action, in which a regiment of Circassian cavalry harrassed severely the rear of the Polish columns. Unable to keep the field against an enemy ten times more numerous, it became necessary to check this hot pursuit, and the Polish cavelry were in consequence ordered to charge the Circassians. Antoinette rushed forward with them; with eye; flashing fire, her face burning with rage, the young heroine penetrated into the thickest of the Muscovite ranks, giving an example of heroine courage her countrymen, who soon dispersed the enemy.

Geilgud and Chloyowski, and all their staff were overwhelmed with admiration and astonishment; and on returning to the camp, after the defeat of the enemy, the young heroine was received amid loud and enthusiastic hurras. The hour of defeat for the Polish cause at length sounded, but Antoinette was unmoved. Following the retreat of the army she was present in the action of Schawle, and distinguished herself in several other affairs, particularly of Powendeme, where she receivod the epauletts of a sub-lieutenant as a recompense for her courage. Possessing the noblest attributes of a warrior, she was a model of patience and resignation during the periods of difficulty and distress. She consoled her companions by holding out to them the hopes of a brighter future. Throughout a harrassing retreat, amid the fatigues of the bivouac, and privations of every kind, never did a complaint or an expression of regret escape her lips. One might have supposed twenty years of service had inured her to the hardships of a camp. From the commencement of her career, so reserved and so dignified was her demeanor, that she inspired her comrades with feelings of the profoundest veneration and defference. In the garb of an Amazon, they learned to respect a young maiden whom an exalted spirit of patriotism had driven from the cloister to the battle field. At length, when every hope was lost, when nothing more was to be done at Lithuania, Tomazewski, followed the fatal fortunes of the army, and entered Prussia with the corps of General Rohland.

There, on the recital of her adventurous life and perilous exploits, she became an object of universal interest, admiration, and hospitality. Both Prussians and Poles were lost in wonderment at the aspect of a maiden who had made a campaign as a private soldier, and gained at the point of the lance, the epauletts of a sub-lieutenant.

Antoinette his since married a Polish officer, a warm admirer of her heroism and virtue.—The duties of a wife and mother have doubtless subdued the grief of that ardent and patriotic soul. But the annihilation of her country and wreck of all those pleasing allusions of her youth will strew her future career with bitterness and sorrow. One of those powerfully constituted minds that delight in splendid actions, the part of Antoinette Tomazewski was to fiight for Poland, and her unceasing prayer to see her set free. But fate has ordained it otherwise, and doomed her to be one of the victims of barbarism and despotism.

GLENTWORTH.—In the case of James B. Glentworth, James M Smith, Jr. Esq., of counsel for accused. stated to the Court that he was now ready for trial, and due notice had been given to the District Attorney of the same.—He therefore gave notice that unless the cause was tried at the present term, he should move that a *nolle prosequi* be entered in behalf of the accused. The District Attorney, in reply, remarked that the case had already occupied considerable time, & at great expense to the county, and it would be impossible to get his witness here again without a much larger expense; also the multiplicity of business on his hands. He would therefore submit the motion to the Court, who ordered that a *nolle prosequi* be accordingly entered.

THE PRINCE DE JOINVILLE.—Yesterday the Prince de Joinville dined with about one hundred of his countrymen, besides the invited guests, at the Gothic Hall. The dinner was magnificent beyond example,—the subscribers paying $20 each. In the evening the Grand Ball came off in Bleecker street at the splendid dwelling of Dr. Mott, which had been prepaired most tastefully and elegantly for the reception of the Prince. The Prince and suite became the guest of their fair host for the evening, and the receptions were conducted in a style of European magnificence. The parties invited were announced by name as they were received. The servants were in livery and every thing was as well done as good taste and good intentions could do it. The dwelling is one of a block, all of which we believe, are connected. The display was, therefore, quite equal to that of Faneuil Hall. The elegance of the entertainment surpassed it, and the brilliancy and the beauty we opine quite equal to any thing that has been done in Boston. We shall give a full account of this ball, this evening or Monday.

The Tennessee Senate still refuse to go into joint ballot for the choice of Senators in Congress, contrary to all precedent, and probably intend to defeat a choice by insisting on separate action. The whigs of the House 39 to 32 locofoco, will throw the responsibility where it belongs.

