

Foreign Intelligence.

By the arrival at Boston of the Steamer Acadia, on the 2nd inst, papers were received fifteen days later from Europe.

The following items have been gleaned from them: The news of chief interest relates to Business, in which there was a decided improvement.

Dr. Hahnemann the founder of Homeopathy, died in Paris on Sunday week, aged 88.

O'Connell held what is termed an extraordinary meeting of the Repeal Association, at the Corn Exchange, Dublin, on Saturday, for the purpose of favoring his adherents with his views of the debate on Ireland.

Spain.—The intelligence from Spain leaves no doubt that the fate of the Regent is sealed. Madrid is in a state of siege.

Poor Espartero, enfeebled by disease and hunted on every side like a wild boar, seems likely to sink.

TURKEY.—The Augsburg Gazette of the 4th inst states that the Servian revolution has been stopped by the re-election, on the 27th ult., of Prince Alexander Kara Georgewitch.

THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.—Despatches have been sent off by Government to Captain Lord G. Paulet, of the Carysfort frigate, in the South Pacific, acknowledging the free independence of King Tanelamcha III.

The celebrated Field Marshal Count Wittgenstein, died at St. Petersburg on the 16th ultimo, at the advanced age of 87.

A letter from Tabriz brings the disastrous account of an earthquake having nearly destroyed the whole of the town of Khoi, between the Lake of Urdia and Persia, by which upwards of a thousand people perished.

Wales is comparatively quiet, but a feverish and unhealthy state of feeling still exists there, growing out of the poor laws and the want of employment.

The Messrs. Barings, of London, has undertaken the construction of the Canal across the Isthmus of Darien. It is to be completed in five years.

Wilmer's Times says, the weather, which for some weeks past has been extremely favorable, promises an abundant, and what is better, an early harvest.

MEXICO.

The U. S. ship Vincennes, Captain F. Buchanan, arrived at Pensacola on the 18th ult., from a cruise in the Gulf of Mexico—during which she visited Vera Cruz, Campeachy and Tampico, and sailed from the latter place on the 8th. Her officers and crew are in good health.

President Santa Anna has issued a decree, bearing date June 17, which declares that all foreigners taken with arms in their hands fighting against Mexico, will be immediately put to death.

1. For the future no quarter shall be granted, and all foreigners who invade the territory of the republic on their own account, that may be captured under arms, shall immediately be put to death, whether accompanied in their enterprise by few or many adventurers, and although ostensibly it may be justified by the pretext of interfering in the civil discord, with the view of attaining political end.

This penalty shall be inflicted upon all foreigners, be they of what country they may; because the Mexicans being at peace with all other nations, the responsibility of him who may make war upon them is purely individual, and places him without the protection of existing treaties.

2. The general-in-chief of the army, the generals commandant of the maritime and

frontier departments, and all having military authority that shall apprehend a foreigner invading our territory, or promulgating civil war with arms in hand, shall be responsible for the most scrupulous accomplishment of this decree, and the punishment for its infraction shall be the loss of office by the person responsible.—Balt. American.

Decline of the Trade with America.

It appears from a return just laid before Parliament, on the motion of Mr. Thorneley, that the exports of British goods to the United States of America, in the year 1842, were less in value by the sum of nearly Twelve Hundred Thousand Pounds than they were in any previous year since 1833, and that they were less by more than one half than the average annual exports of the nine preceding years: the average yearly exports from 1833 to 1841 (both years inclusive) being of the value of 7,890,000*l.*, whilst those of 1842 were not of more value than 3,528,807*l.*

The imports from the United States into this country show a very different result. With regard to shipping, the American tonnage (entered) has increased from 229,869 tons to 319,521; and the British tonnage from 114,200 to 195,745 tons.

After making every allowance for the more than usual embarrassment of trade in the United States, in 1842 the first part of the above return cannot be regarded as being otherwise than most unfavorable to the prospects of English industry, while the second shows that the balance of trade is turning against this country in a manner which renders it doubtful whether we shall not shortly have to pay for American cotton in specie instead of goods. Nothing but a very great revival of the demand for English manufactures can save us from this evil: and without a reform of the American tariff, there is very little hope of any revival at all equal to the necessities of the case, but we must consent to make liberal concessions if we wish or hope to receive them.

