

DEFERRED ITEMS OF FOREIGN NEWS.

IRELAND.

The Repeal Association.—At the weekly meeting of the repeal association on Monday week, Mr. McNevin designated the flag of England, "a felon flag." The expression was afterwards withdrawn. Mr. Gordon withdrew his motion "that the subject of repeal ought to be brought under the notice of parliament," the repeal committee having passed a unanimous vote that it would be ill-timed and inexpedient. The committee were of opinion that the registries were the places where the repeal battle was to be fought. The rent was £1,430. The opposition to the payment of local rates and even rents was increasing proportionably with the amount of funds received weekly at Conciliation Hall.—The rent last Monday was £1006.

The Irish Protestants appear to have taken alarm at Sir Robert Peel's statements on the subject of education in Ireland.

Lord Eylesbury was duly installed as Viceroy of Ireland on Thursday, under such circumstances as were calculated to make a pleasing effect upon him. The assizes now proceeding in Ireland give token of a diminution of crime to a considerable extent.

Three incendiaries have been convicted at the Limerick Assizes, of firing the outhouses of Lord Dunraven, at Adare.

Murder of Lord Norbury.—At the King's county assizes, Peter Dolan, a laborer, about 35 years of age, was arraigned for the murder of Lord Norbury, on the first of January, 1839.—The jury returned a verdict of not guilty. Dolan and Gill, (the latter charged with the conspiracy) were then discharged; the charge against both resting on the same testimony. There was a large crowd of country people in the streets, even at that advanced hour, who hailed the result with suppressed cheers.

At a meeting of the Dublin Repeal Association, on the 22d ult., Mr. D. O'Connell, jr. said he had to give his usual bulletin from the prison. (Cheers.) The health and spirits of the prisoners were excellent, and in no way impaired by the imprisonment. ("Hear, hear!" and loud cheers.)

There have been some terrible earthquakes in Persia; Fabriz, Tebian, and Isphann equally felt them. Kishar, Manat, and various other cities, towns and villages were more or less overthrown, leaving the inhabitants buried under the ruins.

THE TARIFF.

The following table prepared by a New York farmer, shows how the tariff works. Let the farmers of this county examine well these facts.

Farmer's bill of goods, on the 1st day of June, 1842, bought of merchant:	
A calico dress for daughter, at 114 cents per yard, (9 yards)	\$1 034
Six yds. York mills cotton for under dress, at 124 cents per yard	75
Three yards white flannel for under dress at 18 cents per yard	54
Six yards cloth, summer pants for son, at 124 cents per yd.	75
Six yards shirting, at 124 cents per yard,	75
Three yards broadcloth for coat at \$2 per yard	6 00
Three yards satin for pants, at 35 cents per yard	1 05
	\$10 874

Bill of the same articles on 1st June, 1844:

A calico dress, 9 yds., at 134 cts per yard	\$1 214
Six yards cotton cloth, York mills, at 144 cents per yard,	874
Three yards white flannel at 25 cents per yard,	75
Six yds. cloth for summer pants, at 15 cents per yard,	90
Six yards shirting, at 144 cts. per yard,	874
Three yds. broadcloth, at \$2 50 per yard	7 50
Three yards satin for pants, at 50 cents,	1 50
	\$13 614

The farmer pays his bill, in 1843, with a barrel of mess pork, at \$11 50, and has a balance of 624 cents in his favor. In 1844, he pays for the same articles of merchandise with a barrel of mess pork at \$3 62, a barrel of prime beef at \$3 25, and 43 lbs. of cheese at 4 cts per pound—showing the farmer worse off by the sum of \$5 61 in 1844 than in 1843.

