EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

"THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS PERPETUAL VIGILANCE."

NEW SERIES. EASTON MARYLAND, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1840. VOL. VII—NO. 86

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

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

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

☞ All communications to insure attention, should be *post paid*.

BY AUTHORITY.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES PASSED AT THE FIRST SESSION OF THE TWENTY SIXTH CONGRESS.

[PUBLIC—No. 26.]

AN ACT making appropriations for the support of the army for the year one thousand eight hundred and forty.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums, be, and the same are hereby appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the support of the army during the year one thousand eight hundred and forty, viz:

For the pay of the army one million one hundred and seventy-two thousand and twenty-eight dollars;

For subsistence of officers, five hundred and fourteen thousand four hundred and eighty-nine dollars;

For forage of officers horses, one hundred and fourteen thousand five hundred and seventy-one dollars;

For payments in lieu of clothing not drawn in kind eighty thousand and thirty dollars;

For subsistense, exclusive of that of officers, five hundred and fifteen thousand four hundred and ninety-two dollars;

For clothing of the army, camp and garrison equipage, cooking utensils and hospital furniture [illegible] seven cents;

For the medical and hospital department [illegible] thirty eight thousand dollars;

For the regular supplies furnishing of fuel, Quartermaster's department, coming two hundred [illegible] forage, straw, stationary, and fars; [illegible] and seventy-one thousand storehouses, and storehouses, em- [illegible] enlargement of barracks, [illegible] bracing the [illegible]; the erection of temporary barracks, and gun-houses for the protection of the cannon at the forts on the sea-board; [illegible] the purchase of necessary tools and materials, and of the authorized furniture for the barrack rooms; rent of quarters for officers; of barracks for troops where there are no public buildings for their accommodation; of storehouses for the safe keeping of subsistence, clothing, and other military supplies, and of grounds for summer cantonments, encampments, and military practice, one hundred and seventy-three thousand dollars;

For transportation of officers baggage when travelling on duty without troops, sixty-five thousand dollars;

For transportation of troops and supplies, viz: transportation o the Army, including the baggage of troops; freight and ferriages; purchase or hire of horses, mules, oxen, carts, wagons, and boats for the purpose of transportation or for garrison use; drayage and cartage at the several posts; hire of teamsters; transportation of funds for the pay department; expense of transport vessels, and of procuring water at such posts as from their situation require it; transportation of clothing from the depot at Philadelphia to the stations of the troops, of subsistence from the places of purchase and delivery under contracts to such points as the circumstances of the service may require; of ordnance, ordnance stores, and arms, from the foundries and arsenals to the fortifications and frontier posts, and of lead from the mines to the several arsenals, two hundred and eigty-seven thousand dollars;

For the incidental expenses of the Quartermaster's Department, consisting of postage on public letters and packets, expenses of courts martial and courts of inquiry, including the compensation of judges advocate, members and witnesses; extra pay to soldiers under act of March second, eighteen hundred and nineteen, expenses of expresses from the frontier posts; of the necessary articles for the interment of non-commissioned officers and soldiers; hire of laborers, compensation of clerks in the offices of quartermasters and assistant quartermasters at posts where their duties cannot be performed without such aid, and to temporary agents in charge of dismantled works, and in the performance of other duties; expenditures necessary to keep the two regiments of dragoons complete; including the purchase of horses, to supply the place of those which may be lost and become unfit for service, and the erection of the necessary stables; one hundred and twenty one thousand dollars;

For contingencies of the army, seven thousand dollars;

For extra pay to re-enlisted soldiers, and for contingent expenses of the recruiting service, forty-seven thousand one hundred and sixty-three dollars and twenty-seven cents,

For the national armories, three hundred and sixty thousand dollars;

For the armament of the fortifications, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars;

For the current expenses of the ordnance service, one hundred thousand dollars;

For ordnance, ordnance stores and supplies, one hundred thousand dollars;

For arsenals one hundred and fifty thousand dollars;

For repairs and improvements at the Springfield armory, ten thousand five hundred dollars;

For repairs and improvements at the Harpers' Ferry armory, fifty thousand dollars;

For the purchase of saltpetre and brimstone, forty thousand dollars;

