gracefulness a d proper intonation with which it was delivered.

The *Morning Post* calls it, 'in all its parts, a conservative speech—so much so, indeed, that we cannot but marvel by what process the Ministers concoct ed it'

'We understand,' says the London Sun of July 19th, 'That it is not intended to create Peers before the meeting of the new parliament. One Commoner only is to be an exception to this determination, and it is an exception of which all persons attached to liberal principles must approve We allude to the excellent and venerable friend of civil and religious liberty, Mr Coke, of Norfolk Every one will perceive that a peerage offered to Mr Coke is a homage to the memory of Mr. Fox, whose friendship he long enjoyed, and whose petitions he so constantly supported through a long life of public utility and private excellence'

The election of the Scottish Peers was to take place on the 25th of August.

The King of *Hanover* has, it would seem, issued a proclamation abrogating the constitution given to that country by George IV and William IV

On the 17th ult. in the House of Commons, to a question put by Col. Thompson, to Ministers, to ascertain the authenticity of this proclamation, Mr. P. Thompson declined given any answer. the question being one for the States of Hanover to consider. Col. Thompson then gave notice that he should, early in the session of next Parliament, bring in a bill 'declaring that no foreign prince or potentate should have authority or succession within these realms or in any of the Queen's dominions; and further, in case of the demise of Her Majesty without heirs, to vest the succession to the throne in the person of his Royal Highness Prince George of Cambridge.

Referring to the news from England to the 25th July, by the last packets, the New York Express says—

Our private intelligence by these vessels is, that the whole kingdom appeared to be agitated from one end to the other on the subject of elections. The Tories appear to unite pretty generally with the Conservatives, and the Reformers had rallied under the general watch word of Supporters, of the Queen. The contest is fiercely and closely contested both sides sanguine of victory. Parliament, at the heel of the sitting, as is common with our own Congress, despatched a good deal of business, but left undone many of the most important acts. The markets generally were dull; Cotton, we regret to see, has declined ¼ to ½. A large failure had taken place in Trieste

The market was abundant, and no prospect that it would be otherwise The bill brokers discounted freely at 4 per cent. Notes of a secondary character, good and safe, were taken at 4½ per cent, and more money than notes Monied men and country bankers could not obtain more than four per cent for their money employed by the London bill brokers, and on stocks, not over three per cent. could be obtained

There was no revival of trade in the manufacturing districts. The cotton spinners, a very wealthy class, were doing a little more business, as they believed cotton had reached its lowest point.—No other symptoms of activity

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AMERICAN STOCK IN ENGLAND—The New York American of Monday says—

'American Stocks, of those States which pay in specie their interest, were in request in England at last dates.

'The State and City of New York Ohio, Indiana, and Florida, have thus with equal wisdom and honor kept their faith.

'It is with pain we learn that *Pennsylvania* and *Maryland* have thus far refused to pay the interest on their bonds in specie.'

LATER FROM ENGLAND

Four packets ships have arrived a New York—the Sheridan, Columbus, Mediator, and George Washington. The latter brings London dates of 24th and Liverpool of 25th July

The elections for the New Parliament had commenced and engrossed all the energies of the people and the press.

Cotton continued to decline, though the condition of the markets generally was favorable. Money had become very plenty at London, and stocks had advanced.

Among several old vessels of war lately advertised for sale in England was the Frigate Essex, formerly of the American Navy. The Salem Gazette adverts to the fact of this vessel having been originally presented to the government by the city of Salem, and mentions that two individuals, Messrs. Derby and Gray, had contributed towards the building of her, ten thousand dollars each The circumstance does honor to the patriotism of the inhabitants of that enterprising city, and deserves to be recorded in their behalf. The following notice of the launch of the Essex appears in the Gazette of Oct. 1st, 1799 With merchants whose patriotism would lead them to such acts of generosity to the government, our country can have nothing to dread in the hour of trial:—*Balt Amer.*

'Yesterday the Stars and Stripes were unfurled on board the Frigate ESSEX, and at 12 o'clock she made a majestic movement into her destined element, there to join her sister craft in repelling foreign aggressions, and maintaining the *Rights* and *Liberties* of a Great, Free, Powerful and Independent Nation.'

The concourse of spectators was immense The heart-felt satisfaction of the beholders this magnificent spectacle, was evinced by the concording shouts and huzzas of thousands, which reiterated from every quarter.'

