about, it is not material to state. It is sufficient to say, that the government is already free from a funded debt, and a national bank, with a fair prospect in a short time, to be liberated from all connection with the banks and the protective tariff—With them must fall the whole paper and misnamed American System, and their legitimate offsprings, surplus revenue, profusion, extravagance, corruption, derangement of the currency and the business of the country, which has brought us to our present condition. Yes, I assert with confidence, that a few years of exertion and perseverance in the same direction will complete the reaction and overthrow the whole system of policy, originating in the federal consolidation school of politics, when the government will take a fresh departure, after more than half a century, in the direction which Jefferson and his associates would give it, if they were alive and at the helm.

It is the remarkable combination of circumstances, that constitute the existing crisis, and imparts to it, the deep importance, which causes the agitation now felt thro'out the wide limits of this Union. The issue question is shall the reaction be completed and the consolidation federal system of politics be overthrown, and the opposite substituted for the future? In a word, which shall prevail, the school of Jefferson or Hamilton? Shall we after the great progress made and with sad lessons of experience before us, turn back to the Hamilton policy, reunite the government with the banks, create anew a national bank, build up another funding system, re-enact a protective tariff, restore the misnamed American system, with all its corrupting and dangerous consequences—or shall we, admonished by the past, adopt the opposite system of policy, restrict the government rigidly to the few great objects assigned to it; defence against danger from abroad; preservation of peace and tranquility at home, and a free and open commercial intercourse, within and without? Such is the real question at issue, stripped of the thousand minor and collateral ones, which are mere appendages, and serve but to influence the lighter materials revolving around the two parties. The great masses are rallied on the one or the other side—on that of our opponents, to arrest the further progress of the reaction, and return to the old, but, I trust, for ever exploded system; we complete the reaction, and take a fresh departure, in the direction laid down in the States Rights Republican Chart of '98 as projected by Mr. Jefferson and his compeers. On the decision of this all-important question will depend, as I believe, the future destiny of the country. If the side of our opponents should in the end prevail, our free and glorious institutions will not long survive. A radical change will follow in the character and habits of the people, which must subvert our institutions, and with them the Union itself; but if fortunately, that for which we contend shall triumph, generations yet unborn, with the blessings of Providence, may live, and flourish, and glory in our free and happy sys-

Thus regarded, never has there been a more important crisis since the adoption of the Constitution. The issue involved is one which may well call for the energy and efforts of freemen. The final decision cannot long be postponed—Now is the time for action. A few years must decide for or against us. Government cannot stand still. It must advance or recede; but when its direction is once taken, if it should be in a wrong direction—against the course for which we contend, it will be beyond human power to restore it short of revolution.

Let me, in conclusion, gentlemen, tender you my heartfelt thanks for the high estimate you have placed on my past labors? For sixteen years my efforts have been incessantly directed to counteract the policy of that school of politics to which I stand opposed, and advance that on which I solemnly believe the salvation of our institutions depend, often under discouraging circumstances—often left with a small but gallant band, yet never despairing. The end for which I have labored through a period so eventful, is with your hearty co-operation, not far distant. I see it approach with joy. Once reached, and the government fairly placed in its proper direction, all I have ever aimed at, will have been accomplished—Beyond, I desire nothing more but to retire and become one of the people.

With great respect, I am, &c.

J. C. CALHOUN.

To Messrs. Charles P. Daly, and others.

SHAMEFUL INJUSTICE.

We have seen with feelings of indignation, coupled with disgust and contempt, the efforts of the whigs of Baltimore to make political capital out of the circumstance of a man having died in a fit, during the Convention of Ciderites in that city.—They have kept several persons in prison during this hot weather, away from their families, on the groundless charge of being concerned in the murder of this unfortunate man. Several have had their trials, and have been acquitted without the jury leaving the box. The most outrageous case which we have seen is that of Mr. Francis Potes, who was arrested among others, and who thus speaks of his malicious political persecution:

"Throughout my life I have never been engaged in any brawl or disturbance of the public peace; and until I was arrested upon the solemn charge for which I was indicted, I was, never, as principal or witness, in any court of justice, magistrates office, watch house, or any place of the kind. My conduct at all times has been respectful, peaceable, and temperate. I am able to say, and I feel thankful to Providence that such is the case, that as a son, as an apprentice, and as a man, I have at all times endeavored to do my duty. Yet, notwithstanding this, how have I been treated? I have been suddenly torn from my family and friends; from an amiable wife, to whom I have been married but a few months—cast into prison among felons—charged with wilful and deliberate murder—[illegible] backwards and forwards through the streets of my native city, in company with common thieves; disgraced by handcuffs, and subsequently when the hour of trial came, told a trial was not necessary, the plea of not guilty entered and the case dismissed.

