THE UNION.

CITY OF WASHINGTON.

MONDAY NIGHT, NOVEMBER 3, 1843.

☞ GEORGE W. MARSHALL is authorized to receive collections for the "Union" in the northern part of Virginia.

REPUBLICAN AND FEDERALIST.

The whigs, we know, have not sanctioned by positive appropriation the offensive party *name* which we employ, to mark the political character to which we think they are well entitled. A rigid fidelity, however, to certain principles, opinions, and prejudices, warrants the application to the anti-republican party of the present day, of that *name* which indicates an identity with the federal party of another period of our history.

The address of the democratic party of the State of Massachusetts (extracts from which we published on Saturday,) discusses, in the most admirable style, this whole subject of the origin and character of parties.

We have never, at any time, had a serious doubt that the great bulk of the people of the United States were thoroughly democratic. The occasional demonstrations, occurring at long intervals in the history of the government, and seeming at the instant to impeach the truth of that declaration, have not shaken our conviction upon that point That the people of the United States have been all the while essentially democratic, we consider a fact of unquestionable certainty. We put it down to the lasting honor of a certain State of this Union, that the theory of the most extensive political equality, or the safest practicable approach to it, was sustained at the outset by the abilities and influence of a class there, which, according to the usual sympathies that control opinion, might have been expected to be found in opposition to any enlarged notion of the capacity of the people for self-government. A very striking example of this will be found in the instance of Mr. Jefferson, whose name stands at the head of that brilliant array of names emblazoned upon the temple of the national glory. The splendid reputation and invaluable services of that immortal statesman, have acquired for him the most imposing sobriquet in the world! And yet, to appreciate fully the real majesty of his political character, it should be recollected that (to speak in common parlance) he was born an aristocrat—with hereditary possessions, at least sufficient to beget opinions and create sympathies opposite to those which he entertained. But nothing could have prevented so serious a philanthropist from making common cause with the great mass of his fellow-creatures. The factitious consequence to be derived from a mere social position of eminence, was forgotten by that great man, in his expanded sense of the dignity and elevation of the species. Fortune, indeed, happily for mankind, placed him beyond the necessity of a strenuous personal exertion on his own account; and the theatre for the display of his great endowments as a public man was soon presented.

The "apostle of freedom," with a noble devotion to the cause of popular supremacy, resisted, without hesitation, the temptations alluring in an opposite direction; and, at the threshold of his political existence, took sides with the fierce and "rabble" democracy of the times. Animated throughout a long and patriotic career, with the most passionate—indeed, feminine—attachment to the people, he died with such a requital as few men ever merited or received. And, to the very last, his "ruling passion" discloses itself. In death, a delirious memory revisits the eventful scenes of the revolution, and recalls the terrible agencies then employed. "Warn the committees," was the startling ejaculation of the dying patriot. We make these observations with reference to Mr. Jefferson, because *he* was the great founder of the party to which we belong, and because it has become fashionable, with the modern whigs, to disparage the memory and repudiate the principles of that illustrious man. We have made them in this connexion, for another reason—that it has become the custom, in the same quarter, to cherish the conceit, that whatever of learning, of genius, and of decency shall be found, is indigenous to the federal soil. The truth is, that the history of the country will attest that, from the first, down to our own times, the republican party has been pre-eminently distinguished in the number of its extraordinary men, in the degrees of excellence to which they had attained, whether as statists, orators, or in general literature. If we are to be "ravished by the whistling of a name," the enumeration from us of the more celebrated might be prolonged to the end of the chapter.

But, in instituting a comparison of another and a higher description, as between federalist and democrat, how widely divergent are their *principles!* Preliminary to the proofs on this head, it may be asserted that the predominating trait of the federal party has always been a liability to entertain the belief that the common people are inadequate to participate, with safety to themselves, in affairs of government. In defiance of continuing proofs to the contrary, it is, we insist, an idea which has been extensively inculcated, that a popular preponderance felt in the administration of our affairs is destined to make this a short-lived nation, and that the dreaded agent of its early dissolution is to be detected in the too large infusion of the democratic spirit.

These were the notions of the primitive federalists, and the same have descended to our times, and are yet strongly entertained.

Any one who shall recur to the early history of the republic, will find abundant proof of the fact, that there were men who contended more for independence than for genuine popular liberty. They resisted, indeed, with stout arms and heroic hearts, the rule of a foreign prince; but the *penchant* for a royal dominion still existed, displaying itself in the most elevated circles, and in open attempts to model the government upon highly obnoxious principles. The American monarchists of '87 beheld with admiration the solidity of the English government; and they came to think that, not only were the "corruptions" and inequalities which it countenanced essential to its stability, but that the splendor and trappings of majesty contributed to that end. Such men repelled, as preposterously absurd, the idea that the general community had the discernment or the discretion to make fit selections of public functionaries. The persons imbibing these opinions were all the eminent federalists of the day, and conspicuous, we admit, for their devotion to the American cause during the war. Let the reader observe the following declaration of the elder Adams made in '87:

