# THE DEMOCRAT.

**Cambridge,—Md.**

WEDNESDAY.....AUGUST 7, 1850.

## Democratic Nomination.

FOR GOVERNOR OF MARYLAND.

**ENOCH LOUIS LOWE,**

OF FREDERICK COUNTY.

*Election day, Wednesday 2d of October.*

## Conventional Reform Ticket.

*Capt. THOMAS B. SHERMAN,*
*GEORGE A. Z. SMITH,*
*Maj. JOHN F. ECCLESTON,*
*WHITEFIELD WOOLFORD,*
*Maj. JAMES A. STEWART.*

*Election day, Wednesday 4th of September.*

COL. J. B. SLEMMONS died at his residence in Somerset county, on the 20th ult. He was a member of the Orphans' court of that county.

☞The democratic reformers of Talbot county have nominated the following ticket, Col. Ed. Lloyd, Dr. S. P. Dickerson, Morris O. Colston and Cornelius Sherwood, Esqrs., as candidates to the convention.

GOVERNOR OF KENTUCKY.—Since Governor Crittenden goes into Mr. Fillmore's Cabinet, the office of Governor of Kentucky will be filled by John L. Helm, Lieutenant Governor.

MASSACHUSETTS CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION. The Governor has ordered elections to take place in the first, second and fourth Congressional districts of Massachusetts, on Monday, the 19th of August.

SOMERSET COUNTY.—The Whigs of Somerset county met at Princess Anne, on the 30th ult., and nominated the following gentlemen for the constitutional convention: Hon. John W. Crisfield, Hon. John Dennis, Dr. William Williams, (late President of the Maryland Senate,) James U. Dennis and John J. Dashiell, Esqrs.

MR. CLAY.—Henry Clay telegraphed to friends in New York, that he would be in that city on Monday last. He will tarry there a week before going to Newport. Arrangements are making to give him such a reception as he never had before, even in Gotham.

THE WHIGS OF HARFORD, in selecting their delegates to the Reform Convention, adopted resolutions against electing Judges by the people, and in opposition to representation in the legislature based solely on population; also, resolutions in favor of the election of Clerks and Registers by the people.

M. TOPHAM EVANS, C. F. B. SWAN.—The legal profession and the medical faculty of Cumberland, Md., have recently sustained a great loss in the death of two of their most promising members—M. Topham Evans, Esq., and Dr. F. B. Swan.—They both died young.

CAMP MEETING.—We learn from the Easton Gazette, that the Camp Meeting advertised to be held in McNeal's (late Benny's) woods, will commence on the 9th of August, in the woods adjoining the old Bolingbrooke School house, two miles from Trappe.

NAVAL REFORM.—One hundred and sixty sailors of the U. S. frigate Raritan have signed the teetotle pledge at Norfolk. That is the proper way to commence naval reform. Let there be no drinking and there will be no necessity for flogging. A humane, intelligent officer well knows this, and will act accordingly, by inducing men to take the pledge.

THE AMERICAN FARMER.—We have received the August number of the *American Farmer*, which abounds with useful and instructive agricultural matter. This work should be in the hands of every farmer in the county.

☞Those of our friends who would like to subscribe to the *Farmer*, can leave their money and names with us—$1.

LETTICE ARNOLD AND LIZZIE WILSON..—E. Littell & Co., Boston, the publishers, have sent us the above named work, which is a tale of great interest. Price 25 cents.

Also, No. 325, of LITTELL'S LIVING AGE, a very interesting and valuable work.—Price 12½ cents per week, or $6 a year.

POLITICAL DISCUSSION.—We had a lively discussion on Monday last, on the green in front of the Dorchester House. The friends of Reform must have been highly gratified at the defence of their principles by Messrs. Smith, Stewart, Lecompte and Jackson. Those candidates on the Whig ticket that have just been converted, received some sharp cuts for their boasted devotion to Reform, and if we judge by their twisting and screwing, they were quite uneasy. Be still gentleman, you've got to take the medicine, and on next Monday you will get a dose from the hands of one who has some reputation as a political Doctor—who although a Whig in general politics, is a decided Reformer.

