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[From Montgomery's Reports.]  
**MARRIAGE RITE.**  
Young, chaste, and lovely—pious, yet half afraid,  
Before you altar drops a pensive tear,  
And in her bridal robes of tulle and white,  
Dumb with the scene and dazzled with delight:  
Around her fly the lights and tapers bright,  
Each with devout look and fervent gaze;  
And of her turns her son, expressing joy,  
Dimm'd with a tear for happiness and bliss:  
Then softly views, in youth's commanding pride,  
Her own adored one kneeling by her side,  
Like lilies bending from the noon-tide breeze,  
Her bashful eye his droop beneath his gaze:  
While love and homage blend their blissful power,  
And shed a halo round his marriage hour.  
What thought this chance alone had led to ordain  
A path of anguish and precocious pain?  
By want or want, or heart-compelling love,  
Or a glad, glad, and long-remembered day,  
There beats one heart, which unto death will be  
A fountain source of fondness sympathy:  
One forehead eye to kindle with his own,  
One changeless friend, when other friends are flown:  
Oh! sacred from the late united pair,  
Author of Love! for thou art present there.

[From the New Orleans Picayune.]  
**PETER FLOWDEN, THE ANTI-HUMBUG.**  
About 11 o'clock last night, the watchman stationed in St. Charles street, opposite Lafayette Square, found an individual "couchant" on the pine-block pavement in that neighborhood. Having an insurmountable objection to any thing stationary—an objection so great that he keeps his accounts on a notched stick to avoid using pens and paper—he bade him "move on." This language, which was spoken in the potential rather than in the imperative mood—was more a request than a command—was allowed to pass unnoticed by the recumbent gentleman; on seeing which, the watchman applied a persuader, in the shape of his baton, to his side.

"Hallo!" said he whose lodging was on the cold ground, "hallo, there! what's that? If you want to become drum-beater to an auctioneer, you had better find something else than my ribs to practice on."

"Get up," said Charley, "and keep moving; you are already behind the age; if you lie in the public street you will not only be passed by but run over." "What's your name?"

"Peter Flowden," said that gentleman rising up, "but I should like to know what business that is of yours?"

"Peter," said the watchman, "I know you—and I know you to be a humbug."

"Well, sir," said Peter, speaking in a tone as if his character had been traduced and as if his actions were about to be misconstrued, "well, sir, and if I am, what of it? Is not humbug the all-pervading principle of the times? like the oxygen in the atmosphere, does it not infuse itself into every department of life—every ramification of society? Is not humbug the fulcrum by which your cunning men move the masses—the lever by which the selfish ascend to place and power. The—"

"Oh, that's all very well," retorted the watchman, "but it ain't no defence for laying in the streets."

"Certainly not," rejoined Flowden, "because humbug, and not the principles of law and justice, will decide my case. Talk of talent, patriotism and genius—it's humbug, all sheer humbug, sir. Talent was never known to do more than serve as stilts for humbug; patriotism, whenever it has taken the field, has fallen a sacrifice to humbug or left it laureled; and genius has been but the tail of the kite that guided the flight of humbug. Why, sir, let either talent, patriotism or genius start on a race with humbug, and if it would not jostle them altogether off the track, it would distance them long before they could get within sight of the winning post—using the refined idiom of the times, 'they couldn't come it.' No, my friend, (here he assumed a patronizing air towards the watchman,) if you have children, and would have them to succeed in the world, teach them—though I doubt if you know how—but at all events have them taught the science—or at least the first principles of humbug; all the rest—including the living and the dead languages—they will learn themselves; besides—"

"Besides," said the watchman, "I reckon you's beside yourself."

"Yes," said Peter Flowden, "and I'm before the humbugged and behind the humbugs.—They move along on the electro-magnetic speed principle. In fact, sir, as I believe I have already remarked, although without principle themselves theirs is an all-pervading principle. Humbug mixes our physic, makes our laws and administers our justice. It founds new systems of philosophy and enlarges the limits of philanthropy. It forms societies for the preservation of our bodies and institutes associations for the safety of our souls. In short, Charley," said Mr. Flowden, familiarly addressing the functionary who had awoke him, "humbug is the great motive power of mankind, as the world is now constituted; and unless I can contrive to get on a little more of its steam than I have heretofore done, my locomotive on the railroad of prosperity will, I fear, be slow indeed."