"I only contend that the English constitution is, in theory, the most stupendous fabric of human invention, both for the adjustment of the balance, and the prevention of its vibrations; and the Americans ought to be applauded, instead of censured, for imitating it as far as they have." This discloses but a moderate anti-democratic tendency, in comparison with several other extracts. Take the following, as a further exemplification: "If I should undertake to say that there never was a good government in the world that did not consist of three species, of *monarchy, aristocracy,* and *democracy,* I think I should make it good." Another passage is in these words: "I shall show, in another place, that nobility, or gentry, not overbalancing it, is the very life and soul of it." And again, see in a subsequent letter: "The only remedy is, to throw the rich and the proud into one group, in a separate assembly, and then tie their hands. If you give them scope with the people at large, or their representatives, they will destroy all equality and liberty, with the consent and acclamation of themselves." Again, says Mr. Adams: "The distinctions of poor and rich are as necessary in states of considerable extent, as labor and good government. The poor are destined to labor; and the rich, by the advantages of education, independence, and leisure, are qualified for superior stations." In some strictures upon the work of the celebrated Machiavel, he observes: "It is a pity he had not said, Parties must be upheld together by the constitutional, legal authority of one man alone, possessed of the whole executive power of the State; and then, if he is taken off by death, another will succeed." Again, and lastly, he remarks: "When three natural orders in society—the high, the middle, and the low—are all represented in the government, and constitutionally placed to watch each other, and restrain each other by laws, it is then only that assimilation takes place for the public good, and divisions turn to the advantage of the nation." Such were the sentiments entertained by the elder Adams, the second President, the chosen and admired leader of the federal party.

But what were those of Colonel Hamilton, of the same period? No man has been the subject of a higher strain of encomium bestowed by a large portion of the whig party. We shall give only a specimen or two of the declarations of that celebrated federalist. By reference to the Madison Papers, we find the following: "In his private opinion, he had no scruple in declaring, supported as he was by the opinion of so many of the wise and good, that the British government was the best in the world; and he doubted much whether anything short of it would do in America." Again, speaking of the English government, he declares, "their House of Lords is a most noble institution. No temporary senate will have firmness enough to answer the purpose." Speaking of the executive department of this country, he remarks that "the English model was the only good one on that subject." In another place he declares, "Let one branch of the legislature hold their places for life, or, at least, during good behavior. Let the executive also be for life." But this is enough, though Gouverneur Morris went farther, if possible.

Now let us contrast in one paragraph from Mr. Jefferson, the democratic leader, the principles of the true republican party. Here is the sublime and noble creed of the democrats of that day and this: "That all men are born equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among them are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness; that to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it, and to institute a new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness."

These were the principles not only asserted, but sincerely entertained by Jefferson, Patrick Henry, George Mason, and others. One more comparison will finish, for the present, our remarks upon this subject. "Governments," says Mr. Jefferson, "are more or less republican, as they have more or less of the element of popular election and control in their composition; and believing, as I do, that the mass of the citizens is the safest depository of their own rights, and especially that the evils flowing from the duperies of the people are less injurious than those from the egotism of their agents, I am a friend to a composition of government which has in it the most of this ingredient."

As we may resume this subject in connexion with certain avowals of a portion of the whig party, we forbear at present to say more.

ELECTION OF UNITED STATES SENATOR IN TENNESSEE.

The legislature of Tennessee have succeeded, after many ineffectual ballotings, in electing a senator of the United States, for the term of six years from the 4th of March last, to succeed Mr. Foster. Hon. Hopkins L. Turney is the newly-elected senator. Mr. Turney has for many years represented the most democratic portion of the State as a representative in Congress; during which time he discharged the high duty with ability and fidelity to the principles which he has ever professed. More recently, during the presidential contest of 1844, Mr. Turney was selected as one of the two democratic candidates for electors for the State at large, and, pending the canvass, travelled over nearly the whole State, discussing with Mr. Bell the great questions between the two parties.

It is to be regretted that the democratic party in Tennessee suffered themselves to be divided and distracted in the election of a public servant to serve them in the honorable post of senator of the United States; and we much regret the criminations and recriminations growing out of this division. But now that Mr. Turney has been elected, we recur to his past public history and services in the democratic party, and find in them an undoubted assurance that he will continue the advocate and representative of the principles and party which he has so long and faithfully espoused.

FLORIDA SAFE!

Notwithstanding the precocious calculations of the Tallahassee "Sentinel—" the exultant strains of the whig press in general—the especial triumphs of the "Boston Atlas" at "Florida redeemed"—"the most unexpected and signal victory" of the whigs in the "election of Cabell, the whig candidate,"—we have to congratulate the country in the election of William H. Brockenbrough, who bids fair to grace the honorable station to which the people of Florida have elected him. He is a republican dyed in the wool, and gifted with the talent as well as the will to promote the interests of his party.

