and still perju.

to? In doing so we ablut our nce, first the history of so we handed down to us. Do ory teach us that sanguitary laws tensi in promote than restrain crime? Were then more numerous in the Roman during the reign of her most crue! who promulgated their bloody edicts unds of the Empire, than under the was of her most humano Emperors? and, under the despotte reign of that than during the reign of king A During the reign of Henry there two hundres und I beleve it is on that says there were seventy-Iwo public executions for rubbery du-dgn; while under the reign of Al.

the wearisome boars of a redious night the mind would have to prey upon itself—to feed on its own resources. He there exists glance into the past—the time when he was hanced and respected by his acquaintances—when he could not even look upon crime without ever feelings of horror—when he first entered the to the hot puths of vice; who a he was embeddined by the take the encouraging voice of his associates to the first es. mildert feature,) which served but to blun his moral feetings, and lead him his crime of -until crime after crime from a milder to a several aspect, spurred bin on to the commission of the figrant and resent mode of punish. "Egginvated Frino had scaled his doon." black cotalogue of do. convict of crime—hermetically scaled within the walls of a dangeon-" unwept, unhanored and ansung —there to exclaim " lope ontees not here!" If these reflections are not calculated to drive the dart of remorse to the culprit's heart and bring him to feelings of r pentance, with a resolution to mend his h fure life-the wretch's depravity must surely be, in the words of Bucke, "predestinated

During the convict's term of confinemen d. Does this appear like in the Pentientiary, he generally acquires habits of industry and a good trade, and at the close of his confidencet, starts anow in the world, a reformed min, and a skilful artist, with the means of obtaining for himself an honest living, and becoming a useful member of society.

It is a settled moxim with Blackstone, Bec-

coris, and other emigent writers on criminal jurispru lenco, that " crimes are more effect. ually suppressed by the cortninty than by the severity of punishment." Our barbarous laws are in conflict with this maxim. Their cru ulty is so revolting to human fuelings, that when a crime is committed, their tendency is

to make persons shrink from becoming informers, (the odious detectation with which an informer is viewed by the community, is sufficient proof of this,) - when they know that their evidence might doom the futher or mother of a large family to the gallows, or if they should escape that, to a cruel and ignomimous public punishment. Grand jurars would find it more consequent to their realings of humanity to discuss complaints than to find a gotter for these votes; said they would not have

TO THE MECHANICS, MANUFACTU. REES AND WORKING MEN OF THE CITY OF BALTIMORE.

"What are the objections to the Tariff of

people: it has stimulated a thousand new ea terprises; it has brought work to the work ingman when he stood surely in need of it; it has planted content in families where there was despondency: it has given compo to many, independence to many, and better hopes of livelihood to all. Some persons say, that the Whigs, in 1842, promised the people two dollars a day and roast heef.— I don't know who promised this. But I do know that it has been realised to a great many. Many men now get two dollars a day, who did not get it before, and they may have the rest whenever they choose. If all have not got two dollars a day, no one will deny that a vast multitude of laboring men in this country have been placed in better circumstances, and feel, every day of their lives, reason to be thankful for the Tariff of 1842. They who object, therefore, to the Tariff, are bound to show a cause strong enough to outweigh all these orguments in its favor.

It is no longer regarded as so unconstitu tional as it was doclared at first. Some of the political oracles have changed their creed on this point, ever since the Tariff has grown popular. Certain Democratic orators and presses, have very loudly, and with effrontery enough, within a year past denied that this Tariff is a Whig measure, and they claimed it for their own party. They said "Did not Wright and Buchaman vote for it in the Sonate; and could you have carried it without them?" We answer-"It is true they did vote for it, because they were afraid of of-fending a very large and powerful body in New York and Pennsylvania, who were determined to go with the Whigs in support of he Tariff. But they endeavored to explain their votes, so as to leave the aselves ground

out, if there is the merest ray of doubt. did not vote, there would have been no Tu-Watertown, for Incidental Protection, deouncing the Tariff of 1842; and he also made another in the Senate sustaining the orinciples of Gen. McKny's report, that went against all protection, except such as might be got by accident—which I think is the true nearing of incidental-accidental.