For the expense of preparing drawings of a uniform system of artillery, and for other supplies in the ordnance department, three thousand dollars;

For continuing the barracks, quarters &c. at Fort Levenworth, thirty thousand dollars;

For continuing the barracks, quarters &c. at Fort Wayne; twenty thousand dollars;

For continuing the barracks quarters &c., at Fort Smith, fifty thousand dollars;

For continuing the barracks, quarters &c., at Plattsburg, twenty thousand dollars;

For continuing the barracks, quarters &c., at Fort Jesup, ten thousand dollars;

For repairs of arsenals damaged by storms and fire, the sum of nineteen thousand seven hundred and sixty-five dollars; For preventing and suppressing hostilities in Florida, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War, conformably to the acts of Congress of the nineteenth of March, and the second of July, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, and the acts therein referred to, viz: For forage for the horses of the mounted volunteers and militia, and for the horses, mules, and oxen in the service of the trains; for freight or transportation of military supplies of every description, from the places of purchase to Florida; for the purchase of wagons, harness, boats, and lighters, and other vessels, of horses, mules, and oxen, to keep up the trains, tools, leather, and other materials, for repairs, transportation within Florida, including the hire of steamboats and other vessels for service in the rivers and on the coasts, and the expenses of maintaining the several steamboats and transport schooners connected with the operations of the army, hire of mechanics, laborers, mule drivers, teamsters, and other assistants including their subsistence; for miscellaneous and contingent charges, and for arrearages in eighteen hundred and thirty five, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, eighteen hundred and thirty-nine, and eighteen hundred and forty, three hundred thousand dollars For an outfit for a Charge d'Affaires to the Republic of Texas, four thousand five hundred dollars; For repairing the roof to the public store at the custom-house in the city of Philadelphia, or for new roofing the same with copper, as shall be directed by the Secretary of the Treasury, after causing careful surveys of the condition of the said building to be made, a sum not to exceed three thousand two hundred dollars. For the pay of the commissioner appointed by the Governor of the Territory of Iowa to act on the part of that Territory, in conjunction with the commissioner appointed by the U. States, in ascertaining, running and marking, the southern boundary line of the said Territory, in conformity with the act of Congress, [illegible] payment of expenses incurred under the direction of the Joint Committee on the Library, in the erection of shelves and book cases in the committee rooms of the Capitol, for the reception of books and documents to be transferred from the Library to the several committee rooms, a sum not to exceed one thousand two hundred and fifty dollars. For the purpose of enabling the Secretaries of the War and Navy Departments to place in a state of safe preservation the specimens of natural history which are now deposited in their respective offices, or which may be brought there, resulting from surveys of the unexplored portions of our own country, or from the exploring expedition now in the South Seas, by the authority, and at the expense of the United States, or otherwise, a sum not to exceed five hundred dollars;

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That the sum of three thousand dollars, appropriated by the act of Congress of the twelfth of June, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, to ascertain and designate the boundary line between the State of Michigan, and the Territory of Wisconsin be, and the same is hereby, reappropriated to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War for the accomplishment of the same object.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That in case of a deficiency of receipts of revenue from customs, or lands, or other sources, or of failure on the part of the late deposite banks or of the Bank of the United States of Pennsylvania to pay the debts due from them, or to become due in the course of the present year, or if, from any other cause, the means of the Treasury shall not be sufficient to meet all the appropriations made by Congress, the President of the United States shall be, and he is hereby, authorized to postpone the expenditures under the following heads of appropriation embraced in this act, viz: "for barracks, quarters, and storehouses," &c., "for the national armories," for armament of fortifications;" "for the current expenses of the ordnance service;" "for ordnance, stores, and supplies;" "for arsenals;" for repairs and improvements at the Springfield armory;" "for repairs and improvements at the Harpers Ferry armory;" "for the purchase of saltpetre and brimstone;" "for continuing the barracks, quarters, &c. at Fort Leavenworth;" "at Fort Wayne;" "at Fort Smith;" "at Plattsburg;" and "at Fort Jesup;" or such and so many of them, or such proportions of each, as in his judgment, after careful examination and inquiry, the condition of the Treasury shall demand, and the public interests will best permit; such postponements in each case, to be merely temporary, or until the close of the next session of Congress, as the means of the Treasury and the prospect of accruing revenue shall warrant, and as shall be most in accordance with the public interests involved.