We heartily rejoice that our friend Alexander, the present editor of the "Charlottesville Jeffersonian Republican," should have his honest boast verified by the election of Brockenbrough. We know no other press in the Union—certainly none in Virginia—that has seen two of its former editors transplanted into the Congress of the United States. The two gentlemen, whose names are given by the "Charlottesville Republican," are entitled to the praise of its editor, and to the confidence of the people. The following is the compliment which he pays to the new representative of Florida:

> Mr. Brockenbrough is well known to this community as a sterling democrat, and an able and talented writer and debater. He was the editor of this paper in 1836, and his editorial articles of that day had a powerful effect upon the minds of the people, and mainly contributed in electing the democratic candidates for the county for that year.
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> In the next Congress there will be two of its members who have been editors of the Jeffersonian, both of whom have rendered great services in the cause of democracy—William H. Brockenbrough, from Florida, and Shelton F. Leake, the representative of this district. Is there any other paper in the Union that has as much to boast of? If so, let it speak out.

THE BONAPARTE PAINTINGS.

We had the pleasure on Saturday of inspecting these magnificent specimens of the genius of Vernet. We cannot describe the effect produced upon our minds by viewing his masterpiece, "The Storm." The artist must have been destined by nature for a marine painter. What variety and vigor in the composition of his sea views! What life and spirit in the figures with which he has animated them! He has discovered the rare art of uniting to the influence of the picturesque, the interest belonging to historical subjects, and thus created a new class. There is no circumstance attending the tempest of the waters, that he has not imitated with appalling truth. On one side we see the breaking of immense seas upon the rocks; while, on the other, the sun, darting through the parting clouds, throws a brilliant light on the distant mountains. The pouring rain—the bursting thunderbolt—the vessel splitting on the rocks—the intense anxiety depicted upon the faces of those of the crew who have escaped, for the fate of their comrades who are still struggling amidst the breakers—and the frigate seen in the distance, coming on to certain destruction,—never can be surpassed or equalled.

Some of the crew are crowded in a small boat, and making bold but ineffectual efforts to reach the land in safety. Persons are seen on the overhanging rocks, throwing ropes to rescue those in the sea beneath them. The talent of the artist is shown in this picture in all its energy and grandeur, and it is impossible to speak of it in too exalted praise.

There is also a large painting by Vernet, of a scene near Naples, at sunset. In this are introduced about 50 figures, portraits of the King, Queen, and court of Sicily.

In addition to the two named, there are two smaller paintings, marine views of great excellence and merit, by the same artist.

These celebrated paintings formerly belonged to the royal gallery at Madrid, and were brought to this country by the ex-King of Spain when he left Europe.

They will remain at the residence of Mr. Riell, on Capitol Hill, until they are returned to France, early in the coming year.

We are requested by X to say, that "he does not deem any reply to Mr. Robinson's last communication necessary. He would not have replied to his former communication, but for his bold assertion that he had the proof in his possession to sustain the charge of the portrait; and he purposely confined his reply to that charge. Mr. Robinson having been challenged to produce the proof, and having entirely failed to do so, X has nothing further to say to him."

To Mr. Riley, X asks permission to say, "that at the time of writing his last communication, he was not aware that such a person was now in existence, and had no purpose to do him injury, even in retaliation. The pamphlet of Dr. Mayo contains authority for all he said; and, in drawing upon that source for a history of the facts in the case, he supposed he was referring to authority which no enemy of Mr. Washington would question."

To Mr. Wilson he would say, that "his spleen against Mr. Washington for his removal from office, and his refusal since he became Auditor to reappoint him, are too well known to make his testimony of much weight, even if the statement were not improbable upon its face."

We must now request that all further discussion of this subject in the columns of the "Union" shall cease. We have been obliged already to postpone, in consequence of it, several articles of more general interest; and as all parties have been heard, no injustice can be done to any one by the course we think it advisable to pursue.

OFFICIAL.

JAMES K. POLK,

President of the United States of America.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

Satisfactory evidence having been exhibited to me that ROBERT GRIGG has been appointed consul of her Britannic Majesty for the States of Alabama and Florida, to reside at Mobile—

I do hereby recognise him as such, and declare him free to exercise and enjoy such functions, powers, and privileges, as are allowed to the consuls of the most favored nations in the United States.

In testimony whereof, I have caused these letters to be made patent, and the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed.

Given under my hand, at the city of Washington, the 1st day of November, A. D. 1845, and [L. S.] of the independence of the United States of America, the 70th.

JAMES K. POLK.

By the President:
JAMES BUCHANAN, Secretary of State.

APPOINTMENT BY THE PRESIDENT.

JOSEPH S. MAY, as deputy postmaster at Apalachicola, in Florida, in the place of Geo. F. Baltzell, resigned.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
November 3, 1845.