Fellow citizens, at all times I have loved my country—love her still—and, if required, would cheerfully die in her defence—but is there no redress for wrongs such as I have been subjected to? Without recurring to the sufferings of my aged mother, or the distress of my unhappy wife, during the period of my wretched imprisonment, I ask in the name of justice and humanity, have I, for the personal indignity and injury done to me—have I no redress? Can it be possible that, under the Constitution of the United States and the Bill of Rights of this State, an innocent man, without any reasonable ground of suspicion, can be suddenly seized—torn from his family; thrown into prison—charged with murder, an offence which admits of no bail—marched, hand-cuffed, through the streets, in company with thieves—eventually proclaimed innocent—dismissed without a trial, and yet have ne redress?

For the Eastern-Shore Whig.

THE TIPPECANOE DANCING CLUB.

"Music hath charms to tame a savage,
Burst a rock—and shiver a cabbage."

Having some business a few days past in the Trappe district, and while there, was much entertained by a friend's description of a Tippecanoe musical party which took place at the Trappe on Saturday. It appears that the federalists have tried every invention to deceive the people—they have had their secret meetings every two weeks; they have had their conventions with log cabins decorated with bullhides and herrings; they have had all the famous orators of the day to address the people; they have had the log cabin papers distributed in every quarter of the country, setting forth deception and intrigue; and at last have determined to have their dancing and singing clubs. My friend told me it was enough to make a Jackass laugh to see them last Saturday—they all marched off to their place of meeting, where they were drilled in great style by the marshal general—at the word of command little ——— and ——— led off on high keys, accompanied on the fiddle by a regular scientific music teacher. O it was great! enough to move the sturdy oaks; but still democracy was not to be moved. The marshal general then ordered a file of men to be got ready, then gave them orders to march down town, and decorously and courteously to invite the Democrats to attend the Tippecanoe dancing club—after a short time the file returned and reported that the democrats could not be moved even by music. The marshal then cried out attention! my fellowmen in the cause of hard cider, I find that with all our intrigue those obstinate democrats are not to be gulled; they must have some fixed principles; we exhibited log cabins and empty cider barrels; we have even united with the Abolitionists, Anti-masons and Conservatives; we have changed our names to suit our cases; we have held our secret meetings and public conventions, and still they have no effect, and I begin to fear as my old friend Capt. Fustificator said to our first emperor, that our "cider will turn to vinegar, and our log cabins will tumble down;" but still we old soldiers who are advocating the great Hero of North Bend must not despond. *I must "stoop to conquer."* Come Rosin give us a tune—*boys form*—all ready—twice forward, chassez to the right, now to the left, cross over, change partners, back to back, right and left, bravo! well done—Attention! Well my fellow-labourers in log-cabin rollings, I must confess I am at a loss what to do; if you recollect, we have labored hard to make the people believe that Van Buren wants a standing army, that his administration has expended more money than any other, and that he now wants to lay a direct tax on the people, but I find we are caught in all our efforts to deceive; those democrats are an extraordinary set of fellows; they appear to make no bustle or noise, and still let us do what we will they are prepared for us, and produce authentic documents to refute all we say—but nevertheless we must go on, it's our last struggle, WE, the offsprings of wealth and talent, the descendants of the high and noble blood, the purest streams of aristocracy flowing through our veins—we who possess all the wealth, respectability, and talents, have been kept out of power for forty years, by those poor unlettered democrats, those hard-fisted workingmen. It must not, and shall not be, power we must have, peaceably if we can, but forcibly if we must.

The club continued its orgies until a late hour, when it "*detarmened*" to adjourn for two weeks. Such are some of the means used by Federal Whigery to gull and debase the people.

A TRAVELLER.

The cry is still they come, as old "Tip" said, when he perceived a Hoosier gal making her way through the crowd at Fort Meigs to give him a—*buss*.

