

# EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

"THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS PARENTAL VIGILANCE."

NEW SERIES.

EASTON MARYLAND, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1840.

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## THE WHIG & ADVOCATE,

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TERMS:—Two Dollars and fifty Cents per annum payable half yearly in advance. No subscription will be received for less than six months, nor discontinued until all arrears are settled, without the approbation of the publisher.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding a square inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for every subsequent insertion—larger ones in the same proportion.

All communications to insure attention, must be post paid.

## A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, a Treaty of Commerce and Navigation between the United States of America and His Majesty the King of the Netherlands, was concluded and signed at Washington, on the nineteenth day of January last, which Treaty is now in force, as follows:

The United States of America and His Majesty the King of the Netherlands, anxious to regulate the commerce and navigation carried on between the two countries in their respective vessels, have for that purpose, named plenipotentiaries, that is to say:

The President of the United States has appointed John Forsyth, Secretary of State of the said United States, and His Majesty the King of the Netherlands, Jonkheer Evert Marinus Adrian Martini, member of the body of nobles of the province of North Brabant, knight of the order of the Netherlands Lion, and his Charge d' Affaires near the United States, who having exchanged their respective full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed to the following articles:

**ARTICLE I.** Goods and merchandise, whatever their origin may be, imported into or exported from the ports of the Netherlands in Europe, in vessels of the Netherlands, shall pay no higher or other duties than shall be levied on the like goods and merchandise so imported or exported in national vessels. And reciprocally, goods and merchandise, whatever their origin may be imported into, or exported from, the ports of the Netherlands in Europe, from or to the ports of the United States, in vessels of the said States, shall pay no higher or other duties, than shall be levied on the like goods and merchandise so imported or exported in national vessels. The bounties, drawbacks, or other favours of this nature, which may be granted in the States of either of the contracting parties, on goods imported or exported in national vessels, shall also be granted in like manner to goods directly exported in vessels of the other country, to and from the ports of the two countries; it being understood, that in the latter case, in the preceding case, the goods shall have been loaded in the ports from which such vessels have been cleared.

**ARTICLE II.** Neither party shall impose upon the vessels of the other, whether carrying cargoes between the United States and the ports of the Netherlands in Europe, or arriving in ballast from any other country, any duties of tonnage, harbour dues, light-houses, salvage, pilotage, quarantine, or port charges of any kind or denomination which shall not be imposed in like cases on national vessels.

**ARTICLE III.** It is further agreed between the two contracting parties, that the Consuls and Vice Consuls of the United States in the ports of the Netherlands in Europe, and reciprocally the Consuls and Vice Consuls of the Netherlands in the ports of the said States, shall continue to enjoy all the privileges, protection and assistance, as may be usual and necessary for the duly exercising of their functions, in respect also of the deserters from their vessels, who are public enemies of their countries.

**ARTICLE IV.** The contracting parties agree to consider and treat as vessels of the United States and of the Netherlands, all such as, being furnished by the competent authority with a passport or seal letter, shall under the then existing laws and regulations, be recognized as national vessels by the country to which they respectively belong.

**ARTICLE V.** In case of shipwreck or damage at sea, each party shall grant to the vessels, whether public or private, of the other, the same assistance and protection which would be afforded to its own vessels in like cases.

**ARTICLE VI.** The present treaty shall be in force for the term of ten years, commencing six weeks after the exchange of the ratifications; and further until the end of twelve months after either of the contracting parties shall have given to the other notice of its intention to terminate the same; each of the contracting parties reserving to itself the right of such notice to the other; after the expiration of the said term of ten years. And it hereby mutually agreed, that in case of such notice this treaty, and all the provisions thereof, shall, at the end of the said twelve months, altogether cease and determine.

**ARTICLE VII.** The present treaty shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Washington, within six months of its date, or sooner, if practicable.

In witness whereof, the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have affixed thereto the seals of their arms.

Done in duplicate, at the City of Washington, this nineteenth day of January in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine.

JOHN FORSYTH. [L. S.]  
ADR MARTINI. [L. S.]

And whereas the said treaty has been duly ratified on both parts; and the respective ratifications of the same were exchanged in this city on the twenty-third day of the present month, between John Forsyth, Secretary of State of the United States, and the Chevalier Adr. Martini, Charge d' Affaires of His Majesty the King of the Netherlands, on the part of their respective Governments;

Now therefore, be it known, that I, Martin Van Buren, President of the United States of America, have caused to be printed, and to be made public, to the end that the same, and every clause and article thereof, may be observed and fulfilled with good faith, by the United States and the citizens thereof.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, the twenty-fourth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine, and of the Independence of the said States the sixty-third.

M. VAN BUREN.  
By the President:  
JOHN FORSYTH, Secretary of State.

## POLITICAL.

From the Nashville Union.  
"EVERY HUE OF OPINION"  
A TIPPECANOE TEXT BOOK.

There is not a man in the Republic so admirably qualified to be a candidate for the party composed of factions of every hue of opinion, from the red hot federalist to the run-mad abolitionist, as Gen. Harrison. Their motto is "change" in every sense of the word—and the facts show that they have the most decided changing for a candidate that walks the earth's surface. The like was never known before—never will be equalled in the future. We rely not so much on the true assertions and reliable certificates of others to prove this, as upon Harrison's own writings and speeches, which, neither himself nor friends dare deny. Look fellow citizens, look for yourselves, and wonder what can be the condition of a party that is compelled to resort to such a man for a candidate.

Harrison says he believes candidates are bound to avow their principles.

Hear him—Extract from General Harrison's letter, dated.

"Cincinnati, Sept. 17, 1832.

Sir:—In your last letter you recommended to the candidates at the ensuing election, to publish their political creeds, that the electors may have a fair opportunity of choosing those whose sentiments best accord with their own. I have ever believed that every elector has a right to make this call upon those who offer their services to the people, and that the candidates are bound to answer it."

Harrison says that candidates should not avow their principles.

Hear him again—Extract from Gen. Harrison's speech at Fort Meigs in 1840, as reported in the Detroit (Whig) Advertiser.

"I will now, fellow citizens, give you my reasons for having refused to give pledges and opinions more freely than I have done since my nomination to the Presidency. Many of the statements published upon this subject are by no means correct, but it is true that it is my opinion that no pledges should be made by an individual when in nomination for any office in the gift of the people."

Harrison says he is not and never was a Black Cockade Federalist.

His own declarations follow:

"However, to prove the reverse of this, I have been called a federalist. Well, what is a federalist? I recollect what the word formerly signified, and there are many others present who recollect its former significance also. They know that the federal party were accused of a design to strengthen the hands of the General Government at the expense of the separate States. That accusation could not nor cannot apply to me. I was brought up after the strictest manner of Virginia anti-Federalism. St. Paul himself was not a greater devotee to the Pharisees, than was I by inclination and a father's precepts and example, to anti-Federalism.—Fort Meigs speech.

"He alluded to the evidence upon which the Enquirer sought to fasten the accusation that he was a Black Cockade Federalist—i. e.—the remarks of Mr. Randolph in the Congress of the United States. He said that the attack of Mr. Randolph was met at the moment it was made and effectually disproved.—It was reported in the Ohio (Whig) Confederales.

Harrison says that the head of the Black Cockade Administration was a pure patriot.

Hear him: "For Adams, (old John) said Mr. H., I entertained at the time, (1799—1800) and have ever since entertained, the greatest respect. I believed him to be an honest man and a pure patriot, and his conduct during that session proved him to be such.—Harrison's own speech in reply to Randolph, March 29, 1829.

Indisputable proof that Harrison was a Black Cockade Federalist.

Examine the following extract of Mr. Peter Mills's speech:

"Mr. President, Gen. Harrison and myself, sir, are old and intimate acquaintances. I have known him personally and intimately for more than forty years. I know him to use a familiar adage, "like a book"—and permit me to say, that he has never been any thing else than a zealous and avowed Federalist. I know this from personal observation; I was in Cincinnati when General Harrison returned from Congress, at one time during the administration of the elder Adams, with a black cockade on his hat. All the Federalists in the city followed his example, and hoisted the odious badge of "Federalism." I know it because I saw it with my own eyes." Extract from a speech of Mr. Peter Mills, an aged citizen of high respectability, of Jefferson County, Indiana.

Captain Fowler, extensively known as a distinguished member of Congress from Kentucky, replies to a letter from Hon. Henry Daniel as follows:

Lexington, June 27, 1840.

Dear Sir:—In answer to your letter of this date, I will say that I was in Congress a member, during the great struggle be-

tween Jefferson and Adams, and know the fact, that Wm. H. Harrison was upon the side of Mr. Adams. He was a Federalist, and wore the black cockade. I do not recollect his speech upon the reduction of the United States Army, though I have a file of the Aurora in which his speech appeared against reducing the army. My health will not enable me to answer more fully with regard to the exciting scenes of that eventful period of our history.

Respectfully your humble servant.  
JOHN FOWLER.

The following is the affidavit of Judge Price, a venerable and highly respectable citizen of Ohio.

Erie County, ss. Before me, Frederick P. Stevens, one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, of the county of Erie, personally appeared Robert Price; who, being duly qualified, saith, that he was personally acquainted with Wm. H. Harrison, the present Whig candidate for the office of President of the United States, at the time of the great political excitement when the Federal party wore the black cockade as a badge of distinction. That he frequently saw him and heard him converse on political matters at that time, and that he knows him to have been a member of the Federal party at that time—has frequently seen him wear the black cockade badge of Federalism attached to his hat—and that he distinctly remembers hearing him observe, in argument in favor of the secession law, in presence of Charles Pemberton and others, that he thought it was proper for the President, the heads of the departments, and members of Congress, to have a shield thrown round them, that they should not be in the mouth of every blackguard that walked the street.

ROBERT PRICE.

Affirmed to and subscribed before me this 20th day of June, in the year of our Lord 1840.

F. P. STEPHENS.

Harrison claims membership of an Abolition Society.

In his letter to Thurston and others, dated on the 2d June last, Harrison endorses the contents of one of his lives, published by Col. C. S. Todd and Benjamin Drake, esq. In that pamphlet, (page 132.) is an address of his when a candidate for Congress, in 1822, of which the following is an extract:

"To the Public.—Fellow citizens: Being called suddenly home to attend my sick family, I have but a moment to answer a few of the calumnies which are in circulation. I have been the ardent friend of human liberty. At the age of eighteen I became a member of an Abolition Society, established at Richmond, the object of which was to ameliorate the condition of the slaves, and procure their freedom by every legal means.—My venerable friend Judge Gatch, of Clermont county, was also a member of this society, and has lately given me a certificate that I was one. The obligations which I then came under I have faithfully performed."

"WILLIAM H. HARRISON."

If Gen. Harrison then avowed that he felt the weight of the obligations under which he came as a member of the Abolition society, he was of course in good fellowship with Abolitionists.

He says he never was a member of an abolition society?

Can it be possible? It is even so. Hear him: In the Wilmington N. C. Advertiser is Harrison's answer to a letter from Governor Owen. In reply to the question, "are you now, or have you ever been a member of an abolition society?" Harrison writes:

Cincinnati, Feb. 16, 1840.

Dear Sir:—Your letter of the 31st ult. reached my residence at North Bend, by the mail yesterday, from whence it was sent to me at this place.

You ask me whether I now am, or ever have been a member of an Abolition Society.

I answer decidedly NO!—So far from being a member of such a society, I did not know it, but by common fame, that there was, or ever had been a society of that description in any of the Northwestern States until three weeks ago!"

Harrison equivocates about the word 'Abolition' when speaking to the South.

In his letter dated "North Bend, June 1, 1840," to Mr. Lyons, of Virginia (where the word Abolition is in rather bad odour,) he writes as follows, though with an injunction at the end in these words "I do not wish what I have said above to be published!"

"In answer to the inquiry why I used the word 'abolition' in designating a society of which I was a member in Richmond, in 1791, instead of the word 'humanity,' which is known to be the only one by which the Society was really distinguished, all that I can say upon the subject is, that if I did really term it an Abolition society, a fact which I can hardly believe, (for I have not been able to see the paper containing my address to the people of the district in 1822, it must have been from forgetfulness which might easily happen after a lapse of thirty-one years."

Harrison does not equivocate about the word Abolition when speaking to the North.

Dr. Bailey, editor of the Philanthropist,

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Dr. Bailey, editor of the Philanthropist,

principles of our constitution, and ought to be abolished."

Harrison approved of a law to prevent poor men from voting.

A copy of the law which he approved, and which if he had not approved, would never have been a law, while he was governor of Indiana Territory, is before us, certified by the secretary as a true copy from the manuscript records in his office, and under the broad seal of the state.—Congress gave him power to veto this law, and he not only refused to kill it but signed and approved it.—Hear the law itself:

"It is therefore enacted, that every free male inhabitant of the age of twenty one years, resident in the Territory, and who hath been a citizen of any State in the Union, or who hath been two years resident in the territory, and holds a freehold in fifty acres of land within any county of the same, or any less quantity in the county in which he shall reside, which, with the improvements made thereon, shall be of the value of one hundred dollars or who has paid for, and in virtue of a deed of conveyance for further assurances from a person vested with the fee, in actual possession of fifty acres of land, subject to taxation in which he shall be a resident shall be, and are hereby, declared to be duly qualified electors of Representatives for the counties in which they are respectively resident.

JESSE B. THOMAS,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
B. CHAMBERS,  
President of the Council,  
Approved 17th Sep. 1837.  
WM. H. HARRISON,

Under the same circumstances he approved a law to sell & whip white men & women unable to pay fines and court fees.

The following is from the law under the broad seal of Indiana:

Sec. 11. If any person shall unlawfully assault or threaten another in any menacing manner, or shall strike or wound another, he shall, upon conviction thereof be fined in a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars, and the court before whom such conviction shall be had, may, in their discretion, cause the offender to enter into recognizance with surety for the peace and good behavior for a term not exceeding one year.

Sec. 30. When any person or persons shall, on conviction of any crime or breach of any penal law, be sentenced to pay a fine or fines, with or without the costs of prosecution, it shall and may be lawful for the court, before whom such conviction shall be had, to order that the person or persons who will pay the said fine and costs for such term of time the said court shall judge reasonable and if such person or persons so sentenced and hired, or sold, shall abscond from the service of his or her master or mistress before the term of such servitude shall be expired, he or she so absconding shall be convicted before a Justice of the peace, be whipped with thirty-nine stripes, and shall moreover serve two days for every one so lost.

Sec. 31. The judges of the several courts of record in this Territory shall give this act in charge to the grand jury at each and every court in which a grand jury shall be sworn.

JESSE B. THOMAS,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
B. CHAMBERS,  
President of the Senate,  
Approved, 17th Sep. 1837.  
WM. HENRY HARRISON.

Harrison in favor of and opposed to a United States Bank.

In a letter to the Cincinnati Inquirer dated Sept. 10, 1822, and signed by General Harrison, is the following clause:

"I believe that the charter given to the Bank of the United States was unconstitutional—it being not one of those measures necessary to carry any of the expressly granted powers into effect; and whilst my votes in Congress will show that I will take any constitutional means to revoke the charter, my votes in the State Legislature will equally show that I am opposed to those which are unconstitutional and violent and which will bring us in collision with the General Government.

Well, if a United States Bank be not necessary to carry into effect the powers expressly delegated to Congress by the Constitution, of course, it is unconstitutional, for upon no other spot of the Constitution do the friends of the Bank place their claim. If then, it be unconstitutional, Gen. Harrison could not sign its charter, if he were President, without violating his oath of office, and yet in his letter to Sherrod Williams, he says:

"The question then for me to answer is, whether under the circumstances you state, if elected to the office of President, I would sign an act to charter another bank. I answer, I would, if it were clearly ascertained that the public interest, in relation to the collection and disbursement of the revenue would materially suffer without one, and there were unequivocal manifestations of public opinion in its favor."

Gen. Harrison will and will not exercise the veto power.

The Cleveland correspondent of the New York Evening Post declares that in a speech at that place General Harrison said he would approve any law that Congress might pass if cleared. In his letter to

Verplank and others of New York, republished in the Banner of the 13th, General Harrison says, "I do not consider the President a constituent branch of the Legislature." Now, the Legislature is the law making power, and no act, under the Constitution, can become a law without the President's signature. It is not absurd then for a candidate for the Presidency to take the ground that the Executive has no voice in making the law? This policy might, to some extent have a half-way tendency to shield Harrison from the odium incurred by signing those monstrous Indiana laws—but even this policy has been adopted within a very short period, for in his letter to Hamar Denny, dated Dec. 2, 1838 he speaks of the principles which should govern the Executive, as follows:

"That in the exercise of the veto power, he should limit his rejection of bills to, 1st. Such as are unconstitutional; 2d. Such as tend to encroach on the rights of States or individuals; 3d. Such, as involving deep interests, may, in his opinion, require more mature deliberation or reference to the people to be ascertained at the succeeding elections."

Harrison is the friend of adopted citizens— Say some of his partisans. He is represented by them as a very hospitable old gentleman, the "latch string" to whose "door is never pulled in."—This may do for effect wherever it will take.

Harrison is the enemy of adopted citizens. The Cleveland correspondent of the New York Post says of Harrison's late speech at that place—"In alluding to the military services, he said, 'I rely upon the good opinion of my countrymen: I care nothing for the opinion of those (alluding to our foreign and adopted population) who have come hither three thousand miles across the water. This remark evidently gave great offence to our foreign and adopted citizens, who were standing in the crowd and made it evident to all, that General Harrison still retained the spirit of the alien and sedition laws, which he is said to have approved."

Add to this a section of the law of Indiana, which as a Governor he approved, under the circumstances before mentioned, and which heads as follows:

Sec. 1. All negroes and mulattoes and OTHER PERSONS NOT BEING CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, who shall come into this Territory, under contract to serve another, in any trade or occupation, shall be compelled to perform such contract specially during the time thereof."

General Harrison and State Rights. In his speech at Ft. Meigs, he said:

"I was taught to believe, that sooner or later, that fatal catastrophe to human liberty would take place—that the General Government would swallow up all the State Governments, and that one department of the Government would swallow up all the other departments."

General Harrison on the other side. In his speech at Chevoit in 1830, he said:

"Constituted as is the Government of the Union, it appears to me that there is not the least danger of its encroaching upon the rights of the State."

General Harrison praises the Militia. In his speech at Ft. Meigs, he said:

"Nineteen years afterwards, I found myself commander-in-chief of the northwestern army; but I found no diminution in the bravery of the American soldier. I found the same spirit of valor in all—not in the regular soldier only, but in the enrolled militia and volunteers also."

Harrison denounces the Militia, and advocates Adams' Standing Army. In his speech in Congress in February 1850, against the reduction of John Adams' notorious Standing Army, he said:—"He had experienced seven years service with the Militia, but was sorry to say, that such was their conduct, that he never could think of trusting the country to their protection."

Here, then, is your opposition candidate for the Presidency: having upon record all sorts of opinions to suit the most fastidious tastes. Are you a Federalist? So is Harrison. Are you an Anti-Federalist? So is he. Do you favor abolition? So does he. Are you opposed to abolition? So is he. Are you Anti-Tariff? So is he. Are you in favor of a high tariff? So is he. Do you believe in the veto power? So does he. Do you disbelieve in that power? So does he. Are you for or against a U. S. Bank? So is he. Are you for a strict construction of the Constitution? So is he. Are you for a latitudinous construction? So is he. Are you the poor man's friend? So is he. Are you the poor man's enemy? So is he. Are you friendly to foreigners? So is he. Are you inimical to foreigners? So is he. Are you for States Rights? So is he. Are you against State Rights? So is he. Have you confidence in a militia? So has he. Have you no confidence in a militia? Neither has he. Are you for a Standing Army? So is he. &c. &c.

We cannot find an opinion of his upon record which has not a counter opinion to balance it—at least so far as government policy is concerned. And he is the candidate who Refuses to tell to the people upon what principles he would administer the government if elected President of the United States. This is the man, who in a late letter to the New York Committee, "declines giving his sentiments when the people, his master—those who hold his political destiny in their hands, call upon him to avow them? It is enough for him to know that the people want his opinions—but he replies to them more like a dictator than a peer. And he errs, too, in the idea that the contest is doubtful. His double dealing has removed all doubt. An intelligent people can never support such a man for the highest office in their gift, be their party predilections whatsoever they may—for it would be plunging blindly into the unknown future, and giving to a man of no principles the power to enslave them with impunity. Moderate men of all parties! It is for you to save the country from the catastrophe with which it is threatened. Let us not be satisfied with a simple triumph over a man who has no principles of his own and no confidence in the judgment of his fellow men—for the ratio in which his vote is swelled is the ratio of our national degradation. Will you trust your neighbor in a business transaction if his past history is of bad faith? Certainly not. We beseech you then not to trust the invaluable legacy of Republican Liberty entrusted to you by your ancestors for your children's children, to the hands of a man who is so supremely selfish as to refuse to trust you with his opinions, and who seeks the Presidency in such a manner that, (if elected) he may administer the government as he pleases without your advice or consent.

decide giving his sentiments when the people, his master—those who hold his political destiny in their hands, call upon him to avow them? It is enough for him to know that the people want his opinions—but he replies to them more like a dictator than a peer. And he errs, too, in the idea that the contest is doubtful. His double dealing has removed all doubt. An intelligent people can never support such a man for the highest office in their gift, be their party predilections whatsoever they may—for it would be plunging blindly into the unknown future, and giving to a man of no principles the power to enslave them with impunity. Moderate men of all parties! It is for you to save the country from the catastrophe with which it is threatened. Let us not be satisfied with a simple triumph over a man who has no principles of his own and no confidence in the judgment of his fellow men—for the ratio in which his vote is swelled is the ratio of our national degradation. Will you trust your neighbor in a business transaction if his past history is of bad faith? Certainly not. We beseech you then not to trust the invaluable legacy of Republican Liberty entrusted to you by your ancestors for your children's children, to the hands of a man who is so supremely selfish as to refuse to trust you with his opinions, and who seeks the Presidency in such a manner that, (if elected) he may administer the government as he pleases without your advice or consent.

GEN. HARRISON OPINIONS. We have great pleasure in laying before our readers the following lately expressed opinions from Gen. Harrison. They may be relied upon as true.

NORTH-BEND, OHIO, JULY 1840. GENTLEMEN: I have just had the honor to receive your communication, inquiring of me my opinions of the necessity of a United States Bank, and on the subject of federalism and abolition.

Coming from so friendly a source as do these inquiries, I cannot permit myself to let them pass without giving you explicit answers to them.

First, then, on the subject of a United States bank, I have to reply—

You perceive, gentlemen, that I have given you a straight forward answer to your inquiry on this important subject.

Secondly, as to my views of the doctrines of federalism. I have much experience on this subject, and will answer you fairly and squarely—

Thus you discover, gentlemen, that I am not disposed to round off upon this subject.

Thirdly—the subject of abolition. I shall endeavor to be very clear upon this important question, and will proceed to answer you fully—

Such are my candid opinions on this engaging subject.

I trust, gentlemen, that these answers will be satisfactory to my friends. It is not my wish for them to be published, but you are at liberty to refer to them, as coming from me, any of my fellow citizens who feel an interest in knowing my sentiments on these important subjects, can have their curiosity satisfied by showing them this letter, but you must be very particular in not letting it get into the newspapers. This is not for "THE PUBLIC EYE."

I have the honor to remain with great respect your obt' serv't

WM. H. HARRISON.

[BY REQUEST.]

The following spirited lines, written by a lady of New Jersey, were read at the late Democratic Convention at Salem, by R. P. Thompson, Esq. and were received with great approbation:

The Democrat's answer to the degrading motto "She Stoops to Conquer," which was borne in the procession of the Whig Convention at Baltimore.

BY A LADY OF SALEM N. J. You "stoop to conquer," well you know You have already stooped so low That every State like Jersey true, Will scorn to yield its rights to you; Then while you boast, do not forget You have not won the conquest yet.

You "stoop to conquer!" ah! beware, Our statesmen you cannot ensnare; With proud contempt your arts they view, Your cabins, "coons—hard cider too; Then while you boast, do not forget You have not won the conquest yet.

You "stoop to conquer"—yet may fail, Tho' smooth the stream on which you sail; Our pilots all the dangers know That darkly lie concealed below; Then while you boast, do not forget You have not won the conquest yet.

You "stoop to conquer"—we disdain By treach'rous means our cause to gain, And while the ship of state we guide We'll boldly stem oppression's tide; Then while you boast, do not forget You have not won the conquest yet.

The light our sires to triumph led We trust will o'er our path be shed, Unfading laurels they bequeathed, Unfading laurels shall be wreathed; While with patriots dead to fame Shall be enrolled VAN BUREN'S NAME. Then while you boast, do not forget The conquest is not ended yet.

APPROPRIATE.—It is said that the Whigs in Massachusetts, when they heard that Kent was likely to be elected by abolition votes, and British gold, illuminated their logcabins with "blue lights."—Truly they are where they always mean to be!

### FOREIGN NEWS.

#### ARRIVAL OF THE GREAT WESTERN.

Eight Days Later from England.

The steam ship Great Western arrived at New York on Sunday afternoon, having left Bristol on the 12th instant.

The Great Western brings nearly sixty passengers; among whom are Mr. Jaudon, the agent of the U. S. Bank; and Messrs. Thos. Murdoch, Alex. Turnbull, O. Kellogg, and G. W. Andrews, of Baltimore.—She has a very large cargo of dry goods, silks, and woollens, and \$500,000 in specie for the U. S. Bank. She spoke the President on the 14th of September, in lat. 51 and lon. 14.

The prospect of the harvest all over England is most excellent.

The 1st division of the British fleet, consisting of 15 vessels of war, has left Singapore for Canton, to commence attacks.

Great preparations are making in the naval departments in England for the expected war.

There has been an insurrection in Paris, but it was soon put down.

PROBABLE WAR WITH FRANCE. London, Friday night, September 11, 1840.

My last despatch to you announced an increased feeling of the Frenchpeople towards England for having been a party to the late quadruple treaty. During the present week, this feeling has evidently increased, and several causes have occurred to heighten it to such a degree as seems to threaten the approach of war.

Commodore Napier, in command of a portion of the British fleet, arrived at Beyrout in Syria, from which place he issued the following proclamatory letter:

Copy of a letter to N. Moore, Esq. her Majesty's Consul at Beyrout.

Sir—I beg you will communicate to the Consuls of the different powers, and to the British merchants at Beyrout, that Great Britain, Russia, Austria and Prussia have decided that Syria is to be restored to the Porte. I have demanded that the Turkish troops be put under my protection, and that the Arms be restored to the inhabitants of Lebanon. I trust that the Governor will not provoke hostilities; if he does, the responsibility of uselessly shedding blood must be on his own head. I have the honor to be yours, &c.

CHARES NAPIER, Commodore.

His demands being resisted, he has since seized and made reprisals on several trading vessels belonging to the Pacha, also a war cutter, a steam frigate, and a brig loaded with ammunition and munitions. The decisive act has greatly incensed the Pacha, and great excitement prevails as to the course which France will pursue in the matter.

Commodore Napier remained at Beyrout, with four or five ships of the moored broadside on to the town, which he could destroy—the people had fled to the mountains.

seems resolutely determined to resist the demands of the Four Powers, and although a specified time had been given in order for him to delay his reply, yet he has positively stated his intention to resist, and tells the Consuls they need not wait any delay, as his determination is irrevocably fixed. He is making great preparations for war, by the outfitting of ships as well as by the erection of forts along the line of coast.