Official information has been received, that, by a resolution of the German Diet at Frankfort, all newspapers or periodicals in the German language, printed in the United States of America, are prohibited in the German confederacy; and all postmasters in that country are directed not to deliver any such newspaper or periodical coming from the United States, but to send all such back to the port at which they have been landed in Europe.

MARRIED,

On the 2d instant, by the Rev. Mr. BEAN, Mr. T. P. VENABLE to Miss MARY J. O'DONALL, all of this city.

☞ The seventh annual meeting of the Female Union Benevolent Society will be held on Tuesday evening, November 4, at 7 o'clock, in the Presbyterian church, 4½ street. Addresses by the clergy and other distinguished gentlemen may be expected. The choir have kindly consented to perform some sacred music on that occasion. The public are respectfully invited to attend.

The members are requested to meet at 6 o'clock precisely, to elect officers for the ensuing year.

By order: C. A. WEBB,
Nov. 3 Secretary.

LECTURES ON CHEMISTRY.—The course of chemical lectures, by Professor Page, at the Columbian Medical College, will commence on Wednesday, the 5th instant, at 5 p. m. Lectures on Wednesdays and Saturdays at the same hour, until the 1st of March. Citizens wishing to attend the course, will please apply to Professor Page.
Nov. 3—3t

WORTHINGTON G. SNETHEN,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
Washington, D. C.,

Practises in the courts of the District, and prosecutes before Congress and the several Departments of the government all manner of claims against the United States, &c., &c.
Nov. 3, 1845—1y

PRINCE'S LINNÆAN BOTANIC GARDEN AND NURSERIES,
Flushing, Long Island, (near New York.)

WILLIAM R. PRINCE & CO.'s New Descriptive Catalogues of Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Plants, (34th edition,) with prices much below those usually charged, and comprising additions of above 500 select varieties of fruits, and 1,200 varieties of ornamental trees, shrubs, and roses, not in any other American nursery, will be sent to every post-paid applicant. The cost of the present edition is above $700; and it is the most complete ever published.

Also, Prince's Treatise on Fruits, $2 00; and on the Vine, $1 50; and on Roses, 50 cents.

Orders will be executed in a superior manner, and forwarded as ordered.

WM. R. PRINCE & CO.
Flushing, October, 1845. [Nov. 3.

OFFICE OF R. FRANCE & CO.,
Four doors west of Brown's Hotel,
Washington City.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—We would particularly call the attention of persons at a distance to the magnificent lottery to be drawn the 15th of November—capitals $50,000—$20,000—$10,000. All orders from any part of the United States, if carefully directed to "R. FRANCE & CO., Washington City," will come safe, and will be promptly attended to, and filled by return mail. We would particularly recommend to purchase by packages, as it often happens that several capitals fall in the same package. Nov 3—t15c

FOR RENT.—A three-story brick house, completed this year, with a pump of elegant water in the yard, and convenient wood and out-houses. Rent moderate to a good tenant. The house is situated on H street, between 7th and 8th streets north. Apply to Wm. J. Brown on the premises, or to Joseph F. Brown, at the capitol.
Oct. 29—eo3t

EDITOR'S CORRESPONDENCE.

[From our regular correspondent.]

NEW YORK, Oct. 31, 1845.

This is packet-day in New York for the Hibernia, which sails to-morrow from Boston for Liverpool. Packet-day, to the merchants in this city, is about as full of occupation, annoyance, and vexation, as *washing-day* is to industrious country housewives. To many, the present is a sort of quadruple or quintuple packet-day; for to-morrow, (Saturday,) not only the Hibernia departs, but also the Montezuma for Liverpool, the Victoria for London, the Oneida for Havre, and the Prince de Joinville for Marseilles. To-day a man cannot do a merchant a greater unkindness, while seated at his desk bringing up his foreign correspondence, than merely to ask him how his family are, or whether he went to Ole Bull's concert last night? In such a case, he might unguardedly wish that the inquirer and Ole Bull both were sent to a very unpleasant place.

Those who wish to stand well with a country housewife, or with a New York merchant, had better not be seen by the first on washing-day, or by the latter on packet-day, till after the close of the mails.

All correspondents who live in New York, also feel the effects of packet-day, whether those going out or coming in, for it is sure to give them additional work; while news-boys rejoice over the arrival of each packet, because it brings something to make their papers sell. But packet-day never fails to make printers, editors, and correspondents groan in spirit.

