PROPERTY SHOULD GOVERN."—*A member of the Hartford Convention.*

Read what they said of the illustrious JEFFERSON, and the vile slang they poured upon MADISON, when they were called to preside over this Republic:

"You have reposed confidence in a COWARD, [Jefferson] and leaned on a broken staff too long. Let every man stretch out his hand, and put this accursed thing, the EMBARGO, from him. Be resolute—act like the sons of liberty, of God, and your country—nerve your arms with vengeance against the DESPOT who would rest the inestimable gem of your independence from you—and you shall be *conquerors!*"

"Give ear no longer to the syren voice of democracy and Jeffersonian liberty. It is a cursed delusion, adopted by traitors and recommended by sycophants."

"Jefferson—the man who, with the DAGGER of popular confidence, first gave the stab to your liberties."

"If (non-intercouse) is cowardly; for it is a base attempt to bring on a war with Great Britain. It is FRENCH in every feature. It is intended as a measure of hostility against Great Britain."

"There exists NO CAUSE of war with Great Britain. "Great Britain, the bulwark of our holy religion—struggling for her salvation—and fighting the battles of christendom against anti-christ and his host."

"The war was founded on falsehood, declared without necessity, to aid the late tyrant of Europe in his views of aggrandizement."

"As Mr. Madison has declared war, let Mr. Madison carry it on."

"Government cannot be kicked into a war. We have no army deserving the name of one.—NEITHER MEN ARE TO BE HAD—NOR MONEY TO PAY THEM."

"Any federalist who lends money to Government, must go and shake hands with James Madison, and claim fellowship with Felix Grundy. Let him no more call himself a federalist and friend to his country! *He will be called by others infamous!!!*"

"Each man who volunteers his services in such war, or loans his money for its support, or by his conversation, his writings, or any mode influence, encourages its prosecution; that man is an accomplice in the wickedness, loads his conscience with the blackest crimes, and brings the guilt of blood upon his own soul, and is, in the sight of God and his law, a MURDERER!"

"How will the supporters of this anti-christian warfare endure their sentence; endure the fire that forever burns; the worm which never dies—*while the smoke of their torment ascends forever and ever.*"

VIRGINIA ELECTION

We have now heard from all the counties in Virginia except three, sending two delegates. One of them (Scott county in Little Tennessee) has always given a large Democratic majority. There is then no doubt but the result as stated below, is as favorable as can be expected by the Opposition. The Senate is equally divided.

After all the exultation on the part of the Federalists about the triumph in Virginia, let us scan it and see with how much reason they rejoice.

1. It will be observed that the Democrats have a clear gain of one member in the House of Delegates.

2. The Federalists carried one of their delegates in Buckingham county by the casting vote of the sheriff—the other by two majority. This election is contested for fraudulent votes polled by the Federalists, and there is scarcely a doubt but the Democratic candidates are entitled to their seats. The reversal of this return, and giving effect to the polls as closed in Caroline, would make it a tie in the House, as well as the Senate—giving the Opposition the member from Wythe, who is pledged to vote for Senators as his constituents of that Democratic county may vote in the Presidential election in the fall.

Even supposing then the election in Buckingham to be fair and irreversible, the Federal party can only boast of the power to carry Mr. Rives by a majority of two of the popular votes.

3. It is worthy of remark, that, besides Buckingham, Hanover, Spotsylvania, and Powhatan which we have set down to the Federalists in our table, are all contested. The resident majority of the legal voters in all these counties is unquestionably on the side of the Administration. The Federal newspapers cannot with decency deny it. All these counties were carried by votes from Richmond. It is believed that more than a hundred citizens of Richmond voted in virtue of deeds to land and stock in the surrounding countries. Some of the individuals voted, we are assured as many as five times. Where a man is *bona fide* owner of lands in several counties, of the value of $25, he is entitled to vote in the several counties. But where a fictitious title is made by deed to constitute such right to vote it is fraud. It was in this way that many of the Federal votes were manufactured, to carry the counties referred to, that a majority of 96 votes, in the aggregate, gives the counties of Hanover, Spottsylvania, and Pendleton to the Whigs.

There are two other counties in striking distance of Richmond, which were carried by very meagre majorities—Charlotte by 6, and Prince Edward by 16 votes; but we have not heard of frauds having been committed there. Persons residing in Richmond have a right, under the Constitution of Virginia, to vote in every county in the State, in which they own land.

The votes now stand Democrats 63. Federalists 67.