From the Bristol Journal, Sept. 12.

NATIONAL DISTURBANCES—GLOOMY STATE OF THE POLITICAL HORIZON.

The intelligence received during the past week from France, Portugal, and Spain, where insurrectionary, if not revolutionary movements of the most alarming kind have occurred; together with the increased probability that a war, or untoward collision has already taken place in the East, has tended to cast a gloom over the political horizon, greater than has occurred since the peace of the civilized world was ensued by the achievements of the Duke of Wellington at Waterloo. On the Paris Bourse a fall in the English funds has taken place of five per cent; in the English stock market the depression since Monday has been two per cent; and in the Share market some of the most favorite railway shares have fallen ten per cent; the latter being actuated upon likewise by some important commercial failures in Manchester.

THE WHIGS.—We clip the following paragraph from an article in the N. Y. Evening Post. Its truth will not be questioned by those who have witnessed the movements of the party here for the last few days:—

There was perhaps never a party in existence so sanguine, so mercenary, so easily elated by small advantages, so much inclined to boastfulness and ostentation, as those who style themselves the whig party. The democrats should learn two lessons from their example—one, never to be disheartened by their boasts—the other never, to imitate a course of conduct which is always certain to end in disappointment and discredit."

The next election is in Georgia for nine members of Congress and the State Legislature, which takes place the 5th October. In the year 1838, the State Rights (whig) ticket for Congress, taking the highest vote on each ticket, was elected by 2000 majority. In 1839 M'Donald (dem) was elected over Dougherty (whig) by 1827 majority. In 1836 Whites majority over Van Buren was 2772.

The English papers now come out openly and espouse the cause of Harrison. If fellow-citizens, you would again come under the British yoke, vote for him.—Boston Morning Post.

H. C.—Hard Cider, Henry Clay, and Hartford Convention.—Hard Cases.

TEXAS MONEY is worth about twenty cents in specie for the paper dollar.

### THE WHIG.

BALTIMORE, MD.

TUESDAY MORNING, OCT. 6, 1840.



FOR PRESIDENT

MARTIN VAN BUREN

OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT

RICHARD M. JOHNSON

OF KENTUCKY.

ELECTORAL TICKET.

WILLIAM A. SPENCER, } Senatorial  
HENRY G. S. KEY, }  
CATHER HUMPHREYS, } 1st District.  
EDWARD LLOYD, } 2d "  
OTHO SCOTT, } 3d "  
BENJAMIN C. HOWARD, } 4th "  
JAMES MURRAY, }  
WM. P. MAULSBY, } 5th "  
CHARLES MACGILL, } 6th "  
WALTER MITCHELL, } 7th "

Democratic Republican Nominations

FOR TALBOT COUNTY.

FOR THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

JAMES L. MARTIN,  
WILLIAM W. LOWE,  
WILLIAM B. WILLIS,

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

ALEXANDER B. HARRISON,  
THOMAS H. LEONARD.

DEMOCRATS, TO YOUR POSTS.

Talbot county expects every man to do his duty to-morrow! Democrats come to the rescue of your rights, and to the defence of the true interests of the State! Let no man falter in the discharge of the duty he owes to himself and his country, or shrink from the support of principles which alone can sustain his independence, or preserve the rich inheritance won by the blood and treasure of our revolutionary sires. Be active, be vigilant, and be not deceived by the promises of an adversary, who is struggling for power and political dominion, and willing to achieve them cost what they may.

Whig opponents, and by a united and vigorous effort, show to our sister counties that Talbot can be relied upon in any emergency. Give a strong pull, and a pull altogether, and your ancient enemy (the Federalists) will find the popular voice too powerful and sagacious to be deceived by the unmeaning cry of 'coon skins, log cabins, and hard cider. Let the Democracy of the county come to the polls in their strength; let them remember that "the price of liberty is perpetual vigilance," and all will be well.

Let the Workmen and Mechanics remember that Wm. W. Lowe, the only mechanic before the people for a seat in the Legislature, has been violently and falsely assailed by the Federal junto of this county. Let them remember that he has manfully refuted the charges maliciously brought against him, and put to flight his political assailants by the evidence of truth which he has adduced in his defence. Let the mechanics stand up to the rack "fodder or no fodder," and give to their fellow-mechanic a hearty support, and to his persecutors an evidence of their fidelity to the cause of "equal laws and equal rights."

Mr. Samuel Hambleton says he voted for the Indemnity Bill, because he believed it to be a constitutional measure. He also says, he voted against the School bill because he believed it to be unconstitutional! Citizens of Talbot, you have struggled long and anxiously to secure the blessings conferred by your school law; will you now consent to elect a man to the Legislature who is indirectly pledged to repeal it? If Mr. Hambleton believes the law unconstitutional, should he be elected, will not his oath as a Legislator compel him to expunge from the statute book an unconstitutional act? Look well to this subject. Let the friends of primary schools reflect upon the consequences of supporting any individual for the Legislature who voted against their favorite measure on the ground of unconstitutionality. Slumber not at your posts, for in an unsuspected hour the means of carrying education to the threshold of the poorest citizen of the county may be snatched away from you!

Reader, are you in favor of the "celebrated" Indemnity Bill, by which upwards of

one hundred thousand dollars were extracted from the pockets of the people? If so, vote the whig ticket.

Are you in favor of repealing the Primary School Law, by which the rich and the poor man's child are placed on an equality? If so, vote the whig ticket.

Are you in favor of Shiplasters as a currency? If so, vote the whig ticket.

Are you in favor of a suspension of specie payments by the Banks? If so, vote the whig ticket.

Are you in favor of one sided political meetings as practised by the Whigs? If so vote the whig ticket.

Are you in favor of selling poor white men and women into servitude for fines and costs? If so, vote the whig ticket.

Are you in favor of restricting the right of suffrage? If so, vote the whig ticket.

Are you in favor of a profligate expenditure of the people's money, as exhibited by the past legislation of the Whigs in this State? If so, vote the whig ticket.

Are you willing to rejoice at the bankrupt condition of your State Treasury, brought about by whig mismanagement? If so, vote the whig ticket.

But reader, if you are opposed to such things you cannot support the Whig cause. To each and every one of the above interrogatories, the honest Democrat will give a negative reply and vote accordingly.

Democrats remember to-morrow is the day of trial. Be early at the polls, and be vigilant in support of your rights. The close of the contest will show to our Southern friends that the old Maryland line know their rights, and will maintain them.

From every portion of the State we have the most cheering accounts. Every letter we have received says, let but the Eastern Shore do her duty, and the state is safe. Will she not do her duty in the good old Democratic cause? We shall see.

The efforts of the Whigs are unceasing. They leave nothing undone to effect their purposes. By every artifice and effort that the human mind can invent, will they attempt to delude and defeat the Democracy. Based upon no general principle, and composed of all the various factions that exist in the union, they are urged on merely by a common hostility to a party which has for years, by force of principle, been enabled to defeat them in their efforts at inflicting upon the people, the exploded doctrines of anti-slavery and modern Federalism. They are now making their last effort under the disguise of Whigery. Shall they succeed?

[Correspondence of the Whig.]

BALTIMORE, Sept. 28, 1840.

This morning's cars brought the information from Philadelphia, that the Postmaster at that place had received a letter from a member of the Legislature in Maine stating, that it was ascertained certainly that Fairfield was elected by 149 majority over all abatees. The various flags and mottoes hung out from the Federal offices here in Baltimore, are taken in, and the O. K. has been superseded by K. O. "Keep'd over." Our stars and stripes are now floating in the breeze at the Republican office, and "Three cheers were sung for the Democracy of Maine. Who have given a FAIR FIELD for the coming campaign.

Our prospects are still brightening; our meetings are more than usually large and we are all in fine spirits. Old Baltimore county will give over 1000 good sterling votes. We fully calculate here on getting the state by a handsome majority allowing the Eastern Shore to come across the bay with 700 majority, which is beyond the reasonable amount. Our wards are organizing to admiration and we shall give a good account on the day of trial.

The Whigs will no doubt try and deceive us and foist illegal votes in at the polls—such I am told is their policy. Anne Arundel, I am confident will elect our entire ticket, and Carroll will increase her majority. We have but to recollect that we carried the state at the Congressional election in October by 1135 majority. Can we not hold our own? What hinders us from increasing it? Let us work like men and the victory is ours! Let us come manfully to the rescue and in the morning of the election we can cry out

"Tis o'er the dawn of our deliverance breaks!

Up to the desperate struggle, awakes The Genius of Democracy—free As first he stood in chainless majesty, And sends his voice through ages yet to be, Proclaiming Democracy! DEMOCRACY! ETERNAL DEMOCRACY!"

PENNSYLVANIA.—Our accounts from the "Old Keystone State," are all that we could wish. The New York Evening Post published the following extract of a letter from a friend residing in a very populous town in the interior of the State.

"With regard to politics Pennsylvania stands erect in her support of democracy, and will not be humbugged by con skins, hard cider, &c. She will give from 15- to 20,000 majority for Van Buren. About four weeks since I passed through the counties bordering the side of the Allegheny, and found the farming interest firm and united. As I was on a fishing tour, I did not avoid towns and settlements as much as possible, staying at farm houses and out-of-the-way places, and I without exception found the people perfectly enthusiastic in their

feelings. I should not be surprised if my estimate of our majority is much underrated. The whigs give up this state themselves."

OHIO. We have before us a most cheering letter of the 16th September, from one of the best informed citizens of the State. We have no room for it this morning. He says, "I have no fears of the result. I do not think it possible for the Whigs to carry the State. Our majority I think cannot be less than seven, and will exceed ten thousand." This is perhaps, too large an estimate—but other letters confirm its anticipation of the general result.

Richmond Enquirer.

33-MARK WILL THE FOLLOWING:—It will be seen, that the WHIG PARTY in our last Legislature, are justly chargeable with all the evils which our citizens have suffered from the Shin Plaster currency. It will not do for the Whigs to endeavor to shift the responsibility. The FACTS against them are too glaring. An intelligent community cannot be imposed upon with regard to the matter.

READ AND JUDGE: The Legislature of Maryland is composed, as is well known, of the members of two Houses—the members of the Senate, and the members of the House of Delegates. LAST Session, the Democrats had a majority in the House of Delegates of 15, and the Whigs a majority of 3 in the Senate.

Now, let us look at the FACTS.—On reference to the Journal of the House of Delegates, page 178, will be found the following:—"Mr. Spencer, (a Democrat, and now one of the Van Buren Electors.) Chairman of the Committee on the Currency, made a further report in part, of a BILL, entitled—

"AN ACT TO RESTRAIN PRIVATE BANKING, AND TO PROHIBIT ANY CORPORATION, OR INDIVIDUAL, OR ASSOCIATION OF INDIVIDUALS, FROM ISSUING ANY PAPER INTENDED TO CIRCULATE AS A PAPER CURRENCY."

This Bill was taken up and PASSED BY THE HOUSE, on February the 28th, (see Journal, pages 363 and 364,) and was sent to the Senate 4th March, (see page 401.)

Now let us see what the WHIG SENATE has done! The Bill which passed the House was called up in the Senate, March 20th, and REJECTED by the following vote:—

FOR THE BILL, Messrs. Ely, Evans, Martin, Maulsby, Scott—5

AGAINST THE BILL, Messrs. Poite, Beckett, Donohoe, Goldborough, of D. Magruder, Pratt, Purcell, Stewart, Turner—9.

33-ALL WHIGS!!

APPROACHING ELECTIONS.—The following statement from the Boston Daily Advertiser presents a correct table of the approaching elections:

ELECTION OF STATE OFFICERS. Oct. 5th—Arkansas, Georgia and Michigan. " 7th—Maryland. " 12th—South Carolina. " 13th—New Jersey, Ohio and Pennsylvania.

In Delaware, Massachusetts, New York, and Mississippi, on the same days in which their Elections are chosen.

ELECTION OF ELECTORS. By a law of Congress the electors of President must be chosen, in such manner as the Legislatures shall direct, within forty days preceding the first Wednesday in Dec., which may therefore be chosen this year on any day after the 24th of October. The whole number is 294, (148 a majority,) all of whom will be elected by the people by General Ticket, except the 11 in South Carolina, who will be chosen by the Legislature, which meets on Nov. 23d.

Ohio (21), and Pennsylvania (30),

Nov. 2d—Arkansas (3), Connecticut (8), Georgia (11), Illinois (5), Kentucky (15), Maine (10), Michigan (3), Mississippi (4), Missouri (4), New Hampshire (7), New York (42), Rhode Island (4), Virginia (23), Indiana (9).

Nov. 3d—Louisiana (5), New Jersey (148), Tennessee (16).

Nov. 9th—Massachusetts (14), Maryland (10), Alabama (7).

Nov. 10th—Delaware (3), Vermont (7), 10

Nov. 12th—North Carolina, 15

After 23d—South Carolina, 11

In the City of New York the election is held one day, Nov. 4th; in the rest of the State, on the 2d, 3d and 4th; and it has been stated, that the elections in Mississippi and New Jersey are also held two days; but with these exceptions the elections are completed in one day.

GEN. HARRISON'S ECONOMY AS A PUBLIC MAN.

The letter of the Hon. JOHN W. TAYLOR (formerly Speaker of the House of Representatives in Congress and now a leading whig in New York) to Governor Tompkins which we publish to day, shows what Mr. Madison's cabinet thought of Harrison's economy, as commanding officer on this frontier:

"It is further alleged (says Mr. Taylor) that HARRISON TOTALLY DISREGARDED all ECONOMICAL considerations, and that the expenses of his last campaign have cost a sum exceeding all the proceeds of wagons, horses, men, provisions, &c. are daily coming in to an enormous amount."

This was written from Washington in January, 1814. On the 16th of February, 1814, Mr. Hammond, the Editor of the Gazette, published at Cincinnati, then the Headquarters of Gen. Harrison, said:

"The expense of Gen. Harrison's expeditions have been ascertained at the Treasury to amount to TWENTY SIX MILLIONS of dollars, which, taking the number of his troops, is at the average rate of \$1,400 for each man employed in these very gainful expeditions!"

These charges against Harrison, he it is remembered, were made more than twenty five years ago!

SPECIAL ELECTION IN LOUISIANA. The Governor of Louisiana has issued his proclamation ordering an election to be held in the Third Congressional District of that State, composed of the counties of Attakapas, Opelousas, Rapides, Natchitoches, Ouachita, and Concordia, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of the Hon. Russ Garland. The election is to take place at the same time that the Presidential Electors are chosen, on Monday, the second of November, and the following day.

The whigs say, that when Harrison was elected President, there will not be a single Democrat in the Senate.

What fight has he to







Special order

FOREIGN NEWS.

The Catalonia, Capt. Cleland, the third ship of the British Royal line of Steamers, arrived at Boston on Saturday morning...

AN ADMIRABLE LETTER.

Mr. Van Buren and the Wages of Labor.

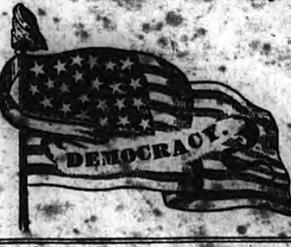
We copy the following letter of Mr. Van Buren from the Pennsylvania, together with the remarks of the editor of that paper upon the same.

essaries and comforts of life, and attempts to depress them below this equitable standard, are in my opinion as well with the dignities of humanity...

THE WHIG.

BALTIMORE, MD.

TUESDAY MORNING, OCT. 13, 1846.



Democratic Republican Nominations.

FOR PRESIDENT MARTIN VAN BUREN OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT RICHARD M. JOHNSON OF KENTUCKY.

ELECTORAL TICKET. WILLIAM A. SPENCER, Senatorial...

THE DEMOCRATIC ASSOCIATION OF Eastern District, will meet at Merrett's Tavern this evening at 7 o'clock.

The Presidential Election in this State takes place on the second Monday in November.

Elections for state officers take place in Ohio and Pennsylvania to-day.

An attempt was made a few days since to fire the Baltimore Republican office.

TALBOT ERECT! DEMOCRACY TRIUMPHANT!!

The Democracy of this county have stood firm to their principles. The extraordinary efforts of Whigery were too impotent...

THE RESULT.—It appears from the returns received that the Whigs have succeeded in carrying the State.

NEW LONDON ELECTION.—On Monday last, a town election took place in New London, Connecticut.

THE METHODISTS IN CANADA.—The Methodists in Canada now consist of nearly a hundred thousand souls.

WORKINGMEN, LOOK AT THIS.—Mr. Wolf, the Collector of the Staten Island steamboats, plying between here and the Quarantine, has been discharged for his politics.

AN AWFUL SCENE.—The Louisville Journal states that on the night of the 28th of August, the house of John Robinson, of Logan county, (Ill.) was struck by lightning.

plantation in Penobscot county. "With these corrections and additions," the Agency, "Gov. Fairfield now leads 102, and is in all probability re-elected by the people."

LET THE SOUTH MARK! The Abolitionists recently held a convention at Akron, Ohio, for the ostensible purpose of nominating an Abolition candidate for Congress.

INFAMOUS!—The following cold-blooded paragraph is from the Eastern Star, a violent federal sheet lately established in Limerick, Me.

BLACK LIST. Anti-Republican Doctrines of the Harrisonites. 1. That the few should govern the many.

ONE HUNDRED GUNS FOR DEMOCRATIC BALTIMORE! Notwithstanding the Whigs were positively sure of carrying the city, the returns show the reverse.

BALTIMORE COUNTY. WE HAVE SWEEPED THE BRITISH WHIGS IN THIS COUNTY LIKE CHAFF BEFORE THE WIND.

Montgomery County. Whig. Dem. England, 1039 Dalls, 731...

Whig. Dem. Raleigh, 1275 Owens, 1318...

Proved by the shows, farces, log cabins on wheels, bombast, mummery and fraud got up to gull the honest and independent farmers and mechanics.

11. That paucity must do what federal principles would undo.

Proved by the shows, farces, log cabins on wheels, bombast, mummery and fraud got up to gull the honest and independent farmers and mechanics.

MARYLAND ELECTION RETURNS. TALBOT COUNTY.

Whig. Dem. Talbot, 199 230 189 117 711...

Cecil County.			
Whig	469	Parson	569
Hillen	492	Spicknell	343
Woods	464	Mackall	346
Same as last year—no change.			
Annapolis City.			
Whig	170	Iglehart	148
Brewer	170	Iglehart	148
Cecil County.			
Whig	1386	Mackay	1354
House of Delegates.			
Maxwell	1391	Hickart	1366
Sumner	1374	Gammron	1352
Moran	1333	Knigh	1362
A whig gain of a State senator and three delegates.			
Harford County.			
Whig	1374	Sutton	1392
Whitford	1243	Hays	1250
Hopkins	1231	Williams	1237
Horton	1024	Palk	1221
Two of each party elected.			
Carroll County.			
Whig	1511	Shover	1607
Hick	1430	J. yle	1606
S. H. H. H.	1455	Lyons	1583
S. H. H. H.	1333	Stoll	1563
The whole democratic ticket elected, being a democratic gain of one member.			

**BALTIMORE PRICE CURRENT.**  
COMBINED WEEKLY.

**Wheat.**—The supplies of Md. and Virginia wheats have been very small this week, but we have no change in prices to note, and continue to quote fair to prime new rids at 90 a 100 cts. Sales of old Pennsylvania wheats have been made at 102 cents for 105 cents for prime.

**Corn.**—In the early part of the week supplies were considerable, at 54 a 55 cents for white and 56 a 57 cents for yellow. To day we quote white at 53 a 54 cents, and yellow at 56 a 57 cents. Sales of prime Penn. yellow at 55 cents, and of mixed Virginia at 54 cents.

**Rye.**—We note sales of Md. at 58 a 60 cents, and of Pennsylvania at 63 cents.

**Oats.**—Sales at 25 a 29 cents.

**NOTICE!**  
The Democratic Republican voters of Talbot county are requested to meet in Easton on **TUESDAY** next the 20th inst. **October 13th, 1840.**

**A LIST OF LETTERS.**  
Remaining in the Post Office at Easton on the 1st, day October 1840.

Anderson William  
Anderson Mary Ann  
Banning Saml T.  
Barrett John  
Bullitt Alexander  
Campes John  
Cliff Henry  
Drapier Elisha  
Denny Martha J.  
Dawson John  
Davis Ruth  
Dukes Isaac  
Davis Thomas E.  
Faulkner J. M.  
Goldborough Nelly  
Goldborough W. T.  
Hopkins Elias  
Heples Adam  
Hazzard Proddin  
Hyde Charlotte  
Henderson Wesley  
Houston Samuel L.  
Hornoy William  
Harrington Hester A.  
Higgins Wm W.  
Harris John H.  
Hall Edward F.  
Jenkins Mary J.  
Jones Elizabeth  
Johnson Wm. H.  
Jillson Elizabeth  
Kerr David  
Kinnamont Charles  
Kerr John L.  
Lloyd Anna Maria  
Young Elijah  
HENRY THOMAS, P. M. Easton, Oct 7 1840

**Boots & Shoes,**  
**J. W. Cheezum**  
HAS just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and is now opening at his store, a very handsome collection of  
**NEW FALL,**  
Foreign & Domestic Staple Goods,  
Among them is a very handsome lot of CLOTHS, CASSIMERS, CASSIMETS, MERRINS, &c. &c.—Also,  
**GROCERIES, QUEENSWARE, CHINA, Glass, Tin-ware, Wood-ware,**  
&c. &c. &c.  
All of which he thinks he has purchased on very reasonable terms, and invites his friends and the public generally to an inspection of the same.  
sept 26-4t

**NEW GOODS,**  
**J. W. Cheezum**  
HAS just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and is now opening at his store, a very handsome collection of  
**NEW FALL,**  
Foreign & Domestic Staple Goods,  
Among them is a very handsome lot of CLOTHS, CASSIMERS, CASSIMETS, MERRINS, &c. &c.—Also,  
**GROCERIES, QUEENSWARE, CHINA, Glass, Tin-ware, Wood-ware,**  
&c. &c. &c.  
All of which he thinks he has purchased on very reasonable terms, and invites his friends and the public generally to an inspection of the same.  
sept 26-4t

**CASH FOR NEGROES.**  
THE highest cash prices will at all times be given for NEGROES of BOTH SEXES that are Slaves for life and good titles. My office is in Pratt Street, between Sharp and Howard Streets, and OPPOSITE to the REPOSITORY, where I or my Agent can be seen at all times. All persons having Negroes to sell would do well to see me before they dispose of them, as I am always buying and forwarding to the New Orleans market. I will also receive and keep Negroes at twenty five cents each, per day, and forward them to any Southern port, at the request of the owner. My establishment is large, comfortable and airy, and all above ground; and kept in complete order; with a large yard for exercise; and is the strongest and most splendid building of the kind in the United States. And as the character of my House and Yard is so completely established for strength, comfort and cleanliness, and it being a place where I keep all my own that I will not be accountable for the future, for any escape of any kind from my Establishment.  
HOPEH SLATTER.  
Baltimore, Jan. 15, 1840.

**READ AND REFLECT.**  
From an article on "Banking and Currency," in the Dublin University Magazine, February 1840.

"The effects of rival banks of issue on the fluctuation of trade, may be thus briefly described. When trade is prosperous, and prices are high, the currency of the country will bear some addition to be made to it without being thereby depreciated. Each Bank will struggle to this addition shall proceed from its own issues; and for this purpose will discount upon more liberal terms than before. From the conduct of the Banks, trade will receive an additional, but a temporary impetus. Manufacturers and merchants will make and import a larger quantity of goods, for which they will make a speedy sale upon credit; at the same time purchasers are more ready to give bills, as they are confident that when the bills come to maturity, they can easily procure money to pay them from the banks. While this state of things continues, all is prosperous, and the Banks, in particular, make large profits from the quantity of bills which they discount. The circulation is full to overflowing; but the exchanges gradually turn, and all become adverse—the stock of gold in the Banker's hands rapidly diminishes. Every Bank is obliged to contract its discounts often very abruptly, and is happy if, by such a course, it can avert the impending ruin. But this conduct, although it may save the Banks, is necessarily followed by a paralysis of trade, and general public distress. Those who expected with confidence to fulfil their engagements by getting their bills discounted, are disappointed, and are either reduced to insolvency, or obliged, at great loss, to force an immediate sale of their goods in a dull and overstocked market. The public, scarcely able to fulfil their existing engagements, are unwilling to enter upon new ones. Most people then discover that, during the excitement, they purchased a greater quantity of goods than they could either dispose of or afford to keep on hand. Money becomes every day more scarce, and goods fall in value with still greater rapidity. The depression of trade makes that amount of currency redundant, which, in ordinary times, would not be more than sufficient to conduct the exchange of the community. The demand for gold, therefore, continues for a long time, some of the worst conducted Banks are unable to withstand the pressure; they stop payment, then a public panic arises, and gold is demanded for hoarding as well as for exportation. To this latter demand there is no limit. The demand for gold for exportation ceases as soon as the currency is sufficiently contracted, for the exchanges must then turn, but the demand for gold for hoarding, proceeds with augmented rapidity. It is like an epidemic. One man runs to the Bank for gold because he sees his neighbour do the same, and this demand may continue as long as a Bank note remains in the hands of the public. It is like the plague, or any other infectious disease, which may cease of itself, although no human power can arrest its progress, and its general calamity, the poorest and most worthless of them, they survive the shock. After a few months, trade commences, and is conducted on more liberal terms; the Banks increase their issues; trade becomes more lively; and then the former events occur in the same order as before; and as long as rival banks are permitted to enjoy their present immunities, and to make paper money, there will be a perpetual vicissitude of trade in nearly the following order: caution, confidence, over-trading, great apparent prosperity, sudden cessation, paralysis, distress, panic, bankruptcy."

**ELECTION.**  
Notice is hereby given that an Election will be held in each of the several Election Districts in Talbot county, on **MONDAY** the 9th day of November next, being the 2nd Monday of said month, for the purpose of electing the Electors to vote for a President and Vice President of the United States.

JESSE SCOTT, Sheriff, of Talbot county.  
Oct. 13 1840.

**CALL & SEE!**  
The subscriber has just received the **FALL AND WINTER FASHIONS,** which he invites the public to call and examine. The style of cutting is elegantly improved, and fur is used by one of the most celebrated Reporters of Fashions in the country. He warrants his work to be unsurpassed by any done in this store, and guarantees the fit of the same in all cases.

The public's obt. serv't.  
JOHN SATTERFIELD.  
Oct. 13—G4w

**EASTON ACADEMY.**  
THE Trustees of the Easton Academy feel great pleasure in announcing to parents, guardians and the patrons of learning generally, that they have succeeded in filling the place of principal vacated by the retirement of Mr. Shanty. The Rev'd Samuel Edwin Arnold, C. L. D. is the gentleman whose services they have been enabled to obtain. The testimonials of this gentleman are of the highest character, being furnished by distinguished members of the several learned Professions, all of whom speak in the most unqualified terms, and of their own knowledge of his superior attainments, as a matured scholar, his peculiar fitness for the instruction of youth, as fully established by an experience of several years in the pursuit, and of his high moral worth as a private gentleman.

The Trustees feel perfectly justified in offering the above Institution to the consideration of those interested in the sound and substantial education of children in their charge. The Latin and Greek Classics, all the branches of a complete Mathematical course, with the ordinary branches taught at the most approved Seminaries, are placed within their reach at a very moderate expense. The terms of instruction in the above studies are \$25 per annum, and \$1 from each student for fuel.

The French language will also be taught when desired—but for this there is an extra charge which is not yet established.