INGRATITUDE OF THE WHIGS

We notice that several of the Whig presses have been denouncing Mr. CALBURN in no very choice terms. This is very ungrateful, to say the least of it. Probably there is no man out of the Whig ranks to whom they are as much indebted for efficient services as Mr. Calhoun.—Was it not he who exposed the corruptions of Mr. Van Buren's administration, and proclaimed to the country that his party was "the Spoils party, without principles and without policy, and held together by nothing but the hopes of plunder?" Did he not denounce them as "rogues and royalists" and their leader as belonging to the "fox and wren" tribe? Did he not prove the falsity of the charge of Federalism against the Whigs, and defend their name? He said "it was at least an honest and patriotic name.—It is synonymous to resistance—to usurpation—usurpation, come from what quarter and under what shape it may; whether it be that from the Government upon the rights of the States, or the Executive on the Legislative department." He even went further and said that the name Tory was properly applied to the Locofoco party. The following is his language:—"What is there in the meaning of Whig and Tory, and what in the character of the Times which has caused their sudden revival as party designations at this time? I take it that the very essence of Toryism—that which constitutes a Tory, is to sustain prerogative against privilege—to support the Executive against the Legislative Department of the Government, and to lean to the side of power against the side of liberty; while the Whig is, in all these particulars, of the very opposite principles. These are the leading characteristics of the respective parties, Whig and Tory, and run through their application in all the variety of circumstances in which they have been applied, either in this country, or Great Britain."

Is it not then the basest ingratitude in the Whigs to denounce him? But it is only another melancholy evidence of how soon favors are forgotten, while injuries are written, as it were, with a pen of steel upon tablets of brass. Out upon you ye ungrateful Whigs.

Columbia, (S. C.) Chronicle.

Tribute to the Memory of Gen. Harrison.

The following interesting occurrence is related in the St. Louis Republican of the 25th July:

The steamers Republic and Nodaway arrived here yesterday, having on board the tribe of Wyandots, consisting of 630 men, women and children, moving from Lower Sandusky, in the State of Ohio, to their new home which they have selected on the Kansas river, near the western frontier of the State. They are in good health, and appeared cheerful.

Many of the braves were with Gen. Harrison during the last war, and boast of their prowess at the battle of Fort Meigs. They entertained for the memory of the "White Chief" the highest veneration, as is evinced by the following affecting incident, which was related to us by Capt. Claghorn, of the Nodaway: Before the boat reached North Bend, the principal chief requested Capt. Claghorn to have the "big gun" loaded, and as the boat neared that hallowed spot, the chiefs and braves silently gathered upon the hurricane roof, and formed in line fronting the resting-place of their departed chief. The engine was stopped, and the boat was sufficed to drift with the current. As they passed the tomb they all uncovered, and gently waved their hats, in silence, and after the boat had passed, and the report of the cannon had died away, the chief stepped forward, and in an impressive manner, exclaimed, "Farewell, Ohio, and her brave!"

THE KNIFE GRINDER.

All here remember, no doubt, the little knife grinder with his large black staff that drew his grinding apparatus about, in whose proceedings we used to take interest. We are never to see him more. He has quit knife grinding, emancipated his dog forever from harness, and with him and his wife—who was a sient partner in the concern—gone to France, his native land, there to pass the evening of his days, and to lay his bones, after death. He took with him some \$10,000 (!) a sum that will enable him to live most easily and com-

fortably in France; and we are glad to learn this; for after travelling from Maine to Georgia and back, perhaps more than once, grinding his way through all sorts of weather, he never rested, and we are further gratified to learn that his faithful dog, who shared in his toils, will now share his luxury and ease. Another fact in the history of our no longer "needy knife grinder," which is interesting, as well for the filial affection it displays in him, as for the instance it offers in illustration of French character, is the following:—When he departed from France with his wife, to come to America, his mother remained behind him.—When his health became so great that he determined to give up his vocation, inclined to settle in America, he sent for her. But she clung to France, and would not come away to join her son. His affection for the old lady changed his whole plan; he took passage in the next ship for France, and with his wife and dog, and gold, set sail, and long since safely reached the end of his voyage; mother, son, wife and dog are all no doubt quietly and happily living together, enjoying, in a manner unknown to any but a French family, the fruits of the labors of the knife grinder and his dog in America. Long life to them!—Microcosm.