R. M. T. HUNTER,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
R. M. JOHNSON
Vice President of the United States,
and President of the Senate.

APPROVED July 20th, 1840.
M. VAN BUREN.

☞ The Greatest of Human Benefactors! ☜
FOR ALL PULMONARY DISEASES AND BAD COUGHS.

Gœlick's Matchless Sanative,

ONLY For Sale by the subscriber in this county, at the Post Office in Easton. A fresh supply just received.

HENRY THOMAS.

August 11, 1840.

From the Philadelphia Casket.

STORMING OF STONY POINT.

A ROMANCE OF THE REVOLUTION.

The night had already settled down gloomy and forbidding, on the evening of the 15th July, 1779, when the advancing column of a little army, whose uniform betokened it to be American, emerged from a thick wood on the shore of the Hudson and in an instant the whole dim and shadowy prospect disclosed to them along the bank of the river, opened to the sight. Far away lay Verplanck's Point, now buried in a mass of shadow, while on the other side of the river, dark, gloomy, and frowning rose up the craggy heights of Stony Point. Washed on three sides by the Hudson, and protected on the other, except along a narrow road, by a morass, the fort was deemed one of the most impregnable upon the river; and its capture regarded as almost impossible. Yet to achieve that gallant purpose, this little army was now upon its march.

A turn in the road soon hid them from the river, and after a silent march of some minutes duration, they arrived within a mile and a half of the enemy's lines, and halting at the command of their officer, formed into columns for the attack. Beginning again their march they soon reached the marshy ground at the base of the hill.

"Hist!" said the low voice of the general, from the front, "we are nigh enough now; HALT."

The order passed in a whisper down the line, and the column paused on the edge of the morass. It was a moment of suspense and peril. Every man felt that in a few minutes the fate of their hazardous enterprise would be determined, and that they would either be cold in death, or the American flag waving in triumph over the dark promontory ahead, now scarcely discernable through the thick gloom of midnight. Yet not a lip quivered, nor a cheek blanched in that crisis. About twenty paces in front of the column, had halted the forlorn hope of one hundred and fifty men, with unloaded pieces and bayonets fixed, while farther on a smaller group of shadowy forms could be seen through the obscurity, accoutred with axes to cut through the abattis.—Each man had a piece of white paper in his hat to distinguish him from the foe in the approaching *melee*. The pause, however, which afforded this prospect was but momentary; he gave the order. In another instant the dark, massive column was moving steadily to the attack.

It was a thrilling moment, during which that devoted baud crossed rapidly over the marsh. As yet the enemy had not discovered them. Even the hearts of the oldest veteran trembled with the eagerness of that moment of suspense. Already had the foremost of the pioneers reached the abattis, and the quick rapid blows of their axes rung upon the night, when suddenly a shout of alarm broke from the fort, the gun of a sentry flashed through the gloom, and in an instant all was uproar and confusion within the astonished fortifications. Not a moment was to be lost.

"Advance! advance!" shouted Wayne, as he pressed rapidly on towards the abattis, followed in death-like silence by his indomitable troops.

"To arms!" come home on the night breeze from the fort—"to arms—to arms," and then followed the quick roll of the drum. In an instant the enemy were at their posts, and as the gallant continentals still maintained their silent but steady march a fire, such as only desperation could produce, burst from every embrasure of the fort. The incessant rally of the musketry, the roar of the artillery, the crashing of the grape shot, and the lurid light flung over the scene by the explosion of the shells, and the streams of fire pouring from the fort, formed a picture which no pen can describe. Yet, amid it all, the daring assailants steadily advanced, though not a trigger had been pulled in their ranks. Faithful to the commands of their general, though trembling in every limb with eagerness, they kept up their silent march, amid that fiery tempest, as if impelled by some god-like power. On—on—on they pressed.—The whirlwind of fire from the fort ceased not; yet still they dashed along, charging at the point of the bayonet, over abattis and bulwark, until the enemy, borne back by their impetuous onset, quailed before them. The works were forced. Then, and not till then, was the deathlike silence broken. A sound rung out from the victorious troops over all the thunder of the battle. It was the watchword of success. It was heard by the head of the column behind; it passed down their line, was caught up by the rear, and a wild shout, making the very welkin tremble, rung out as they dashed on to the attack.