We observe a notice of the appointment of Thomas A. Cooper, the late celebrated tragedian, to the office of military store keeper at the arsenal at Frankfort, Pa., an office abolished by Gen. Harrison as unnecessary. Mr C. is connected by marriage with the President's family, and it is presumed that the President found from experience that the office was necessary.

The Amistad negroes, 35 in number, have sailed from N. York to Sierra Leone, accompanied by Messrs Steele and Raymond and Mrs. Raymond, missionaries, and Mr and Mrs Wilson, teachers. The Mendians have publicly thanked Mr Adams for arguing their cause, and presented him a Bible in token of gratitude.

News has been received of the death of governor Buchanan, at Liberia, very much lamented.

The accidental majority in Georgia are threatening to instruct Senator Berrien out of his seat. We trust he will at least await the events of another election. It is bad enough that three whig members of the House have resigned. No man ought to be supported as a member of Congress but with the positive assurance that he stays his two years.

The Claremont Eagle says both the candidates for governor, in Charlestown, have signed the total abstinence pledge.

## WHAT A DIFFERENCE!

If a man drinks a drop of alcohol in good pure water, he violates the old temperance pledge; but he may get drunk on alcohol in wine, beer, or cider, especially if it be on some great occasion such as the Fourth of July, and yet preserve the temperance pledge inviolate to the letter. There is a vast difference between alcohol and alcohol, though its properties are the same in all articles. There is a vast difference between drinking half a pint of alcohol in wine, and drinking half a pint of alcohol in water. The former is genteel and fashionable, and the latter low and vulgar—wine passes round in the polite circle, but rum only in the grog-shop or bar room. In wine alcohol is combined with logwood, alum, sour beer, and many other very palateable articles, while in rum it is only united with water there is a vast difference;—alcohol in water destroys the health, impairs the intellect; alcohol in wine restores and preserves the health, strengthens and brightens the intellect, gives it the inspiration of poetry.

Strange such a difference there should be
'Twixt tweedle-dum and tweedle-dee.

*Hamp. Gaz.*

*An Intelligent Legislator.*—The editor of the Jonesville Telegraph, in reporting the doings of the Tennessee legislature, among other matters gives the speech of one Mr Dew, of Maury, which contains a rare collection of sparkling gems of fancy. Here is an extract from it.

"Sir. I would have gentlemen of the dominant party know that Democrats are not to be deterred from the defence of John Tyler, if they think him worthy of support. He was not our candidate, but theirs, but, sir, he is a native of the Old Dominion, the land of Tom Jefferson, of Madison and of the immortal Washington—the land of Presidents and the birth place of the fathers [of *Democrats*. Mr. Speaker, when I speak of the Father of his Country, I do it with feeling emotions of my soul. Alas! is there any gentleman present who does not *chill up at the mention of his name, as if he were shivering among the eternal snows of South America*! But sir, I cannot dwell here. I repeat that John Tyler descended from a pure stock—yes, sir, from the noble band of *Pilgrim Fathers*, who landed before my day or your day, on the Plymouth Rock *in Old Virginia*. And there, Mr Speaker, to this day that old rock rears its proud front, as one of the *glorious monuments of Old Virginia*.

At this stage of the remarks of Mr. Dew, the audience interrupted him with loud outcries, whether of applause or condemnation is not stated, although the words, "Go it Dew" were particularly audible.

After Dew had concluded his speech, another gentleman rose and observed that he would like to hear a little more from the gentleman who had just taken his seat, relatiqe to the geographical location of Old Plymouth Rock.

Mr Dew replied—"That rock is where you nor I never have been, and that is sufficient—and if it is not, sir, I repeat, that it is in the Old Dominion, commonly called the State of Virginia." [Screams and yells.]