Board may be had on moderate terms in genteel families in the town, and the Principal will probably take several Boarders. It is expected that the Academy will be reopened on Monday the 12th inst. for the reception of Students.

By order of the Board,  
T. THOMAS, Pres't. pro tem.  
Test.  
T. R. LOCKERMAN Sec'y. pro tem.  
N. B. A more particular notice will hereafter be furnished.  
Oct. 6 1840. St.

**PUBLIC SALE.**  
THE subscriber will sell at public sale, on Wednesday, October 15th, if fair, if not the next fair day, at the Maxwell farm in Hopkin's Neck, plain and direct road leading from Mrs. Rogers' lane, the following property to-wit—  
**HORSES,**  
Among them the fine stallion, CAROL—  
**One yoke good Oxen, cattle, Hogs, A GOOD GIG,**  
Some Household and Kitchen Furniture—Top Fodder, Hlad's, Farming Utensils, &c.  
A credit of six months will be given on all sums over ten dollars, the purchaser giving note with approval security with interest from the day of sale. For all sums under ten dollars the cash will be required.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, and attendance given by RUFUS K FORD  
sept 29—Gts.

**Very Valuable Real Estate**  
FOR SALE.  
By virtue of the authority contained in a Decree, passed by Talbot County Court, as a Court of Equity at the May Term thereof, last past, the subscriber will offer at public sale at the front door of the Court House, in the town of Easton, on Tuesday the 29th day of September next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, in the forenoon and 4 o'clock, in the afternoon of that day, the following very valuable Lands, that is to say, those several tracts and parts of those several tracts of Land situated, lying and being upon and near the head branches of Saint Michael's River, in Talbot county, respectively called and known by the names of St. Michael's, Fresh Kuna, the "Forest," the "Addition," the "Range," the "Cuttingham," the "Nunam," the "Aikinson's Choice," which no one can comprehend the several Farms and Plantations called Hayland, the Mill Farm, and Ben's Lot, estimated to contain in the whole the quantity of **700 ACRES OF LAND,** more or less, which said Lands are particularly described in a Deed of Mortgage executed on the eighth day of December in the year eighteen hundred and twenty-four by the late Robert H. Goldborough to the President, Directors and Company of the Farmer's Bank of Maryland, and which is now enrolled in the office of the Clerk of Talbot County Court, in Liber J. L. No. 5, folio 524 &c., one of the Land Record Books of said county. The Trustee reserves the privilege to sell said Lands in the whole or in parcels, as may be deemed most advisable on the day of Sale, when full information will be given to those who may be inclined to purchase. The Terms of Sale are Five Hundred Dollars in cash on the day of Sale, and the residue in six, twelve and eighteen months in equal instalments, with interest from the day of Sale on said residue. On the ratification of the Sale and the payment of the whole purchase money, with interest, the Trustee is authorized to execute to the purchaser or purchasers, and his, her or their heirs, a good and valid deed, or deeds for said Lands.

T. R. LOCKERMAN, Trustee.  
Aug 25, 1840. St.  
N. B.—The sale of the above lands is postponed for the present.

**PRIVATE BOARDING SCHOOL.**  
The subscriber having employed a Lady of eminent qualifications to teach in his family, is desirous to have about fifteen Scholars, including his own children; would therefore take six or eight pupils, as Boarders, on the following terms, payable quarterly.

For Board \$25 per quar.  
Washing 5 75  
Lower Branches in English Education 4 00  
Higher Branches, comprising Natural, Moral and Intellectual Philosophy, Rhetoric, Chemistry, Botany and Geometry 6 00  
French Language 4 00  
Music 10 00  
Use of Piano 2 00  
Drawing and Painting 2 00

The School will be opened on Monday the 12th inst. Any persons wishing to send their children either as boarders or day scholars will make immediate application, as the number will be limited.

J. M. LAMBIN.  
Avon-Dale, near the Royal Oak.  
Oct. 13 1840.—tt

**MARYLAND HOTEL**  
ANNAPOIS, MD.  
JOHN COOPER, late of Caroline county, informs his friends and the public generally, that he has taken that large and commodious house, lately occupied by R. W. Gill, Esq. in Main street, and has fitted up the same in a superior manner.

He has had it furnished with the choicest wines and liquors, and has table with all the delicacies of the season.

Oct. 13—5w  
Dorchester Arms and Democratic Pearl, will publish to-morrow's!

**NEW FALL & WINTER GOODS.**  
LOVEDAY & MULLIKIN have just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and have now opened at their store-house in Easton, a very handsome and general assortment of **Fall & Winter Goods,** which they are prepared to sell at very moderate prices. They invite the attention of their friends and the public generally to an inspection of the same.

oct 6—G4w

**VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.**  
AS the subscriber intends to decline house-keeping at the close of the year, he will dispose of (at private sale) some very desirable **Household Furniture,** consisting in part of a Side-board, one Sofa, and 1 doz. Chairs, made to order in Philadelphia, a mantle Clock which runs 15 days, one Brunel's Carpet, and Imperial do. & two Scotch do. one marble and other glasses, six large mahogany dining, and one breakfast table, with claw feet; one Secretary, one large easy chair, one cane; one Sofa, one large set of Trunks, one couch, carpet matting for three rooms, one astral Lamp, a suit of bed curtains, and one chamber stove, and various other articles too tedious to mention—Also,  
**Two excellent Carriages,** one a four-wheel for two persons, the other larger, with double gear, designed for a family; and a light one horse Cart, and a valuable Broad Mare—all of which will be disposed of upon accommodating terms—persons wishing to purchase will please call and view the property.

THEODORE DENNY.  
sept 15—3wG

**Spring Mills for Sale.**  
HAVING a wish to leave the state, I offer for sale my Mill, Mill Seat and Farm adjoining, containing upwards of **200 ACRES** OF LAND. The mill is in complete order for grinding both merchant and country work, having a new run of corn stones of first quality, and the mill rebuilt in 1838 making her all new and strong, and will not need any repairs for a long time—also attached to the mill is a first rate **Carding Machine,** now in good order, doing at this time a first rate business, with a stream of water constantly flowing throughout the dryest seasons. On the premises are **A Two Story Dwelling** large and convenient, well finished with a good kitchen adjoining—barn, stable, carriage house, milk house, meat house, store house, and other necessary buildings in good repair, a first rate spring of water convenient, and pump in the yard—is a good stand for country and merchant work, also for a country store. Those wishing to purchase will please call and view the premises, as there are many inducements seldom to be met with. The terms will be accommodating and possession given the first day 1st inst. 1841, with a clear and undoubted title.

BATCHELDER G. CHANCE.  
Spring Mills Caroline Md. 8mo. 18, 1840.  
The Sentinel at Centreville will copy the above for six weeks.

**FOR SALE.**  
I will sell, at public sale, on Thursday the 24th inst. on the Farm adjoining the Chapel, all the SPOCK on said farm, among which are eight first rate **MULES** and FARMING UTENSILS.

Terms.—A credit of six months will be given on all sums over five dollars, the purchaser or purchasers, giving note with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale—on all sums of or under five dollars, the cash will be required before the removal of the property.—Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. and attendance given by ENNALLS MARTIN.  
sept 29 1840

**AN IMPORTANT RUMOR.**—The Liverpool Mail, received by the Calcutta, contains the following paragraph:  
"A letter has been received by an eminent mercantile house in this town, dated Bombay, July 23, 1840. It contains the following extract:—"There is a rumor current in town (Bombay) of an ex-press from Calcutta, advising the arrival of a steamer from China, with the news of the destruction of Canton. How far it is true we cannot say; but it is quite possible so far as time is concerned." We shall not be surprised to see this rumor confirmed by the next advices from China.

**Dissolution.**  
The partnership heretofore existing under the firm of Samuel Mackey & Sons, is this day (October 8th) dissolved by mutual consent. All persons due to the firm on note or book account are requested to make immediate payment to Samuel Mackey or to the subscribers, either are authorized to receive claims due the late firm.

SAM'L MACKEY,  
ALEX. H. MACKEY,  
WM. C. MACKEY.

**NEW FALL & WINTER GOODS.**  
RATHEL & HAMBLETON have just received from the city a fresh supply of **Fall and Winter Goods,** which added to their former assortment renders their supply complete.

They solicit a call from their friends and customers; and feel satisfied that they can please them both in price and quality.

Oct 6—5w

**Postponed Sale.**  
BY virtue of competent authority under the will of Jacob Lockerman, dec'd the subscribers offer at Private Sale, the following very desirable property.

THE BRICK HOUSE on Washington street in Easton, now occupied by Miss Gannon, with a vacant lot adjoining. The frame house adjoining occupied by Wm. Bullen as a Carpenter's Shop. The brick house adjoining the last mentioned one, occupied by Wm. B. Faulkner. The house now occupied by James L. Martin, Esq. as a Law office, and the vacant lot adjoining, and the house now occupied by Mr. Peter Tull, as a Dwelling, together with the appurtenances to the several lots, belonging. The above property will be sold on a very liberal credit. If private sale be effected before the 22d of September next, it will then be offered at public sale, at the front door of the Court House in Easton. The title to this property is indisputable. The terms will be made known and the property shown by application to T. R. Lockerman.

MARY LOCKERMAN, Ex'r.  
T. R. LOCKERMAN, Ex'r.  
of Jacob Lockerman dec'd.  
Sept. 11 1840.

Owing to unavoidable circumstances, the above sale is postponed to Tuesday the 20th inst. when it will certainly take place.

T. R. LOCKERMAN,  
Surv'r. ex. Jacob Lockerman.  
oct 6—1840

**Sheriff's Notice.**  
MY friends and the public, who are indebted to me for officers' fees, are respectfully requested to come forward and make immediate payment, as the time is fast approaching when I am compelled, by law to pay them over, unto the different officers, and as I am advanced in years, I am desirous to have them collected on or before the time prescribed by law. I hope therefore that this notice will be punctually attended to.

JESSE SCOTT, SH'F.  
Sept 15 1840  
N. B.—The above will be a sufficient notice to my deputies to do their duty, as I shall expect them to settle and pay over all the money due in their respective districts on or before the 1st day of November next. J. S.

**\$10 Reward!**  
RANAWAY from the subscriber on Saturday night, 15th inst. a white bound boy, named THOMAS ROWENS—he is about 15 years of age, well grown, of rather light complexion; has a down lock. Had on when he left a linen roundabout pants, and black fur hat. The above reward will be given for the apprehension of the said boy so that I get him again. I hereby forwarn all persons from harboring or employing him.

GALBE CONNELLY.  
Near Hunting creek, Caroline co. Md.  
sept 8—3wpt

**NEGRO REVOLT.**—On Saturday last, several negroes belonging to Mr. Green's plantation in Anne Arundel county, Md., refused to obey the overseer, and threatened to murder Mr. G.'s family. The police were summoned, and men with the negroes armed themselves with axes and clubs. The officer received a severe wound from the axes. The whites were obliged to fly; the negroes pursued them, and they were saved only by the flight of their horses. The negroes, with one exception, have been arrested.—Baltimore Sun.

**FAIL & WINTER GOODS.**  
All of which are suitable to the present and approaching season, which will be sold low and on accommodating terms by  
A. H. & W. C. MACKEY.  
Oct. 13—4t

**More New Goods.**  
THE subscribers have just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore a full supply of **DRY GOODS,** With many heavy Woolen Goods, **PILOT & BEAVER CLOTHS,** Heavy **ROOTS AND SHOES,** upper and under Leather, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, &c. &c. all of which they offer to their customers and the public on the most pleasing terms, and respectfully invite their early attention to the same.

POWELL & FIDDEMAN.  
Wye Landing, Oct. 6, 1840.  
P. S.—On hand a general assortment of Building Materials, &c., with a ton of Grand stones, assorted sizes; just received. P. & F.

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T. R. LOCKERMAN,  
Surv'r. ex. Jacob Lockerman.  
oct 6—1840

**MANLOVE HAZEL, ATTORNEY AT LAW.**  
HAS removed his residence to the Eastern Shore of Maryland, where he intends to pursue the practice of his profession. He will practice in the Courts of Talbot, Caroline and Dorchester. His office is opposite the Court House a few doors below the Eastern Shore Wharf.

**150 DOLLARS REWARD.**  
RANAWAY from the subscriber on Saturday night, 15th inst. a Negro man named CATO COOPER, about 34 years of age, 5 ft 2 or 3 inches high, of very dark complexion, large eyes and mouth, and thick lips, a scar on his forehead, and a mark on the back of his neck, recollecting many years since, though probably now effaced—in walking he has a swinging gait and turns out his feet very much. I will give the above reward for his apprehension if taken out of the State, or \$100 if taken within the state and out of the county, and \$50 if taken in the county in each case to be secured in the jail at Easton.

JAS. LI. CHAMBERLAIN.  
Oxford Neck, Aug. 18.

**NEW GOODS.**  
THE subscriber thankful to the public for the generous patronage heretofore extended towards him, begs leave to inform them that he has just returned from Baltimore with a full supply of goods usually kept in his line, such as  
**Fruits, Confectionary, Books, Toys, Groceries,** and a great variety of Fancy articles; also a lot of superior London twist Guns, both double and single barrels.

The above articles will be sold low for cash. The public's obt. serv't.  
CHARLES ROBINSON.  
oct 13th 1840. (5wG)

**Branch Bank at Easton.**  
September 26th, 1840.  
The President and Directors of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland, have declared a dividend of 8 per cent, on the Stock of the Company for the last six months, which will be payable to the stockholders in the Branch Bank at Easton, or their legal representatives in or after the first Monday in October next.

WM. H. TILGHMAN, Teller.  
Sept. 29, 1840.

**An Overseer Wanted.**  
THE advertiser wishes to employ a single man as an overseer to go to the state of Alabama. Apply to the Editor.  
Oct 6th 1840

**NEW GOODS.**  
SINGLETON & TALBOTT, respectfully inform their friends and public in general, that they have just received, and are now opening a large assortment of **DRY GOODS,** which they offer at a very moderate advance. Their friends and the public are invited to give them an early call.

sept 29—5w

**FOR RENT,**  
FOR the ensuing year, the Farm adjoining the Chapel, formerly the property of the late James Nabb, Esq.—For terms apply to  
ENNALLS MARTIN, Agent,  
at Wm. Fife, of Philadelphia.  
sept 8 1840.

**250 ACRES**  
OF PRIME LAND. The terms will be liberal for Cash, or in exchange for Negroes, by application to the subscriber near Denton, Caroline county, Md.  
SMAUEL COUNCELL.  
FOR SALE  
A good milk COW & CALF.  
For terms apply to  
JESSE CLIFT.  
The subscriber has just received from Easton a large quantity of White Pine Plank, which will be sold low for cash.  
JAS. B. ANNAN.  
sept 29—5w

**Wool.**—The present number of shorn in the United States, it is supposed, are about 10,000,000 yds. of 44,000,000 pounds of wool, which, at the present prices, will bring into first hand \$20,000,000. The selling price will make the value of the clip about \$20,000,000.

**Maryland.**—A renegade took place on Wednesday last at Denton between two ne-

**NEW GOODS.**  
THE subscriber thankful to the public for the generous patronage heretofore extended towards him, begs leave to inform them that he has just returned from Baltimore with a full supply of goods usually kept in his line, such as  
**Fruits, Confectionary, Books, Toys, Groceries,** and a great variety of Fancy articles; also a lot of superior London twist Guns, both double and single barrels.

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sept 29—5w

**SHINGLES.**  
105,000 CYPRESS SHINGLES  
of superior quality, for sale by the subscriber for Cash, at less than they can be had in Baltimore.

RICH'D. THOMAS  
Easton, June 25—1840

**FOR SALE.**  
A good milk COW & CALF.  
For terms apply to  
JESSE CLIFT.  
The subscriber has just received from Easton a large quantity of White Pine Plank, which will be sold low for cash.  
JAS. B. ANNAN.  
sept 29—5w

**RULES**

**OF TALBOT COUNTY COURT**

Published by authority, and in pursuance of an Act of Assembly, passed Dec. 26, 1837, Chap. 117.

1. Ordered, that the criminal business shall commence at the meeting of the Court, and be proceeded on with the utmost despatch.

2. That the Civil, Appearance and Judicial Dockets shall be called over the second day of Court unless necessarily prevented by the criminal business, and the order of the day when begun shall be adhered to, unless in cases where it may be thought by the Court expedient for them to act.

3. That the Clerk shall attend the Court in person unless prevented by sickness or other unavoidable cause of absence, and in such cases by one of his deputies.

4. That the Sheriff, or in his absence, his attending deputy, keep order in Court, and admit no person within the bar but the officers of the court; or such as shall be called on for process or otherwise, or shall have business before the court; or shall be permitted by the Judges to come within the bar.

5. That the Sheriff shall return all criminal and civil process directed to him, and returnable on the first day of the Term, to the Clerk, the former at or before nine o'clock A. M. of such day, and the latter on the second day of such day; that he shall return all subpoenas and other process to compel the attendance of witnesses in civil cases, returnable on the Tuesday of the first week of court to the clerk, at the meeting of the court on that day; and all such as shall be returnable on the Monday of the second week of the court on that day.

6. That the Clerk enter all returns made by the Sheriff in criminal cases where the process is made returnable the first day of the Term, or otherwise immediately on his receiving them from the Sheriff; also process in civil cases returnable on the said first day by nine o'clock, Ante Meridian on the second day of court, and all process to compel the attendance of witnesses in civil suits returnable on the first Tuesday of the first week, and on Monday of the second week of court, immediately on his receiving them at the said respective times from the Sheriff.

7. That all writs taken in court shall be administered by the clerk in his deputy, and who shall read from their seats for that purpose in a audible voice and decent manner.

8. That the clerk and his deputy observe and make use of the ordinary and established forms of proceedings in all business in this court and especially in the criminal department.

9. That all affidavits for holding to special bail shall be filed with the clerk before or at the time of calling the action in which it is to be made use of, and all other causes for the said purpose, shall be filed with the clerk before, or to be shown to the court if required, at the time of calling the action wherein it may be necessary to exhibit a cause of special bail, otherwise defendant may have his appearance entered with common bail.

10. That no Attorney, Clerk, Deputy Clerk, Sheriff's Deputy, Sheriff or Crier of this court shall be admitted or received as special bail in any suit in this court.

11. Ordered, That in all cases of ejectment the service of the declaration and notice shall be six days before the return day of the term, exclusive of both the day of service and day of return, and that the defendant take defence the first term.

12. That no judgment in ejectment of fit execution, on scire facias for want of an appearance being entered shall be considered as absolute if an appearance shall be entered at any time during the sitting of the court to which the scire facias is returnable, and shall be brought but that no such appearance shall be received, any adjournment, without a special order for that purpose.

13. That special bail, warranted by process of scire facias, or where a second scire facias shall be returned, nihil, may notwithstanding surrender the principal at any time during the sitting of the court to which the process shall be returnable, but not at any adjourned court, without a special order for that purpose.

14. That no Special Bail shall be made liable on his recognizance of Bail unless the Execution issued against the Principal shall have been put into the Sheriff's hands at least eight days before the return, and the Sheriff, and of return, nor on two Nihil; returned on Scire Facias against the Special Bail unless such Scire Facias shall have been put into the Sheriff's hands at least eight days before the return thereof as aforesaid, and that the Sheriff endorse the times of receipt thereof on the said Execution and Scire facias.

15. That all warrants of Resurvey shall be executed in such time, Ten days previous notice being given by the Sheriff to the parties both plaintiff and defendant, or if living out of the county, to their respective Agents or Attorneys of the time, place of meeting, to make such Resurvey, as that the Surveyors may be enabled to make out and return to the Clerk, office five Pleas ten days before the setting of the Court to which such Warrant shall be returnable, which it is ordered that the surveyor do accordingly.

16. That where leave shall be granted to amend or add to any Plea returned under a former warrant of Resurvey, the same notice shall be given as Warrants of Resurvey, and that the same amendments and additions shall be made by the rule day next ensuing, and the Plea so altered shall be returned to the Clerk's office, ten days before the meeting of the next Court.

17. That the twentieth day of February and the twentieth day of August, in each year, and the second day in each Term shall be considered as general Rule days for pleading; that in all cases where Rules are laid to declare or plead, or to amend, unless otherwise specially provided for, such Declarations and pleadings shall be filed and amendments made on or before the twentieth day of February and the twentieth day of August respectively next following the Term at which such Rules shall be laid, and that the pleadings next in course and necessity arising in answer to such Declaration and pleading shall be filed by the adverse party, or his counsel, on or before the second day of the succeeding Term.

18. That whenever a Defendant shall plead to his general issue, with liberty to give the Special matter in defence, he shall be at liberty to make a special defence of such general matter, the term next preceding the Trial, or furnish the pleading party or his attorney, with a full and complete copy of such special matter, but forty days before the Term at which such notice of Trial shall be laid, and shall be entitled to the trial.

**COACH, GIG, AND**

**Harness Making.**

THE subscribers return their grateful acknowledgments to their friends, customers and the public generally, for the liberal patronage extended to them in their business, and in the occupancy of Mr. E. Mc Dowell, and having had the same newly and comfortably fitted up, respectfully solicit the patronage of the public.

THE SPALLS belonging to this establishment have been extended to in complete order, and the utmost care of horses will be taken.

THE CARRIAGES will be in constant attendance at the Steamboat to convey passengers to any part of the Peninsula.

THE BOARDERS will be accommodated by the day, week, month, or year, on the most accommodating terms.

The public's ob't. serv't.

**RESE MERRETT.**

Easton, Dec. 17, 1839.

**THE UNION TAVERN, NEW HAT STORE**

**IN EASTON, MD.**

THE subscribers having rented the commodious and well established tavern stand (formerly in the occupancy of Mr. E. Mc Dowell,) and having had the same newly and comfortably fitted up, respectfully solicit the patronage of the public.

THE SPALLS belonging to this establishment have been extended to in complete order, and the utmost care of horses will be taken.

THE CARRIAGES will be in constant attendance at the Steamboat to convey passengers to any part of the Peninsula.

THE BOARDERS will be accommodated by the day, week, month, or year, on the most accommodating terms.

The public's ob't. serv't.

**RESE MERRETT.**

Easton, Dec. 17, 1839.

**MR. & MRS. STREETER'S**

**BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.**

THIS Institution was established by Wm. Hamilton, Esq., in 1831, under the most favorable auspices. It has an elevated situation in the most beautiful and pleasant part of the city, and the liberal plan on which it has been conducted has secured an "unprecedented patronage."

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For the satisfaction of those not acquainted with Mr. & Mrs. S. the following gentlemen are referred to, most of whom have had daughters under their charge during the past year.

Rev. Dr. Johns. Chas. F. Carroll Esq. John Glenn Esq. Chas. F. Mayer Esq. John B. Morris Esq. Hugh W. Evans Esq. C. C. James Esq. J. J. Davidson Esq. Edw. Hunkley Esq. Wm. McConkey Esq. Aug 18, 1840. 6w.

**PETERS' PILLS**

THESE PILLS are no longer among those of doubtful utility. They have passed away from the hundreds that are daily launched upon the tide of experiment, and now stand before the public as high in reputation, & as extensively employed in all parts of the United States, the Canada, Texas, Mexico, and the West Indies, as any medicine that has ever been prepared for the relief of suffering man. They have been introduced wherever it was found possible to carry them; and there are but few towns that do not contain some remarkable evidences of their good effects. The certificates that have been presented to the proprietor exceed twenty thousand; upwards of five hundred of which are from regular practicing physicians, who are the most competent judges of their merits.

Often have the cures performed by this medicine been the subject of editorial comment, in various newspapers and journals; and it may with truth be asserted, that no medicine of the kind has ever received testimonials of greater value than are attached to this.

They are a general use as a family medicine, and there are thousands of families who declare they are never satisfied unless they have a supply always on hand.

They have no rival in curing and preventing Bilious Fevers, Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Sick Headache, Jaundice, Asthma, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Enlargements of the Spleen, Piles, Cholera, Female Obstructions, Heart Burn, Farrel Tongue, Nausea, Distension of the Stomach and Bowels, Incipient Diarrhea, Flatulence, Habitual Costiveness, Loss of Appetite, Bloated or Sallow Complexion, and in all cases of Torpor of the Bowels, where a cathartic or an aperient is needed. They are exceedingly mild in their operation, producing neither nausea, griping, nor debility.

The efficacy of these pills is so well known, and their use so general, that further comment is considered unnecessary.

Price, per box, 50 cents and 25 cents, each box accompanied by full directions.

**LIST OF AGENTS.**

T. H. Dawson & Sons, Easton.  
Malster & Salsbury, Denton.  
Downs & Massey, Greensborough.  
Cannon & Voshell, Bridgeton.  
Emory & Hopper, Centerville.  
Russum & Notis, Hylborough.  
July 21, 1840.

**SADDLE, TRUNK**

**AND Harness Making.**

**JOHN B. RAY** returns his sincere thanks to the citizens of Talbot and the adjoining counties for the liberal patronage they have bestowed upon him, and now most respectfully informs them that he has just returned from Baltimore with a complete and general assortment of MATERIALS, suitable for the manufacture of

**SADDLES, TRUNKS, Harness, &c.**

He has on hand a fine assortment of SADDLES, BRIDLES and HARNESS, suitable for Coaches, Gigs, Buggies, Wagons and Carriages; also, a fine stock of plated steel and brass STIRRUPS and BITS, Valence, Saddle-bags and clothes Bags, Horse Brushes and Currycombs, Traces and halter chains, together with a good assortment of every description.

He has also a variety of WALKING CANES, of various kinds and sizes, and a general assortment of every other article in his line, all of which will sell on the most reasonable terms for CASH, and sincerely hopes his friends and the public will give him an early call.

may 19-1v

**THE FARMERS FOUNDRY**

**TO THE PUBLIC GENERALLY.**

WE the subscribers are under the necessity of informing you that we are compelled to adopt a new method of doing business. All persons that will pay cash there will be a deduction of 10 per cent. and those that do not pay within three months will have to pay 20 per cent more than cash price. If it were in our power to indulge you we would do it with pleasure, but recollect we are new beginners, and have gone to a great deal of expense for the accommodation of the public; recollect we have to pay cash in all our purchases, and for all our materials, which are of the most costly kind. We think all persons who feel an interest in our welfare, or the welfare of their country, will not get offended at these few lines. We will carry out the iron foundry and all its various branches.

The public's ob't. serv't.

**WM. P. OXENHAM & BROTHER.**

sep 15 1840 -11

**Blacksmithing.**

**Notice.**

THE subscriber having commenced the above business in all its various branches, at the well known stand adjoining the Cartwright shop of Mr. Edw. rd Stewart, and opposite the residence of Doct. Solomon M. Jenkins, offers his services to the Public. His means being very limited, upon delivery the cash will be acceptable for work done, from all persons to whom the subscriber is not indebted. He hopes to receive and merit a portion of public patronage.

Public's ob't. serv't.

**RICHARD P. SNEED.**

Easton, Feb 11, 1840 -1f

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The subscriber is too well known he hopes, to be injured by any report gotten up, merely to effect his business, and assures the public when he determines on declining business, that he will give the notice himself, without troubling any one to do it for him.

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**DENTISTRY**

**GEORGE W. HUMPHREYS,**

**DENTAL SURGEON.**

Invites the attention of the public to one of the most valuable improvements ever introduced to their notice, being an extremely simple mode of extracting teeth, by which the patient is saved the greater part of the pain usually attendant on the ordinary method of extracting, which is so remarkable that no injury can be inflicted on the jaw bone or gums. The advertiser assures the public that he can extract teeth by this system, no matter if they be of the largest size or decayed fangs, with the application of one third the power ordinarily employed in such operations, and he invites the citizens of Easton and the surrounding country, to call and examine his proof in favor of what is here asserted.