Great Crop of Grapes.—It is stated in the Cincinnati Post, that Mr. John Starbuck, has growing in his yard, at his dwelling on Vine street, two grape vines, the bunches on which were counted and numbered *two thousand seven hundred and forty!*—the whole growing on a surface of twenty-four feet, square!

FROM MAJOR DOWNING.

(From the New York Express of Thursday.)

We present our readers with the '2d Gun' of Major Downing's Address—and they who have ears to hear let them hear. We commend it with all satisfaction and confidence. We are happy to see that his next promises to contain the plan of floating the 'Two Pollies.'

We would respectfully call attention to the opertions of *Spanish democracy*, and ask if the tendency of late in our own country is not too similar? Captain Jumper's Letter, too, shows the effect of the popular influence of the hermitage Letters We doubt not, the editor of the Saco Gazette approves the one, as the Globe did the other.

No. 2.

ROCKAWAY, L. I., *in sight of the wreck of the Two Pollies*, Aug. 22, 1837

To the People of the United States *in general*, and the sound Democratic Family *in particular*.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—In my last I tell'd you there was no way of gittin along out of our present troubles till we got rid of *the cause* that put us into trouble—and that was *party management* I mean that kind of party management that, once gittin into power, continues to keep power, by turnin all kinds of public measures right into their own mill. When the water don't run clear, it is a pretty sure sign the old spring wants cleaning out, and I hope every man will look well to this pint, or else all our work is good for nothing. I know it is a pritty tough job to upset a party that has got hold of the biggest end of the stick; but it must be done, or with them very sticks 'we the people' gave them, they will crack our crowns. So there are no two ways about it we must teach our public servants to be content with the wages and the honor of office which we give 'em, and to execute the laws we have made for our own good—and we must teach 'em, too, that if we find any snookin round, and planning to keep their places by using power, for their own party purposes, which belongs alike to all parties, and all classes, then they must expect trouble—they must change their plans, or change their places.

Will any man tell me that the country would be in the state it is, if the folks in office, for the last five or eight years, had gone accordin to law? I don't believe a word on't, for I know to the contrary I, for one, am willing to run the risk of going to the D vil, if it is according to law—but I wont go one step *that way* agin the law; and I dont mean to let any man or any party drive us *that way*, unless he can show law for it I am for the Constitution and the Laws—and if we can't go accordin to that rule—then I say let every man up stakes and go to Turkey or to China,—he will be better off there than here—for if we once get our Constitution and our Laws out of joint—the hull consarn will go to smash—and he who happens to have the strongest and longest arm will grab most.

When I was trav'ling round 'solitary and alone,' as Mr. Benton says—over that beautiful country call'd Spain, (for I have been pretty much all over that country)—I used to stop sometimes on the top of a hill and look about and say to myself, 'my conshens,' says I, 'what a country this is,'—there was wide and long ranges of beautiful meadow land all around—and little rivers and streams streakin about—and some on em running head long down the side of hills,—and there warn't a cow on them pastures—not a mill or a factory on them streams—not a road—or a canal, and not a house—all in a state of stark naked natur—and all in the finest climate in the world; just such a country, if you could put into one of our States, any man who owned 50 acres on't would come plagy having a town plot or a factory or mill site, or a canal, or a railroad, on his farm—and every part on't would be alive with a happy and prosperous people.

Instead of this, what do you see in that fine country? Any man who wants to know, let him go and look for himself—and the only advice I have to give him is not to take any thing along with him worth stealing; and if he has an extra life like a cat, that will stand stabbing, let him take that along with him for he will want it; they kill every thing there worth killing, and steal every thing worth stealing—except Bank paper money; they won't steal that, for they don't know what it is; they go ter *hard currency* entire They go the General's doctrine about money matters, up to the hub; they keep bank matters and state matters entirely separate, and so wide apart you can't see nary one on 'em. I ask'd some on 'em there why they did not go to work and earn an honest livin' and put on decent clothes and feed their starvin' families—but they said there was no use in trying that, for as soon as any man got a leetle forehanded in the world, all their property was taken away from 'em to feed the sogers, or pay taxes—or was stolen.—Well, says I, why don't you take the law on 'em them? Law? What Law? There aint no Law here but just such law as the 'Government' chuses to make—and the Government' has got all the sogers and all the office holders on their side, and they out number us two to one—Well, thinks I, as far as that goes that *sounds* democratic at any rate, but shows the difference between a 'Government democracy' and a 'people's democracy' And this put me to thinking considerable how it comes about in the course of time that a Government can manage to work along, first with power granted by the people for the good of the hull people, and then sometimes with a leetle glory (for Spain has had its glory too, and is now so full on't; there aint no vessels in port, or industry in the country—there aint no room for any thing but rags and misery,) and then agin, with a leetle party management contrive to bring things so as to make power beget power, and smash every thing that dares to talk agin the party that has the control.

