The New-Orleans Bee.

No. 224. VOL VI.—NEW SERIES. NEW-ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 16, 1844 VOL XVII—WHOLE NO 4[illegible]

NEW ORLEANS BEE

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

HENRY CLAY.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT

THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN

FOR ELECTORS OF PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT

First District.....JACQUES TOUTANT.
Second District.....ZENON CAYKLIER.
Third Distric.....GEORGE R. GUION.
Fourth District.....LAFAYETTE SAUNDERS.
Fifth District.....JACQUES DUPRE.
Sixth District.....EDWARD SPARROW.

NEW-ORLEANS:
WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER. 16, 1844.

THE GRAND MASS MEETING TO-NIGHT.

Our whig friends will, we trust, bear in mind the Grand Mass Meeting to-night at the St. Charles Theatre, to be held under the superintendence of the Junior Clay Club. The LADIES are specially invited to grace the assembly with their presence.

GEORGIA.

We continue to give all the returns which have reached us, and compare them with the vote of 1843 for Governor. It is proper to observe that many of these accounts are reported, and may be more or less inaccurate:

FIRST DISTRICT.

	1844. King.	1844. Spaulding.	1843. Whig.	1843. Loco.
Chatham,	616	626	736	672
Bryan,	82	77	94	77
Bulloch,	13	387	29	296
Liberty,	160	171	129	92
Lawrens,	300	20	547	21
Glynn,	86	19	108	35
	1260	1300	1642	1193

The remaining counties gave 438 whig majority last year.

SECOND DISTRICT.

	1844. Crawford.	1844. Jones.	1843. Whig.	1843. Loco.
Muscogee,	154 maj.			
Marion,	160		76	94
Houston,		86	12	

The returns from this district are too incomplete to warrant any conclusion as to the result. Crawford has gained heavily in Muscogee and Marion, and lost in Houston. An extra from the Columbus *Times*, (l. f.), gives reported returns from several more counties and states that JONES is probably elected. We shall see:

THIRD DISTRICT.

	1844. Poe, (w.)	1844. Chappell, (l. f.)	1843. Whig.	1843. Loco.
Pike,		211	26	70
Twiggs,		160		17
Crawford,		70		
Upson,	203		305	
Monroe,	31		55	
Bibb,		123		67
Harris,	381		392	
Talbot,			75	
	696	567	853	144

The above counties comprise the whole district—Talbot alone not heard from, but which both the whig and loco.foco papers in Savannah agree, has given a majority for Poe, and not for Chappell, as at first reported. Poe's majority will, it is believed, exceed 200, although Chappell's influence and popularity gave him many whig votes.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

Every thing is in confusion in this district. The Columbus *Times*, (l. f.) claims the election of Harrolson, the locoloco candidate, but the Savannah paper gives returns, from a part of the district very different from those in the *Times*. Thus Henry county, reported at 17 loco maj., is stated in the *Republican* to have given Floyd (w.) 30 maj. Merriwether is said by one source to have given 250 maj. for Harrolson, and by another to have given the same majority for Floyd—so that, we are utterly unable to say which of the two candidates has succeeded.

From the fifth district, there is nothing, and from the sixth we have returns from one county only, Walton, which gives 214 locofoco majority against 157 last year.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

	1844. Stephens.	1844. Jones	1843. Whig.	1843. Loco
Morgan,	23		97	
Putnam,	5		101	
Jones,	5		50	
Hightower,	55		121	
Greene,	267		267	
Jasper,		92		51
Baldwin,	22		91	
Taliferro,	348		344	
	1494	107	1693	51

Stephens is 1387 votes ahead, and Butts and Wilkinson to be heard from, which gave last year 49 locofoco majority.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

	1844. Toombs.	1844. Black.	1843. Whig.	1843. Loco.
Wilkes,	76		49	
Richmond,	209		292	
Jefferson,	402		314	
Lincoln,	95		106	
Burke,	132		176	
Warren,	292		224	
Columbia,	196		161	
Lincoln,	199		140	
Washington,	5		44	
	1426		1459	

Scriven county alone to be heard from, which last year gave 33 whig majority. The eighth district about holds its own.

