3. Is it not the purpose of the President to appoint one of the new generals of his own creation to the chief command of our forces invading Mexico?

We ask for information.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

WAR INCIDENT.—At Fort Leavenworth, a short time since, a sentinel on duty challenged a drunken volunteer who was about to cross the line, who being too drunk to reply determined the advance, whereupon the guard shot him dead. The deceased belonged to one of the St. Louis companies.

A child five years old, was a few years ago since taken to the station house in New York, in consequence of being found grossly intoxicated in the streets.

ARRIVAL OF THE HIBERNIA.

The Steamship Hibernia arrived at Boston on Saturday last from Liverpool, making the passage in 13 days and 18 hours, and bringing seven days later advices than by the great Western. The accounts of a general failure of the potato crop are fully confirmed. Every where in Ireland and in the greater part of the British Island, the potato fields are stranded with the dark mantle of the plague. The vegetable being turned into putrid matter, which even the hogs will not devour. From the continent of Europe, including Russia, we have disturbances of the progress of the blight. The future use of the potato, as an article of food, is now almost abandoned. Indian corn hal advanced three shillings the quarter.

In consequence of apprehensions in regard to a failure in the American cotton crops, she demand for this staple has increased, and the prices advanced 1 farthing.

Her Britanic Majesty's government and the people of Spain have manifested so much hostility to the marriage of the queen of Spain with Prince Montpensier, the youngest son, that the celebration of the nuptials has been postponed for the present, if not for ever.

Read, Mr. President, the consequence is a tremendous war of words between England, France and Spain. The remote consequence will probably be the destruction of the *entente cordiale*, which has long existed between the counts of St. James & St. Cloud. It is hoped that the sudden extinguishment of the fires on the altars of two young Royal, will not prove the signal for an exciting a general conflagration among the crowned heads and kingdoms of Europe.

Accounts from Paris, dated 17th of September, inform us that a short time before, we received conveying the intelligence that Don Carlos, the Spanish pretender, had made his escape and will probably proceed to Spain.

In the affairs of Spain the escape of Don Carlos from his imprisonment is likely just now to have an important influence.

In Ireland, the rumors amongst the Repealers still prevailed.

RAVAGES OF THE CHOLERA IN PERSIA.—On the 1st of August the Cholera made its appearance at Tehran. Forty deaths took place daily. Terror seized the people, who flocked to the mountains for safety.—The authorities set the example, and the streets of Tehran were nearly deserted; the shops were closed, and commerce was entirely interrupted. The Shah broke up his court and sought the mountains. Here five of his sons died the first day, and he then left his new encampment for one of Elburz.

The Mexican War.

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FORMAL ANNEXATION OF NEW MEXICO.—Gen Kearney, immediately on entering Santa Fe, published a proclamation, taking formal possession of New Mexico, on both sides of the Del Norte, as a part of the U. States, under the name of the territory of New Mexico. He announces that his intention is to respect the religious institutions of the country, to protect the property of the Church, and to cause the worship of those belonging to it to be respected. He requires those who have left their homes and taken up arms against the troops of the United States to return forthwith to them, or else they will be considered as enemies and traitors, subjecting their persons to punishment, and their property to seizure and confiscation, for the benefit of the public treasury. It is the wish and intention of the United States to provide for New Mexico *a free government with the least possible delay, similar to those of the United States*, and the people of New Mexico will then be called on to exercise the rights of freemen in electing their own Representatives to the Territorial Legislature, but until that time the laws in force in this territory in existence will be continued until changed or modified by competent authority, and those persons holding office will continue in the same for the present, provided they will consider themselves good citizens, and willing to take the oath of allegiance to the United States.

A St. Louis paper says that all accounts from Gen. Kearney's army represent that country as a very unfavorable acquisition. It is unit for any extensive agriculture, as nothing can be raised except in valleys, where the land can be irrigated. Of course the country can never have any heavy population.

THE BLESSINGS OF FREE TRADE

☞ Elihu Burritt, the learned Blacksmith, is travelling through England on foot, lodging on his way at roadside inns, and conversing with the mechanics and laboring population, from whose own lips he obtains a true history of their condition. By this means he is enabled to forshadow to us in this country the "blessings and benefits" that are to be derived by the poor laborer and mechanic from Polk's Locofoco Tariff.

In one of his letters to the Christian Citizen, published at Worcester, Mass., he gives an account of the wages and labor of two expert men, who had family to support, in the nail making business. These men worked from four o'clock in the morning until ten at night, EIGHTEEN hours, excepting on Friday night, when they worked only *twelve hours*. In this time they made out to earn eighteen pence sterling, *or thirty-six cents* PER DAY, *and no more*. The wages of a nail maker, in full work, will average about *seven shillings* sterling, *or one dollar and sixty-eight cents* PER WEEK. Here is testimony which may be relied on. Are the mechanics and laborers in this country willing to earn nearly as much in a single day as their brethren in England can earn in a week, prepared to go for FREE TRADE and have their wages reduced to compete with these prices?

WHAT IRON-WORKERS ARE TO GET FOR PAY.—We showed recently what kind of wages the Iron Masters of Pennsylvania must submit to, if they would compete with the slave workers of Virginia. Let us see what prices are paid for the same kind of work, in that country we have got to come down, if we would make the nails. Elihu Burritt, the Worcester blacksmith, now in England, says on English authority we are told him,—

"He had to work from four o'clock in the morning till ten o'clock at night to earn eighteen pence. His wages averaged only about seven shillings a week; and there were five of them in the family to live on what they could earn."

Another letter worked even harder—

"He not only works eighteen hours every day in his forge, but every Friday in the year he works all night long, and never lays off from his toil till late on Saturday night."

Where is the blacksmith that will not throw up his cap, and clap his hands for joy, at the thought that James K. Polk has allowed him to work for wages like this?

WORSE THAN VAMPIRES!—The locofocos are taking advantage of the famine in Ireland, (to arrest which the philanthropy of all should be employed) to induce our farmers to believe that our surplus products, needed to keep Europe from starvation, have been raised in price by the program of Free Trade! Wait until the Foreign market is supplied, the crops of the Baltic and Mediterranean are poured into Europe, and our own Home Market destroyed by the prostration of the Protective Policy, and then see where High Prices for the farmer will be!

☞ The Locofocos are taking to themselves all the credit of the potato rot in Europe. In consequence of this disease, bread-stuffs have advanced in the Eastern markets, and lo! it is discovered that it is in consequence of the glorious operation of the British Tariff law, although, as they do not fail to remind us, Congress has not yet got into operation until December next.

THE EPISCOPAL FUND.—It appears by the report of proceedings of the Episcopal Convention, that by a large vote, Dr. Onderdonk, though suspended from his office as Bishop, is to have $2500