The subjoined table shows the price of the leading articles of production of the farmers of the northern and western States, on the first day of June, 1843, and 1844, taken from the Journal of Commerce:

	1844.	1843.
Mess beef,	\$5 25 a \$5 75	\$6 00 a \$6 50
Prime beef,	3 25 a 3 25	5 74 a 6 25
Mess beef,	8 57 a 8 62	11 50 a 11 75
Prime pork,	6 25 a 6 38	9 50 a 9 75
Butter, dairy,	8 a 12	7 a 8
Cheese,	2 a 5	3 a 6
Flour, Genesee, bbl.,	4 50 a 4 62	5 69 a 6 75
Wheat, bushel,	1 00 a 1 00	1 25 a 1 20
Corn, do,	47 a 50	53 a 57
Oats, do,	30 a 31	29 a 30
Wool, Merino,	28 a 38	22 a 30
Aggregate,	\$29 90 a 29 98	\$42 80 a 44 51

From the Ohio Statesman. ELECTION NEWS. MISSOURI.

The democratic majority for Governor in Missouri so far, is 5,548, and five counties to hear from, which will increase it to between six and seven thousand. The Legislature stands, estimating the five counties to hear from:

Dem.	Coons.	Softs.
Senate	25	8
House	54	43
	70	51
	53	2

Maj. overall - 26
So much for coon bragging before election, and false returns after. A democrat of this city talks about opening a hat store, from the amount he has won on the election news, as reported in the Cincinnati whig papers.

IOWA.

This new Territory has literally swept coonery and all its nonsense out of its borders. Clay and his aristocratic principles have no hold on the feelings of the hardy pioneer of the west. The convention to form a Constitution stands:

Dem.	Coons.	Ind.
52	19	1
20		

Dem. maj. over all 32
That will do!

CLAY VICTORIES!

It is no wonder that the whigs look blue over the late elections. Look at the following. One of the Missouri democratic candidates, Mr. Parsons, died just on the eve of the election, too late to communicate it to the voters to any extent; and hence there is a vacancy, unless one of the minority candidates accepts the place, as being legally entitled to it.

Seventeen members of Congress have been voted for since the Presidential nominations, viz: In Louisiana, Illinois, Missouri, and Alabama. They have resulted as follows:

	Dem.	Fed.
Louisiana	3	1
Illinois	6	1
Missouri	5	0
Alabama, (vacancy)	1	0
	15	2

So much for the great "Clay victory."

From the St. Clairsville Gazette. Uniontown, Belmont co., Ohio. Hon. Wm. Kennon, Sr.

Dear Sir: A portion of those not friendly to the election of Col. JAMES K. POLK, the Democratic Candidate for the office of President of the United States, doubt his honesty and capacity, as well as his moral character, and as we understand you have been, for a long time, and are now well acquainted with him, you would, therefore, confer a favor upon us by answering all in relation thereto.

Yours truly and respectfully,
JOHN CAMPBELL,
EMMOR BALES,
THOMAS IRWIN,
WM. SHARP,
GEORGE NEEL,
Aug. 10, 1844.

Cadiz, Ohio, August 19, 1844.

Gentlemen:—I have delayed answering your letter, received a short time since, in consequence of having mislaid it, and my absence from home on my judicial circuit. I must now answer it from my present recollection of the inquiries it contained. Believing me to be acquainted with Col. James K. Polk, you desired my opinion of his honesty, talents, and moral character.

I was well acquainted with Mr. Polk when we were both members of the House of Representatives, in Congress. We were members together for six sessions—and during part of that time, he presided as Speaker of that body. I had opportunities of becoming acquainted with him in a private as well as a public capacity, and in both relations I take great pleasure in bearing favorable testimony to his high order of talents—his habits of industry and attention to business—his strict integrity, and his pure and irreproachable moral character. He is one of the few public men of whom the moralist could speak in terms of high and deserved approbation.

I would also direct your attention to the letter of Gen. Jackson, whose opinion is entitled to great weight, dated 24th June, 1844. He says:

"Mr. Polk was raised in my neighborhood, and went into public life as a Jeffersonian democrat. To the great principles of that illustrious reformer of our system of government, he has been ever faithful; and has proved himself on many trying occasions, the able advocate of popular rights, and the sagacious friend of the measures which were necessary to defeat the machinations of the federal party. His moral character is pure; his capacity for business great; and to extraordinary powers of labor, both mental and physical, he unites that tact and judgment which are so requisite to the successful direction of such an office as that of Chief Magistrate of a free people."

