From the Iowa Ter. Gazette.

OUR TOWN.

We took occasion, early last spring to speak of the great number of improvements then going on in our town, and of others in contemplation; and we again revert to the subject, for the purpose of shewing people abroad how we do things here west of the Mississippi. We are wholly at a loss to say what number of houses have been put up during the present season, but it is difficult to turn the eye in any direction without its resting on one. The buildings too are of a far better class than any heretofore put up. Last year, we could boast of but two brick buildings; now we can point to eight or ten. Those of Messrs Rorer, Lamson and Ladd, on Water street, nearly finished will really be an ornament to the town. They are three stories high, with very deep rooms, intended for stores. Besides these, there is our large brick church, which will be finished in three or four weeks, with a view to the accommodation of our legislature, and our market house, the walls of which have been up for some time. There is only one quarter which seems to have felt the paralyzing influence of the times. We allude to the burnt square—unquestionably one of the best business situations in Burlington. In the course of another year, however, we expect to see the whole of this square covered with brick buildings, such as those to which we have alluded at the foot of the town.

Burlington must "go ahead"—nothing can materially retard its onward march.—Its advantages, and the incalculable resources of the country tributary to it, clearly indicated this; and they are beginning to attract the attention of the man of enterprise, and the capitalist, who is seeking to make profitable investments. Money invested in property in this town and around it, or indeed any place in Des Moines county, will double itself in less than five years. This is a moderate calculation, not intended to deceive, and based on no illusory data. Where then can the man of "dollars and cents" use his money to a greater advantage? For ourselves, we are at a loss to concieve.

LAND SLIDE IN VICKSBURG.

The Natchez Free Trader of the 25th instant, describes the beginning of an avalanche or sinking of the earth on the margin of the landing at Vicksburg, which threatens serious damage to the front street of that city. Deep rents in the earth, parallel to the river, were found to have been made as high up as Washington street, nearly opposite to the site of the late Pinckard Hotel, commencing near the bottom of Main street, and running southwardly as far as the railway.

The large warehouse owned by Messrs. Corfew and Watts at the upper part of the levee, near the bottom of Main street, began to give way, and in the course of a day or two, became a ruin, allowing time for the occupants to remove goods, &c. This house was once owned by Judge Lane, and rented for 12,000 per annum; at the present time, it rented for about $8,000, to several occupants, whose business and goods must of necessity be much injured by such a speedy removal. Several other houses are swerving from their perpendicular. The beautiful new house, commenced by Mc Dowell, nearly opposite the late Pinckard House, has been badly cracked by the sinking of the foundation.

The first movement of the citizens of the flourishing city of Vicksburg, should be to procure a practical geologist to ascertain the true state of the case, both the danger threatened, as well as the injury already done.—New Orleans Bulletin.

Atrocious Fraud.—The blood of every man worthy of the name will boil with indignation upon reading the annexed accounts, from the Philadelphia papers, of an attempt to defraud a member of Congress of his seat, by the most daring and insolent assumption of power on the part of the Judges of the election, of which it is possible to concieve. Such is the spirit of Loco Focoism. To gain its ends, no means are too desperate or too wicked. The disfranchisement of *five thousand voters* forms no bar to the accomplishment of its purposes.—Balt. Chron.

From the United States Gazette.

