With this advantage, givimmense stimulus to domes be doubted that the speed competitions, it can scarcely be doubted that the speed my friend's horses would be soon brought up to the ghest standard, so as to dely foreign competition. But would apply the protective principle not only to the sight of the rider, but to the distance to be run. For ample, it should be provided in the act, (in strict com-mity to say minimum clauses,) that when a native home set horse shall have run three miles, he shall be deemed d held to have run the fair, while the footign competi-shall run the full distance. 'Under this fugit protection, aight almost venture to assare any friend from Pennsyl-aia, (if: Buckmann.) that he could come upon the furf considity which his addiparts becaute to consisting a first result with the substance of this train of mee horses instance on record of one of this train of mee horses king greater speed than three miles an hour, under the are instance on record of one of this train of race horses making greater speed than three miles an hour, under the everest pressure, yet if there be any truth in the doctrines of high protection and domestic competition, they would hardly kell, in the short period of fifty-six years, to exceed all foreign competitors, as much as the iron masters of Pennsylvania now exceed those of Kngland and Wales, particularly in mil road iron; which, if 1 an correctly in-formed, they cannot make at all. But I proceed to consider another argument relative to competition and low prices, advanced by the scutter from

But I proceed to consider another argument relative to competition and low prices, advanced by the senator from Massachusetts. (Mr. Bates.) which is "extraordinary. if frue." He affirms very confidently that the manufacturers of certain descriptions of cotton goods can now produce and sell them cheaper than they can be sold in Manches-ter, and yet that the admission of the foreign fabrics under a revenue duty would totally prostruct the donucsic es-tablishments engaged in producing similar articles! And yet the homorable senator as confidently affirms that, if Great Britain should be so blind as to admit these Lowell manufactures under a system of free trade, it would in like manner, prostruct the factories of Manchester! Now, this argument has the double merit of being quite impar-tial and of working both ways. I recollect to have some-where read, when I was a boy, of a country in which the rivers and both ways; but having acquired a slight smat-tering of hydrostructures in the average descrete and shift smat-tering of hydrostructures in the average descrete argument of the homorable senator has induced me to think this hydro-static phenomenon may not have been a more traveller's the honorable senator has induced me to think this hydro-static phenomenon may not have been a mere traveller's story. It certfinly goes farther to prove that free trade is a systom of mutual destruction, than anything I have ever heard, except a memorable battle between two cele-brated cats which I have read in a very authentic work on Irish chivalry, from which I have extracted a brief and graphic account of this extraordinary and eventful combat for the information of the Senate.

• "In the year 1633." says this work, "there was in the town of Kilkenny two extraordinary cats, remarkable for their power of destruction. Each of them had gone through their power of destruction. Each of them had gone through a career of victorious contests, and had never failed to de-stroy and devour his adversary. But it had so happened that they had never been brought into contact. Prompt-ed by that benevolent spirit of partisunship which never fails to bring two neighboring bullies together, the good people of Kilkenny pablished and proclaimed that on a certain day a pitched battle would take place between these two illustrious champions. On the appointed day, the Irish people assembled from great distances to witness the contest, as the people of ancient Greece assembled to witness the Opympic games. When the fatal hour arrived, after due proclamation by the heralds, the combatants witness the Olympic games. When the fatal hour arrived, after due proclamation by the heralds, the combatants were thrown into the ring; and after fighting for five mor-tal minutes, amidst the intense excitement of the surround-ing multimds, they, both and/enty dissourcess. Leaving not a vestige behind. And while the spectators stood mute with astonshment, an Irabanan from Cork leaped over the lists, and exclaimed with an air of triumph, "there now, did you not see how that was done? Faddy O'Rafferty is no true son of Arin if they did not ate each other up."