As additional evidence of Mr. Polk's

talents, if any were needed, I would refer you to his reports and speeches made whilst a member of Congress. Their force and correct reasoning will convince the impartial and intelligent of all parties that he is a man of talents and a statesman; and well qualified to discharge all the duties of the office of President of the United States, with honor to himself and to his country.

Very respectfully, Yours, &c.
WILLIAM KENNON.
Dr. John Campbell, Dr. Thomas Irwin, George Neel, Emmor Bales, Esq., and William Sharp.

ANNEXATION—A WHIG VIEW OF IT.

The New York Courier and Enquirer (whig) is in favor of the annexation of Texas for the following considerations, which it gives:

"First. The annexation of Texas would, of necessity, exclude the further introduction of slaves from abroad into that beautiful country, because the laws of the Union would be extended over it, and those laws make the slave trade piracy.

"Second. It would not increase the number of slaves in this country, but merely increase the territory occupied by them.

"Third. It is a well known fact, that wherever slave labor is the most valuable, it is the interest of the master to treat the slave most kindly. Where his labor produces the largest sum in return, the master can afford, and finds interest in providing for him better food, clothing and shelter; and consequently every person who has at heart the welfare of the slave, should zealously advocate any and every measure, which is calculated to compel the slaveholders in the northern slave States to send them farther south.

"Fourth. With the rich land of Texas, inhabited by our own people and constituting a portion of our Union, no slaveholder in Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, or Missouri, could afford to return his slaves, but would find it to be his interest to send them farther South.

"Fifth. The annexation of Texas would greatly increase the wealth, and rapidly extend the commerce of the country.

"Sixth. Texas in twenty years will grow all the cotton that Great Britain will require. She will admit British goods free of duty, and in return Great Britain will exclude the cotton of the United States from her ports, unless we too receive her goods free; and if we refuse, as we doubtless would, they would be smuggled into the country through Texas.

"The truth of these positions cannot be questioned. But, say the opponents of this measure. 'The influence of the South will preponderate by the admission of new slave States?' Is this true? Can a new State be admitted without the sanction of Congress; and will it not always refuse the admission of a new slave State into the Union without the admission of a free State at the same time?

"Then what becomes of Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, and Missouri? Texas is a part of the Union, and in a very few years these become free States of necessity. Delaware, Kentucky, and Virginia would have been, if the abolitionists had not interfered with them. In short we cannot find a solitary valid argument against the annexation of Texas in the Union, while we are of the deliberate opinion that philanthropy and policy are alike in favor of the measure."

We believe we have not seen this powerful argument of the leading whig press in New York copied into the Troy whig, or any other Northern federal paper. Was it designated exclusively to convince the Southern coons that northern whiggery is sound on the Texas question?—Troy Budget.

ACCIDENT AT THE FALLS.

We are indebted to the polite attention of the Clerk of the steamer Gen. Wayne, for an extra from the Buffalo Gazette containing the following: FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT AT NIAGARA FALLS—YOUNG LADY KILLED.

Miss Martha K. Rugg, a young lady aged about 18, whose parents reside at Lancaster, Mass., left her home a few days since to visit her sister, Mrs. Geo. W. Howe, of Detroit. She was under the care of Mr. John Long, of Detroit, the partner in business of Mr. Howe, her brother-in-law. Arriving at Niagara Falls, they stopped with the intention of spending a short time. On Saturday about noon, in company with a party from this city, they walked out, and when on the bank just below the Falls, near the Museum on the Canada side, Miss Rugg suddenly fell the arm of her protector to gather some bushes growing on the very brink of the precipice, and almost instantly lost her balance—falling about 100 feet perpendicularly! She was heard to utter one fearful cry as she was falling, and all was still. It was some twenty minutes before her companions could reach her.—When they did so, they found her still alive, but senseless—uttering a few incoherent words. Medical aid was afforded almost immediately, but she died in about three hours. The only discernible injuries on the body were a slight scratch on one temple, and one ankle broken. The first intimation which her bereaved parents will receive of this melancholy catastrophe, will be conveyed to them in this paper.