AWFUL FRAUD UPON THE PEOPLE.—Yesterday was the return day for the late election. The place of making these returns is the *Hall* of Independence. After the returns of the city election were made out, it was perceived that there was on the part of the Loco Focos a determination to perform some act in violation of the rules of right; and on receiving the returns from the various districts, Charles J. Ingersoll, a man who was the Loco Foco candidate for Congress, appeared in the room, armed with books, papers and notes, to protest against the returns of the district of the northern Liberties. As far as we could learn, the objections were founded on the following circumstances: The inspectors (or officers) of the sixth and seventh wards had LOST their tally books, and some objection was made to some trivial act during the election; and for these *faches* or misdeeds of the loco foco officers in their own wards, Mr. Ingersoll had the impudence to demand the rejection of the whole seven wards of the Northern Liberties, because of the errors or frauds; and, monstrous as was the proposition, there were found among the return judges a majority to agree to it—absolutely to throw out the whole vote of the Northern Liberties, because of errors or frauds in *one or two* wards, the very wards that were under the directions of the loco focos themselves, as if they would not destroy a box or do other acts equally wrong, to destroy their own wards, if by so doing they could vitiate and destroy the whole vote of the district, containing a large majority against their own party. Pursuing this course, the three loco foco return judges sign a certificate that Charles J. Ingersoll is elected to Congress in the third district; and the three Whig judges, deciding against the fraudulent proceedings that deprived the whole Northern Liberties of their votes, gave to Charles Naylor a certificate of his election.

The monstrous decision which cut off the Northern Liberties, of course cut off all hopes of returning the Whig candidates for the Senate and House of Representatives at Harrisburg; and accordingly, ten of the judges gave to the loco foco candidates a certificate of election, and seven signest a protest against the proceedings that are a disgrace to human nature.

That the whole proceedings, from beginning to end, are part of a conspiracy to defraud the people of their rights to cheat a district containing 5000 voters out of its votes, there can scarcely be a doubt—and that there can be little doubt that had two of the loco foco judges evinced a disposition to do right, there would have been violence and bloodshed; is to us evident from the proceedings. For example, in yesterday morning's Pennsylvanian, there appeared the following notice—

DEMOCRATS ATTEND.

"The *Democrats* of the city and county of Philadelphia are requested to meet in front of the State House, Chesnut street, *this morning, at nine o'clock*, to hear the report of the return judges, and to see that they are not *defrauded* out of their votes, after they have been placed in the ballot boxes."

And an editorial notice referred to the call with particular point. The call was responded to, and the State House was besieged with the body guard of the Loco Focos, responding to the call and sustaining Mr. Ingersoll and his ten judges.

After Mr. Ingersoll had made his appearance, and commenced his impertinence in the hall, Mr. Naylor was sent for—and the novel sight was presented of two candidates pleading before the return judges.

It is not our intention now to comment upon the proceedings above noted, nor to designate with becoming epithets the conduct of the majority of judges. The people are indignant—but whether they will wait quietly the slow action and probable injustice of the Legislature and Congress, we pretend not to know. We hope and trust that they will show themselves respectors of the law—but never have they been so grossly outraged.

From the Philadelphia Enquirer.

An outrage.—Extraordinary conduct of the loco foco return Judges.—Yesterday was a day of great excitement throughout our community. It will be remembered that up to that time, the fate of the County Ticket was considered doubtful, no returns having been made with regard to Kensington and the Northern Liberties. The meeting of yesterday was provided by law, in order that the Return Judges might assemble together, compare notes, and make out the official statement as to the result. They all appeared fully provided except the Return Clerk of the Seventh Ward, N. L., a Loco Foco Ward, and supposed to have given Mr. Ingersol and the Van Buren Assembly Ticket a small majority The returns for this ward were said to have been lost or made way with. Mr. Ingersol and some others then boldly made and advocated the monstrous proposition that the cause of the remisness or neglect in this ward the aggregate vote of the whole seven wards of the Northern Liberties should be thrown out! Monstrous unreasonable, and high-handed as this project must strike every sensible and upright mind, it was seriously urged for hours by several of the loco focos, and finally sustained by the votes of the return Judges of that party. A more flagitious outrage upon the rights of the people could scarcely be conceived. Let such an iniquitious principle once be recognized, and our whole Government is at an end. A ward may upset a district a district may nulify a county, a county may defy a state. and a state may render null and void the decrees of a whole nation! A more absurd, unrighteous, and profligate proposition was never advocated in any age or country.