Yet notwithstanding these backing and fillings of the leaders, certain of the democracommitted themselves a year ago on this int, and they cannot deny the constitution fity of the present Tariff. But now, as it is sertled that the party are to go as a party against it, many men, who are not indepen-dent enough to refuse to be bitted and bridled for the service of the politicians, are very much at a loss to find some plausible excus for their opposition to it. These men, in general, may be known by their outers, that the Tariff of 1842 is imperfect in its details, and ought to be modified. Upon this plea they are for opening it and making a new one. I have never heard yet any specification of

the imperfections of this Tariff. That there are some articles not protected by it, which ought to be protected, I believe. But that ble. Thus all jurists and legislators adopt the there is any interest over protected by it, I deny. That act was as carefully prepared, as thoroughly discussed, and as well digested as any measure over need be. Three or four months were employed in the material of it. All present opinion and all past experience, accessible to the national Legislature, were duly brought to the aid of the committe in arranging the bill. The most calightenel and patriotic mechanics, manufacturers and mer-chants were consulted, and the greatest respect shown to their suggestions. The people at large were invited to give all the information in their power necessary to make this bill a good one, and they did contribute largely.—
The bill was under discussion for more than two manths in Concress, and every body, therefore, who had an interest in knowing, knew what was said and done in reference to

it. There was nothing hasty in the mode of passing it. Many suggestions were made to me, as the Representative of this City, by many of our most intelligent mechanics and manufacturers whilst the bill was in progress, and there was not, I believe, one suggestion y them that was not favourably receiv-incorporated into the bill. Certainly, ion and wish of the Twenty-seventh and the success which has attend

dax, but it is true, I repeat that the Tariff of 1843, instead of injuring our foreign commerce, has had a most visible influence in promoting it. Whenever a still y employed the people commodities which are imported from other countries, than they do when the domestic industry of the country is languishing. Plenty of work to do the country is languishing. Plenty of work to do the reason wages a capacity to purchase and consume many luxuries and many necessaries, which secant work and low wages will not allow.—

seems working man bring good to part of Mexico, to be against to represent the plainest terms, that whenever any considerable force is to be raised on the part of Mexico, to be against to a revolution in that part of the country, and immediate consecutive revolution in that part of the country, and immediate consecutive revolution in that part of the country, and immediate consecutive revolution in that part of the country, and immediate consecutive revolution in that part of the country, and immediate consecutive reverses the part of the country. are consuming silks, lineus, worsteds, fine cottons and every variety of fancy goods,—
to say nathing of wines, spirits, spices and
other groceries,—who, in 1842, could not
afferd to consume these. It is a sufficient
solution of the problem of increased importation to say, that the great body of warking men, mechanics and manufacturers with their families, are better off now than they were in 1841. In the practical operation of this fact is revealed one of the most benunful features of the Protective System, to wit; that whatever is found most benificial to the Do. mestic Industry of the country, also becomes most asseful to the foreign trade. Our Tariff is so regulated, and always ought to be so re- al. The town is quiet, and every thing moves gulated, as to give a broad field to commerce on properly notwithstanding the large numgulated, as to give a broad field to commerce on projectly, notwithstanding the large numin those productions which we do not create her of troops here. Much credit is due to
and to secure to the farmer and mechanic of Gen. Taylor, the Commander of the Army produce. In this division—to say nothing of our exports which are continually increasing, and which now include a large amount of manufactures-these will always be safe der them, one and all, appear to be perfectly enough for enlarged and prosperous foreign well disciplined, and conduct themselves, etenough for enlarged and prosperous foreign well disciplined, and conduct themselves, ei-commerce, which will be sustained and regar- ther in lown or in camp, with great civility ded by an equally prosperous and enlarging and decorum, which, so far as we are con-

Home Industry, How does it happen that this city is imroving so rapidly as we see it is at this time? Baltimore, more than any city in this Union, ives and moves and has her being in the thrift of her manufacturers and mechanics. We Arispa—the former is in command of the build houses, lay out streets, open new work. Northern forces of Mexico; the latter is Govshops, better feed and cloth more men, in ernor of Sylvillo. reaso and strengthen, educate and improve our population, exectly in proportion as Damestic ludustry grows more prosperous.— Let the working men of Baltimore say whether it will improve their condition to amend, modify or after the tariff of 1842. I say to them as a friend who has labored in their cause for many years, -- Beware of the at

way tark about amending or modifying that act. If it is to be amended let its friends amend it and not its enemies. For if the door to amendment be once opened by its enbid farewell to the principle upon which that act is constructed, farewell to all wholesome protection to the industry of the country .--We should then forthwith see a new vamping up of General McKny's bill with all its enormities, with its full protection of Pennsylvania Iron, Southern Sugar and Western Whiskey, and with its shameless, cold blooded desertion of every great interest of Maryland; that bill which attempted to purchase the iron ma kers of Pennsylvania to aid in the work of breaking down the mechanics of Baltimore. Let us say to those who talk of amending the Act of 1842-"We want no change, but, least of all, such change as you would bring J. P. KENNEDY."

