day, and if he continues to go ahead as he has done since he delivered his speech on the Cumberland Road Resolutions, he will speedily eclipse Mr. Wise. Indeed, as Mr. Proffit says that he is a Prophet, and a son of a Prophet, the Whigs have already set him down as the successful rival of Mr. Wise. Mr. Proffit, as I am informed, addressed the "sweet voices" and said some things that were vastly amusing and made the "sweet voices" laugh. By the way, Mr. Proffit, rarely speaks on any occasion, that he does not create infinite amusement. At about 12 o'clock, they went home, and thus ended the farce of the night.

After I had closed last night, the Pension Bill passed unanimously. Notwithstanding its passage was opposed with great rancor by Mr. Rice Garland and others, when it was called up for its third reading, not a soul voted against it. It passed precisely in the shape in which it was reported, thus affording a most happy and successful commentary on the influence of the eloquence of the *eloquent* and *patriotic* opposition.

In the Senate to-day, Mr. Clay, took the floor, as soon as the body had been called to order, and made a very windy rigmarole in support of Mr. John J. Crittenden's proposed amendment to the Report of Mr. Grundy on Mr. Benton's non-assumption resolutions. He debated the amendments; and only supported them because they were offered by Mr. Crittenden, and hence his labor was an up hill job, and hence he did not get on very smoothly or rapidly. He was speaking at 4 o'clock

In the house of Representatives, Mr Campbell's resolutions to print sundry papers in reference to the New Jersey contested election was called up, and

Mr. Fillmore, of New York, had the floor, to make a speech, and after he had held it a few minutes; the whole House got into such a snarl, that it was found necessary to give the resolution the go by, and take up the raft in Red River. Mr. Richard Biddle made a speech on the subject, in opposition to the bill, and was followed by

Mr. Cross, of Arcansas, who was speaking when I closed.

FEB. 21.—From 12 o'clock, till 2½ o'clock to-day, the House of Representatives was engaged in attempting to adjust mere questions of order, growing out of decisions made by the Speaker, and from which appeals were taken.

In consequence of this profitless cause of delay, no business was transacted up to the time that I closed my letter.

The speaker is the most unlucky man in the world. As soon as the House gets a little excited, he is sure to have his decisions appealed from, and the consequence is confusion and disorder.

After two hours and a half of the day had been wasted away, the private Bills on the Speaker's table were taken up, and were referred to the appropriate Committees. The House has agreed to adjourn over til Monday.

In the Senate, a Joint Resolution, for the regulation of the private business of the two Houses, was taken up, and discussed till the Senate adjourned.—This Resolution provides that if any private claim shall be adversely reported on twice, it shall not be again brought before the Senate.

The whole city, is agog, in getting ready for the balls, fetes, soires, &c.

FEB. 22,—I have not got any news to send; and as this is the anniversary of the birth Washington I will not profane it by writing a political letter. In the name of all that is merciful, let one day be kept free from the pollutions of party politics.

Last night there were several balls given in the District of Columbia, none of which were very numerously attended. The fact is, the times are so very hard that it is difficult for men to get the means of living, and people have but very little disposition to engage in scenes of fashionable dissipation. But, when the country is once relieved of the bank incubus, it will see and realise happier and better days.

Yours, &c. JOHN DE ZISKA.

## WILLIAM H. HARRISON.

Who is he? He is a man, who is willing to apply the surplus revenue to liberating Southern slaves, and at the same time sell white men out as *serfs* to the highest bidder for the shortest period of service, who have had the misfortune to be mulcted into a fine and costs in an unguarded moment. He is the man who voted in the Senate of this State to sell *poor white citizens of Ohio*, like horses in the street, for fines or costs! Citizens of Ohio, ponder before you leap! If you doubt it here is proof, proof as strong as holy writ:—*Steubenville A. Union.*

Extract from the journal of the State of Ohio. TUESDAY, Jan. 30, 1821.

Senate met pursuant to adjournment.

The Senate then, according to the order of the day, resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole upon "*the bill* from the House entitled an *act* for the punishment of certain offences therein named," and after some time therein spent, the Speaker (Allen Trimble) resumed the chair.