And what is the consequence? All the laws that were made for the good of the hull people are put aside, and only sich laws are made as suit the party in power,—that party has got all the offices,—and got all the hard money,—and they wont allow any other kind of money,—they wont encourage commerce, or trade, or manufacturing—because they know that trade and commerce, and manufacturing would create a power right off that would upset their apple cart. These callings would at once create a credit money mixed up with coin, and every man of good character would come in for a share on't—and borrow upon his credit a leetle somethin till his labor would lift him out of the dirt and rags he's now in. Trade and commerce, too, sharpens the wits of folks generally, and makes 'em keep a sharp eye on the law makers—and that don't suit some folks. I have always noticed myself, and I have heern tell ever since I was a boy—and what leetle I have read of what called history says so too—that no country can be free and happy without good laws, made expressly for all classes alike—then all classes prosper—for all are dependent on each other,—a farmer raises wheat, and pork, and beef—the merchant takes these to all parts of creation to the best market, and brings home what is most wanted in turn. The ship builder builds ships for the market, and that gives employ to rope-makers and blacksmiths and sailmakers and cartmen—and so on through all branches of mechanics. Foreign trade and home trade all goes on, one working into the other—merchandize, and folks in steamboats, and on rail-roads, keep movin about the country—all busy, all happy, all prosperous But when, to suit some party purposes, any man or set of men in office or out of office, finding some of their measures aint likely to suit any particular class of folks, begin to throw mud at 'em, and try to set up other folks over 'em, depend on't there is mischief brewin, and the sooner it is check'd the better. That is sass for the goose ought to be sass for the gander.' It may suit a party, to-day, to abuse the merchants and men in trade, and smash 'em all to flinders—and to-morrow, it may suit the same party to smash the farmers—and the next, the mechanics, and so on. If it is right in one case it is right in all, but my notion is it ain't right in nary case—and I for one won't vote for it A man who builds a ship for the merchant has as good a claim on the protection of the laws as the man who labors at any other honest callin, I don't care in what Will any man pint out in the Constitution, or in any law, the right of sowing discord in the great national family?

A good deal is said about some private letters from the General at the Hermitage—that he wrote to the Globe man at Washington. I haint had time yet to read 'em, but if they are what I hear tell'd on, I don't believe the General ever wrote 'em—and if he did it don't amount to nothing. What a man writes *afore* he is President and what he writes *after* has quit that office amounts pritty much to the same thing The General wrote a very good letter once to Mr Munroe—but it did not come to any good One man's letter, then, is just as good as any other man's letter. Take General Harrison now for instance—let him write a letter—I don't think it would make the day longer or shorter; but make him President, and then all his letters—so long as he is President—would be consider'd by many as very important—and some would think the world was just beginning and some that it was just ending. This shows then, there must be some thing in the office—it may be the $25,000 a year, and a big house free of rent, and the right of nominating folks to office—or something else, I don't know what—but there is something that makes his *notions* better or sounder than before.—Well then when he quits office I don't see why he should take all this mother wit he found there along with him; he should leave it where he found it, for the next. I ain't one of those kind of folks that think the world is coming to an end by the *notions* of any man—who ain't President—whether written afore or arter—my letter then is just as good as hisen, and I don't know that it is a leetle better, for I haint got no party notions to serve and no mistakes to kiver up.

Capt Jumper, too, I hear has been writing a letter to the editor of 'The Saco Gazett'—about 'The Two Pollies gettin ashore. I understand he lays it all to the crew, and winds up by saying that arter all there is no safety in any kind of vessel, and goes agin the hull scrape on 'em, and advises that the Government shou'd cut adrift from every thing that floats—that all vessels are dangerous—apt to leak—apt to sink—apt to upset—and apt to go to the bottom. The fact is the old captain never did know much about navigation—unless he had land in sight—or could reach it with a lead line—but he thought he did—and the 'Two Pollies' tells the rest of the story—and it is pretty much so with the General's Bank ing and money notions,—he, like Capt. Jumper, made a mistake—and to kiver it up turns to and blows up the hull business: Well, what does it amount to?