What are the Whigs Doing? Sleeping-some of them-soundly, sweetly Others are trying to talk themselves asleep by sitting down, with folded arms and cross legnight have been done before the last August Election if they had only known so and sowhat can be done, and what we must try and do some of these times, before another Election takes place. But no one—save a few Editors—seems to be doing or saying a single thing to rouse up the Whigs and prepare them for action. All agree that the sleeping Whige ought to be aroused-but the mischiel is, those who complain (and their name is le-gion,) of While sleepers, are doing nothing gion,) of Wilg sleepers,' are doing nothing to wake them up—one thinks it is another one's business to do it, and what is every body's is no body's business, and so we go Such Whigs as are not found asleep a month or two before the next Governor's Election in this State, will probably hold meetings here and there, and pass resolutions declaring that they are not usleep! Whig Ocutors will doubtles be heard at these meetings, warning those who are wide awake against going to sleep!! and doubtless those who are " sourc-ing it off" will be advised to " wake up!!!"

gin now to rally -- now is the time to prepare for action -- to hold meetings, make speeches and pour (as it were) theatrical thunder in the cars of "sleepers" and wake them up to action. If the work be put off, and put off, until a few weeks before another election, it til a few weeks before another election, it will be too late. If our principles are worth battling for, let us battle for them gallantly, else cast them aside. Don't look to Whig Editors to do every shing some of us are puzzly encouraged to do any thing at all, to waste progressing the cause, farther than vo.

from Metameras up to the 21 three days since. Gen. Mejic command at that place. He he ed his force, but a report was current ver, can be placed in it. Gen. Arista

remains quietly at Monterey.

Gen. Arispa, the present Governor of Satillo, has informed his government that about any demonstration be made by the Army

We have not yet heard at the Rane general result of the election for a Presiden remains with his command on this side of the Rio Grande; but, as a uniter of course, does not venture near this place.

Gen. Taylor of the United States forces here, recommended the enlistment in the ser-vice of the United States, of the troops cmployed by Texas for frontier protection, should any real difficulty arise between the

two countries to render it necessary. Trade at this place continues brisk as usuhe country a market for every thing he can here, as well as to officers of his Stuff, for their gentlemanly depurtment during their residence, so far, at the Banche; and it is but justice, also, to remark that the men uncerned, adds much to the comfort and conve-

nience of the citizens of the Ranche. You may expect further advices by the next JUSTICE. N. B.—Arista is a different person from

Mexico - The redoubrable Col. R. M. John

son had probably read the following account of the riches of Mexico, when he tendered his services to plant the Star Spangled Banner on its walls : "The secol

lowest calculation, a hundred million doilars. Peubla de los Angeles depends the grand some use of them. These fingers de not she Chandelier—a muss of gold and silver of like a common hand, but close together like pir Tariff for some tons weight. To the right of the Altar or tongs. Dressed in the richest embroidered satin, she displays strings of the largest pearls; round her brow is a crown of gold, inlaid

with emeralds, and her waist is bound with a robe of diamonds and enormous brilliants. "The Candelabras are of silver and gold, nd so ponderous that a strong man cannot move one. The Host is one mass of priceless and innumerable jewels.
"In the Cathodral of the City of Mexico is

rail of two hundred feet in length, four or five feet high, and of a proportionable thickness, composed of gold and silver, and with in it a figure of the Virgin of Remedias, with three petticoats, one of pearls, one of emeralds and the third of diam ands, worth three millions of dollars. The Church of supper is represented by figures before whom are placed piles of gold and silver plate.

"The gold mine of Gudaloupe in the town of Conalo is supposed to be the riches in the world. It belongs to Signor Yrlaste who refuses to work it to any great degree of productiveness, because he could not dispose of the immense revenue it would yield, and savs his meney is safest under ground.

Important Notice to Postmusters -The Union of the 19th inst., gives the following i aportant notice to postmasters throughout the country. We call upon them to read it

with care and attention.

We are desired to call the attention of Postmasters to regulation No. 549, which provides for the convenient transmission of money from subscribers to editors of news-papers. It is the duty of postmasters to re-ceive the money from a subscriber, and give a receipt for it. It is the duty of the post-master receiving the money to give notice to the postmaster who has it to pry, of the amount received, and for what editor, and park the letter "official business," and sign his name to it. The Postmaster receiving the notification will pay the receipt when pre-sented. The subscriber who gets the receipt, may send it by mail or otherwise to the edi-tor. The new law prohibits postmesters from enclosing and franking money to editors. The reason of the rule is obvious. A large proportion of money heretofore lost in being transmitted through the mails, is money sent to editors and franked by postmasters. The frank of a postmaster upon the letter addressed to an editor is notice to every one who handles the letter that it contains money. This discount to editors, upon the past office.

nearly the same size, measured say not from its insertion, but from the of the feathers. The plumage was of mahogony color of the Woodcock, but I managed color of the Woodcock, but pales and not so richly painted. When shot first and crippled, the bird was extremely fat, vieing with the Sora or Rice bird in this respect. It was slightly shot in the head, and the person who shot it, being extremely anxious to preserve it, used all possible means to find for it suitable food, trying its appetite with all temptations. It would partake only of warms and insects, rejecting grain, and thus priving its family to be, not Patridge, nor Phenson, mor Turkey—but Lilden, Tilter, Player and Curlew. It languished for five days.