The watchman said there was "sum'ut" in what he said, but still he felt bound to take him to the watch-house.

**NEW YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY**—Respect to Gen. Jackson—Speech of Mr. Webster. The New York Historical Society held a meeting on Thursday evening, at which resolutions, offered by Gen. P. M. Wetmore, and seconded by addresses from B. F. Butler, Esq. and the Hon. Daniel Webster, were adopted, testifying the respect of the society for the memory and services of ex-President Jackson. Mr. Webster's remarks are as follows—

There is nothing more proper in a Society like this than to take a respectful notice of the death of a member of so distinguished a body.

I have had occasion in several instances to meet with this Society, and to enjoy the subjects illustrated by it. I have never before, however, had occasion to be present upon an occasion so melancholy and mournful as the present.

General Andrew Jackson has, from an early period, been connected with the service of his country—and at periods not far distant from each other. It is, I believe, now about fifty years since he became a member of the Congress of the United States, and at this moment I do not know whether there is living one of his associates of that day, except the venerable and distinguished gentleman who is President of his Society. I recollect none of the Congress of '96 but Mr. Gallatin.

General Jackson, Mr. President, while he lived, and his memory and character, now that he is no more, are presented to his countrymen in different views. He was a soldier, and acted in that capacity with great credit to himself and honor to the country. He was elevated by different stages and degrees in civil life, and filled no mean capacities. In his military career I partook, in common with the whole country, and I believe the whole world, in the belief that he was a soldier of undoubted skill and courage, and I admire his deeds. As is well known, when he conducted the Administration, it was my misfortune to differ with him in many of his views. Firm in his own views and possessing a power of impressing them upon others, he almost invariably carried them. Although I did differ, it always gave me uneasiness and pain when I did so, because through life I have always felt more pleased to support the government, and a desire to see a unity of spirit prevail in the conducting the administration, at home and in our foreign relations far as is consistent. But if it has been my misfortune to differ in some measures, there were others in which I felt it my duty to conform and to support. There were periods which were critical in which he felt called upon to adopt certain measures, and it was my humble endeavor to yield to them the same cordial support as if I never had differed from him and never expected to again.

That he was a marked and strong character, and had great influence over other persons, and great skill, civil and military, none can doubt; and I think none will deny that his desire ever was to elevate and exalt the country. In one sentiment we always concurred. From the early period of his undertaking the administration of the Government, he always uttered one little sentiment, dear to me and expressive of the truth I am profoundly convinced—setting forth the absolute necessity of maintaining the Union. (Applause.)

Mr. President, I am old enough to recollect the death of all the Presidents of the United States, from Washington down. I have no doubt that the death of the distinguished individual so much in favor of his countrymen, and partaking so much of their regard as to fill that important office, has always excited feeling—It is right that it should, and that those partly opposed, as well as those who have always acted with him, should express that feeling in common. All the incumbents have conducted the administration in a manner suitable to the trust imposed in them; and there is a degree of respect it becomes our duty to pay, when in the course of human events an individual of the like situation is called forth into another world.

We may well indulge the hope of the subject of those resolutions in the solemn and closing hours of life—that if he had committed few or many errors, that their influence might cease with him, and that all the good might be perfected. Let us act in the same feeling, and for whatever of real good and glory he has accomplished, let us hope that he will meet with his reward, and that whatever good he has done shall be perpetuated by posterity. (Applause.)

When Mr. Webster concluded, Mr. Fessenden rose and opposed the resolutions. This created great excitement and uproar for a time. Mr. F. said he had always opposed Gen. Jackson when living and should not now eulogize him; besides he considered the move on the part of the society as novel and unprecedented.