We guess this is not the first gift from "Tip's" *fair* friends. What say you ladies of Chilicothe?

Steam Carriages for common roads.—One of Sir James Anderson's Steam Drags, for common roads was tried June 29th, on the Howth road, near Dublin, and is said to have fully answered the anticipations of all concerned. It ran for about two hours, backing and turning in every direction; the object being to try the various parts in detail. It repeatedly turned the corners in the avenues at a speed of about twelve miles an hour, and at a pressure of only 46 or 48 lb. on the square inch. No smoke whatever was emitted, and very little steam was observed, while even that, it is alleged, will be removed while running publicly on roads. The whole machinery is ornamentally boxed in.

THE WHIG.

EASTON, MD.

TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 4, 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,	
CATHEL 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 MEETINGS.

The Democratic Republican voters of the several election Districts in Talbot county are requested to convene at the following places:—

At St. Michaels on Saturday the 8th of August at 2 o'clock P. M.

At Easton on Tuesday the 11th August.

At Trappe on Saturday 15th of August.

At Frampton's in Chapel on Saturday the 15th of August.

All persons in favor of the National Administration are respectfully invited to attend.

Central Democratic Committee.

July 28, 1840.

Democrats to your Posts!

Next Saturday is the day set apart for the meeting at St. Michaels. Let our friends of that redeemed and regenerated District come forth in their might—let them rally in their strength! The day of contest is approaching and every true Democrat must be at his post. Talbot expects every man to do his duty. We have a bold, a determined and a reckless enemy to contend with. We must triumph with enlightened and a free people.

Addresses may be expected.

Easton District—Attention.

On Tuesday next the Democratic voters of Easton District are requested to meet at the Court House at 2 o'clock. All persons opposed to the election of General Harrison to the presidency, and in favor of equal rights are respectfully invited to attend. Let our friends of this District be prompt in their attendance, and though we will have no parade of *hen coops* and *coon skins*, we will promise them an honest exposition of the principles of the party which fearlessly supports our present worthy chief Magistrate. Democrats remember, that the price of Liberty is eternal vigilance.

On next Saturday week there will be a meeting at the Trappe, and also at Frampton's in Chapel District.

Freemen cheer the Hickory Tree,
In storms its boughs have sheltered ye!

Our sister county, Caroline, had a rally on Tuesday last. We are gratified to learn that the meeting was well attended, and the right spirit prevailed. Our indefatigable electoral candidate, Wm. A. Spencer Esq. was present and literally scattered the sophistry of our enemies to the four winds of Heaven. Whiggery even forgot the rules of decency, and made an effort to effect through insolence what it could not accomplish through reason.

KENT.—The meeting in Kent on Saturday exceeded in numbers all expectation. Gen. Howard and Dr. Graves of Baltimore, and Wm. A. Spencer, Esq. of this shore, addressed the meeting. We are informed that but one feeling animated the people—they resolved to redeem Kent from the withering influence of Whigery, and make an honest effort to place her in the front ranks of the Democratic counties of Maryland.

We will give in our next paper a full account of the first Grand Rally of the Democracy of Baltimore, and Celebration of the passage of the Independent Treasury Bill, which took place on Thursday last.

READ.—The New York Journal of Commerce, a Whig paper, says—"It might be confessed, that since the Sub treasury Bill was passed, there has been quite a revival of business in merchandise, and an advance in prices!" Grain has also improved. Glad to see it, we say, for it is distressing to the Whigs.

The Laws of Maryland, passed at the last session of the Legislature, have been received and are now ready for delivery at the office of the Clerk of the county Court.

Fifteen thousand freemen were present at the Democratic grand rally in Baltimore on Thursday last. The Hon. James Buchanan of Pennsylvania addressed the people in a very eloquent manner.

ELECTIONS.—Elections for state officers took place yesterday in the states of Alabama, Kentucky, Indiana, Missouri, and Illinois. The two last elect members of Congess.

Tennessee votes on Thursday next.

North Carolina commenced on Saturday, and will be continued at the Court terms, throughout the present month.

Vermont elections, State and Congressional, take place the first of September.

BEWARE OF FEDERAL FRAUDS.