NORTH CAROLINA ELECTION.—The election of a Governor and members of the Legislature took place in North Carolina on Thursday last. The candidates for the gubernatorial chair are Charles Manly, Whig, present incumbent, and David S. Reid, Democrat. The contest, in many parts of the State, has been very animated

☞It has been quite amusing to us to read the Chronicle of late. The editor has certainly strained himself with his efforts in trying to prove that Mr. Lowe, the Democratic Gubernatorial nominee, was a whig in 1840. Now, as we told our neighbor in the last Democrat—it matters but little to us, as well as the party, whether Mr. Lowe was a whig in 1840 or not; we think that question has been fairly and unequivocally settled by the letter of Mr. L. himself, which we published in the Democrat of the 24th ult. But even this does not appear to satisfy the Chronicle that our candidate was not a whig at that time. No—because he did not come out and keep a great to do in the democratic ranks, he was certainly a whig, according to the Chronicle's argument. The Chronicle charges us with denying our own statement, because we said Mr. L. never "meddled with politics until 1841," but his "first political attachment was to the old Jackson party." If the Chronicle can call these quotations inconsistent, we should think he has but very little judgment about the matter. How many men are there who possess certain political sentiments, but yet, they never meddle with politics, because they have no desire to do so, more than vote? This was the case with Mr. L., we presume,—in fact, he was not entitled to a vote in 1840, according to the Chronicle's own admission, which the editor says was the reason he did not vote for General Harrison. Verily, neighbor, you are a knowing man.

If we are not mistaken, Mr. L. says he left this country in 1833, and never returned to Frederick until 1839, which kept him entirely aloof from politics, although his early attachments were to the democratic party. His absence very certainly accounts for his not meddling with politics—but the Cambridge Chronicle says "if Mr. Lowe's feelings were with the old Jackson party, he certainly must have meddled somewhat in politics." Such statements have no weight whatever. We know full well that the principles of Democracy are strong and powerful, and it is hard for any one attached to them to resist in their participation, but in this case Mr. L. had to forbear, because he was away from home; not for the purpose of dabbling in politics, but to complete his education—he being then but a youth.

Notwithstanding all this, we are told by the Chronicle that he did meddle with politics before the year 1841. How does the Chronicle try to prove this assertion? Why, he has taken the trouble to write to the editor of the Frederick EXAMINER, to prove the democratic candidate a whig in '40. What has he received in return? a communication taken from the *Frederick Herald* of July 18th, 1840, signed MECHANICK, and its genuineness certified to by the following certificate:

"FREDERICK, July 24th 1850.

"We hereby certify that the foregoing is a true extract from a communication which appeared in the Herald of this city on the 18th of July 1840, signed Mechanick.

JOSEPH M. ERBERTS,
HIRAM SCHISSLE,
WM. L. SCHLEY."

Now what does all this amount to? Here we have a communication published in the last Chronicle, (which makes 55 lines all told,) purporting to be a great speech delivered by Enoch Louis Lowe at a whig club in Frederick in 1840. The said speech makes 28 lines, if speech it may be called.

It is well known to the reader, that Mr. L. admitted in the letter we published, that he attended a club of young whigs in company with a friend, (which was open to the public,) simply to hear his young associates speak. He having just returned from the West, where he saw Gen. Harrison, was repeatedly called upon to make a speech. He says "I did not discuss the principles nor allude to the history of either party, but simply gave a plain statement of my interview with Harrison, which did not occupy ten minutes." We think the above extract from Mr. Lowe's letter will convince every candid whig that he never was a whig, and that he never made a political Harrison or whig speech in his lifetime. If we are not to believe Mr. L., who are we to believe? Now we all know as well as the Chronicle, that any one who is so disposed, after hearing a friend get up and make a few remarks, can write a communication painting it out in glowing colours, and add a great deal more than the speaker ever uttered, or even thought of.—Therefore we are inclined to judge *Mechanick's* article in the same way. We have been publishing a paper too long not to be acquainted with such things as these. Communications have been sent to us a number of times in the same way, lauding speakers for what they had said, and at the same time not more than one half was verbatim. Thus, the reader will see how easy it is to make a great speech out of nothing.

The certificate above does not prove that Mr L. made the speech alluded to: it merely certifies that the article in the Chronicle is a true extract from the communication which appeared in the *Herald* in 1840, which is no evidence at all that the communication is a true report of what Mr. L. said at the whig club alluded to.

