Wreck of the Royal George.—Mr Dean's newly invented diving apparatus has enabled him successfully to examine the state of the relics of the Royal George & the recover of some portion of its more valuable material. He has recently brought to upper air several of the great brass guns with which this noble vessel was armed, each of which is upwards of one hundred pounds value.—One of these is now to be seen at the Exhibition room, 209 Regent street, with all the marks of its ocean residence upon it. It is in a surprisingly perfect state of preservation, having suffered scarcely any injury from corrosion. For this, it is partly indebted to the oysters which took a special liking to it and made it the seat of a regular colony. Their shells adheared to it, and deposited all over the surface a strong incrustation. Many other relics from the Royal George, the Boyne, and the Endeavour, (a merchant vessel, wholly saved by Mr. Deane) are also to be seen at this exhibition. Mr. Dean's apparatus is very simple, consisting of India rubber dress, a large helmit, or air receiver with glass in front, and a tube to communicate with an air pump above water. Thus accoutred, he decends by a ladder into the domains of father Neptune, and dispatiates at large amongst the marine hills and valleys.

The TIMES, of Frederick, a paper edited by Mr. Shellman, formerly a warm advocate of General Jackson, which has heretofore remained out of the field of political controversy, thus alludes to the feeling which seems really to be bursting out as if it had been pen' up and accumulating for the approach of the period for uttering for the public voice to effect.—*Md. Repub.*

'GENERAL HARRISON.—In another column will be found a letter from this gentleman in answer to an invitation to a dinner, to be given by a number of citizens of Charlestown, Indiana, in honor of the many valuable and important services he had rendered his country during the last war. The beauty of the composition, the elegance of diction, and the excellent sentiments there expressed, cannot but call forth the admiration of all who read it, for the man, whose prospects at present bid fair for the Chief Magistracy of this Union for the next four years.—We speak with sincerity when we express our belief, that Gen. W. H. Harrison will be the next President. We found our opinion upon that evidence which buoyed upon the friends of Gen. Jackson when he was first announced as a candidate, which is, the rapid strides his pretensions and claims are making to the favorable consideration of the people. When the announcement of Harrison appeared, it was treated as a mere matter of moonshine—laughed and scoffed at by many who were tied to the *van.*—but the voice of the people—the sovereign people, is now passing over like a roaring thunder cloud, from Maine to Louisiana, and from the Atlantic to the far West; and the nomination of such a patriot and statesman is no longer to be sneered at, but is becoming a serious matter. Gen Harrison has justly the affections of men of all parties. He is not presented as a candidate of a party or the nursling of a faction, but truly the candidate of the people—nominated by the people as one immediately from among them, and not the creature of a convention of office holders and office seekers. When such a man is presented as a candidate, and under such circumstances, it is no wonder that he should gain ground daily in every section and quarter of the Union.

The time is now near at hand, when every voter will have the opportunity of enjoying the privilege of voting for the Chief Magistrate of this happy country, which is certainly one of the greatest blessings guaranteed under a Constitution of a country of freemen. It is not only a great privilege and blessing, but it is also a highly important and interesting duty. Every voter, whoever he may be, that feels an interest in his country's welfare, should halt, ponder, and consider well, before he marks out his course for the next presidential election, and if he should think one man more honest and better qualified than another to execute the duties of Chief Magistrate of the nation, he is bound by every principle of justice to himself, his country and posterity, to select that man as the one deseving of his suffrage. Let the only question a voter will ask in determining upon his vote, be——'Is the candidate *honest?* is he *capable?*' Should that be the course to be pursued by voters generally, we feel confident Harrison will be the choice of the free and independent voters of his country.

It is time, high time, that the people should take the election in their own hands, and no longer be governed by a factious few, who appear disposed to select the presidential successors, and thrust upon the people by the way of a caucus nomination, men, who would stand no earthly chance unsupported by the nomination. We have with pain looked for several years upon the movements of political aspirants, and it is daily proved to us, that *power*, which of right ought to be in the hands of the great body of the people, is, and has been for some time back, gradually stealing from the many to the few, and there is nothing, in our humble opinion more dangerous to the liberties and the union of our country. We have now four candidates before us; let each candidate be placed in the balance of every voter's judgment, and after being weighed, determine which is most deserving of the support of his countrymen.