Mr. President, I beg Senators to consider that this is no Mr. President, 1 beg schators to consider that his is no haughing matter. It points a high moral and an awful warning to the world. It fully confirms the argument of the honorable senator from Massachusetts; and if all the nations of the earth should rashly establish a mutual free back when here are the names the mutual free trade, who knows at what moment they might experience the dismal fate of the two Kilkenny cats. Ou the 31st, Mr. McDuffie continued his remarks, as

follows: Mr. President: In the remarks I had the honor to sub-mit yesterday, I attempted to show that the historical re-mit yesterday, I attempted to which our attention was introductive system, to which our attention was invoked by the senators from Massachusotts, as well as the philosophical analysis of prices abroad and at home, demonstrate conclusively, that our manufacturers are fur-ther behind their foreign competitors, at this moment, and ther behind their foreign competitors, at this moment, and less capable of maintaining a competition with them than at any former period. And especially that since 1816, the price of domestic manufactures has been steadily rising, as compared with the price of rival foreign munifactures.— This I proved by the steady and progressive increase of the protective duties, at short intervals, under the solemu merensed duties were necessary to save them from run. In crease duties the discussion. I propose to notice very briefly

In resuming the discussion, I propose to notice very briefly some of the arguments of other senators. But first, the senator from Virginia, (Mr. Rives,) who principally con-fined his argument to the constitutional power of Congress to impose protective duties. He contends that the power to impose protective duties. He contends that the power "to regulate commerce with foreign nations," involves the right to protect domestic manufactures by restric-tions upon that commerce. If the honorable scenator had looked into the popular discussions which gave rise to the convention at Amapolis, he would have seen that the great object of calling that convention was to regulate commerce; not with a view to promote domestic manu-factures at the expense of that commerce, but to promote, encourage and delend it, by measures calculated to defend it, by measures calculated to promote that object. The power to regulate commerce, upon any rational principal power to regulate commerce, upon any rational principle of interpretation, is a power to protect commerce, as much go as if the word "protect" had been used instead of the word "regulate." I challenge the senator from Virginia to produce an instance in the debates of the convention, of a member of that body avowing that the protection of do-mestic manufactures was one of the objects for which the power to regulate commerce was conferred upon Congress. Every senator well knows that the main purpose of confer-ring this power to regulate commerce was to harmonize conflicting regulations of the States, which could cally be done by a common authority. It was to give unitorarity to our system of commercial regulations. Indeed, Mr. Presi-tions, if there was any one gene intronaction there will be states were amply competent to foster and protect all oth-er great interests. What, then, can be more perfectly monstrous and unmatural than for Congress, the special and exclusive guardian appointed by the constitution to pre-serve and nourish foreign commerce, to offer it as a sacriproduce an instance in the debates of the convention, of a serve and nourish foreign commerce, to offer it as a sacrifice to another interest not committed to its charge But the Senator from Virginia has attempted to sustain his argument by the authority of great names, and among others that of Mr. Jefferson .-It is true, Mr. Jefferson at one time believed in the efficacy of commercial restrictions, as a means of vindicating our commercial rights against the injustice and violence of foreign powers. But this system of hostile restrictions, like the embargo, was a substitute for war. It was recommend ed and adopted as a war measure. Experience proved its total inefficacy, and it has been abandoned by the whole country. It has no bearing at all on the question of protecting domestic ma-nufactures. During, or soon after, the late war, Mr. Infferson expressed a wish in which every patriot must concur. But he said not a word about extorting contributions from all other classes to increase the profits of the manufacturers. But in 1825, in a letter to Mr. Giles, he did speak unequivocally on that point ; and I shall quote a single sentence, which is a conclusive answer to the argument of the Senator from Virginia : 'Under the power to regulate commerce, they assume indefinitely that also over agriculture and manufactures; and call it regulation to take the earning of one of these branches of industry, and the distinguished part acted by the honorable Sethat, too, the most depressed, and put them into the pockets of the other, the most flourishing of Georgia and the whole South and South-west, This emphatic denunciation had direct reference to the tariff of 1824, then recently passed. With what accumulated force does it apply to the tariff fess, Mr. President, that when I was induced by of 1842, which adds from 50 to 100 per cent. to the unexpected course of the senator from Georthat of 1824 ? In a letter to Mr. Madison in 1826, he speaks of "the general prostration of farming business, under levies for the support of manufac-fures, as contributing to his own pecuniary em-barrassment and ruin. Now, I take it for granted that the Senator from Virginia will never again showing an average increase of duties by the act appeal to the authority of this great and illustrious of 1842, beyond those of 1832, almost sufficient, of statesman, to sustain the "new views" which seem to have been recently revealed to him on this subject, so directly opposed to the uniform course of Virginia for twenty years, and to his own course since I first had the pleasure to unite my efforts with his, in opposition to the tariff of 1824. But the clause of the constitution under which he power to impose protective daties is most ge-erally claimed, is that which authorizes Congress