It is useless for us to say any more about the matter, as every democrat in the State is perfectly satisfied that our candidate is a true and faithful democrat, and that he will gain the gubernatorial chair in despite of the efforts used by the Chronicle to keep him out.

☞Mr. Graham, the new Secretary of War, has entered upon his duties.

## Public Discussion.

There will be a public discussion, at the court house in Cambridge, on MONDAY NEXT, between the Reformers and Anti-Reformers, of this county. The candidates and other speakers are to participate in the discussion. A rich treat may be expected; come one come all!

THE TEXAS QUESTION.—The New Orleans True Delta, of the 22d ult., contains the following:

Gov. Bell, of Texas says he will maintain the territorial right of that State at all hazards, but looks for justice from Congress. That being granted, Texas will cling to the Union. The citizens of Texas are holding meetings throughout the State, all claiming new Mexico, but divided on the question of selling their territory to the Federal Government.

☞There will be an excursion from Baltimore to Cambridge to-morrow, of I. O. R. M.

[Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.]

## Defeat of the Compromise Bill.

WASHINGTON, August 1, 1850.

*Vascilating Course of Senators Pearce and Underwood—The Sectional Politicians—Their Triumph—Southern Calculations—Speech of Mr. Clay—Eloquent Invective of Mr. Foote—Clay's Glorious Speech in favor of the Union—Foote on Rhett.*

The compromise bill has reminded us of the poor fate of humanity generally. It was well, and pronounced out of danger on Tuesday evening, and on Wednesday, at seven o'clock, it lay there—a lifeless corpse. To the State of Maryland, a compromise and conciliation State from one end to the other, belongs the distinguished honor of having killed it. Mr. Pearce was not satisfied, as a Southern Senator, to give Texas what Northern men had freely conceded the day before, so in comes his amendment which, practically considered, was not worth a copper, and would not have changed the bill in any respect.

As soon as Mr. Pearce rose, Gov. Dickinson, of New York, went up to him and explained how the alteration of a line and the insertion of a few words would answer his purpose equally well, and at the same time induce the friends of the bill to vote for it. Mr. Bradbury had two lines ready in the shape of a proviso which would amply have protected New Mexico; but Mr. Pearce preferred to take counsel from one of the bitterest opponents of the bill—Mr. Mason, I believe—and from Mr. Yulee, and instead of *striking out* and *inserting*, which is always moved under the same rule, divided his motion, moving merely to strike out all in relation to New Mexico that was valuable, and substituting nothing for it.

The fat was thus all in the fire; from that moment no one cared a straw for the bill; it was no longer worth preserving. Mr. Pearce had always been counted a friend of the measure; he must now be accounted as having most effectually aided in strangling it. Mr. Foote warned him that he would kill the bill; but Mr. Pearce had his "scruples," and Mr. Underwood his conscience; and between the scruples and the conscience, and Mr. Seward's piety, (not to speak of Mr. Benton's heroism,) the bill was literally slaughtered.

The Senators whose re-election depends on the substitution of sectional parties for the old national democrats and whigs, have acted their parts without remorse. They have, from the first, been the bitter opponents of all compromise, and preferred an alliance with the free-soilers and abolitionists to any amicable arrangement of the question. They only wished to make things worse, and they have certainly had a partial triumph—it is to be hoped that at the next election, the people and the popular cause will triumph over *them*. The free-soilers of the North, and the disunionists of the South, will not always go hand in hand; the time will come when each of these worthies will have to assist in carrying out the views of his particular set of fanatics, and then the aid of the moderate men will be in vain invoked to arrest the inevitable consequences.

Let the Senate not forget that the union of the States is the best and only guarantee of slavery which they can expect in the nineteenth century; and that England and France, Germany and Russia, are *abolition* States *ex professo*. The idea that the South can (by virtue of cotton or rice or sugar) form an alliance with any other civilized State or government, as an offset for the union with the North, is more childish and ridiculous than anything which has yet emenated from the brains of a nullifier. There is not a State which has dammed slavery more effectually than England. The Jamaica planters may denounce the course of the British government; but ninety-nine out of every hundred of the whole population of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland have loudly applauded, and still hail with *national pride*, her abolition course. Let the Southern disunionists have a care how they jump from the frying pan into the fire.