I look upon a President or any other man in high office just as I look on a juryman.—What his notions are *afore* he takes the oath, and what his notions are *arter* the verdict is brought in, aint nigh so important as *when he is in the jury box*, —he is responsible *then*—and then only If he has notions contrary to the nature of the oath he is obliged to take and goes on a jury with two faces—he may escape *here*, but he will want more than two faces *hereafter* A President in office has nothin to do with what he had said afore he took the oath of office—and folks hadn't ought to keep twitin him about it; it would be a pretty matter far a lawyer in Court when pleadin his case to a jury, to put his eye on some juryman and say, 'Mr So-and-so, you remember last October, when you and I was talkin over the matter, you said then my side of the question was right.—now do you see that you stick to it.' I don't know what would be done in these parts—but I don't know a man in all Downingville that would not hop out of a jury-box, and thrash any lawyer for saying so, if the case warn't more than for ten dollars,—and Squire Joslin would lend him a hand if he had to adjourn the Court for it—and is a President's oath no tighter than a jurymans on't?

But I find I am away off from what I wanted to put into this letter, and so I'll put it in my next. I see no way tho' of gittin at what I am arter till folks can look at things strait in the face without any party squinting, and I will then show them why our country is not like Spain and other countries. But if we don't look out sharp, we shall soon be exactly like them The next thing is to show my plan for getting the Two Pollies afloat again. I think I can do this without asking any appropriation from Congress—all I want is, for Congress to give me the liberty to try my plan and if I succeed, let me have a patent for it.—She must be got off this session at any rate, or I won't answer for consequences. I dont mean to offer any notion that I don't think is sound at both ends, and I hope that as I aint been many rods wide of the mark in the way of guessing at what was to happen, that all on you will keep an eye to what I shall say, and have a leetle patience, and let me say it in my own way. I'll square the log afore I have done with it, but we have got to score the bark off first, and draw the chalk lines, or else we shall run the risk of doing what old Deacon Knowles did when he thought he could square a door post as well as a carpenter—he took a stick of timber two and-twenty inches and three quarters in diameter—(and pretty much like the General's experiment in banking)—he hewed and scored and dub'd without rule or chalk line, till there warn't a piece big enuf to make a button for a hen-house door.

Your friend.
J. DOWNING, Major
2d Brigade, Downingville Militia.

The York Gazette thus cautions its readers against receiving small notes issued in Philadelphia City or County:

'To our friends in the country we renew our general caution: ☞ *Do not receive any note of a less denomination than five dollars* purporting to be issued the *City or County of Philadelphia*. About one half of all that come from that region are counterfeit or otherwise fraudulent.'

SINGULAR FACT.

The following occurrence took place in Mauritius, (Isle of France) in the month of February last. Doctor M nead physician of the hospital of Grande river, had convened at his house all the physicians of the island to impart to them an observation made on a patient. The physicians having assembled, the first care of the master of the house was to give them a comfortable breakfast; after which the doctor, referring to the object of the meeting, announced to his guests, that he had recently been treating a patient, who was now quite dead, and who consequently had no longer any need of their care; but that he had ascertained, by inspection that the liver of this patient was of an extraordinary magnitude, and deserved special mention in the annals of medicine Calling his servant, the doctor ordered him to go and bring the liver from the cellar At these words, the poor negro began to grow as pale as his complexion would permit and stammered out, that the liver was no longer in the cellar.

The doctor, greatly astonished, asked what had become of it; but the air of anxiety of all the guests, who in a moment recollected that the breakfast had commenced with a dish of liver, indicated too clearly their fears—fears which were but too well justified. The unfortunate cook, seeing more guests arrive than he had expected, wished to make a supplementary dish; and as he had not been forewarned by his master, thought that he had put his hand on a magnificent veal's liver.

It is enough to imagine the effect this fatal declaration produced on the new anthropophagi, and there was not tea enough to drown the remains of this singular repast. Physicians have hitherto been allowed the right of killing their patients, but to eat them exceeds all permission.