It is, therefore, seen that FOX, BUTLER, STEPHENS and TOOMBS whigs, are all elected. In CRAWFORD and FLOYD'S district, contest close and doubtful. In the 5th and 6th districts, the locofoco candidates have of course succeeded. The thirty four counties from which returns have been received gave 3,304 whig majority. In the first district the remaining counties will add some 400 to this majority. The 4th and 2d districts are about a tie. The 5th and 6th districts gave last 1,650 locofoco majority. Should they even this year give 2,500 maj., the whigs will still have about 1,000 in the state. In fact, we believe Georgia has gone whig at last, the elections, and Clay will run 2,000 better in November.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Should the mail come through to-morrow, we shall begin to hear from Pennsylvania. We have little confidence, though not entirely without hope, of the election of MARSHALL. There are some thousand democrats in that State who support Shunk, and yet go for CLAY. Such men as Judge Hollenbeck of Luzerne, General Ward of Susquehanna, who are leaders in the locofoco party, sustain Mr CLAY warmly, and yet vote for Shunk. If the latter should receive less than 10,000 majority, we shall not abate our confidence in Mr CLAY'S receiving the electoral vote of the State. In the meanwhile we subjoin a letter from a gentleman in the West of Pennsylvania, addressed to the Editor of the *National Intelligencer*, and which doubtless expresses a correct view:

"Pennsylvania is thoroughly aroused; the excitement is unprecedented. This week the whigs have resolved to devote exclusively to the contest of Tuesday next. *We read not hope too much from the election for Governor.* The superior importance of the Presidential contest has kept the State election so much in the back ground that it has been only within a few weeks that the Whigs have addressed themselves to that part of their duty. Many, however, are sanguine of Gen. MARSHALL'S success."

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Jean B. Poincy, f. m. c., was yesterday examined before Recorder Genois, on a charge of assaulting and beating Mr. Valentine Miaces, at his coffee house at the corner of St. Louis and Marais streets, and sent before the criminal court.

CORONER RAMOS, yesterday held an inquest upon the body of Christian Baker, who was killed by falling into the hold of the steamer *White Cloud*. Verdict accidental death.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY AND ARREST.—A young man named Leonard Bowman, was yesterday arrested in the 2nd Municipality by officers Kelly, Trescanes and McGovern, charged with knocking down Mr. James Thorpe, on Monday night in Custom house near Rampart street, and robbing him of a five dollar gold piece and two dollars in silver. The accused was committed to prison to await an examination this morning before Recorder Genois.

THIRD MUNICIPALITY WORK HOUSE.—This Institution has been completed and was opened on Saturday last, for the reception of prisoners. Mr. Alexander Cheese, who received the appointment of Warden, has entered upon the duties of his office. About thirty prisoners, convicted in this Municipality, and hitherto confined in the Work House of the First Municipality, have been removed to this Institution.

RECORDER'S COURT—THIRD MUNICIPALITY.—William, the slave of Mr. Alphonse Reynier, who was arrested on the charge of committing a rape upon a child aged five years, was examined before Recorder Lewis and committed to the Parish prison to await his trial before the Criminal Court.

DISASTROUS HURRICANE AT HAVANA

By the brig *Empresario*, arrived this morning from Havana, we have received accounts of a most disastrous hurricane in that city. It occurred on the 5th instant, and occasioned incalculable loss and destruction in the harbor, the city and the neighboring plantations.

The number of vessels supposed to be lost in the harbor at Havana is estimated at 67, and that of Matanzas at 24. A number of houses were overthrown.—A large quantity of sugar was lost at Matanzas, and the intelligence from the sugar and coffee plantations for 60 or 70 miles around Havana is of the most disastrous character. It is stated that a large number of plantations were totally destroyed, together with vast amounts of their products.

The American ship *Ebro*, which left this port for Havre some weeks since, and which was off the Island of Cuba at the time of the hurricane, was wrecked on Salado point, and the crew and passengers were alone saved.