A new coach has been got up in the Senate, called the Union line, which I think will in a very short time answer as well as the Omnibus. As yet, "*California alone*" has taken a seat; but it looks as if she were destined to have company soon. Should she refuse it, she may be invited to let Texas and New Mexico ride in her place. Mr. Clay made a terrific speech to-day on those gentlemen—Mr. Pearce and Mr. Underwood—who had defeated the bill, and took occasion to denounce the faction and to declare his readiness to stand by the Central Government and aid it in putting them down. Mason and Butler made disunion speeches, when Foote rose, and in a strain of unequaled wit, sarcasm and withering persiflage, came down upon the disunion sentiments of South Carolina and the demagogue, Rhett, whose school-boy oratory it is attempted by some gentlemen to pass off for statesmanlike wisdom.

Foote was inimitable and kept the Senate in a continued roar with his power of ridicule. He is decidedly the best debater in either House, and avowed to-day Union sentiments which cover him with eternal honor. He read passages from Gen. Jackson's address in 1832, which he said had great influence then in South Carolina, and was approved by nine-tenths of the whole population of the country. X.

## Reform Meeting.

CAMBRIDGE, August 5th, 1850.

In pursuance of a resolve at a previous meeting, the Reform Convention re-assembled, in this place to-day.

John W. Dail officiated as chairman.

Jas. A. Stewart accepted the nomination of a Delegate to the Reform convention, and the vacancy, by the withdrawal of Joseph E. Muse, Jr., Esq., was filled by the nomination of Whitefield Woolford, Esq.

After the transaction of other business the convention adjourned.

JOHN W. DAIL, *Chairman.*

THOS. H. HURLEY, *Secretary.*

[From the Cecil Democrat.]

## Mr. Clarke in Cecil.

Hon. Wm. B. Clarke, the whig Gubernatorial candidate, addressed the whig convention here, on Thursday last. He was here, he said, "*unexpectedly*," but he came to repel the charges of his opponent that he was insincere in his pretentions to reform. If Mr. Lowe had been correctly reported in the papers, he had charged him with insincerity. Mr. Lowe would not say so, in his presence, when they should meet before the people in September; if he did that, discussion would at once be broken off. We have no doubt that Mr. Clarke would be glad to avail himself of such an excuse, to get rid of the unpleasant necessity of meeting Mr. Lowe before the people; he is evidently in a bad fix, and very uneasy, as well as his party, else he would not have been urged to come here at this time, so unexpectedly to himself and every one else.

He said he had not courted this discussion; he was "a feeble man, physically and mentally," therefore he had arranged but for six meetings in the State. He desired to keep the reform question out of this discussion, but he was ready to avow his advocacy of reform, and to maintain his consistency upon this subject, whenever it might be necessary to do so. But he would go back to 1789 and review the parties up to the present time; he would descant upon the tariff, internal improvements, the public lands, &c., he would ask the whigs of Maryland whether they would abandon the American system of protection to American industry, and he would revive all the old issues between the parties, in this discussion.

The whigs had been held accountable for the public debt of the State; he would have the documents and examine the votes upon the several appropriations, and show that both parties share this responsibility. Mr. Clarke was unfortunate in his reference to the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal. He stated that Mr. Eaton, Gen. Jackson's bosom friend, was President of that Company when Governor Grason came into office, and had been removed by him. Any one,—who pretends to any knowledge of the affairs of that Company, knows that Mr. Eaton had been removed or had resigned, long before Gov. Grason was elected, and that Col. George C. Washington was President of that work, and had paid enormous sums of money to lobby members, to use their influence in getting the eight million bill passed at the extra session of the Legislature in 1836. Col. Washington was a whig, and the Whigs had large majorities in both branches of the Legislature at the time that bill was passed. Gov. Grason seeing how the affairs of that company had been mismanaged, and the money of the State squandered in purchasing up voters, under the direction of the old board of directors, made a total change, when he came into office, and the new board removed Col. Washington, and appointed Francis Thomas, Esq., of Frederick, President. Before Mr. Clarke again takes the stump, he had better take time to gain that information which is requisite to shield him from the imputation of total ignorance of the subjects upon which he speaks.