The opposition by Mr. Fessenden was seconded by Charles King, Esq. of the Courier and Enquirer. He said that no notice had been taken by the Society of the decease of Jefferson, Madison, and Adams—three men distinguished not only as politicians but as men of letters; and he did not see why an exception should be made of the case of Gen. Jackson, who certainly had not been a man of letters, or a benefactor of any Historical Society.

It was here shown that the Society had passed similar resolutions on the death of Gen. Harrison, which somewhat abated the opposition. Mr. Wetmore's resolutions were then adopted with but only two or three dissenting voices.

**THE ODD FELLOWS CELEBRATION AT BOSTON.**  
We briefly alluded on Saturday to this grand pageant which took place at Boston on Thursday. The papers of that city of Friday give a glowing description of it, from which we gather the following—

The first grand New England Festival by the Independent Order Odd Fellows, was held yesterday and surpassed, we think, in point of numbers and magnificence, any pageant of the kind ever witnessed in this city, except, perhaps, the great whig display before the election of Gen. Harrison, in 1840.

The number of Lodges and members has really astonished us, and we were certainly prepared for a very extensive turnout. But we had no idea that half so many Lodges had been created in New England within the short space of time since the order had been introduced into this part of the country.

The ceremonies at Faneuil Hall commenced at 10 o'clock. The hall was handsomely, though not richly decorated. All the pillars and galleries were wreathed with evergreen—the chandelier and ceiling were decorated with the American Stripes, in bunting—the windows, alcoves, and Orator's desk, were neatly adorned with green branches and vines—and a white awning or curtain, formed like the opening of a tent, with a single silver star over it, graded each side of the speaker's platform.—Col. Newell A. Thompson was the presiding officer. The ceremonies were commenced by an appropriate anthem, and a fervent prayer by the Rev. Mr. Norris, editor of the Olive Branch, followed by a hymn, after which the orator of the day, Jas. L. Ridgely, of Baltimore, was introduced.

Mr. Ridgely gave a very interesting, sensible and encouraging view of the history, position, principles, and present condition, and future prospects of the Order—removing many foolish errors and misconceptions respecting its origin, progress and objects. It was, in fact, a sound, interesting, and useful piece of common sense not a little refreshing after the flood of bombast and declamation which we have had, from certain sources in public addresses and periodicals on this really simple subject.

Mr. Ridgely's Address is the best production for the true interests of the Order which we have yet seen or heard, and we hope it will be published and extensively circulated.

Very soon after the ceremonies at the Hall were completed the procession was formed upon the Common, according to the order previously announced. This was one of the most showy and most numerous that has ever been seen in our streets. The number has been variously estimated at from 7 to 15,000. The badges and decorations worn by the different members, officers, lodges and encampments, made a brilliant display, and the long procession, with its banners and music, passing through the principal streets of the city, was the leading object of attention and remark for several hours. Crowds of spectators were interested in its progress and few holidays call out so large a portion of our citizens as did this.

There were large delegations from other states, as far south as Maryland, and from New Hampshire, Maine and Rhode Island, and the county towns of Massachusetts.

The Baltimore Lodges with their magnificent banners excited much admiration. The "Jerusalem Encampment" was one of the most splendid in the procession.

The large pavilion which had been erected on the Common, for the dinner, was calculated to seat between five and six thousand, and it is understood that about as many tickets were sold as there were plates provided. The tables looked very handsome before the company sat down, being prepared in John Wright's best style, and the fare was good, and there was a plenty of it in good variety. In such a large crowd, and amid the clatter of so many knives and forks, it was impossible to hear half of the good things that were said at the dinner and we shall not attempt any report. Mr. Willson Hilliard officiated as toast-master, and a number of brethren made appropriate speeches and offered sentiments suitable to the occasion.

Col. N. A. Thompson made a very handsome response to a call, complimentary to the Orator of the day and to the Odd Fellows of Maryland.

The Orator of the Day at Faneuil Hall, Mr. Ridgely, was complimented in a regular toast, and made an admirable reply.