Cities on Paper—The spirit of speculation has rendered the creation of cities on paper a matter of no uncommon occurrence in the West. Two of these beautiful fancies have fallen under the notice of the editors of the Richmond Compiler, who thus speak of them:

We have been honored with two cities on *paper*, one which is entitled 'Missouri city,' and the other which is called 'Iron Mountain city' We have never seen any cities so handsomely laid off, and we are clearly of opinion that they surpass any for beauty and convenience—love of order—effectual police—temperance and industry, in these States.

'Missouri City' is situated in Missouri State, on a beautiful plain at the base of Iron Mountain,' about 80 miles in a south-western direction from St. Louis, and 40 miles from Mississippi River *It is to be* the seat of science and literary institutions of the State.—It is at the junction of three *contemplated* rail roads. It is laid off with its parks, public buildings, churches, universities, taverns, avenues, with its rail roads &c. in a most tasteful manner. Each christian sect has a couple of churches apiece, except the poor Roman Catholics Unitarians, Quakers and a few others which are unhappily excluded from this paradise of a city.—And what a literary place it is! There is the University, Agricultural College, Divinity College, Medical College, Law College, City Lyceum, Teachers' College, Library, and Young Ladies' Institute—(admirable!) Then are there several Asylums. All these are built up in their proper places; but the stores, &c. are not yet commenced. The city seems essentially literary; its municipal regulations are no doubt most wise. One clause is given us: 'No dram shop, lottery, gambling *office*, or house of ill fame, *ever to be allowed* in the city, or on the lands, within three miles!!' Think of that Master Brook. This order is to be enforced, whether that wicked animal, man, chooses to abide in the city or not. Think of that

'Iron Mountain City,' is situated on the west bank of the Mississippi, 80 miles south of St. Lewis, and 40 from Missouri City. The plan is grand Grounds are given for two hotels, ten churches, one city lyceum, five market buildings, city water works, city hall, academy, young ladies' institute, (!) four public schools, one asylum, five parks, a city flower garden, and city burying ground. The same regulation about dram shops, lottery offices, &c., are also established *forever* in this good city, maugre its contiguity to the river, which may bring much wickedness near by; but we have every confidence in the efficiency of the police. There are no churches built for denominations excluded from its sister city. The steamer 'Alton' is clipping it down the river on the plot before us; and the *rail road* from Iron Mountain has its trains entering the *busy* city in fine style. The city too has its iron foundaries smoking in many places.

Both these cities are admirably laid off. If ever we become rich enough to build a castle, (and from the ominous scowls which the goddess has fixed upon us, we much fear we never shall,) the ingenious and fanciful designer of these same cities shall give us a model and plan off our grounds.

But to be serious—the *cities* just spoken of, south to say, are proposed *to be* built up in the manner therein laid down. As inducements to emigrants to wend their way thither to purchase lots, it is stated that there is a mountain called Iron Mountain located near Missouri City, which is almost entirely composed of iron ore—A company has been chartered with a capital of $5,000,000. A representation of their works which *are to be*, and the mountain, accompanies the map. When they get under operation, they are pledged to bestow an endowment of $76,000 per annum on the Missouri City University for 40 years. Citizens to be educated gratuitously!

The ore of the Iron Mountain is represented as almost in a malleable condition. It is said 'one hand can make at least *one ton* of good bar iron in a week, in a *blooming fire*.' This *may* be so—we cannot say. In old Virginia, all our ore goes through the blasting furnaces, and we thought it was among the best. Iron Mountain ore, though, has been worked up just as it is taken from the mine—in one case into a knife for one Gen. A. Jones, 'late U. S. Marshall' for Missouri, which he says 'does a good edge'—in another 'a gentleman *from Virginia* had his horse shod from this same ore, and after travelling *two thousand miles*, had the shoes taken off by a smith, who persisted in the opinion that they were steel.' This may be so also—They say the ore yields from 70 to 80 per ct. of good iron.

Mr Featherstonhaugh is quoted, who pronounces most flatteringly upon it. He describes the vein as full 500 feet from east to west, and 1900 from north to south. He says 'unusual as is the magnitude of the superficial cubic contents of this vein, (950,000 cubic feet,) yet it must be insignificant to the subterranean quantity. This extraordinary phenomenon filled me with admiration. Here was a single locality of iron, offering all the resources of Sweden, and of which it was impossible to estimate the value by any other terms than those of a nation's wants.' This looks a little tantigible. We state the facts People must judge.