To the charge that he is the candidate of a "clique," he replied that it was "not true," Mr. Reverdy Johnson was not a favorite of his,—Gov. Pratt was,—he admired him for his boldness in dragging the good old state of Maryland from the mire in which Gov. Thomas had left her, and for recommending additional taxation, to liquidate the State debt. But he was free from the influences of any clique, and if elected, he would show them who would get the offices; the recipients would be the honest bone and sinew of the whig party; no democrat should have an office from him; he had learnt, in old Washington county, from his boyhood, to fight the democrats with their own weapons, and no democrat need expect any favors from his hands.

Such were the prominent points of Mr. Clarke's speech. We have endeavored to do him strict justice, and if we have not, we will do so, at a future time. We have only time to add now, that it were better for him, if he had never visited Cecil at all. Had her citizens never heard him speak, they would, (in virtue of his position as the nominee for Governor of the State,) have given him credit for abilities which he does not possess. His political friends here, must be easily satisfied, (if they were satisfied) with his speech on Thursday. He will not compare to Mr. Lowe, as a public speaker, and he had the frankness to acknowledge his opponent's superiority.

## Just Like Him.

We are cheered with the news daily received from various portions of the State, of the prospects of "LOWE AND REFORM," and that our able eloquent *standard bearer* is winning upon public opinion wherever he appears.

A little child once asked his father, "Pa, what makes the people go to hear Mr. Webster, if they get put in *irons?*" "Get put in irons, my dear," said the father, "what do you mean?" "Why, Pa," was the reply, the papers say, that he *chains* his audience to the spot."

Happy thought! So it is in regard to E. LOUIS LOWE! He cannot fail "in wooing to win," and bind to him with "*hooks of steel*," the warm attachment, confidence, admiration and support of all liberal minded persons who hear him speak, or come in contact with him.—*Dem. Ref.*

GONE TO THE PENITENTIARY.—We learn from the Centreville (Md.) Times, that E. S. Reynolds, charged with obtaining sundry negroes from James Fitzgerald, under false pretences, and whose trial occupied Queen Anne's county courrt for several days was found guilty on Tuesday night week, and sentenced to five years' imprisonment in the penitentiary. He was taken from Centreville on Thursday last by the Sheriff, having made an attempt to break from prison the night previous.

## To Persons Desirous of Employment.

Young men, and youths even down to 14 years of age, of a fair common school education, and who can write a tolerably good hand, residing in any part of the United States, will, by addressing a letter post-paid to "Box No. 3069, New York Post-Office," receive information of a mode in which they can be employed with pecuniary profit to themselves for a few weeks, or, in case of success, permanently, while at the same time they will aid an extensive plan for the improvement of education throughout the country. Editors friendly to education will please copy this notice.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

## Z. Collins Lee.

This gentleman was in Frederick on the 16th of July, for the purpose of delivering an address before one of the Literary societies of St. John's College. He also addressed the Reform Convention, which had assembled there that day, without distinction of party. For this act he has been severely censured by the whig press of Frederick. The Herald says:

"The Hon. Attorney was appointed to office by the administration of Gen. Taylor, and professes to be a Whig, and yet travels from Baltimore to this district to aid in injuring the party that gave him his office. His denunciations of the Whig party under whose *patronage* he holds office is an act unprecedentad in the annals of politics. We think his resignation of an office, to which he ought never to have been appointed would be the most papular act of his life."

The denunciations of which the Herald complains, were nothing more than a disapproval, forcibly expressed, of those unwise counsels which would lead the whigs to raise the standard of opposition to reform, which the ruling junto, and their subservient tools, in other parts of the State, are endeavoring to effect. It is honorable in Mr. Lee, that he should refuse to follow the lead of this corrupt cabal. There are many such whigs, we trust, throughout the State.—*Cecil Democrat.*

## The Gubernatorial Contest.

There is a peculiarity in the present Whig warfare upon this question, which deserves a passing notice. It must have struck every body that the nomination of Mr. Clarke has met with a cold and cheerless reception from the mass of the Whig party in this city. The Whig papers here, after the first sickly effort made immediately upon the announcement of the nomination, have been as silent on the subject as if there were no contest impending. Not a single word in favor of the Reform pretensions of Mr. Clarke, or his claims upon the party for support, can be found in the columns of the American or Patriot. Mr. Clarke's name stands at the head of their papers it is true, but stands there with as little notice as the ill-shaped bird that spreads its gloomy wings over their *leader* columns. Yet while this omnious silence broods over the Whig press of the city, the country press is teeming with the effusions of Baltimore correspondents who manufacture all sorts of falsehood for effect in the counties, and send out statements for the country which would be laughed at as the ravings of insanity here.