Mr. Fithian then moved TO STRIKE OUT the 19th section of said bill as follows:

"*Be it further enacted*, That when *any person* shall be imprisoned either upon *execution or otherwise*, for the non-payment of a *fine costs*, or both, it shall be lawful for the sheriff of the county to *sell out such person as a* SERVANT to any person within this State, who will pay the whole amount due, for the shortest period of service; of which sale public notice shall be given at least ten days; and upon such sale being effected the sheriff shall give to the purchaser a certificate thereof, and deliver over the prisoner to him, from which time the relation between such purchaser and the prisioner, shall be that of MASTER and SERVANT, until the time of service expires; and for injuries done by either, remedy shall be had in the same manner, as is or may be provided by law in case of master and apprentices. But nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent persons being discharged from imprisonment according to the provisions of the 37th section of the act to which this is supplementary, if it shall be considered expedient to grant such discharge. Provided that the court, in pronouncing upon any persons convicted under this act, or the act to which this is supplementary, may direct such person or persons to be detained in prison until the fine be paid, on the person or persons otherwise disposed of agreeably to the provisions of this act."

Upon this motion of Mr. Fithian TO STRIKE OUT the above section, the vote is recorded as follows:

"Yeas—Messrs. Beasly, Brown, Fithian Gass, Heaton, Jennings, Lucas, Mathews, McLaughlin, McMillon, Newcom, Robb, Russell, Scofield, Shelby, Spencer, Stone, Swearington, Thompson, and Womdorf.—20

Nays—Messrs. Baldwin, Cole, Foos, Foster, WILLIAM H. HARRISON, McLean Oswall, Pollock, Ruggles, Wheeler and Speaker—12

Thus you see that this section has not been permitted to disgrace the statute books of Ohio. And for the information of the sceptical of the pie bald party, we will append the following certificate, from the Secretary of State, which is endorsed upon its back—to wit:

SECRETARY OF STATE'S OFFICE,
Columbus, O. Sept. 10, 1836.

I certify that the foregoing is a true and accurate copy from the journals of the Senate of the State of Ohio, being the first session of the nineteenth General Assembly, held at Columbus, December 1820.

See pages 303, 304, 305.

CARTER B HARLAN,
Secretary of State.

## NATIONAL CONVENTION.

This body is to meet in Baltimore on the 1st Tuesday in May, and it is quite time that the preliminary steps should be taken for the election of delegates for this State. Each State, by usage, is entitled to a vote equal to its representation in the two branches of Congress, and we would suggest to the democratic members of our legislature the propriety of immediate action in relation to the subject. Other states, both North and South, have already moved in the matter, and we hope to see every state in the Union represented that the democracy of the country may act with one heart and one voice in the great contest of the approaching election for the two highest offices in the nation. Maryland has already nobly distinguished herself, and must show by her future energetic action, her stern devotion to the principles she has now placed in the ascendancy. No period ever more imperiously called upon her for decision and firmness, for union and energy than the present.

It is only by the unceasing and vigorous operation of these qualities that she can successfully withstand the insidious influences and machinations of federalism, and render certain and permanent the victory she has already gained. The approaching democratic National Convention will be to her a season of proud rejoicing. She will go into that body with a voice with which she has not spoken for many long years—a voice backed by a majority of the voters of this State, by the popular branch of her legislature, by the Chief Magistrate placed at the head of her affairs.

Her long and hard-fought struggle of this position should now incite her democratic sons to the most wary vigilance and persevering exertions for the maintenance of what they have so nobly earned. The resolutions adopted by the democratic members of the Massachusetts legislature breathe a spirit worthy to be imitated by them. From our own legislature, let a similar voice go forth to the State and to the country. It will meet with a response from every quarter of the State that will overwhelm the adversaries of free principles with dismay.

We hope the members of the legislature will not longer delay calling the attention of the people of the State to this subject. They will elect two delegates for the State at large and the several congressional districts will each send one or more. It is time that action should be commenced.