The Mountain is to make the two cities great and wealthy. The great iron company are to have works at both, and liberal donations have been made in anticipation. Iron Mountain City is pronounced 'the future Birmingham of America.' Minerals of great variety, are said to exist abundantly in the vicinity of these cities. Silver, copper, zinc, salt petre, sulphur, valuable marbles, and an extensive tract of antique Egyptian porphyry, equal in firmness and polish, to that of which the statue of Sextus Quintus, at Rome, is manufactured!'

Had we more room we would say more of these to be-renowned cities The terms in selling lots seem to be liberal. The whole is a veritable proposition; and if the prospectus sets forth all things properly then it is a grand one. But satisfy yourself who are curious Messrs. Yale & Wyatt have the maps, &c. and may act under some agency. Ours lies we feel gratification for the first time, at having examined a paper city and prospectus.

ACCIDENT ON THE BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON RAIL ROAD.

The train of passenger cars which left Baltimore at nine o'clock on Saturday morning proceeded within three miles and a half of Washington, when the flange of one of the wheels of the locomotive engine struck the end of a rail projecting about half an inch out of its proper place, and got off the track. The locomotive ran about thirty yarrd in the sand, when the axle-tree broke and it fell over in a gully three or four feet deep the baggage car running on the tender, and instantly crushing it to atoms. The two large cars containing the passengers were driven against the baggage car, but very fortunately no person in them was injured. The only one hurt was a fireman named Harman, who was thrown from the engine where it fell, and was burnt by the coals which flew over him. The engineers and conductors had time to leap from the cars before the locomotive turned over.

There were about fifty persons in the train, among them the Hon J A Pearce, of Maryland, and the Hon W Fereny, of Tennessee, members of Congress; R S. Coxe, Esq. and family of Washington and Col. W. O. Niles and family, of Baltimore. The accident fortunately occurred on a part of the road which passes over a plain, or the consequences might have been more serious As it was the shock was so slightly felt that most of the passengers were totally ignorant of the danger they had escaped until the sudden stoppage of the cars caused them to look out upon the overturned engine emitting steam and smoke at their side. The passengers were subsequantly conveyed to Washington in hacks.—[Balt. American.

From the Baltimore Chronicle.

THE LEADERS OF THE PARTY.

The Senate of the United States is destined to become, at the ensuing session, the theatre of great national importance. The known and avowed opinions of several members of the House of Representatives render it certain that, in that body, there will be a majority adverse to the consummation of the schemes of the Executive in reference to the currency. But it is otherwise in the Senate. There the nominal majority for the administration is much greater. It is impossible to determine at present how this majority is disposed between the opposing factions of the administration party. It is not difficult however, to indicate the leaders of each. On the one side are Wright & Benton. On the other Rives & Tallmadge. Wright is one the ablest men in the Senate His mind is peculiarly formed to constitute him a ready, skilful and efficient debater. He is at once a logician and a sophist. He is calm, imperturbable, patient, courteous. He has an habitual command of his temper, but is by no means deficient in fire and animation. *He* is the confidential adviser of the President, and would, but for his unfortunate habits, possess unbounded influence over him. This sketch of his character cannot be completed, without disclosing that he is, at the same time, insincere, unprincipled, unscrupulous in the extreme. He has learned politics as a trade. He cares for nothing but the advancement of his party designs,—For these he will willingly sacrifice all the interest of the country Benton is a leader of a different character. He is insufferably vain, insolent, over-bearing and dictatorial. No man ever lived who set a higher estimate upon his own abilities. He is a laborious, indefatigable case hunter, and supplies a mine of data and references for others who are too indolent to seek them for themselves. But he possesses, in truth, but little influence. It is impossible that he can ever be popular, or that he can conciliate the good opinion of his associates. They will all take the first opportunity to destroy his arrogant pretensions. His ultraism upon the subject of hard money exposes him to constant ridicule, and will ultimately leave him 'solitary and alone,' as its advocate in the Senate Mr. Rives is a man of very considerable talents. He has been bred a politician, but even the contact with Jacksonism and Van Burenism has not been able to eradicate, entirely, his constitutional tendency to pursue the path of rectitude and patriotism He is not equal to Wright, but is superior to Benton in debate, and writes better than either. He is excessively ambitious, and aspires to the highest place in the nation. Mr. Tallmadge belongs to one of the old families of New York. It is remarkable that, whilst the politicians of New York are admitted to be now the most profligate in the union, the state, in the early period of the Republic, gave to the public counsels the most virtuous and unspotted men in our history. Jay, Morris, Hamilton, Livingston and others were men who resisted with more than Roman virtue all the temptations which constantly beset public men, and tempt them from their allegiance to their country. Mr. Tallmadge belongs, by association, to this school, and has never found himself at ease amongst his more recent associates. The extremities to which they seemed disposed to go have, of late, completely alienated him, and he is now divorced, entirely, from communion with them. He and Mr. Rives will act in unison. How many they may be able to enlist under their banner, how they will bear themselves in the melee, and whether they are destined to win the prize of victory are questions upon which it is vain to speculate—for the hour of resolving them is at hand.