We repeat what we have said before, let the counties do their duty as of old, and E. Louis Lowe will be the next Governor of Maryland, by a vote that will scare the last remnant of *Clique Whiggery* from the State for a thousand years to come. To this consummation so devoutly wished for, we shall give our humble aid with a ready and cheerful heart, and shall unite our voices in the triumphant shout of the people as they hail throughout our border, the success of LOWE and REFORM!—*Balt. Rep.*

THE MEXICAN BOUNDARY COMMISSION.—We learn from the Providence Journal that Mr. Bartlett, Commissioner for running the boundary line, has chartered the steamer Galveston, of the regular New Orleans line, to carry the entire party attached to the Mexican Boundary Commission, together with its stores and equipments, to Matagorda Bay, in Texas. She will sail from New York on Saturday, the 3d of August, and all persons belonging to the Commission have been ordered to report themselves on board the morning of that day. This is an excellent arrangement, and far better than taking a sailing vessel, which, at this season of the year, might be thirty days in reaching her place of destination.

☞The dates from Vera Cruz by the British Mail steamer Tay, at Mobile, are to the 17th instant. The cholera was prevailing throughout Mexico to an alarming extent. In Vera Cruz a number of cases had occurred and were extremely fatal. At Tampico on the 13th instant, fifteen deaths occurred in the hospital. At San Louis Potosi, out of a population of some 25,000, about 300 persons had died, while some of the smaller mining districts were almost depopulated. The disease continued also with great fatality at the Capital. Capt. Tucker or the brig J. M. Clayton, died at Vera Cruz with cholera.

PROFESSOR JOHN W. WEBSTER, now under sentence of death in Boston, is a native of Boston, and resided during his boyhood at No. 13 Fleet street. In 1811 he graduated at Harvard University, in the same class with ex-Governor Everett, Rev. Dr. Frothington, Dr. Edward Reynolds, and John C. Gray, Esq. In 1815 he was appointed Erving Professor of Chemistry and Mineralogy. At the same time he practiced medicine in Boston, and resided in 1820 at No. 8 Winter street, and in 1821 he removed to Common, now Tremont street, and occupied a building which stood upon the site of the Tremont House. In 1824 he removed to Cambridge, where he has ever since resided.

SENATOR PEARCE.—We have received several letters from Washington, in which the course pursued by Senator Pearce, of Maryland, on the compromise bill, and which led to its defeat, is spoken of in severe terms, and we have heard him harshly censured by individuals here. One writer says, "it would seem as if his object in refusing to accept a place in the cabinet was to defeat that bill, in the passage of which your State took so deep an interest, as every patriotic state in the union must have done; and his offence is, therefore, the more unpardonable.

☞Rev. Geo. L. Prentiss, of New Bedford, (a brother of the late S. S Prentiss,) has received a unanimous call to Newark, N. J.

## ITEMS OF NEWS.

COMMENCEMENT OF ST. JAMES COLLEGE.—The fourth annual commencement of St. James' College took place at Hagerstown on Thursday last. Addresses were delivered by J. H. Coit, of Harrisburg, Pa.; Daniel Clarke, of Prince George's, Md.; Edward G. Haywood, of Raleigh N. C., and Wm. D. Burkhardt, of Martinsburg, Va. The degree of A. B. was conferred on the latter; and the Rev. C. S. Henry, of New York, delivered a learned address before the two societies of the college.

MASSACHUSETTS CONGRESSIONAL VACANCIES.—There are now three vacancies in the Congressional delegation from Massachusetts. In the first district by the transfer of Mr. Winthrop to the Senate; in the second by the death of Mr. King and in the fourth where the repeated trials for an election have each resulted in no choice. The Boston papers presume that an early day will be appointed for fillings these vacancies.