Gen. Bailey voted against Rives at the last session; and re-elected under a pledge to vote against Rives and Harrison.

NOTE.—We have heard the result of the vote in Caroline and Wythe counties, but do not know how to place them in our table. The following have been stated to us as facts, in relation to them:

In Caroline, (represented in the last House of Delegates by a federalist,) it was a tie when the polls were closed and certified. Afterwards two persons were permitted to vote for the Federal candidate. The sheriff who is a Democrat, would have voted for the Democratic candidate; and elected him, if the polls had not been re-opened. As it is, he refuses to return either candidate.

In Wythe, A. S. Fulton, (Fed.) elected by 18 majority, under a pledge to vote for Democratic Senators, if the county goes for the Democrats in the fall. This county has always given a Democratic majority at Presidential elections.—Globe.

The following is the leading editorial article of yesterday's National Intelligencer.

AN INDEPENDENT POLITICIAN.—John McElvaine Esq. a leading member of the Administration party in Ohio, late a Van Buren candidate for Congress, and a member of the Van Buren Central Committee, has for reasons which he frankly avows in an address, through the Columbus papers, publickly renounced his support of Mr. Van Buren, and declared himself in favor of the election of his old commander and fellow-soldier, Gen. Harrison, whom he prefers and supports," because (says he, I know him and know him to be a brave man) a true patriot, and capable statesman," and, because "I have been dissatisfied with the course of measures pursued by the Administration."

Within the last sixty days—we are assured by a Democrat of distinction, himself "a member of the Van Buren Central Committee"—Mr. John McElvaine was an ardent, strenuous, and efficient advocate of the Democratic cause and the zealous friend of the President. But the banks have obtained judgment against him for upwards of $27,000—And all of a sudden "the independent politician" has made the proclamation which we now find quoted with exultation by the Editor of the National Intelligencer. That editor is perfectly acquainted with the state of independence which such circumstances shall produce.—Globe.

CONSEQUENCES OF ABOLITION.—No sooner were the negroes of the West Indies politically emancipated than they sought social equality with the whites, and at all public assemblies and fashionable entertainments now given, the disgusting spectacle of an amalgamation of colors—white persons and those of the different shades of the negro—is to be witnessed in every part of the Island. Than mistaken philanthrophy what is more pernicious?—Picayune.

Federal Farmers.—The Indiana Democrat gives, as the result of the examination of about 20 counties, represented in the federal convention of the 16th of January, the following.

70 Lawyers,
40 Physicians,
128 Merchants,
113 Office holders.
10 Bank officers,
23 Contractors and officers on the public works,
11 Whig postmasters!!!

Farmers with a vengeance! Wonder if these 11 whig postmasters are in favor of Crittenden's famous gag law?—*Wabash Inquirer.*

Character of Whig Editors.—The Baltimore Patriot and Log Cabin Advocate, have published an article from the Charleston Courier in which some remarks appeared vindicating Gen. Harrison against the charge of being an Abolitionist, and represented it to be a "thorough Van Buren paper." To show how infamously false the statements of those two Whig papers are, we will let the Charleston Courier speak for itself, and then leave our readers to form their own opinion of the character of Editors who indulge in such wilful misrepresentations. He not only denies being the partizan of Mr. Van Buren, but is unwilling to believe that any Whig editor has done him so much injustice. How much he is deceived!

From the Charleston Courier.

The Mercury greatly errs when it says that the Courier is quoted "by the whole Whig press as a regular VAN BUREN partizan"—we never filled or aspired to that character; and no Whig paper has been guilty of the injustice of such an accusation. We are far from being the partisan of Mr. VAN BUREN or his administration.

DEMOCRATIC VICTORY AND GAIN.—The New York Evening Post says—The charter election in Westchester, which closed last evening, shows a democratic majority in the whole ticket, of one hundred and twenty seven votes, and a majority for the President, of one hundred and thirty one. Last year the democratic majority was about thirty, which shows a gain of one hundred.

From the Pennsylvanian.

PARDONED ON THE GALLOWS

A few days ago we copied from the Army and Navy Chronicle, a statement that there was a seaman, under sentence of death for insubordination, on board the frigate Macedonian, at Pensacola. Some of our contemporaries immediately improved the story by saying that he had been executed, taking it for granted that such had been the case. It appears, however, by the subjoined letter, also published in the Army and Navy Chronicle, that the man was pardoned on the scaffold, when the rope was round his neck.

PENSACOLA, April 11, 1840.