The Easton Gazette of Saturday last, contains an extract from Ogle's speech, in reference to the furniture of the President's House. We will publish Gov. Lincoln's speech in reply as early as practicable. If the reader of this will refer to the Gazette of last week, he will find that the "Table furniture" there paraded as items of extravagance against Mr. Van Buren, was paid for June 29th 1833, at which period Mr. Van Buren was not even a candidate for the presidency, being three years before his election.

Mr. Ogle's whole speech is in keeping with the fact we now expose, and his political colleague, Gov. Lincoln, contradicts him in every particular. We caution honest Democrats to beware of Whig trickery. Bring them to day and date and you cannot fail to convict them by their own statements. Misrepresentation is their weapon of political warfare.

A FEW FACTS.

General Harrison was appointed to his first civil station by the elder Adams, and to his second and last by the younger Adams.

He was accused by John Randolph of Virginia, with being an open, frank and zealous supporter of the Black-cockade and sedition Law administration of old John Adams, and admitted, in reply to the charge, that he felt partial to that Administration.

He voted in favor of a Standing Army.

He has declared himself both for and against Abolition.

He resigned his commission as Major General in the gloomiest period of the War.

He was succeeded by General Jackson, who gloriously terminated the war by the brilliant victory at New Orleans.

Gen. Harrison rode into Cincinnati, during the "reign of terror," *with a black-cockade in his hat!*

He joined an Abolition Society at the age of 18, and said he had no cause to regret it.

He was in favor of a high tariff and said that "whenever the streets of Norfolk and Charleston shall be covered with grass" he would then give his voice for its modification.

He was nominated at Harrisburg by the aid and influence of Abolitionists—and some of his electors in Maryland cannot deny the fact.

And last though not least, he voted to sell a white man into Slavery, if he were too poor to pay a fine and costs imposed upon him for some trifling assault and battery case, and to inflict upon him THIRTY NINE LASHES, if he left the service of his master, even though that master be a negro.

Let the Whigs deny these facts if they can. We can prove each and every one of them.

In obedience to the requirement of Congress, Mr. Poinsett, Secretary of War, submitted to that body a plan for re-organizing the Militia of the United States, which plan has been made a subject of misrepresentation and attack by the whigs. Mr. Poinsett only performed a duty which was officially required of him by Congress, and which he promptly complied with. By scrupulously avoiding, the odious features, which rendered General Harrison's plan so objectionable, Mr. P. has made his infinitely superior to those of his predecessorst Congress, however, deemed it inexpedien to adopt any measure in reference to the subject, and so the matter ended. But the whigs talk as if the plan was really a matter yet to settle, and that upon the election of President depended its adoption or rejection. Not so, and well they know it.—They forget however, that General Harrison voted with the Federalists against the law repealing the *Standing Army* under old John Adams, while the Republican members of Congress voted for its repeal. They also forget that shortly after this procedure on the part of Harrison, that president Adams, the elder, appointed him governor of Indiana. Let these facts be remembered, and charged home upon those who are now brawling so loudly in favor of General Harrison, a supporter of old John Adams' Administration, and a black-cockade federalist.

The subjoined extract will show the Baltimore Patriot's opinion of Mr. Poinsett's report before it got its *cue* to misrepresent and attack it. If Mr. Poinsett's *plan* is objectionable, what can the people think of Harrison's direct *vote* in favor of an enormous Standing Army?

From the Balt. Patriot of Dec. 31st, 1839.

WAR REPORT.

"We publish to-day in EXTENSO the report of the Secretary of War. It is quite an interesting document, and while it imparts much information, throws out several suggestions, among which are the re-organization of the militia into departments, and to have 200,000 under arms ready for any emergency. This is something of the French system; and what in that country are called the "Nationa. Guards." In style and manner, the *report is decidedly good;* and in all respects superior to the message of the President, and the report of Mr. Woodbury. Better than all, there is not a particle of *loco foco demagogism* in it, and if the reader were kept from a knowledge of the writer, he would infer that it was the *production of some liberal and enlightened Whig*, and that that *glorious party* were already in possession of the government."

[*Correspondence of the E. S. Whig.*]

Baltimore, Aug. 31, 1840.