Arrested -- Hunter Hill, who murdered Maj. Robert Smith, of Sumerton, Va., son two or three weeks ago, for refusing point him captain of a patrol guard which he had detailed for duty, was arrested last week on board a sloop lying at Brooklyn where.— He acknowledged his guilt and appeared to be very penitent, and declared his willingness to d with the officers to Solfolk, the where the crime was committed, without a roquisition from the Governor-regretting that there was no witness to the act, who might appear and testify against him.

An Extraordinary Child .- There is now Rein in Halseyville, New York, a most singular and oz. left arm is about one quarter shorter than it also be. There is no elbow not wrist joint, and but two fingers. On its right side there is no arm, and yet

very slender fingers. The two fingers upon the left arm are also quite slender, though the child has some use of them. These fingers do not shut up

by frost, and all the earliest pods will be al be counted as fodder. You will find that of the grain will fill after cutting and while the lies in heaps, as pea pods will fill after the wines are pulled up. The straw is good food for you when it is cut at the proper thing-Me

that we can announce the continu of the city. It is meet for us to neknow nest the weather has been mild and temperat is there aught to induce us to anticipate a Our fellow citizen on their summer tours and frien at the North generally will sympathics with pleasure with which this announcement is made

ed Rescue.-The U. S. frigate Constitu Percival, on her passage from Borne put into Turon Bay, Cochin China, to m repaint the ship. The authorities probable purporting to be from a Frenchman of the nam Le Fevre, who signed himself Bishop of Issurion and Apostolic Vicar of Cochin China, stating he had been seized by the government.

yet the kingdom was so

Brent effects of humane and bloody lews, (and certainly the pentientiary system belongs to the first class.) are strikingly it. relongs to the first class,) are strikingly il-ustrated by the contrast of the penal laws of Puscany with those of the Pupul Dominions. Helory says when the late Grand Duke of ded the throne, his dominions es and murders were common, and the in all quarters. On reading the celebrated work of the Marquis of Beccaria, he cutirely abolished capital punishments. An army of centioners with their instruments of death are dismissed, and milder laws rendered because one of the best ordered States in and no where were life and property nie. Punishments were propor and certainty. In the Papal Dominions, separated from Tuscany by a s real dyke, the severity of purifibration was kept up, and crimes continued. Rubbery and hunleide still continued to be cummitted. He who rebid he who murdered were punished The consequence was that he who

are these singulary punishments to effectual in reforming culprits than ressing crime? If you tie the culprit whipping post and inflict birty-nine on his bare back, in the open streets of and to after generations; this only render thin insensible to shame, and his feelings to every legal and moral if you brand him, what inducement is reform? His features betray the

A jury of twelve mon would have many ago riff, and consequently no revenue to support nizing feelings to encounter, is condemning a the Government. This was the excuse nizing feelings to encounter, in condemning a vare house or grog shop in the day time, and sten ing goods to the amount of two dollars; or in finding a boy of sixteen guilty of ounterfeiting a sixpence, when such verdict would consign him to eternal infamy, by a rand on the right cheek, or thirty nino lashes on the maked back ; or in convicting a person of passing a five dollar counterfeit bank note, when such a conviction might doom him to three years imprisonment and thirtynine lashes on the bare back. The conseuence would be, the mest trifling doubt of the mony, the elenderest excuse, or the flunsiest paleation, produces an acquittal. Suphard labor in a Penitentiary,—there would not in jurous be that conflict of feeling with duty, nor would they acquit on the most trifling excuse, but a certain punishment would be awarded as the price of every crime com-

nitted.

I will conclude this head by a pertinent and foreible quotation from the Committee hereto-fore referred to. They say, "in every department of law, there are certain fundamental maxims, that truth, experience, and uni-

principle, that the certainty of punishment is the prevention of crimes. This was a fathe prevention of crimes. This was a favorite feature in the actings of Beccoria. It was faid down by Sir Simu + Romity, one of the greatest lawyers which England ever had, that could possisher to reduced to absolute certainty, a very slight penalty would prevent every crime that was the result of premediation. And we tright well ask, if any offence of consequence was ever committed where there was not a full conviction, in the mind of the perpetrator, that he should excape the grasp of justice? The felse does not weigh the grain of his deed with the punishment which the law denotince against him, and strike the beliance, but he conficult together the acquisition and the belief of cluding justice. Would are men tab the unit of the United States, it he knew death was his cerament would be his certain doom? No