Ought not also some arrangements to be now made for the accommodation of the Convention during its session? Apathy in these movements may be unfavorably construed in other parts of the country. Let nothing be left undone unnecessarily procrastinated that is essential to the success of our cause. We have an adversary to contend with desperate in his last hope. Let us be prepared for the contest.—Balt. Post.

## MEETING OF THE DEMOCRATIC MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATURE OF MARYLAND.

At a meeting of the Democratic members of the Legislature of Maryland, held at the State House on Friday evening, the 21st of February, Doctor Thomas C. Risteau was called to the Chair, Otho Scott and William A. Spencer Esqrs. appointed Vice Presidents, and John C. Le Grand and William P. Maulsby Secretaries.

Mr. Mason of Washington county, offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted

*Resolved*, That we concur in the propriety of holding a Democratic National Convention in the city of Baltimore, on the 5th of May next, for the purpose of nominating for the consideration of the Democratic party, candidates for the offices of President and Vice President of the United States

*Resolved*, That we recommend to the Democratic party of this State that they hold conventions in the several counties of this State on or before the 4th day of April next, for the purpose of appointing delegates to the said National Convention.

*Resolved*, That it be recommended to the voters of each county and city to authorise their delegates to the National Convention to nominate Electoral Candidates for this State.

*And be it further Resolved*, That our confidence in Martin Van Buren and Richard M. Johnson, as pure patriots, enlightened statesmen, and as unyielding democrats, is unimpaired.

*Resolved*, That the proceedings of this meeting be published.

THOS C. RISTEAU, President.

WM. A. SPENCER, } Vice Presidents.
OTHO SCOTT, }

JNO. C. Le Grand, } Secretaries.
WM. P. Maulsby, }

## NEW JERSEY.

MONDAY, 24th Feb. 1840.

Mr. Sprigg from the committee appointed upon the subject of the Governor's communication enclosing the resolutions of the State of New Jersey, in relation to the contested election of representatives in Congress from that State, delivered a report upon that subject.

Mr. Graves called for the reading of the resolutions of the State of New Jersey accompanying the communication of the Governor of that State. After the clerk had proceeded in the reading, Mr. Graves withdrew his call, and remarked that he was satisfied. Mr. Bowie renewed the call. The clerk then proceeded to read, and having finished, Mr. Risteau moved that the whole subject be referred to the consideration of the people of New Jersey.

Mr. Mason inquired of the chair if it would be in order to move an indefinite postponement The Chair replied that it would.

Mr. M. then moved the indefinite postponement of the report, and insisted that the house had nothing to do with the election of New Jersey; it was a matter that belonged wholly to that State and the Congress of the United States.

Mr. Gaither opposed the motion to postpone & said he differed entirely with the gentleman from Washington county; it was a matter, he insisted, that concerned this & every other State in the Union. He maintained that the sovereignty of New Jersey had been violated in this case, and concluded by hoping that the motion to postpone would not be adopted.

Mr Graves said, that if he had been present at the time the resolutions of the Legislature of New Jersey were laid before the house, he would have taken the same course which he did this morning; and insisted that it was a subject not properly attached to the duties of this house. He hoped the motion to postpone would prevail.

Mr. Tuck inquired of the Chair if the report would go upon the journals?

The Speaker replied that it would if no objection were made by the house, and said that the motion to postpone indefinitely, was tantamount to a rejection, and that if it were carried it would prevent an entry of it upon the journals.

Mr. Bowie opposed the motion to postpone, and argued to show, that this disposition of the report would be treating the State of New Jersey and the committee of this house with discourtesy and disrespect.

Mr. Tuck asked the gentleman from Washington to withdraw his motion to postpone, to enable him to make a motion to lay upon the table. Mr. T. insisted, that if the motion to postpone was carried, it would be treating his colleague and the committee with a want of courtsey.

Mr. Mason said, that in making the motion to postpone indefinitely, he certainly intended no disrespect or want of courtesy—nor could he conceive how it could be so considered. He made that motion in conformity to the rules of the house, and he was at loss to see how such a construction could be put upon his motion.