DEAR SIR:—Last night the largest meeting ever held in this city on *any* occasion, took place in monument square to hear the Hon. James Buchanan of Pennsylvania—there were *at least* FIFTEEN THOUSAND persons present. The candid men of the whig party admit it to have been the largest meeting which has been holden in this place. Mr. James Buchanan of Balt. city opened the meeting, and was followed by Gen. Howard, one of the Electors—then came Mr. Buchanan of Pennsylvania. I'll not attempt to describe the enthusiastic reception which was given; suffice it to say, it could not be surpassed—the immense multitude seemed to be animated with the determination to show him that they placed no confidence in the infamous lies of that *old tory*, John Davis of Massachusetts. Mr. B. addressed the meeting for about two hours, with great power and eloquence, and was attentively listened to by all present. He was followed by the venerable General Stansbury of Balt. County, who, although near ninety years of age, spoke in a tone of voice which could be distinctly heard by every man present. He said that although he had passed through three wars, received during the revolutionary struggle, was laboring under their influence; that he felt it was his duty regardless of personal comfort or health, to throw himself into this canvass, and to do all he could to defeat the corrupt designs of the many factions which were seeking to undermine our republican institutions. His appeal to the young men was thrillingly eloquent and had a powerful effect. The effect of this meeting will be immense—many honest whigs who have believed the infamous falsehoods of their leaders went away convinced of their error. You can assure our friends that the city will give a *larger* majority for Democracy this year than 1st. Our friends from the county tell us that whigery and its allies will be annihilated. The honest, industrious and independent farmers of that county ask no bank favours—they live on the products of their toil and as a matter of course *know* and duly value the blessings of freedom. Let our friends on the Eastern-Shore but do their duty and old Maryland is safe.

Yours, &c.

LOUISIANA ELECTION.

The federal papers are making a great blow about the Louisana election—a State which has never been claimed by us. To show how easily these editors are pleased, and how guillible they believe their partisans to be, we present two or three facts in relation to the same affair.

In 1838, Governor White was elected in the first or New Orleans district.

Judge Chinn, in the second, or Florida district.

Rice Garland in the third, or Opelousas district.

These gentlemen ARE EVERY ONE OLD FASHIONED FEDERALISTS.

In 1840—GOVERNOR WHITE is re-elected in the first district.—*No change*

JOHN B. DAWSON, is elected in the second district.—*Democratic* GAIN.

The Democrats have GAINED 2 State Senators. It gives them a majority of one in that body.

The same party have GAINED 5 members of the House of Assembly, which brings them within *one* of a majority on a joint vote.

In 1838 9, the Federalists had a *majority* of eleven on joint vote.

Such *Harrison* victories, "do make us feel so good?" So much like giving three cheers for DEMOCRACY AND THE LITTLE DUTCHMAN.

LOUISIANA.—The New Orleans Bee of the 24th states that "Moore is elected over Winn by sixty-five votes—some say fifty-five.

The Banks in South Carolina have all resumed specie payments—so much for the passage of the Sub-Treasury bill.

The Baltimore Clipper mentions a rumor that the late cashier of a certain bank of that city, is a defaulter to the amount of $600,000.

CORRECTION.—The New York Planet says—"The Hard Cider party are filling their papers with extracts (as they say) from Colonel Johnson's speeches during his visit to the North, in which they say he introduces the name and applauds the conduct of Harrison at the battle of the Thames. We here say that Colonel Johnson has never, in one single instance, made use of the name of Harrison in any public speech made by him on his recent tour."

ABOLITION CONVENTION IN LONDON.

[From the New York Era.]

At the first meeting of the British Whig Convention held at London on the subject of slavery, at which British Whig Delegates from this side of the water were present, a vote was taken which excluded women from participating in the proceedings. Mr. Clarkson was appointed to preside. Mr. J. G. Birney, of New York, was one of the Vice Presidents; Mr. H. B. Stanton of New York, and Mr. W. Phillips, of Boston were among the number of the Secretaries.

The Convention was addressed by Daniel O'Connell and others. We perceive by the proceedings, that O'Connell intends addressing his Irish brethren on this side of the Atlantic, asking their co-operation with the amalgamation and abolition "Whigs." We opine he will have his labor for his pains. He might better be employed in ameliorating the condition of the white slaves of Britain. God knows if the accounts given in the English papers are correct, the working classes of England are in a most horrible state.

MR. VAN BUREN'S BRITISH COACH.

