EUROPE.—We annex some additional items, cut from the New York Journals, for which we had not room in our last.

The Princess Victoria, who has just ascended the throne of England, is daughter of the late Edward, Duke of Kent. She was born on the 24th of May, 1819, and her arrival at her eighteenth year was lately celebrated by dinners among the whigs and radicals. The Princess has been educated with great care by her mother the Dutchess of Kent and being constantly surrounded by the whig friends of her surviving parent, will lean, it is supposed, strongly to the side of that party. She was not, it is said, on the best terms with her royal uncle

One effect of this event will be the severance of the kingdom of Hanover from the crown of England. That principality does not admit the female succession. It will descend to the Duke of Cumberland.

The late King William was born on the 21st of August, 1765. *He* entered a midshipman at the age of thirteen, on board the Prince George, a ninety-eight gun ship. He was in this vessel, under Admiral Rodney, when the fleet, of which it was a part, captured a Spanish convoy in 1779. He served the residue of his time as a midshipman in the West Indies and off the North American coast, and was present in several engagements in which captures were made of French vessels. He was appointed third lieutenant of the Hebe frigate in 1788, and in 1786 first lieutenant of the Pegasus, of twenty-eight guns of which he was afterwards made captain, and served under Nelson in the West Indies. He was made Duke of Clarence in 1789, and rose through the ranks of Rear Admiral and Admiral of the Red to the rank of Admiral of the Fleet, which he attained after the death of Sir Peter Parker in 1811. He made a left-handed marriage with Mrs. Jordan, the actress, in 1790, and had several children by her. They were united by the forms of the church, though the marriage was illegal by the laws of England. They lived together twenty years. He parted from her in 1810, and in 1818 was married to Adelaide, now the Queen Dowager, a daughter of the Duke of Saxe-Meinengen. On the 26th of June 1830, by the death of his brother George, he became King of England.

The way they punish steam boat murderers in England.

The Corner and the Jury who have inquired into the bursting of the steam boiler of the Union steamer, at Hull, have rendered the verdict of Manslaughter against the Engineer. The Coroner and the Foreman of the Jury also waited on the Mayor of Hull at the Mansion-House, when the Coroner, addressing the chief magistrate said, Sir, we come for the purpose of presenting a requisition, emanating from myself, as coroner, and the Jury. The object of this requisition is to request [illegible] a public meeting of the inhabitants, to take into consideration the steps necessary to be adopted, if possible, from a recurrence of events [illegible]. It was the opinion of the Jury and his own, that legislative interference is [illegible] for, for it is essential to impose [illegible] regulate stage-coaches, it appears to us to [illegible] more necessary to be adopted by steam [illegible] of the proper qualification of the [illegible] having the management and control of [illegible], and, in this instance, so deplorable [illegible] an event, and I am sure your consent [illegible] not for a moment be withheld on a subject [illegible]. And in the same excellent [illegible] the Mayor expressed his perfect concurrence in the object of the requisition and appointed a day for the proposed meeting.

The Rollocking Marquis.—The following extract from the London Morning Post describes the latest exploit of that sweet youth, the Marquis of Waterford:

On Thursday, the Marquis of Waterford and some of his friends went to Windsor, & dined with some of the officers at the foot Barracks, which place they left between ten & eleven o'clock at night. On their way to the Castle Inn, where the carriages had been left, they committed a number of disgraceful outrages. In the line of streets they passed through they broke the knockers off the doors, and not content with this they in many instances, threw them through the windows of the houses from whence they had been taken. In one instance, where the lady of a Rev. Gentleman connected with Eton College, was lying dangerously ill in bed, they broke the knocker off the door, and threw it in at the window of the room where she was lying.* One of the constables attempted to secure one of them in their retreat, but he was quickly attacked by his companions, who rescued the prisoner, and severely maltreated the constable.