GEN. HARRISON.—The friends of General Harrison had a preparatory meeting in New York on Tuesday evening, but so unexpectedly large was the assemblage, that the room engaged for the purpose could not contain half of those who desired to participate in the proceedings. It was resolved to have a grand "*Harrison Festival*" early in October, and a committee of one hundred was appointed to make arrangements.

From the Albany Evening Journal, Sept. 16.

How gloriously has the State of *Tennessee* vindicated her Sovereignty! It is truly refreshing to find so much of the Spirit of '76 remaining among us. It is consoling to reflect that even *one* State in the Union has raised her united and indignant voice against the attempt of a President to designate his SUCCESSOR! Yes, Tennessee, where General Jackson was idolized, declared by an overwhelming majority, that her right of free suffrage shall not be infringed or usurped, even by Andrew Jackson. The bright example of Tennessee is full of encouragement. It may kindle a corresponding flame of patriotism in other States. Next to Tennessee, in attachment and devotion to General Jackson, was Pennsylvania. Her election approaches, and we cherish a strong hope that she too will *Veto* the attempt of the President to appoint his Successor. And if Pennsylvania does follow the example of Tennessee, let the friends of the Constitution, all over the Union, hold themselves in readiness to make a united, vigorous and resolved effort to preserve their country from the blight and curse of Van Burenism.

The annexed remarks, by the Editor of the Alexandria Gazette, on the state of feeling at the North on the Slavery question, express so precisely the results of our own observation, that we quote them as a substitute for what we intended to say on this subject. The Abolitionists constitute an insignificent minority,—as insignificant in numbers as in character and influence. We were present at the great meeting at Faneuil *Hall*, which was crowded with between four and five thousand of the citizens of Boston. The speeches there delivered went farther than the resolutions offered, and the feelings of the unanimous audience were stronger & warmer than the speeches. The hearty instantaneous responses to the patriotic & brotherly sentiments uttered by the orators, showed how warmly that community (and similar demonstrations have been made elsewhere) sympathies with their Southern fellow citizens, and alone prove, independently of other evidence we had, that the people there are not only not opposed to the wishes and feelings of the south on this subject, but that they will co operate with them in supporting the rights secured to them by the federal constitution in relation to it.

Balt. Amer.

"We have recently had an opportunity of satisfying ourselves, personally, of the real state of public feeling at the North with regard to the great questions of Slavery and Abolition, and of making inquiries and observations in relation thereto, which at home we could not have enjoyed.

There is no doubt with us that the entire North, from Maine to Maryland, is *sound* on the great questions to which we have referred We believe that a servile disturbance or insurrection, so far from being encouraged, would instantly call to the field tens of thousands of the Northern population to aid in assisting us, if necessary, in maintaining our rights and our property; and that in no cause would the Northern people, generally, sooner buckle on their knapsacks and shoulder their muskets. The vast majority of the Northern people conscientiously believe Slavery to be a great evil; but they also believe it to be an evil which does not affect them—with which they can & ought to have nothing to do—& with which their interest alone would counsel no meddling.—That this feeling is strongest in the towns and villages, we know, but nevertheless it extends itself in a greater or less degree all over the country. The intelligent and educated are with us from principle and a knowledge of the true state and condition of things: the trading classes are with us from motives of policy and interest: and the laboring classes are on the same side from a natural hatred engendered towards the other color, in consequence of interference with their business and occupations.—It is also certain that the great body of the Northern people look with disapprobation, and even abhorrence, upon the schemes and plans of TAPPAN and his associates, and are indignant at the course which they have pursued and seem determined to follow. You will find Tappan and Garrison, and their co-laborers, denounced wherever you go, and that with a bitterness and warmth which must satisfy the most prejudiced that the North is sincere in its recent exhibition of sympathy and affection for the South.

Having said thus much, justice requires that we should also say that recent events have caused somewhat of a re-action at the North, and that public feeling is not now so decidedly in favor of the South as it was three weeks ago. The advances of the North have not been received with a corresponding spirit at the South. The professions and resolutions of the citizens of those places at which Anti-Abolition meetings were held, have been met in some instances with coldness, in others with sneers, in others with reproaches. Philadelphia itself, exhibiting as it did a most noble instance of affectionate solicitude and brotherly affection, received no favour from a particular quarter.—And New York, aiming to prevent violence by too strong action, was itself violently rebuked and denounced. It is not in human nature to bear tamely and quietly such conduct, and hence it is that the public ardor on our behalf has been cooled at the North:—still the general state of feeling is as we have represented above.'