The question was then taken upon the motion to postpone indefinitely, and was carried in the affirmative by yeas 33, nays 23.

Mr. Gaither afterwards moved an order directing the report to be placed upon the journals and printed, as a part of this day's proceedings.—He insisted that the house owed it to itself and to the committee, to give the people full light upon its proceedings, and hoped that the report made on the New Jersey resolutions this morning, might be spread upon the journal and printed. He was opposed to suppressing the proceedings of the house.

The question was then put upon the adoption of the order, upon which Mr. Tuck demanded the yeas and nays, which resulted as follows—yeas 23, nays 31.

## DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 11; 1840.

That splendid edifice, called the St Louis Hotel the pride of our city, the City Exchange Ball Rooms, and Improvemnt Bank, have just been totally destroyed by fire, and we have much reason to fear will not be re built. Insurance only $250,000—cost $1,200,000.

Tuesday, Feb. 11, 9 a m. fire yet burning.

Another letter says—The Bank saved all its money and books. Both sides of the street for some distance were entirely swept with the flames, and another (a Government deposite) Bank and extensive buildings are threatened, and every effort is making for getting the specie and papers out of the Bank.

Extract of another letter dated 11th, 9 a. m.

"I hasten to inform you that our magnificent building, the City Exchange called by some the French Exchange, in St. Louis street, is now burning to ashes—both sides of the street are swept. The Exchange was built by the Improvement Bank, and cost one and a half millions—the bank was in the building at the corner of Chartres and St. Louis streets—They have saved all their books and papers, and what little specie they had. The Citizens' Bank is in danger, with near $850,000 in specie in it—$400,000 Government money. It is thought by those that have been up to the fire, that the Citizens' Bank will be saved. I have no time for further particulars, as the mail is closing."

LYNCHING A BANK.—The people of Jasper and the adjoining counties of East Mississippi, exasperated at the swindling operations of the Brandon Bank, have met, and come to the following summary resolution respecting the branch at Paulding.

"That the meeting take posession of the vaults, books, papers, and all other things belonging to the Branch Bank, and place them in the hands of a comittee of five for safe keeping."

And appointed a committee to receive whatever proposition the bank might be disposed to make

A MAMMOTH PACKET SHIP.—The Garrick, says the New York New Era, now loading at this port for Liverpool has stowed away the entire cargo of the ship Robert Fulton, from Canton (about 9000 chests of tea) between decks. She has also on board upwards of 7000 bushels of corn, and a vast quantity of other property. The Garrick is rising 1000 tons burthen. The difficulties between England and China render the tea shipment a good one.

## THE BRITISH ON THE MAINE BORDER.

The Portland papers do not say much in relation to the Boundary question. The Advertiser of a late date, states on the authority of Gen. Varnum, that the barrack, at the Portage Road, near the head of Temiscouta Lake, are now occupied by two hundred British troops of the eleventh regiment, commanded by Maj Chamley. The barracks are two stories high, sufficient to quarter, he thinks, from 400 to 600 men. The British have also built a large guard house, besides officers' quarters, engineers' quarters, store houses, a large cook house—the buildings thus erected, being eight in number They have also commenced building a stockade—200 or 300 feet of which are completed,—to enclose the whole of the above mentioned buildings. During the present season, they have built barracks near the foot of the lake, on the southerly side of the Madawaska river, sufficient to quarter from 200 to 300 men where eight men are stationed. They have further fitted up this season a two story house for barracks, about twelve miles below the mouth of the Madawaska, on the southerly side of St John's river, sufficient for quartering from 150 to 200 men—in taking care of which, from one to three men are employed.

FLORIDA.—An article dated St. Joseph, January 29, mentions the arrival of an express from Iola with a letter from J. L. Smallwood, merchant of that place, stating that on Monday night the family of Mrs. Harlan, about six miles from Iola were all murdered and the premises burnt, by a party of Indians, supposed to be about twenty in number.