There is such a rivalry—such a sitting up of nights—such a watching—so much work to be speedily done, when the packet does come, that night or day, rain or shine, cold or hot, editors, printers, pressmen, writers, and all must arouse, rub their eyes, gape over the "*Late and important news from Europe,*" and go to work. The "seven, ten, or even fifteen days later news from Europe"—even if it is nothing more than that "the Queen has returned to Windsor Castle from the Chateau d'Eu of Louis Philippe," (which the news-boys pronounce "Catch you too,") it must be headed "Late and important news," to make an extra paper sell. No sooner has the steam-engine of a printing-press made a single revolution on the form of the "*news,*" before a hundred ragged urchins stand panting outside, like so many blackbirds surrounding an oat-stack, ready to pounce upon the first head of "*important news*" given off by the sullen clack of the steam-engine, moving as though it, too, like the printers, editors, &c., was "huffy," and would not care a great deal if "*the fresh packet news,*" news-boys and all, were comfortable on the other side of the Atlantic. Not so, however, the urchin crew, who so delight in packet days, which are sure to pour some additional pennies into their pockets, besides giving them a deal of excitement. You may know by their voices a packet-day. They bawl louder and faster, running to and fro with a deal of activity, screaming out as they go, "Here's the extra *Tribune, Herald, and Sun, with ten days later news from England.*" "*Paper, sir?*" is instantly put to you, if you happen to catch one of their eyes; or it may be they have got a slip from Mexico or South America: then they bawl in a less animated tone, "*Here's late news from the war in Mexico;*" frequently adding slight embellishments of their own, to make their wares sell. Many of these urchins are cunning fellows, and now and then serve the public "a nice Yankee trick." One among the most amusing we recollect of, and quite laughable in its way, was the following: In December, 1843, Mr. Tyler's message to Congress was hourly expected to reach the city. The news-boys were all on the "*qui vive.*" Late in the afternoon one day, when everybody expected the message, the news-boys stumbled upon a large stock of the previous year's annual message of President Tyler, stored away in some empty garret. They immediately seized upon these, and about dusk ran through the streets, crying out, "President Tyler's message for sale," &c. Hundreds, if not thousands, planked down their *six-pennies* to the news-boys for the message, which they supposed to be the *latest!* It was perfectly ludicrous to see quiet old gentlemen going from their business down town, to their residences in the upper end of the city, purchase the message from the boys, and, after handing over a *six-pence* for it, carefully fold it up, and place it in their pockets, to be read by their firesides after tea. One gentleman informed me that he got about half through the message, before he found out his mistake.

But what has all this material about packet-days and news-boys to do with the revenue laws that I promised to write about to-day? Why, it has this to do with it: that, having had to write several letters to-day to friends abroad, I had not time to take up the revenue law of 1799, which I shall hereafter not fail to do. It requires some study, and therefore some time is necessary.

A meeting of whigs and natives was held last night, to express their opinion on Dr. Reese's case, and to blame the supervisors—make capital for the election, &c.

City, half-past 4, p. m.—It is with sincere regret that I announce the melancholy news, received today through Livingston & Wells's express, in a letter dated at Fort Wilkins, the 14th, of the death of Dr. Houghton, the eminent geologist. It is said he was drowned, with two of his men, on the 13th, a few miles west of Eagle river. His body had not been recovered, or that of his companions.

The loss of this talented man, just on the eve of completing the most valuable summer labors in the survey of the country, is to be universally deplored. His untimely end, in the prime of manhood, health, and usefulness, must cast a gloom over the State he so faithfully served, and leave a pang of regret with all who had gained any knowledge of him or his works.

The democratic meeting at Tammany Hall, last night, was large and animated, as I understand.

My health is very indifferent—so much so, indeed, as to prevent my attending night assemblages of any kind, even would other pressing engagements allow me to do so.

Dr. A. Vache, as you will see, presided, assisted by a large number of vice-presidents, with the usual number of secretaries. Their resolutions were spirited, and concurred in unanimously by those present.

There was also a meeting of democrats in King's county last night, at which a number of resolutions were passed. These you will also notice, as they are ordered to be published in the "Union."

You will see the rumor in the Journal of Commerce, in reference to a new proposition having been made by the British government in reference to the continued mutual occupation of Oregon for the next 20 years.

The sales of cotton a mount to only about 200 bales; market dull.

Flour is dull to-day at $5 68¾ Other things quiet.

No difference in foreign exchange.

Cleared.—Oneida, for Havre, Boyd and Hinckin; Prince de Joinville, Boyd and Hinckin; Montezuma, Marshall and Goodhue; Victoria, for London, J. Griswold.

Arrived.—One brig from Bremen, one barque 67 days from Leghorn, one brig from Luguna, and one barque from Malaga.

Stocks are more buoyant to-day.

I remain yours, very truly,

MORGAN.

P. S. In my letter of October 30, I suppose, in the case of iron, that the 25 per cent. is an ad valorem duty of 50 per cent. on the prime cost. This being the case, the expenses of freight, commissions, exchange, &c., being added, would make the appraised value in New York $60, instead of $50. The ad-valorem duty of 50 per cent. on which would amount to $30, instead of $25 per ton, as I have stated.

In the hurry of writing, I added all the charges of $10 to the specific duty of $25, making it subject to a duty of $35 instead of $30.