The contest was short, but terrific. Over bulwark, battery, and prostrate foes the gallant continentals, headed by Wayne, pressed on, and driving all before them, met the column of their little army, with an enthusiastic cheer, in the very centre of the enemy's works. In another moment the starry flag of America waved triumphantly over the battlements.

The enthusiasm of the victors cannot be described. But though the contest had been so bloody, not a man of the enemy fell, after resistance ceased. The prisoners were disarmed, a guard placed over them, and sentries posted on all the commanding positions around the works. The morning gun announced to the British fleet in the river that *Stony Point was won.*

From the Youth's Cabinet.

MARY MILLER AND HELEN PARKS OR THE FOLLY OF DISCONTENT.

Many years ago, I read a story which forcibly illustrated the folly of discontent. It was in poetry, but here is the substance of it, in a dress of plain prose.

A farmer's daughter, I will call Mary Miller, was permitted to take a walk in the fields one Saturday afternoon. She had been to school all the week, and this privilege delighted her very much. She soon left the dusty road, and rambled from hillock to hillock gathering the flowers which pleased her fancy. Sometimes she watched the glassy brook, & listened to the merry birds. Sometimes she bounded after the gay butterfly, and then ran to pick some flower whose gaudy colors attracted her eye. In short whenever her light heart prompted, her nimble feet carried her.

She was near the road side, when she saw a glittering coach pass slowly by. There was no one in it but a little girl about Mary's age. A driver sat in front, guiding the sleek horses, which trotted in their rich harnesses. When the girl wished to stop, instantly checked them; when she wished to go forward, they started at his word. A footman was on his "stand" behind. If the little girl saw a flower in the field, or by the road side, she had only to speak, and the carriage stopped while the footman ran to fetch it. In short, she seemed to have no wish ungratified. As Mary looked at the coach, her heart sunk, her feet lost their lightness, and her spirits their gaiety, and her face its smiles. She walked gloomily along; and with sour looks and pouting lips, she entered her mother's humbled welling.

"Have you not had a delightful walk, my child?" said she.

"Oh no," said Mary, pettishly. "I should have enjoyed it pretty well, but Helen Parks came along in her carriage, and when I saw how happy she appeared, with her coachman and footman to wait upon her, and remembered that I was a poor girl, and must always go afoot and wait upon myself, I could hardly help crying. If she wanted any thing, she had only to speak, or point to it; the [illegible] out by that road any more."

Her fretful voice was scarcely hushed, when Mrs. Parks came in.

"How did your daughter enjoy her ride this afternoon?" said Mrs Miller, when her wealthy guest had thrown herself languidly upon an uncushioned chair.

Here the reader should know that Helen was lame, so that she had not walked for several years.

"She would have enjoyed it pretty well," said the lady, in a tone of condescension, "but just as she came where she had the finest prospect, she saw a little girl skipping about the fields. She watched her happy movements as she ran wherever her fancy led her, and when she remembered that she could never enjoy herself thus, she said she could scarcely restrain her tears." "You cannot think," said she, "how sad it was to feel that I must be lifted into the carriage whenever I wish to take the air; and when I see a pretty flower, I can never pick it myself, but must wait till some one, who works for money, can go and fetch it to me." "I watched the happy girl" said she, "for a few minutes, as she danced so gaily among the birds and flowers, and then ordered the footman to bring me a few daisies which grew by the road side; but I could not bear to look at them." She directed the coachman to drive home, that her feelings might no longer be aggravated by the sight of pleasure which she could not share. When the footman brought her in and placed her carefully upon the sofa, she laid her face upon my lap, and wept profusely. "Mother," said she; I will never ride out by those fields again."

From the New York Sun.

STORY OF REAL LIFE.