TALLAHASSEE, (Fa.) Feb. 5—A report has just reached town, that Major Bailey, with six hounds, had fallen upon an Indian trail, which led to a camp of forty, four were killed, and the rest ran off, leaving their mockassins, &c. behind. One dog was killed by the Indians, and the scouting party was still following the trail.—Com. Adv.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT.—Yesterday morning, between 11 and 12 o'clock, a young lad named Schetky, about 14 years of age, was completely mashed between two cars of a train which was going down the city rail road in Dock street, below Second. He had seated himself on the platform of one of the cars and on starting the train, the two came together with considerable force, crushing him in the most shocking manner, and causing his death in a few moments. He had a poor widowed mother, whom he assisted in supporting by his labor.—Philad. Sentinel.


# THE WHIG.

EASTON, MD.

TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 3, 1840.


FOR PRESIDENT,
**MARTIN VAN BUREN**
OF NEW YORK.

VIRGINIA CONVENTION.—The Globe says; We understand from a delegate of the Democratic Convention of Virginia, the sitting of which has just closed, that Governor POLK of Tennessee has been nominated for the Vice Presidency.

CIRCUS BURNT.—The Circus near the corner of Jefferson and 3d streets, Louisville, was destroyed by fire on the night of the 19th ult. loss about $7000 and no insurance.

The New Jersey Legislature has a bill before it to exempt all debtors from arrest or imprisonment in every case where the debt was not contracted in that State, or where the debtor resides out of it.

### Extract of a Letter from the Editor.

ANNAPOLIS, Feb. 25, 1840.

The past week has been quite a working one—the House having transacted a large amount of local business. The Bill regulating the Banking Institutions of this State passed the House of Delegates a few days ago by a strict party vote. The Democrats voting for and the Whigs *against* it. It fixes the first of July as the period of specie payments by the Banks. The Senate has not yet acted upon it. The Bill which passed the House abolishing the office of Geologist, has been rejected by a tie vote in the Senate. Had the bill passed, the State would have saved about three thousand dollars annually, a matter much to be desired in the present embarrassed condition of the Treasury. Thus we see that the majority in that august body are not at all disposed to reform abuses or retrench expenses, though handbills can be published in any quantity and sent to Caroline, making the attempt to show that the whig party are for strict economy in the management of the finances of the State.

The subject of the Eastern Shore Rail Road Company came up to-day but was not determined. Messrs. Owens, Spence and Legrand spoke in opposition to the work and Mr. Winder in favor. It will probably be decided to-morrow. Whether the work will only be *suspended* or *wound up entirely* is not yet certain. But that one or the other will be done appears apparent.

Among the most important bills now before the House, are the following.

A Bill to restrain private Banking and to prohibit any corporation or individual from issuing any paper intended to circulate as a paper currency.

A Bill for taking the vote of the people as to the expediency of calling a Convention to reform the present and to frame a new constitution.

A Bill to abolish the office of Treasurer, the office of Register of the Land office, and the Land office of the Eastern Shore.

The House determined to day to meet hereafter at 9 o'clock A. M. and sit until 4 P. M.

ANNAPOLIS, Feb. 27, 1840.

This day determined the fate of the Eastern-Shore Rail Road so far as the House of Delegates is concerned. The contest between the contending interests has been a protracted, yet an animated one. The debates were allowed to take a variety of shapes and quite a latitudinous range. Many collateral questions were debated, and a strong disposition manifested to obtain an expression from the House in reference particularly to M. Duval's claim, late a contractor upon the road, who is now here preparatory to seeking redress either from the State or from the company. But with the Minority report (submitted by Mr. Welch of Kent) all amendments were negatived. The question recurred upon the adoption of the Majority Report, which declares that the company has not complied with resolution No. 84 of December session 1838. The committee conceive that the contract made with Messrs. Norris and Inlay for engines and cars in advance, cannot be understood as a fragment in *cash* coming within the intent of the resolution. The Report was adopted, and with it the following resolution.