## U. S. CENSUS OF 1840—ABSTRACT.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| WHITES—Males | 7,249,266 | |
| Females | 6,939,842 | |
| | | 14,189,108 |
| BLACKS—Slaves | 2.487,213 | |
| Free | 386,246 | |
| | | 2,873,459 |
| Total population | | 17,062.597 |

EMPLOYED.

| | |
|---|---|
| In agriculture | 3,717,756 |
| In mining | 15.203 |
| In commerce | 117,575 |
| In manufactures and trades | 791.545 |
| In navigation of the ocean | 56,025 |
| In navigation of lakes, rivers, and canals | 33,067 |
| Learned professions, Engineers &c. | 65.236 |
| Deat and Dumb | 7,559 |
| Blind | 6,816 |

EDUCATION.

| | |
|---|---|
| Universities and colleges, | 173 |
| Academies and grammar schools | 3,243 |
| Primary and common schools | 47,209 |
| Number of students in colleges &c. | 16,233 |
| Number of students in academies and grammar schools | 164,159 |
| Number of pupils in primary schools | 1,845 264 |
| Number of pupils at public charge | 468,764 |

HON. HENRY A. WISE.

*New Declaraion—His present position Defined.*

"On Monday the 8th inst. Mr Wise addressed the people of Northampton, in which address he distinctly declared that he could never cooperate politically with the locofocos:—that while in the private relations of life they were many of them unexceptionable, yet as a party he believed them totally unprincipled, and had no confidence whatever in their political integrity; that he was no third party man, was for no reorganization of parties—that while he could not support Mr. Clay, having had reasons to change his opinions of that gentleman, yet he would sustain any other whig for the Presidency; and that as for Martin Van Buren, who would probably be the loco foco candidate for that office, he shrank from the idea of ever giving that individual his support. He also declared that Mr Tyler was out of the question; that neither party would support him; and he also declared the opinion that Mr Clay was equally broken down with Mr Tyler."

John M. Botts Esq. member of Congress from Virginia, has done himself great honor by refusing to fight a Mr Adams, who was guilty of copying his letter unfortunately sent to the Richmond Coffee House, and sending it to the President. Adams was sore at the charge of purloining, and yet he copied it, knowing it was erroneously sent to the Reading Room.—*N. H. Sent.*

Com. Stewart is said to have been appointed to the command of the Home Squadron.—The commodore is one of the numerous opposition candidates for president. Gen. Cass, another, is objected to by some of the opposition presses on account of his eulogy on the character and services of Gen. Harrison.—Benton, Calhoun and Buchanan are the other three candidates.

S. S. Prentiss of Mississippi, has removed to N. Orleans, where he has established himself, with Gen. Alexander Houston, from Texas (not the president) in the law.

A dinner has been given in N. Carolina to Mr. Badger, late secretary of the Navy, by his friends. Mr. Bell was invited to a dinner by his friends on his arrival at Nashville,

MILITARY AND NAVAL POWERS.

It may not be unsatisfactory to our readers to know the actual military and naval force kept at this time by the several powers of Europe—we therefore extract the information from a small volume recently published in England, entitled, "The World in a Pocket Book."

| | *Men.* | *Ves.war.* | *St'm ships* |
|---|---|---|---|
| England | 114,000 | 600 | 76 |
| Russia | 660,000 | 379 | 6 |
| France | 330,000 | 320 | 36 |
| Austria | 297,000 | 29 | 2 |
| Prussia | 167,000 | 6 | |
| Holland | 73,000 | 18 | |
| Spain | 70,000 | 26 | |
| Belgium | 50,000 | 25 | |
| Sweden | 40,000 | 6 | |
| Denmark | 38,000 | 5 | |
| Naples | 80,000 | 2 | |
| Sardinia | 80,000 | 8 | |
| Norway | 23,000 | 2 | |
| Greece | 10,000 | 8 | |
| States of the Pope | 9,000 | 1 | |
| Portugal, not exactly known | | | |
| Hanover | 16,700 | 1 | |
| Bavaria | 40,000 | | |
| Saxony | 12,000 | | |
| Wurtemburg | 15,000 | | |

The official Army Register for 1841, states that the United States Army, in officers and men, numbers 12,539—and the militia 1,503,592.