The following important note is attached in a postscript to the Circular of Messrs Drakes, Brothers & Co:

"By an order just issued by the Intendente, Rice, Potatoes, Corn and Oat Meal, Beans, and other general provisions are admitted free of duty for 6 months, from the 8th inst.

Boards, Joists and Shingles are also admitted free without limit of time.

On the 4th inst., the rain fell in torrents with the utmost violence. The wind blew from the N. E., but afterwards with more force due East, until evening, when almost a complete calm occurred. At 8, P. M., it began to blow; by 9 it was a storm; by 10 a hurricane increasing in strength during the night, and continuing till 10, A. M. the next day, when it began to lull, and by evening had totally subsided.

The damage done was immense. When the hurricane was over, says the *Fare*, the city continued to present the appearance of a place that had been bombarded and sacked. Doors and windows that remained, were found shut, and only through sections of the doors and windows (loopholes) might a face be seen anxiously watching to learn if the war of the elements was over. Wherever the eye was cast, were seen rubbish, boughs and trunks of trees, spouts, window frames, houses stripped up, windows and doors forced out, turrets broken, walls demolished and plantations overflowed.

Along the wharves, especially those of Caballeria, San Francisco and the Machina, the spectacle was indeed frightful. The vessels, violently impelled against each other, had all more or less suffered. A dozen schooners had sunk, and many others had been crushed and broken, leaving the water and the quays covered with their wrecks. The sheds of the wharves (*Baqueles*) were likewise greatly injured, and there has been some loss of life.

Several houses in the city were almost entirely destroyed. Almost all experienced more or less injury. Nearly all the lamps were overthrown or smashed.—The lightning rods of the Government Hotel were wrenched from the house and carried to an immense distance. In the suburbs of the city the damage was still greater. "At Regla, Guanabacen and Cerro, a number of houses were overturned or materially injured, and many families are without shelter or resources. Besides the disasters in the harbor, the brig Amelia, which left on the 5th, with a cargo of cotton for Barcelona, was lost the next day on the coast of Chirus. The second mate, two sailors and three soldiers were alone saved. The American brig *Poland*, which sailed at the same time, entered Morant in safety.

El Correo No. 3, a Spanish packet, which sailed on the 4th, put back and returned to Havana on the 7th, somewhat injured by the gale.

The Spanish ship *Cubina* was wrecked on the Balcorano—one artillery man lost. The steamer *Natchez* is ashore at the Cementerio of the Marina.

The following is a list of the vessels lost in the Bay:

"*Schooners*—Paquet de Banos, Harlanita, Manuela, Michinan, Manuita, Isabel 2d, Miranda, Discovery, Saranna, Antonica, Carmita, Minerva, Victoria, Mondeta, Felix, Ligera, Dolorita, Mercedita, Clotilda, (polacra,) Felez Catalina, Rosa 2d, Cecilia, Rosalia, Cecelia, Merced, Andria, Flor de Regla. *Brigs*—Junina, Union, Serapina, Leonidas, Tuto, Theresa, Gen'l Mina, and sloop Julia."

The French brig *Arago*, from Campeachy, went to pieces during the hurricane. Crew all saved.

The Spanish brig *Zaragozano* was lost on the rocks of Banta, and totally destroyed. Captain and crew (with the exception of three) saved. A number of vessels of war were more or less injured.

The American vessels in this harbor have all suffered more or less, from $500 to $3,000. The schr. Mary Shields, Pariel, of Savannah, was the most exposed during the storm. She is injured as much, if not more, than any other American vessel.

Brig *Tito*, of New Orleans, injured in the first gale by a Spanish man of war,) received great injury from the bowsprit of the Savannah schr. chafing her bows.

The barque Louisa, Gallegar, of Philadelphia, injured considerably. The Lydia, slightly.

Ship St Mary, from New Orleans, not at all injured.

Christoph. Colon, from New York, parted chains and drifted into the bay, where she rode the gale out in safety.

Brig Trenton, Putnam, of Boston, was run foul of by a man of war steamer, and had her masts and bowsprit torn out. Since the gale Capt. P. has recovered all his spars and sails.

The ship Dunlap, Gordon, ready for Boston, got ashore, but is now off after taking out a few hundred boxes. She will sail in three days—no damage to her.