Yesterday was the day appointed for the execution at the fore-yard arm of the frigate, of Fleming Livingston, late a seaman belonging to the U. S. ship Vandalia, sentenced for assaulting his officer, attempting to create a mutiny, and a mutinous assemblage by calling upon the boat's crew and the crews of other boats present to assist him in his assault, *when not intoxicated.*

The scaffold was rigged—the grave dug and coffin made—in fact, every preparation perfect. At the appointed time the yellow flag signal for execution was run up at the fore-royal mast head of the frigate, a gun fired, the crews of all the ship mustered on deck, and a general order from the Commodore, relating to the melancholy spectacle, soon to take place, read to them. They were permitted to cluster upon the forecastle and booms, to be able the better to witness the execution. The man dressed in white, having on the cap, was observed, led out upon the scaffold; rope adjusted, and the chaplain attending with his prayer book, to ease the poor fellow off handsomely into the other world. The chaplain having finished, the marine officer was seen to advance and read what was supposed his death warrant, but which was soon known by signal from the frigate to be his *pardon* by the President, assigning for it the very good reason that Livingston's offence was only one instance of unbridelled passion and his punishment did not seem necessary for the preservation of the discipline of the squadron, as it appeared from the evidence that he called upon the boats crews of the other ships, but called in vain.

The yellow flag was then hauled down, and the performances of the morning ended. The man was tremendously frightened, as you may readily imagine, and was in fact so completely paralyzed that his pardon caused no more emotion, or perceptible change in his demeanor, than the reading of his sentence, which was none at all. It was some moments after he was led below before he could speak, or even make a noise with his tongue; and his first motion was to seize the Bible, and kissing it promised never to touch intoxicating drinks again.

ARRESTED CASE.

The Circuit Court of New Haven have affirmed the decree of the District Court *pro forma*—and the Government of the U. States, at the instance of the Spanish minister, have appealed to the supreme Court of the United States. The Africans must therefore remain in jail until next January.

THE WHIG.

EASTON, MD.

TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 12, 1840.

FOR PRESIDENT.
MARTIN VAN BUREN
OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT
RICHARD M. JOHNSON
OF KENTUCKY.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

The Delegates to the State Convention assembled in Baltimore on Tuesday last in large numbers and from all the counties in the State. We are only able to give our readers a synopsis, which however will put them in possession of the most material facts. We cannot refrain from assuring our friends, that from the feelings and determination manifested by the Convention, we shall triumph over the enemy just as certain as the day of contest shall arrive. There was evinced a most unwavering devotion to the true principles of Democracy, and we thought we could see in every countenance present a determination evinced to maintain unsullied the character of the "Old Maryland Line." We only hope that the proud and inspiring manifestations of the assembled Democracy of the State on that day may successfully penetrate the remotest corners of the country

The Convention was called to order by John Nelson Esq. of Baltimore, and on motion Dr. WILLIAM JACKSON of Dorchester, was called to the Chair, and JOHN NICK WATKINS of Annapolis city, and GEO. W. SHERWOOD, appointed Secretaries.

The Chair having been authorized, appointed a committee of eleven to nominate permanent Officers for the Convention, who reported through their Chairman, Mr. Scott, the following:

President—Gen. TOBIAS E. STANSBURY, of Baltimore county.
1st Vice Pres't.—John Nelson, Balt. city.
2d do do.—Dr. Wm. Jackson, Dorchester.
3d do do.—Charles S. Sewall, Harford.
4th do do.—Jacob Markle, Frederick.
5th do do.—Dr. Enoch George, Q. Ann's.
6th do do.—Dr. Jno. O. Wharton, Wash.
7th do do.—Col. James Polk, Somerset.
8th do do.—John Parran, Calvert.
9th do do—Gen. Wm. Mackey, Cecil.
Secretaries—Jno Nick Watkins, Annapolis
Geo. W. Sherwood, Talbot.
Charles Magill, Washington.
J. M. Thompson, St. Mary's.

On motion of Dr. J. J. Graves, a committee, consisting of one delegate from each county, and the city of Baltimore and Annapolis, was appointed for the purpose of reporting the objects for which the Convention had assembled.

After the transaction of some business relative to the procuring a suitable place for holding the Convention, the rooms being too small for the purpose, and Fair Mount being obtained, it was resolved that the Convention assemble there on Wednesday, at 9 o'clock A. M.