BANK DEMOCRATS.

It has got to be a very common thing, now-a-days, to hear Democrats, as they are called, declaring their conviction that we can never get along without a National Bank. And the number of these Bank Democrats is daily increasing. If they mean any thing by their declarations, how can they, as consistent or honest men, vote for either of the Locco Foco aspirants for the Presidency? These candidates are, Messrs. Calhoun, Johnson, Cass, Buchanan and Van Buren, one of whom, all agree, will be the Democratic nominee, and all of whom, oppose a National Bank, both upon grounds of expediency and expediency.—To show, then, how these great leaders stand affected towards a Bank, and the absolute certainty of their opposition to it, if elected, we subjoin brief extracts from their several letters, to the recent Indiana Convention.—Balt. Reg.

Mr. CALBURN says: "In answer to the first question, in which I am desired to state whether I am in favor of, or opposed to, the chartering of a National Bank, or any other national institution, by whatever name it may be called, authorized to issue bills of credit for banking purposes, or to regulate exchanges—with my view of the constitutionality and expediency of such an institution?—I reply, I am opposed to a national institution, be its name what it may, authorized to issue bills of credit for banking purposes, or to regulate exchanges, both on the ground of expediency and constitutionality."

Mr. JOHNSON says: "The charter of a Bank of the United States by Congress I have always considered unconstitutional and inexpedient—having given my vote against the subject since, up to the period of the 4th of March, 1841, when I retired from the public service of the United States, in accordance with the will of the people."

Mr. CASS says: "With respect to a National Bank, I have to remark that I have always entertained doubts of the power of Congress to charter such an institution. The indirect process by which this power is deduced from a very general provision of that instrument, has never been satisfactory to me. But here is the less necessity for entering more in detail into the constitutional question, as it seems to me the public voice has pronounced itself, and justly against the incorporation of any national bank by Congress. No such institution should, in my opinion, be established."

Mr. BUCHANAN says: "I am opposed to the charter of a National Bank, or any other institution, by whatever name it may be called, authorized to issue bills of credit for banking purposes, or to regulate exchanges."—"I believe such an institution to be both unconstitutional and highly inexpedient."

Mr. VAN BUREN says: "I am opposed to the establishment of a National Bank in any form, or under any disguise, both on constitutional grounds and grounds of expediency."

These avowals are certainly explicit. They leave not a hope to hang a hope upon that either of the writers, if elected President, will ever permit the chartering of a NATIONAL BANK.

HENRY CLAY.

Mr. CLAY has often been called ambitious, intriguing for the Presidency, &c. In his great speech in support of the Compromise Act, in pouring oil upon the troubled waters of public feeling, and restoring peace and harmony to a distracted Union, he notices the charge in the following eloquent and indignant manner, which shows his noble disregard of self, when his country is concerned:

"I have been accused of ambition in presenting this measure. Ambition! inordinate ambition! If I had thought of myself only, I should have never brought it forward. I know well the perils which it exposes myself; the risk of alienating faithful and valued friends with but little prospect of making new ones if any new ones could compensate for the loss of those whom we have long tried and loved; and the honest misapprehensions both of friends and foes. Ambition! If I had listened to its soft and seducing whispers; if I had yielded myself to the dictates of a cold, calculating, and prudential policy, I would have stood still and unmovable. I might even have silently gazed on the racing storm, enjoyed its loudest thunders, and left those who are charged with the care of the vessel of State, to conduct it as they could. I have been heretofore often unjustly accused of ambition. Low, grovelling souls, who are utterly incapable of elevating themselves to the higher and nobler duties of pure patriotism—beings who, forever keeping their own selfish aims in view, decide all public measures by their presumed influence on their egotism, judge me by the venal rule which they prescribe to themselves. I have given to that winds those false accusations, as I consign that which now impeaches my motives. I have no desire for office, not even the highest. The most exalted is but a prison, in which the incarcerated incumbent daily receives his cold heartless visitants, marks his weary hours, and is cut off from the practical enjoyment of all the blessings of genuine freedom. I am no candidate for any office in the gift of the people of these States, united or separate; I never wish, never expect to be. Pass this bill, tranquillize the country, restore confidence and affection in the Union, and I am willing to go home to Ashland, and renounce public service forever. I should there find amidst my books and herds, in the bosom of my family, sincerity, and truth, attachment and gratitude, which I have not always found in the walks of public life.—Yes, I have ambition, but it is the ambition of being the humble instrument, in the hands of Providence, to reconcile a divided people, once more to revive concord and harmony in a distracted land—the pleasing ambition of contemplating the glorious spectacle of a free, united, prosperous, and fraternal people!"