Resolved by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the Resolution No. 84 of December session 1838, be and the same is hereby rescinded and annulled, and all the authority and directions that were thereby given to the Treasurer of the Western Shore are hereby absolutely revoked; and that no further payment be made on the part of this State at any time hereafter towards the stock of the said Eastern Shore Rail Road Company.

The yeas and nays were as follows:—

Affirmative.—Messrs. Owens, Hammond, Hellen, Mathews, Poulney, Welch of B. C. Risteau, Stansbury, Colston, Humphreys, Heckart, Welch of Annapolis, Bravard, Selby, Spence, Hearn, McPherson, Quynn, Biser, Simmons, Firor, Hope, Polk, Giles, Legrand, Graves, Seidenstricker, Mason, Byer, Kepler, Waters, Dade, Price, Crabb, Parke, Bramwell, and Speaker—37,

Negative.—Messrs. Coad, Blackiston, Shaw Welch of Kent, Ridgely stevens, Dalrymple, Martin, Winder, Long, Frazier, Phelps, Cameron, Tuck, Macubin, Bowie, Spencer, Wilmer, Potter, Gaither, Berry, Newman, Hook, 23.

Immediately after the adoption of the report, Mr. Spence submitted resolutions providing for the appointment of Commissioners by the Governor, to close the affairs of the company. The resolutions will undoubtedly undergo some modifications, and as soon as they are acted on definitively by the House we will publish them for the information of our readers Thus ends the "three days" controversy; to be again renewed however in another shape.

The house has determined by an order adopted on yesterday to go into the election of Eastern Shore Treasurer on Thursday next at half past 9 o'clock.

The Hon. Francis Thomas has been here for several days on business connected with his official capacity as President of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company. Whig letter writers have construed his visit into something monstrous. His very name appears sufficient, much less his presence, for certain gentlemen of the Whig party.

We sincerely hope our friends in Caroline will unite to a man, and come out boldly to the rescue of Old Maryland, and snatch he when an opportunity offers, from the disgraced and embarrassed condition into which she has been recklessly plunged, regardless of consequences, by a set of profligate and dishonest politicians, whose watch-word now is—"The Union of the Whigs, for the sake of the Union," which motto they boast, as having been manufactured for them, by Mr. HENRY A. WISE who participated so largely in the murder of the lamented CILLEY, and for that foul deed, an indelible stain, as lasting & black as the heart of him who aided in that murderous action, has been stamped upon the name of that very man, (fiend we should say,) whose foul and polluted lips has breathed a war cry which is trumpeted forth by every *Wise*-whig Press in the State, and under whose infamous banner they cry aloud to their scattered forces to seek shelter and protection from the just vengeance of an outraged and insulted people.—*E. S. Whig.*

"We clip the above beautiful specimen of Loco Foco vituperation from a paper misnamed "The Eastern Shore Whig." We may be encroaching upon the rights of the "Whig's" checkmate in noticing the foregoing piece of miserable slang alike characteristic of the mind and heart of the perpetrator, but the occasion justifies the innovation. In the desire to exceed in low abuse he has bid defiance to the antiquated rules of Lindly Murray, and to the crime of falsehood has added that of stupid zeal. Contrast such a man as Henry A. Wise with this calumniator. Put education—nobleness of character, and gentlemanly feeling upon one side, ignorance and bombastic egotism upon the other—a high toned sense of honor and dignity in this scale, and a flatulent, disgusting bravado, the effect of sudden exaltation from a region of types, quoins, cases, &c. to that of paper puerilities and self puffing paragraphs in that—and what mind for a moment could contemplate without revulsion the striking antithesis!"—*Ed. Cambridge Chronicle.*

We are almost at a loss for words degrading enough to express our contempt for this piebald Whig, who after having disgorged himself (viper like) of all his vemom in attempting to vindicate the character of a *man*, whose name like his *own* should be branded with enternal infamy, aims a stab at our reputation, and sneeringly speaks of education, types, cases, quoins, &c., for which alone, he deserves the highest niche in the temple of stupidity. We would have this sluggard to know that shame never mantled our cheek for wearing the ennobling and dignified appellation of a PRINTER, "when the Philosophy of a FRANKLIN drew from the towering clouds, their vivid blaze, and prostrated the irresistible bolt in humility at his feet." Compare for a moment the character or education of a Wise and his menials with that of a FRANKLIN, the beacon light of our *Craft*, and insignificance will blush to own them for its votaries. We feel an independent pride in being able to discharge the duties incident to our situation in life, but regret to say, that the mechanical department of many offices are too frequently disgraced by being under the control of those, whose knowledge of the business extends no farther, than that of snub-nosed Clerks, *Monks, Friars*, &c.