We have conversed with those who were present when the accident occurred, and they all concur in exculpating Mr. Long from the least blame. The body was brought to this city the same night, and left in the boat last evening for Detroit, where it is taken for burial.—Cleveland Herald.

Gov. Dona.—We were informed on Monday that this victim of Algerine oppression was suffering under a severe and aggravated attack of the rheumatism, and that his friends had applied to the committee who visit the prison, for such a relaxation of prison discipline as might permit him to take such exercise in the open air as the circumscribed limits of the yard would permit; and that the request was coldly and unfeelingly refused.—Such a refusal of an indulgence so essential to his health, perhaps to the preservation of his valuable life, is characteristic of the obdurate hearts of the party who have consigned him to that gloomy prison house, and contradicts the oft-repeated statements of the Journal that he has been allowed every reasonable indulgence. It is evident that our whig rulers have conspired against his life. Not satisfied with being the assassins of Kilby, they would become the cold-blooded murderers of Don, and earn the title given them by the Journal of "cut-throat Algerines."—Providence Herald.

A young lady looking upon the Falls of Niagara, exclaimed, in awe-struck astonishment—"How exceedingly pretty they are!"



THE SPIRIT OF DEMOCRACY.

EDITED BY J. R. MORRIS.

WOODSFIELD.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1844.

FOR PRESIDENT.

JAMES K. POLK,
Of Tennessee.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

GEORGE M. DALLAS,
Of Pennsylvania.

ELECTORAL TICKET.

SENATORIAL.

JOSEPH H. LARWILL, of Wayne,
DOWTY UTTER, of Clermont.

CONGRESSIONAL.

1st District CLAYTON WEBB, of Hamilton,

2d " JAMES M. DORSEY, of Darke,

3d " R. D. FORSMAN, of Green,

4th " JUDGE JOHN TAYLOR, of Champaign

5th " DAVID HIGGINS, of Lucas,

6th " GILBERT BEACH, of Wood,

7th " JOHN D. WHITE, of Brown,

8th " THOMAS MEGRADY, of Ross,

9th " VALENTINE KEFFER, of Pickaway,

10th " JAMES PARKER, of Licking,

11th " GENVILLE P. CHERRY, of Marion,

12th " GEORGE CORWINE, of Scioto,

13th " CAUTIOUS C. COVEY, of Morgan,

14th " ISAAC M. LANNING, of Guernsey,

15th " WALTER JAMIESON, of Harrison,

16th " SEBASTIAN BRAINARD, of Tusca's,

17th " JAMES FORBES, Sr. of Carroll,

18th " NEAL MCCOY, of Wayne,

19th " MILO STONE, of Summit,

20th " BENJAMIN ADAMS, of Lake,

21st " STEPHEN N. SARGENT, of Medina.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.—ELECTION, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 8TH.

FOR GOVERNOR OF OHIO,

DAVID TOD, of Trumbull County.

FOR CONGRESS

JOSEPH MORRIS.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE,

EDWARD ARCHBOLD.

FOR COUNTY AUDITOR,

JOHN M. KIRKBRIDE.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER,

JOHN CLINE.

FOR COUNTY SURVEYOR,

JOHN B. NOLL.

Democrats, remember the prize banners. Who wins?

OUR HICKORY POLE.

The democrats raised in our town on Tuesday last, a splendid hickory pole, 153 feet in height. One side of the flag bears the inscription, "Polk Dallas, Tod and victory,—the Voice of Monroe;" the other, "Fair and just protection to all the great interests of the whole Union."—J. K. Polk.

See the raising of the hickory, the ash pole looks sickly.

EWING'S SCRIP SPECULATIONS.

With satisfaction we place before our readers to-day, the following letter from C. B. Flood, Esq. on the subject of Ewing's scrip speculations. It will be seen that the letter of Mr. Flood sustains our article of August 2d. We have devoted more space to Mr. Ewing than we otherwise should have done, had he not, in his usual manner of wholesaling matters, charged us with committing a forgery.

Sir: In compliance with my promise, I proceed to give you a synopsis of Ewing's scrip speculations. In so doing, I will be brief as possible.