Newspapers.—A contemporary says:—"The newspaper may be destroyed at night; it may light a cigar, or it may curl a lady's hair; but the thoughts that are in its columns may influence ten thousand for good, and produce effects which volumes of essays, sermons or narratives, could never reach." To this, another Journal, edited by a bachelor of course, adds the following epigram:—"The very thought of one's lucubrations nestling down at night among the ringlets of a sweet girl, keeping watch over her midnight slumbers, as well as curling her hair, is enough to infuse poetry into the pen, and make the ink as it traces along the sheet, fragrant with sentiment."

The Newbernian.

Newbern, N. C.

SATURDAY, 12th AUGUST, 1843.

FOR PRESIDENT, HENRY CLAY.

The Congressional Caucus.

As the returns published in another column show, the Whigs are beaten in this district—badly beaten. We come out thus flat, as there is no use in mincing the matter. Edward Stanley is defeated, and A. H. Arrington elected. On this we remark, first, that irrespective of all other considerations than the fitness of the two men to represent the district, we must say that the result is a new proof of the truth of the old maxim: "De gustibus non disputandum," by which we mean, that the good people of the 8th district have an odd taste. We will let that pass, however, as the people have legally decided the contest. Whether the vote exhibits a fair and full expression of the sentiments of the majority of the voters in the district, is another question. Waiving a discussion of this however at present, we remark, secondly, that for ourselves we are not vastly disappointed at the result. It is true we are mortified at the loss of Stanley, the gallant Stanley, as the Whig press style him, from the councils of the nation. We are chagrined too at the fact, that owing to untoward circumstances, the whole Whig strength was not brought up in the contest. For while we contributed our mite to secure his election, while we kept our banner to the breeze, and endeavored to cheer on the Whigs, we nevertheless had our fears from the first. And why? Not because we did not believe that even here, in a district cut and carved by Lococoism, that the numerical strength was with the Whigs; but because we feared it would not be brought out: it never has been brought out any where, we believe since 1840. Many of our citizens—and those the most substantial—are not warm party politicians; these are generally Whigs, and only put forth their strength on very important occasions. We know too of the deep and settled opposition to Mr. Stanley; that he had provoked the Democrats by his clear and somewhat tart exposure of their mal-administration of the government when in power, and the injurious tendency of their measures; that he had especially roused the retailing and stern opposition of Edgecombe and Nash; and we knew what they could do, and we were satisfied they would leave nothing undone in order to crush him. For these reasons, we were not without apprehensions as to the result. But we were not without hope, that his commanding talents; his unquenchable zeal in what regards the cause of his country; his devotion to the best interests of the district; and his diligent attention to business, would call out even such of the Whigs as are ordinarily indifferent, and that portion of the Democrats that have more concern for the welfare of the country, than the mere advancement of their party interests. In this, however, we were mistaken: many of the Whigs did not go to the polls, either on account of the inclemency of the weather, or because of their strong conviction that in a contest forced upon them by the unfair dealing of the Legislature, there was no chance of success. For this they are blameable. The case especially called upon them to battle with the opposition. Nothing should have kept them from the polls. Mr. Stanley was greatly needed in the next Congress, to aid in checking the dominant spirit of the Democracy, flushed with their late victories; to stand forth, cry aloud, and spare not, at any infringement upon the Constitution that may be attempted to be made by them; to take care of the important interests of the district; and last, though not least, to be therein the event, that by the management of the Democrats, the election should go to the House, to use his influence and cast his vote for HENRY CLAY. Too many of the Whigs evidently overlooked all these incentives to action.