The American navy is composed of

| | |
|---|---|
| Ships of the line—74 and 120 guns | 11 |
| " razee—50 guns | 1 |
| Frigates, 1st class, 44 guns | 11 |
| " 2d " 46 " | 2 |
| Sloops of war, 16 to 20 guns | 21 |
| Brigs " 10 " | 4 |
| Schooners, 4 to 10 " | 8 |
| Steamers—2 frigates | 4 |
| Store ships, &c. | 3 |
| Total, | 65 |

From the abova statement it appears that Great Britain has more steamships of war than we have vessels of every description in our navy; and that our army is very little superior in numbers to that of the smallest powers of Europe. A large military force is not necessary in this country: but we think that our navy could be increased with advantage, particularly in the article of steamships.—[*Balt. Clipper.*

*From the Boston Atlas.*

## GRAND BALL IN FANEUIL HALL.

"There was a sound of revelry by night,
And Belgium's capital had gathered there
Her beauty and her chivalry; and bright
The lamps shone o'er fair woman and brave men;
A thousand hearts beat happily; and when
Music arose with its voluptuous swell,
Soft eyes looked love to eyes which spake again;
And all went merry as a marriage-bell."

As our paper is going to press, the magnificent ball in honor of the Prince de Joinville is in the full tide of most successful progress. Old Faneuil Hall is resounding with the sounds of festal revelry, and shining in a splendor never equalled before. The Hall is crowded with hundreds of the loveliest of the fair ones of our city and vicinity, and all that heart could ask or desire is present to render the festivity the most superb and magnificent affair ever witnessed on this continent.

The superb manner in which the hall has been decorated is almost beyond praise to do justice to its excellence. The brilliant display of lights mingling with the banners of every land, the beauty of the ladies and the magnificence of their attire, combine to present to the astonished eye of the beholder, as he enters the hall, one of the most magnificent sights ever witnessed. At the end of Faneuil Hall opposite the entrance, in the rotunda, has been arranged a superb canopy for the reception of the Prince. Its front is ornamented by a brilliant representation of the insignia of the Legion of Honor, while above it is the coat of arms of France, with the arms of Massachusetts and of the United States on either side. Beneath and behind the seat a most beautiful representation of La Belle Poule and La Cassard, represented as they are at this moment laying off the Battery of New York. The galleries on each side are hung with the flags of different nations, alternately between each pillar with the national ensign, while countless streamers, running from each part of the walls and meeting in the centre, produce a most unique and striking appearance.

The raised floor that has been laid out for the convenience of the dancers, has been most tastefully decorated by paintings in squares. each square containing some neat and appropriate device. In front of the raised platform, at the farther end of the hall, the square contains two hands grasped in amity; below this are three others, containing the arms of France, the United States and Massachusetts; and lower still, another representation of La Belle Poule.

On the front of the gallery, opposite the rostrum, is presented on each panel, the names of Washington, Louis Phillipe and La Fayette; while on those of each of the side galleries, appear the names of each of the sons and daughters of the French King.

The rotunda of Quincy Hall has been prepared with nearly similar taste. The windows and the sides of the room are hung with flags and other national insignia. Against the wall are arranged two loaded supper tables, forming a hollow square, in which the centre is occupied by a second and smaller row of tables.

The company commenced assembling at a little before eight. Soon after which the signal was given for the commencement of the dance. Meanwhile the company continue to pour in, until the hall is crowded in every corner, almost to suffocation. From the galleries nothing can be imagined more beautiful than the sight below.

At half past nine o'clock, the Prince de Joinville reached the Hall. He was ushered into the Hall belonging to the Lancers, where he was welcomed by the committee of Arrangements, of which James Read Esq. is the chairman. By them he is escorted across the Hall, through a way opened for him on either side by rows of the company, to the rostrum. He is there received by the Mayor, at the head of the committee of Reception, by whom he is welcomed and introduced to his hosts.

Soon after his entrance the dance is resumed, and the festal enjoyment, if possible, even higher than before. The hour for supper has arrived, the almost countless throng move on in lengthened line, being drawn out through the illuminated passage, leading to the rotunda, where everything is now resounding with notes of revelry and high enjoyment. Even while we write, the crowd in the Halls is diminished, and cannot be less than fifteen hundred. Such a magnificent affair or one so completely successful, we venture to say, has never been witnessed on this continent. It was worthy of the distinguished stranger in whose honor it is given—it is worthy of Boston. Can we say more?