Grand Master Wood of R. I. responded to a toast given to his State, by a speech, in which he highly eulogized Grand Sire Wilkey of Baltimore, the founder of the Order, in one breath, and severely ridiculed the Rev. Mr. Colver, and every species of opposition, in the other.

The 9th regular toast congratulated P. S. Wilkey, on being "the father of so numerous a family," &c., to which the venerable gentleman feelingly responded. Though its founder, he was yet laboring in the vineyard of Odd Fellowship. He concluded with hoping that at least all his "family" might finally be "gathered in the Grand Lodge above, and receive the welcome of the Great Grand Sire of Heaven."

By Chief Marshal of the Day. "The Father of the Order in the Western Hemisphere—May the evening of his days be as tranquil as the deeds of his life have been virtuous and benevolent."

By a Brother from Maryland. "The hospitality of Massachusetts—only equalled by the beauty of her ladies."

By a Brother from Dist. of Columbia. "The Horse 'Boston,' seldom beat—the City of Boston, never!"

**WESTERN ORATORY.** "Feller citizens and hoeses—Hura! there's a prospect of war.—Skunk Holler is in arms and on its feet, and the earthquake shout, bustin' from 26,000,000 of greased lungs, is reverberated over all this tall land, swan, sneakin', toad hoppin', snake crawlin', sword seared on, house settin' on fire, barbarous, David Crockett killin' Mexico has dared to show her cat teeth to the heavenly, lightning' defyin' and death swallerin' Uncle Sam. (Shouts.) Methinks, and oh, hoeses, I spy the spirits of '76, goddesses of liberty! sparin' on its turkey's wings around you!—(What? says one, looking up.) You great hoeses, I'm speakin' in a figger. I see them flappin' their shinin' pinions and pipin' the afflictin' war cry of Yankee Doodle! (Crowd, Yankee Doodle! Cock-a-doodle-doo!) Bring out the Long Tom of Bunker Hill, and the thousand pounder of New Orleans! Let them roar till they crack the welken, set the clouds on fire and knock the poles over. The wrath swingin' cleaver of Uncle Sam shall split the numbskull of Sandy Hannah in a handy manner, and Skunk Holler will bung up the daylight of his country! Let us dig a hole with the pickaxe of vengeance, screan the Mexicans into it and sink 'em into Chany! What is the skunk that don't ecky them sentiments? He aint no whar, nor ever was! (Three cheers and a whistle.) The country's safe! (Shout.) It's great but it's safe! (Shout.) I believe I'll take a drink."

**MORE REPORTS.** The love of scandal seems to have no intermission, particularly touching clergymen. The Buffalo correspondent of the Boston Post says:—"Much sensation has been created in this city within a few days past, in consequence of some astounding developments implicating the moral character of a clergyman who has but recently retired from the pastoral charge of one of our churches. It is alleged that he has carried on an amorous correspondence with Mrs. —, a woman of ill repute, but of great personal attractions, and who, since his departure from the city has been exhibiting his letters. She says that she has had him under contribution for two or three years past to keep silent on the subject. The letters are signed 'L.', one of the initials of the reverend gentleman. Several members of the church over which he was recently settled, and who are well acquainted with his hand writing, have examined the letters and pronounce them to be genuine." It may turn out to be a second edition of Mr. Fairchild's case.

