L. S. Tuckle

The Cambridge Chronicle.

E. RICHARDSON HOOPER.] "UNCOMPROMISING HOSTILITY TO THE RE-ELECTION OF MARTIN VAN BUREN." [Editor and Proprietor.

NEW SERIES—VOL. 3. CAMBRIDGE, MD.—SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 25, 1840. NUMBER 29.

TERMS.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING,

At TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS per annum, payable half yearly in advance. No subscription will be received for a shorter period than six months, and no paper discontinued until all arrears ars paid.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted on the usual terms, and where the number of insertions is not limited, they will be continued until direction to omit them is received, and charged accordingly.

Remarks of Judge Hanson before the Convention in Baltimore, April 10th 1840.

It has become apparent, to the great bulk of the American people; that the present Administration of their government is not fitted to increase or preserve the blessings and privileges of a free and intelligent nation, to foster the pursuits of a laborious, ingenious, and sperited population; that it is not in accordance, with the genius, past history, or future destinies of a vast republican Empire, that its principles and measures, are as ill calculated, to conslidate the credit, strength and resources of State Sovereignties, as they are to bind together, and cement a confederation; that it has failed to engender or keep alive a veneration for the constitution or to cherish an unclienable love for the Union; that it has on the contrary, by incessant and unrelenting assaults upon capital, good faith and enterprise, disunited the interest and thereby torn asunder the good feelings, which bind men to each men to each other; that it has destroyed that salutary confidence which is essentical to this Commonwealth, and all the communities that compose it; that it has in fine chilled the hearts and the hopes of the poor and shut the hands of the rich. It is therefore, that we hail the approaching whig national convention, to be held in the city of Baltimore on the 4th day of May next, as an unerring harbinger to the coming of better things; that we greet the numerical power, (composed as it is of all classes,) and to which the intelligence from every quarter, daily adds rank to rank, and squadron to squadron, as a perfect menifestation of the thorough and sweeping change in the conduct of public affairs, resolved upon by the people. We rejoice, that our fellow citizens (since what is past cannot be recalled) are so far benefited by present suffering, as to be awakened to a sense of impending evils, more serious and calamitous; and of which few can fail to perceive 'the inevitable ruin.' Surely our administration presects us to the whole world, as a nation of contrarieties and contradictions; we are held up to other nations in every fantastic and antagonist position, that a people can be regarded; our principles and our practice are perfect antipodes to each other; theories, abstractions; solecisms and paradoxes, make up the sum of our political economy; while the political empiries, driven from their moorings the once fast anchored axioms of the constitution, a constitution to which Washington had affixed his seal and given verity by experience.

Our perversions and absurdities indeed almost afferd plausibility to the assertion of the ancient Philosopher, that there once existed a race of men of a conformation entirely different from those of our generation, and who shall undertake to deny the possibility; that at some distant era, when History shall again be handed down by allegory and tradition, that a people who are perpetually moving one way and looking another, shall not be represented as a race of men, who carried their faces behind them, and turned their backs upon themselves. So singular is the incongruity between our words and our actions, that no disenterested spectators, even of the present age, can fail to be struck with amazement, by professions, continually at variance with conduct: with results diametrically opposite to those professed to be intended, and of causes simulating effects, between the beginning and end of which, no connecting consequences, ever existed. Vain however, would be the attempt, to enumerate all the inconsistency of those who deal with the obliquity of partizans, instead of applying the established principles of statesmen.

The poor man is to be enriched, by reducing the wages of labor, the rich are to be impoverished by the hoarding of their gold; the products of the earth, instead of being cultured by the sweat of the brow, are to wither and die amidst idleness, hunger and desalation, all surplus produce is to rot in the granery of the Farmer, for the want of markets, furnished by the employments of artisans, and labourers, fisheries, factories, work shops, roads and canals, the condition of the country is to be improved, by arresting all improvement; debts aae to be paid by the annihilation of property.—The interest on loans, is to be discharged by borrowing from the lenders of the capital; gold and silver are to represent, instead of being represented by paper and credit; and whilst the precious metals are promised in abundance they are again buried beneeath the face of the earth, the vaults of banks or the strong boxes of avaricious thrift; or melted down for the gold services of plate which adorns the Presidential dinner table, of the very republican nabob at Washington.