While the attention of the police was directed to the Castle Inn, two of the Marquis's party went to the college at Eton and clambered over the wall into the square where the statue of King Henry the sixth, the founder of the college, is placed, which they mutilated disfigured very much, and wrenched away the sceptre, and carried it away with them as a trophy. They then rejoined the Marquis and their companions at the Castle Inn, and after a short time their carriages were ordered, and they drove out of the town toward London. The moment the authorities were made acquainted with the scandalous outrage which had been committed, they issued a reward of 25 guineas to any person who could give evidence that would lead to the conviction of the parties concerned in it.—Shortly after the reward was offered, the rector of the college received a parcel, which was found to contain the sceptre which had been taken from the statue. It is not known whether the college authorities intend to take any further steps in the matter.

PORTSMOUTH, June 17.

The United States frigate Independence, mounting 60 32 pounders, arrived here on Monday, in 23 days from Boston, having on board Mr. Dallas and suite, proceeding to St. Petersburg, as ambassador to that court. The Independence is commanded by Commodore Nicolson, and is a razee 80 gun ship; she is clumsy in appearance, and heavily and tauntly rigged, with a crew of 640 men. The Americans complain, however, of a want of seamen, and the sample exhibited in this ship bears out the complaint; more than half are boys and landsmen, and in general of a small stature. Her armament is powerful; the main deck guns are of 60 cwt. and those of the upper deck 30 cwt., all 32 pounders. As soon as she had run through Spithead, she hauled up her courses, and throwing her main topsail aback, hove to just ahead of the Princess Charlotte, & fired a salute of twenty one guns; this was immediately returned by Rear Admiral Sir Frederick Maitland's flag ship with nineteen only; the difference was accidental, and on its being noticed officially by the Commodore in his visit to the Rear Admiral, the American flag was immediately again hoisted at the fore-top gallant mast head of the Britannia, and the deficient two guns of the salute duly fired. Mr. Dallas has proceeded to London with the females of his family, on a visit to his friends, and will return to Cronstadt in a fortnight. The Independence is called 2,100 tons, but she must be larger; she has 50 feet beam, but tumbles home very much on the quarterdeck and forecastle, and draws 23 feet water. She anchored on Monday at the Motherbank, but on Wednesday came up to Spithead. From Cronstadt, the independence will proceed to Rio Janeiro, and thence to St. Helena, and the Cape of Good Hope.

** The lady died a few days afterwards.

TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 24.

The famous, or rather infamous, treaty of Hunkiar Iskelessi, has been set at naught, and that too by the Americans, who, mostly despising the phantom dangers imagined to accrue in infraction of it, have just brought up a vessel of war, without as much as asking leave of the Porte. The Shark, a gallant little schooner with all her guns grinning through port holes (no masking, no nonsense) in defiance of the whole of the batteries of the Dardanelles, and of the hobgoblin menaces of the Bothern bugbear, to whom those batteries are made a protection firmly and fearlessly passed the Hellespont, and arrived here on the 19th inst. No pretended ignorance of the disputed existence of the well known treaty can be urged by the Americans, as an excuse for an act that might otherwise be termed an involuntary offence. The charge d'affairs at this port, Commodore Porter, who was here when the treaty was made, and who of course got a copy of it, was on board the schooner having come thus far for the express purpose of conveying him to his post, from which he had been absent for upward of a year in search of health. It is fair to conclude, therefore that in acting as he has done, Commodore Porter followed the explicit order of his government, which may have felt disposed to do what is right, even if the whole world beside were determined to do the contrary. A useful example has thus been set us, and it is to be hoped we shall some day or other profit by it to the fullest extent. It is not yet known if the Porte, urged on by Russian jealousy, will take umbrage at this unlooked for occurrence. Should it do so, of course its ire will fall upon the pacha of the Dardanelles, who must be in fault if any one is. He will be told, perhaps, that he ought to have blown the bold schooner out of the water rather than let her pass. The matter will however, in any case be hushed up, or patched up, some how or other. It has been this fashion to allow the Americans to do what would be tolerated in no other nation, and if they avail themselves of the privileges the world accords them, they act very wisely.

From N. Y. Express.

SHE WOULD BE A SAILOR.