From the Richmond Compiler, of the 17th inst

The people of Virginia have now but two things to do; let them resolve upon Non Intercourse with the Northern cities and towns hostile to our habits and interests, and let them instruct their representatives to grant all necessary Banking facilities for a home business, and all will be well. It is useless to waste words in resolves—let us act, promptly, spiritedly, and efficiently, and we may defy the enemies of our peace.'

From the Richmond Whig, of the 18th inst.

'Why is the Journal pleased to infer that if abducted, Tappan is necessarily to be murdered? Is it complimenting the people of the South? Tappan would not be murdered, if taken. He would be fairly tried under the laws he has grossly and impudently violated.'

From the Lynchburg Virginian, of the 17th

'If Lewis Tappan and his brother Arthur, and the rest of the traitor gang, are so indifferent to consequences as one might suppose from their frequent repetition of their determination to prosecute their schemes, 'come life or death, had better pay us a visit in *propria persona*. They can never have any idea, until they do so, of the extent of Southern obligations, and of the nature of southern gratitude.'

From the Richmond Enquirer of the 18th inst.

'In a word, nothing has occurred to change the course which we ventured to suggest in the course of the last week towards our brethren of the North. Let our language to our Northern fellow citizens be firm, conciliatory, respectful, and affectionate. There are firebrands in the South, like Duff Green, who would kindle the whole Southern country at once into a flame. They are for precipitating measures—and hurrying at once to extremes. They are rediculing every conciliatory resolution which is adopted by the North; and striking down at once every olive branch which is held out to us. Such men would disgust the North, they would inflame the South—and it really appears, that they would be willing to arrest every movement on the part of the North, which is calculated to put down the Fanatics. Such politicians are Birds of the tempest. They cannot exist, but in whirlwinds and hurricanes. Rather than have a Northern President appointed, or see the candidate whom they have opposed, elected President, they seem almost ready to dissolve the Union.'

From the Boston Daily Adv. of Saturday.

SOUTHERN EXCITEMENT.—Although Southern travellers who have been among us, have we believe, uniformly declared themselves to be satisfied, and highly gratified at the prevalent state of feeling and sentiment on this subject at the North, some of the conductors of the Southern press are far from being so. It must be obvious to every one that a hostile feeling can easily be excited in place of the friendly one which has been recently exhibited, if these expressions of the most cordial good will, and the declarations of our scrupulous respect for their rights, interests & feelings, are received with indifference, or with charges of insincerity and double dealing.

TROY.—The National Gazette says:—An Abolition meeting was held at Troy—the Mayor presiding. The resolutions were all pointed and severe. The following is one:

"That we consider all attempts to induce Congress to abolish Slavery in the District of Columbia, in reference to the question of Slavery, as unwise, inexpedient, and incendiary."

From the Baltimore Chronicle.

FURTHER EXCITEMENT IN NEW ORLEANS.—We have papers from this city to the 5th inst We gather from them that an article was published in the Louisiana Advertiser, which gave offence to many citizens, and particularly to the members of the Legion—a guard established to preserve the peace of the city. The first in consequence, withdrew their patronage from the paper, and the last sought for personal violence. A number of them proceeded to the office of the Advertiser "where" says the Bee "they found there Mr. Pendergast, one of the proprietors whom they compelled to escort them to the residence of Dr. Verner, the editor; but finding the doctor had escaped, they brought Pendergast towards the police office—where he was very nearly in danger of being seized by the mob and being Lynched, had it not been for the timely interference of the mayor, the attorney general, judge of the criminal court, and members of the legion. The conduct of Messrs. Prieur, Mazureau and Canonge deserved the highest praise, in maintaining the supremacy of the laws."

"Pendergast was taken from the grasp of the mob and confined in jail. But Verner escaped on the railroad to the lake, whither he was pursued—as yet in vain."

We are mortified to be called upon to record these things, which are derogatory to the character of our country, and disgraceful to the actors.

GOOD ANECDOTE.—A distinguished gentleman of Maine told us an anecdote a few days since, which is not only good in itself, but literally true, in our opinion, in the great principle of a great portion of our modern agitators. Gen. F. of that State, is a famous Abolionist and is so active in his labors in that behalf that the Negroes of that region look upon him as little less than a demi god. Upon a late occasion, he had made a thundering speech at an Abolition Conventicle, and Messieurs, the "Gentlemen of Color" got up a jollification, in order to do him due honor for the effort A prominent member of the sable assemblage was called upon for a toast; and desirous of conveying the idea by the sentiment he should give, that the General, though he was a white man, was nevertheless full of sympathy for the Negroes, he rose and gave the following:

"Massa General F.—though he hab a white skin, he got a black heart.—*N. Y. Cour.*

We copy the following article on account of the concluding fact it mentions. In other respects the language employed is exceptionable.—Md. Repub.