He also offers his services to the public; as being in most cases, able to save entirely such decayed and aching teeth, as they now fear must be extracted. His success in soothing and finally saving many valuable teeth in an extensive practice in some of the principal Northern and Southern cities, has been so decided, that he invites the public to call, confident that he can, under his skill as a Dentist, be useful to them.

He will also cleanse, plug, and insert Teeth upon springs or fangs, on the most approved plan, and cure inflammation and soreness of the gums, giving them a healthy action which will improve the breath and taste.

For testimonials and prices for operating see bills which he will furnish.

Having procured comfortable rooms at Mrs. Donovan's, he may be consulted at all hours of the day.

He refers to Dr. T. Thomas and Dr. Sol. M. Jenkins.

He will remain in Easton only a few days.

Easton, August 1, 1840.

**Farm for Sale.**

**227 ACRES**

The subscriber will dispose of that well known farm called "LITTLE DOVER" on which he now resides. It is situated about 3 miles from Easton, and is convenient to water communication to Baltimore or elsewhere, being within 1/2 of a mile from the great Choptank. It contains about 227 acres of land, with a sufficiency of wood. It abounds with marl easily obtained, and possesses advantages which render it a desirable purchase.

The improvements are simple & in very good condition. The terms will be moderate.

Persons desirous of purchasing are invited to call and view for themselves.

The meadow lands attached to it are not inferior to any in the county.

JOSEPH B. PERRY.

July 14 1840. (G)

**Auction Dry Goods.**

**BLACK CLOTHS.**

THE subscriber has always on hand a large assortment of reasonable DRY GOODS, consisting of the following leading articles—fine and extra superfine wool and piece dyed

**BLACK CLOTHS.**

of Cooper, Brother & Co.'s make and finisb Olive, Green, Brown, Claret, Blue and invisible Green, some of which are very fine—superior black and other colored

**Cassimeres,**

Thibet and Thibet gauge FLANNEL—4-4 Irish Linens, all prices, superior Scotch and Cole Blue SHIRTING LINEN; 4, 5 and 6-4 for bolster and pillow cases; 4, 5 and 6-4 Steeple Muslin, of Hamilton, Waltham, and other factories; superfine English, Hamilton, Boot and New York Mills Long Cloth Shirting Muslin, 5 and 6-4 fine and extra Superfine CAMBRICKS—10, 12, 14 and 16-4 Marcellus Quilts, do. do. imperial, plain and fig'd, Satin Vesting; Fancy Spring and Summer Vestings of the latest and most fashionable styles; Superb plain Summer Cloths; Extra patterned finished crapes; Cashmere; a new article: Gambroon and Ribbed Stockings; Russia and bird-eye Diapers; Damask Napkins—Russia and Damask Table Linens; Mousine de Laines; Challis and Printed Linens.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's best Paris made Gloves, extra-finished; Linen and Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs; Superior plain and ribbed black and white real English Silk Hosiery; heavy black and blue black Lustre; gros-grain; grofne robe; cotton Hosiery; silk thread and cotton Gloves, &c.

**JOSHUA T. ROYSTON, Jr.**

No. 47 Market St. six doors west of Gay St. June 23-1v (Yellow House)

# EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

"THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS PERPETUAL VIGILANCE."

NEW SERIES.

EASTON MARYLAND, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1840.

VOL. VII—NO. 43

**THE WHIG & ADVOCATE,**  
IS EDITED AND PUBLISHED EVERY  
TUESDAY MORNING  
BY GEORGE W. SHERWOOD,  
(PUBLISHER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.)

TERMS:—Two Dollars and fifty Cents per annum payable half yearly in advance. No subscription will be received for less than six months, nor discontinued until all arrearages are settled, without the approbation of the publisher.

Advertisements not exceeding a square inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for every subsequent insertion—larger ones in the same proportion.

All communications to insure attention, must be post paid.

### POETRY.

#### DEMOCRACY'S FLAG.

Fling out our flag from the gallant mast—  
Let the shout of the crew be heard,  
While the banner that rides in the breeze,  
O'er the sea like a mountain bird,  
Let it rest on the breast of the glorious sun,  
When the sky grows calm at the noon—  
And on it let that when the day is done,  
In the sheen of the silvery moon.

From the Boston Weekly Magazine

"Ah! I ask not if thou hast loved others since  
I have loved thee, only if you love me more."  
—*Ernest Maltravers.*

I ask thee not if thou hast loved,  
Or at another's expense,  
Hast poured the incense of a heart  
Whose homage now is mine.

I ask thee not if thou hast praised  
Another's form or face,  
Hast sworn each look was all divine,  
And called each motion grace;

Hast gazed entranced upon a smile,  
Or listened to a tone,  
And vowed no voice should be as sweet  
As that sweet voice alone.

I ask not this; but oh, I ask,  
And bind thee by a vow,  
Which thou must never dare to break,  
If thou dost love me now?  
—*Natchitoches, La August 1840. FLORENCE.*

DESIGN AND DISSOLUTION OF OUR SOLAR SYSTEM.—From a forthcoming work, "The Architecture of the Heavens."—It was pleasing here to arrest our progress and admire so elegant an illustration of that beauty of design and non-fixture of purpose visible in every portion of the great chain of causes and effects; but passing the attractive theme we rather hasten to conclusions directly in view.

These constituent elements are thus the elements of the strength of planetary arrangements, and it is in closest connection with them that we have found the originating cause of the whole planetary system. But in every department of organized life—whether vegetable or animal—it is a law that in the progress of reproduction and growth, we have an especial adaptation to produce, or ensure the existence of such essential circumstances, while the causes of the accidental ones are evanescent and of irregular action; and perhaps it is its fine accordance with this wise and striking analogy, adaptations to that portion of planetary phenomena which, more than all others, must have sprung directly from the cause of our systematic life, that have gained for the theory of Laplace the respect of all, and the silent acquiescence of many astronomers.

Still further—the system, though strong, is not framed to be everlasting and our hypothesis also develops the mode of the certain decay and final dissolution of its arrangements. Remember the effect of the Solar Eclipses! Although no mark of age has yet been recognized in the planetary paths, as sure as that filmy comet is drawing in its orbit, must they, too, approach the sun; and at the destined term of their separate existence, be resumed into his mass. The first indelible sign of this great organization, provision for its long existence, and finally its should are thus all involved in one momentary connection from which we can see the mechanism amid which we are set. And mark the nature of this decay. It comes, not as Newton thought, by accident, degradation of disease, but through the milder of fatality; it is an easy consequence of the venerable power which first evolved us, into our scheme with the spirit of life, and gave it structure and strength. Our supposed origin of the planets gave them and their satellites that kind of orbit, and that kind of rotation which, by their permanent and the same, has become a permanent part of their nature.

Assets of a SAVING-PUND BANK.—Upon examination of the assets of the Patrons Bank at Baltimore, that closed its doors last week, having losses amounting to the amount of \$50,000, the following articles were found: two stocks, a desk, a piece of old masting, a red box, a nailer, six log-cabin newspapers, Nicholas Biddle's letter to Daniel Webster, \$200 in broken bank notes, a Whig Almanac, two balls of twine, and the life of Gen. Harrison.

common planetary participation, called for the highest interference of the Almighty, avert the catastrophe, and great was the rejoicing when that recent Analyst described a formidable power of energy in our system, constituent phenomena; but after all, who should it be painful! Absolute permanence is visible no where around us, and the fact of change is so intimate that in the exhausted volume of the future, unevolved worlds are a mere phenomenon. For it would simply point to the close of one mighty cycle in the history of solar orb, the passing away of arrangements which have fulfilled their objects that they might be transformed into new.

Why, what though all should pass? Why though the close of this epoch in the history of the solar orb, should be accompanied, as some with a strange fondness have imagined, by the dissolution and disappearing of all these shining spheres? Then would our universe not have failed in its functions, if only been gathering up and rolled away, these functions being complete. That is, the material frame-work, whereof the great body of the earth and the individual dies, is only an instrument by which the myriads of spirits born upon its orb, may be told of their origin, and educated for their final being; and at a time may come, when the veil can be drawn aside—when the spirit shall converse directly with spirit, and the creature gaze without hindrance on the efficient face of its Creator; but even then—no, not in that manhood or full maturity of being, will our fringed vault be forgotten, or its inhabitants permitted to drop away. The reality may have passed, but their remembrance will live for ever. The warm relationship of dependent childhood, are only the tenderer and the more hallowed, that the grave has enclosed and embalmed their objects; and no height of excellence, no extent of future glory, will ever obscure the vividness of that first but brief infancy, in which we now, as we look upon the transient earth, and fairly gaze upon these far-off worlds, seeming that they whisper from their bright abodes the welcome tidings of Man's immortal destiny.

THE BUSINESS OF NEW ORLEANS.—We find the following paragraph in the Bulletin of the 21st instant: "I counted yesterday evening twenty steamboats at our levee, opposite the space between Bayou St. Louis and the bayou of the year. In September, generally, the number of landing here, is almost vacant, or garnished with not more than half a dozen vessels. The difference at the present date is no doubt owing to the healthiness of the city, and our entire exemption from an epidemic. The bustle on the wharves, where the steamers from the West are moored, is even now quite lively, and we are disposed to regard the pile of bales, boxes and packages there assembled, and the crowd busily engaged in the sale, disposal and transportation of the confined and multi-farious mass, as the commencement of the business season. If the health of the city continues as long as it has been, we shall expect to witness the return of our transient population, and the resumption of business early in October.

As to the report of my remarks, instead of expressing my surprise "that any Southern man, with Republican principles," could hesitate to support Mr. Van Buren, either "cordially" or coldly, I expressed my surprise that any Southern statesman, knowing the auspices under which General Harrison was nominated, the men who nominated him, and the principles and measures which he and they, as Republicans, had uniformly supported could give him their support.

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### POLITICAL.

GENERAL McDUFFIE.  
The following clear and cogent letter of this gentleman very fairly displays the ground on which the State Rights Republicans of the South take their stand with the Democrats of the North in the present contest.

From the Columbia South Carolinian.  
LETTER FROM GENERAL McDUFFIE.

MR. PEMBERTON:—My attention has been called by an article in the Southern Chronicle, extracted from the Charleston Courier, signed, "An Unchanged Nullifier," to the published account of the proceedings at Abbeville Court House, on the 4th of July last, and a report of some remarks made by me on that occasion, in answer to a call from my former constituents. Not choosing that my opinions, however unimportant, should be misunderstood, I feel myself called upon to explain the relation in which I stood to these proceedings, and to correct an error, doubtless unintentional, in the report of my remarks. I arrived at Abbeville Court House, a few hours before the meeting, and having been requested to preside, looked over the toasts prepared for the occasion. There being one directly opposite to my opinion, I requested the committee to omit it. They stated that was the decided opinion of the District, and I did not conceive that I had any right to press my objection farther. This was the toast to General Jackson; but I state the fact, to show how false would be the inference, that I entertained every sentiment expressed by the meeting. The toast to General Jackson simply announcing the name, and wishing good health to a General who had rendered distinguished military services to his country, and is now in retirement, did not even attract my attention. Certain it is, that I would not hesitate to drink that toast on any occasion, "unchanged" as I am, and ever shall be, as to General Jackson's administration, and particularly his co-operation with the National Republican and Tariff party, headed by Mr. Webster, in its execrable attempt to consummate their oppressive exactions in the blood of South Carolina. But this writer no doubt deems it quite consistent and patriotic, for an "Unchanged Nullifier" in company with Mr. Rivers of Virginia, and Mr. Bell of Tennessee, who voted for subjugating South Carolina by military force, to draw the sword and throw away the scabbard in the cause of General Harrison, the nominee and representative of the high tariff consolidation party, and who publicly declared that General Jackson acquired more glory by his notorious Proclamation, than by his great victory at New Orleans—while a private citizen, standing entirely aloof from the disgusting scramble for office, cannot even concur in a sentiment of common civility to a retired President, whose administration he disapproved, without committing political "suicide," and incurring the charge of apostasy?

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more responsible than Gen. Jackson, as the votes decided—was a great public misfortune, as I predicted it would, to a blind clamor for a similar institution, which would now be a mere party machine, and which would be utterly impotent, either to reform the currency, or give relief to the embarrassed portion of the community. That a Bank with a capital of \$5 or even 60 millions of dollars, could not possibly control 1,000 banks, with a capital of 400 millions; and that if it could, it must be by compelling the State banks suddenly to contract their circulation, to an extent that would greatly increase the sufferings of the indebted classes. That, in the absence of a National Bank, the Sub-Treasury was the only remaining alternative, unless we returned to the notorious pet-bank system, which gave to the Federal Executive a more dangerous and corrupting influence than any scheme ever suggested, and which had been condemned by experience, and denounced by both parties in succession. That thought I did not believe the Sub-Treasury system would give us a sound and uniform currency, it would certainly withdraw from the banks that stimulus to excessive issues, which the use of the public funds, as an extent in 1837, and thus tend greatly to prevent fluctuations in the currency. And, finally, that believed the currency of the United States had become too vast and complicated a system, now essentially depending upon the sovereign States of the Confederacy to be regulated by a Federal bank, or by any other extension of Federal authority; and that each State would have to take care of its own currency. That the great evil was not so much the difference between the currency of the different States, at the same time, as the difference in the value of the currency of the same State, at different times. That the former produced only an inconvenience to merchants and travellers—the exchange always conforming substantially to the intrinsic difference in the value of the respective currencies—while the latter produced the gross injustice of compelling debtors to pay in a scarce and dear currency, what they contracted to pay when it was cheap and abundant. That the idea entertained by some, that the cotton planters paid the difference in the exchange between the North and the South was also precisely the reverse of the fact, for if they sold their cotton here, the purchaser and the difference of exchange to the price of the cotton; and if they shipped it they could sell the bills drawn against it at a premium equal to the difference of exchange; and that almost every planter obtained a premium upon one thousand dollars' worth of merchandise. But that, in fact, there was neither a gain in the one case, nor a loss in the other; the apparent exchange being merely the difference between the values of the different currencies.

Having made these explanations due to truth, I avail myself of the occasion, to remark, that the unjust imputations and low-minded personalities in which this "Unchanged Nullifier" has so recklessly indulged, and which but too plainly disclose the cloven foot of Harrisonism, is but a fair specimen of the malignant spirit in which I have been assailed by the partisans of General Harrison from all quarters, ever since the publication of my letter to the Millidgeville meeting. In addition to the assaults contained in the public prints, I have received by almost every mail, anonymous letters of the most vulgar and scurrilous character, and newspapers sealed up in the form of letters to increase the postage. And I must say, that if this is the spirit that is to animate the administration of Gen. Harrison, God save the country from such a calamity!

I indeed, I can conscientiously declare, that I never have known a set of politicians in this country, so violent and unscrupulous in their measures and means, as this Whig agitators and editors since they have rallied under the banner of General Harrison—a banner daubed over with ridiculous emblems, but having no solitary principle inscribed upon it. It is with them a pure and undesignated scramble for office—in other words, for the "spoils of victory"—having in this, as in other respects, adopted the tactics heretofore ascribed to Mr. Van Buren. In fact, the first thing that disgusted me with the proceedings of this party, was the procession at Baltimore. When I saw Mr. Webster, the great idol and representative of the joint stock and moneyed Aristocracy of the North, figuring at the head of a pageant distinguished by the emblems of log cabins and cider barrels, appealing to the most vulgar prejudices of the people, and offering a direct insult to the understanding of every poor man in the United States, I could feel no other sentiment but that of deep disgust. And when I saw, thus prefigured, the position Mr. Webster was to occupy in the councils of Gen. Harrison, I could not but recollect his declaration in the Senate, that he would be in the front rank of the crusade to subjugate North Carolina; and in his bitter opposition to the bold and manly part acted by Mr. Clay, in producing the tariff compromise. And remembering his recent declaration, of an intention to revive the question of a Protective Tariff, regardless of the compromise, I could not but ask myself, "what has the South to expect from such an administration?"

General Harrison has publicly avowed that Mr. Webster's speech, in which he affirmed that the Federal Constitution was created by the people of the United States, as an aggregate mass—thus reducing the sovereign States of the Confederacy to mere dependent corporations—contained his constitutional creed. He also declared, in his Vincennes speech, that "it had long been an object near his heart," to see the whole surplus revenue appropriated to the purchase and emancipation of our slaves; and that he "hoped to see the day when the American sun would not look down upon a slave."

In the face of these avowals, I may well wonder, how can any Southern man give him his support? Here is consolidation in its largest extent, and Abolitionism in its most dangerous of all the forms which this infernal monster can assume. It is the very form in which we shall have to meet it! To be sure, General Harrison proposes that this should be done with the consent of the respective States in which the slaves will be emancipated may be held. But what security does this furnish? You offer an irresistible bribe to Virginia, Maryland, and Kentucky, and console us by the consideration that they will not be compelled to take it! Let this policy be adopted, and in five years, the price of negroes will rise fifty per cent, and these three States be drawn over to the interests and policy of the Northern manufacturers and Abolitionists—What a comprehensive scheme of bribery! A high tariff will be necessary to raise a large surplus revenue. The manufacturers will, of course, support it, aided by the States of Virginia, Maryland, and Kentucky. Will the cotton-growing States consent to hold their rights by such a tenure? How would they be effected by this scheme? The productions of their industry would be subjected to high and oppressive duties, to raise a fund to bribe and buy up their more Northern associates. While these duties would depress the value of their staples, this appropriation of the proceeds would enhance the cost of the labor that produces it. The price of cotton would fall, and that of the slaves would rise, until the slaveholding States would be compelled, in succession, to abandon the cultivation of their great staple.

Now we have Mr. Van Buren's public and solemn declaration, that he regards this scheme as unconstitutional, and would interpose his veto to arrest it. We have, on the contrary, reasonable ground to presume that Gen. Harrison would recommend it to Congress, as he has referred to his Vincennes speech, among others, as an answer to all present inquiries, as to what we might expect from him, if elected President. And here, sir, I must notice one of the reckless charges repeatedly urged against me. That General Harrison's notorious committee distinctly declared, in answer to a letter written to him, that, in conformity to the policy of the Harrisburg Convention, he would answer no inquiries, as to his political opinions, further than to refer to his former speeches and letters; and though the General himself confirmed this declaration, in a letter explaining the authority of Major Gwynn, and in a verbal communication made to a committee from Kentucky—yet, since public opinion has partly driven him from this untenable position, his partisans have the unblushing effrontery to deny that he ever assumed it, and to charge me with uttering a calumny because I spoke of it in the terms it deserved. We are told that his speeches and letters answer every conceivable question. Let us see:

"Would you, if elected President, recommend Congress to appropriate all the surplus revenue to purchase and emancipate our slaves?"

"Would you sign a bill increasing the tariff, to provide a large surplus for this purpose?"

Do these speeches and letters answer these questions? GEO. McDUFFIE.

Schools in Ireland.—There are now in Ireland 1581 national schools, attended by 205,000 children. Increase during the year, 197 schools, 23,735 children. In the education of the child is the destiny of the nation concerned. To the recurring inquiry—what can be done to remove this or that evil which infests society, the almost invariable reply is, and must be—educate properly the rising generation. Is not this obvious and well known maxim? It is to be remembered an fact on even in the attempts to reform what is wrong in our country?

SET TREES OUT.  
An exchange paper reminds us that this (October) is a suitable time to set out shade and ornamental trees. This may be done at a trifling sacrifice of time and money, and the man who possesses enlarged and liberal views, who is not wrapped up in self, will take a pleasure in thus contributing to the beauty of the city, town or village where he lives, and the comfort of the inhabitants. The man who causes an elm, an ash, a maple or a sycamore to grow and flourish where none grew and flourished before, may boast of having done one good deed at least, during his life time.—Plant trees, then—there is no time to lose.

WISCONSIN TOBACCO.—The resources of the west are continually developing; new articles of commerce and of domestic use, are constantly adding to the wealth and means of the country. We are informed that a number of inhabitants on Rock river, whose granaries have been filled to overflowing for the last two years, and who have found it inconvenient to dispose of their surplus products, have resolved to direct their attention to other means of obtaining profits from the produce of the soil. Accordingly the experiment of raising tobacco has been tried the past summer, and

has been found to succeed beyond expectation. The growth of the plants was astonishingly rapid, and they were brought to perfect maturity, and completely ripened about the middle of August last. Many of the leaves measured three-feet in length and twenty inches in width.—*Southport Tel.*

From the New Era.  
HERE GOES THE POKER!

The British Whig, with pockets lined with British gold, and incited with the hopes to engage British principles in the conduct of our Government, are boasting very loudly, and endeavoring to intimidate the untrifled Democracy by offers of large bets. To test this sincerity, a wealthy gentleman, residing in Harrison county, Virginia, has authorized us to publish the following proposition. While we are opposed to betting, particularly on the results of elections, there are so few of our friends able to make or take bets, that we are constrained to give publicity to the wishes of our correspondent. Letters addressed to Levi D. Slamm, editor of New Era, post paid, will be promptly attended to.

Sir—I authorize you to offer the following bets for me: \$10,000 that Martin Van Buren will be re-elected President of the United States. \$3,000 that M. Van Buren will get the electoral vote of New Hampshire. \$3,000 that he gets the electoral vote of New York. \$3,000 that he gets the electoral vote of New Jersey. \$3,000 that he gets the electoral vote of Pennsylvania. \$3,000 that he gets the electoral vote of Virginia. \$3,000 that he gets the electoral vote of Alabama. \$3,000 that he gets the electoral vote of Tennessee. \$3,000 that he gets the electoral vote of Arkansas, and \$3,000 that he gets the electoral vote of Missouri.

The whole of the above bets (\$40,000) must be taken together, and the money staked immediately. Any British Whig can perceive that the above states are sufficient to elect M. Van Buren, to say nothing of his chances in Maine, Massachusetts, Maryland, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, Illinois, Ohio, and Michigan; as many of which states he gets will do for a majority. If the British Whigs have as much confidence in the election of Harrison as we pretend, or their foreign fund is not exhausted, I hope they will show their sincerity by accepting my offer. As I have read in your paper an account of some of the British Whig office holders suing the stake holder of some bet made in your city, to recover his money back, I shall require the taker of this bet to enter two bonds not to pursue such a dishonorable course—and that the bet shall be considered as drawn, if either candidate dies on or before the 4th of November; and I will do the same on my part. I am yours, truly,  
SILAS J. JONES.

A FACT.—Daniel Webster during the war while in Congress, voted against victualing, clothing, and the paying the paltry sum of eight dollars per month to those who were fighting for their country, and at the same session voted to raise his own pay to sixteen dollars per day.—*New York Planet.*

Daniel Webster is to be Harrison's first adviser, if elected—a British whig a federalist, a friend and admirer of the Government of Great Britain over that of his own country—born a Tory, lives a Tory, and will die a Tory.—*[Great Western.]*

REMEMBER!  
To the Citizens of the slave States.

To Marylanders, we say, remember, that the contest is between the Democratic party, and a great amalgamated faction of Bankism, Old Blue Light Federalism and Abolitionism. At the head of the one we have Martin Van Buren who stands uncompromisingly committed against any, even the least shadow of an alliance with the Northern incendiaries; at the head of the other stands William Henry Harrison, a notorious truckler to the fanatic enemies of our domestic institutions. Upon this charge he stands convicted by his own circular of 1822 and more recently by his letters to Evans of Maine, to say nothing of a hundred other proofs. If this be dealt, as it is following forever gag the Whigs. It comes from the N. Y. Sunday Morning News, a whig paper, as will be seen in the course of the article.—READ IT! Southern men, and if you have been disbelievers, now let the film drop from your eyes.

The Abolitionists can form no alliance with a party of which Martin Van Buren is the head, as he has declared that no bill interfering with the rights of the South will receive his sanction. And as to carrying a Bill through Congress by a two thirds vote, it is out of the question, no matter which party may be triumphant in the national councils. To the Whig party, therefore, they appeal, and they appeal most insistently. They point to a fact, unfortunately too true, that their principles have made greater inroads on the Whig ranks than on the Democratic, and that in a contest from which they should stand aloof, and parties be nearly divided. Whig success may be jeopardized, while if they throw their strength for them, their success would be insured—and that they are willing to support Whig

candidates who are in favor of Abolition... and we fear they have succeeded to a great extent. Maine, for instance is an abolition state, and notwithstanding all the reasoning on the subject, it could not have been carried without the aid of abolition votes, and the returns show that every voter was at the polls. North and South, East and West, Abolition movements are going on, and at the South the slaves are to a great degree excited, and we find in one case an actual insurrection.

hausted in the conflict, but I fight on my stamps to the last. From all parts of the State, the news borne upon every breeze is, "We can and we will." I most religiously believe that we shall triumph gloriously in the election of Democratic Electors."

**ASTOUNDING FRAUD CONTEMPLATED.**

We are indebted to one of the gentlemen mentioned below for the following statement: A gentleman of the highest respectability arrived here a few days ago, who ascertained from Mr. George Riston, broker, that Madison Jeffries, Deputy High Constable of Baltimore, had written to him to procure 500 men to be sent on to Baltimore to vote at the election for Mayor next Monday. On Thursday morning, Messrs Hudson & Pratt from Baltimore, arrived early in the morning, and communicated the facts to W. H. Blaney and John W. Nesbit, who set to work to endeavor to obtain the original letter from Riston. Henry Gideon, of Spring Garden, was fixed upon as the most suitable person to undertake the business. He passed himself off as one of the students of the Girard College, stuck a Log Cabin breast-pin in his bosom, and called on Mr. Riston, who entered into conversation with him—he allowed that he read the letter, &c. After reading, Mr. Gideon asked him for the loan of said letter—he handed Gideon the letter, when Gideon walked off. Riston cried out stop that fellow, but Blaney, G. Gideon and Isaac Abrams were near at hand.

Baltimore, Oct. 9th, 1840. Dear Sir—I had a talk with our friends this morning, who inform me that you can send us 500 men here for the Mayor election next Monday week. If you can possibly do so use every exertion to do it, for as regards the Mayor in Baltimore, it is all-important to the Electoral vote in the State. The men that you send ought to hail from this city as far as possible. You will also see the importance of this when you learn that since the taking of the last census, the council to be elected now will have the division of the wards; if they get it they may cut it up in such a manner as to prevent us from ever getting this city again. If you should come to any conclusion in this matter, be kind enough to write me immediately. Yours, M. JEFFRIES. Mr. George Riston, Esq., Philada.

**HEAR DUFF GREEN.**

The following is the former opinion of one of the Harrison editors, who wrote in 1829—"The writer did not then own extensive coal lands, which he was anxious to sell at an enormous price by obtaining certain charters of incorporation, which can only be accomplished but by the triumph of federal whiggery. From the U. S. Telegraph, of April 25, 1829—Edited by Duff Green.

**GENERAL HARRISON.**

The Richmond Whig assails the President with great force for the recall of Gen. Harrison, and laments over the expense of the mission to Columbia, in a manner that justifies the belief, that Mr. Pleasants considers the salaries attached to offices, of more importance to the Government than the faithful discharge of public duties. It is useless for the Whig to speak of General Harrison and his services. We believe that he speaks truly when we say, that he has cost the nation more blood and treasure than any individual living. We refer to the transactions on the North-Western frontier. All who knew Gen. Harrison intimately, must be fully sensible that he is unfit to be the representative of this Government under any administration; and those who know the commanding influence exercised over him by Mr. Clay, must admit that he is not such a man as this administration ought to select, for the delicate negotiations with which our Minister to Columbia is charged. The true question, therefore, is not what sum has the mission to Columbia cost us, but it is, was General Harrison—the person selected by the coalition—the proper representative of this administration? If this proposition be answered in the negative, it will appear that the \$18,000, of which the Whig and other coalition prints so loudly complain, are properly chargeable to the late administration.