nue. That a power conferred for one purpos nuce. That a power conferred for one purpose a distinctly expressed, may be legitimately exer-gised for another, and even inconsistent purpose, is a doctrine too absurd to be openly avoured, however it may be practised. This power of pro-tecting domestic manufactures by high duties, therefore, is brought now into operation under the plausible and insidious guise of a revenue ta-riff. In 1824 and 1828, the manufactures came forward boldly, with "protection and prohibition" inscribed on their bank blue to open robbery.----They yielded to the compromise act to avoid a They yielded to the compromise act to avoid at criptical of the worse fate. In 1842, when I saw the new sys-tem of tactics, which grew out of the Union be-tween southern and northern whigs-when I Botche greeset of Prost promotes increase is

a revenue tariff would afford; and above all, when I saw that the protective tariff of 1842, the foul-est of all the brood, was entited "An act for pro-viding revenue," I became at once impressed with the magnitude of the danger to which the whole agricultural, and particularly the exporting inter-est of the country was imminently exposed. The people of the United States may be swindled out of their rights by artful devices and false tokens; but they will never submit to open and undisguis-ed oppression and injustice. They may be be-trayed by a false flag hoisted by an artful enemy, but never connuered in a fair fight in the open. but never conquered in a fair fight in the open alarmed when I saw the manufacturers violating the compact of 1833, by which they stipulated to be satisfied with a fixed but liberal contribution from all other classes, and then adding fraud a deception to bad faith, by recommending their pi-racies under the flag of a constitutional revenue tariff. With this view of the subject, I opened the debate on this measure by drawing the distinc-tive line which separates a revenue from a pre-tective duty; and I now medfine field. I confess, Mr. President, I was great the debate on this measure by drawing the distinc-tive line which separates a revenue from a pre-tective duty; and I now re-affirm what I then stated, and which has not been answered, that then revenue standard is the *lowest* rate of duty that will raise the requisite amount of revenue. I also affirmed, and it has not been denied, that an average duty of 20 per cent. upon all foreign i average duty of 20 per cent. upon all foreign im-posts would yield not only a sufficient revenue, but a larger amount than the present tariff; and how is this answered? Why, the Senator from Maine says, any tariff that, upon the whole will yield sufficient revenue, is a revenue tariff. If this be not a bright idea, it is certainly a new one. If we suppose a tariff which prohibits, by some one-half, the imports we now receive from foreign countries, and lays duties upon the other half suf-

than any we have ever had-not excepting that of think they can make oppression a sweet morsel, instead of a bitter pill, by changing its name—if they suppose they can alter the flavor of a fish ge-ranium by calling it a rose, or asafetida by calling it frankincense, they will hardly succeed with a nearly who the the way and free trade, and join the high people who "snuff tyranny in the tainted gale." They have certainly reversed the policy pursued by Great Britain towards the colonies during the peculiar to the Baptist much revolution. If Mr. Burke be good authority, the British ministry, after being compelled by public opinion, to repeal the obnoxious taxes, retained the preamble, by way of asserting the power of Parliament, and the dignity of the crown. Now, our republican Congress have certainly made a vast improvement upon the British Parliament in taxation. They very prudently gave up the title, but not only retain the obnoxious taxes, but great-ly increase them ! It remains to be seen whether opinion, to repeal the obnoxious taxes, retained ly increase them ! It remains to be seen whether the people of the United States are as much be-low their forefathers in the spirit of liberty, as a republican Congress is above a British Parliament