So vast an assembly of the beautiful, the distinguished and the fashonable of this city has never been seen before, and the time is in all human probability far remote when we shall behold its equal. The magnificence of dress displayed on this occasion, is far beyond any thing ever seen before. But we must dismiss it, although not yet half at an end, for the press waits, and it is easy to foretel that they won't go home till morning.

## FROM FLORIDA.

It will be seen by the following extract from the St. Augustine News, that our Army is at last, under the command of Col. Worth, doing itself great credit in the Florida war.

*Glorious News from the South—Sixty-three Indians killed and captured!*—By the arrival of the schooner Walter M., Capt. Hitchcock, on Wednesday last, and the steamer Wm. Gaston, Capt. Henry, on Thursday, from the South, we are furnished with the gratifying intelligence that Capt. R. D. A. Wade, 2d Artillery, with his Company, whilst on a scout near a Lake, between Hillsborough Inlet and the Everglades, called Lake Worth, came upon two camps of Indians. He attacked them, and after killing eight, (six men and two boys,) took forty-eight, destroyed twenty canoes and a large quantity of provisions, which they had collected to carry to Sam Jones' Camp, and returned without loss, to Fort Lauderdale. One of the prisoners afterwards offered to go and bring in those who had escaped from the attack, and being sent, returned with seven additional warriors, making in all killed and taken sixty-three Indians, men, women, and children. Another warrior has gone out to bring in more.

The scout consisted of sixty men, commanded by Capt. Wade, and accompanied by Lieutenant Thomas and Dr. Emmerson. This, we believe, is the largest haul made by any officer, in fair field, during the war; and we congratulate the meritorious officers who have achieved it. We consider it one of the fruits of the wise and liberal system adopted by the gallant Col. Worth, of leaving a discretion with the junior officers to carry on the war "on their own hook," without waiting for instructions from old fellows at a distance. Capt. Wade and Lieut. Thomas deserve and will receive the whole credit of this important service, which will go far towards ending the war.

We understand that Lieutenant Wise, with 70 men had started on a scout in pursuit of Sam Jones accompanied by Lieutenants Shevor, Rankin and Churchill. We heartily wish them success.

The scout from Fort Dallas, commanded by Capt. Burke, had not returned. they have been absent 6 or 7 weeks.

Major Childs had gone down to Fort Lauderdale, and was preparing for a general scout to the Oke-cho-bee Lake.

A BRITISH WHIG.—The papers have duly informed the public of the arrival in this country of Lord Morpeth, a distinguished member of the late Whig Ministry in England. Some of the papers have gone into particulars respecting his pedigree, civil services &c. The New Era especially has devoted nearly a column to a laudatory notice of this British Whig, who, as we learn from the Albany Argus, has recently been paying a visit to Mr. Van Buren at Kinderhook. Lord Morpeth is a nobleman in the sense of every word, and courtesy is worthily bestowed upon him. Mr. Van Buren, we have have no doubt, entertained him with graceful hospitality, for whatever may be his political sins, the Ex-President is a gentleman. All these things are very proper, but what a hue would have been raised had Lord Morpeth visited *Mr. Webster* or *Mr. Clay*, instead of Mr. Van Buren, and had a whig paper, the N. Y. Com. Adv. for instance, instead of the New Era, contained the long article respecting his Lordship? What an upturning of *democratic* eyes would have been witnessed. Benton would have seen in it more proof of the "damnable conspiracy of the British Whigs," and with his choicest thunderings and most ominous givings out, would have moved to raise a committee of the Senate with power to send for persons and papers. The correspondence of John Smith, President of the Bank of Missouri, with Mr. Frederick Ruth, stock broker of Change Alley, London, would have been no touch to it. Happy, thrice fortunate people who thus live under the *blessed* reign of humbug.—*Buff. Com. Adv.*