SALES.—*New York, October 31, 1845.—First Board.*—20,000 Pennsylvania 5's, 75¾; 7,100 Ohio 6's, 1860, 97½; 1,000 Kentucky 6's, 1871, 101¾; 1,000 Ohio 6's, 1850, 96¾; 10,000 Ohio 6's, 1856, 96¾; 2,000 Ohio 6's, 1870, 97; 175 Morris Canal, 24¼; 50 do., 24¾; 750 Reading R.R., 52¾; 475 Erie R. R., 34; 900 Vicksburg, 8; 50 United States Bank, 5¼; 16 do., 5.

Second Board.—300 Reading R. R., 52¾; 3,600 Reading R. R. bonds, 68¾; 75 Morris Canal, 24¼; 150 do., 24; 50 Erie R. R. 34.

[From the same.]

NEW YORK, Nov. 1, 1845.

Fletcher Webster, esq., delivered his second lecture on China last night before a large auditory.

While on the subject of the Welsh, their nationality, &c., I should have mentioned that Thomas Jefferson's ancestors came from Wales. They were Welsh on both sides, and emigrated to Virginia while a colony of Great Britain. Although the name does not sound strictly like one of Welsh origin in its termination, yet it is well known that Mr. Jefferson often boasted of having descended from the ancient Britons.

If Wales, therefore, was known for nothing else than as having given birth to the ancestors of Thomas Jefferson, it would be sufficient to immortalize it.

To the great number of Welsh names known wherever the English language is spoken, I might have added those of the Jameses, Jenkinses, Griffiths, Griffins, Cadwalladers, Parrys, with many others. Capt. Parry, the English navigator, is said to be a Welshman, or of Welsh descent.

Owing to the present want of leisure, I am again compelled to defer the brief review of absurd regulations of the old revenue law. With the exception of vexatious provisions, the law of 1799 is much better than any which has been passed since.

The effect of subsequent legislation has been to repeal all the most wise and valuable sections of this law, and to leave its most absurd and vexatious provisions unrepealed, because they are not inconsistent with the new absurdities of modern legislation. For instance, almost every family emigrating to America (especially those coming from Germany or other parts of the continent) usually bring along with them an old rusty fowling-piece. According to the construction of this old law, they must land in the city, go to the custom-house, enter their old fowling-piece, swear three or four oaths to as many affidavits—passing otherwise through as much formality as a merchant would in entering a box of silks worth $1,000.

These poor people, wholly ignorant of our laws, frequently are forced to linger with their families three or four days in the city, spending more money than the gun is worth. The usual plan is this: When emigrants have passed quarantine, (another place of absurd and gross imposition,) a boat is despatched to that place, on Staten Island, twelve miles from the city, which takes the emigrants at once to a Hudson-river barge bound for Albany, so that they may proceed to the West; but a custom-house officer has discovered that several of the poor families have each an old rusty gun, that has not, probably, been fired within a quarter of a century, and could not be used without repairs. Forthwith it becomes the duty of the officer, under the act of 1799, to order the owner, with the gun, on shore. The gun is put in the government warehouse, till the poor and bewildered emigrant can find the custom-house; and, after asking a hundred questions, finds out where he can make an entry and his oaths, pay his fees, and receive back his old gun. This frequently detains him several days in the city, during which time he is very apt to fall into the hands of the "land-sharks," "*les chevaliers d'industrie,*" yclept "passage agents," or "agents for emigrants," who succeed in robbing him of all his disposable cash. The multiplicity of manifests, oaths, &c., required by the construction of this old law, is absurd, and excessively annoying to merchants. At another time, I shall notice this subject again.