The ROTHSCHILDS are the wonders of modern banking. Sprung from that poetic, that ancient, that mysterious race, from whom we derive all our religion and half our civilization, we see the descendants of Judah, after a persecution of two thousand years, peering above kings, rising higher than emperors, and holding a whole continent in the hollow of their hands The Rothschilds govern a christian world Not a cabinet moves without their advice.—They stretch their hand, with equal ease, from Petersburg to Vienna, from Vienna to Paris, from Paris to London, from London to Washington. Baron Rothschild, the head of the house, is the true King of Judah, the Prince of the Captivity, the Messiah so long looked for by this extraordinary people. He holds the keys of peace or war, blessing or cursing. To what will all this lead? Is the holy city to be rebuilt?—the third temple to rear its turrets to Heaven? No. The lion of the tribe of Judah Baron Rothschild, possesses more real force than David;—more wisdom than Solomon. What do they care for the barren seacoast of Palestine?—They are the brokers and counsellors of the kings of Europe, and of the Republican chiefs of America. What more can they desire? We understand that an accomplished and beautiful daughter of this house, is married to an American, and intends soon to make New York her permanent residence. The beauty of Judah is not departed, nor is the strength of the house of Israel weakened.—N. Y. Herald.

TIT FOR TAT.—In Mr. Kennedy's new novel of *Horse Shoe Robinson*, the hero relates the following anecdote of an occurrence at the siege of Charleston, S. C. in the revolutionary war:

'There was,' said Horse Shoe, 'a Scotch regiment that was plaguing us from outside the town. They thought they would make themselves merry with our starvation—so, they throwed a bomb shell into our lines, that, as it came along through the air, we saw had some devilment in it, from the streak it made in day light, and sure enough, when we came to look at it on the ground, we found it filled with rice and molasses—just to show that these Scotchmen were laughing at us for having nothing to eat. Well, what do we do but fill another shell with brimstone and hog's lard, and just drop it handsomely amongst the lads from the land o' cakes? Gad, sir, it soon got to the hearing of the English regiment, and such a shouting as they set up from their lines against the Scotchmen! That's what I call giving as good as they sent—ha, ha, ha!'

THE BOAT RACE.—The Boat Race between the Kensington Fishermen in their eight oared boat, the Washington, and the Cleopatra and Metamora Boat Clubs, in their respective boats, pulling six oars each, took place on the Schuylkill on Saturday afternoon. At a few minutes past 4 o'clock, the boats put off in beautiful style from Fairmount Dam, and stretched away to Belmont Cottage, amid the cheers of assembled thousands. The prize, a superb model of a barge, called the Paragon, built by Jones, was assigned to the crew of the Cleopatra, she coming out considerably ahead of the Metamora, and the Metamora ahead of the Washington. The distance rowed, we believe, is nearly three miles, and was performed as follows—Cleopatra, 11 minutes; Metamora, 13 do, Washington, 14 do.—*Phil. Nat. Gaz.*

FROM ANTIGUA.—Extract of a letter from a respectable house in Antigua to a merchant of Philadelphia, dated August 29, 1835:

'It is with much concern that we advise that on the 12th inst. we had a very severe hurricane, which has done considerable injury to the buildings in the country. This, added to the scarcity of provisions, has induced the authorities to open the Ports for six months from the 14th inst. for admission, in vessels of all nations, duty and tonnage free, of the following articles—British or foreign flour, corn, and pulse of all descriptions; corn meal; salted, dried and pickled fish, salted pork and beef, mill timber and lumber of all kinds, staves, shingles and hoops. As we shall have numerous arrivals from every quarter, we do not take upon us to specify any particular shipment. It any other articles than the above are shipped in the vessels, the tonnage would be incurred."

DUELS.