The schr. Tasso is in from Mobile. Had to throw overboard part of deck load of cotton. To day a survey will be held on her.

The English schr. Vixen entered our harbor to day for provisions.

Fears are entertained for the American brig *Napoleon*, Capt. Hart, of Boston, which vessel was expected here from Clamera, on the 1st. This vessel must have been near this port at the commencement of the gale.

At Matanzas the effects of the gale were equally destructive. A great many dwellings, molasses and sugar houses are blown down, and scarcely a roof has escaped injury. The amount of sugar lost is estimated at 3000 boxes.

Among the shipping in the bay one vessel alone maintained her anchors. All the others were cast upon the *Mueile*, and suffered more or less damage. The American vessels which were injured or wrecked are as follows:—The brig *Maria Theresa*, for London, lost her mast; ship *Washington* entirely lost; ship *Oakrise* and schrs. *Pantuckel, Roland Mills* and *Palestine*, go on the bar in three feet water. The coasting schrs are all ashore.

From every part of the island, accounts are being received of the effects of this terrible storm. Houses overthrown, vessels wrecked, and no inconsiderable number of lives lost. In fact, the damage for some 50 or 80 miles around Havana, has been immense—incalculable.

RELIGIOUS LIBERTY IN DANGER.

We conclude this able defence of Mr. CLAY and the Whig party in to-day's paper. Our Semi-Weekly edition published to day, will contain it in full. Orders for extra copies will be received at this office until 12 o'clock. We adress our whig friends to give it extensive circulation in the country parishes.

RELIGIOUS LIBERTY IN DANGER:

A Vindication of the Whig Party from the Charge of Hostility to Catholics and Foreigners. By a Catholic Layman.

"RELIGIOUS LIBERTY IN DANGER."

[Concluded.]

Let us, however, turn for a while to locofocoism, and see in what its boasted friendship for the foreigner consists. Is it in opposing internal improvements—the making of railroads and digging of canals, on which so many foreigners, with their wives and children, depend for bread? Is it in warring against the protective policy, and in seeking to break down the manufacturing and mining interests of the country, in which foreigners are principally and constantly employed? Are our people of foreign birth—are the Germans and the Irish, who labor on public works, and toil in our coal, and lead, and iron mines, benefited in this way? We should think not, at least we know that neither Amos Kendall, nor the great Globe, with all its extras, can convince them of the fact.

Was it by electing Martin Van Buren to the Presidency? Martin Van Buren the friend and supporter of Rufus King, the enemy of Ireland and Irishmen. In the winter of 1819-'20, Mr Van Buren at that time a member of the New York Legislature, wrote and published a pamphlet, entitled "considerations in favor of the appointment of Rufus King to the Senate of the United States." Mr King was the resident Minister of the United States, at the Court of St James, from 1796 to 1803. In the summer of 1798, after the attempt of the Irish people for emancipation had proved unsuccessful, the State prisoners then in confinement, entered into a negociation with the British Ministry, by which it was agreed that they were to emigrate to a foreign country. The United States was the country agreed on; when our Minister, Mr King, stepped forward and protested against the measure. His interference offered effectual assistance to the faithlessness of the British Cabinet, and was made a pretext for detaining the flower of Ireland's chivalry in custody and chains. And yet, Mr Van Buren for eight years the very impersonation of modern democracy, eulogized the distinguished services of Mr King, as Minister, and through his agency he was reelected to the Senate. The following extract from a letter of the late Thomas Addis Emmet to Mr King, dated April 9, 1827, will show what troubles and affliction, the interference brought upon the Irish prisoners, whom only that was their resistance of tyranny and oppression. Mr Emmet says:—

"In the month of 1798, after the attempt of the people of Ireland, their complaints had been completely defeated, every source had been plundered, every confidential, every free tongue and pen, forced to silence, and every free man, who had taken part in the struggle, imprisoned, tortured, hanged, shot, and exiled, kind of devastation were desolating and overwhelming the defenceless inhabitants, some of the State prisoners, then in confinement, entered into a negociation with the Irish ministers for effecting a general amnesty, and, as an inducement, offered amongst other things, not necessary to the examination of your conduct, to emigrate to such country as might be agreed upon between them and the Government.