So sensitive had philanthropists in England become in respect to impositions practised upon heathen or savage nations by Christian governments, that they formed in London, several years ago, what they termed an "Aborigines Protection Society." I attended one of their anniversary meetings in Exeter Hall, a few years since. Lord Kenyon presided. Daniel O'Connell was a speaker on that occasion. Exeter Hall is an extensive room, situated not far from, and to the north of, the Strand—some little distance west of Temple Bar. Having made the acquaintance of one of the directors, I had the honor of a platform-ticket. It was the first time I ever saw or heard Daniel O'Connell. When he rose to speak, he stepped forward on the platform, and spoke with great effect for two hours. He commenced by saying, "I am in favor of protecting the aborigines. For why? Because I am one of them myself." The manner and tone with which this was announced, at once put him on a good footing with his audience—one of the largest I ever saw assembled in one house. Before so large a popular assembly, Mr. O'Connell was at home. His eloquence was masterly and effective. Although differing from him in much that he said—especially in reference to the United States, which he thought proper to lug in, for ill-treatment of Indians, and for their peculiar institution of slavery, &c.; much of which was not only unjust, but untrue,—yet, I must admit the fact, that his eloquence was equal to anything of the kind I ever heard. He in many respects surpasses, (or did on that occasion,) probably, any popular orator of modern times. His success consists in gaining a complete mastery over the feelings and passions of his hearers. He seemed to play upon their affections with as much ease as Leopold De Meyer would touch the keys of a piano. At one moment he would have the assembly convulsed in bursts of laughter at his displays of droll wit and repartee; anon, he would grow serious, pathetic, and powerful, depicting the sufferings of the aborigines in all parts of the world, with overwhelming appeals to the sympathies of the audience. Such would be his force at descriptive sufferings, aided by the use of a white cambric to his own eyes, that his hearers would not only be bathed in tears, but the ladies would be heard to sob audibly. As a popular orator, in his prime, in his best mood, before a large assembly of people, I have no question that he has lived without a rival. I afterwards frequently heard him in debate in the House of Commons, and, although always forcible, being listened to with attention, yet I thought he did not sustain himself in a searching argumentative contest with English statesmen on the floor of the British legislature, with the same *eclat* as he did in a popular meeting. His voice was strong, full, and sonorous, which he could modulate with great effect. His place of greatest glory would have been at one of our great mass political meetings; for he could have made himself distinctly heard over acres of ground. He appeared to be a stout-framed man, about 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, with full broad chest and broad shoulders. His features were large and regular; his hair was rather bushy and curly for a man of his age, of a reddish sandy color, and slightly gray. He wore no whiskers; he wore a stout black frock coat, buttoned nearly up to his chin. As well as I can recollect, I think his eyes were dark colored—they were at least very expressive. His gestures were not always graceful, but at all times earnest and striking—generally imparting force to what he said.

City, half-past 4 p. m.—The packet-ship John R. Skiddy is in from Liverpool. Also several brigs and barques from foreign ports—principally from Bremen.

Cleared.—Ship Galena, for Canton.

Below.—Ship Richard Anderson, from Rotterdam. I enclose the annexed market news from an evening paper:

Cotton.—The sales for the week ending last evening amount to 3,900 bales, including 2,900 upland and Florida, ordinary to good ordinary closing at 6¼ a 7; middling to good middling, 7¼ a 7½; middling fair to fair, 9¼ a 9½; fully fair to good fair, 8¼ a 8¾; and 1,000 Mobile and New Orleans, ordinary to good ordinary, 6¾ a 7¼; middling to good middling, 7¾ a 8; middling fair to fair, 8¼ a 9; fully fair to good fair, 9¼ a 10 cents. The arrivals during the same period were 1,617. There has been but little demand for shipment this week, spinners being the principal operators. The advance gained at the close of last week has been lost again, and we now quote as follows:

Inferior	none.	none.
Ordinary to good ordinary	6¾ a 7 cents	6¾ a 7¼ cents
Middling to good middling	7 a 7½ "	7 a 8 "
Middling fair to fair	7¾ a 8¾ "	8¼ a 9 "
Fully fair to good fair	8¾ a 9¾ "	9¼ a 10 "
Fine	nom.	nom.

Flour and grain.—The news per the Great Western, received early in the week, gave a fresh stimulus to the market, and the prices of Genesee advanced 25 cents a barrel, considerable sales for export being made at $5 75. There was some reaction toward the middle of the week; but since then, the market has again become firmer, and at the close we quote at $5 68¾ a $5 75—holders generally asking the latter price. In southern flour there is very little doing. The quotation of $5 50 a $5 75 will include new Georgetown, Brandywine, Richmond country, &c. The daily receipts of flour are large, and considerable is going into store. The exports from this port of wheat flour, since the first of August last, will exceed 165,000 barrels.

The receipts of wheat have been large. Sales of Genesee and Illinois have been made at $1 20 a $1 25; and southern at $1 07 a $1 16. Last sale of rye was at 75 cents; but it would not probably bring that now. Sales of Jersey and northern corn at 67 a 68½ cents weight and measure; and of southern at 65 a 68 cents. Barley is worth 57 a 58 cents. For oats there is a fair demand at 42 a 43 cents for northern.

Stocks are all still buoyant to-day, with some further advance in railroad shares, &c.

Having nothing further to note, I remain

Yours, very truly, &c.,

MORGAN.

SALES.—*November 1, 1845.—First Board.*—5,000 Penns. 5's, 75¾c; 1,000 Ohio 6's, 1860, 97½; 5,000 do., 97½; 20,000 Kentucky 6's, 1871, 101½; 5,000 Indiana, 38; 3,000 do., 37¾; 25 Morris Canal, 24¼; 350 Reading R. R., 53½; 150 do., 53; 1,000 Reading R. R., bonds, 68¾; 150 Erie R. R., 34¼; 50 do., 34¾; Vicksburg, 8 a 8¼.

Second Board.—300 Canton Co., 48 b.

[From another correspondent.]

NEW YORK, Oct. 31st, 1845.