A gentleman who has just arrived from Rio Janeiro, informs us that while the Peacock lay there, no less than three duels were fought between the Midshipmen attached to her. One of the lads was shot through the lungs and killed, another had a leg fractured. All this among friends. One of the battles had its origin in a pea jacket. One said good naturedly, "Tom, that is *my* pea jacket you have on"—The other replied with equal good nature, "you lie it is *my* pea jacket." The jokes were pushed until the parties became angry, and then upon the *honor* of gentlemen they must fight, and one of them in consequence dressed in a winding sheet instead of a pea jacket. An awful responsibility rests on those superior officers who permit the boys placed under their guardianship to murder each other thus.—*Journal of Commerce.*

[From the New York Sunday Morning News.]

MASSACRE AT PARA.—By the brig Mercator, we learn that another bloody revolution broke at Para, which resulted in the capture of the city by the Tapooters; (native Indians) and the indiscriminate massacre of all the white male inhabitants who were not able to seek refuse on board the shipping.

In the Mercator, came passenger Charles J. Smith, esq the American consul at Para, who was obliged to quit his house so precipitately as to leave much property to the mercy of the plundering horde.

The attack was made upon the city on the night of the 14th ult., by Antonio Vinaigre, at the head of his party of Indians, who had previously demanded the release of Pedro Vinaigre, the brother of Antonio, who was then a prisoner on board commodore Taylor's Brazilian frigate. At the first attack the insurgents were unsuccessful, and they lost their chief—on the same occasion the son of the president was also killed. The warfare, for several days, was of a desultory nature, the insurgents approaching upon the city and possessing themselves of the best posts, and most favorable positions. On the last day of the contest, which was the 23d, it was discovered that where the invaders found a square which was approachable, and deserted by the owners, they would possess themselves of it by cutting communications through the walls, & so occupying each part of the whole square:—by firing from the windows and loop holes they were enabled to select their victims and effectively destroy them while themselves remained under the protection of their walls.

Commencing a fire simultaneously in different parts of the city, at a time when the inhabitants felt secure under the protection of the government, they produced a frightful panic among those who saw their friends cut down by invisible hands, and the insurgents taking advantage of this state of alarm, made rapid approaches through the by lanes and narrow streets, until they had seized upon the whole city Every whiteman was shot down without any regard to his station.

The houses of foreigners were the first to be seized upon, and as much wealth had been deposited in them for protection, the work of pillage must have been immense. The American Consul's house was broken into, and the insurgents were seen from the shipping firing from its windows upon a corps of English marines, who were stationed in the house of Mr. Campbell, by order of the commander of the British sloop of war Race Horse. The American flag was torn to pieces and thrown into the street.

The whole population of Para is about 25,000, of whom one half are whites. About one half of these found protection on board the shipping and of the rest it is probable all the males were massacred.

The English consul did not even save his books and papers, and Mr. Upton of Salem, saved nothing; being obliged to jump out of his counting house window, and rush to the shore without his hat. Probably one half of the families who reached the shipping, left all their property benind them.

The officers of the government troops were picked off by sharp shooters, who hid themselves behind walls, &c. for that purpose.

The Mercator took her leave without papers.

The Indian force in all was about 300 men. The president had between 200 and 300 regular troops, with several pieces of artillery, and about 400 volunteers. The conduct of the government was most contemptible, cowardly and pusillanimous.

We are informed that Sir Everard Home, commander of the British sloop of war Race Horse, offered every assistance and protection to our consul which it might be in his power to render.

By capt. Tuttle, who arrived on Friday night, and left Para seven days later than the Mercator, we understand that Commodore Taylor of the Brazilian squadron, had declared the port under blockade. Nothing had been effected towards a reconquest of the city, which in the mean time has been sacked and pillaged in a manner unprecedented.

It would seem singular that so few as 300 men could take by storm a city with so many inhabitants, but it must be borne in mind that a very strong party existed among the population of the city, which was friendly to the insurgent cause, and when the contest became favourable to their own wishes, they were very ready to join with the invading party.

From the Baltimore Gazette, Friday 18th.

We find it stated in the Chronicle of this morning, 'that the Merchants' Bank of Baltimore has purchased the house in which the Branch Bank of the United States in this city transacts its business; and that they have made an arrangement for the transfer of the debts due the Branch to the Merchants' Bank on the first day of October next.' This is most gratifying information to the mercantile community of Baltimore; the arrangement so made, ensures to our citizens an entire exemption from that distress or injury, by the winding up of the affairs of the Bank of the United States, which has been so much dreaded; and which too probably must necessarily be experienced in other cities.