The Democrats set them an example worthy a better cause: at the mere instigation of a few wirepullers of the party, they stepped forth, with their characteristic obedience to party discipline, and threw a tremendous vote for a man that many of them must have known was vastly inferior to at least a dozen of the Democrats in the district. The consequence has been, a signal defeat. For ourselves however,—and we trust our brother Whigs feel the same sentiments animating their bosoms—we are determined to up and at them again! The principles for which we contend, are based on truth: the measures that in our humble way we advocate, are such as experience has tested and proved to be essential to the best interests of the country. Calmly, with the weapons of truth and argument, but fearlessly and firmly, we shall, to the extent of our ability, still stand forth the humble advocates of those principles, whatever men are put down or elevated. Far, far however, are we from despondency. The result of the elections, although against us here, are elsewhere, under the circumstances, truly cheering. The State is Whig to the core! The returns every where show, so far as heard from, a Whig gain from the last election: in two districts a heavy gain. The State, we are more than ever convinced, will go for HENRY CLAY next year.

Emigrants.—During the present year an unusual number of emigrants have arrived in the U. States from Europe. They are represented as being superior in wealth, industrious habits and respectability, to those of former years. About 30,000 are said to be ready to embark from different ports on the Baltic. They are Sutherans, who leave their native land in consequence of the changes in the religious aspects of the government.—They will settle in Wisconsin.

MISSISSIPPI LEGISLATURE.

The Legislature of Mississippi are now holding an extra session. The Governor's Message is represented as very lengthy. That functionary advocates the payment of the bonds of the Planters' Bank, and opposes the payment of those of the Union Bank. He says not a word about restricting the State. The main object of the Governor seems to be a defence of himself as Executive of the State.

ELECTION RETURNS.

Below we give a statement of the election in this district, so far as heard from. The statement is not official, but we presume it to be correct so far as it goes. The polls were compared on Thursday, in Washington. We learn that the actual majority in the district for Arrington, is 548. We shall be able to give the official returns next week.

Beaufort County.—Stanly 936; Arrington 593. Pitt County.—Stanly 656; Arrington 537. Edgecombe County.—Stanly 106; Arrington 1512. Hyde County.—Stanly 512; Arrington 157. Washington County.—Stanly 465; Arrington 63. Tyrrell County.—Stanly 335; Arrington 86. Craven County.—Stanly 528 Arrington 539. Carteret County.—Stanly 360; Arrington 250.

HON. KENNETH RAYNER.—We are gratified to learn, from the Elizabeth City "Old North State," that this distinguished and talented Whig is elected, by a triumphant majority, to represent that District in the next Congress.

There was no mail west of Wilmington on Thursday night, consequently we are unable to give the result of the elections in several of the districts of the State. We copy the following statement from the Wilmington Chronicle:

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION.

We know the result of the election for members of Congress in this State on Thursday last, (3d inst.) in but three Districts as follows: In this, the 6th District, Gen. McKay, (D.) is elected. He had no opposition to speak of. Col. Leach, of Robeson, announced himself as a candidate a short time ago, not intending, however, to canvass the district, having in view simply the object of bringing the Whig party to the polls in his own county. The vote in this county, New Hanover, was for McKay 426, for Leach 27. This is but about one third what the county polls in a contested election.

In the Fifth, Raleigh District, Saunders, (D.) is elected by a majority of less than 150. Last year, Henry, the Democratic candidate for Governor, had in the counties composing that District a majority of 745.

Since the foregoing was in type, we have returns to warrant the belief that Barringer, Whig, is elected in the Second, and Rayner, Whig, in the Ninth District. Nash Whig, has run Daniel, Dem. very closely in the Seventh, if he has not beaten him.

By the politeness of a correspondent, we have received the following statement of the poll in Halifax county:

Whole number of votes 926
For Nash, (Whig,) 560
Daniel, (Dem.,) 366
Majority for Nash, 194
Whig gain from last year, 46.

Discussions in the Camp.