A physician of respectability, who formerly resided in this city, died a few years since, leaving an only daughter, who was at that time about fourteen years of age.—All our citizens engaged in business have felt the effects of the reaction produced by the mad spirit of speculation in which all our enterprises were pursued; but upon him fell its heaviest weight. His whole fortune was at stake, and the calamity swept away almost every vestige of his former competency. The mother of the young lady had died some years previous, and, by the decease of her father, she saw herself in a large city, without a cent, and almost without a friend. The young lady received from strangers all the sympathy which such a case would be likely to call forth, but a few or none allowed their feelings to interfere with their interests and she was consequently obliged to resort to one of the many ways which this city afford to females to obtain a scanty subsistence. She at first procured work from a tailoring establishment, but being unused to apply herself to any occupation, she could scarcely earn enough to support nature. After short time a lady who had observed the difficulties under which she struggled, proposed to her that she should reside with her and perform the domestic duties of the house. Conscious of her inexperience and the many dangers to which her situation exposed her, she consented, and has continued to fulfil the duties of a domestic until the present moment.

A few months since news arrived from England that the subject of our story had become heiress to twenty-five thousand pounds sterling, by the decease of a distant relative. Heretofore she had been entirely ignorant of the possibility of such an event and, contrary to the effect which such an unexpected good fortune usually produces, she received the news of the change in her affairs with such moderation, that no effort was made on her part to claim and get possession of her property. A reverend gentleman well known as pastor of one of our most respectable churches in the central portion of the city, and who had noticed the young lady, came to the knowledge of the fact, and, at her suggestion, immediately engaged passage in a steamship, and is at present actively employed in proving his protege's claim and making the necessary arrangements to place her fortune completely within their control. The young lady is about the age of 18, possessed of some considerable personal attractions, which are visible despite of her humble occupation, with an education by no means slender, and with a disposition calculated to endear her to her acqusintances, she bids fair to occupy a station which will afford her mind an opportunity to reflect its virtues to a greater extent than in her late humble circumstances she could have anticipated.

"AN ELOQUENT RECORD."

☞ In the year 1790, when eighteen years of age, Gen. Harrison says he "became a member of an Abolition Society, the obligations of which he has since faithfully performed."

☞ In 1800, he delivered a speech in Congress in favor of maintaining a standing army during the Alien and Sedition Law Administration, and in opposition to the Republicans in that body—John Randolph, Nathaniel Macon, and others, who voted against it.

☞ In one of the years during the "reign of terror" administration of John Adams, he returned home from Congress with the "black cockade" of Federalism on his hat.

☞ In 1807, he approved and signed a bill as Governor of Indiana, providing for the selling of white men and women for fines and costs of court, and for whipping them, in case of any attempt to escape this cruel sentence, with thirty-nine stripes!

☞ In 1813, he resigned his commission in the army, and quit the service of his country at one of the gloomiest periods of the war.

☞ In 1816, a resolution was introduced into the U. States Senate, voting a medal and thanks to Governor Shelby and General Harrison, which honor was refused to Gen. Harrison, and his name stricken out. This vote Gen. Harrison said, had "attached to his name a disgrace which no time, or efforts of his, could efface."

☞ In 1817, he proposed a plan for making soldiers of all the boys in the country, by training them up in camps at an annual expense of two millions of dollars. He said, in reference to the plan, that, if Government should not be able to defray the heavy expense otherwise, it ought to make itself able by laying additional taxes.

☞ In 1818, while a member of Congress, he voted for resolutions asserting the power of Congress to make roads and canals in the different States, and altogether broadly maintaing all the anti-Republican doctrine of Internal Improvement by the General Government.

In 1820, he introduced into the Ohio Legislature resolutions declaring slavery to be a great moral and political evil, and requesting the Representation of that State in Congress to vote against the admission of Missouri or any other Territory, unless slavery was restricted in its limits.

In 1821, he voted for a bill in the Ohio Legislature, similar to the Indiana law to sell free white men.

In 1826, on the charge of Mr. Randolph in the United States Senate, he acknowledged himself to have been the friend of John Adams and the other supporters of his Federal Administration, that he believed him to be *"a pure patriot," and his conduct had proved him so.*

In 1828, he voted for the odious Tariff of that year, known as the "Bill of Abominations."

In 1831, in an address to the Agricultural Society of Hamilton county Ohio, he said, when asked whether he could under any circumstances abandon the Tariff policy—"when the streets of Norfolk and Charleston shall be covered with grass, and our Southern friends find no market for their produce—and this state of things can be directly traced to the Tariff—I would then give my vote for its modification or entire repeal."