It will be recollected that about two years ago, an individual was arrested in this city upon a charge of stealing a horse, and was tried & found guilty of the offence & sentenced to [illegible] State Prison. [illegible] discovered by the prisoners that Charley belonged to the feminine gender, and information having been given to the keepers of the fact, she was arrested of her raiment and trousers, and sent over to the female department of Bellevue prison. Yesterday, the term of imprisonment having expired, she was told that she was at liberty to depart; she [illegible] at the same time a decent dress of her sex in order to begin the world anew with. This proposition however, she indignantly rejected, demanding, as her right the same clothing that was taken away from her—Finding she could not obtain them, she came down to the foremen, in her prison dress, and solicited aid of the Almshouse, and was told to wait till one of the commissioners arrived. In the mean time she passed herself upon the grass plots of the Park and excited so much interest, after the spectators found out who she was, as to attract a considerable mob, when she was persuaded to submit to a temporary commitment until a hearing of her case could be had. It appears that this singular young woman who is not over 19 or 20 years of age, has for six years followed the sea in the capacity of a common sailor, doing all sorts of hard duty, and, subject to all the privations and toils of a sea life, without her sex ever having been discovered. The reason for assuming the character of a sailor she would never disclose. She is a Scotch girl, and is represented by the officers as the most violent being they ever had under their charge. Sometimes she has been known to maintain a good battle with two of her keepers at once, while they were endeavoring to punish her for stubbornness. She never worked a day in prison, although she has been beaten, starved, and chained to effect the object; she has been chained to the floor 18 months of her imprisonment. Scarcely any one dared to approach her cell to give her food, as she would knock them down with a kid as soon as they entered. Her moral character, with the exceptions above alluded to, is good. Her object is to get a suit of sailor's clothes, and go to sea again; & as it is possible that she will commit no her crime to obtain them, perhaps the wisest course would be to let her have her own way, for the sake of getting rid of her.

From the Lexington Observer.

RIOT IN KENTUCKY.

We regret extremely to learn that a most dreadful riot took place in Mt. Sterling on Wednesday last, in which one man was killed and several others badly wounded. The cause of the difficulty is attributed to the political excitement growing out of the congressional contest between Messrs Menifee and French. We have heard the names of a number of highly respectable gentleman, who are said to have been engaged in the controversy, but lest we might unintentionally do them injustice, we refrain from publishing them.

Since the above was written we received the following letter from a highly respectable gentleman of that place.

MOUNT STERLING, July 20, 1837.

DEAR SIR—Much excitement prevails in this town in consequence of a most fatal rencontre that took place last evening between B. F. Thomas and William White; Albert Thomas and B. Peters were first engaged, and the former was struck by White who also struck B. F. Thomas.—B. F. Thomas had a knife in his hand and with it stabbed White several times during the affray, though White had previously struck him with a chair or something else, during the contest, broke B. F. Thomas's left arm.—White died in a few minutes;—he was in the prime of life and large and athletic, weighing about one hundred and ninety pounds. Willis Roberts on the part of Peters and Geo. W. Thomas on the part of his brother, were also parties in the affray. The Messrs. Thomas are in custody and will be tried this day. A perfectly good understanding had heretofore existed between White and Thomas, and I believe that none more sincerely regrets the fatal catastrophe than B. F. Thomas, though under all the circumstances, it is believed by many who saw it he was justifiable. As near as I could learn the general facts, I have stated them above—I saw no part of the transaction.

No doubt, reports which are wholly unfounded, will be started into circulation; but the main facts are correctly stated in the proceeding.

In haste, your friend.

From the Philadelphia Enquirer.

PHILADELPHIA, July. 31, 12 A. M.

A SERIOUS RIOT.

Yesterday afternoon, about five o'clock, there was a serious riot on Howard street wharf, caused by a large number of passengers, who landed in a ship from London derry. It appears that while at sea, a dispute occurred on the subject of religion, between the Orange men and Catholics, and it is probable that on landing, some of the leading belligerents having indulged a little in whiskey resolved upon settling the question

——————Orthodox,
With apostolic blows and knocks.'

Be that as it may, at one period the affray was of an alarming character, broken heads were given and received, and several individuals, who merely inquired into the cause of the riot, soon found the danger of poking their noses in to a place where blows were flying about at random. Word was sent to John Swift, Esq. who immediately despatched the High Constable, with a strong party of Police.