Dr. J. J. Graves, chairman of the committee appointed for the purpose of reporting the objects for which the Convention had assembled, reported, that they are of the opinion that there are no subjects demanding the action of the Convention at this time except those embodied in the following resolutions;

Resolved, That
Dr. Enoch George of the Eastern Shore,
John T. Stoddert of the Western Shore,
Col. James Polk of the 1st district,
Dr. Thomas Willson of the 2d district,
Dr. John C. Orrick of the 3d district,
J. Nelson & Sprigg Harwood of 4th district
Wm. P. Maulsby of the 5th district,
Thomas Perry of the 6th district,
H. G. S. Key of the 7th district,

with the approbation of the Convention, be and they are hereby appointed to represent the Republican party of Maryland in the National Convention to nominate candidates for President and Vice President.

Resolved, That the delegates from each Congressional District be required to confer together, and nominate for Electoral candidates as many suitable persons as they are respectively entitled to elect to the House of Representatives, and that the reports from the respective districts be made at 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Resolved, That the committee recommend that the Convention will then proceed to the selection of two Electoral candidates, one from the Eastern and one from the Western Shore to represent the State at large.

Which being read, were unanimously adopted by the Convention.

On the assembling of the Convention at Fair Mount, the following gentlemen were announced as Electors, and recommended to the support of the Democratic party of the State.

Benjamin C. Howard of Baltimore City.
James Murray of Annapolis.
Dr. Charles Magill of Washington.
Otho Scott of Harford.
Wm. P. Maulsby of Carroll.
Walter Mitchell of Charles.
Col. Edward Lloyd of Talbot.
Dr. Cathel Humphreys of Somerset.
and on the part of the State at large,
Wm. A. Spencer of Queen Anne's.
H. G. S. Key of St. Marys.

The annunciation of the ticket was hailed with enthusiastic cheering by the multitude assembled, while it received the unanimous sanction of the Convention.

During the interim of business on the several days, the Convention was addressed by several distinguished gentlemen of the cause, whose powerful speeches have undoubtedly left upon the minds of every listener an impression that time will scarce efface. But it was left for the third day to arouse to the highest pitch of exultation the breasts that were already heaving with true Democratic emotion. The National Convention having left it to the States respectively to nominate a candidate for the Vice Presidency, Maryland, eager to "fling to the breeze" her victorious banner, declared with a unanimous voice in favor of Col. R. M. Johnson. Hearts, hands, and voices loud, long, and deep, caused the very welkin to ring with the spontaneous exultation of those present who were not unmindful of the services of the war-worn and patriotic Johnson.

Among other business of the Convention the following gentlemen were appointed the Central corresponding Committee for Talbot county.—Col. Sam'l. Stevens, Morris O. Colston, Daniel Lloyd, Geo. W. Sherwood, Wm. Hayward, John Satterfield and John S. Blake.

After one of the most eloquent encomiums to revolutionary worth we ever heard, by James Buchanan Esq. of Baltimore City, the venerable patriot, Gen. Stansbury of Baltimore county, arose and addressed the meeting. He felt deeply sensible of the honor which had been conferred upon him. He could boast of at least one scar received in defence of Liberty, and that he wore upon his breast. While a prisoner in the hands of the enemy, several gentlemen (he said) hearing that a Free Mason was imprisoned, immediately came forward & obtained his release. He returned to his native soil, & had the proud satisfaction of being present on the occasion at York Town, when the haughty Briton (Cornwallis) surrendered his conquered sword to the immortal Washington. For himself (he remarked) he never felt on any occasion more enthusiasm in his life than he now did. His very heart's blood was warmed into new life in behalf of the maintenance of Democratic principles. He had fought for the liberty of his countrymen in the revolution, and taken up arms to defend them in the last war with Britain; and though now bowed down with old age, numbering four score and two years, and verging on the grave, he would once more come forth in his feeble strength, and by his voice and his ballot, support a cause upon which he believed rested the liberty and prosperity of our common country.

We need not say that every freeman present warmly cheered the remarks of the old general. Indeed the very wind caught the spirit of inspiration, and we know of no instance within our recollection, where the bright stars and broad stripes of our country's flag spread themselves more gloriously upon the breeze than they did on this occasion. They floated majestically over the head of a compatriot of Washington.