There is little moving here to interest your readers, aside from politics. The political cauldron is, indeed, foaming and boiling, and has arrived just at that temperature to make the whole matter interesting, and well calculated to bring out a strong vote of the party. The noise and racket, the hubbub got up merely in reference to men selected for some petty office, is but the mere froth and foam of the party; it is the deep and low murmurings the underswell which cliques and aspirants have most to dread, and which seldom breaks out, unless there is some real cause to dread the movements of influential and would-be leaders. There has been, during the last few days, a good deal of loud talk in reference to certain candidates for office; but, after all, the real, the *true,* and prevailing sentiment among our real friends, has been a fear that the managers would not allow that strong and decided feeling to be expressed towards the administration, Texas, Oregon, &c., which is known to exist, and to be *felt* by nineteen-twentieths of the party. If such was the intention of any members of the party—if, in accordance with this feeling, resolutions were drawn up, conservative in their nature, *delicately* touching the Oregon question, *avoiding* any discussion of Texas annexation, *gently* referring to the general administration, &c., &c.—I say, *if* resolutions of this character were drawn up, none such were presented; and had they been, none such could have passed at the great meeting held last night at Tammany Hall. It was truly one of our old-fashioned gatherings—thousands upon thousands; and it would have done the heart of any democrat good to have heard the deep, loud, long response to the resolutions in favor of President Polk's administration, the Oregon and Texas questions, and, more than all, that one in reference to the interference of European powers in the affairs of this continent. It was truly a glorious demonstration of popular feeling, evincing the strong affection of the people for the President, and for the measures which, it is believed, he will recommend in his forthcoming message.

We shall elect our whole ticket handsomely, and the State-paying policy of 1842 be gloriously sustained.

There was a significant sign, last night, in the reception with which a banner was received, bearing the following inscription in large letters: "An independent treasury, as well for the State as for the general government." This appeared to give great satisfaction.

The election, you will recollect, takes place on Tuesday next.

The demand for American produce for shipment is very great, and flour is still on the advance. Great activity prevails on the whole line of the canal, the tolls from which will far exceed those of last year, having already reached the sum of over $2,000,000. D.

[From our regular correspondent.]

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 31, 1845.

Judge King yesterday administered a severe and scathing rebuke to those native American worthies who are now contesting the election of four or five of the democrats elected to our city and county offices. Their petitions are so loosely and vaguely drawn, and their charges of fraud so general and so ill-sustained, that the learned judge was impressed with the insufficiency of the allegations, and with the danger, also, of contesting elections upon weak and informal causes. The natives want to re-open the ballot-boxes, and to re-count the votes! I will not enlarge upon the propriety of such a course, after many of the ballot-boxes—particularly those of the district of Southwark—have been in the hands of the native officers, and after nearly all those of the city have been in the charge of whigs. The natives desire to prove that the democratic ticket has been elected by "fraud," when the democrats had but three or four inspectors in the city, and only a single judge, at the late election; and when the natives had all the judges of Southwark, and a number in several of the other districts. The charge of "fraud" against the democrats of Philadelphia city and county is more than absurd—it is wicked; and the notion that the ballot-boxes, which may have been in places that nobody knows, and in hands not the most prudent, should be re-opened and the ballots re-counted, has more in it to recommend it to the public contempt and scorn than its transparent partisan character. The opinion of Judge King is, therefore, a sound common-sense opinion, and surprised nobody when it was pronounced. The subject was referred by him to the full bench of judges.

While at Bedford springs, last August, I became acquainted there with the amiable and interesting lady of the Secretary of the Navy, and was one of the many who frequently admired her lively little daughter Susie. Her artless simplicity, yet intelligence of speech—her unaffected *naiveté*—her lovely familiarity—her charming and expressive countenance—won upon all hearts, and made her the general favorite. Judge, then, of my surprise and regret, when, a few weeks ago, I learned that this sweet child was in the hands of Dr. Jackson, of this city, a helpless invalid—she who, at Bedford, seemed to be so full of health and life! The sad story is now told; and the many friends of artless little Susie have by this time heard of her death. There is something in the decease of so young and so interesting a being, at a time when the beauties of the intellect and the person are both expanding, that awakens our sensibilities, and causes us keenly to sympathize with those who are the nearest sufferers by the ineffaceable loss. He who does not love children is a poor throbless clod; and he who will not feel, to see one of these budding flowers cut from its "parent stem," has a heart whose pulsations are all selfish and mean.

The appointment of Col. W. W. Medill as chief of the Indian Bureau, is received here with great applause. Mr. Medill is a gallant and thorough democrat, and has many friends and admirers in the Keystone State.

Flour is going up steadily and gradually; and it is expected that its present price ($5 75 per barrel, and for wheat $1 20 or $1 25 per bushel) will be still further increased by next spring. The wide and general failure of the European crops, and the disease in potatoes, will force the English government (and, indeed, all other foreign countries) to rely upon us for supplies. This is the best argument against a war—or, rather, it realizes the argument that England cannot afford to go to war with us for Oregon, or anything else. Not that this should make us any more positive in insisting upon our r