n the art of oppression. In the course of the remarks I first offered to the Senate in favor of this bill, I admitted that certain discriminations might be made in the rates of duty upon strict revenue principles. For example : I said a lower rate of duty ought to be imposed upon coarse manufactures consumed by the poorer classes, than upon foreign fabrics con-sumed by the wealthier classes; and the honora-most to the North Pole from Canada to the It is well known that the manufacturing interble Senator from Georgia, who I am sorry not to Cape see in his place, with all the zeal of a new convert, seizes upon the admission as a full concession of the protective power to Congress. For, says the senator, this is substantially protecting bulous to the merchants of sir, I was not prepared to hear this argument from lation which is Shabled since Georgia. I have always from the senator from energy of the senator from any distribution of the senator from any di Georgia. I have always supposed that it was a 1,832,000 first principle in every system of equitable taxa-tion, to distribute the burdens imposed upon the measure it for Blackwall to people as nearly as possible in proportion to their ability to pay, or to the property they hold under three and a bull miles; it is the protection of the government. In this view, principal 1y-a Cobury of it would be just and equitable so to arrange the taxes that they should fall, if it were practicable, sterling, on year bridges alor upon the holders of property exclusively, entirely to hold all the things of the exempting those who have no property and live dock along covers 100 acres on the wages of their daily labor. Upon this vaults hold 5,007 papes of principle, the members of the first Congress avow- dia docks over 290 across ed and acted upon the principles of laying the merchantmen with ease. heaviest duties on luxuries. And in laying inter- covers 4) acres, and is, I nal duties, the same principle has always prevail- fined to the Baltic trade ed. For example ; pleasure carriages are highly of the part of London mone taxed, while road and farm wagons are entirely exempted. And all these discriminations are made with strict regard to the true principles of revenue and taxation. Now, sir, after this brief 360 Bri in seconds which enter evenue and taxation. Now, sir, after this brief exposition, I leave the honorable Senator from And if, as he seems to suppose, he has discovered a mare's nest, I think that he will find, upon reexamination, that it is entirely empty. And laugh though he may-and I should be the last to deprive him of that innocent and harmless gratification-he certainly will not laugh at the eggs. That honorable senator very earnestly deprecated the attempt to disturb the slumbers or mar the symmetry of the tariff of 1842, because he said it would derange the whole revenue system of the country ! Now, sir, as the Senate must recollect nator in accordance with the unanimous opinion of against the tariff of 1832, I propose to exhibit a brief comparison of that with the present tariff, for the information of the whole country. I congia to make this comparative analysis, I was ut-terly astonished at the result. I am sure the country will be astonished when I state it.---I have, then, a statement in my hand, embracing seventy-five articles and classes of articles,

of ready d children, the to 50 per cents open floo hisy amounting to 57 per y kettles, sauce pans d.c., er cent, upon cotton thag-he running yard, or 3 cents square yard i upor a bolo con on all de -upen rese chains, from 25

tween southern and northern whigs-when a spoulde sure of Diost enormous methods. I head Southern nullifiers declaring that the manu-facturers wanted no protection beyond that which held is ray and s me for caton manufactures. I held is ray and s me for all presented to Congress a revenue tariff would afford; and above all, when in 1812, showing the the cost of cotton manufactures under the ford.

which taketa

presentment of the brothers," sprung from the

one-half, the imports we now receive from foreign countries, and lays duties upon the other half suf-ficient for the purposes of revenue, this, according to the Senator's definition, would be a revenue tariff' You positively prohibit and exclude one-half the imports in this case to "raise revenue!!" Absurd as this would be, it differs not very widely from the tariff of 1S42; for I shall hereafter show that it is a more prohibitive and oppressive tariff than any we have ever had—not excepting that of fact, that the termine: derived from imports, for of State rights and free trade, and join the high federal church of monopoly and protection, I am sorry that he has not been able to use a phrase peculiar to the Baptist much in which I was brought up) to" give on a latter experience." But his converse ion certainly proves two things

anter sinner bel son burn, vüret sinner Yes, sir, ther honorable server, after having wandered for many your from the federal fold, even into the sidel ways of free trade, is now re-

ceived as a member of the cathe ic federal church, in full communition.