**BUILDING AT PITTSBURG.** About 500 new buildings are going up in the "burnt district."

**MESMERISM AND CLAIRVOYANCE.** The Goshen Democrat is out against the so-called science of Mesmerism. The editor says he feels forced to pronounce mesmerism clairvoyance a perfect humbug. We have been as great an infidel and unbeliever in such matters as any of our brethren, but when we have recited a story upon this subject which can be well attested and which comes near home, it will not be wondered that we stagger under the weight of evidence against us. Mr. Jacob Densel, (father of the editor of this paper,) residing in the town of Shawangunk, Ulster county, has been long afflicted with disease. He has applied to many physicians, and tried various cure-alls with very little success. One of his neighbors having heard of a Mrs. Kain, a Clairvoyant at Newburgh, and wishing to be satisfied in relation to the truth or humbug of "Clairvoyance," procured of the sufferer a lock of hair! Mr. Winfield (the neighbor) having persuaded a sister of ours to go with him, took the hair to Newburgh, distance some 16 or 18 miles. Mrs. Kain was magnetized by her husband, and the lock of hair placed in her hands. After feeling it, and fumbling some time, she said the owner lived a good way off, and it was a strange road. (This she might have guessed.) She said that if one acquainted with the road would take her hand, and lead her in thought, she would examine the patient. The sister before mentioned took her hand and did as directed. She also asked the clairvoyant questions while on the journey, and the answers proved beyond cavil that two minds were strangely mingled. When they arrived at the house, the clairvoyant said the owner was not in, but that she saw him! Mr. Winfield examined his watch, and found the time 3 p. m. On inquiry the next day at the proper source, he learned the unusual circumstance that the old gentleman was absent from his house at that time! Here, then, the clairvoyant must have acted independently of any other mind. (The chances all against guessing.) To prevent the possibility of deception, she was asked to mention some mark upon the body by which the patient might be known; and the reply was prompt, that he had a cancer wart upon one foot! No other person living, except members of the family, knew this fact! It should also be remembered that the woman is an entire stranger in that part of the country, and was totally unacquainted with all the parties. After the examination, and after describing the patient's diseases with the most astonishing accuracy, Mrs. Kain said that although she was no physician, and seldom prescribed medicine, in this case she could mention that which would most assist nature in performing her various functions. This medicine was procured and taken according to directions, and the result was that within two weeks the old gentleman was able to go over the whole farm and perform some of its lighter duties. These circumstances combined have led us into the quagmire of uncertainty; they have compelled us to admit that there is some truth in mesmerism, and we know not how much. If there could not possibly be any undiscovered laws of mind, then would we at once condemn the whole class of magnetizers as arrant cheats; but knowing the truth of the above-narrated circumstances, we believe we will be permitted to declare our neutrality.—Middletown (New York) Courier.

**IMPORTANT FROM AFRICA.** The New York Sun gives the following important letter from Governor Roberts at Monrovia:

Government House, April 17, 1845.

Sir—Mr. Davidson, of the English schooner Little Ben, of Sierra Leone, arrived here last evening from Edina, and I understand, (I have not seen him,) complains that the Collector of Grand Bassa seized a few pieces of cloth to secure the harbor dues of said schooner, which Davidson refused to pay, on the ground, he says, that Commodore Jones has given notice to British traders on the coast, that such charges are illegal, the Colonial authorities not possessing sovereign and independent rights, and therefore should be resisted. He has left for the windward, I am told, to report the case to Commodore Jones. I hope by the first vessel from the United States, to receive something definite from the Board, in regard to this subject.

April 18. The crisis has arrived. Information has this moment reached us of the seizure in the harbor of Grand Bassa, by an English man of war cutter of the colonial schooner John Seys, owned by Major S. A. Benson, of Bassa Cove. For particulars as far as they come to our knowledge, I beg to refer you to Mr. Benson's letter to me, a copy of which is herewith enclosed.

What pretext they will offer for justification of this gross outrage on the property of an inoffensive and defenceless people, is impossible for us to conjecture. I presume however it will be put on the footing of a reprisal for the seizure of the goods mentioned above; if so, how contemptible the conduct, and proves to a demonstration, the existence of a plan to draw us into collision with the British people.

An English trader, as admitted by himself, is instigated by a British officer to come among us, to violate our laws, and if any attempt is made to enforce them, and without making any application to the authorities for redress.

What is their ultimate aim, unless to put an end to Colonization—to effect the destruction of the Colonies—destroy our commerce along the coast, to give British merchants the monopoly, which is very likely—or to drive us from the face of God's earth, I cannot imagine.

I am Sir, respectfully,  
Your obedt. servt.  
J. J. ROBERTS.