The Globe, the organ of the Van Buren wing of the Democracy, is dealing its blows with no slack hand, over the pates of its democratic brethren of the Calhoun and other wings. The Spectator, the newly established Calhoun organ in Washington City, returns the Globe's knocks with interest. The Globe claims to be the genuine organ of the real Simon Pure Democracy, and seems determined to abate no tittle of its rights. It goes it strong for Van Buren, insisting that the pretence of its brother Democrats that Van Buren is not an available candidate, and must be laid aside, is all a mistake. It presses as an argument in support of this opinion the fact, that the Calhoun faction and the Whigs show their fear of Van by the hot manner in which they attack him, &c. The following are its words on this point:

"But the reason most generally insinuated for discouraging the nomination of Mr. Van Buren is, that he is one of the weakest candidates of the Democracy; that the party will not rally around him with uniform alacrity; and that, having once lost a race, he is not likely to win again. That this is a mere pretext, is evidenced by the clearest demonstrations. Why, if Mr. Van Buren is so weak a candidate, is he singled out as the peculiar object of Mr. Tyler's hostility, while all the other Democratic candidates are let alone, and even Mr. Clay is forgotten? Nay, what is still more significant—why do the advocates and supporters of the great Whig candidate, at the same time they are banding all their forces against Mr. Van Buren, chime in with Mr. Tyler in proclaiming him the weakest of all the candidates of the Democracy? The very fact that he is thus singled out as the peculiar object of hostility, by secret foes and open enemies, is a decisive proof, not of weakness, but of strength. The direction of their fears points to the source of their greatest danger, and clearly indicates the conviction that Mr. Van Buren is their most dangerous opponent. If he did not stand high, they would not be so solicitous to pull him down. The heterogeneous influence combined against him furnish decisive evidence of his strength. They have concentrated all their forces against him as the bulwark of Democracy; and the point of attack clearly indicates where the rally should be made in its defence. The people have sense enough to see this; and it will be difficult to make them believe that so sagacious a leader as Mr. Clay, or even such a pettifoggish politician as Mr. Tyler, would confine all his efforts to putting down the dwarf, while an army of giants is in the field."

Whilst the Globe, the Spectator, the Medonian, &c. are pouring out their wrath in no measured terms, and puffing into fury the elements of a lowering storm, the Richmond Enquirer lifts its placid head above the foam and thus sensibly discourses:

"We deeply regret," says the Enquirer, "to see banded about by journals of the same political faith, such violent expressions as 'wearing his politics like a loose robe made to fit anybody, but of a color that might be called Democratic,' 'honest lath fattening upon the spoils which others had won,' 'violation of truth, justice and decency,' 'needy adventures,' proscription and dictatorial course,' 'meanly and abusively resorting to an expedient which is not justified by truth,' &c., &c. We cannot refrain from interpreting the wand of peace between these contending Democrats, and warning them to desist from a war which cannot but ensue to the benefit of the Whigs, for whom we should reserve all our weapons."

A Proper and Important Decision.—A London paper says:—"Sir J. K. Bruce gave judgment in the Vice Chancery's Court last week on a point respecting wills. A testator in 1834 made a will, by which he gave a share of his estate to his daughter and her issue; but by a codicil, added in 1836, he provided that his property should pass over to other persons if his daughter should ever marry.—The daughter did marry, and the 'other persons' stepped forward to claim the money. The Judge said that all such restraints upon marriages were void by the English law; and the declaration of the Court was that the lady should keep the money."

The Tariff.

It is too late for any aspirant to the Presidency, with any possible hope of being elected to that office, to avow himself opposed to a Tariff. No man that is not utterly chimerical or crack-brained, that observes the tide of popular sentiment that is now setting East and West, North and South, in its favour, and that has any thought of running for the Presidency, will be guilty of any such folly. Even the Calhoun organs exhibit no little anxiety lest the people should believe that their favourite is in favour of direct taxation for raising a revenue, (the only alternative,) rather than a tariff. The following, from the Indiana State Journal, expresses, we apprehend, the sentiments of the greater portion of the great West:

THE POLICY OF THE TARIFF

Will the People go with the Whigs for a Tariff, or shall it be abandoned to the Locofocos? A short summary of facts!