Domestic productions are to be encouraged by bounties upon foreign fabrics; and whilst there is to be abundance of poverty, to furnish plenty of rags, readily converted into Hiroglyphic shinplasters, and these are to be the only manufactories, which are sure to flourish; with or witnout a tariff; with or without foreign use or domestic consumption; unless indeed the treasury notes of the Government should enter the list as a competitor and thus clearly demonstrate the financial ability of the head of the treasury, and with the aid of Mr. Buchanan, a(capital Old Federalist)home markets are to be discharged, and all labour to be rewarded at a penny a day, as in China—Amidst these enomalies, all Banks are to be put down by the destruction of one, whilst in the place of that one, thousands are to be erected and fostered, by way of proving that none ought ever to have existed; and whilst that one, consisting of three fourths of its capital, of the hard earnings of husbands and fathers, for the support of widows and children, is to be crushed, at all hazards, myriards are to start up with no cadital at all, for the benefit of speculators, and adventurers, and thus the administration's sympathy, for the orphan and the aged soldier, is to be illustrated, and hard money only to be trusted in the hands of absconding sub-treasurers; and as if this war upon property, upon the pursuits, business and enterprise of every man and all classes of men, were not too much to be endured, and too gross a fraud upon a sagacious and thinking people, their morals, their religion, their elementary political creeds, coevel with their declaration of Independence, are all to be desecrated by absurdities, which have not even the "bad emenence" of being compatible with themselves.

Truly the measures and the doctrines of this northern man with southern principles, are sufficiently party colored to denote that equivocation & paltering in a double sense which none but a proficient, in the black arts of a magician in this age of reform could have the temerity to practice.—At one moment this northern man with southern principles, this Harlequin, Proteus-like Diplomatist, holds out to the North, Gen. Jackson's great proclamation, the force act, and the second article to wit: that article, under which the Prince of Nullifiers, (now a repentant and pardonee sinner) was to be hung up, drawn and quartered. In the next, whilst in one breath, he eulogises in a lovely song, the Palmetto,—he declares to the Unionist of the South, that no colors are to be unfurled but the colors of the Uniont in another he whispers to the fanatic of amalgamation that all colors are alike, and that liberty knows no distinction.—But lo! and behold, in one month, nay not one month, we see him, (or rather hear him,) ready to shed the last drop of his northern blood, in the support of southern principles, and in defence of the rights of the slaveholder; of rights to which the abolitionist contends christianity affords not the least shadow or pretense of existence—Christianity! yes, thsse administration tergiversators, have christianity in their mouth; that sort of christianity which expelled from the national councils, the ministers of God; that christianity, whtch would extend to the poor Indian, its blessings of civilization, by extermination and indiscriminate murder; yes the christianity of those, who would, as if there were not already more than enough of yelpers at the capital; augment the pack by the importation of blood hounds from Cuba; of blood hounds to act the part of a christian army; of blood hounds in the place of holy missionaries; of blood hounds, curs and mongrels, pampered upon the bread and substance of the land, whilst the poor revolutionary pensioner without whose heroic achievements (with no bloodhounds for an ally) this land would never have been a land of liberty, are naked and starving for the want of the miserable pittance, which is at this moment, withheld from them; not in order that a "better currency" than rags should cover their nakedness and stay their hunger, but that a "better currency" should line the pockets of minions and favorities, who would never have earned it by honest industry.—It seems, however, that this importation of blood hounds; this stain upon the escutcheon of the nation is to be forever obliterated; and how do you think Mr. President and gentlemen?—why forsooth, I am told that it is asserted, (I know not upon wqat authority it is avouched) that when an Indian shook his blanket at one of these blood hounds, he put his tail between his legs and run like a sub-treasurer. But we forbear, let there be no acrimonious feelings, bitterness or wrath, in the midst of the cheers and hoges that surround us We are all one people, and we trust that there is more of error than of vice among us. We are ready to offer our arms, & to take to our bosoms every deluded son of our country, and go hand in hand to the rescue. We see the day not far distant, when those who infest the Palace, block up the avenues of the Senate, forestall public opinion, waste their time and compromit their honor and independence, in pursuit of office and emolument may be reformed into better citizens and more useful men.