*From the Southron, (Jackson, Mi.)*

## WHIG PROSPECTS.

The result of some of the late *State* elections is certainly unfavorable to the whig cause—yet when we come to reason upon the matter, we find no cause for alarm or apprehension. The truth of the matter is this: the whig party have always been too remiss in the important matter of guarding small points, and gleaning everything from a field which they have already reaped. After the presidential election in 1840, our wearied friends—many of them—laid aside their armor, with the intent of enjoying a year or two of repose. They had just crowned a ten years campaign by a most signal victory, and exhausted by the fierce struggle, dissolved their triumphant ranks, and returned to their long neglected private interests; holding themselves ready, however, to rally beneath their banner whenever another formidable enemy appeared in the field, and they were summoned to the rescue by a blast from the bugle. Whilst our party were thus at "refreshment," and totally unprepared for "labor," the locofocos, who are ever vigilant, ever at work, and always prepared to seize upon all straws that float upon the sea of ruin which threatens to engulph them, by a preconcerted, secret and desperate charge, succeeded in driving our weak garrisons from some of the strong holds we had won from them in former battles. The trifling advantages thus unduly obtained are of no material importance. They serve merely as a stimulus to keep alive the exhausted spirit of locofocoism, and save the meagre ranks of that foul party from the fangs of absolute despair. Whenever the time approaches for a fair trial of strength—whenever the two parties, mustered in full numbers, are confronted with each other for a decisive conflict, as in the memorable year which has just past, be assured that the cause of liberty and justice will again be most gloriously triumphant. Our faithful legions have not lost the true faith—they have not forsaken the proud banner under which they fought and conquered. They have not erased from their hearts a cherished regard for the genuine principles of democracy inscribed upon that honored flag. Their ardent souls have not lost the impulse of patriotism, nor have they permanently abandoned themselves to inglorious repose. What have we lost? What has occurred to weaken our cause? Who are the men that have abandoned our party? We have lost nothing—our ranks are as strong as ever. Our friends are "true to the last of their life and their breath." * * * Heed not the vain boastings of our fallen foes. What signify a few *State* elections, carried under such circumstances as those we have above alluded to? We repeat it, (and time will verify the prediction, that the whig party is at this moment stronger than it was at the presidential election. Let us but remain united, and all will be well.

## "THE HOME LEAGUE."

FROM THE NEW YORK TTIBUNE.

The "Home League for the Protection of American Labor and the Promotion of Reciprocal Commerce," is quietly but steadily perfecting its organization, and extending its operations throughout the country. Measures are in progress for forming a State League, having its head in the city of New York, with branches in every part of the State Whenever the People of the Union shall have become acquainted with the objects of this association and the urgent necessity which exists for insisting on a just reciprocity in our commercial intercourse with foreign nations, it must be that they will heartily concur in and unite to urge forward the objects of the "Home League."

*Statement of the Principal Articles of Foreign Manufacture imported into the United States for the year ending September 30, 1840.*

| Articles. | Amount of Imports. |
|---|---|
| Woollen manufactures | $6,345,345 |
| Cotton do | 6,504,484 |
| Silk do | 10,982,191 |
| Lace | 468,425 |
| Carpeting | 338,501 |
| Hats and bonnets | 438,000 |
| Boots and shoes | 71,533 |
| Leather | 473,091 |
| Cahinet ware | 86,275 |
| Soap | 13,859 |
| Manufactures of iron and steel | 7,324,482 |
| " flax and hemp | 5,966,944 |
| " copper. brass, tin, pewter, and lead | 362,423 |
| Earthern and stone wares | 2,010,231 |
| Plated, gilt, and japanned do | 166,072 |
| Saddlery | 201,000 |
| Worsted stuff goods | 2,387,338 |
| Watches and parts of watches | 320,959 |
| Glass manufactures | 563,429 |
| Cotton bagging | 310,211 |
| Oil cloths | 33,648 |
| Paper hangings | 76.521 |
| Paper | 76,124 |
| Books | 210,764 |
| Hair cloth | 59,555 |
| Brushes | 38,762 |
| Jewelry | 201,590 |
| Saltpetre | 24,172 |
| Cigars | 869,434 |
| White and red lead | 41,043 |
| Sugar of lead | 11,385 |
| Cordage and twine | 244,911 |
| Corks | 56,186 |
| Total | $47,373,888 |
| Exports of the above articles | 3,809,526 |
| Consumption in the United States | $43,569,362 |

Most of the manufactures in the above list of imports, it will be observed. come in direct competition with articles made by our own manufactures and mechanics. More than two-thirds of the above imports might doubtless be advantageously manufactured in this country if we had adequate protecting duties. About two-thirds of all our imports into the United States consist of luxuries and manufactured articles which should be made here. Thus many millions are thrown away annually, keeping us always in debt to foreign countries.