On their appearances knives were drawn, and their interference was at first resisted; but in a few minutes after, the Mayor himself repaired to the spot, and by his usually spirited and firm conduct, succeeded in restoring order. The excitement, however was so great, that His Honor, the Mayor deemed it necessary to leave a constabulary force on the spot during the night.

The Captain had been threatened both as to his life and property. Before the police were on the ground, a man who had been taken into custody was rescued, and his captors were obliged to fly. Another man, it is reported, was knocked into the river, but contrived to scramble out again. For the rest—we believe that heavy bruises

——bloody noses and cracked crowns

made up the sum total of as pretty a row as a man would wish to be engaged in on a summer's day. Too much credit cannot be given to the prompt and active conduct of the Mayor, who by [illegible] prevented fatal consequences.

RIOT IN PHILADELPHIA.

It is stated in a Philadelphia paper that a number of persons, assembled around the premises of a Mr John Golder, commenced pelting his house with mud, with which it was most unseemly besmeared—while others took off his door plate, broke his windows, and finally entered his house and took off some of his furniture." The causes alleged for these outrages, it seems, was that Mr. Golder refused to redeem by paying in specie certain bills or notes denominated by the Philadelphia editor shin plasters, which he had issued for small sums and which on their face were payable on the 1st of June, 1838, purported to be by the authority of the United States, and were styled "National credit loan."

There does not appear to have been any attempt on the part of the Police of Philadelphia to prevent or punish the outrage thus committed in that city in open day, although, "the Sheriff and one deputy went upon the ground and exhorted the people to maintain the peace.

William the Fourth in the City of New York.—Our city it appears, was once the residence of the late King of England. When he was stationed here during the Revolution, a bold plan was concocted to carry him off from among his comrades. The deviser of this daring project was Col. Ogden, a gallant officer in the revolutionary army, and who, with his regiment, was stationed in New Jersey. At this time the Prince was living on shore, with Admiral Digby, and as no danger was apprehended their quarters were very slightly guarded. Ogden's plan was to land secretly on a stormy night with a small & bold band to capture and carry off the Admiral and the Prince, and to take them to New Jersey. Washington sanctioned the plan because he thought, if successful, he would the sooner and the better make terms with England for the acknowledgment of American independence. His directions to Ogden (dated 28th March, 1782) were, that no insult or indignity should be offered to the Admiral or the Prince, and that they should be conveyed to Congress. The plan was not executed. Sir Henry Clinton got a hint of it, and took care that the guard should be doubled, and every precaution taken for the security of the Admiral and Prince. The plan was thus disappointed.

Purchase of the Chippewa country.—We learn from the St. Louis Argus of the 30th ult., that:

'Governor Dodge, of Wisconsin, arrived there a few days since, with the view of holding in conjunction with Gen. Smith, of Pennsylvania, a council with the Chippewa Indians, for the purpose of purchasing that country, which is about the same extent as the states of Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island. The main object of the government is, doubtless, to secure the immense body of white pine growing in that region. The great importance of this acquisition to the Valley of the Mississippi, now supplied with pine lumber by New York and Pennsylvania at extravagant prices, can be fully appreciated only by the mechanics and builders, and a few others who have bestowed particular attention upon the subject.'

OPINIONS ABROAD.

In reading an editorial article in the London Morning Post of the 22d of June, we were struck with the following paragraph.