**THE MARYLAND ELECTIONS—Cecil in the Field.** The two political parties in Cecil county are marshalling their forces preparatory to the fall campaign, and have already made the following nominations:

Whig. For Senator—George Ross Veazy. For the House of Delegates—Dr. David B. Trimble, Oliver W. Lund, James Hogg and James S. Mitchell. For Sheriff—Reuben D. Jamar.

Democratic. For Senator—Hiram H. McCullough. For the House of Delegates—Richard C. Hollyday, Noble Pennington, William R. Maffit and Andrew Orr. For Sheriff—Benjamin Sergeant.

**FOREIGN NEWS.**  
14 DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

**ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER CALEDONIA AT BOSTON.**  
DECLINE IN COTTON—ABDICATION OF DON CARLOS—PROSPECTS OF A BAD HARVEST IN G. BRITAIN—ADVANCE IN CORN, &c.

The Caledonia arrived at Boston on Thursday afternoon, with dates from Liverpool and London to the 4th inst. We are indebted to the express of Messrs. Adams & Co. for the European Times, and the N. York Herald, from which we make up the following summary:

The cotton market was more depressed, and prices had fallen off for some quantities.

The money market was in a healthy state, and good paper was readily discounted at 2 1/2 to 3 1/4 per cent.

The protracted winter and the unseasonable spring had caused the corn trade to "look up."

In West India staples of sugar, coffee and cocoa, there has been a good deal of business doing, and prices have revived.

The third reading of the Maynooth bill in the House of Commons, on the night of the 19th of May, engaged the exclusive attention of that body until Wednesday, 21st. The supporters of the measure mustered 319, its opponents 186—majority 133.

There was a great repeal levee at Dublin on the 30th May, at which were present O'Connell, St. Paul, and all the leading repealers.

The steamship Great Britain is expected in the Mersey on the 3d of July, and will leave Liverpool for New York on the 26th. She continues as heretofore to excite great interest in the Thames.

The American Provision market continues in a healthy state. The demand was fully equal to the import, and every day increases the popularity of the provisions from the Western World.

The abdication of Don Carlos in favor of his son, is the most striking event in continental news which has transpired since the sailing of the Cambria.

The Paris correspondent of Wilmer & Smith's Times, in relation to Oregon, says:

"All sensible, all practical men, whether French, British or American, with whom I have conversed in this capital, and all the able-bodied newspapermen, are unanimous in thinking that the question can only be settled by mutual concessions, and that those concessions will take place, sooner or later, they entertain not the slightest doubt."

With respect to Texas, there has been something said, and more written; but all that I find worth noticing is a leading article in the Constitutionnel of this morning. The Constitutionnel asserts positively, on the faith of private letters from London, that the English Cabinet has required from the French Government, in return for the concession it has made on the right of search question, its assistance and cooperation in resisting the annexation; and this demand, the Constitutionnel adds, has been acceded to.

It further asserts that the English and French diplomatic agents in Texas had, in the name of their respective Governments, induced the President of Texas not to convolve the Congress before the end of July or beginning of August, promising him, in the meantime, to procure the recognition of Texas by Mexico, and the adoption by England of the debt of Texas, in return for a treaty to be hereafter entered into favorable to the admission of English manufactures into that country."

The correspondent adds that implicit reliance is not to be placed upon the statements of the Constitutionnel.

There is a "screw loose" between France and her new ally, the Emperor of Morocco.—The latter has repudiated the treaty which was negotiated on the part of his Government, by Gen. Delarue; and statements are current that the French officially endeavored to overreach his Moorish Majesty by the surreptitious introduction of a clause which gave better terms to France than the basis of the treaty warranted.

The Russian Government is about to authorize the sale of Circassian children, principally for purposes of prostitution, to the Turks.

The German papers state that preparations are being made at Coburg for the reception of Queen Victoria, who will visit that place and the court of Berlin in the course of the summer.