It cannot and will not be sustained by the people of Pennsylvania. The true course was to count the returns that were submitted to make the verdict accordingly. This, however, would not suit Mr. Ingersol and his friends, inasmuch as *with* the N. Liberties, Mr. Naylor is not only elected, but by the triumphant majority of 776 votes. The whole whig ticket for Senate and Assembly is also elected, if all the returns are counted that should be counted we mean all that were submitted by the various return Judges at the meeting of yesterday.—That this will be the result with the matter fairly investigated by the proper tribunals, cannot for a moment be doubted. The Return Judges are merely ministerial officers, and had no more right to nullify the suffrages of five or six thousand freemen, because of the rascality of one individual, than they have to imprison a whole county for the felony of a vicious inhabitant.

The Loco Foco Judges will, in this matter, find they have counted without their host. We have not heard a respectable member of their own party speak in other terms than those of indignation, of the outrage of which we have thus endeavored to give a brief account.

P. S. We have just returned from Independence Hall. The Whig Judges have determined to make a full and complete return for the whole County—Seventh Ward, N. L., and all. It seems that the alledged inability of the Loco Focos to give the returns of that Ward was all a RUSE, and got up with the profligate object of defeating Mr. Naylor.—It will not avail, however.

He is elected by a majority of more than 700; while if the Seventh *Ward* returns are thrown out, the whole Whig Ticket for Assembly is also elected.—The Whig Judges are determined to make a fair and full return, without regard to persons or consequences. The Loco Foco returns which excludes the WHOLE VOTE of the Northern Liberties, will be looked upon as an outrage while, should Mr. Ingersol have the hardihood to claim a seat in Congress, his pretensions will excite the contempt and ridicule of the whole nation.

CHRONICLE.

CAMBRIDGE, MD.

SATURDAY MORNING, October 20, 1838.

The Orphans' court of this county will sit on Monday the 22d of October.

FOR RESIDENT OF THE
UNITED STATES
HENRY CLAY,
OF KENTUCKY.

Subject to the decision of a National Convention.

TO OUR PATRONS.

Next week will be a convenient time for those indebted to us, for subscription and advertising, to settle their accounts. We have large supplies of Paper, Wood, &c., to purchase for the winter, and we rely upon the punctuality of our patrons to enable us to meet our engagements. We trust this reasonable request will be attended to.

TO THE PUBLIC.

In assuming the editorial department of the Chronicle, the undersigned feels it incumbent upon him to state, concisely the political principles which shall govern him in his editorial labours; and also to mention the prominent features, which in other respects, he designs giving the Chronicle.—We believe that the principles and measures of Martin Van Buren, are at war with the genius and spirit of our free institutions, and threaten the perpetuity of our Union—that this innovator has gained power by small additions, disclaiming all wish to possess it, while the eager hand was stretched forth to grasp it and endeavouring to show that each new demand was but a shade different from that before acquired, until the very shadow of freedom is lost in the increasing gloom of despotism. We believe that the measures adopted by the "powers that be," and the principles and policy that govern the dominant party in the United States, tend absolutely to an undue concentration of power into the hands of the Chief Magistrate, dangerous alike to the peace and prosperity of the Republic—that, under the *assumed* name of Democracy, a selfish party seek to obliterate those republican restrictions placed upon the action of the General Government—to merge State Rights in the absorbing vortex of Federalism, and to build up, at the expense of the people, a splendid consolidated government, posessing all power, and conferring upon the Chief Magistrate of the Union an absolute control of the purse and the sword. In addition to this the system of political intrigue, party management, and proscriptive favourtism, which characterize the movements of the party in power, tend manifestly to the gradual corruption of the people, to the oppression and persecution of men of real worth and patriotism, and unless destroyed, will ultimately drive from the service of the country those honorable and talented statesmen whose virtues add a lustre to the American name. It is unnecessary, however, to enlarge upon this topic. Our political sentiments are well known to most of the reading men of the county.