The liberal and kind manner in which the business of the Branch Bank of the United States in this city has always been conducted both as regards the accommodation of the mercantile community, and their intercourse with the state institutions, will leave a most grateful impression on the minds of our citizens in favour of the Officers of the Branch.

Five thousand dollars reward has been offered by the legislature of Mississippi to any person or persons who shall arrest and bring to trial and prosecute to conviction under its laws, any person who shall utter publish or circulate within the limits of that State, "The Liberator," or any other paper, circular, pamphlet, letter or address of a seditious character. On conviction of such offender, the Governor is authorized to draw his warrant on the treasurer for the same.

EASTON GAZETTE.

EASTON, (MD.)

Saturday Morning, Sept. 26

There will be public meetings of the WHIGS in each district of the county on the following days, viz. At St. Michaels, on *Saturday* 12TH SEPTEMBER NEXT. At the Trappe on *Saturday* the 19th, & at the Chappel on *Saturday* the 26th SEPTEMBER NEXT

WHIG NOMINATIONS.

Second Congressional District.

FOR CONGRESS.

JAMES A PEARCE.

FOR THE ASSEMBLY.

Samuel Hambleton, Jr.
Solomon Mullikin,
George Dudley,
Joseph Bruff.

For County Commissioner.

THOMAS O. MARTIN.

Delegates to the General Assembly of Maryland, for Dorchester County.

Jos K. Travers, | Josiah Bayly, Jr.
William I. Ford | John Brohawn.

Delegates to the General Assembly of Maryland, for Somerset county.

Isaac D' Jones, | Daniel Ballard,
John Dennis, | Benj. I. Dashiell,

Delegates to the General Assembly of Maryland,

FOR CAROLINE COUNTY.

James Turner | Wm. M Hardcastle
Thos. Burchenal | Thos. S. Carter.

Delegates to the General Assembly of Maryland,

FOR KENT COUNTY.

Edward Boyer | James S. Primrose
Joseph Rasin | Wm. S. Lassell.

Delegates to the General Assembly of Maryland.

FOR CECIL COUNTY.

George C. Veazey | William Maxwell
Col. Edward Wilson | Joseph Roman, Jr.

Delegates to the General Assembly of Maryland, for Queen Ann's County.

Wm. Hemsley | John McKenny
Wm. Kirby | John Palmer, Esqrs

FOR LEVY COURT.

JAMES MERRICK.

The ridiculous farce played off so long upon the people by the exclusive Democrats, Jackson Van Buren men, of holding up and sustaining no man as a candidate for their votes but a real, genuine and true Democrat of the Jefferson school of '98, is most glaringly displayed in their fixing upon William Grason, Esq. as their true Democratic candidate, devoted to their cause and to Mr. Van Buren.—Now what man is there that knows Mr. Grason that he does not know, that he always has been, and is now, a firm federalist of the old school—ask Mr. Grason and he will tell you, that he is, and always has been a federalist, and we value him for his good sense in this, as well as for his honesty in disdaining to avail himself of the contemptible trickery of party which would suffer himself or his friends to take advantage of a *pretended name* to lift him into station.

We will offer a bet of the best hat that can be made in Maryland, that if Mr. Grason is publicly asked on the stand by a Jackson man, whether he has always been a decided federalist or a decided Democrat? that he will publicly answer, that he has always been a decided Federalist.

We will make the offer of the same bet, that if Mr. Grason is then publicly asked, by a Jackson man, whether, as it regards the two parties that existed in this country called Federalist and Democrat, he is not now as to them, a decided Federalist still? that he will as publicly answer, *that he is!*

Now Gentlemen you may try your farce, to see if it will bear the test—We dare any man to make the bet & test the truth of the matter.

We have no desire to injure Mr. Grason We know that we cannot take a vote from him by representing him as he is, an unadulterated old Federalist—for there is not a brawling pretender to democracy, who is a Van Buren party man, that will not vote for him, federal as he is and always has been up to the hub. They may pretend that they consider him a Democrat of '98 & will so vote for him:—so be it—that proves the farce and the hypocricy of the attempt to set up the pretence, that nothing but exclusive democracy will do for them. Why, Mr. Grason would consider it an insult if any man was to say that he was now a democrat of the Jefferson School—not because he thinks it criminal for a man to have been of that party, but because he has always been known to be opposed to it—and the insult would consist in supposing that he could prevaricate, admit, or pretend, that he was a democrat, when he himself and all know, that he was and is a firm federalist.