**TRIAL OF THE MONSTER GUN.** A trial of the monster gun, which has been manufactured in this town for the American steam frigate Princeton, of which we have given some details in a former number, was made on Saturday week, on the sands, North Shore, between Crosby and Formby. The firing commenced about eleven in the morning and continued with some slight intermission until three in the afternoon. During that time upwards of three tons of shot were discharged—each shot weighed upwards of two hundred weight. The report was distinctly heard in the neighborhood of the docks, and the north end of the town, although the scene of the firing was some eight or nine miles distant. The experiments proved highly satisfactory. The appearance of the shot after each discharge, skimming along the water; had a novel and pleasing effect. The range extended some miles. The day mild and fine, and notwithstanding the fact of the gun having been carried out as early as three in the morning to the scene of the experiments, to avoid notoriety, great numbers were attracted to the spot when the firing commenced.

**SALE OF LOUISIANA SUGAR.** The first sale of United States sugar ever held in Liverpool took place last week. The quantity exposed for sale was only small, and it sold very well. There are two other lots in the port; but, as prices have risen very greatly in America, owing to the smallness of the Cuba sugar crop, and have become much more moderate than they were in England some time since, owing to the abundant supplies from the West Indies, the Mauritius, and the East Indies, it is not likely that much more will be imported from the United States at present.

**THE TARA DEMONSTRATION.** The repeal meeting at Tara, respecting which considerable preparations had been made for some time previous, took place on Thursday, the 22d ultimo. The accounts differ materially as to the numbers in attendance. The Freeman estimates those who heard mass at 50,000, and the number who took part in the demonstrations at 200,000; but Saunders, the Evening Mail and the anti-repeal papers, represent the attendance as nearly, not exceeding 6,000, and the whole

affair a failure. Both parties agree in this, that the attendance and enthusiasm were far in arrears of the great meeting on the same spot in 1818.

The arrival of the Hibernia on Saturday put at rest the uneasiness which prevailed some time past relative to our affairs with America. All apprehension of a hostile collision arising out of the Oregon question has disappeared.

**STATE OF TRADE IN THE MANUFACTURING DISTRICTS.** The general report, taking every thing into consideration, is favorable. In Bradford, Coburgs, Merinoes, and Orleans, had met an improved demand. The Cloth trade was not so good at Huddersfield; whilst a similar observation applies to Leeds. The trade in Manchester has been good, at full prices for all descriptions of goods. The demand for Flannel at Rochdale was an average one, and prices remain steady. In Leicester, a fair amount of business is being done for the American and Continental markets. The Hosiery and Lace trade seem somewhat depressed, so that little is doing in the manufacture of these articles.

Germany appears to be in a state of high excitement in consequence of the schism which M. Rogue, the new Luther,—who demands marriage for the Catholic priesthood, and the celebration of mass in the native instead of the Latin language,—has made between the new and the old lights.

In Switzerland order appears to be established, and the elections that have taken place have not been marked by any disturbance.

There appears to be some little difficulty between France and Morocco, owing to some deception practised by the French Commissioners in relation to the recent treaty between the two countries. France has disavowed the treaty, and has taken steps for the formation of a new one.

**India and China.** The Overland Mail arrived in London on the 23d ult. Intelligence has been received from Bombay to the 5th, Calcutta to the 7th, and Madras to the 14th of April. The news, in a political point of view, is unimportant.

Cholera is prevalent in Calcutta, but is not of a nature to create more than customary alarm.

From China there is nothing of interest.