What can any one think of a paper that is now run in Gen. Harrison's support, and praise whose editor held such opinions of him in 1829? Hear him: "We believe we speak the truth when we say, that he (HARRISON) has COST THE NATION MORE BLOOD AND TREASURE THAN ANY OTHER MAN LIVING!" We refer to the transaction on the Northwestern frontier."

And again: "All who know General Harrison intimately, must be fully sensible that he is unfit to be the representative of this Government under any administration?" And yet, this same Duff Green is now declaring, with bold effrontery and impudence, that this same Harrison has the fit and proper qualifications for administering the affairs of this great nation! Such is federal veracity and decency.

In one town in Vermont, it is said that all the adult inhabitants but three are professors of religion, and that nearly all belong to the same denomination of Christians.

The celebrated race horse WAGNER was badly beaten to-day over the Nashville Course, four mile heats, by Harding's gray filly GAMA, by Pacific, in two straight heats. Time 8 m 15, 8 25—the track heavy. The knowing ones were, of course, taken in. Bet, this morning, ran as high as twenty to one in favor of WAGNER. After the first heat, the betting, we understand, was about even.—Nashville Whig

**THE WHIG.**

BOSTON, MD. TUESDAY MORNING, OCT. 20, 1840.



Democratic Republican Nominations FOR PRESIDENT **MARTIN VAN BUREN** OF NEW YORK FOR VICE PRESIDENT **RICHARD M. JOHNSON** OF KENTUCKY

ELECTORAL TICKET. WILLIAM A. SPENCER, Senatorial HENRY G. S. KEY, CATHEL HUMPHREYS, 1st District EDWARD LLOYD, 2d " OTHO SCOTT, 3d " BENJAMIN C. HOWARD, 4th " JAMES MURRAY, 5th " WM. F. MAULSBY, 6th " CHARLES MACGILL, 7th " WALTER MITCHELL, 7th "

**On Monday!!!**

REMEMBER that the Presidential Election in Maryland occurs on MONDAY, and not on WEDNESDAY.—Monday the 2d of November is the day.

We would caution our friends against putting too much confidence in the rumors and reports of elections given by the Whig papers. They have already run far ahead of the truth.

Whig papers out of the State claim Talbot county with a petinacity that clearly shows how badly they wished to carry her for Federalism, and how certain they were of being gratified.

A BLOW UP.—We understand that the Millington Bank, situated in Kent county, has closed doors. We further learn that a few individuals in some of the adjoining counties are nicely bit from the prodigal use of the notes of this institution.

The election for Mayor and City Councilmen took place in Baltimore yesterday. See the article in another column of our paper headed, "Astounding Fraud contemplated."

A recent number of Bicknell's Counterfeit Detector contains a description of nineteen hundred and thirty kinds of spurious Bank notes.

WISCONSIN.—The election in Wisconsin Territory has gone in favor of the Democratic party by a greatly increased majority.

CORRECTION.—We were in error in stating last week that the Presidential election in this state would take place on the second Monday in November—it should have been the first Monday and second day of the month.

In making this correction we feel constrained to repel the insinuation of the Gazette of Saturday last, in charging the Sheriff or the Editor of this paper, with designingly making the error. The error, trifling in itself, was accidental, and if any evil could arise from its commitment, the effect would operate in a two-fold degree upon our own friends, the circulation of our paper being very limited in the ranks of our opponents. We will further state, that we object to the language of the article of which we speak, partaking as it does of the miserable scurrility and low mendacity which have generally characterized the columns of that paper. We said nothing about "the Senatorial election," and if the writer for the Gazette is such a consummate fool as not to know of what election we spoke, he had better cease his labors in time to prevent writing himself down an absolute ass.

Democrats of Talbot! the period is rapidly approaching when you will be required to exercise the invalid right of choosing a chief Magistrate to preside over the destinies of this great Republic. Do that vote may hang your own and your country's future happiness. As you regard the principles of a Jefferson, and hold sacred the inheritance bequeathed to you by the sleepless efforts of the compass of that great apostle of Democracy, shrink not from the manly discharge of your duty; slumber not when your very liberties are invaded. A bold, reckless, and daring ad-

versary is in the field against you. A union of political factions has conspired to arrest from you the Administration of your government, and to supplant your present able and inflexible President, by the elevation of a man whose chief merities in his being once connected with the army, but more particularly in his availability alike with Northern fanatics and Southern federalists. Republicans of Talbot, are you prepared to chain your county, and with her your future peace and quiet, to the black car of Abolitionism, which is now furiously driven by such Demagogues as Gates, Clark and Tappan, to the very borders of your State, threatening your rights, and endangering your property! Are you prepared to rejoice with modern whigery at the election of men, who believe that an "equality of social condition" should be extended to all, both black and white? Are you prepared to enter into political covenant with Daniel Webster, the high priest of Federalism, the man who voted against feeding and clothing our starving and naked soldiery during the late war—the advocate of all the heresies which have rendered Federalism a bye-word and reproach? Are you prepared to bring back upon the country the "reign of terror" which marked with misery to the people, the Administration of the elder Adams; or to countenance a repetition of the political profligacy which caused the people indignantly to displace the younger Adams and give to the "Hero of Orleans" the helm of state? We believe not. We would, therefore, urge a rigid scrutiny into the claims of the candidates asking the suffrages of the people. Federalism, a great national Bank, a high Tariff, and a latitudinous construction of the Constitution, with General Harrison at their head—or Martin Van Buren, an Independent Treasury, a tariff only to meet the actual and necessary wants of the government, and a rigid construction of the constitution—are the only two courses left for the people's choice. Can the freemen of Talbot hesitate? Can the mount-bank exhibitions of Log Cabins, or the cry of Hard Cider, prevail over sober reality? Through the exercise of your intelligence convince the world, that our National freedom is too rich a legacy to be bartered away by idle clamor or empty pageantry.

New Jersey Election.—The result of the election in New Jersey for members of the Legislature, as was expected, shows a whig majority. Harrison obtained the electoral vote of the State in 1836, but we have reason to believe that he will find it more difficult to obtain it in 1840 than he did then. From the uproarious rejoicing of the Whigs upon the receipt of the first information from New Jersey, many were led to believe that that party had carried the State by thousands; but lo! from the returns made up principally from Whig papers the majority does not exceed seven hundred. The Jersey Democrats will give their opponents a hard run for the State next month.

**MARTIN VAN BUREN.**

The subjoined opinions have been recently avowed by the distinguished individuals to whom they are accredited. It should be borne in mind that those gentlemen were formerly opposed to the Administration of Mr. Van Buren, but yielding their prejudices to the sober dictates of reason, they have renounced Whigery and declared their preferences for the Democratic party.

"The principles he has not only avowed, but maintained, openly and firmly, are dear to the South, and, what is equally important, they are the principles of his party.—Gov. McDuffie.

"It is a mere question of bank or no bank; if the bank comes, every thing that is unconstitutional will follow.—Gov. Truett.

"In my judgment, Harrison is both physically & intellectually incompetent to perform the many varied, arduous, and important duties which must devolve upon every President of the United States.—Gov. L. W. Tassell.

"I cannot but regard the election of Gen. Harrison to the Presidency of the United States, an evil of the greatest magnitude. I am sure it would prove disastrous to State Rights principles, and be fraught with imminent danger to Southern interests.—F. H. Elmore.

TALBOT COUNTY.—In the midst of the late scramble in the State, when hardcider appears to have flooded the State, it is cheering to behold old Talbot, the Keystone, we might say of the Eastern Shore, manfully, nobly, chivalrously, sustaining her democratic principles. Probably the Whigs made as gigantic efforts there as in any other part of the State. They had a strong and influential ticket, besides having two of the Whig electoral candidates in that county; they also demonstrated there, with one of their State Conventions, with Crittenden, Graves, King, &c. to shew off, and yet "Talbot" in the face of all this stands proudly erect in her strength, untrifled;

undimmed and unconquerable. She has won imperishable laurels for herself and her noble Democracy.—Aurora.

From the Pennsylvania of Wednesday Morning.

**Glorious Victory!**

**DEMOCRATIC TRIUMPH!**

At the election yesterday, the Democracy of Philadelphia again proved themselves worthy of the character which has so long been accorded to them. They have once more shewn that they are inflexibly true to the great principles for which they have so often contended and triumphed. Another victory is added to the long list of successes which marks their career, and they have demonstrated in a manner not easily to be forgotten, that with "a fair field and no favor," it is folly for their opponents even to dream of other results than such as have now occurred. The Democrats of the county are not to be defeated—they may be defrauded of their rights—but Federalism cannot overthrow them. They have the true spirit, which increases in zeal and efficiency in just proportion to the confidence and efforts of their enemies. They are not to be dismayed by panics or cajoled by flatteries, but are equally firm whether they "who would delude them," come with storms or with sunshine—with the terrors of "the screws," or with childish pageants, log-cabins and cider barrels. After the rout of yesterday, Federal Whigery must abandon all hope in Philadelphia county, for it was never more perfectly organized, more lavishly furnished with means, or with more circumstances in their favor. Some idea, therefore, may be formed of the credit that is due to our county friends, when it is mentioned that they have succeeded by an AVERAGE MAJORITY OF THIRTY-THREE HUNDRED!!! They deserve for this the hearty plaudits of the Democracy of the Union. There is no point which the Harrisonites were more anxious to carry—none upon which they concentrated more of their force, than upon the county of Philadelphia.

We have carried our City and County nominations by a majority of ABOUT A THOUSAND which shows the excess of the County vote over that of the City. In 1836 the Federal majority in the City and County was 1218, and from this, some estimate may be formed of the truth of the assertions about great changes for Harrison in this quarter.

The Democrats of the City have done admirably. It is true they have not succeeded to boast of at the present moment, they had no expectation of it, but an unflinching Democratic vote of nearly 4000; gives assurance of a rapid approaching triumph, which is in the City of Philadelphia. The day is seen at hand!

**CITY OF PHILADELPHIA.**

Democrats.	Federalists.
Neal, Miller,	Sargeant, Toland,
4631 4590	7196 7127
Whig majority in 1838, 4048!!	
<b>COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.</b>	
Third District—Congress.	
Democrat.	Federalist.
Ingersoll, 4992	M'Michael, 3319.
Ingersoll's majority 1673!!	
First District—Congress.	
Democrat.	Federalist.
Brown, 2806.	Tyson, 1382.
Brown's majority 1424!	

**PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION.**

Philadelphia City and county since 1838, the Democratic gain is	4609	200
Cumberland, Dem. maj.		
Franklin, Federal do	500	
Dauphin, do do	500	
Lebanon, do do	507	
Lancaster, do do	3600	
York, Democratic do		
Perry, do do		1087
Chester, Federal do	650	
Delaware, do do	583	
Montgomery, Dem. do		720
Adams, Federal do	556	
Lehigh, Democratic do		276
Berks, do do		4700
Green, do do		725
Bucks, Federal do	236	
Schuylkill, Dem. do	750	
Northampton, do	1100	
Juniaia do do	104	
Lycoming, do do	450	
Northumberland, do	750	
Luzerne, do do	900	
Columbia, do do	1800	
Monroe, do do	1000	
Mifflin, do do	190	
Union, Federal do	650	
Democratic majority as far as heard from 6370.		
Democratic gain since 1838, 4887.		

**LUZERNE COUNTY.**

Wilkes-Barre, Wednesday, 2 o'clk, P. M. Below will be found the result of the election in this County yesterday, so far as heard from. Our friends will see that Luzerne has redeemed her honor and her pledge. Whigery has received its death-blow in this county of federal conventions and log cabins. The majority for the Democratic ticket will be all of NINE HUNDRED, as the townships to come in poll heavy Democratic majorities. Luzerne will tell a still better tale on the 30th. Van Buren's majority will be a thousand at least on that day. Democrats of New York, Ohio and Virginia, we have set you an example, in a county ridden over with whig log cabins and federal conventions, and we ask you under less difficult circumstances to do as well.

**DAUPHIN COUNTY.**

The Federalists have made a wonderful ado about the tremendous majority Dauphin was to give Harrison in October, and as a foretaste of what we were to expect, they county tucker was to have 1000! This all

their prints asserted over and over again, and the result is, that they are rejoicing over the one half of it.

From the Delaware Gazette of Wednesday Morning.

**GLORIOUS TRIUMPH!**

**ONE HUNDRED GUNS FOR DEMOCRATIC WILMINGTON.**

VAN BUREN MAJORITY 93. The Democratic party yesterday placed this city in her former place in the good old Republican line. They have met the enemy and have conquered them. Throw up your hats and give nine cheers for Wilmington. This election will secure the State in November next for Van Buren.

**FOR CITY COUNCIL.**

Democratic.	Federalist.
William Seal, 503	A. Hollingsworth, 487
Enoch Moore, 503	Elisha Huxley, 481
Jos. C. Seeds, 501	Samuel Busby, 483
Allen Thomas, 504	George Craig, 484
<b>TREASURER.</b>	
Henry Hicks, 499   John Hagany 490	
<b>ASSESSOR.</b>	
John B. Lewis, 498   Wilson Pierson, 499	

After the late defeat this may be looked upon as a triumphant victory. It was a hard contested battle, but shows that we can conquer when we exert ourselves.

Our boys are up and doing; amid drums, trumpets and cheers, was heard to peal the thunder of the victorious cannon.

TENNESSEE.—The Nashville Union says:—"There is a fire already kindled from one extreme of Tennessee to the other, that in less than thirty days will make every Harrison man ashamed of himself. It is the fire of Democratic Republicanism in the bosoms of the people."

OHIO.—The Whigs are circulating reports about the result of the election in Ohio. The following extract of a letter from Wheeling, shows that no reliance is to be placed in these reports.

WHEELING, Oct. 14th, 1840.

DEAR SIR:—Letters are sent from this place to Eastern editors and knowing the source from which they come, I am led to believe that they are for the purpose of giving false information of the Ohio election. We have not any news from Ohio; not even the adjoining townships. Yours, &c.

ABOLITION CHAMPIONS.—The reception of Daniel Webster, by the Whigs of Richmond, has induced the notorious Abolitionist, Slade, of Vermont, to follow in his footsteps. He is, we learn, on his way to Yorktown, to join in the whig celebration.

**REAL CAUSE OF ALARM!**

We have seen in the office of the Secretary of State communications from the British and Foreign Abolition Society, one of them FRANKED by S. M. GATES, a WHIG MEMBER OF CONGRESS from New York, and both addressed to "His Excellency, James K. Polk, Governor of the State of Tennessee." They are INCENDIARY—or, we would lay them before the public. We have permission, however, to publish the letter of the Governor in reply to Gates, which is as follows:

NASHVILLE, (Tenn) Oct. 2d, 1840.

To the Hon. S. M. GATES, member of Congress from the State of New York.

SIR:—I have received through the post-office, a communication, under your official frank as a member of Congress, containing certain proceedings of a body of men styling themselves "A Convention of the Friends of the Negro, assembled from various parts of the world, convened for the purpose of promoting the immediate, entire and universal abolition of Slavery and the Slave Trade." This Convention it appears, was holden at London in the month of June last. The envelope covering the communication, which comes to me under your frank, is post-marked at the city of New York, is sealed with a stamp, bearing a pictorial representation of a person in an imploring attitude, and encircled with the words "British and Foreign Anti Slavery Society." The communication itself contains an appeal to the Governor of Tennessee, to employ all the influence and power with which Divine Providence has entrusted him, to secure immediate and unconditional liberty to the Slave."

The fact is indisputable that you have lent your official frank to this self-styled "World's Convention of Abolitionists," as a means of enabling them to send their infamous publications in manuscript through the United States' mails free of expense, and the presumption therefore is, that you countenance and approve the proceedings which you aid them to circulate. In a postscript to the communication bearing your frank, I am requested to acknowledge its receipt in a letter addressed to the "President of the Convention at London." This request I shall disregard. I cannot recognize by any act of mine, official or otherwise, the right of foreigners to make an attempt in itself so impudent and impudic, to intermeddle or interfere with the domestic institutions of this State. But you, Sir, are an American citizen, and by the part you have borne have made yourself equally criminal and responsible with the foreign agitators and fanatics with whose proceedings you have identified yourself. Were it not for the official station which you occupy, I am free to declare, that I should treat the part which you have borne in this dark transaction with the scorn and contempt which I entertain for the proceedings themselves, and which I am sure all patriotic citizens, ardently attached to the Union and desiring its preservation, will pronounce upon your conduct.

It is to be regretted that the affected and hypocritical philanthropy of British and other foreign abolitionists, with whom, your official frank identifies you, had not been reserved for the suffering subjects of their own dominions, whose unremitting toil even in seasons of profound peace is in many instances scarcely rewarded with the means of procuring wholesome food and decent raiment. Unacquainted as the Convention, whose proceedings you endorse and circulate by your frank, must have been with the preceable relation of master and slave in the United States, their advice is as worthless as it is gratuitous.

DAUPHIN COUNTY. The Federalists have made a wonderful ado about the tremendous majority Dauphin was to give Harrison in October, and as a foretaste of what we were to expect, they county tucker was to have 1000! This all

The further, in extension of his crime, by his knowledge of our form of Government; but from you, Sir, the American citizen, and no other, no such plea is admissible. He may be actuated by a desire to produce insurance in the heart of a rival nation. But what apology have you, Sir, for lending your official privilege as a member of Congress, to aid in an attempt to produce anarchy and confusion in one of the constituent territories of your own government? Have you seriously reflected upon the dangers of the crusade in which you are engaged—a crusade in alliance with foreigners, which not only threatens the peace and harmony of the Union, but may endanger its existence if the wicked agitation which you give your countenance is persisted in? Are you so deliberately reckless of consequences as to be willing to lend the aid of your official privilege to countenance and abet foreign agents in proceedings calculated, if not designed, to excite sectional jealousies and heart-burnings—to divide the States by geographical lines—to array one section against another, and that, too, at the imminent peril of producing domestic insurrection, and a servile war? Have you yet to be informed that slavery existed in the Colonies long before Independence was achieved? Have you yet to learn that at the adoption of the Constitution the adjustment of the Slave question presented one of the chief difficulties to the formation of the Union which had to be encountered—and that it was ultimately settled upon principles of mutual concession and compromise? Would you disturb the fundamental compact upon which the Union of the States rests?—But I will not argue the question. It is not one which is debatable. It is a matter of mere regret that any American citizen should be guilty of such high treason to the first principles upon which the States became united.—Your official frank covering these proceedings stands up in judgment against you as a witness whose testimony is not to be impugned.

The only further notice which I shall take of these nefarious proceedings of foreigners with whom you stand associated, will be to expose them to the indignant reprobation of the People of Tennessee.

JAMES K. POLK.

**ANOTHER WARNING FROM THE HERMITAGE.**

Hear the last warning voice of this distinguished patriot. We omit the introductory Correspondence, which called out the following letter—as we find it in the Utica (N. Y.) Republican. It states that whilst at Kingston, in Ulster, on the 26th August, Gov. Call, of Florida, who has taken the field against Mr. Van Buren, announced his wish to have the confidential aid of Gen. Jackson at the battle of New Orleans, &c. &c.

HERMITAGE, September 22, 1840.

Sir—Your letter of the 7th instant, enclosing me a copy of the preamble and resolution of the Democratic Association of Kingston, Ulster county, New York, of which you are President, is just received.

The resolution is as follows: "Resolved, That the Chairman and Secretaries of this Association be requested to write to his Excellency General Andrew Jackson, and ask him whether the said General Call, (referring to the preamble to said General resolution) was really his confidential aid in that battle, [the battle of the 8th of January, 1815]."

The above inquiry I answer—that General Call was not one of my aids in any campaign. They were Major John Reid, and Capt. James B. Davidson, of the United States Army. My volunteer aids were Edward Livingston, Esq., A. B. L. Duncan, Esq., Mr. Duplissis, then Marshal of the State of Louisiana. General Call never became one of my aids, until 1818, when he continued with me as such until I retired from the Army 1821.

As to the rumors, in which you allude, of my attachment to Gen. Harrison, and aiding him to elect him President of these United States, it is without the least shadow of truth. Gen. Harrison and myself have through a long life been ardent and zealous opponents of each other, and he is among the last men, of any public note that I would support for the presidency of this great and rising Republic.—It is my serious belief that if General Harrison should be elected President it will tend to the destruction of our glorious Union, and Republican system.

I write with great difficulty, therefore it is, that I have not copied into this letter the preamble to the resolution, referring to it only.

I am very respectfully yours,

ANDREW JACKSON.

Levi E. Vandervlyt, Esq., President of the Association, Kingston, Ulster county, N. Y.

**ANOTHER FRANK REVELATION!**

Judge Saunders has addressed a powerful letter to the Republicans of North Carolina. We will attempt to publish it in the course of the week. Among other items of information which he gives us is the following: "I did not neglect myself at liberty to call on Mr. Van Buren to say what he would do, during the session of Congress, when such a bill was actually pending before that body. But I have since, through a friend, a member of the Cabinet, had the question propounded to him, requesting to reply simply a categorical answer. Here is my question, and here is his answer: "Should Congress pass a bill for the admission of Florida as a State into the Union, without any restriction in regard to slavery—would such a bill be approved by you?" "It is answered YES—M. VAN BUREN."

"It is thus Mr. Van Buren committed to the South in every form in which this delicate and important matter can present itself."

When will Wm. H. Harrison thus nobly toe the mark? Citizens of the South, will you never awaken to your true interests?—Enq.

**LET IT GO THROUGH THE SLAVE HOLDING STATES, THAT LEVERETT SALTONSTALL,** a member of the WHIG EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF CONGRESS, a WHIG LEADER, a member of Congress, an ardent supporter of Harrison, a member of the committee who reported the Hartford convention in the Legislature of Massachusetts—that this prominent leading Whig, made a speech in the Massachusetts Legislature, October, 1841, in which he declared that the slave representation has been found to be incompatible with the rights of New England and ought not to be continued.—Boston Post.

**NEW YORK.**—The Democracy of the Empire State, from all accounts, will give their favorite an overwhelming proof of the confidence they still repose in him, by their votes in November next.

The New York Post says, "The intelligence of the Southern elections, instead of discouraging the Democracy, operates as a stimulus to activity. It multiplies the meetings, increases the number of those who attend, and excites their enthusiasm. New York must and will be politically reformed."

**"NOT FOR THE PUBLIC EYE."**—General Harrison has been addressed by a number of gentlemen in various parts of the country, relative to his views of the standing-army law recommended and advocated by him in Congress,

in 1814, and no answer has been returned! What says the committee?

**MARYLAND ELECTION RETURNS.**  
[CONTINUED.]  
**WASHINGTON COUNTY.**  
For Senator.  
Whig. Van Buren. 2137  
Newcomer. 2277 | Wason. 2137  
Newcomer's majority 240

For the House of Delegates.  
Nesbit 2324 | Rench 2162  
West 2305 | Garrott 2130  
Clagett 2327 | Lyday 2140  
Zeigler 2319 | Mason 2100

**SOMERSET COUNTY.**  
House of Delegates.  
Democrats. Federalists.  
Samlers, 775 | Parsons, 1272  
Ballard, 775 | Riler, 1269  
Beauchamp, 750 | Jones, 1251  
Bratton, 750 | Williams, 1254

This county gave Harrison in 1836, a majority of 507.

**WORCESTER COUNTY.**  
For Senate.  
Democrats. Federalists.  
Fasitt, 924 | Townsend, 1287

In this county, Harrison's majority in 1836, was 491—it is now but 313. There was no Democratic ticket nominated for the House of Delegates.

**FREDERICK COUNTY.**  
House of Delegates.  
Democrats. Federalists.  
McKeehan, 2709 | Richardson, 2935  
Dunlop, 2704 | Motter, 2985  
Quynn, 2701 | Wm. Lynch, 2991  
Schley, 2685 | E. A. Lynch, 2980  
Geyer, 2683 | Harrison, 2984

This county gave Harrison in 1836, 115 majority; since then two strong Democratic districts have been taken from it and given to Carroll county; and there is a large increase since 1836 in favor of the Democratic ticket.

**ALLEGHANY COUNTY.**  
For Senate.  
Democrats. Federalists.  
Blocher, 1114 | Beall, 1229

House of Delegates.  
Neff, 1142 | Spigs, 1234  
Huddleston, 1106 | Coumbs, 1208  
Price, 1100 | Thayer, 1205

Harrison's majority in 1836, was 221, now 103.

**CALVERT COUNTY.**  
For the House of Delegates.  
Whig. Van Buren.  
Hillen, 496 | Parran, 369  
Dalrymple, 493 | Mackall, 343  
Weems, 464 | Spicknal, 343

From the Baltimore Republican.  
**MARYLAND ELECTION.**

We give below a comparative statement of the popular vote in this State in the late election, and that of 1836. It will be seen that in 1836 the Whig majority in the State was 3,594, and in 1840, their majority, according to the Whig accounts, is 2,424, being a reduction of their majority of 1,170 votes since 1836. It must be borne in mind, that in making out their statement of votes, the Whigs have taken the whole vote in several counties, which the Democrats put down as Whig majorities. When we recollect that Baltimore county will increase her vote several hundreds in the Presidential contest, and those counties where no ticket was run are added to our vote, it will be seen that so far from the Whigs having good cause to rejoice over the vote of this State, the Democratic party have strong hopes of carrying the State in the Presidential contest by a handsome majority. With proper organization, vigilance and activity, this can be done; then let our friends throughout the State go to work heart and soul, and Maryland will take rank among the Democratic States of the Union.

Popular vote of Maryland for members of the House of Delegates in 1840, compared with the Presidential election in 1836:

	1836.	1840.
Harrison's Van Buren's W. Dem. maj. maj. maj.		
Allegany,	221	69
Annapolis city,	27	22
Anne Arundel,	210	51
Baltimore city,	110	270
Baltimore County,	413	716
Calvert,	79	127
Carroll (New co.)	72	93
Cecil,	258	269
Charles,	84	92
Caroline,	272	350
Frederick,	115	226
Harford,	160	18
Kent,	232	180
Montgomery,	431	308
P. Georges,	278	325
Queen Annes,	120	75
Somerset,	507	514
St. Mary's,	453	500
Talbot,	177	27
Washington,	84	112
Worcester,	494	313
	4189	595
	595	3518
	595	1124
W. mj. in 1836, 3594		2424

**GEORGIA ELECTIONS.**

A slip from the Augusta Chronicle and Sentinel, gives what purports to be returns from all the counties of the State but thirty-one. We do not pretend to vouch for the correctness of the list, and presume it is not more correct than Whig reports of this description usually are. It probably sets forth the Federal vote as favorably as the facts would warrant, inasmuch as it may have been thought in time to encourage the Whigs of New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

From this it appears that the Dawson ticket has received in sixty two counties.

The Democratic ticket	92,202 votes,
	27,607 "
Majority,	5,995

The remaining 31 counties gave in 1839, 8,828 Democratic votes, and 5,498 Federal. Should they do the same this year, the Whig ticket will be elected by less than twenty-three hundred votes, which we think renders the State at least debatable ground. In the Presidential contest of 1836, its vote was against Mr. Van Buren.