"The offer was accepted; the bloody system was stopped for a time, and some hot prisoners, until after your interference, and after the British Ministry had resolved only to break its faith with us.

"In the commencement of our negociation, Lord Castlereagh declared, as a reason for not sending us to Government possessing a negative on our choice, that the United States of America, was the most dangerous place in view for our emigration that the United States of America. We had made our election to go there, and called upon him to have our agreement carried into execution. In that difficulty, you, sir, offered your effectual assistance to the faithlessness of the British Cabinet.

"On the 16th September, Mr Marsden, then under Secretary, came to inform us that Mr King had remonstrated against our being distributed to emigrate to America. This astonished us all, and Dr MacNevan very plainly and that he considered it as a trick between Mr King and the British Government. Thus Mr Marsden deceived, and, on being pressed to know what reason Mr King had for preventing us, who were avowed republicans, from emigrating to America, he significantly answered, 'perhaps Mr King does not desire to have republicans in America.' Your interference was then, sir, made a pretext of detaining us for four years in custody, by which the very extensive and useful plans of settlement within these States were broken up.

"The misfortunes which you brought upon the objects of your persecution were incalculable. Almost all of us wasted the four best years in prison. As to me, I had two brothers already in prison. As to me, I had family, including a brother, whose name, perhaps, you will even not read without emotions of sympathy and respect. Others nearly connected with me would have become partners to my emigration. But all of them had been torn from me. I have been prevented from seeing a brother, from receiving the dying blessings of a father, mother and sister, and from soothing their last agonies by my presence, and this sir, by your unwarrantable and unfeeling interference.

"Where, we ask again, is the liberality of the Locofoco party, of which so much is daily said and written, to be found? We ask not for mere professions; they cost nothing; nor are we to be put off with the declarations of a party press and party leaders, which it has been necessary to make to smooth the path to political preferment. They weigh not a feather with us, and should not satisfy a jealous and reflecting people. We ask for something tangible, something real and substantial.—Where is it? Is it to be found in the constitutions of Maine and New York, or Virginia and Alabama, of Missouri and Arkansas? The Locofoco party have nearly full possession of the Government in all of these states, and the constitutions of the most of them were framed by their hands, and yet, in every one of them, the unfortunate citizen, whose peculiar friends they claim to be, is disqualified for the office of Governor.

The 4th section of the first part of the 4th article of the constitution of Maine is as follows:

"The Governor shall, at the commencement of his term, be not less than thirty years of age, a natural born citizen of the United States, have been five years, next before the adoption of this constitution a resident of the State; and at the time of his election, and during the time for which he is elected, be a resident of said State."

The 2d section of the 3d article of the constitution of New York is as follows:

"No person, except a native born citizen of the United States, shall be eligible to the office of Governor, nor shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not be a freeholder and shall not have attained the age of thirty years, and have been for five years a resident within the State, unless he shall have been absent during that time on business of this State."

The 2d section of article 6th of the constitution of Virginia contains the provision:

"No person shall be eligible to the office of Governor, unless he shall have attained the age of thirty years, shall be a native citizen of the United States, shall have been a citizen of the United States at the adoption of the Federal constitution, and shall have been a citizen of the Commonwealth for ten years next preceding his election."

The 8th section of the 5th article of the constitution of Alabama is as follows:

"The Governor shall hold his office for the term of two years from the time of his installation, and until his successor shall be duly qualified, but shall not be eligible for more than four years in any term of six years; he shall be at least thirty years of age, a native born citizen of the United States, and shall have resided in this State at least four years next preceding his election."

The 12 section of article 5th of the constitution of Missouri is as follows:

"The Governor shall be at least thirty-five years of age, and a native born citizen of the United States, or a citizen at the adoption of the Constitution of the United States, or a citizen of this State at the time of the cession thereof from France to the United States, and shall have been a resident of the same at least four years next before his election."