WHAT LONDON 18 .-... It is the point of inter-



by the act of the average rate of duties imposed ed in the Senate on the 30th and 31st May, an attontive reading. We assure them that it will afford them an intellectual feast; and though some may not be willing to endorse his sentiments, yet they will not fill to derive a role instruction, as well as a conviction, that it is the fruit of a great intellect. Mr. McDuffie excels most statesmen of the present day in the facility with which he illustrates all his positions; and at may well be said of him, as well as other great statesmen, that none can admit the trath of his promises, without being carried inevitably to the conclusion with him. During the warm and days ing period of Nullifiation, we had the r leasure of hearing him on several occasions, and can testily to the off repeated and well known fact, that he had at that time but few equals in point of oratory. We introduce these remarks for the sake of relating an anecdote quite characteristic of the man. On a certain occasion, when addressing an audience, of some two or three thousand in Abbeville district, Mr. Mc-Duffie had gained so complete a mastery over his audience, that there was scarce a dry eye in the whole assomblage Sitting near the stand, and overcome by the soul-subduing eloquence of the speaker, we attempted to conceal our emotion by placing our hat over our face, but happening to look around, to our astonishment and relief, beheld the eyes of most of the assemblage suffused with tears. Whilst speaking of the oppression of the Tariff, as he pronounced the expression "I had rather be a dog and bay the moon, yea, I had rather be a cat, and cry mew," than to suffer such oppression, a flash of indignation beamed from the eyes of the assembled multitude as expressive almost as that from the lips of the speaker himself.

A TURNING OF THE TABLES.

The taciturn modesty of some of our citizens in regard to the subject of Annexation is beginning to find a prompter in the growing sentiment of Texsome popular alternative which would secure to that Republic the supposed advantages of annexation, and at the same time save them the humility of a national identity with some one of the European powers. The incipient features of such a scheme are at this time to be seen working on the public mind of that country, and as we conceive them to contain the consistent elements of a true national policy, we feel satisfied the day is not distant when, with a universal voice, the people of that country will respond to the measure.

We are far from a willingness to me to sltogether visionary: and the I rs are giving currency to the doctrine. Much uld andoubtedly depend upon the influence of as Britain and France in securing from Mexito the relinquishment of her present hostilities toor the relinquishment of her present housiness of wards Texas, and the prospective recognition of her national independence. If a probability of success can be given to the measure in the minds of the people, it is not difficult to see, with what patriotic articut and estherism. It will be hailed and adopted, only heightened and ac-celerated by the rescant and humiliating defeat of their overture to this Government.

We are gratified to find that a large body of he Democratic party are inclined, and (as will be seen by an extract from the Mercary,) resolved, upon a mild course, and reject the more precipitate measures of Mr. Rhett and his adherents, A letter from ex-Governor Hamilton, in reply to an invitation to the late Bluffton Dinner, is quite ex-postulatory in its character. We are also pleased to find that Mr. Calhoun himself, whose views Gov. H. seems to be quite familiar with, is decidedly opposed to the prurient disposition for State interposition, so violently and warmly advocated by some. We are likewise gratified that prominent men of both parties are coming bold y up to the discussion of the various subjects while divide the people.

We take the following extract from the Temberance Advocate of the 22nd inst, of the journal of Mr. Culpepper, in relation to the Temperance proceedings of the 24th ultimo.