We shall adhere, decidedly, to Whig principles. With that party we shall struggle with zeal and fidelity in their noble efforts to free the country from the ruinous misrule and corruption of the party in power—to restore our drooping institutions to that republican beauty which they wore under the enlightened administrations of Madison, Monroe and Adams—to guard and preserve the sacred constitution of our country from the rude assaults of its enemies—to strengthen and support the Union of the States—to raise the people from that pecuniary ruin brought down upon them by a series of absurd and dangerous 'experiments' upon the currency, adventured upon by the late Administration, and which we presume will be continued by a Chief Magistrate pledged to tread in the blighting footsteps of his "illustrious predecessor."

To aid in this great work of patriotism, shall be our constant aim.

In our efforts to promote the success of the Whig party, we will endeavour to think and write coolly and dispassionately. The period has arrived at which that virulence and animosity which have hitherto formed the prominent characteristics of the two great leading parties of this country, should be permitted to slumber in the "tomb of the Capulets." Enough has been said on both sides to excite indignation and to provoke hatred; a perseverance then, in a course of invective and abuse can neither contribute to the advancement of the cause of either party, nor add an additional lustre to the intrinsic brilliancy of truth. Intemperance of language never aids the cause of truth, and only tends to embitter and to aggravate. It destroys the peace and harmony of society, and only injures the cause it would assist. If reasoning and argument fail, it is worse than folly to have recourse to abuse and insult. The liberty of the press has in some degree degenerated into licentiousness; and personal abuse and shameless invective have usurped the place of cool argumentation and dispassionate reasoning. It is enough temperately to investigate the measures of government, and calmly to point out their beneficial or injurious effects on society, without descending to useless abuse, or exciting unnecessary indignation. This is all that reason requires; the public mind is certainly much more edified and enlightened, by such a course of useful and dignified discussion, than by all the rancour and invective that can flow from the pen of the most pungent and ingenious writer.

We shall pursue a course in keeping with these remarks toward our political opponents, and we shall scrupulously *demand and require* as our right, a similar one toward us from them.

These are our humble views. By untiring perseverance and industry we will endeavour to render the "Chronicle" truly interesting and valuable to the Politician, Farmer, Mechanic and Literateur. We feel confident of success—we feel that the bosoms of our countrymen, will respond an echo to our own sentiments. With these remarks, we respectfully solicit the patronage of an enlightened and chivalric people; resting our claims solely upon our merit.

The public's obt. serv't.
E. RICHARDSON HOOPER.

Gen. Shepard C. Leakin, (Whig,) was on Monday last, elected Mayor of the City of Baltimore, by a majority of 460 votes over his opponent Col. Samuel Moore.

The fall session of our county court commences on Monday next. As far as we can judge, we believe the session will be unusually short, in consequence of the meagre appearance of the docket.

The trial of William Stewart, for the murder of his father, Benjamin Stewart, took place in Baltimore city court on Thursday last. In our next, we shall be able to lay before our readers, a full account of the trial.

On the second page of to day's paper, will be found an article from the United States Gazette, in relation to an attempt, by three Loco Foco Judges of election, to deprive a member of Congress of his seat. As far as we can learn, the following are the circumstances. Messrs. Naylor, and Ingersoll were the opposing candidates for Congress in the district composed in part of the Northern Liberties. On the return day for the election Mr. Ingersoll appeared before the Judges and protested against the returns of the Northern Liberties being received, because the tally books of *two* of the wards had been lost, either purposely or by accident, we will not say which—by the by, it is rumored that they were destroyed at the instance and request of Mr. Ingersoll himself. By including the returns of the Northern Liberties *independent* of the two wards, of which the tally books have been lost or destroyed; Mr. Naylor the Whig candidate is elected by a majority of about 700 votes: but by vitiating the whole returns of the Northern Liberties, Mr. Ingersoll the Loco Foco candidate is elected by a small majority. This we think, accounts for the loss of the tally books.

We presume the matter will be brought before the next congress for their decision. If they have any respect for justice and liberty, they will certainly award Mr. Naylor his seat. Such an outrage upon the people does not well become the party that *pretend* such a devoted reverence for law and order.