With a strong assurance in the correctness of our principles; with a determination to fight the battle of Nomember next with stout hearts and strong arms; and with a firm reliance upon the good sense of the people of Maryland, the Convention adjourned sine die, full of confidence in the integrity of the candidates whom they have nominated and confident of the success of correct principles whenever submitted to the calm and deliberate consideration of a free and intelligent people.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

In pursuance to notice the Delegates to this body met at 12 o'clock on Tuesday last in the city of Baltimore. *Felix Grundy*, Esq. called the Convention to order, and then moved that Governor *Hill*, of N. Hampshire, take the Chair, and that General Dix, of New York, be appointed Secretary, *pro. tem.* which was agreed to. The Rev. Mr. Burk offered up a prayer to the throne of grace. After some incidental business, the Secretary proceeded in the call of States, and having completed it, it appeared there were delegates present from twenty, one States, to wit:—Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, North Carolina, Georgia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Ohio, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Indiana, Missouri, Michigan, and Arkansas.

A committee of twenty-one, consisting of one member from each state, was appointed to recommend suitable persons for officers of the Convention. There was also appointed a committee, vested with power to ascertain and report the names of such members in attendance as were entitled to seats in the Convention. The committee was accordingly appointed.

Mr. Rogers moved that when the Convention adjourn, it adjourn to meet again at 4 o'clock this afternoon—agreed to.

Mr. GRUNDY then rose, and proceeded to make some remarks in favor of a strict scrutiny being made into the qualifications & rights of gentlemen presenting themselves here as delegates from the respective States, which they profess to represent. He argued that an investigation was necessary, in order to prevent injustice being done to the party, as had been the case four years ago, in regard to Tennessee. He said, that this Convention ought to come out with a clear, candid and true declaration of the sentiments of the Republican party as here represented. If they did so, and should be right in the principles avowed, there could be no doubt that an honest, free, and independent people would sustain them. He repeated that if this Convention were frank with the people, they would be supported, if regarded as being in the right. But if they were wrong, they would at least go down under the conscientious conviction of having performed what they believe to be their duty. However, whether right or wrong, let us tell them what we think, and not beguile or deceive them, by acting contrary to our sincere belief. [Loud cheering.] Having said this much, he would now take his seat, but he would address the Convention further on this subject, on another occasion.

Mr. Frazer expressed his hope that the Delegate from Tennesse, [Mr. Grundy] would proceed with his remarks. He referred to the number of Delegates from the State of Pennsylvania, and remarked that it gave a majority of 50,000 for General Jackson, and asserted that at the coming Presidential election, the Democracy of the land of Penn., could not be beaten by Tory Federalism. The whole Democracy of the State were here represented, and they would speak trumpet-tongued to the people. "We" [continued Mr. F.] "hanging our banner on the outer wall, we proclaim the eternal principle that man is fit for self-government, and by the aid of Almighty God, the people shall and will rule. They will triumph, and they shall triumph. And that party who are afraid of their principles, are unworthy of the suffrages and confidence of the people of this glorious Republic."

We are compelled to defer the remarks of Mr. Grundy until next week, when we will publish such portions of the proceedings as we now omit for want of room.

Mr. Clay, of Alabama, from the Committee of twenty one, to recommend suitable persons for officers for the Convention, reported:

For President—Gov. Wm. Carroll, of Tennessee.

For Vice Presidents—Wm. T. Rogers, of Pennsylvania., Gov. C. P. Van Ness, of Vermont, Wm. N. Edwards, of N. Carolina, Dr. Charles Parry, of Indiana, John Nelson Esq. of Maryland, Hon. Alex. Mouton, of Louisiana.

For Secretaries—Geo. A. Starkweather, of New York, C. I. McNulty, of Ohio, C. B. Audrian of New Jersey, Albert F. Baker, of N. Hampshire.

The Report of the Committee was unanimously concurred in; and the President was conducted to the Chair.

Mr. Rogers moved that when the Convention adjourn, it do so to meet again at 4 o'clock.

The President [Mr. Carroll] took the Chair.

Subsequently MR. VAN BUREN received the unanimous nomination as the Democratic candidate for the Presidency, and each State was left to make its own nomination for the Vice Presidency. An address and resolutions expressing the views and principles of the Democratic party were reported and unanimously adopted. We will lay them before our readers as early as practicable. The Convention adjourned *sine die* on Wednesday evening. Throughout the whole session the most perfect good feeling prevailed, and the proceedings were transacted in a spirit of harmony and concession to the great principles for which the Democratic party have ever been battling.

THE YOUNG WHIGS GREAT NATIONAL MENAGERIE!