The proceedings of the Government of the United States during the last few years do, indeed, appear to have been most extraordinary. The breaking up of the United States Bank was the first act of aggression committed by it on the mercantile community; then came the removal of the deposits, and the derangement of the internal exchanges of the country; then the Treasury order, and lastly; the most incomprehensible attempt to compel the merchants to pay specie for their Custom House bonds, the banks having notoriously, one and all, ceased paying through the same medium. The conduct of the Bank of England forms a striking contrast to that pursued by the American authorities. The former have made every effort to uphold the great establishments connected with the United States.—They went beyond a strictly prudent limit, and, in their anxiety to save the firms alluded to, were prepared to go still further, had not the later accounts received from New York positively forbidden them to do so. Yet, even in spite of these very unfavorable advices, they have since rescued one of the most extensive houses in the trade from impending bankruptcy and ruin. The [illegible] of the Washington Government [illegible] *Globe*) heaps upon the merchants of the United States the most unmeasured abuse, characterising them as a set of gamblers and spendthrifts, and even carrying its malignity so far as to endeavour to get up a feeling of hostility to the Bank of England, and all those who happen to be in correspondence with the Bank of the United States, the institution which General Jackson and his party have in vain endeavored to destroy.

From the New York American.

PROPHECY.

Extract from Horace Binney's speech in Congress, delivered January 1834.

Speaking of the removal of the public deposites, he said: 'No one can seriously regard the measure of removal except as a measure of intended destruction. It is particularly a measure of intended destruction to all the usual operations of exchange. The Bank cannot perform them as she has done. If the State banks promise to perform them, it is all delusion. *If they have contracted to perform them, they will break themselves.*'

Extract from Mr. Woodbury's report, as Secretary of the Treasury, Dec 15, 1834:

'He cherishes great confidence that the system of fiscal agency, now recommended for the Treasury, so far as regards the *safe preservation and convenient disbursement* of the public money, will continue to prove successful; and if not in every respect equally so with the system preceding it, or with any other that could be substituted in the form of a National Bank yet that, *in some respects, it is superior*, and in others so little inferior, as not to justify an abandonment of it.'

FULFILMENT.

The contract with the laborers now employed at Newport, or elsewhere, is that their wages shall be paid in a currency ten per cent below specie.

The Treasury drafts are now five per cent below par, i. e. for ninety five silver dollars you can buy a Treasury draft for one hundred dollars.

THE GLOBE VS. THE GLOBE.

About two years since the Globe said:

'In seven months from this time, *bank rags will be abolished* and the whole country will be overspread with gold. Every farmer and mechanic of the West will have a long silk purse of open net work, through the interstices of which the yellow gold will shine and glitter.'

Two weeks since it said:

'Neither President Jackson, President Van Buren, Col. Benton, nor any other holding a position to give weight to his views, as representing those of Democracy, ever proposed a *currency exclusively metallic*.'

Consistency of the Globe.—Sixty days ago Blair delivered himself as follows:—

'The difference between silver and gold, *the true Jackson Money*, and *bank money*, is now well understood by the People. The value of the former does not depend on the prudence or honesty of individuals, because it contains within itself all the value it professes to represent. But bank money has no intrinsic value. At the *best*, is is but the *promise* of a corporation or of an individual, which *may* or may *not* be fulfilled. Its value often *evaporates* while it is in the pocket of the owner.'

Hear the creature now:

'Banks *cannot be dispensed with* except at the *sacrifice of all justice* in regard to the contracts made under a mixed currency, *nor without a violation of the faith pledged in the legislation* (whether honestly or not) by which they were established.—The subject must be left to gradual reform, to which the intelligence of the respective States is fully adequate.'

FREDERICK COUNTY LAND.

As an evidence of the high value of land in the vicinity of that city, the Frederick Herald states that the farm of Mr. Edward B. McPherson, containing 276 1-2 acres, was sold on Thursday last at $80 the acre.

EASTON GAZETTE.

EASTON, (MD.)

Saturday Morning, August 5.

The returns which have come in during the current week, justify the truth of the news respecting our State election, given in our paper of Saturday last.