SPECIE.—Coin continues to flow out of the country in a large and unbroken stream. The export of specie from the port of New York from the 1st to 20th November (which does not include the Great Western) was, to England, $361,565; to France. $401,389; and to other places, $36,244: total, $799,198.—The Great Western, which sailed on the 23d, took out $226,000 in coin—making the total export of the specie from the 1st to the 23d, inclusive *one million, twenty-five thousand one hundred and ninety-eight dollars*. The New York Express says that the amount of specie exported from that port during the month of August, September, and October, was *five millions* of dollars—making a grand total of upwards of SIX MILLIONS in less than four months. This large sum in coin has been sent out of the country to day for the manufactures of England and France. Were our commerce with those nations regulated as it ought to be, and placed on a footing of fair reciprocity, we might pay in breadstuffs, tobacco, provisions, and other products, instead of specie, and thus would the basis of our currency remain unimpaired and undisturbed. If other nations will not take our produce as readily as we receive their manufactures, we have no course left but to fall back upon our domestic resoures, which are varied and abundant; we must buy less abroad and more at home.—*Baltimore American.*

TEMPERANCE IN GREAT BRITAIN.—A Select Committee was lately appointed in the House of Commons, to inquire into the extent, causes, and consequences of the prevailing vice of intoxication throughout the United Kingdom. They have made an elaborate report, fortified by a large number of medical and other certificates, declairing that they believe the use of ardent spirits to be injurious to health and entirely unnecessary; that its distillation causes the destruction of an immense amount of wholesome and autritious grain, converting it into a poison, and that its entire disuse would be an incalculable benefit to the community.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

*Another violent Death.* A Mr. Hoxie of Shaftsbury, formerly of Adams, Mass. Killed himself by drinking *oil of viteriol* on Tuesday morning last. He was a clothier by trade and used the vitriol in eolcring. It was contained in a bottle and whether he drank it by design or design or mistake is uncertain. He drank it about half past six o'clock and soon after took a draught of cold water and was immediately thrown into the most excruciating pain. He died in about three hours. He was near fifty years of age and we believe has left a family.

*A Simple Invention leading to great results.* Our readers may not be aware that Railroad Cars are now constructed to rest on air springs, or in other words on iron pistons, moving in air tight cylinders. The effect is wonderful. The cars ride smoothly and comfortably, and one may read or write in them very easily. But this is not all. It has been found a great waste to carry off flour in barrels upon railroads, in consequence of the jar.—This invention is a complete remedy, and flour may now be transported on railways as well as on canals. The Jersey and New York and Erie Railroad Companies are adopting the invention.

*Mesmerism, or Animal Magnetism.* This doctrine is an antiquated humbug, broached by a German physician, named Mesmer, about the year 1768. Having little success in Vienna, he repaired to Paris, where he made several proselytes and a large sum of money. The noise he then made induced the government to institute a committee, of whom Dr. Franklin was one, to enquire into the doctrine. The result was a report fully exploding the humbug resulting in the withdrawal of the author to Vienna, where his famed discovery sunk into oblivion. Its revival here will probably not establish its truth, but after making a noise a while it will most likely pass again out of the mind, to be revived again hereafter, under similar circumstances, and with like results.


# PEOPLE'S PRESS.

Tuesday Morning, Dec. 7, 1841.


## HOME LEAGUE.

It may not be known to most of our readers, that at a late fair of the American Institute in the city of New York, a convention was held, in which twelve States were represented, which passed resolutions in favor of reciprocity of trade, and protection to American industry. The meeting denominated itself the Home League, and adopted a Constitution, one of the provisions of which was, that in each State the League should form a central association, to promote its objects, with auxiliary branches in the principal towns and counties, in which delegates are to be appointed to attend the annual meeting of the parent society. These proceedings are fast awakening the friends of the true American policy throughout the country, without regard to sectional prejudices or party trammels. Efforts are making in New York to form a State League, having its ramifications in every county and town in the state.