The Loco Focos have a festival to-day at "Oakley" in honor of the recent triumph of William Grason in the State of Maryland. For our part we think there is much greater necessity to implore heaven to save us from the malign and dangerous consequences of measures which have already shaken our republic to its centre. We understand a committee is appointed to distribute the provisions, remaining after the Governor elect and the "nineteen" have fully sated their appetites, to the poor. Generous conduct indeed! worthy of the head and heart that concieved it.

We have not heard whether their invitation extended to the sable sons of Africa who have espoused the cause of "Grason and Reform," but we presume from the scarcity of provissions that they will be drawn thither by the agreeable odour arising from the tables groaning under the weight of the *richest delicacies.*

PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION.— By the Baltimore American of the 17th inst. we learn that PORTER the V. B. candidate for Governor, is elected, by about 6782 majority.

OHIO ELECTION.—In 33 counties, Shannon the (V B) candidate for Governor is ahead about 4000 votes; there are yet 37 counties to hear from.

The Charleston papers announce the death of Mr. Hibbert, the mate of the Pulaski, who escaped in a boat, with Mrs. Nightingale and others, on the wrecking of that vessel, and who has survived the fury of the waves but a few months to fall under the withering hand of disease.

GEORGIA ELECTION.—Returns from 58 counties show that the leading candidate for Congress on the Whig ticket has 25, 976 votes, and the leading candidate on the Van Buren ticket 21,910 votes.—Balt Am.

We learn from the last St. Louis papers that the Mormon troubles in Missouri have been happily brought to a close, in consequence of those people having surrendered their arms to the authorities. The Bulletin says—

"A gentleman who arrived yesterday direct from Columbia, informs us that on Tuesday last all the volunteer companies were disbanded by the Governor, and had returned to their respective homes. Peace and quietness reigned among the Mormons—and the general impression in that section of the country through which our informant travelled was, that the Mormons had been greatly slandered—"more sinned against than sinning."

Mr. Calhoun and Mr. Poinsett.—The result of the late election in Georgia, although to be accounted for mainly upon the ground that the Administration is absolutely unpopular in that state, has some mysteries about it, which it is not difficult to understand, when we consider that Mr. Calhoun's old opponents, Forsyth and others can scarcely be supposed to be favorable to the election of the candidates, who in Congress might prefer to further Mr. Calhoun's views rather than those of the President. It is quite evident that there is a jealousy brewing between Mr. Calhoun and Mr. Van Buren, one of the evidences of which is the following article from a late number of the Charleston Mercury:—Balt Chron.

"It is industriously circulated that Mr. Poinsett has written private letters advocating Mr. Legare's election. If so, it must be because Mr. Legare has privately recanted his published opinions, or, Mr. Poinsett is playing false to the Administration. Does the Administration intend to break faith with Mr. Calhoun, and desert the measure for which he has risked and sacrificed so much to support them? *We* presume they answer 'no.' Do they, like him, hold the Sub-Treasury System of vital importance, and do they adopt it as the leading and test measure of their administration? If the answer to this be yea, then I ask them how can Mr. Poinsett be true to the administration, and yet counteract all the movements of Mr. Calhoun's friends here, and sustain an Anti Sub-Treasury man?"

GEORGIA ELECTON.

The following is the aggregate vote in *seventy* counties for each candidate on respective Congressional tickets:

Van Buren		Whig	
Burney,	26,356	Alford,	29,007
Campbell,	26,294	Black,	28,586
Graves,	26,457	Colquit,	28 932
Hillyer,	26,376	Cooper,	28,486
Iverson.	56,562	Dawson,	29,582
McWhorter,	26,227	Habesham,	29,047
Nelson,	26,225	King,	28,828
Patterson,	26,536	Nisbet,	28,662
Pooler,	26,417	Warren,	28,504

The Augusta Chronicle subjoins to the above returns the following remarks: 'In the twenty-two counties which remain to be heard from, at the election for the Governor in 1837, Schley had a majority over Gilmer of 1,642 votes. If therefore, those counties gave the same majority for the Union Congressional ticket, the lowest candidate on the State Rights ticket will be elected by 250 votes. The six highest on the State Rights ticket are elected beyond doubt, and, we believe, the other three are also elected, but by very small majorities.'