The day of deliverance is approaching. The day of our travail is come: the day when we may all rejoice, that the Old Petticoat Granny, William Heury Harrison is at hand. We do therefore hail him as our deliverer, we are not ashamed in our agony and dismay, to cry out for his help; yes the old petticoat General, William H. Harrison, comes to our roscue. He comes; the coward! who in every battle was victorious; the coward! who never turned his back upon the enemy of his country; the coward! who in every conflict from Tippecanoe to the Thames, was seen 'with his beaver up,' to course along the lists, scattering his lightnings around," and whilst in the hottest of the fight and in every post of danger the fire of his eye gleamed like a sword, and his own peculiar voice was heard ringing in the ears of every soldier, those memorable words, "stand to your guns, my boys never surrender," till not a foe was left upon the field. Tis he we claim as our deliverer. We look to him; yes to him, W. H. Harrison, to restore the perished credit and fill the exhausted and pillaged coffers of the country. We look to him, W. H. Harrison who retired from office poor and in debt, whilst he replenished and filled the national treasury with millions of dollars, not one of which, ever stuck in his pplm in passing through his hands. It is to him William Henry Harrison, we turn, who was the adviser, the fitend, the father to every poor emigrant, who settled beyond the mountains, who was always ready to take by the hand, the poorest settler of the meanest log cabin in the wilderness; it is him that we look once more for peace and plenty, for private and national prosperity, for a restoration of all the privileges and blessings of freemen; in a word we look to Him, under the blessings of providence, for the great consummation of bublic and private faith. 'Tis to such a deliverer we look; to "our old tried hard cider, log cabin, Tippecanoe. Not to such a deliverer as the Emperor Alexander of Russia, he the deliverer who delivered Kings, EmPerors, and, a whole continent of nations into the hands of the Holy Alliance; but we seek to be delivered from an alliance, than which none was ever more unholy, and from under the pressure of which, no people ever groaned more, than we the people of the U. States: 'tis to such a deliverer we look. And if in as mongrel a pack, as was eyer littered in a ksnnel, there be not included in the deliverance, a pair of notable twins engendered in the cabinet of the kitchen, then in the languege of the facetious old Knight, "there is no skill in surgery."

But let us no longer linger with the past, for the time has come, to give thanks and rejoice.—Those upon the look out, are proclaiming joyful tidings from all around us. Land is once more in sight, and our perils at an end. Too long have we been at sea, without chart or compas, "tossed about by every wind of Doctrine," but the great swell of public opinion is resetting; the under tow of intrigue and corruption is runnining out, sweeping along with it, the turbid feculence, that polluted the land, we trust, to be, for ever "in the dark ocean of oblivion buried"—the rain bow of promise is again to be seen; distempered elements are every where, dispersing, and the prow of our Bark once more points, to a haven of safety.

With the memorable words of Harrison, for our motto, it we unfurl upon our banners "stand to your guns my boys and never surrender" and inscribe upon our ballots "the people must do their own voting and their own fiahting" then we hazard nothing in the prediction, that they will fill three-fourths of the ballot boxes in the country. Animated, then by these hopes, and toiling in one cause, there is every incentive to greet our coming friends, to Maryland, at the approaching National Convention. We therefore hope that our whig fellow-citizens, need only to be reminded, of the duty to extend the hand of good fellowship, and open wide the door of hospitality, throughout the State, to the friends of him, the string of whose latch was never pulled in, when the stranger needed shelter; and as it is expected that at the approaching celebration, that the public houses of accommodation, may not be sufficient, for the reception of all our numerous visitors, we undertake to assure all those, who may honor us with their company, of the shelter and comfort, of at least our own roof trees; and with as good entertainment, as ever log cabin and hard cider afforded.

YOUNG MENS CONVENTION.

The following is a list of Delegates appointed by the Young Whigs of Dorchester to represent this county in the Young Whig's National Convention, which will assemble in Baltimore on Monday the 1st, day of May.

Henry Adams, Algernon Wheatley, Henry Ford, James Wright, Ezekiel Williams, Wm. W. Douglass, George Wheatley, Isaac Davis; Edward Tull, Mace M. Messick, Asbury Dean, Alfred Wheatley; Jacob Wilson, Augustus Wheatley, Samuel Briley.