It appears to us that these movements are among the encouraging signs of the times, and commenced at an auspicious moment, when an arrangement of the Tariff is about to engage the earnest attention of Congress. No intelligent man can look upon the downward course of this nation for a few years past, without shuddering at the rapid plunge we are making into the maelstrom of poverty, national bankruptcy, and imbecility. Nothing is clearer than that the sole cause of this decadence in our affairs is chargeable to the free trade practice of admitting foreign manufactures with slender duties, while other nations insist upon heavy and almost prohibitory imposts upon American productions. The language on their part is—"away with your Flour, Tobacco, &c.; all we want is your specie." And shall we longer tamely submit to the exactions of a policy which absorbs every thing, and yields up nothing, and makes us as complete vassals to Britain, as when in a colonial state, she forbid our making a hob-nail, for fear she should not have the profit of manufacturing it for us? A balance of trade of $40,000,000, to be transferred to the silk mercers of France, or the capitalists of Manchester, Birmingham or Yorkshire, will as surely clothe us in rags, as a nation, as a similar excess of expenditure over income, would an individual. To pay this enormous balance, the North and West have nothing which they can freely remit to Europe, but their specie, which is flowing in copious streams across the Atlantic by every steamer which departs from our shores. But let the scene be reversed. Let this $40 000,000 be retained, by a fair protection, in the pockets of the manufacturers, to be again paid out to the farmer for the raw material, and other products of Agriculture; Let our American merchants transport the surplus of our looms and farms to foreign markets upon the footing of reciprocal exchange, and we should soon be converted from the slaves to the masters of the world, in all that contributes to national wealth and greatness. If, however, foreign nations continue to deny us reciprocity, we must protect ourselves by the discriminating duties of which they have set us the example. The compromise bill, in 1842, will effect reductions greater than in any eight years previous. Unless a conservative policy shall be adopted by the coming Congress, we shall soon arrive at the last stage of depression.

The monetary affairs of the country can never be successfully regulated until the immense drain of specie, occasioned by the enormous balance of trade against us, ceases to flow from this country to Europe. Protection alone can effect this object.

Banks can be sustained only upon Domestic Industry: and by encouraging it, Congress can do more to preserve a sound currency, than by all the Bank schemes that were ever invented. Banks are only subsidiary to the business operations of the country, and are never the fountains of wealth. Let foreign sharpers, who swarm like Locusts in our principal marts, filling our stores and auction-rooms with their goods, and boxing up our specie, give place to American merchants with their domestic fabrics, and Bank failures would soon cease, and almost any scheme for the regulation of the currency would succeed. Give America protection first, and she will soon furnish herself with all other aids to her prosperity.

THE YOUNG ORATOR.—The Rev. J. L. Blake, D. D., of New York, who is the author of several school books, has recently published another under the above title. No one engaged in teaching can have failed to remark the proneness of children to contract an artificial and measured tone in reading and declamation, which in after life grows into the disgusting monotony, so peculiarly displayed by our pulpit orators. This fault not unfrequently arises from the measured style of the writings which constitute the reading exercises of pupils in the early stages of education. We apprehend that the Rambler, as a school book, with its long, artificial and pompous sentences, would be perfectly fatal to an easy, natural and agreeable pronunciation of the scholar in reading and declamation. This danger however, might be avoided by a successive variety in the structure of the sentences which constitute the reading exercise. "There should be a constant admixture of long and short sentences," a change from declaratory to interrogatory style, from prose to poetry, and from dialogue to recitation and reasoning. This diversification has been attempted in the volume before us, and from a careful perusal of a considerable portion of the compilation, we should judge that it has been successfully accomplished. The examination of the work by teachers and parents is therefore earnestly invited, and if the peculiar trait upon which we have remarked can be found, it hoped that the advantage to be derived by the use of the young orator as a reading exercise