At the recent election, the candidates on both tickets have professed the same principles—opposition to a National Bank, to internal improvements by the General Government, to a Protective Tariff, and to the schemes of the Abolitionists. We think there will be a different result when the question comes up between MARTIN VAN BUREN, who utters the principles of the South on these questions, and WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, who identifies with all the bases of the Opposition.—Globe.

**FRIENDS OF THE LABORER.**—The discharge of workingmen by the federal whigs because of their intention to vote for Mr. Van Buren, is only a preliminary movement, a preliminary symptom of what we are to expect hereafter. The following from the Wheeling Times of some months ago shows the feelings and wishes of the old federal party generally.

"So far as our observation has gone, there are thousands of workmen in the country where THE EMPLOYER IS A WHIG! he has found during several years past that his pocket interest had suffered to the amount of thousands by the operations and experiments of the administration, which has been sustained by the votes of hundreds in his employ who DERIVED THEIR BREAD FROM HIS HANDS!—The whigs should nominate at the coming election, and that nomination should be of Mr. Clay, WE HOPE THAT SUCH TENDERS WILL BE ATTENDED TO! We hope that such persons WILL STOP THEIR HANDS! let them upon the most important political points, and bring them in their senses if possible, before the election of 1840."

We see by the following that our republican friends are making suitable preparations for the federal game of proscription. It is from the Utica Democrat. Let the example be universally followed.

**RELIEF SOCIETY FOR DISCHARGED WORKMEN.** At a meeting held at the Eagle Tavern, in the city of Utica, on the 14th day of August 1840, pursuant to public notice, for the purpose of aiding and assisting the laboring class of citizens, who are or may be discharged from employ at an account of their political opinions, Hampton Clark was called to the chair, and Edmund Ames appointed Secretary.

The following resolution among others was unanimously adopted:

"Resolved, that a relief Society for the purpose of extending relief to persons who may be discharged from employment in the city of Utica, on account of their political opinions, during the pendency of the present election be formed this evening."

**MAJORITIES TELL FOR DEMOCRACY WHEN THE BALLOT BOXES ARE NOT VIOLATED.**—Naylorism rebuked. The one thousand false ballots of 1836, proved upon the Whigs of the Northern Liberties Mr. Ingersoll's majority in the Third District is near two thousand; six hundred votes since the last election, or else it proves the infraction of the thousand false votes, as claimed by Mr. Ingersoll. The falsity may hang on either horn of the dilemma.

In the First Congressional District of Pennsylvania, the Democratic candidate, Paynter, had 681 majority during the reign of fraud, at the last election in 1836; at this election, Brown, the Democratic candidate, has 1,600 Gain for Democracy by honesty in the ballot boxes, 900!

In the Second Congressional District of Pennsylvania, Sergeant, the Federal candidate, had 3,976 majority in 1836; at this election, Sergeant, the same man, has 2,900 majority Gain for Democracy by honest counting, 1,000!

In the Third Congressional district of Pennsylvania, Naylor, the Federal candidate, had 776 majority in 1836; at this election, Ingersoll, the Democratic candidate, has 1600 majority Gain by honest counting, 820!

"Vote gains of the Democracy in the first Congressional election, FOUR THOUSAND SIX HUNDRED VOTES."

N. B. By a late law, each party had a presiding officer at the polls at this election. Hence no Naylorism or Naylorizing has defeated the public will.—Globe.

**ASSERTION AND PROOF.**—The Louisville Journal, one of the most notorious manufacturers of Whig capital, speaks of 600 seceding Democrats in Berks county, Pa. The vote of Berks is 4700 for the Democratic ticket. So much for Whig prophets.

**TROUBLE IN THE MARBLE PALACE.**—The Journal of Commerce of Wednesday says:—"It is current in change among the money circles, that a dispute has grown up between Mr. Smith and the present officers of the U. S. Bank as to who is in fault, and that an appeal to the public in this case, is likely to be the consequence. This is said on the authority of letters from Philadelphia."

**DEATH OF AN ELECTOR.**—The Old Dominion says, "We have to record the death of one of the Democratic candidates for Elector, HERMON L. OPIE, Esq., of the county of Jefferson.—The vacancy has been filled by the Central Committee, with the name of Major HENRY BARRINGER, of Berkeley, a veteran of the Revolutionary War. He is now, as he has ever been ready to war with British power, whether in the shape of bayonets or paper money."

**"WHIG" CURRENCY.**—The Baltimore Sun states that the assets of the Palmetto Savings Institution are as follows:—"A counter, a desk, one or two stools or chairs, a piece of old matting, a 'long, low' red box, \$5,000 of the Wintumka Trading Company of the state of Alabama, a FRAUDULENT concern, bought at seven to ten cents on the dollar and kept on the counter for show; \$150 to \$200 of the bank of Romulus, New York, broke kept for the same purpose; \$5 in shingles, & a silver pipe." The amount of issues outstanding are estimated at \$2 to \$50,000.

**GRACE OVER SMALL FORMS.**—The federalists claim to have achieved a "splendid triumph," in the election of their candidate for Mayor of Nashville, (Tenn.) by a majority of 170. The majority against Gov. Polk, in the same city, was nearly 500—and yet he carried the State. Truly, the federalists are able to "extract subsores from cucumbers."

**A DEMOCRATIC SENTIMENT.**—At a dinner in the State of New York, at which Mr. Van Buren presided, on the 4th of July, 1820, he gave the following toast:

"THE EXCLUSIVE FRAUDS.—Existing restrictions have proved as impolitic as they are unjust. It is the office of wisdom to correct what experience condemns."

**A WINDFALL.**—We are informed that a poor woman, named Vincent, who is 85 years of age, residing at St. John's-convict, has recently come into possession of \$8,000; being a legacy bequeathed to her by a relative.—She had for many years chiefly subsisted on charity; but she now talks of taking a farm!—Brighton Gas.

**ELECTION.**

Notice is hereby given that an Election will be held in each of the several Election Districts in Talbot county, on MONDAY the 2nd day of November next, being the 1st Monday of said month, for the purpose of electing Ten Electors to vote for a President and Vice President of the United States.

JESSE SCOTT, Sheriff, Oct. 13 1840.

**BALTIMORE PRICE CURRENT.**  
CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Wheat.—We hear of no transactions in Maryland. Virginia Wheat, and continue our quotations: Best White Wheat for family use, \$1.25 a bushel; best red \$1; and other sorts at \$1.15 a bushel. Sales of eastern parcels old at \$1.05 a bushel, and \$1.07 for white, all prices.

Flour.—There have been made of Maryland wheat, 50 cents, and white at 52-63 cents. Virginia yellow have been made at 48 cents, and a sale of Virginia mixed at 53 cents.

**MARRIED.**

Recently last by the Rev. Mr. Hazel, Mr. Samuel Troy to Miss Mary Henney, all of Talbot County.

On Wednesday the 14th inst by the Rev. John Bell, Dr. Isaac N. Dickson to Miss Mary Jane Selby, all of Talbot county.

**DIED.**

In Dorchester on the 6th inst., WILLIAM, infant son of Richard Hughtell, Esq. aged 9 months and 14 days.

**NOTICE!**

The Democratic Republican voters of Talbot county are requested to meet in Easton on TUESDAY next the 20th inst. October 13th, 1840.

**FALL AND WINTER FASHIONS.**

THE subscriber has just received the Fall and Winter Reports of Fashion, which he invites the public to call and examine. His work will be made in the latest Fashion, or as the customer shall direct, as he intends consulting the taste of all those who may favor him with their custom. He warrants his work to equal in point of style and workmanship any on the shore, and guarantees the fit of all garments made by him.

The public's ob't. serv't.  
J. H. K. SHANNAN.  
Oct 20—Glow

**ASTRAYS.**

THE subscriber has lost a STEER and one HEIFER. The steer is about two years old, red colored, crop and all in the right ear, swallow fork in the left. Heifer red, with a little white on the flank, two years old, ear mark same as steer. Any person bringing me information of the said cattle, so that I get them again will be liberally rewarded. They left the subscriber's residence in June last.

CALEB SMITH,  
Hole in the Wall, Oct 20—3w

**SHERIFF'S SALE.**

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of Talbot county Court by the Clerk thereof and to me directed and delivered, in the matter of the estate of Joseph Martin, dec'd I will offer at public sale, at the front door of the Court House of Talbot county, in the town of Easton, on Tuesday the 17th day of November next, between the hours of 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and 5 o'clock in the afternoon, the following valuable property, to-wit:—One negro man named Kitt, one negro woman named Ester, one negro woman named Deborah, one negro girl named Louisa, one negro girl named Lavinia and one negro girl named Betsy, slaves for life. Seized and taken by virtue of the writ aforesaid, as the property of said Joseph Martin, undiminshed in the hands of John S. Martin, Executor of Joseph, and to be sold at the time and place aforesaid, to satisfy the principal, interest and cost, due, and to become due, on the said writ of fieri facias.

JESSE SCOTT,  
Sheriff Talbot co.  
Oct 20th—Gls

**CALL & SEE!**

The subscriber has just received the FALL AND WINTER FASHIONS, which he invites the public to call and examine. The style of cutting is elegantly improved, and furnished by one of the most celebrated Reporters of Fashions in the country. He warrants his work to be unsurpassed by any done on this shore, and guarantees the fit of the same in all cases.

The public's ob't. serv't.  
JOHN SATTERFIELD.  
Oct. 19—G4w

**MARYLAND HOTEL.**

ANNAPOLIS, MD.

JOHN COOPER, late of Caroline county, informs his friends and the public generally, that he has taken that large and commodious house, lately occupied by R. W. Gill, Esq., in Main street, and has fitted up the same in a superior manner.

He has had his wine and liquors, and his table with all the delicacies of the season.

Oct 19—3w

Dominion Aurora and Democratic Pearl, will publish to amt' \$1.

**PRIVATE BOARDING SCHOOL.**

The subscriber having employed a Lady of eminent qualifications to teach in his family, is desirous to have about fifteen Scholars, including his own children; would therefore take as much as he could, as Boarders, on the following terms:—

Boarding	\$25 per quarter
Washing	3 75
Education	4 00

Higher branches, comprising Natural, Moral and Intellectual Philosophy, Rhetoric, Chemistry, Botany and Geonetry 6 00  
French Language 4 00  
Music 10 00  
Sewing 2 00  
Tracing and Painting 2 00

The School will be opened on Monday the 13th inst. Any persons wishing to send their children, either as boarders or day scholars will send their applications, as the number will be limited.

J. M. LAMPIN,  
Oct. 13 1840.—1

**Dissolution.**

The partnership heretofore existing under the firm of Samuel Mackey & Sons, is this day (October 9th) dissolved by mutual consent. All persons due the firm on note or book account are requested to make immediate payment to Samuel Mackey or to the subscribers, either are authorized to receive claims due the late firm.

SAM'L. MACKEY,  
ALEX. H. MACKEY,  
WM. C. MACKEY.

The subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they have purchased of their father his interest in the store, and they hope by strict attention to business to receive the patronage of the public. The old customers of the late firm are respectfully solicited to continue their dealings.

A. H. & W. C. MACKEY.

ON N. B.—We take this opportunity of informing the public that we have just received and are now opening a large assortment of

**FALL & WINTER GOODS,** all of which are suitable to the present and approaching season, which will be sold low and on accommodating terms.

A. H. & W. C. MACKEY.  
Oct. 13—4t

**NEW FALL & WINTER GOODS.**

LOVEDAY & MULLIKIN have just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and have now opened at their storehouse in Easton, a very handsome and general assortment of

**Fall & Winter Goods,** which they are prepared to sell at very moderate prices. They invite the attention of their friends and the public generally to an inspection of the same.

Oct 6—G4w

**More New Goods.**

THE subscribers have just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore a full supply of Fall Goods, consisting of a general assortment of

**DRY GOODS,** With many heavy Woollen Goods, PILOT & BEAVER CLOTHS, Heavy BOOTS AND SHOES, upper and under Leather, Gaiters, Hardware, Queensware, &c. &c. all of which they offer to their customers and the public on the most pleasing terms, and respectfully invite their early attention to the same.

POWELL & FIDDEMAN,  
Wys Landing, Oct. 6, 1840.

P. S.—On hand a general assortment of Building Materials, &c. with a ton of Grindstones, assorted sizes, just received. P. & F.

**Postponed Sale.**

**PUBLIC SALE.**

THE subscriber will sell at public sale, on Wednesday, October 28th, if fair, if not the next fair day, at the Maxwell farm in Hopkin's Neck plain and direct road leading from Mrs. Rogers' lane, the following property to-wit—

**HORSES,** among them the fine stallion, CANTON.

**A GOOD GIG,**

Some Household and Kitchen Furniture—Top Fodder, Blad's, Firing Utensils, &c.

A credit of six months will be given on all sums over ten dollars, the purchaser giving with approved security with interest from the day of sale. For all sums under ten dollars the cash will be required.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, and attendance given by RUFUS K. FORD  
sept 29—Gls

**Postponed Sale.**

**VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.**

BY virtue of competent authority under the will of Jacob Lockerman, dec'd the subscribers offer at Private Sale, the following very desirable property.

**THE BRICK HOUSE** on Washington street in Easton, now occupied by Mrs. Gannon, with the vacant lot adjoining. The frame house adjoining occupied by Wm. Bullen as a Carpenter's Shop. The brick house adjoining the lot mentioned lot, occupied by Wm. B. Faulkner. The house now occupied by James L. Martin, Esq., as a Law office, and the vacant lot adjoining, and the house now occupied by Mr. Peter Todd, as a Dwelling, together with the appurtenances to the several lots belonging. The above property will be sold on a very liberal credit. If private sale be not effected before the 22d of September next, it will then be offered at public sale, at the front door of the Court House in Easton. The title to this property is indisputable. The terms will be made known and the property shown by application to T. R. Lockerman.

MARY LOCKERMAN, Ex'r.  
T. R. LOCKERMAN, Ex'r.  
of Jacob Lockerman dec'd

Sep. 1, 1840.

Owing to unavoidable circumstances, the above sale is postponed to Tuesday the 20th inst. when it will certainly take place.

T. R. LOCKERMAN,  
serv'g. ex. Jacob Lockerman.  
oct 6—4t

**Branch Bank.**

EASTON, October 1, 1840.

Notice is hereby given that the President and Directors of the Branch Bank, at Easton on Wednesday, the 21st day of October inst. will proceed to the appointment of a Discount Clerk to fill the office in the said Bank, with the duties of Reader and Porter attached to his office and to be performed by him.

THOS. I. BULLITT, Pres't.  
Oct. 6 1840

**FOR SALE.**

A good milch COW & CALF. For terms apply to

JOSIAH CLIFT.  
sept 29—3w

**New Goods.**

THE subscriber thankful to the public for the generous patronage heretofore extended towards his store, begs to inform them that he has just returned from Baltimore with a full supply of goods usually kept in his line, such as

**Fruits, Confectionary, Books, Toys, Groceries,**

and a great variety of Fancy articles, also a lot of superior London Twist Guns, both double and single barrel'd.

The above articles will be sold low for cash.

The public's ob't. serv't.  
CHARLES ROBINSON  
oct 13th 1840. (20 G)

**EASTON ACADEMY.**

The Trustees of the Easton Academy feel great pleasure in announcing to parents, guardians and the patrons of learning generally, that they have succeeded in filling the place of principal vacated by the retirement of Mr. Stanley. The Rev. Samuel Edwin Arnold, C. L. D. is the gentleman whose services they have been enabled to obtain. The testimonials of this gentleman are of the highest character, being furnished by distinguished members of the several learned Professions, all of whom speak in the most unqualified terms, and of their own knowledge of his superior attainments, as a matured scholar, his peculiar fitness for the instruction of youth, as fully established by an experience of several years in this pursuit, and of his high moral worth as a private gentleman.

The Trustees feel perfectly justified in offering the above Institution to the consideration of those interested in the sound and substantial education of children in their charge. The Latin and Greek Classics, all the branches of a complete Mathematical course, with the ordinary branches taught at the most approved Seminaries, are placed within their reach at a very moderate expense. The terms of instruction in the above studies are \$25 per annum, and \$1 from each student for fuel.

The French language will also be taught when desired—but for this there is an extra charge, which is not yet established.

Board may be had on moderate terms in genteel families in the town, and the Principal will probably take several Boarders. It is expected that the Academy will be reopened on Monday the 12th inst. for the reception of Students.

By order of the Board,  
T. THOMAS, Pres't. pro tem.

Test,  
T. R. LOCKERMAN Sec'y. pro tem.  
N. B. A more particular notice will hereafter be furnished.  
Oct. 6 1840. 3t.

**VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.**

AS the subscriber intends to decline house-keeping at the close of the year, he will dispose of (at private sale) some very desirable

**Household Furniture,** consisting in part of a Side-board, one Sofa, & 1 doz. Chairs, made to order in Philadelphia, a mantle Clock which runs 15 days, one Brussels Carpet, one Imperial do. & two Scotch do. one mantle and other glasses, one large mahogany dining, and one breakfast table, with claw feet, one Secretary, one large easy chair, on castors; Antiquarian Fender, Novel & Truss, one couch, carpet matting for three rooms, one extra Lamp, a set of bed curtains, and one chamber stove, and various other articles too tedious to mention.—Also,

**Two excellent Carriages,** one a four-wheel for two persons, the other larger, with double gear, designed for a family; Also a light one horse CART, and a valuable Broad Mare—all of which will be disposed of upon accommodating terms—persons wishing to purchase will please call and view the property.

THEODORE DENNY,  
sept 15—3w G

**VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.**

Remainder in the Post Office at Easton on the 1st day October 1840.

A	London Daniel	3
B	Lowell Solomon	M
C	Anderson Mary Ann	M
D	M. Bride Jarrott	M
E	Melony James	M
F	Martin Ann M.	M
G	Mason Henry M.	M
H	McDowell Ann	M
I	Mullikin Mary E.	M
J	Miller Lodge	N
K	Newman Wm. 56	N
L	Nicholson Mary E.	N
M	Nicholson Wm. E. 2	P
N	Plummer Julia	P
O	Patt Wesley	P
P	Purnal Roster	P
Q	Faulkner J. M.	R
R	Rozzell Ennalls 5	R
S	Rozzell James	R
T	Rose James A.	R
U	Richardson Mary Ann	R
V	Ridgeway Wm. F.	R
W	Rogers John	R
X	Rhodes Elizabeth	R
Y	Rose Robert	R
Z	Stingold July Ann	S
	Sullivan Levenia	S
	Torney William	S
	Satterfield Thomas	T
	Higgins Wm. W.	T
	Harris John H.	T
	Hall Edward F.	T
	Wright Jacob	T
	Werner James	T
	Werner John	T
	Walace Robert	T
	Williams Maria	T
	Winder Thomas	T
	Willis Edward	T
	Watson Winslow M	T
	Wright John	T
	Lloyd Anne Maria	Y
	Young Elijah	Y
	HENRY THOMAS, P. M. Easton.	Y

oct 7 1840.

**Public Sale of Stock.**

On day 24th of September, if fair, if not the next fair day, there will be offered on this occasion some young cattle of the half blood, a young Bull twelve months old, of the Devon and Durham stock, some valuable Milch Cows, a lot of calves, some of them quarter blood, and a lot of yearling Colts of the most approved strains. Terms of Sale are cash. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, and attendance given by

W. GOLDSBOROUGH.  
Sep. 1—4t

The sale of the above property is postponed until Wednesday 21st October.

**A LIST OF LETTERS,**

Remainder in the Post Office at Easton on the 1st day October 1840.

A	London Daniel	3
B	Lowell Solomon	M
C	Anderson Mary Ann	M
D	M. Bride Jarrott	M
E	Melony James	M
F	Martin Ann M.	M
G	Mason Henry M.	M
H	McDowell Ann	M
I	Mullikin Mary E.	M
J	Miller Lodge	N
K	Newman Wm. 56	N
L	Nicholson Mary E.	N
M	Nicholson Wm. E. 2	P
N	Plummer Julia	P
O	Patt Wesley	P
P	Purnal Roster	P
Q	Faulkner J. M.	R
R	Rozzell Ennalls 5	R
S	Rozzell James	R
T	Rose James A.	R
U	Richardson Mary Ann	R
V	Ridgeway Wm. F.	R
W	Rogers John	R
X	Rhodes Elizabeth	R
Y	Rose Robert	R
Z	Stingold July Ann	S
	Sullivan Levenia	S
	Torney William	S
	Satterfield Thomas	T
	Higgins Wm. W.	T
	Harris John H.	T



# EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

"THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS PERPETUAL VIGILANCE."

NEW SERIES.

EASTON MARYLAND, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1840.

VOL. VII—NO. 94

## THE WHIG & ADVOCATE,

IS PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY MORNING

BY GEORGE W. SHERWOOD,

(PUBLISHER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.)

TERMS:—Two Dollars and fifty Cents per annum payable half yearly in advance. No subscription will be received for less than six months, nor discontinued until all arrears are settled, without the approbation of the publisher.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding a square inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for very subsequent insertion—larger ones in the same proportion.

All communications to insure attention, must be post paid.

## ANOTHER WHIG LIE NILED TO THE COUNTER.

From the Army and Navy Chronicle, September 10, 1840.

FLORIDA WAR—EXPENDITURES.—In times of high party excitement, (and the present has never been paralleled in this country,) it seems to be naturally expected that men will use all the means within their reach, to attack their opponents or defend themselves; and we regret to say that all have not been scrupulously chosen in the use of their weapons. The political axiom that "the end justifies the means," cannot be considered as sound by those who prize virtue above power. Charges of extravagance, favoritism, falsehood, peculation, and dishonesty, are almost invariably followed by denial and recrimination, which beget feelings of animosity and revenge, not suited to high-born freemen, and which not unfrequently estrange brother from brother, and father from son. We would by no means recommend that political offences should be overlooked, or that the people should relax their vigilance over their public servants; but there is danger that zeal will outrun discretion, as well as that "vaunting ambition will overstep itself, and fall on its own side."

Charges of misconduct, if proved to be unfounded or exaggerated, will either recoil upon their originators, or cause the people to be less prepared to credit similar charges in the future.

Our rule through life has been to endeavor to preserve a neutrality, wherever it can be found; to avoid all extremes, either in opinion or conduct; and when two sides of a story are related by parties litigant or their friends, to make due allowance for the prejudices of each, and endeavor to form a just conclusion by a comparison and analysis of their different statements.

There has been no more public of animosity than the war in Florida. The Government has not been the only party concerned, the army having been brought in for a long time, and having been subjected to the same animosity as the people.

It is not our duty to keep all the doors of our hearts shut, but to be just to all parties, and to be true to our own principles.

Our paper of the 13th ult. we published a report from the Quartermaster General, on the subject of the transportation of wood from New Orleans to Florida. We now publish an extract from another report, in relation to the hire of steamboats. It will be seen that in both instances the expenses have been highly exaggerated, though they were heavy enough in all conscience at their actual amount. In the report, the names of eleven steamboats are given, the aggregate of whose hire is ascertained to be \$947,475, while it appears to have been \$288,144; or, in other words, the sum really paid amounted to only \$288,144; or, in other words, the sum really paid amounted to only \$288,144; or, in other words, the sum really paid amounted to only \$288,144.

It should be recollected that when a General commanding an army in the field, has a particular and important object to accomplish, the cost must not be an impediment. By a rapid movement and a temporary additional expense, he may accomplish his object in a week, when by delay it would require a month or more, or his design be entirely frustrated.

If the Florida war could have been terminated at one blow, there is no question but that it would have been economy to strike that blow, even had it cost five millions of dollars.

## QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Washington City, August 29th, 1840.

Sir:—To your inquiry whether the statement contained in the printed speech of the Hon. Mr. Profitt, of the enormous sum paid for the hire of steamboats in 1837, has any foundation in truth? I have the honor to state in reply, that the language used by Mr. Profitt leaves it doubtful whether he intended merely to state the rate at which boats were employed, or the sums actually paid for the services, in 1837. If he meant the rate, he has stated them correctly; but if he meant to state the sums which he has put down, he has actually been paid, and such as far as I am informed, is the impression he has made upon the public, then he is greatly in error, as a reference to the accounts in the Treasury will show.

Mr. Profitt has put the statement, Le Flore down at \$73,000 for 1837; the accounts in the Treasury show that she earned in 1836 and 1837, and that the Government actually paid for her services, \$33,600. For the same year he has put Hypocrite down at \$100,500; the Government actually paid for the services of that boat, in the three years, 1836, 1837, and 1838, \$23,900. The Anna Calhoun, put down at \$146,000, actually earned in 1836 and 1837, and the Government paid for her services, \$37,385. The Watchman, put down at \$164,200, actually earned \$39,650. The Mobile, a down at \$169,725, earned in 1836 and 1837, \$17,790. The John McLean, put down at \$48,000, earned, and the Government paid for her services, \$17,056. The Charles, put down at \$45,000, earned, and the Government paid for her services, \$11,000. The James Adams, put down at \$48,000, earned, and the Government paid for her services, \$12,000.

Names of Boats. Allocated hire. Actually paid.

Names of Boats.	Allocated hire.	Actually paid.
Le Flore,	\$73,000	\$33,600
Hypocrite,	100,500	23,900
Anna Calhoun,	146,000	37,385
Watchman,	164,200	23,900
Mobile,	169,725	17,790
Charles,	45,000	11,000
Florida,	36,000	31,638
John McLean,	48,000	17,056
Camden,	48,000	22,000
Alabama,	60,000	11,000
James Adams,	48,000	12,000
	\$947,475	\$288,144

It should be recollected that when a General commanding an army in the field, has a particular and important object to accomplish, the cost must not be an impediment. By a rapid movement and a temporary additional expense, he may accomplish his object in a week, when by delay it would require a month or more, or his design be entirely frustrated.

If the Florida war could have been terminated at one blow, there is no question but that it would have been economy to strike that blow, even had it cost five millions of dollars.

## EXTRACT.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Washington City, August 29th, 1840.

Sir:—To your inquiry whether the statement contained in the printed speech of the Hon. Mr. Profitt, of the enormous sum paid for the hire of steamboats in 1837, has any foundation in truth? I have the honor to state in reply, that the language used by Mr. Profitt leaves it doubtful whether he intended merely to state the rate at which boats were employed, or the sums actually paid for the services, in 1837. If he meant the rate, he has stated them correctly; but if he meant to state the sums which he has put down, he has actually been paid, and such as far as I am informed, is the impression he has made upon the public, then he is greatly in error, as a reference to the accounts in the Treasury will show.

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## LETTER FROM J. C. CALHOUN.

Fort Hill, 14th Sep. 1840.

Gentlemen:—It will not be possible for me to attend the public dinner to be given at Applington, on the 18th inst. by the citizens of Columbia county favourable to the election of the present Chief Magistrate, to which you so kindly invited me.

My long absence from home in the public service, and the necessity of devoting the short recess to my domestic and private duties, have made it necessary to decline all invitations of the kind.