The CONNECTICUT HERALD publishes what follows, as from the correspondent of the Boston Atlas:

"MR. VAN BUREN'S BRITISH COACH.—This I have seen myself, and can bear witness to the truth of Mr. Ogle's statements. It is said that this coach was built at Long Acre, London, and in the style and finish of the richest gilded carriages of the wealthiest noblemen who dash through Portland square, Portland place, and St. James street, in the British metropolis. It is further said that when Mr. Van Buren imported his British state coach, and splendid British carriage harness, about the 15th of July, 1832, nothing but the breaking out of the cholera in New York prevented such a demonstration on the part of the coach builders and harness makers, in that city, as would have made it almost hazardous for this plain, hard handed Democrat to introduce another British state coach at the port of New York."

It seems almost a pity to deprive the poor Whigs of the smallest portion of the luxury they most delight in—FALSEHOOD. We must, however, be cruel enough once more to spoil their least, by saying to all who have an appetite for such voracious paragraphs as the above, that Mr. VAN BUREN never imported a carriage in his life, and that he never owned or possessed one that had been built out of the United States; that the story about the British coach, like the thousand and one falsehoods with which a most degraded press, and (we are sorry to say it,) an almost equally degraded party, are every day nauseating the public taste, is in all its parts a sheer fabrication, destitute of all color of truth; and doubtless known to be so as well by OGLE as by his co-slanderer of the Boston Atlas.—Globe.

OFFICE HOLDERS.

DEMOCRATS LOOK HERE!

The officers employed in all the Departments at Washington city, are politically divided as follows:

Federal whigs,	196
Democrats,	178
Federal whig majority,	18

The amount of salaries paid them is as follows, to wit:

To 196 Federal whigs,	$269,065
To 178 Democrats,	239,140
Excess paid Federalists,	$29,925

Whose hands are deepest in the public crib, even at the very seat of Government? Who secure most of the "spoils of victory?" Which party is composed of "office holders?" Here are the men who war against the Administration which feeds and clothes themselves and families. Now, if any "whig" office-holder-hater should read this article, tell him to pocket the paper, lest his neighbor may see it.

AND YET THEY COME.

The changes in Indiana of late are numerous. We cut the following from the Rushville Hoosier, the editor of which declares that the changes which are daily taking place there in favor of Democracy are immense. The Hoosier challenges the whigs to count changes with the friends of Mr. Van Buren—but they will not and dare not do it.

MR. DONNAVAN—SIR:—We the undersigned, citizens of this township, do hereby certify, and request you to publish, that at the last Presidential election we voted for General Harrison, we supported him as an "independent candidate"—but having ever been opposed to the leading principles of the party by which he was brought before the people at the Harrisburg Convention, and being perfectly disgusted at the unmeaning "log cabin" parades, and cries of "hard cider" resorted to by those who wish to divert the attention of the people from the real issue, we hereby proclaim to the world, our intention to vote for Martin Van Buren and Richard M. Johnson, at the approaching election.

JOHN WHITE,
THOMAS FANCHER,
GEORGE W. EWING,
AARON D. BOWERS,
ROBERT CURRY,
JAMES HOOPER,
WILLIAM BAKER,
LEONARD WALKER,
JAMES INGLISH,
JOHN WALKER, Jr.

BRIGHT SKIES—The Mobile Register says: To our Democratic friends, allover the Union, we give good cheer. The prospects of the Democratic party in Alabama and in Mobile county particularly, were never more gloriously bright. The great and eternal principles of the Republican creed seem to us, never to have been hugged nearer to the hearts of the people, or more patriotically or resolutely cherished than they are at this moment. For this we are indebted partly to the silly humbug policy of the Whigs, and mainly to the dissemination of political truths in the discussions on the stump, and through the press.

TEMPERANCE MEN—READ!—The Friend of Man, published in New York, says: "We have it from good authority, that in one of the interior towns in this State, there are *no less* than FOUR individuals who had been hopefully saved from intemperate habits by temperance societies, and who had subsequently made a profession of religion, and were living in good repute until within a few weeks, who have all of them been led to attend the hard cider political meetings recently held so extensively among us, and the consequence is, they have all relapsed into their former habits of intemperance."

Berks county, in Pennsylvania, may be truly called the Nazareth of Loco-Foco-ism of the Union.—What is the county good for any how?—Log Cabin Adv.

Good for, do you ask? Why it is good for four thousand five hundred majority for Van Buren.—Magician.