Richard Hughlett, Dr. H. W. Houston, Geo. Winthrop, John Webb, Solomon Sanders, Robert G. Raleigh, William Clifton, Dr. R. M. Wallace, Wm. Jones, Thomas K. Smith, Kendall M. Jacobs, Thomas E. Brown, Henry Mowbray, Wm. H. Conaway, Thomas Lecompte, Thomas Elsby, Jas. R. Stephens, Thomas Miggins, Wm. V. M. Edmondson Thomas B. Sherman, Joseph S. Hooper, Dr. John W. Conaway, Joseph Warfield, William Norman of Hy., Samuel Higgins, R. A. Keene, Josiah Carroll.

Dr. Jas. W. Henry, John H. Hodson, Joseph Bradshaw, James K. Lewis, Hy. Wilcox, John F. H. Vincent, James N. Keys, John B. Dean, W. A. Sherman. Josiah Thomas, Samuel Webb, Jas. Wrightson, Wm. T. Manning, Thomas H. Webb, Wm. Reagan, Isaac W. Robertson, Joseph Layton, Edwin E. Medford, wm. K. Acworth, Ira R. Corkran, James A. Waddell, John R. Martin.

James L. Dorsey. Samuel Harrington, Ezekiel Jones, Thomas Coursey, Samuel Hardican, Aaron P. Wallace, Jerome Richardson, Thomas Tall, Thomas J. Jones, Marcellus Aaron, Hugh Maguire, Capt Henry Shenton, Wm. R. Tall, Thos. J. M. Pattison, George Brooks, Levin W. Tall, John Dean of Godfrey, Wm. Skinner, Dr. Chas. Turner, Samuel Aaron, James Applegarth, Erasmus J. F. Dixon.

Jno. S. Ttaplefort, Henry Bibby, Solomon F. Kirwan, William Mister, Wm. Dean of Wm., Dr. George A. Tubman, Wm. Dayton; Wm. O. Cooper, Vachel Keene, John Hooper, Jr., Thomas Andrews of Wm., Joseph Wallace, Levin L. Keene, Arthur H. Pritchett, Thomas M. Creighton, Edward C. Johnson, Levin Moore of Isaac, Anthony R. Wallace, Asbury McNamara, Thos, Mace, Alward Johnson, Wm. Andrews, Henry Fallin.

Henry Travers, John R. Dunnock; Wm. A. Slacum, Ammon Porter, Isaac Dunnock, James Creighton, Alexader Dunnock, Levin Dunnock, Samuel J. Meekins, William Meekins, Levin Phillips.

Henry Alford, Robert R. Robinson, James B. Chaplain, Jos. E. Muse Jr., John T. Jackson, W. Creighton, John R. Yates, E. Richardson Hooper, Govaine Reditt, Levin Mowbray, Henry Page, Josiah Dail, Chas. w. Hopkins, Washington C. Loockerman, Wm. w. Laird, Wm. P. Pennington, Thos. M. Flint. Henry Burn, Jr., Josiah Ceristopher, Peter Richardson, John F. Eccleston, Levin H. Wall, John F. Henry, Levin Fooks, Thos. J. Christopher, Richard Colsten, Chas. H. Lecompte, Jno. D. Farquaharson, Israel C. Lecompte, Polish Mills, Richard Harington, James Woolford of Jno., Matt Richardson, Wm. A. Sullivane, Samuel H. Troth, Noah Abbott, Washington Robinson, Levin Busick of Thos., Glement C. Waters, Geo. Edward Muse, Daniel Spedden, Richard Bradshaw, Chas. Dixon, Wm. Mitchell of Aaron, Josiah Bayly Jr., John C. Reed, John W. Martin.

Chas. B. Erazier, John W. Mitchell Jr. James T. Mitchell, Dr. Wm. B. Lecompte. Chas. W. Breerwood, Robert H. Muir, Thomas P. Wheeler, Wm. H. Cook, John P. Spedden, Thos. Applegarth of T., Robt. B. Spedden of John, Richard Phillps. Adam C. Richardson, Robt. Hubbard of L., Lloyd Harriss, Wm. Henry Spedden, Impey Spedden, George Applegarth of James, Thomas Wrightson, Jas. Wright, Thomas Spedden of Jno. Thos. Spedden of Jno., Robert B. Spedden, Jhon Wright, Edward Spedden of Jno., Wm. Wrightson, wm. warfield, John Mitchell of M., wm. Marshall of E., John Seward of C., James H. North, wm. Bennet.