And in the 4th section of the 5th article of the constitution of Arkansas, we find a similar provision in those words:—

"The Governor shall hold his office for the term of four years from the time of his installation, and until his successor shall be duly qualified, but shall not be eligible for more than eight years in any term of sixteen years. He shall be at least thirty years of age, a native born citizen of the United States, or

"Our ancestors were more markable cattle, and with the Locofocos, we suppose, or Amos Kendall and his coadjutors would not thus attempt to excite their religious prejudices, and place them in opposition to Whig principles.

Still there can have been no hardship in asserting that the opposition Catholics, of which Mr Van Buren is the opponent, been manifested? Why, then, as at that time, and will ever remain a most respectable and influential Catholic, they would not contribute cherished principle? advance the cause of their intellect to We are told, however, that Van Buren's friends, in their sudden zeal for democracy, would not contribute Van Buren for eight years the very impersonation of modern democracy, eulogized the distinguished services of Mr King, as Minister, and through his agency he was reelected to the Senate. The following extract from a letter of the late Thomas Addis Emmet to Mr King, dated April 9, 1827, will show what troubles and affliction, the interference brought upon the Irish prisoners, whom only that was their resistance of tyranny and oppression. Mr Emmet says:—

"In the month of 1798, after the attempt of the people of Ireland, their complaints had been completely defeated, every source had been plundered, every confidential, every free tongue and pen, forced to silence, and every free man, who had taken part in the struggle, imprisoned, tortured, hanged, shot, and exiled, kind of devastation were desolating and overwhelming the defenceless inhabitants, some of the State prisoners, then in confinement, entered into a negociation with the Irish ministers for effecting a general amnesty, and, as an inducement, offered amongst other things, not necessary to the examination of your conduct, to emigrate to such country as might be agreed upon between them and the Government.

"The offer was accepted; the bloody system was stopped for a time, and some hot prisoners, until after your interference, and after the British Ministry had resolved only to break its faith with us.

"In the commencement of our negociation, Lord Castlereagh declared, as a reason for not sending us to Government possessing a negative on our choice, that the United States of America, was the most dangerous place in view for our emigration that the United States of America. We had made our election to go there, and called upon him to have our agreement carried into execution. In that difficulty, you, sir, offered your effectual assistance to the faithlessness of the British Cabinet.

"On the 16th September, Mr Marsden, then under Secretary, came to inform us that Mr King had remonstrated against our being distributed to emigrate to America. This astonished us all, and Dr MacNevan very plainly and that he considered it as a trick between Mr King and the British Government. Thus Mr Marsden deceived, and, on being pressed to know what reason Mr King had for preventing us, who were avowed republicans, from emigrating to America, he significantly answered, 'perhaps Mr King does not desire to have republicans in America.' Your interference was then, sir, made a pretext of detaining us for four years in custody, by which the very extensive and useful plans of settlement within these States were broken up.

"The misfortunes which you brought upon the objects of your persecution were incalculable. Almost all of us wasted the four best years in prison. As to me, I had two brothers already in prison. As to me, I family, including a brother, whose name, perhaps, you will even not read without emotions of sympathy and respect. Others nearly connected with me would have become partners to my emigration. But all of them had been torn from me. I have been prevented from seeing a brother, from receiving the dying blessings of a father, mother and sister, and from soothing their last agonies by my presence, and this sir, by your unwarrantable and unfeeling interference.

"Where, we ask again, is the liberality of the Locofoco party, of which so much is daily said and written, to be found? We ask not for mere professions; they cost nothing; nor are we to be put off with the declarations of a party press and party leaders, which it has been necessary to make to smooth the path to political preferment. They weigh not a feather with us, and should not satisfy a jealous and reflecting people. We ask for something tangible, something real and substantial.—Where is it? Is it to be found in the constitutions of Maine and New York, or Virginia and Alabama, of Missouri and Arkansas? The Locofoco party have nearly full possession of the Government in all of these states, and the constitutions of the most of them were framed by their hands, and yet, in every one of them, the unfortunate citizen, whose peculiar friends they claim to be, is disqualified for the office of Governor.