It is now certain that four Whig members of Congress, Messrs Dennis, Pearce, Jenifer and Johnson, and four Van-Burenites, Messrs Howard, McKim, Worthington & Thomas are elected, to represent the State, in the special Congress, to be assembled in September next.—That in the announcement of this intelligence, we should feel little pleasure, is scarce to be wondered at. Independent of the interest we felt in common with the opponents of the past and present enormous administrations throughout the Union, we yet felt as Marylanders, a more intense interest than usual.—We felt that a deep and abiding stain and stigma was upon our State—only to be effaced by steady and unwavering adherence to true principles, and a constant reprobation of such as had affixed the foul blot upon her escutcheon—In Maryland, under the seductive name of reform, an assault had been made upon the time worn constitution & government of our State, by the adherents of the present administration. Lustful of place and station, and resolved to possess them in every state of the Union to riot and batten on, as they have done at the seat of the National Government, these men resolved to obtain the places of our own State, at any hazard—In the accomplishment of this end, they admitted they had stopped the wheels of government—upturned the institutions of their State—but this, to such men, was a small consideration. What might have resulted from such treason, but for the timely repentance, and returning patriotism (we hope) of some of them, we know not—In Maryland then, the theatre of such a scene, was it not to be expected that a different result would have ensued? Beside in the same state of Pennsylvania, where the seeds of the same treason had been sown broad-cast, the genius of order, law and constitutional liberty had triumphed over the high priest of anarchy, rebellion and chaos—we need scarce'y say we refer to the defeat of Mr. C. J. Ingersoll in that State—If in Maryland the public voice had pronounced a like fate to Francis Thomas, such would it have redounded to her honor. But this last named gentleman is a choice spirit with *his party* at Washington. Little doubt we that they would have, given up any three candidates in our State, to have secured his election. Decided judgment from the public voice against such men, sounds the knell of their hopes—and their accidental or ephemeral triumph, enables their supporters to cry

'In vain the hero fights, and patriots rave,
Whilst gold flows on from knave to knave'—

We console ourselves with the thought that our own duty has been done, and our own principles vindicted at home—and must bow in submission to the supremacy of public sentiment.

It is really incredible to witness the attempts made by the Van Buren press in the country to play upon the credulity of the people. They seem to think the people may be made to believe any and every thing. You will see in some despicable press scarce worthy of serious regard, a Whig candidate styled 'a shin plaster candidate,' and his party the 'shin plaster party'—The effrontery of such conduct is unparalleled. These folks must imagine that their very impudence or ignorance will shield them from notice and thus permit their falsehoods to go unnoticed to the world. We have a better opinion of the good sense of the body of our citizens than to address a serious argument to prove whence the 'shin plaster' policy comes and what era claims its production. They remember too well the currency we had previous to Andrew Jackson's elevation to the Presidency; a paper circulation limited in amount, a metallic basis entirely sufficient for the ready conversion of this paper into gold or silver at the will of the holder—Scarce a note under five dollars to be seen—none were issued within our own state; and only an occasional straggler from a neighboring one, reminded us that a bill of a less denomination than five dollars existed. This was the state of things when the present hard money party came into power. How have they changed the face of affairs?—Gen. Jackson after a pious warfare of six years, crushed the United States Bank and after various experiments brought the present disastrous crisis on the country—Gold and Silver are literally exiled from ordinary use and circulation—no man can command or procure them—Oceans of paper flood the country over—Bills of every size, hue, character & complexion are afloat—from the one dollar note of some few of our Banks whose charters may allow their emission down to the twenty five cent note of the baxter or storekeeper; corporation bills—rail road bills and all else that the ingenuity of man can conceive of. The honest yeomanry of a country are forced to take these bills of which they know nothing,—which are twice as easily counterfeited as a five dollar bank bill, or give up the ordinary business intercourse. With all these evils upon him.—Induced within the last eight years by the mad policy of the Jackson, Van Buren party of the United States,—the honest citizen is told that the Whig party are the advocates of such measures, and are seeking to perpetuate them. 'Times must yet get a little worse, men more humbled & distracted than they now are, ere they loose their senses altogether; the present system of experimenting must be pushed so far as to rob them of the grand power of recollection, before they are ready for such imposture. Memory will involuntarily revert to the golden age that may truly be said to have existed, before the country felt the curse of incompetent rulers—a thrill of execration too, will come over them, that all those things have been brought about, whilst these hard money Jackonnites' held the reins of government. The people have more sense than these gentry imagine, and they hurl back the shin plaster' epithet, to the quarter where it appropriately belongs—to the Jackson Van Buren party of the country—and ask only of them not to add *insult* to injuries now pressing and grinding them to the earth.