**PASSENGERS ARRIVED.** Liverpool.—Steamship Caledonia, Boston. W. C. Chapin, Miss Chapin, Mr. and Mrs. Parker, and servant, Miss Parker, Mr. and Mrs. Deacon, a child, nurse and servant, Rev. N. Blanchet, W. M. Lammas, J. J. Holford and servant, S. Baker, Rhoades, P. Harmony and servant, S. Spaulding, Clapp, Barker, John Duncan, H. Spaulding, Griffith, Gartside, Wood, Melatosh, Mubley, Large, Lottimer, D. Abadie, Palmieri, Hutton, A. Denny and servant, J. M. Davies, Richard Kruger, Senat, Saydam, Lieut. Blackward, Mr. Howland, B. F. Marsh, Noel, Blackward, Welch, Heshler, Parsons, Dr. Snet, Chipron, Gorton, Johnson, Harner, Molony, J. Bowers, T. Davenport, James Leary, M. Dowling, W. Riley, Bernard Burns. For Halifax—Mr. Creighton, Mr. Pryor. Halifax to Boston—Mr. McNab, Mrs. McNab, two children and nurse, Miss Jacobs, Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Bowen and two children, Miss Ellen Coromand, P. McGregor, A. McGregor, Bars, Capt Grandford, R. A. M. Boissieu.

Some American hops, recently introduced, sold at 60s for exportation, and were superior to former importations.

The grant for education in England is to be increased £25,000 this year, making the total £75,000.

The General Assemblies of the Established Church of Scotland and the Free Church are now sitting in Edinburgh.

The House of Lords has passed the Heavyside divorce bill. The lady in this case is the erstwhile of Mr. Lardner.

**LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, May 20.** The demand from the trade has become languid, the week, but the market having been free of any descriptions, little change has occurred in price. At a public sale of 400 S. Island, and 470 St. Domingo of the former and 700 of the latter sold. Speculators have taken 5000 American, and exporters 700 American, 500 Surat, and 50 Madras. The sales amount to 49,100 bales.

June 3. Since Friday last, a change for the worst has taken place; the market has become languid, the demand feeble, and prices have consequently declined a full 1/4 from the quotations of last Friday, and are now very freely offered at the decline. The sales on Saturday were 4000 American, and 4000 and to-day 2000. There has been no speculative buying.

**LONDON MONEY MARKET, June 3.** The Commodity market continued quiet, with occasional variations since our last publication on to Monday last, when the publication of the news from America by the Hibernia produced a very favorable effect, the rise in price being nearly one per cent; the indefinite fears which had haunted men's minds for some time past, that war would ensue upon the Oregon question, being set at rest by the amicable disposition evinced by the United States to negotiate for the settlement of that important question.

The American provision market continues in a healthy state. The demand is fully equal to the import, and every day increases the popularity of the provisions from the Western World. Beef has advanced in price, but buyers seem unwilling to pay the increased rates. The price of American hams with the price of Irish pork, which has interferred to some extent with the demand. For Cheese there has been much inquiry, the price of which is fast bordering on that of English. Butter, however, is declining in value; while Lard, on the contrary, is improving.

**LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET.** Wheat has advanced 1/2 per bushel, and Flour is 6d to 2s per sack. United States Flour has been sold to the extent of 6 to 7000 barrels, at 18s 6d to 19s per barrel, in bond.—During the last few days there has been a favorable change in the weather, which has checked some of the ardor of speculators, and the market is now quiet. The future course of prices will be wholly regulated by the weather, so that no definite opinion can be given on the subject.

**SHIP NEWS.** The ship Herman, from Baltimore, arrived at the Texal 15th May, and the barque Paoli, from do. at Havre, on the 27th. Ship Grace Brown, for Balt. sailed from Deal 26th May.

**ODD FELLOWS CELEBRATION AT BOSTON.**  
This grand pageant came off on Thursday. An immense throng of persons witnessed and took part in it. James L. Ridgely, Esq., of Baltimore, delivered the oration. The procession numbered between 6 and 8,000. A dinner was given in a pavilion covering more than 40,000 feet of ground, and plates were set for 7,000 persons.

**FIRE AT SAVANNAH.** A fire occurred at Savannah, on the 15th inst., which consumed the dwelling occupied by Mrs. England, with all the out-houses, the dwelling of Mrs. Thomas Lloyd. The latter lady lost \$400 or \$500 in bank notes during the fire. Her whole loss was about \$4000.

At St. Louis, Hon. Wm. Cost Johnson, of Maryland, is on a visit to the West, and is now at St. Louis.