In 1833, in a speech delivered at Cheviot, in Ohio, he declared that "the right of State interposition strikes at the very foundation of the legislative powers of Congress;" he insisted that the judicial power was paramount to State Rights, he advocated a National Bank—the system of a Protective Tariff, and the doctrines of the Proclamation and Force Bill.

In 1834, he declared in a speech delivered at Vincennes, that "it had always been an object near his heart, to see the surplus revenue of the Government appropriated to the cause of emancipation." (Buying up the slaves.)

In 1839, the Harrisburg Convention was forced by Abolition influence into the nomination of Harrison, against the vote of the whole Southern Delegation.

In 1840, Gen. Harrison declares "his determination to make no more avowals of opinions for the public eye;"—"to answer no questions on the subject of Abolition, to friends or foes;"

To conclude the whole, it is ascertained and proven that his friends at the North are making secret pledges by his authority, to the Abolitionists, assuring them of his soundness on that point; that they are proclaiming him as a Bank man where the Bank is popular, and against the Bank, in parts of the country where it is not popular—as a Tariff and Internal Improvement man in some sections, and as opposed to these doctrines in others. In short, that he is any thing to gain votes, and permitted by his "conscience keepers" to say nothing that can possibly operate to lose them; the dumb candidate of a party composed of Federalists, Abolitionists and Bank men, each division having in view the accomplishment of their particular schemes, and all contending for the existence of monied monopolies with a power above the laws, and opposed to the Constitution and the people.—*Salisbury Western Carolinian.*

WAGES OF LABOR.

The Rev. Dr. Olin, President elect of the Wesleyan University, Conn. in an article published in the N. Y. Christian Advocate, dated, "Athens, [Greece] Dec. 19 1839," says:

"Labor is better paid for here than in any country of Europe."

Greece is a "hard money" country which accounts for the fact that "labor is better paid for than in any country in Europe." They have no Banks there to rob labor of its reward.

The Whigs affect great alarm for fear the course of the present administration may tend to bring the labourers of this country [illegible] ments.

In England and Ireland, where, it will not be denied, there is more misery than in any other country of the same number of square miles on earth, they have *a paper currency.*

In Austria they have notes of the value of about two dollars and a half.

In Denmark they have notes of the value of about fifty cents.

In Sweden they have notes of the value of about six cents.

In Russia their paper ruple is worth about twelve and a half cents.

This is the currency of the European despotisms. Who would not rather be reduced to the condition of the "hard money" countries, such as Greece, than to that of such "shin-plaster" countries as England, Russia, &c.

Now let us turn our attention to some counties on this side of the Atlantic.

In Texas, laborers get about three dollars per day, and pay thirty dollars for a barrel of flour. Yet in Texas they have *a paper currency.*

In Cuba, a *hard money* country, three dollars per day is the reward of labor.—Coopers frequently make from seven to ten dollars. Carpenters get sixty dollars per month and boarded!! And even Slave labor is worth one dollar and fifty cents per day! Flour sells at about seven dollars per barrel, and all other necessaries of life in proportion.

In Buenos Ayres in South America they have had A NATIONAL BANK for about twenty-five years, and the consequence is, that that country has been reduced to poverty; while in Montevideo, across the river Plate and in sight of Buenos Ayres they have *a gold and silver currency,* and yet this place is in the most flourishing condition. The following short extract from a letter written by an American now living in South America, gives us and idea of the effects of the paper and hard money currency of these two cities:

"I do not believe that there is a place in the world where mechanical and every other kind of labor receives so great a remuneration as at Montevideo. Though it seems to be the opinion of some, that no country can flourish without a bank—that mechanics and all laboring men must be slaves where there is nothing but a specie currency—Montevideo is certainly an exception, which has come under my observation. The contrast between its condition and that of its rival Buenos Ayres on the other side of the river, furnishes to my mind a powerful reason for preferring a specie currency, which cannot fail to be understood by every one acquainted with these two cities."

Gen. Harrison is decidedly the most popular candidate that has ever been before the people.—Daily Standard.

Gen. Harrison is not answer the people at all. He is ASHAMED his committee.

There has been an import of 4 000 bushels of corn from Africa into the port of [illegible].