"On the 24th. I had the pleasure of attending the great mass meeting at Sportanburg C. H., called very appropriately, the Spartanburg C. H., called very appropriately, the Spartanburg Jubi-lee. Several thousands attended, most of whom got into just the right spirit, and did the work just in the right way. A large number signed the pledge; who approached the stand, not reluctantly, but as hungry men approach their food.-The privilege of witnessing this spectacle made ample amends for the labors, the bereavements and the losses of the summer's campaign. A few more such, prudently exhibited in suitable places in the State, would go far towards disarming the opposition, and securing the success of the cause. Yes perceive, in our risks Assure's latter from Richmond, that he reiterates the acknowledgment which he made before he left Columbia, as to his being 'ont of soap.' I fear, that his jour-ney is not the most favorable for a fresh supply of that article. Had he journied with me, his health would, probably, have been as much benefited, and more soap might have been obtained, than he could possibly box up and export during the re-mainder of the season. The Convention at Edgefield, was a very soapy one. We lathered all the grog-sellers in our reach, and prepared a brush to extend the same process 'toto coelo." Come back, Brother ARTHUR, (for much depends upon the manner in which we carry out our measures,) and aid us in this matter ; and, ere the year shall close, many will be cleansed, who are now 'wallowing in the mire.' "

A DISTRESSING AFFAIR.

The Baltimore Clipper notices the death of a cautiful young lady, in the western part of that temporary excitment. The Clipper says :---"It appears that the two young ladies boarded with their brother-in-law, in West Lexington street, where they followed the business of seamstresses; were industrious and virtuous, and highly respectable. A young man had for some time been paying attention to the eldest of the two, and was, we understand, engaged to be married to her in two months' time. This was opposed not only by the younger sister, but also by her brother-in-law and family, but apparently without effect; and one evening, about two weeks since, he called at the house and waited on her to church. On their return the family had retired, but after knocking at the door awhile, it was opened by her broth law, who, as the young man was about to step in, seized him by the collar, when, of course, a fracas ensued, which ended in some unpleasant words between the young lady and her sister and brother-in-law, the former immediately leaving the welling of procuring her fron, and some coal with which to beat it, intendto which she replied her iron and some of the coal. This was denied her-she asserted that inasmuch as she had paid for a portion of it, she was entitled ed, when, unfortunately, the younger sister, in the excitement of the moment, seized a shovel, and raising it, gave her two heavy blows on the head, stunning her severely, and producing a slight bleeding at the nose. The lady residing next door, with whom she remained the previous night, hear-ing her scream on receiving the first blow, ran to her relief, and immediately took her into her house in a swooning condition. Medical advice was obtained in the evening, when it was found that her She remained in a painful condition for about two weeks, at times perfectly delirious, and on Thursday night her gengle spirit took its eternal flight to another world."

itself, to make a revenue tariff' sufficient for the wents of an economical government. I offer a few specifications by way of illustration. By the few specifications by way of illustration. By the Smith has tisen from the dead, and has been seen act of 1832, the duty on plain kerseys and kendal in Carth ge and Narwoo, mounted on a white horse, cottons, used for negro clothing, was 5 per cent., and with a drawn sword in his hand. He says that by the act of 1842, it was raised to 40 per cent. On negro blankets the duty was raised from 5 to prosperously with the Mormons. Thus a few 15 per cent.; on worsted stuff goods, constituting a large proportion of our imports of wollen manuto impose duties for the purpose of raising reve- factures, the duty was raised from 10 to 30 per poss lie

of Good Hope bring the Indigo of Ind t, and the wood of antipodes, to succh the ma-It is the seated a commerce tralia from the ures of Leeds, vould seem faice, Tyre, and u have a popu-SOI; it was then pensus of 1841, arch is five miles helse ipwhere you will, but if you plesa, it is seven and a half miles it reader north to south perfect German ase, or a Hesse Homburg in bricks You h ent five millions You have docks The London ground, and the The West Ina hold 500 large ommercial Dock exclusively conare 2950 ships 51,000 tons total seamen. lonial, Irish and olliers, and also 360 Bri a versals which antered this port in 1840 fre Russa, Sweden, Germany, France, the amountai to 4.157 17, 55, the last on years. London a ion an average of alor has paid £10,-000,000 in carster dette, of which the whole revenue of that department amounts to "Those are 2000 merchants and brokers within half a mile of the Exchange. You have 100,000 houses of business, probably half of which have shops attached to them. All the details connected with London are upon the gigantic scale," He water componies supply 237, 000,000 hogsheads every year and the gas com panies furnish 10.000,000 1 feet of gas every twenty-four hours In Stort field Market there were 183,750 head of call, and 1,500,000 of sheep, in rour Leambers, sold in the year 1839. Your very point and sewer rates, amount to **£630**,000 a year. The London newspapers con-sume 10,000,900 of stamps annually. The steam-boats carry 10,000 passengers every day. There are 10:00 miles of railway stretching from London into every part of the kingdom, and bringing its population has a state with all the great cities of **c50**,(00,030, wating. There are fifty-nine ca-nals, which corr \$45,000,000