Your conception of the present crisis is perfectly correct. It is similar, but greater, and more difficult, than that of 1800, for the reasons which you have so justly stated. But, if there is more to overcome, there is more to stimulate the Republican party to exertion. The political revolution of 1801, which brought Mr. Jefferson into power, as important as it is acknowledged to be, was but partial. It was impossible, under the circumstances of the times, to carry out fully the great principles of the party. The Federal principles and policy, against which the patriots of that day contended, had been laid on foundations too deep and strong to be subverted by the most successful assault.—The funded debt, the National Bank, and the connection of the government with the banking system, constituting the basis of that policy, could not be reached by that revolution. All that could be accomplished then, was to get clear of the odious Alien and Sedition law; to introduce rigid economy and accountability in the public expenditures; to apply the surplus revenue, beyond the necessary wants of the Government, to the discharge of the funded debt, and to prevent any further departure from the principles of the Constitution—all of which were faithfully attended to by Mr. Jefferson and his administration. Fortunately, the debt has since been discharged, the bank has ceased to exist, and the Government separated, I trust forever, from the banking system. Doubly fortunate their legitimate offspring, the protective Tariff, and the miscellaneous American system, are at their last gasp. When they expire, one only of the odious progeny of the principles, against which we contend, will remain, but that, the most hateful of the whole, I mean abolitionism. In calling it a progeny of consolidation principles, I make the assertion, not without due reflection. It has its origin in the same mistaken views of the Constitution, with the bank, and the protective system, and other measures of the kind; all of which regard our confederative system of Government, as a great national consolidation, in the last resort, the extent of its powers, and to enforce its decision by musket and bayonet, even against the sovereign States, from which it derives its existence and all its powers. They are all kindred measures and unless they, with the false principles, to which they owe their origin, be thoroughly put down, abolition in the end will do its work. I am no partisan. What I utter is the result of long experience and much reflection, and comes from deep feelings of devotion to our admirable system of Government, and to the liberty and prosperity of the union, as well as the safety of the portion in which Providence has cast my lot.

But now, if ever, is the time to put down these false and dangerous principles and policy, and to restore the constitution to its primitive purity. By one decided and united effort on the part of the South aided by our numerous and powerful allies in the North and West, this may be done. The victory, thus far already achieved, may be maintained, and that which remains to complete the restoration of the constitution, effected, when abolition, its roots eradicated and left alone, must perish of itself. The great question at issue is, shall this be done—shall the reaction so fortunately commenced and so near being accomplished, go through or shall it turn back; shall the constitutional treasury be put down and a national bank established in its place, to be followed by all the rest of the kindred measures, including abolition in its train—not at once, but in the end—certainly—invariably?

How unfortunate for us—for the whole Union, and I was going to say, for the cause of constitutional government, that we of the south, who have the dearest stake in this great issue, should at such a crisis, be divided among ourselves.—If united, victory would be certain—and safety would be placed beyond contingency, and the liberty and prosperity of the whole Union on the most solid foundation; but, as it is, the result is doubtful. A few years must decide, and if the eyes of the south should not be opened in time, our ruin is unavoidable. That we are divided, at such a period, is proof conclusive, that the system, from which we are endeavoring to extricate the government, and under which the country has so long suffered, has made deep inroads on the character and principles of our people.

There was a time, and that not long since, when we would have been united almost to a man at such a crisis; but a false and vassalizing system of credit, with its train of consequences, speculations, disappointed hopes, universal and deep indebtedness, has, I fear, weakened our attachment to our old cherished principles, and blinded us, to a great extent, to our true interests and safety.

With great respect, I am, &c. &c.

J. C. CALHOUN.

## A DISCOURSE,

Delivered before Miller Lodge, No. 18.

O. I. O. F.

By Rev. J. D. WILLIAMSON, Grand Chaplain

of the G. L. of Maryland.

EASTON, JULY 8, 1840.

Friends and Brethren:—I am called by my brethren to address you on this occasion, and I imagine I can read in your countenances the fact, that they are now looking upon their speaker with feelings nearly allied to those experienced by a client, when an advocate is about to plead his cause, in a case involving interests of no ordinary magnitude. While I could wish that their cause was in other hands, and while I know that no effort of mine can do justice to the subject on the occasion, and feel that the cause itself worthy of the eloquence of the greatest and the best of men; I still gird myself to the task with a strong hand, happy that I am permitted to plead the cause of suffering humanity, and cheered with the reflection that I have upon the jury, men who have hearts to feel, and some of that "gentle softer sex," to whom an appeal in behalf of human suffering was never yet made in vain. With such a cause, and such a jury, I am persuaded, that though feeble the advocate, the verdict cannot be otherwise than favourable.

There are no doubt many present, who have never had an opportunity of learning much of the nature or the objects of our institution; and I fancy I can see in some of my auditors something like a lurking curiosity, which I permitted to speak out would ask—What is this order of Odd Fellows? what are their principles? and what objects have they in view?

I judge, therefore, that I shall best discharge the duty assigned me on the present occasion by attempting an answer to these questions.

I begin then by saying, that the Order of Odd-Fellows is an institution originating in wants common to all men; it exists in nearly every civilized nation on earth, and in its character both beneficial and charitable. It is organized thus. Every member on his initiation into the order pays a specified sum into the treasury, and as long as he remains a member, he also pays a weekly tax of six and a quarter cents. In this way our funds are raised, and in consideration of the money so paid, each member is, by our laws entitled to the following benefits.

If he is sick he receives from the funds of the lodge, a weekly allowance of money, generally three dollars per week as long as he remains sick. This is paid him, not as matter of charity, but as a thing for which he has paid, and which he has a right to demand; and it is the duty of the presiding officer of the lodge on hearing of a brother's sickness, forthwith to visit him, and whether he be rich or poor to tender him the money to which he is entitled, and so to do every week during his sickness. If the brother is so ill as to need the aid of watchers, it is the duty of the officers aforesaid to notify the brethren in their turn, to go and watch by his bed, and the brethren so notified, are liable for every neglect of duty in this respect.

In case of the demise or death of a brother, the lodge is bound to attend his funeral, and at its own expense, to see that he is decently and respectfully interred with proper honors. If he leaves a widow, there is paid to her, a sum determined in amount by the bye laws of each lodge, and of course not uniformly the same in every lodge. Fifty dollars is the more general sum, but in the larger and more wealthy lodges, it is often three times that sum.

There is another department of our labors which has not yet been opened in all places where our order exists. It relates to the orphans of those who are taken from us by death. In all places, Odd-Fellows are bound, firmly and unalterably bound to relieve, succor and protect the orphans of deceased members.

But in many places regular and specific provisions are made for them by our laws, and as I am best acquainted in the city of my residence, I will take that as an example. There, every member pays the small sum of one cent a week which goes into a fund for the orphans. When a brother dies leaving children in their minority, those children are taken in charge by a committee for that purpose, whose duty it is to watch over them as their guardians, and in as much as possible supply the place of their absent father. They must see that they are preserved from suffering and want, and if possible from vice, and at the expense of the lodge keep them constantly at school, until they arrive at a suitable age to put to a trade or provide for themselves.

You will be surprised when I tell you that there are this day in Baltimore, near two hundred fatherless children, who are thus under the guardianship and care of our order; and what you may regard as still more remarkable is the fact, that notwithstanding the sum paid by each member is but one single cent per week, yet has that small sum been found fully sufficient to provide for all these orphans, as above specified, and there is now in the hands of the committee, a surplus of more than two thousand five hundred dollars saved to this purpose. All this has been accomplished

within ten years past, and no man can say he is the poorer for it.

Thus many a child of misfortune, thrown fatherless and penniless upon the world at a tender age, exposed to poverty and temptation, is snatched from the jaws of destruction, and trained up to virtue and usefulness. And I tell you that many a widow in her loneliness and destitution, has been made glad by the reflection that, although her husband and the father of her children has gone to the silent grave, yet there is an institution whose strong arm has been extended to defend and bless her helpless babes, whose voice will plead their cause, and whose hand will train them up & gently lead them in the path of virtue and knowledge; and when she has thought of this, she has blessed the day, when he to whom she gave herself in youthful bloom and beauty, became an Odd-Fellow. When I have looked upon that company of orphans, the precious charge of our order; when I have seen their countenances beaming with gladness, and listened to their prattling voices, and reflected that but for our exertions, they had been pining in want, or exposed to the peltings of the pitiless storm without a shelter, I confess I have even wept over them for joy. I cannot even now speak of it without emotion, for I feel that it is the workings of that spirit, which in ancient times said "suffer little children to come unto me and forbid them not, for such is the kingdom of heaven." I remember that my own children are interested in this matter. I look around upon my own little family, and precious as my own right hand are the children of my love. I remember that they may be orphans. Soon, perhaps very soon, this voice may be hushed in the silence of death, and this body be consigned to the darkness of the grave. Who then shall watch over my children, and guard them from danger and save them from harm. Ah! I will tell you who. The spirit of Odd-Fellowship will live, and these brethren will throw the shield of an order over them and save them from the threatening storm. I thank God that I am an Odd-Fellow, and my children may have cause to thank Him too for the same reason. I have no doubt that provisions for the orphan such as I have named, will soon be uniformly made wherever an order is known, and I cannot too earnestly recommend this department of our duty to the attention of all that I now address.

We have now seen that a member of our order, for a trifling sum, which even the poorest can pay, secures these advantages. He is paid three dollars per week when sick, he is watched over and nursed while living, and when dead he is decently and honorably buried. His widow is paid a sum ranging from fifty to an hundred and fifty dollars and his children are protected and educated. In this light our order is merely a beneficial institution, with which a man may unite, and to which he may pay his money for the same reason that he would insure his house or his life for the benefit of his family. And it has this obvious advantage over the surety of charitable institutions—that many would suffer much before they would submit to the humiliating necessity of asking charity; but here relief is not craved at a matter of grace or favor, but is honorably demanded as a right for which the sufferer has paid in more prosperous days. It has also an advantage over the ordinary beneficial society, from the fact that they are local institutions, beneficial only when a man is at his home, whereas we are a vast fraternity scattered over the four quarters of the globe, and our benefactions can follow a man wherever he goes.

But our order is not merely beneficial. It is also charitable. Wherever there is a widow or child of an Odd Fellow, or an Odd Fellow himself in distress, it recognizes a proper object of charity, and we are bound not only by the spirit of our principles, but by positive laws to afford relief. While no man ever asked for his regular benefits without receiving them, so, I might safely defy the world to produce a single instance in which a deserving brother, or the wife or child of such an one, ever made application to a lodge for relief and was turned empty away.

It is said that facts are the best arguments and I will give you a single fact bearing upon this point. The past, was in our city a cold and dreary winter of human suffering. The poor were out of labor, and thus many who had obtained a comfortable livelihood were left destitute of the necessities of life. So loud and general was the cry of distress, that meetings were held and committees appointed in every ward to solicit funds and distribute to the poor. Large sums were collected and much suffering prevented. Now for the fact. In that time of general and deep distress, no Odd-Fellow, nor widow, or child of an Odd-Fellow, was known to ask or receive a fraction from the funds thus raised. The poor indeed we had amongst us, but they went for relief to their Lodges, and there they found it; and you can say of this institution what I believe can be said of no other, its means have been found sufficient to relieve the distresses of all its members and their families. The amount of funds collected and dedicated to the benefit of the sick and distressed, the widow and the orphan, in Maryland alone during the past year was 7742 dollars, and the amount in the United States for the same time from data furnished by the proceedings of the Grand Lodge of the United States was something more than seventy-five thousand dollars. This amount is increasing every year, and will soon swell to an aggregate, that will tell upon the in-

terests of the afflicted and the suffering in a manner that will command the attention and the admiration of the world.

There is still another sort of charity that our institution seeks to disseminate far and wide through the community. I allude to charity of feeling and opinion. That charity which is not easily provoked, but thoughtful not evil, and suffereth long and is kind. It is unhappily the fact, that men are divided in feeling and alienated in affection by party prejudices and sectarian animosities. In the whirlwind of party strife men too often forget the kind feelings and charities of opinion that are so necessary to the peace and happiness of Society. They become bigots to a creed, or slaves to a party, and cannot look with the least allowance or approbation upon the man who does not believe with them or belong to their party. I appeal to you, if when party contention and strife are all abroad consulting the land, and agitating the country as with the throes and tremblings of an earthquake, there is not need of some counterbalancing power, some voice that shall speak to the heaving elements, as the son of man once spake to the winds and waves, "peace be still!" That power may be found in Odd-Fellowship, that voice sounds full and clear from our halls, for there charity presides, and overlooking all the artificial distinctions of nations, sects and parties, extends a warm-hearted welcome to the honest man of every creed, of every party and every nation. Should curiosity prompt some one to ask what are the religious principles of this institution? I answer, "to look upon God as the proper object of our enjoyment, and to do unto others as we would wish them to do unto us." Do you ask what are our political opinions? I answer, "as an institution we have none save this, "to submit cheerfully to the government under which we live, and as subjects of state to be peaceable and dutiful." These doctrines are enforced upon us with peculiar solemnity in the very first lesson in the school of Odd-Fellowship, and are never lost sight of in any department of the order. Religious disputes and political discussions are never allowed in a lodge, nor is a party sentiment even permitted to be uttered; so that our doors are barred and bolted fast against every thing of the kind. There the partisans of all parties, and the professors of all denominations meet on one common level, and are taught to forget their party names & creeds, to call each other brothers, and to commune with one another in kindness, and thus learn to be what they always ought to be, friends. If they have their sectarian or party feelings, they must lay them all down, upon the very threshold of this institution, for here they cannot come. Thus the tendency of the order is to break down those partition walls that have so long, and so injuriously separated man from his fellow-man, and to diffuse abroad a more generous feeling of charity and good will. "It unites in one bond men of the most discordant opinions, and brings together those who would otherwise have been most distant from each other." As Odd-Fellows we have no political or partisan ends to answer. Our object is the amelioration of the condition of suffering humanity, and the cultivation of man's moral and social capacities—our aim is to do good to the unfortunate and the distressed, and our joy is to wipe the falling tear from afflictions' weeping eye, to hush the moan of the widow, and soothe to peaceful rest the cries of her fatherless children.

But I shall be told that we are a secret institution, and some may ask, if you have any thing good among you, why not come out openly and let the world know it? My good friends, we have come out openly, and here we are in broad day light, and you can see us, that we are men, made of flesh and blood, seen as others. We repudiate the idea of being a secret society in any sense that ought to be a reproach to any institution. We have told you all that any man on earth has any interest in knowing before he is a member of our body. We have no secrets but such as are necessary for our protection. That we have secrets that we do not communicate to the world is true, and there is not a family among you that has not the same. But is a family to be condemned because its doors are not open for every stranger to come in and know all that is said or done in the freedom of the private circle? By no means. We tell you then, that we have no secrets in any thing that has a bearing upon the public weal, or the interests of our fellow men. All our principles and objects, and the means of attaining those objects are openly avowed—we spread them all out before you and bid you examine whether they are good or bad. But such is the nature of our work that secrets are necessary to secure us from fraud and imposition. Bound as we are by our laws and our principles to extend aid to the stranger and the wayfaring man, it is indispensable that we should have certain well known signs and tokens. Else we should be open to all sorts of imposition and peculation. Rogues would fatten upon our bounty but for these. By our secrecy we are fully guarded against imposition. If a man comes in to us and claims the privileges guaranteed by our laws and customs, we have the means of knowing whether he is or not what he professes to be, and he cannot deceive us, for he must know things that none but an Odd-Fellow can know. Thus by our secrecy we are guarded from imposition, and we have no secrets but such as are necessary for that purpose. The world

Gen. Harrison says "he has peculiar notions of government." For example, his vote in the Ohio Legislature to SELL, while men into SLAVERY.

most potent weapons of our warfare, nor which I allude. We have a thousand more efficient friends than these—and all over the country, we have our speakers, and they are pleading for us with an eloquence that will be heard and must conquer. And who are these mighty advocates? They are the sick and the distressed, the widows and the fatherless children that we succour and bless. And what is their eloquence? It is not the well rounded period, nor the splendid flight of fancy; but it is the spontaneous outburst of gratitude that comes from those who have fed upon the fruits of our bounty. It is the pearly brightness of the tear of joy that trembles and glistens in the eye of the lone widow and the destitute orphan, as they kneel around the cheerful hearth stone, and pray for the blessing of God upon that institution which poured light and joy upon the night of their sorrows, and the loneliness of their destitution. Aye, this is the eloquence that will prevail, and these the advocates, whose pleas will enter the court of heaven, and call down the blessings of God upon our heads; for "he that giveth even a cup of water to a suffering fellow shall in no case lose his reward."

But these advocates are heard on earth as well as in heaven. All over these United States, there are lisping voices speaking of things like these. The little boys and the blushing maidens stand up and say, "I had a father once but now I am an orphan. My father labored and provided for our wants. But he was sick. His strong arm was feeble and weak, his cheek was pale, his eyes were sunken, and his voice was feeble and trembling. Then a man came for bread, and there came a man and gave us money and we were fed. And another came, and all the long and silent night sat by my father's bed and fanned his brow to keep it cool, and gave him drink and medicine to heal him. But he died, and these men came and put him in a coffin, and went with us to the grave, and there they prayed for the widow and the children, that God would bless them. We returned to our house, and it looked lonely and desolate, for our father was not there, and our mother wept and told us we were orphans, and had none to care for us, or provide for us. But again these men came to our lonely abode, and they spoke kindly to us, her children. They told us they would take care of us, and that we must go to school and learn to be wise and good; we have done so, and in our gratitude, we almost forget that we are orphans." And my good children, do you know who those men were that did so much for you? "They tell us they are Old-Fellows, and surely it is odd that they should do so, for others do not." Brethren, these are our advocates, and these are the pleadings in our behalf that are heard in many a circle where the name of Old-Fellows was not before known. Now I say that these are tales of truth that speak to the heart, and breaking through all prejudices will reach the better feelings of our natures, and give us success such as was never won by the sword of the conqueror—the dominion of the heart. Precious to our souls are these the bright jewels of our order, and I pray you beloved, neglect them not for a moment, and they shall shine as the brightest gems, and bloom as the freshest, greatest laurels in that crown of honor, that generations yet unborn shall award to our beloved order.

I cannot close this address without congratulating the brethren in this place on the success that has attended their efforts, and the bright prospects of future prosperity that are now opened up before you. Your own experience affords an illustration of what can be done by a few warm hearts and persevering hands. You have had much to encounter, but have met every difficulty with firmness, and have found no doubt, a rich reward in the success that has crowned your efforts. Go on Brethren in the good work, and remember that your success in future depends not so much upon your numbers as upon your zeal, and the influence of your moral character. May you never tire or faint by the way until you arrive at that happy land where joys shall be perennial, and tears shall cease to flow; and there shall be no more need of your labors for the amelioration of human suffering, for the reason that no suffering shall be there. There may you dwell in peace, and the best of all blessings, the blessing of the widow and fatherless, and of him that was ready to perish by upon your heads.

INTERESTING LETTER.

We subjoin a very interesting letter from the Hon. James Buchanan, in reply to an invitation to attend a meeting of the Democrats of Northumberland and the adjoining counties. We commend this letter to the attention of our readers, both on account of the excellent advice it contains, which will find a cordial response in the bosom of every Democratic Pennsylvanian, and for the examination it enters upon relative to the prospects of the good cause. It will be seen that there is every thing to animate us to exertion—that with the energy and resolution which have always been displayed by the friends of equal rights in moments of emergency, our triumph cannot be prevented. It is true that our opponents are full of confidence at having retained their own in the States which were theirs in 1836; that they are putting forth their utmost strength to accomplish their objects—but this will now operate as it has heretofore, merely as a stimulus to corresponding activity on our part, and we can answer for Pennsylvania that she will take care to give Federalism such a defeat on the 30th of October as will lay it prostrate in this Commonwealth for years. She has "taken the van," and anticipates effectual co-operation from her sister Republics of the Democratic faith, which, to use the words of the letter, have but to join in a "long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether," to secure the downfall of "hardshellism."—Pennsylvanian.

INSULT TO COL. JOHNSON.

The Macon (Mich.) Republican of a late date, states that during the visit of Col. Johnson to Ann Arbor, and while addressing the people, the Whigs paraded near the stage on which the veteran soldier, banners, with insulting mottos, such as "An earthquake is before Van Buren and Johnson," "The Colonel is happy to see my opponents here, to honor me, as well as my Democratic friends, as I cannot think otherwise, than they wish to honor me, for who could believe that the enlightened people of Michigan would insult an old man, who, twenty-seven years ago, fought and bled to defend these people from the scalping knife and tomahawk."

THE WHIG.  
BOSTON, MD.  
TUESDAY MORNING, OCT. 27, 1840.

Democratic Republican Nominations  
FOR PRESIDENT  
MARTIN VAN BUREN  
OF NEW YORK.  
FOR VICE PRESIDENT  
RICHARD M. JOHNSON  
OF KENTUCKY.

ELECTORAL TICKET.  
WILLIAM A. SPENCER, } Senatorial  
HENRY G. S. KEY, }  
CATHIE HUMPHREYS, 1st District.  
EDWARD LLOYD, 2d "  
OTHO SCOTT, 3d "  
BENJAMIN C. HOWARD, } 4th "  
JAMES MURRAY, }  
W. M. P. MAULSBY, 5th "  
CHARLES MACGILL, 6th "  
WALTER MITCHELL, 7th "

On Monday!!!  
REMEMBER THAT THE Presidential Election in Maryland occurs on MONDAY, and not on WEDNESDAY.—Monday the 2d of November is the day.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—The Baltimore Republican of Friday says that the returns from this State, show that there is but one feeling among the people on the subject of politics, and that is almost unanimous opposition to federalism, and an equally unanimous support of democratic principles and our present democratic administration. The Whigs are "few and far between," and have scarcely made a decent opposition in point of numbers. It will be borne in mind that this State is a clear gain of 11 votes for the present administration, having thrown her vote away at the last Presidential election.

DUFF GREEN EXCOMMUNICATED.—One of the most singular political papers we have ever seen is put forth in Saturday's Baltimore American. It is addressed to the "Whigs of Maryland" and signed by the members of the State Central Whig Committee. The address says—"As an Editor of a party paper he [Duff Green] has thought proper to persevere in conduct which he knew was disapproved by the Whig party of Maryland." It declares that the Whig party will not be responsible for what General Green may be pleased hereafter to do and the Committee in the name of the "Great Whig" party of Maryland, "declare their disavowal of any concurrence in the present or prospective editorial course of Gen. Green, and devolve upon him alone the entire responsibility of his measures." Alas! poor Duff, can't thou not, in the extremity of thy defeat, exclaim with Wolsey, "O, how wretched is that poor man that hangs on princes' favor!"

The latest Whig trick that has been exposed, is that of posting up handbills in the city of New York, which say that 3000 mechanics and laborers are wanted in New Orleans on the public works, at \$2.75 per day. The New Era justly calls it, a cruel political fraud. It is intended only to draw off the Mechanics to prevent their voting at the approaching election, regardless of the misery that the wicked act may inflict upon those who become the dupes of the villainous trick. A similar dishonorable game was attempted to be played off in Baltimore just before the Mayor's election. Comment upon such political dishonesty is unnecessary.

The English passengers on board the Great Western Steamer, gave nine cheers on hearing that the Whigs had carried Maine. A British ship in the harbor of New York, upon the occasion of a recent Whig celebration in that city, hoisted a flag bearing the insulting motto "England expects every man to do his duty!" Boys do you hear that!

Pennsylvania and Ohio vote for Presidential electors on Friday next. Connecticut, Rhode Island, Maine, N. Hampshire, Maryland, Virginia, Missouri, Illinois, Arkansas, Georgia, Indiana and Kentucky, on Monday next. Michigan on the 2d and 3d of Nov. New York on the 2d 3d and 4th. Louisiana and Tennessee on the 3d. New Jersey and Mississippi on the 3d and 4th. Massachusetts and Alabama on the 9th. Vermont and Delaware on the 10th. North Carolina on the 12th, South Carolina after the 23d by the Legislature.

John C. Wright, one of Gen. Harrison's Thinking Committee, has been defeated as a candidate for the State Senate from Hamilton county, Harrison's own residence!

FOR MAYOR.  
Democrat. Federalist.  
Saml. Brady S. C. Leakin.

First Ward	431	534
Second Ward	458	383
Third Ward	704	593
Fourth Ward	779	359
Fifth Ward	503	734
Sixth Ward	595	543
Seventh Ward	266	680
Eighth Ward	734	467
Ninth Ward	321	657
Tenth Ward	697	514
Eleventh Ward	674	763
Twelfth Ward	964	690
Total	7119	6857

Majority for Samuel Brady 232.

OHIO ELECTIONS.  
Extract from a letter, dated  
CINCINNATI, October 14, 1840.  
I have waited until the last moment to obtain the result of yesterday's election in this county. The city polled 6,900 votes, including Federal electors, and all a very great increase since the last spring. It is now 5 p. m. and it is ascertained that our gallant Duncan is best by about 100 votes. MILL CREEK RETURNS TWICE THE NUMBER OF VOTES EVER BEFORE POLLED IN THAT TOWNSHIP! We are sure that at least 200 invalid votes were thrown in, that is, those who are not allowed to vote, but who are taken from the most authentic sources of information within our reach. A large portion are the official results, and the others are obtained. It will be seen that the Democratic majority on the Congressional vote is 6513. As we have said before, we

It was the result of a meeting last night of the Central-Union of about three thousand Democrats, to push forward the campaign with all their force, and also to contest the city and Mill Creek election. We have a number in jail for false swearing, voting, etc.

**Extract from a letter, dated 14th Sept. 1840.**  
**DARTON, Montgomery Co. Ohio,**  
October 17, 1840.  
**DEAR SIR**—Enough is ascertained to satisfy me that the State has gone against us. British gold has influenced votes upon us in immense numbers. In this way we have been defrauded out of the State. In our county we had a most desperate battle; 1500 more votes were given than ever before, and 1200 more than we have legal votes. This tells the tale. With fair play we should have given from 300 to 600 Democratic majority. At the Presidential election we shall give 300 Democratic majority.

**SOUTH CAROLINA ELECTION.**  
We give below all the returns received from this State, which are principally taken from the Charleston Mercury—  
In the Charleston Congressional District, the Hon. J. E. Holmes, (Dem.) has no opposition. **ELECTIONS IN BARNWELL DISTRICT.**  
**FOR CONGRESS.**  
S. N. Butler, (Dem.) no opposition.  
**REPRESENTATIVES.**  
**Democrats.**  
\*Rollins, 1280 Dickerson, 784  
\*Trotter, 1059 Rice, 582  
\*Cargill, 910 Marsh, 567  
\*Brown, 895 Rauson, 407  
\*Bowers, 848  
Those marked thus (\*) elected.

**Extract of a letter dated COLUMBIA, Oct. 14, 1840.**  
There were 1204 votes taken, and although Elmore had 603—more than half that number, he is not elected by the count of votes, because there were 17 more votes in the Columbia box than the list of voters called for. The votes counted stand thus:

Dem.	603	Adams	620
Elmore	598	Treadwell	619
Hopkins	596	Block	618
Douglass	586	Wade	609

There were about 70 votes polled more than was ever known to be taken in the District.

**DARLINGTON, (S.C.) Oct. 14.**  
The following is the result of our election for Senator and Representatives.

<b>Senators.</b>	
Wm. H. Cannon, Sen. (Dem.)	739
David Geerz, (Fel.)	381
<b>Representatives.</b>	
A. Dromgoole Sims,	962
John F. Wilson,	857
John F. Erwin,	877

All the candidates for Representatives were available to the administration. Sims and Wilson elected.

The Hon. F. W. Pickens, (Dem.) was re-elected member of Congress without opposition.

We have seen no opposition for Congress, except in two districts, represented in the last Congress by the Hon. WADSWORTH THOMPSON (Fel.) and the Hon. J. K. GAFFNEY (Dem.) In Thompson's district there are three candidates running—two Democrats and a Whig. The returns we have received show the following result:

Norris, (Dem.)	954
Powell, (Dem.)	877
Butler, (Fel.)	821

There were also three candidates in General Gaillard's district—two Democrats and a Whig. CALDWELL, (Dem.) is elected.