EASTON GAZETTE.

EASTON, (MD.)

Saturday Morning, September 2.

WHIG CANDIDATES FOR THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Queen Anne's County.
Wm. Hemsley, | Thos C Brown,
Saml. T. Harrison, | Nathan Dunbracco.
Dorchester County.
Reuben Tall, | John F Eccleston,
William Frazier, | Wm. E. Harrison.
Anne Arundel County
Leonard Iglehart, | McLane Brown,
Cephas Simmons, | Mortimer Dorsey.
Calvert County.
Nathaniel Duke, | Alex. Somerville,
Augustus R Sellers, | William M. Edelin.
Prince Georges County.
Henry L Coombs, | William H. Tuck,
Robert Ghiselin, | Robert Bowie.
Baltimore County
Joshua Trimble, | Dr. Gittings,
Wm. G. Howard, | John Pilpot.
Carroll County.
Col. Hy. Snowden, | William Shepherd,
Jarett Garner, | Joshua Smith.
Frederick County.
John Kealhauver, | N H. Owings,
Geo. Beckenbaugh, | G. Sebley, of Fdk A.

At a general meeting of the Whig committee, from the several election districts of this county, on Saturday the 26th August, the following gentlemen were nominated & recommended to the voters of Talbot county, as suitable persons to represent them in the next house of Delegates viz.

For the Easton District—John B. Kerr,
For the Trappe District—John Boyle,
For the Chappel District—F. E. Jump.

And Josiah Chaplain, Esq. was nominated and recommended as a suitable person for the station of County Commissioner for the Trappe District

The committee then adjourned to meet again in Easton, on Tuesday, the 5th of September inst to nominate a candidate for the House of Delegates, and a county Commissioner, for the St Michaels District.

The following gentlemen composed the committees for the several Districts.

EASTON. { E. N. Hambleton, John Leeds Kerr, William Barnett, William R. Price, James Benson.

TRAPPE { Peter Stevens, John H Harris, Charles H Bowdle, John Council, William Dulin.

CHAPPEL. { Wm. H Pilghman, Dr. S T. Russum. Ennalls Martin, Francis E. Jump, James Arringdale.

ST. MICHEALS. { Foster Maynard, John Harrington, P. T. Hambleton, James L. Wrightson, James M. Seth,

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MONTGOMERY COUNTY, Md. Aug. 22, 1837.

The *Whig Convention* met at Rockville on Saturday last and nominated the following Candidates for the next Legislature, viz: Dr. Steven N. C. White, Robert M. Beall, Henry Griffith of L. and Francis C Clopper.—The ticket is considered strong, sufficiently so to encounter all opposition, and must succeed.

P. S. Since writing the above, I have just heard of a melancholy accident which has resulted in the death of one of our most respectable citizens, the Hon. Charles J Kilgour, (Judge of our County Court.) He was on his return home to Rockville, Md. from one of his farms near Leesburgh, Va. riding in a barouche or carriage, when, it is supposed, his horse took fright and ran off, and he was thrown out, and his skull fractured and otherwise injured, that he died about an hour afterwards. The accident occurred near Poole's Ville, Montgomery County, Md. and about ten miles from Damestown, and twenty from Rockville, his residence, and happened about twelve o'clock to-day. He has left an interesting family to mourn their loss.—*Patriot.*

WASHINGTON COUNTY.—The Van Burenites have nominated the following ticket for the *House* of Delegates.

JOHN H. MANN,
ANDREW RENCH,
JOHN WITMER, Jr.
MICHAEL SWINGLEY.

JOHN W. WILLIAMS, who succeeded ROBERT WALSH in the editorial charge of the National Gazette, died at Philadelphia on Saturday last.

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