If there has been and is a rivetted federalist in this country, that federalist is William Grason the present candidate, and the men, the exclusive democrats, that are foremost in running after him have many of them cursed him for his federalism with which he used to plague them.

In the first Van Buren caucus, held at Centreville, to nominate a Van Buren candidate for Congress, did not many of the delegates go instructed to vote for no one who had not been a known old democrat—and was not that the cause of Mr. Evans being taken up?—his living in Cecil was another reason. But Mr. Evans was prefered before Mr. Grason or Mr. Spencer, because he had been a known democrat, and they had been federalists. But when Mr. Evans would not serve, necessity and fear of losing friends compelled them to take up the old federalist, Mr. Grason, and they salve it over by a willful imposture, trying to palm Mr. Grason off as an old, or a converted Jefferson democrat of '98—now if Mr. Grason is converted, he has been converted by the Van Buren Caucus nomination, for the moment the magicians understrappers touch a man they pretend that they turn him to their own kind—well may Van Buren be called a magician if he can impart this converting, or rather perverting ledgerdemain toh is disciples.

Let us have no more of this contemptible farce, this miserable hypocracy, this systematic imposture. Let us have no more of this trying to furnish candidates or applicants for office with false names and passports to favor,—as the Abolitionists furnish slaves that run off from their owners with false names and passes. If men of the old parties, faithful to their established principles, differ as to the policy of appointing this or that man to the chief magistrates chair let them differ, and support them as they are in truth. Dont try to bribe them from their integrity to take up with false names to obtain false favor—and let those who do play this imposture be held up as examples of infamy too atrocious to be countenanced, and too corrupt even to be tolerated.

LAW OF MARYLAND.

An Act to regulate the proceedings of Foreign Corporations within this State.

Section 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland,* That any Insurance Company not chartered by the laws of this State, which shall effect, or shall have effected insurance upon any property real or personal, or upon life or lives, within this state, & any corporation, not chartered by the laws of this state, which shall transact or shall have transacted business within this state, shall be deemed to hold and exercise franchises within this state.

Sec. 2. *And be it enacted,* That where any Insurance company or other corporation, as aforesaid, shall hold and exercise, or shall have held and exercised franchises, as aforesaid, within this State, such Insurance company or other corporations, shall be liable to suit within this State, in the courts of this State upon contracts of insurance on property or lives within this State, or on any dealing or transaction in this State.

Sec. 3. *And be it enacted,* That when any suit shall be instituted against such Insurance company, or other corporations so chartered as aforesaid, that service of the writ issued in such cause upon the President or any Directors of such company, or upon any agent of such company or corporation, shall be deemed sufficient service upon such company or corporation, and if the company or corporation shall fail to appear at the first term after such service as aforesaid, judgment shall on proof to the satisfaction of the court of the agency aforesaid, be rendered by default, against said company or corporation, for the amount of the plaintiffs claim, to be proved to and ascertained by a jury upon inquiry by it executed at bar as in cases of ascertainment of damages by jury or judgments by default.

Sec. 4. *And be it enacted,* That if any such company or corporation, shall after any liability shall occur or shall have occurred within this state, withdraw is agents from this State, or shall revoke the authority of any agent and shall not appoint another agent within this State, and no President or Director of said company or corporation can be found within this state, upon whom to serve any writ or process, that service of any writ or process issued as aforesaid, upon the person last the agent of such company or corporation, shall be deemed sufficient service on such company or corporation, and if no appearance be entered for such company at the term next succeeding the issuing of such writ or process, judgment by default shall be rendered against such company or corporation for the amount of the plaintiffs claim, to be proved to and ascertained by a jury as aforesaid; Provided always, that before such judgment shall be rendered, in case the authority of any agent shall be revoked as aforesaid; and the said writ or process, shall be served on such agent, that evidence shall be furnished to the court where such suit is pending, by affidavit or affirmation of the party serving the same, made before the Mayor of some corporation or Judge of some court of the U. States, to be attested by the seal of such corporation, or of the court of which such person may be judge, that a copy of such writ or process so served on such agent, has been delivered to the President or two Directors of such company or corporation within the state where such company or corporation shall have been incorporated.

The Philadephia Gazette states "that the Bank of the United States has sold out its branches in Charleston, Baltimore, Lexington, Louisville, and Portsmouth, to some of the local banks, and that negotiations are on foot for a similar transfer in two or more other places."

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