ANOTHER OUTRAGEOUS SLANDER OF LOCO-FOCOS NAILED.—The Locofoco journals in this State are industriously circulating a scandalous story that General Harrison while a member of the Ohio Legislature in 1820; *voted to sell white men for* DEBT! The following correspondence, triumphantly vindicating the character of the old veteran from the foul accusations of his political opponents, places the matter in its proper light, and scatters to the winds the miserable slanders of the Administration party.

DICHMOND, September 15; 1836.

Bear Sir: Your political opponents in the State of Marylond have, for some time, been actively urging against you a new charge—that of selling white men—which probably had no inconsiderable effect in the recent elections in that State, and which is evidently much relied upon to influence the approaching elections throughout the United States. I enclose you a paper (the Baltimore Republican) containing the charge in full; and I beg you, as an act of justice to yourself and your friends, to onable me to refute a charge against the uniform tenor of your life, which I am well aware, has been replete with instancas of distinguished private liberality and public sacrifice.

With high respect; I have the honor to be, your fellow-citizen.

JOHN H. PLEASANTS.

Gen. WM. H. HARRISON.

RICHMOND, September; 15, 1836.

Dear Sia: I acknowledge the receipt of your favor of this date. I have before heard of the accusation to which it refers. On my way hither I met yesterday with a young gentleman of Maryland, who informed me that a vote of mine in the Senate of Ohio had been published in favor of a law to sell persons imprisoned under a judgement for a term of years if unable otherwise to discharge the execution. I did not, for a moment hesitate to declare that I had never given such a vote; and that, if a vote of that description had been published and ascribed to me, it was an infamous forgery. Such an act would have been repugnant to my feelings, and in direct conflict with my opinions, public and private through the whole course of my life. No such proposition was ever submitted to the Ohio Legislature, none such would; for a moment, have been entertained—nor would any son of hers have dared to propose it-

So far from being willing to sell men for debts, which they are unable to discharge, I am, and ever have been opposed to all imprisonment for debt.—Fortunately, I have it in my power to show that such has been my established opinion: and that, in a public capacity, I avowed and acted upon it. Will those who have preferred the unfoulded and malicious accusation, refer to the journals of the Senate of the United States, 2nd session, 19th Congress, page 225? It will there be seen that I was one of the Committee which reported a bill to abolish imprisonment for debt. When the bill was before the Senate I advocated its adoption, and on its passage voted in its favor. [See Senate Journal, 1st session of the 26 Congress, pages 101 and 102.]

It is not a little remarkable that, if the effort I am accused of having made to subject men to sale for non-payment of their debts, had been successful. I might from the state of my pecuniary circumstances at the time, have been the first victim. I repeat the charge it is a vile calumny,. At no period of my life would I have consented to sebject the poor and unfortunate to such a degradation; nor have I omited to exert myself in their behalf against such an attempt to suppress them.

It is sought to support the charge by means of garbled extracts from the journals of the bill which is employed for that purpose had no manner of reference to the relation of creditor and debtor, and could not by posibility subject the debtor to the control of his creditor. None know better than the authors of the calumny that the alleged section is utterly at variance with the charge which is attemptod to be founded upon it, and that, so far from a proposition to invest a crediter with power over the liberty of his debtor it has respect only to the mode of disposing of public offenders, who had been found guilty by a jury of their fellow citizens of some crime against the laws of their State. That was exclusively the import and design of the section of the bill, upon the motion to strike out, on which I voted in the negative. So you perceive that in place of voting to enlarge the power of creditors, the vote which I gave concerned alone the treatment of malefactors, convicted of crimes against the public.

It would extend this letter to no inconvenient length to go fully into the reasons which led me at the time to an opinion in favor of the proposed trectment of that class of offenders who would have fallen within its operations, nor is such an expose called for. This measure was by no a novelty in other parts of the country. In the State of Delaware there is an act in force in similar words with the section of the bill before the Ohio Senate, which has been made of late the pretext of such invidious invective. Laws with somewhat similar provisions may be found in mano of the States. In practice the measure would have ameliorated to condition of those who were under condemnation. As the law stood, they were liable under the sentence of confinement in the common jail, where offenders of various degrees of profligacy—of different ages, sex and color, were crowded together. Under such circumstances it is obvious that the bod must become worse, whilst reformation could hardly become be expected in respect to any. The youthful offender, it might be hoped, would be reclaimed under the operation of the proposed system; but there was reason to fear his still greater corruption amid the contagion of a common receptacle of vice. Besides, the proposed amenpments of the law pre supposed that the delinquent was in confinement for the non-payment of a fine and casts of prosecution—the paoment of which was a part of the sentence. It seemed therefore, humane, in respect to the offender, to rejieve him from confinoment which deprived him of the means of discharging the penalty, and to place him in a situation in which he might work out his deliverance, even at the loss for a time of his personal liberty.