The 4th section of the first part of the 4th article of the constitution of Maine is as follows:

"The Governor shall, at the commencement of his term, be not less than thirty years of age, a natural born citizen of the United States, have been five years, next before the adoption of this constitution a resident of the State; and at the time of his election, and during the time for which he is elected, be a resident of said State."

The 2d section of the 3d article of the constitution of New York is as follows:

"No person, except a native born citizen of the United States, shall be eligible to the office of Governor, nor shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not be a freeholder and shall not have attained the age of thirty years, and have been for five years a resident within the State, unless he shall have been absent during that time on business of this State."

The 2d section of article 6th of the constitution of Virginia contains the provision:

"No person shall be eligible to the office of Governor, unless he shall have attained the age of thirty years, shall be a native citizen of the United States, shall have been a citizen of the United States at the adoption of the Federal constitution, and shall have been a citizen of the Commonwealth for ten years next preceding his election."

The 8th section of the 5th article of the constitution of Alabama is as follows:

"The Governor shall hold his office for the term of two years from the time of his installation, and until his successor shall be duly qualified, but shall not be eligible for more than four years in any term of six years; he shall be at least thirty years of age, a native citizen of the United States, and shall have resided in this State at least four years next preceding his election."

The 12 section of article 5th of the constitution of Missouri is as follows:

"The Governor shall be at least thirty-five years of age, and a native born citizen of the United States, or a citizen at the adoption of the Constitution of the United States, or an inhabitant of that part of Louisiana, included in the State of Missouri at the time of the cession thereof from France to the United States, and shall have been a resident of the same at least four years next before his election."

And in the 4th section of the 5th article of the constitution of Arkansas, we find a similar provision in those words:—

"The Governor shall hold his office for the term of four years from the time of his installation, and until his successor shall be duly qualified, but shall not be eligible for more than eight years in any term of sixteen years. He shall be at least thirty years of age, a native born citizen of the United States, or

"For our part, we yield to none in our reverence for science and religion, and we trust we are as good Christians as the Locofocos. They would not contribute cause of the Catholics, and to make assurance, if possible, doubly sure, he resorts to falsehood to effect this purpose. He first laments and mourns over the exhibition of such malevolence and injustice, and then exclaims, with a whole heroic air, "We think God, that the Journal of Commerce is not a Democratic paper!" Why, what is it? Its Editor, Mr Hoffman, denounces the Tariff law passed by a Whig Congress, and does not, so far as we know, favor either Whig principles or Whig nominations. Sir is certainly no friend to Henry Clay. We shall not say that he is a Locofoco, for we do not wish to misrepresent him, nor to do violence to the feelings of any party. We are willing for all to judge for themselves, but we should be deficient in candor if we conceal with our own conduct did we not here insert an extract from an article from the Journal of Commerce, which was copied into the Washington Globe of the 28th of June. Here it is:

JAMES K. POLK.

"Although the religious or sectarian character of a candidate creates no political influence under our excellent Constitution, yet it may fairly and properly be taken into account by those who are called upon to give their votes. A citizen has a right to know, if he can find out, whether such a candidate is a Protestant or Catholic, a Presbyterian, and a Jew, Mussulman, or idolater; an Infidel or blasphemer; and to give to the fact, thus ascertained, as much or as little importance as he thinks proper, in determining his vote. The opposite doctrine, so far from being the conservative principle, would bind the conscience in fetters stronger than iron. The question proposed and discussed by the Tract, is not, whether a candidate is a Presbyterian or Catholic, but whether he is a Protestant or Infidel or a Baptist, neither of which sects can claim the right of any religious Protestants greater than Catholics—Methodists, they do not, and while they behaves, sir, we know no difference between a Catholic and a Protestant church in this respect.

DEAR SIR. Your favor of the 27th of June is just received. I am happy to be so informed by stating, sir as I, not any consideration of the wrongs of Ireland, I believe, the strongest disappointed and broadsided that ever occurred. I have been made to work in opposition to the Whigs.

I can learn only by challenging the proof that I ever consented, or in the slightest degree countenanced, and regret to see, the adoption of the sentiments of which I have been so long and so deeply the victim. Religion! Religion! Religion!