POWERS' STATUE OF CALHOUN will not, it is feared, be recovered from the wreck of the ship Elizabeth—the marble stowed between decks may have fallen through upon the contents of the hold, where the statue was. We see it stated that this was the first draped statue ever made by Powers. He took a cast of Calhoun fifteen years ago, and has ever since meditated the execution of the statue. The hair is shorter than Mr Calhoun wore it near the latter portion of his life, and the expression is more vigorous.

SOUTHERN POLITICAL MEETING.—A mass meeting of the citizens of Savannah and its vicinity, was held on the 23d, at which resolution were adopted unanimously, endorsing the proceedings of the Nashville Convention, and in favor of the Missouri line. Other meetings have been held in many parts of Georgia for the same move.

As a set off to this, a meeting of all favorable to the compromise bill, or other plan of adjustment, was to be held at Savannah last evening.

THE N. YORK TAILORS.—The journeymen tailors in New York are creating considerable of an excitement by their proceedings. They held a mass meeting in the Park on Saturday evening, which was attended by several thousands of the craft. Many of the employers have acceeded their scale of prices, but some still hold out, and seem determined not an inch.

☞A writer in one of the Western papers calls the contemplated Plank road from Cumberland to West Newton the People's road, upon which will be borne all of the agricultural productions of a large portion of Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana and Western Pennsylvania, besides thousands of passengers, who will daily throng the large number of stages—all of which will be poured into the lap of Cumberland.

RELIGIOUS BENEVOLENCE.—From 1840 to 1848 inclusive, twenty-five millions, six hundred and sixty-eight thousand, five hundred and fifty-seven dollars have been contributed in the United States for Bible, Missionary, and other evangelical objects of benevolence, and of this sum $5,547,090 have been contributed to the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.

THE PRESIDENT'S FAMILY.—The Detroit Tribune says that Mr. Fillmore has two brothers who have resided in Washtenaw county, Michigan—one a house carpenter and the other a blacksmith by trade. He has a sister married in northern Indiana. He visited them all last Summer.

THE HUNGARIANS.—Governor Ujhazy and his party left Burlington, Iowa, on the 1st inst. for their new home in the prairies of Decatur county, in that State, a point before selected by him as the future home of himself and his compatriots. They were plentifully supplied with teams and the necessary agricultural implements.

DELEGATION TO RECEIVE GEN. TAYLOR'S REMAINS.—The New Orleans Delta of the 23d inst., appointed eighteen citizens to compose the delegation to receive the remains of General Taylor and bring them to Louisiana for interment at Baton Rouge, or some other location that may be determined on.

CAPE MAY.—Of all the fashionable watering places in the North, Cape May is decidedly the favorite this season. There are now between five and six thousand strangers on the island. The charges at the hotels, compared with Saratoga and Newport, are said to be moderate, while the cost of travelling to and from the island is in the reach of all.

THE CHOLERA AT UNIONTOWN, AND HARPER'S FERRY, VA.—We learn by telegraph from Uniontown, Pa., that the cholera has broken out in that neighborhood, and that a number of fatal cases had occurred on the National road. Another despatch from Harper's Ferry states that the cholera has also appeared there.

☞A benevolent enterprise is now on foot in New York, having for its object the establishment of a home for the old and indigent members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Several benevolent individuals have already offered suitable lots on which to erect the proposed asylum.

☞Mrs. Ann S. Stephenson, Mrs. Kirkland, T. Buchannan Read, and others of the American literati, are now in England. These with Prescott, Story, and several who had preceded them, form a brilliant representation of republican talent.

ANOTHER CANADIAN BISHOP.—The Queen of England has authorised the foundation of a second Bishoprick in Lower Canada, and has nominated Rev. Mr. Fulford as "Bishop of Montreal," the present Bishop to be henceforth "Bishop of Quebec."

RELEASE AND ARRIVAL OF MOST OF THE CONTOY PRISONERS.—A letter from Pensacola dated July 20th, contains the following welcome news: "The U. S. ship Albany is just in from Havana, with 42 of the Contoy Prisoners on board."

☞The Western papers announce the death of Col. MANLIUS V. THOMPSON, Ky., on the 22d instant. Col. T. was formerly Lieutenant Governor of Kentucky, and commanded with distinction the Third Regiment of Kentucky Volunteers, during the Mexican war.

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