Previous to the election of Mr. Ewing to the United States Senate, a law was passed allowing the holders of Revolutionary bounty land warrants to surrender it at the treasury, and to take in lieu thereof, a certificate for the amount, with which the holder for the time being—for it was transferable—could enter the same amount of government land, and apply this scrip in payment therefor.—This law soon expired by its own limitation. The knowing ones, saw in it a glorious chance for a speculation, but were prevented, as I before said, by the limitation of the law. Mr. Ewing was elected to the Senate during the winter of 1830, '31. On the 13th of the following July, another law was passed extending the time for the surrender of these warrants, and appropriating 300,000 additional acres of land to satisfy these warrants.

On the 2d of March, 1833, still another law was passed on this subject, and which appropriated 200,000 more acres of land to satisfy the scrip issued: These two latter laws, you will bear in mind, were passed while Thomas Ewing was a member of the Senate.

During the time these laws were hanging between the two houses, and after it was known they would pass, Mr. Ewing bought up large quantities of these warrants, by agents scattered through the country, and as soon as the law was approved, surrendered them, according to law, at the treasury for scrip, which was worth its face in land office money. The selling price, among the holders, many of whom knew not of the existence of either of these laws, was but a few cents on the dollar. Mr. Ewing took advantage of his station as an American Senator,—of the advantages which his situation gave him, to cheat the poor old revolutionary soldiers, their widows and children, out of the bounty of a grateful government. To give you some idea of the immense amount of scrip which Ewing and his agents bought up, Thomas H. Sharpe, of Indianapolis, at an examination of the land office in that place, in the year 1833, swears that he received from, and exchanged for, Nicholas McCarty, "as agent for Thomas Ewing, Henry Stanberry, P. Hall and others," up to that time, the sum of one hundred and sixty thousand, five hundred and fifty-six dollars, and on examination a few days afterwards, run the amount up to one hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars. This was, it will be borne in mind, but a single land office. To my personal knowledge, Ewing had his agents at other points, and those in Zanesville, (Charles C. Gilbert, late cashier of the Zanesville bank, and his brother-in-law, Charles Stetson, now of Cleveland) done a "land office business," in selling scrip. It is impossible

to estimate with any thing like strict accuracy, the amount of money Ewing made by this speculation, but I dare hazard the assertion, fully believing it to be true, that his net profits must have been near five hundred thousand dollars, after paying all expenses.

When Mr. Ewing commenced his scrip speculations, he was far from being wealthy. He borrowed money, while a member of the Senate, from the United States bank, to engage in this speculation, and WILLIAM STANBERRY, of Newark, then a member of Congress, was his endorser. To this, in a great measure, may be attributed his exceeding love for that institution.

Mr. Ewing, has frequently been charged with speculating in scrip, and which charge, up to October last he has always vehemently denied. As early as 1836, (if I be not mistaken in the year,) at a public meeting in Lancaster, and again in Somerset, in Perry county, he called upon his God to witness that he had never directly or indirectly speculated in scrip to the amount of one cent!!!

In October last, spurred on by some publication in the Statesman, he acknowledged that he had been a scrip speculator, but denied that he had made much money by it. I have now in my possession, a letter written by himself—franked by him as a United States Senator, and dated Lancaster, October 8, 1832, directed to one of his Zanesville agents, acknowledging the receipt of money for scrip, and excuses himself for not sending more to his agent, because, as he says, "it sells very rapidly here at the bank," (meaning at the bank in Lancaster.)

Mr. Ewing has always been exceedingly anxious to have this matter hid from the public eye. His conduct shows that he feels that the transaction is a most dishonorable one, and which he is anxious should be buried in oblivion. Such things cannot be hid, for "murder will out," and so will rascality.

There is a mister connected with Ewing's effort to conceal this matter, which, if we are to judge the man by his actions, shows a degree of moral turpitude unworthy of a convicted felon, much less of a man occupying a high standing in society. The facts I can state, you can draw your own conclusions.

Upon the election of Gen. Harrison, in 1840, you are aware that public opinion pointed to Mr. Ewing with a degree of certainty, as the person who would be called to preside over the post office department. You will recollect how much the public was surprised when Ewing was appointed Secretary of the Treasury, instead of Postmaster General. See if the facts below narrated, will not throw some light upon this sudden change.