FROM TENNESSEE.

Extract of a letter to the Nashville Whig, dated Murfreesborough, Thursday night, Sept. 27.

The great Whig Festival.—The ingathering of the people at this place to-day establishes beyond donbt that Col. Polk chose an unfortunate "begining corner" for the canvas of '39. Around the stand from which, four weeks since, the Federal emmissary proclaimed himself a candidate for Governor, more than *Thirty-five Hundred* freemen assembled today, in honor of the Whig delegation in Congress from Tennessee. We say *more* than thirty-five hundred; because few estimate it so low, while nearly all with whon we have conversed set down the number at from four to five thousand.—Certain it is, that so large an assemblage of free voters never before met in Tennessee.

The Hons. A. P. Maury of the Rutherford district, E. *H.* Foster, and John Bell were in attendance, together with a large unmber of the Whigs of Williamson, Bedford, and Davidson. Mr. Foster addressed the company before, and Mr. Bell after dinner. Their speeches were listened to with the most respectful attention, particularly by the greyheaded fathers of the country, a larger proportion of whom were present than we ever met before on a political occasion. This shows that the true Whig spirit is up in the land, and we predict that the veterans of the Revolution, and their hardy sons, will rally to the standard of our cause in '39, with an unanimity that will astound while it will overwhelm the Washington managers and *their* candidate for Governor.

American Clergymen in Jerusrlem.—The following is an extract of a letter addressed by Prof. Robinson of the New York Theological Seminary, now in Asia, to his friend *Dr.* McAuley:

"Here we had the pleasure of finding all the members of the Syrian Mission, (excepting Mr. Pease of Cyprus) assembled to hold their general meeitng. All the family from Bierout was present.—we form altogether a band of ten American ministers of the Gospel; Mr. Nicholayson is the eleventh, and within two or three days Mr. Paxton of Beirout has arrived with his family. Probably so large a number of Protestant clergyman never met in the Holy City—certainly not from the new world.'

CAUTION.—A man, his wife and daughter, in Glenham, New York, were poisoned on the second inst., by eating toadstools for mushrooms. They died a few hours after eating them.—Balt. Sun.

For the Chronicle.

LINES:

Farewell, for I must hie away
From friends and all that's dear;
Where sorrow marks each length'ning ray,
And darkling scenes appear.

Farewell it is my hapless fate
To leave this well known spot;
The clust'ring elms around the gate,
And the vine that decked the cot.

Farewell, and in yon brilliant star
Go read my fatal destiny,
And when I'm wandering afar
Then think, O! think of me.

Cambridge, Md. R.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

October 16, 1838.

Corn	90 a 91
Wheat (white)	1,80 a 1,81
—— (red)	1,60 a 1,70
Rye	90 a
Oats	40 a 43

NEW GOODS.

T. HAYWARD & SON have just received a large supply of Fall and Winter Goods, consisting of Cloths, Casimeres, Casinets, French and English Merinos, Muslin de Lain, Calicoes, &c. &c. Also Fur and Russia Hats, Cloth, Seal, & Hair Caps, &c., &c.,

N. B. Those persons who have suffered their accounts to stand over one year, are requsted to call and settle them, as longer indulgence cannot be expected. T. H.

Oct 20 3w

GILLINGHAM & JESSOP.

IMPORTERS of Hardware, corner of Light and Pratt Streets Baltimore, have just received per ships, Herald and Margaret Forbes, from Liverpool, a full supply of Hardware and Cutlery, which they offer to dealers on the most favorable terms.

Oct. 20 4t $1,25