Two Whigs are elected to the State Legislature in Marion district, the only district that we have seen where they succeeded.

In Columbia, the Whig candidates had a small majority of 17; but upon counting the ballots, it was found there was too many, and the facts were reported to the Legislature by the judges, without giving certificates of election to any person. This is the first time that we have seen frauds attempted in that region.—*Globe.*

### ASTOUNDING FRAUD!!!

By last night's mail we received the New York Standard, which has nearly eight columns on the subject of one of the most ASTOUNDING FRAUDS ever perpetrated on the elective franchise in this or any other country. The late hour of the night at which the mail was received prevents us from giving at this time, any more than the following synopsis of the affair, which we have hastily gathered from different New York papers.

We will only remark, that the gentlemen who were instrumental in bringing to light these frauds, of which the Jefferson affair was but a part, deserve the lasting gratitude of the entire Democracy of the Union; and of the lovers of justice and honesty throughout the world.

From the New York Standard of yesterday morning.

The deep, the all pervading interest in reference to the projected fraud at the late election for Mayor and Councils at Baltimore, has been surpassed by the rumors which have for some days filled this city in regard to the election of the Fall of 1840.

The extraordinary increase of Whig votes in general of the States gave additional tenness to the already awakened astonishment of honest men of all parties, and hearing that an investigation was going on before the authorities here, we attended at the Recorder's office on Tuesday and yesterday, to procure the most accurate details of the examinations had and to be had, and have been permitted to make public the most unparalleled developments, too many of which, for the honor of our city and country, we regret to be constrained to say, in all sorrow, yet with deep indignation; bear the impress of unambiguously substantiated truth.

The examinations of John D. Stevenson, James Young, John P. Raymond, and Patrick McArdle, to say nothing of Glentworth, leave no escape from the generally received opinion, among men of all parties and classes, that the most atrocious frauds have been committed by the Whig party. Nor is this all—the projected Jefferson fraud is typified by Mr. Stevenson, if it were not before; hence, we have every reason to believe that at the recent elections in Ohio and elsewhere similar frauds have been committed; and it is impossible not to believe that those of an equally desperate and heinous character are projected, and intended to be carried out, at the elections yet to be held.

A leading Whig editor was reported to us yesterday as having said, in the following language: "We can do it, but it will require all the moral and political influence of such party as will support us, and the influence of such revulsions as we wish to be published. If we dare not do it, we shall be no more than a laughing stock." The solemn—paramount—duty of all freemen, and especially those who are Democrats, is to counteract such an effectual firm COMMITTEES OF THE UNION, TO WHICH

and guard every precinct, and district, to prevent fraud, either by the disguise of persons, so as to destroy identity—the forging of certificates of citizenship, or in this city, the forging certificates of REGISTRATION. "SLEEP NO MORE," freemen, or you will be slaves in November!

(From Bennett's Herald of Friday morning.)  
The Recorder and Justice Matcell have been employed since Tuesday morning, in taking evidence developing a magnificent system of fraudulent voting, which was perpetrated in this city in 1838, that probably outstrips anything of the kind that ever has yet been discovered in this country.

Among the persons examined, we learn that Mr. Glentworth, Tobacco Inspector, J. D. Stevenson, ex-Tobacco Inspector, Mr. Young, the high Constable of Philadelphia, Robert C. Wetmore, R. B. Blanchford, and many other prominent politicians, have given evidence, willing and unwilling, for and against each other, developing the most astounding facts that about three hundred men were purchased at \$30 per head like cattle in the market, and brought on from Philadelphia, to vote five times in as many different wards at that election.

By the evidence thus furnished, it appears that the very proposition recently made by a politician of Baltimore, to another in Philadelphia to get five hundred men to Baltimore in order to secure the recent election in that city, for the Whigs, was actually carried into effect in New York in 1838. We understand that Gov. Stewart, and other distinguished individuals, are now in this city, in order to give evidence on the subject.

We have no room for further comments or statements this morning.

From the New York Sun of yesterday.  
Our Magistrates have received information that a conspiracy of a most formidable and fearful nature had been entered into by Whig party leaders to introduce perjured and illegal voters, measures were taken to arrest certain of the ring-leaders. High Constable Young, of Philadelphia, having arrived in this city, a warrant was issued for his appearance, and at the same time, James B. Glentworth, Whig Tobacco Inspector, summoned as a witness against him. Young finding Glentworth pressing him hard, offered to turn State's evidence, which was accepted. His testimony, which is given below, caused further inquiry, and other witnesses were produced, the effect of which was an exposure even more fearful than had been anticipated. Young was allowed to depart, and Glentworth promptly arrested and held to bail in the sum of \$10,000.

**FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.**—The foreign news by the steam ships at Boston and New York contain some important particulars. Among these the items of greatest interest are those relating to the progress of the East. The Forts at Bacoa, Tigris, regarding the approach to Canton, have been destroyed by the British fleet; and Beyrout, a port belonging to Mehemet Ali, has been bombarded and reduced to ashes by the allied powers of England, Russia, Austria and Prussia. The abdication of the King of Holland, the death of the Princess Augusta, the destructive fire at the Royal Naval at Davenport, and the trial of Prince Louis Napoleon at Paris, give additional interest to the general mass of intelligence abroad.—The state of things in Spain also is worthy of particular notice.

With regard to the Chinese difficulties, the dignity of the Celestial Empire are probably preserved by this time; that the "outcast barbarians" from the island called Biffin are capable of anything in the way of affront to the high mightiness of the brother of the Sun and Moon. The idea that the British would dare to blockade Canton was at first regarded as a preposterous thing "Truly," said the Governor, "this is a preposterous and audacious falsehood, and is an egregious mistake." The utmost anxiety will be felt to hear further from this quarter, as the design of the British government may now be considered apparent, as far as it relates to the coercion of China, and the establishment of British influence over the affairs of the empire.

The bombardment of Beyrout is said in some accounts to have been premature, and in anticipation of the refusal of the Pacha to accept the stipulations proposed by the Allied Powers. This London Morning Herald of Oct. 2d, which gives very late intelligence, states on the other hand that the firm denouncing Mehemet Ali had been communicated on the 21st ult., and that the Consuls of the four Powers had retired on board their shipping. This would intimate that the Pacha was resolute in his refusal. The intelligence as above stated caused a considerable panic in the London Stock market.

The trial of Prince Louis Napoleon was not concluded at the latest advices from Paris. The Prince explained the motives and purposes by which he was actuated in entering France. He declared that his object was to give to the people of France an opportunity to express their will as to the form of government preferred by them. "If without pride, without weakness," says he, "I recall the rights placed in the hands of my family, it is only by the rights of the sovereignty of the people, has been consecrated in France, by the most powerful resolution ever effected in the world, never has the national will been more solemnly proclaimed, never been more satisfactorily vindicated as true and as numerous as those for the adoption of the constitution of the empire." He affirms that the nation has been defeated at its aim; that the revolution of 1830, renouncing the expression of the popular sentiment, was unjustly turned out of its legitimate course, and that he thought in the present juncture of affairs that the vote of four millions of citizens would be confined to his family, the destinies of France, imposed upon him at least the duty to make an appeal to the nation in order to ask their will. His speech concludes in the following words: "The nation would have been free to have pronounced, republic or monarchy, empire or royalty, as all emanates from its will, and is dependent upon its opinion. Before the manifest expression of its wishes in any way, every contrary pretension is destroyed.—There was no conspiracy. There were no accomplices. Altho' I did not resolve upon everything, I know I did not know either my projects, my resources, or my hopes. If I am guilty, I am guilty only of having abused courage and confidence like their own." They will condemn the presidential and honorable motives which they will allow me to reveal, to their eyes how powerful and extensive were my reasons to hope in success. One word I remember, I represent before you a principle, a cause, and a duty. The principle is the sovereignty of the people. The cause is that of the empire. The duty is that of water-

loids. The principle you have acknowledged—the cause you have avowed—and the duty you wish to avoid. There is no difference between you and me, and I will not believe that I can be so devoted to bear the punishment of the detection of others. Representatives of a political cause, I cannot accept as judges of my wishes and acts, a political jurisdiction now beginning in this place; there are only the conquerors and the conquered. All you are the former, I have no justice to expect from you, and you have no right to impose upon me your generosity.

The testimony of Count Northolton and the other officers who attended the Prince in his daring attempt, shows that none knew his design until a short time before the landing at Boulogne. The Count declares that his name appeared at the bottom of the proclamations, it was totally unknown to him. He adds: "It would have been an act of cowardice not to have landed with the others. I could not have abandoned the Prince at such a moment."

**ENGLAND—ABOLITION.**—Foreign interference with the institution of slavery in the South is openly justified in the Cincinnati Philanthropist. Referring to the recent persecution of the Jews in Syria, the Philanthropist says:

"Now, the same right Mr. Van Buren has to interfere with another Government in behalf of a portion of subjects, the British Government has to interfere with ours in behalf of the oppressed colored man. The same principle that warrants the people of the United States, in holding public meetings to pass resolutions of sympathy with the persecuted, and reproaching the persecutors in Syria, authorizes us, were there no other warrant, to endeavor to direct public opinion against slavery."

Thus the interference of England with slavery in this country is openly admitted and justified by a leading Abolition paper. When will the Southern Federalists perceive the danger which menaces them!—*Lowell's Adv.*

**WHIG OPINION OF GEN. HARRISON.**  
—Out of their own mouths are they condemned.—The following paragraph from the "Troy Mail," a prominent Whig paper, published at the city of Troy, in that State, will give our readers some idea of the consistency of the opposition. Read it and show it to your Whig neighbor:

**PORTRAIT OF GEN. HARRISON.**  
Drawn in 1836, by the editor of the Whig Troy Mail.  
"The Harrison Convention have nominated Gen. Harrison as the Whig candidate for the Presidency. Were it not a matter of fact, we should think it a mere BURLESQUE or CARICATURE got up for a LAUGH. We can hardly believe that men of intelligence and discrimination would act as propositors, so ridiculously silly. GENERAL HARRISON RESPECTS THE BILITTY OF CHARACTERS, WHO WHOLLY OBTUSE AS TOTAL ENTS, and decidedly INSIGNIFICANT as far as needed abilities are concerned, substituted for Daniel Webster, with a gigantic power of mind and exalted attainments and unimpeachable moral character, put down as an inferior to William Henry Harrison, the Hero of Tippecanoe! Why what an insufferable insult to the Whigs!—Why what a disgrace to our party! Why, literally, we feel ASHAMED to raise our voice or hold up our heads to meet the merited taunts and ridicule of our opponents. We are OVERWHELMED WITH SHAME at such an exhibition of SUPERFICIAL WEAKNESS AND PUSILLANIMITY."

**SUICIDE OF A MEMBER OF CONGRESS.**  
—On Saturday evening last, the Hon. Wm. S. Hanson of Colorado, Re-elected to the U. S. House of Representatives at the recent election, for the Thirteenth Congressional district, arrived in town, and put up at Barnard's City Hotel. About 5 o'clock on the afternoon of yesterday, he appeared to be quite well, manifesting no unusual excitement or depression of mind, and making some inquiries at the bar relative to the boats and cars to Philadelphia, and in about an hour afterwards the report of a pistol was heard in his room. The report attracted first a gentleman stopping at the house and some of the waiters, when he was found speechless and lying near the fire, a pistol lying close by his side, his right hand, except the fore finger, being covered with blood, which had flowed profusely from a wound in the right eye, where the ball had entered. He was recognized by the Hon. Mr. Jantler, who soon entered the room, and sent for the Hon. Messrs. Howard and Carroll. An inquest was held by Seth Bullard, Esq., in the room, when on examination, the ball was found to have nearly come out at the back of his neck. The verdict of the jury was, that he came to death by shooting himself with a pistol. He was 23 years of age, and rumor attributes the suicidal act to disappointed affection.—Some unopened letters found with him have been taken possession of by his friend Mr. McBlair.—*Ball Sun.*

**QUEEN ELIZABETH.**  
The following curious and interesting account of Elizabeth's personal appearance is given by Hentzner, a German who visited England in the reign of "Bonny Queen Bess." "Next came the Queen, in the sixty fifth year of her age, as we are told, very majestic; her face oblong, fair but wrinkled; her eyes small, yet black and pleasant, her nose a little hooked, her lips narrow, and her teeth black, (a defect the English seem subject to, from too great use of very rich dyes; she wore large pearls with very rich dyes; she had small hair, and that red; upon her head she had a small crown, reported to be made of some of the gold of the celebrated Lüneburg Table. Her bosom was uncovered, as all the English ladies have it till they marry; and she had on a necklace of exceeding fine jewellers' hands were small, her fingers long, and her stature neither tall nor low; her hair was stately, her manner of speaking mild and obliging. That day she was dressed in white silk, bordered with pearls of the size of beans, and over it a mantle of black silk, shot with silver threads; her train was very long, the end of it borne by a Marchioness, instead of a chain she had an oblong collar of gold and jewels."

**A REAL HIBBER.**—The hardest old miser, perhaps in existence lived in Grandchester. He never was known to bestow a farthing, neither for a charitable nor for any other purpose. Two persons walking past his house one evening, and observing him sitting at the window, reading a book by the aid of a mere rush light, remarked that they meant to squeeze some extract out of him by way of a present if possible. Whereupon one stepped up and asked if he would be kind enough to give them a little of his cigar. "O, go along," said old Avarice, "I can hardly make out myself, with what I've got!"—*Pittsburg Mer.*

The New York Sun states that Major Nathan, who was appointed a Judge of the Court of Sessions, in the place of Judge Safford, resigned.

**APPROPRIATE DAY.**—Monday last will long be remembered in the annals of our country, for the glorious achievement of the first surrender of the British troops under Lord Cornwallis, at Yorktown, and the second the complete route and discomfiture of the British Whig party in this city by the patriotic Democratic corps of the Abolitionist city!—*Ball Rep.*

**ROOSEVELT.**—Gen. Harrison, while a commissioner in the army, expended, as appears from the books of the Treasury, TWENTY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, which taking the number of his troops, is at the average rate of \$10,000 for each man employed in his expeditions. He'll make a very economical President, judging by the past.—*New Bedford Reg.*

One dollar notes of the Union Bank of Delaware, altered to \$50, are in circulation in New York.

**DIED.**  
On Wednesday morning last, THOMAS HENRICH, in the 31st year of his age.

**To the Public.**  
As an injured citizen, who has been shamefully persecuted for entertaining and exercising his political opinions, I am compelled to make public the following statement of facts.—On the morning of the day of the political meeting at Quaker Town, by the Troy Mail, (5th of October) Mr. Wm. R. HUGH LETT came to me at my residence, which is in the farm I rented of him, and while I was at work in the woods hauling rails, after a little conversation addressed me substantially as follows:—I find no fault of you on earth—you have done all that is required on my part; but I do God damn if you do not VOTE THE WHIG TICKET, you shall move off my farm! He afterwards went to the house and asked my wife for Thomas Carpenter, a young man in my employ. She told him he was somewhere out. The said Hughlett afterwards came to me and repeated the same language used above. Having heard that Wm. R. Hughlett should say that he would have no damned Van Buren man on his farm, I went to him and asked a written contract to ensure the occupancy of the farm for next year, but he refused, as he did on a previous occasion the farm without a written contract, and refusing to barter away my political opinions to ensure renting the farm, I am at a late and unpleasant period, led nearly hopeless of procuring a home for myself and family. My stock of horses, cattle, &c. must be sacrificed if I cannot get land to cultivate. But in my distress I have the proud satisfaction of knowing that my political opinions could not be taken from me. JOSEPH P. KINNAEMON.  
Oct. 23d 1840.—3v

**HATS AND CAPS.**  
The subscriber has just received a good assortment of HATS of the following descriptions—fine Clipped, Neutral, plain Russia, and fine Mole-skin and long napped Silk hats, all made of the best materials and expressly manufactured for the subscriber by A. Shouck an old and experienced hatter of the city of Baltimore. Ask a fine assortment of SUPERIOR CAPS, such as Otter, Seal, Muskrat, Cloth, and Chinilla, all of which will be sold low for cash, or to punctual customers on short credit.  
JAMES D. PUNGAN.  
Oct 27

**LATE SHERIFF'S SALE.**  
BY virtue of a writ of vendition exponas issued out of Talbot County Court and to me directed and delivered by the clerk thereof, at the suit of Saml. W. Spencer vs. Wm. H. Cheezum, against Henry E. Batesman, Wm. Hinesy, James P. Anderson and Samuel B. Hopkins—will be sold for cash only, in front of the County house in the town of Easton, on Tuesday the 17th of November next, between the hours of ten o'clock A. M. and five o'clock P. M. the following lands, parcels of land near the town of Easton, situate, lying and being in Talbot county, on the west side of the road leading from a bridge called Roe's bridge near said town, and marked and known as lot No. 4 on the plot of the said town, made by Samuel Jackson, Esq. former surveyor, containing the quantity of two acres and eight, parcels of land more or less, and two head of horses the property of H. E. Batesman. Three four-wheeled carriages and harness, and two head of horses, the property of Messrs. J. P. Anderson and S. B. Hopkins, to pay and satisfy the debt, interest and costs now due and to become due on said writ of vendition exponas.  
Attendance by JOHN HARRINGTON, late Sheriff.  
Oct. 27—4

**Notice.**  
BREEDERS in Maryland Equine, the last season, are reminded, that the money for their services will be due on the 1st of November next, and are requested to call on Mr. William Newland, Easton, and make payment to him. W. M. K. LAMBDON.  
Oct 27—3v

**For Rent.**  
I will rent for the year 1840, to a careful tenant, my HOUSE AND LOT, in Oxford.—Or if more desirable, possession will be given on the 1st of November next.—For terms apply to WM. H. GROOME, Esq. on the 27th of Oct. 27—4

**Executors Sale.**  
BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, the subscriber will offer for sale, at Oak Hill, near Easton, the residence of the late Mrs. Mary Lockwood, on Tuesday the 10th day of November next, very valuable

**HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN FURNITURE.**  
The terms of sale—Cash for all sums of five dollars, and below that sum for all sums of five dollars, a credit of six months, the purchase of purchasers giving bonds with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale. For terms apply to ROBT. GOLDSBOROUGH, Sheriff of Talbot County, Easton, Md.  
Oct 27—4

**Public Sale.**  
I will offer at public vendue at my residence, on WEDNESDAY the 4th of November next, at 10 o'clock A. M. (if fair, if not the next fair day) all articles not heretofore disposed of at private sale, among which is some valuable

**Household Furniture.**  
Terms—a credit of six months will be given on all sums over ten dollars, on all sums of and under ten, the cash will be required.  
THEODORE DENNY.  
Oct 27—3v

**ELECTION.**  
Notice is hereby given that an Election will be held in each of the several Election Districts in Talbot county, on MONDAY the 2nd day of November next, being the 1st Monday of said month, for the purpose of electing 1st Electors to vote for a President and Vice President of the United States  
JESSE SCOTT, Sheriff.  
Oct. 13 1840.

**ASTRAYS.**  
THE subscriber has lost a STEER & one HEIFER. The steer is about two years old, red color, crop and all in the right ear, swallow fork in the left. Heifer is red, with a little white on the flank, two years old, ear mark same as steer. Any person giving me information of the said cattle, so that I get them again will be liberally rewarded. They left the subscriber's residence in June last.  
CALEB SMITH,  
Hole in the Wall, Oct 20—3v

**SHERIFF'S SALE.**  
BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of Talbot County Court by the Clerk thereof and to me directed and delivered, in the name of William Hughlett, against John S. Martin, Executor of Joseph Martin, dec'd I will offer at public sale, at the front door of the Court House of Talbot county, in the town of Easton, on Tuesday the 17th day of November next, between the hours of 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day; the following valuable property, to wit:—One negro man named Kitt, one negro woman named Easter, one negro woman named Comfort, one negro woman named Deborah, one negro girl named Louisa, one negro girl named Lavinia and one negro girl named Betsy, slaves for life. Seized and taken by virtue of the writ aforesaid, as the property of said John S. Martin, administrator in the name of John S. Martin, Executor of Joseph, and to be sold at the time and place aforesaid, to satisfy the principal, interest and cost, due, and to become due, on the said writ of fieri facias.  
JESSE SCOTT, Sheriff Talbot co.  
Oct 20th—G1s

**CALL & SEE!**  
The subscriber has just received the FALL AND WINTER FASHIONS, which he invites the public to call and examine. The style of cutting is elegantly improved, and furnished by one of the most celebrated Reporters of Fashion in the country. He warrants his work to be unsurpassed by any done on this shore, and guarantees the fit of the same in all cases.  
The public's obt. serv't.  
JOHN SATTERFIELD.  
Oct. 13—G1s

**MARYLAND HOTEL**  
ANNAPOLIS, MD.  
JOHN COOPER, late of Caroline county, informs his friends and the public generally, that he has taken that large and commodious house, lately occupied by R. W. Gill, Esq. in Main street, and has fitted up the same in a superior manner. His bar will be furnished with the choicest wines and liquors, and his table with all the delicacies of the season.  
Oct 13—3v  
Dorchester Aurora and Democratic Pearl will publish at amt \$1

**PRIVATE BOARDING SCHOOL.**  
The subscriber having employed a Lady of eminent qualifications to teach in his family, is desirous to have about fifteen Scholars, including his own children; would therefore take six or eight pupils, as Boarders, on the following terms, payable quarterly.

For Board	\$25 per quarter
Washing	3 75
Lower Branches in English Education	4 00
Higher branches, comprising Natural Moral and Intellectual Philosophy, Rhetoric, Chemistry, Botany and Geometry	6 00
French Language	4 00
Music	10 00
Use of Piano	2 00
Drawing and Painting	2 00

The School will be opened on Monday the 12th inst. Any persons wishing to send their children either as boarders or day scholars will make immediate application, as the number will be limited.  
J. M. LAMDIS.  
Avon-Dale, near the Royal Oak  
Oct. 13 1840.—11

**Postponed Sale.**  
**PUBLIC SALE.**  
I will offer at public sale, on WEDNESDAY, October 28th, if fair, if not the next fair day, at the Maxwell farm (in Hopkins Neck, plain and direct road leading from Mrs. Rogers' line) the following property to wit—

**HORSES.**  
Among them the fine STEER & one HEIFER.  
One yoke good Oxen, cattle, hogs, A GOOD GIG, Some Household and Kitchen Furniture—Top Folders, Blah's Farming Utensils, &c.  
A credit of six months will be given on all sums over ten dollars, the purchaser giving note with approved security with interest from the day of sale. For all sums under ten dollars the cash will be required.  
Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, and attendance given by RUFUS K. FORD.  
sept 29—G1s

**NEW GOODS,**  
J. W. Cheezum  
HAS just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and is now opening at his store, a very handsome collection of  
**NEW FALL**  
Foreign & Domestic Staple Goods, Among them a very handsome lot of CLOTHS, CAMBRICES, CASIMERES, MERRIS, &c. &c.—Also,  
**GROCKERS, QUEENWARE, CHINA, Glass, Tin-ware, Wood-ware,** &c. &c. &c.  
All of which he thinks he has purchased on very reasonable terms, and invites his friends and the public generally to an inspection of the same.  
Oct 25—At

**Dissolution.**  
The partnership heretofore existing under the firm of Samuel Mackey & Sons, is this day (October 9th) dissolved by mutual consent. All persons due the firm on note or book account are requested to make immediate payment to Samuel Mackey or to the subscribers, either are authorized to receive claims due the late firm.  
SAM'L. MACKEY,  
ALEX. H. MACKEY,  
WM. C. MACKEY.

The subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they have purchased of their father his interest in the store, and they hope by strict attention to business to receive the patronage of the public. The old customers of the late firm are respectfully solicited to continue their dealings.  
A. H. & W. C. MACKEY.  
\*N. B.—We take this opportunity of informing the public that we have just received and are now opening a large assortment of  
**FALL & WINTER GOODS,** all of which are suitable to the present and approaching season, which will be sold low and on accommodating terms by  
A. H. & W. C. MACKEY.  
Oct. 13—4t

**More New Goods.**  
THE subscribers have just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore a full supply of Fall Goods, consisting of a general assortment of  
**DRY GOODS,** With many heavy Woolen Goods, PILOT & BEAVER CLOTHS, Heavy BOOTS AND SHOES, upper and under Leather, Groceries, Hardware, Queens-ware, &c. &c. all of which they offer to their customers and the public on their most pleasing terms, and respectfully invite their early attention to the same.  
POWELL & FIDDEMAN.  
Wye Landing, Oct. 6, 1840.  
P. S.—On hand a general assortment of Building Materials, &c., with a ton of Grindstones, assorted sizes, just received. P. & F.

**Very Valuable Real Estate FOR SALE.**  
By virtue of the authority contained in a Decree, passed by Talbot County Court, as a Court of Equity at the May Term thereof last past, the subscriber will offer at public sale, at the front door of the Court House, in the town of Easton, on Tuesday the 29th day of September next, between the hours of 10 o'clock in the forenoon and 4 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, the following very valuable Lands, that is to say, three several tracts and parts of those several tracts of Land situate, lying and being upon and near the head branches of Saint Michael's River, in Talbot county, respectively called and known by the names of St. Michael's "Fresh Run," "The Forest," the "Addition," the "Range," "Cottlingham," "Nunam" & "A King's Choice," and which now comprehend the several Farms and Plantations called Hayland, the Mill Farm, and Ben's Lot, estimated to contain in the whole the quantity of  
**700 ACRES OF LAND,** more or less, which said Lands are particularly described in a Deed of Mortgage executed on the eighth day of December in the year eighteen hundred and twenty-four by the late Robert H. Goldsborough to the Trustees, Directors and Company of the Farmer's Bank of Maryland, and which is now enrolled in the office of the Clerk of Talbot County, in Liber J. L. No. 5, folio 624 &c., one of the Land Record Books of said county. The Trustee reserves the privilege to sell said Lands in the whole or in parcels, as may be deemed most advisable on the day of Sale, when full information will be given to those who may be inclined to purchase. The Terms of Sale are Five Hundred Dollars in cash on the day of Sale, and the residue in six, twelve and eighteen months in equal instalments, with interest from the day of Sale on said residue. On the ratification of the Sale and the payment of the whole purchase money, with interest, the Trustee is authorized to execute to the purchaser or purchasers, and his, her or their heirs, a good and valid deed, or deeds for said Lands.  
T. R. LOCKERMAN, Trustee.  
Aug. 25, 1840.  
N. B.—The title of the above lands is postponed for the present.

**CASH FOR NEGROES.**  
THE highest cash prices will at all times be given for NEGROES OF BOTH SEXES that are Slaves and good titles. My office is in Pratt Street, between Sharp and Howard Streets, and OPPOSITE to the REPOSITORY, where I or my Agent can be seen at all times. All persons having Negroes to sell would do well to see me before they dispose of them, as I am always buying and forwarding to the New Orleans market. I will also receive and keep Negroes at twenty five cents each, per day, and forward them to any Southern port, at the request of the owner. My establishment is large, comfortable and airy, and all above ground; and kept in complete order, with a large yard for exercise, and is the strongest and most splendid building of the kind in the United States. And as the character of my House and Yard is so completely established, for strength, comfort and cleanliness, and it being a place where I keep all my own that I will not be accountable for the future, for any escape of any kind from my Establishment.  
HOPE H. SLATTER.  
Baltimore, Jan. 15, 1840. 11

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