Previous to the inauguration of Gen. Harrison, as President, Mr. Clay of Alabama, offered in the Senate of the United States, the following resolution, which was adopted:

"Resolved, that the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to report to the Senate, at the next session of Congress, the amount of scrip heretofore issued on the Virginia military land warrants, giving the amount for each year, the names of the persons to whom such scrip was assigned, with the year of such assignment."—See Journal of the Senate, for March 1841, page 228.

The very next day, Thomas Ewing was appointed Secretary of the Treasury, to the surprise of the whole country. The next session of Congress arrived and no report was made. On the 10th of August, 1841, after some three months had elapsed, Mr. Clay, of Alabama, introduced the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to inform the Senate without delay, why no report has been made in answer to the following resolution, passed at the last session of Congress." [Here follows the resolution given above.]

While this resolution was pending, Henry Clay vehemently opposed its passage. He said the matter was of but little consequence, but he was willing to vote for it, provided it was so amended as not to call for the names of the assignees! Mr. Woodbury replied to Mr. Clay, and in his speech he stated that grave and high charges had been made against members of Congress, who had assisted in passing laws creating this scrip, of speculating in it, and that in these charges the name of the Secretary of the Treasury, (Mr. Ewing,) was involved, and that if the party in power, voted down the resolution, they would be held guilty of stifling the investigation. Clay, finding his efforts to shield Ewing unavailing, was forced to acquiesce, and the resolution was passed, after the words "without delay" were struck out.

The papers containing the evidence of Ewing's guilt were deposited in the General Land Office, that being a branch of the Treasury Department, and of course under Ewing's control in some measure. A few days after the passage of this last resolution, Mr. Ewing removed every Clerk from the General Land Office, where the record of his guilt was kept, and filled their places with tools of his own. The next day John Tyler reinstated every one of these clerks, and they kept too tight a watch over, the papers to allow them to be destroyed. On the 20th of August, Mr. Ewing sent in a report stating that he had not had time to give the information required. Time passed on, and Mr. Ewing was kicked out of office by Mr. Tyler. At the succeeding session of Congress the then Secretary of the Treasury made the report, and scrip to the amount of \$252,704 14 was found to be charged to Ewing and his partners. This amount, I am aware, embraced but a small proportion of the whole amount, for most of the transfers were made in the name of Ewing's agents, and the scrip being afterwards either by them sold for Ewing or transferred to him, no record was made of such transfers, and the names of but few of his agents being known, it is hard, if not impossible, to identify the original transfers. The Senate being whig, the report was never published, and had it not been for the efforts of the Globe, which procured from it the list which it published, Clay would, after all, have succeeded in screening Ewing from the infamy which belongs to the men who assisted in passing laws to plunder the unsuspecting and the ignorant. Had not Mr. Ewing hoped to conceal or suppress this report, or to perforce, destroy the papers, I have no idea that he would have preferred the Treasury department to the station of Postmaster General.

I said that Mr. Ewing had probably made half a million of dollars of clear profit from these speculations. He is now understood to be involved, and the question may with propriety be asked, what has become of all this money, besides the amount made by his practice at the bar? This question is easily answered. What comes easily goes easily—that which is dishonestly acquired never does the possessor much good. In the high speculating times of 1835, '36, and '37, Mr. Ewing, in company with Samuel F. Vinton, Elihu Chauncey, of New York, and others attempted to buy out the Hocking Valley, or at least the richest and

best part of that portion of the valley lying between Logan and Athens. They purchased land enough to form a Principality, had it been located in Europe, and in each case paid a portion of the purchase money. The bubble burst, and they bursted the Gallipolis bank, and that cutting off the supply, they came near bursting also. They sunk a splendid fortune in this operation.

Thus have I given you a hasty sketch of Ewing's operations. Circumstances have made me acquainted with much which Mr. Ewing doubtless thought hidden within the breasts of his agents, who would not betray him. All I have here stated has been heretofore published. What I have stated for facts, I know to be so, and the inferences which I