The election in Kentucky, Alabama and Indiana, takes place the first of next week.

IMPORTANT ARRIVAL.

A Rockaway correspondent of the N. Y. Daily Express announces the highly gratifying intelligence of the safe arrival of the celebrated Major JACK DOWNING, in the Downingville Schooner, "Two Pollies," Capt. Jumper, from Havre, and gives an account of the partial wreck of that vessel.—The Major is now busily engaged in arranging his packages and parcels and aiding Capt. Jumper in getting the "Two Pollies" afloat, but we may soon expect some account of his travels.

Maryland Congressional Election.

We have now full returns from all the Districts, and the result is as follows:

First District—Worcester, Somerset and Dorchester counties—John Dennis and S. J. K. Handy, both Whig candidates. Mr. Dennis elected.

Second District—Caroline, Talbot, Queen Anne's, Kent, and Cecil counties—J. Alfred Pearce (Whig) and [illegible] Bayly (Van Buren) candidates. Mr. Pearce elected.

Third District—Baltimore and part of Harford counties—Ellis [illegible] (Whig) and J. T. H. Worthington (Van Buren) candidates. Mr. Worthington elected.

Fourth District—Baltimore and Anne Arundel counties—Isaac McKim (Whig) and B. C. Howard and Isaac McKim (Van Buren) candidates—the two last elected.

Fifth District—Montgomery and part of Frederick and Carroll counties—Anthony Kimmell and W. Cost Johnson (both Whigs) candidates. Mr. Johnson elected.

Sixth District—Alleghany and Washington counties and part of Frederick county—Joseph I. Merrick (Whig) and Francis Thomas (Van Buren) candidates. Mr. Thomas elected.

[illegible] Mary's, Charles and Calvert counties—Daniel Jenifer (Whig) & N. S. Stonestreet (Van Buren) candidate. Mr. Jenifer elected almost unanimously.

THE WHIGS ELECTED ARE
JOHN DENNIS,
J. ALFRED PEARCE,
WILLIAM C. JOHNSON,
DANIEL JENIFER.
THE VAN BURENITES ELECTED ARE
JOHN T. H. WORTHINGTON,
ISAAC McKIM,
BENJAMIN C. HOWARD,
FRANCIS THOMAS.

From the U. S. Gazette of July 28.

MARYLAND ELECTION.

We must confess, somewhat disappointed in the result of the Maryland election this day. We do not complain. Our Whig friends there have done all they could do—but they were too near Washington—the influences against them were too strong. We have not *lost* in numbers,—but we have not gained where we had hoped we should—where the spirited exertions, the manly eloquence, the patriotic sacrifice, of a gallant host of Whigs, seemed almost to challenge success as a right. But the nation is yet to be saved—it *will* be saved,—and if so it must be saved by the Whigs. Success then, in other parts, must be saved by the Whigs. Success then, in other parts must be looked for. The Baltimore Republican sneers at the Philadelphia Whigs about the one hundred guns.—We have only to say that had the Whigs been successful, we certainly should have tried the hundred guns; as they were not, we give them a thousand thanks for what they have done. They fought their battle like men, their loss is the nation's misfortune, and must be deplored as a national evil.

The Baltimore Merchant of yesterday, July 28, says:

'We have lost this district. Enough is known to show that the certificates of election will be given to Howard and M'Kim. We learn that more than three majority of illegal voters were sent in from Washington City, and that many have voted in more than one ward. The abuse calls for strict investigation, and the guilty should be prosecuted and punished to the utmost penalty of the law. If what we hear be true, the election should be contested & set aside forthwith.

The Cambridge Chronicle of Saturday last, says:—We saw yesterday a fine specimen of a crop of Sugar Beet (species 'White Silesian') from the farm of Dr. Muse near this place. The Beet which was exhibited to us, was sixteen inches in circumference, thirteen long, and weighed five pounds and three ounces. Dr. Muse exhibited on the fourth of July, a specimen of his Beet, which measured eleven inches in circumference. The crop has much time yet to grow—

©Maryland State Archives, msa_sc2940_scm11031-0204.jpg