More Honnor More HERROCKERV AND PRIESTCRAFT .-- A More on atrived in St. I outs who reports that Jos as Jonais thus restored to life everything will go on innation inders induce these ignorant, credulous and appendition datasets to bolieve the groatest

ests of Texas are never likely to become so important as to call for legislative attention, and the supply of all manufactured articles for home consumption, must be brought either from the United States or some other manufacturing coun-United States or some other manufacturing coun-try; consequently, there is no motive urged for a all night. The next morning she proceeded in the prometive tariff, as is urged in the ever of the back way to the basement of the il United States. The true policy then, which brother-in-law, for the purpose of should actuate Texas, and which is already beginning to engross their attention, is, to admit, she had remained the previous night. She was free of duty, the manufactured articles of those overheard, however, by her younger sister, who governments only which will afford them the ran down stairs and demanded what she wanted, cheapest, and where, also, they can secure in return the privilege of sending out, free of duty. the surplus productions of their own soil, and to it and should take it, and was in the act of gaththus establish on the most advantageous terms a cring it out of a barrel in which it had been stowreciprocal free trade. Such a stipulation between this government and

Texas, would be of no utility to the latter, because we not only have nearly all the varieties of Texian staple to dispose of ourselves, but it is a well ascertained fatt, that we cannot supply them with manufactured goods any thing like as cheap as they can procure them elsewhere. It is not should be preferred as possessing all these advan-

Let Texas, by a judicious governmental policy. open a free trade with those two nations; and she at once secures a great commercial precedence over the United States, with her existing Tariff; having a more active and lucrative market, and obtaining her foreign supplies at lower rates. Nor is this the only ostensible advantage which Texas misunderstanding and blows between two young would secure by such a measure. They wish to men of the party in relation to a young lady .increase their population, and there is scarcely a greater attraction to men emigrating to a new country in quest of fortune than the certainty of a good market for their productions, and cheap recode for their families. Another probable advantage is, that the inducements held out to those countries abroad in favor of an active trade, will the more certainly secure their co-operation in the adjustment of her difficulties. It is undoubtedly very much in the power of England and France to negotiate between Mexico and Texas, and in the prospect of such an enlergement of commercial operations, it does not seem probable that any effort would be wanting to mediate in favor of an acknowledgment of Texian independence on the part of Mexico: and with such an acknowledgment, Texas would of course no longer seek or need further identity with another power; and of consequence, our hopes of a future annexation

SINGULAR AND SHOCKING ACCIDENT.—As a pic nic party, at the old Hotel, at Gray's Ferry, were enjoying themselves with a dance on Tuesday even-Great alarm prevailed among the females of the fears, or perhaps thinking a balcony ran along it, made a frightful leap out of a window, and falling some distance, was dreadfully injured. Her right thigh was broken short off, and her corset bone was driven into her chin. She was conveyed to the Hospital.

It is estimated by the Vicksburg Constitutionlist, that the destruction of property by the recent floods will amount to over twenty millions of dol-lars. The loss of cotton is said to be at lenst 450,000 bales, or nearly one-fifth of the whole crop of the United States.

NEUTRAL .- The wife of Edward Vates of Edgartown, says the New Bedford Register, has giv-en birth to two fine boys, one of which she named James K. Polk and the other Henry Chry.