As regards our education we admit, that we do not possess the wisdom of a Solomon or the philosophising mind of a Franklin, and in common with many, not unfrequently transgress those rules of propriety in our composition that have been pointed out by the expounders of our language. But we are happy to know, that unlike this *Wise*-acre of an editor, ignorance and stupid zeal never gained such an ascendancy over our better judgment, as to stigmatize us as idiots, for attempting to blow out the contents of our cranium with a pistol and then publish to the world that some political opponent was guilty of the contemptible action, of firing at a skull which would bid defiance to the artillery of a seventy-four. Our readers will remember that this suicidal occurrence happened near the lunatic assylum in Cambridge, misnamed the "Chronicle Office."

We cannot now condescend to wade through such a heterogeneous mass of mire and filth to notice the many vile anathemas heaped upon us by this poisonous adder, and therefore leave him to coil his serpentine folds around cases, stands, quoin-boxes, ink-kegs, &c., and there inhale a sufficient quantity of the obnoxious effluvia which continually arises from his nauseating domains, to fill anew the vials of his wrath—but should he again attempt to pour them upon our head, we shall in the bitterness of woe be compelled to cry out,

Ye gods protect us from a knave,
That dares indite such bitter curses;
Who fired at his hat—then raved,
And swore it was the locofocos.

We would be pleased for our readers to know, that we should have passed unnoticed the remarks of this billingsgate slanderer, had we not deemed it a duty due to ourselves and others, to repel as far as possible any attack leveled at our reputation as a mechanic, and to hold such wretches up to the gaze of the world, as a fit object for contempt and ridicule. We will before we close, adopt the language and sentiments of an eminent writer and a *Printer* who says—"That we, as a mechanic, hold ourselves as far above such revilers in the scales of useful knowledge and general information, as the stars which spangle the firmament of Heaven are separated from the earth, and so should every other profession of tradesmen. Let him who would deny his birthright upon whatever vicissitude he may be placed, and shrink from the responsibilities of asserting and maintaining his prerogative as a Mechanic, be branded as a traitor! Let him become a foot ball of contempt and his name sink into oblivion, unwept by the *Craft* and unsung by its bards."

BEEF.—We learn from the "Snow Hill Banner," that a beef was killed in Worcester county a few days since which weighed on the hoof 1384 lbs., and when cleaned 808.

As the editor of the "Banner" complains of there being no market near for the sale of such edibles, he had better advise the owner to forward it without delay to Richmond, where the Whig gormandizers are to hold a grand jollification in a few days in honor of old *Tip*, and being generally short of povisions on such occasions they will no doubt go the 'whole beef,' horns, tail, hide and all. It would be well also for the *Generals'* benefit to send a few barrels of hard cider. If you have none, the editor of the "Times" will furnish it.

APPOINTMEMTS BY THE GOVERNOR.

*By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.*

### JUSTICES OF THE PEACE OF TALBOT COUNTY, FOR 1840.

Nicholas G. Singleton, H. P. Geoghegan, John Catrup, Thomas Jenkins, James Bartlett, Joseph L. Turner, Joseph Marshall, Jas. D. Bromwell, John Talbot, Charles Jump, Samuel H. Benny, William Rose, Wm. H. Hayward, James Redman, Greenbury Turbutt, Alexander Dudley, Dan'l. L. Haddaway, Nicholas Rice, J. W. S. McDaniel, Azariah Benny, William Caulk, Jr. Thomas Arringdale, Daniel Weeden, Joseph Graham, Thomas Auld, Henry E. Bateman, James Harrison, Thomas Graham, Jr. Nicholas Orem, John H. Holt, Richard C. Lane, Edward Roe, A. B. Harrison, Cornelius Sherwood, Wm. Townsend, W. P. Ridgaway, Daniel Leonard, William W. Lowe, Orson Gore, Rigby Hopkins, Charles H. Rigby, James Chaplain, William B Willis, John Bullen Thomas S. Hayward, James W. Abbott, R. T. G. Thomas, John Newnam, James Sewell, Woolman Leonard, Solomon Mullikin.