For some time past we have directed much of our space to the dissemination of facts, as connected with the policy of a Tariff. Those facts have established the following truths, viz:

First. Without an adequate Tariff, by which to create a Revenue, the support of the Federal Government must come, in the shape of a direct tax from the pockets of the People. What this amount would be for Indians, we have shown in another column.

Secondly. Without an adequate Tariff, the goods of Europe, brought here as they will be, free of duty, will be sold freely. As British Restrictions prevent the sale of our products in their markets, the sale here of foreign goods will create a foreign debt against us: thus bringing back the past. And we have demonstrated, from official documents, that in twenty-one years, there was a balance of trade against this country and in favor of Europe, of two hundred and forty-seven millions of dollars.

Thirdly. We have demonstrated that this large balance of Foreign Trade must be paid in Specie: for the reason that we have no paper currency which will be received in Europe. And we have also shown that this specie must be taken from the pockets of the people; because the merchants who sell them goods, will sell them just so much higher as specie is worth more than the paper which the people pay them for their goods; and they will do this, for the reason that the merchants are compelled to make their payments in such funds (which is specie) as will pass in Europe.

Fourth. Without such a Tariff as will prevent the wares of Europe from sale here free of duty without such a Tariff as will tax those wares abundantly, the result must be to beggar the poor Laborers and Mechanics of our own country! Because in Europe much of the labor is mere paper labor, and the rest can be had from four to twelve pence per day; and this starving labor is employed in the manufacture of hats, boots, cloths, trunks, saddles, paper, &c., &c. which are also manufactured here, and which give to thousands of poor men and women the means of life. Take as an instance the forty thousand females engaged in manufacturing in the single State of Massachusetts; or the seventeen thousand workmen engaged in the single business of the Iron Works in the State of Pennsylvania, and the eighty-four thousand persons dependent upon them for support. If there be no law to prevent the free sale of European goods here, the pauper labor of that country, employed in the manufacture of such goods, must thus compete with, and beggar our own labor and industry engaged in the same departments of Manufacture and Mechanism.

On the other hand we have shown that a proper Tariff will, by the duties imposed upon foreign goods, create a Revenue without taxing the People.

Fifth. That a Tariff which shall force Europe to open her ports to American staples, will thus create an exchange of such staples for foreign goods; and by this means prevent a foreign balance of trade, and a foreign demand for specie; while it will raise the value of the Farmer's products to a degree which will enable his products to pay for his foreign goods, besides commanding for them a valuable market.

Sixth. That a Tariff, (if the Policy of Europe shall persevere as it now is,) which, by highly protective duties upon European manufactured articles, shall so discourage the sale of those articles as to force the country to manufacture them for herself, will open a new and vast field for the energies of our people. We have shown that by encouraging home manufactures in this way, a vast home market will be created for the sale of the produce of the farmers, because those engaged in such manufactures must be fed. In confirmation of this we have before instanced the single State of Massachusetts, whose manufactures in a single year, purchase and consume products of the soil to the amount of forty-two millions of dollars, to say nothing of the vast consumption of mechanic wares. And while these results flow to the farmer an avenue is thus opened for the thousand laborers of both sexes which press our land.

Seventh. We have shown arrayed in favor of a measure so beneficent the names of Washington, Jefferson, Madison, and even of Jackson and Cass; while we have shown opposed to it, Van Buren, Calhoun, Buchanan, indeed the whole Locofoco party, down to such of its leaders as Nathaniel West, and Howard, of Indiana!

Post Master General.—Another article in our columns of to-day will inform the reader that Mr. Wickliffe was stabbed a few days ago on board the Steamboat on his way from Old Point to Baltimore by a young man named Gardner. We are pleased to learn that Mr. W. has so far recovered as to be able to proceed to Washington City.—The young man has undergone examination and has been discharged from custody, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that he was insane.

President Tyler while at Old Point Comfort, Va., will visit Norfolk and Portsmouth by special invitation.

Mr. Burrit, the learned blacksmith, lately was employed 12 days in translating a Danish document, which was necessary to settle a dispute at Bangor, Me. He charged \$18 for the labor, being as he says, "about what any other blacksmith would have charged provided he could do it with hammer and tongs."