As many of our readers may feel disposed to hear a "word or so" about the young Whigs convention which came off in Baltimore on the 4th inst. we will, with perfect good feeling, contribute our mite towards astonishing the people with what we saw of Whig enthusiasm. Though some said that the whole world was there, we neither saw the great Mogul nor Queen Victoria. We saw however in the procession many who were too young to vote and some who were old enough to know that buffoonery may amuse but never convince the understanding of a rational man. We have looked in vain for some expression of Whig doctrines from this assembled wisdom of federalism, but we find they resolved every thing but to tell the people what were the measures of their party. Ask them their principles and you get for reply "Log Cabin and Hard Cider," and ask them what they will do if they succeed, and they say "Hard Cider and Tippecanoe."

Among the items which adorned the procession, could be distinguished six log cabins, one canoe, and a party of men with porter bottles suspended around their necks. There were also, empty barrels, coon-skins, bucks-horns, 'possum hides, soap locks, banners, boots, one old regimental coat, a hat without a crown, an old gun or two, with sundry gourds, bushes, boys, mountebanks, a stuffed eagle, a huge broom, a saddle without stirrups, a prodigious ball, a quantity of hard cider, sundry articles of kitchen furniture and many other items too tedious for a newspaper publication. Now we ask what are we to understand by all these fooleries. But let us examine a little further. Among the pageantry were innumerable banners, some of which were peculiarly attractive from the inscriptions upon them. We will notice a few of them, and begin with Massachusetts. "We are where we have ever been, and ever mean to be." Very good—opposed to Democracy and ever mean to be. The Connecticutt delegation, we believe, had no banner—amalgamation wouldn't do "down south," and so they marched along just as content with their *blue badges* as they were in former times with their *blue lights*! On the New Jersey banner was this significant expression—"Jerseymen chose their own representatives." There was nothing said however, about Jersey whigs running away with the ballot boxes, so we will let that pass. A Pennsylvania banner declared that "to preserve our liberties the people must do their own fighting and voting;" so thought Gen. Harrison when he resigned his post in the gloomiest period of the war, and was succeeded by the old war-horse Andrew Jackson, who gloriously ended the struggle at New Orleans. "Tip, Tyler and Tariff" was the comprehensive motto of the St. Mary's delegation of this State. The reader can put upon it any and every interpretation that his fancy can suggest. This banner was carried in the rear that the "corporal guard" delegation from the Palmetto state could fully appreciate their humiliating position. Where was the chivalry of South Carolina? Where was her ancient fire which was kindled upon the altar of patriotism by her venerated sires? Quenched by hard cider, and mocked by the giddy followers of Tip, Tyler and the Tariff. But the length of this article admonishes us to close. We will however notice one more banner, which has been cruelly neglected by the Whig papers. "She stoops to conquer" was borne aloft upon a fox and goose banner by the Talbot county Whigs. This motto is also very expressive. It means that the Whigs will condescend to shake the honest hand of our farmers and Mechanics from henceforth until after the election, and then decline any further civility to men for whom they have no further service. Considering the weakness of their cause and the hopelessness of success, they will even condescend to *conquer* the yeomanry by *stooping* (as they call it) to an equality with them. But more of this anon.

We sincerely regret that every man, woman and child of Talbot county were not present to witness this great log cabin and hard cider pageantry of the Whigs. The effect would have been to them as salutary as it is reported to have been upon many of the sober and reflecting citizens of Baltimore. If whig principles consist in dragging through the streets the representation of the humble habitation of the hardy backwoodsman; in the desecration of the Sabbath by political harangues, and the unearthly yells of frenzied politicians; for one we say, may we have a speedy deliverance from them. Nor was this all. Among the chief actors in this great farce was Graves of Kentucky, the man whose hands are imbrued in the blood of the lamented Cilley.—Then, there was Mr. Clay denouncing *honest* men from the marble steps of Reverdy Johnson's log cabin in monument square, and Reverdy himself prating about "hard cider," and a better currency. That there was great enthusiasm among this babel of politicians none will deny. It extended to every ramification of society. Even the negroes, considering it a great and privileged jubilee—a sort of political millenium—forgot their places and joined in the waving of handkerchiefs with the fairer daughters of the city. We heard it said that an honest farmer from Frederick county on beholding the sight, quit the ranks and foreswore any further allegiance to a party which gave cause for such rejoicing.

Among other events of the day there was one man (named Laughlin) unfortunately killed, and three persons drowned. So endeth the first lesson.

VIRGINIA.—The result shows a gain of one member in the House and a loss of three in the Senate to the Democratic party. The Senate is therefore equally divided. After all the uproarous shouts of the whigs, they have only a gain of two members with the majority of the popular vote against them. Several seats will be contested, the federalists having used illegal means in carrying their candidates in several counties. In