JUSTICES IN DISTRICT No. 1.

Joseph Graham, Chief Justice.
Henry E. Bateman, } Associate.
Nicholas G. Singleton, }

No. 2.—Wm. P. Rigaway, Chief Justice.
William W. Lowe, } Associate.
Rigby Hopkins, }

No. 3.—James Chaplain, Chief Justice.
Henry P. Geoghegan, } Associate.
John Bullen, }

No 4.—Edward Roe, Chief Justice.
Cornelius Sherwood, } Associate.
James Redman, }

### CORONERS OF TALBOT COUNTY FOR 1840.

District No. 1. Charles Robinson,
Ditto No. 2. Daniel L. Haddaway,
Ditto No. 3. Henry C. Middleton,
Ditto No. 4. Jesse Clark.

The Zanesville (Ohio) Gazette of the 19th inst. says: "A large quantity of flour was purchased on Monday for shipment at $2 62 1-2 per barrel. The retail price is $3.00. Wheat still sells at 50 cents per bushel. Most of the farmers appear to be waiting for an advance in the price of these articles, and there is consequently not much wheat coming in Whether they will obtain higher prices shortly is now very uncertian. Corn 25 cents per bushel. Cloverseed $5.50 to $6.00. This time last year the latter article sold at $10 to $12 per bushel."—American.

SHIPWRECK.—The British schr. Adelaide, from Dominica, bound to Nova Scotia, out 87 days all hands in a state of starvation, having lost most of her sails, went ashore on Monday evening last three miles south of Long Branch—had been on an allowance of one biscuit and a pint of water per day for the last 30 days.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT AT WILMINGTON.—On Saturday morning, a sailor boy, whose name we could not learn, received a fall from the royal yard of the ship Ohio, lying at Wilmington, by which he was dreadfully mangled—His skull, two of his ribs, and both of his legs, near the ankles, were fractured. He was brought to this city in the cars, and taken to the Hospital.—Clipper.

## BALTIMORE PRICE CURRENT.
CORRECTED WEEKLY.

*Office of the Balt. American.*
Baltimore, Feb. 29, 1840.

GRAIN.—Wheat is quite dull to day, and millers show no disposition to operate. We have no transactions by which to establish quotations, but it is certain that the prices of last week cannot now be obtained.

Corn has fallen in price. This morning the market for yellow Corn opened at 50 cents, and subsequently fell to 48 cents, and later in the day to 46 cents. White Corn is also down.—Sales to-day of some thousand bushels at 42cts.

We quote Oats at about 26 and 28 cents.

In Rye we hear of nothing doing.

RELIGIOUS NOTICE.—A Quarterly Meeting of the Methodist Protestant Church will commence on Saturday the 7th March inst. at 11 o'clock. J. VARDEN.

MECHANICAL FIRE COMPANY.—A stated meeting of the members of the Mechanical Fire Company will take place on Friday evening next, at Solomon Barrot's tavern, at half past 7 o'clock. Punctual attendance is requested. S. A. LOWE, Sec.

The members are also requested to attend a meeting at the Engine House on Saturday evening next at 4 o'clock, for the purpose of exercising the Engine &c.


## A FRESH SUPPLY.

FRESH Oranges & Lemons, Bunch Raisins, Smyrna Figs & Almonds; a general variety of CANDIES, &c. just received and for sale at the new Drug Store by
SAM'L. A. LOWE.

Also, Havana CIGARS, and an assortment of GARDEN SEED, warranted of last years' growth. S. A. L.

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