But I forbear to go further into the reasons which led me sixteen years ago as a member of the Ohio Senate, to entertain a favorable opinion of an alteration which was proposed in the criminal police of the State. It is certain that neither in respect to myself, or those who concurred with me, was the opinion at the time considered as the result of unfriendly bias towards the poor and unfortunate. Nay, the last object which I could anticipate even from the eager and restless desire to assail me, was a charge of unfriendliness to the humble and poor of the community.

I am, my dear sir, with great respect, your humble servant,

WM. H. HARRISON.

J. H. PLEASAMTS, Esq.

Prom [illegible] N. Y. Commercial.

The New York Ch[illegible]er Elections.

Out numbered; but not defeated—beaten, and yet victorious. These are contradictions of terms, but they are nevertheless true. The whigs went into this election without due preparation, and under every possible disadvantage. They did not expect to carry the city. Their principle object in contesting the election at all was all they expected to accomplish And in this they have succeeded, notwithstanding the prodigious efforts of their opponents.

But the whigs have done more than barely to hold their own. The majority of the administration has been handsomely reduced since last autumn, notwithstanding the manufacture, by the Marine Court, within the past week, of upward of two thousand voters, most of whom, beyond a doubt, voted for Variam. The army of laborers upon the Croton water works, swelled the agrarian vote by many hundreds, striking harder at the polls by reason of their recent strike for higher wages, and the continued refusal of large numbers of them to return to their work.

Again: the preliminary operation of the registry law was so far in their favor as greatty to multiply the facilities of double voting, which facilities there is every reason to belive, were not neglected. Nor is this all: we are assured by the morning papers, the Express in particular, that the fourth and seventh wards were taken from the resident citizens of the wards, by the United States sailors of two ships of war, the Independence and Fairfield, who have just been paid off, and whom their landlorks have influenced to vote the Loco Foco ticket, once at least.—The fourth and seventh both would have been Whig wards, but for their votes. The Hook District last night presented one of the most extraordinary spectacles ever offered in any country. The honest Jack Tars, after having been used through the day, were abandoned to their worst enemies at night.

A yet greater outrage was perpetrated in the sixth ward, where as we are informed, the Egyptian tombs were explored, and the prisoners brought forth to vote the agrarian ticket. And yet, notwithstanding all these disadvantges, the Whigs have handsomely reduced the majority of the Tammany candidates, even in the last death-struggle of the unregistered illegal voters to maintian their ascendency. The result is a proud one for the whigs. It proves beyond doubt, that the State will go for Harrison next November by from twelve to twenty thousand majority. And it also proves, that when the registration of voters is made in the fall—when men who present themselves to the inspectors will be compelled to show that they live somewhers, and do not vote under an alias—this city will be triumphantly carried by the Whigs.

We add such returns as have been received.

Wards.	Phœnix.	Varian.
First.	535	
Second.	482	
Third.	795	
Fourth.		134
Fifth.	235	
Sixth.		425
Seventh.		141
Eighth.		232
Ninth.		568
Tenth.		285
Eleventh.		876
Twelfth.		486
Thirteenth.		337
Fourteenth.		347
Fifteenth.	849	
Sixteenth.		514
Seventeenth.		117
	2916	4413
		2916
Varian's majority		1497

These majorities in the wards will probably vary somewhat when the official returns are received from the different wards. Assuming them to be correct, the Van Buren party have no cause to congratulate themselves upon any gain to their cause since the last fall election. At that time their majority for Tompkins over Hone for Senator, was 1979, and for Drownell over Gulick for Registrer 1338—average majority 1684. As compared with the election of last spring, an increase of about 400 is shown on the Loco Foco majority.

If, says the Journal of Commerce, we compare with the result of last November, there is scarcely any change. The V. B. majority on Senator ticket was then 1882; average majority on Assembly ticket, 1436 Average on the two tickets, 1659. Varian's majority now, according to the Loco Focos, 1704. Apparent V. B. gain from last Novemper, 45 votes.