for members of Congress Mr. Douglas, the Van Buren candidate, beat his competitor, Mr. Stewart in Chicago, 826 votes. This majority is now reduced to 166!!

ANOTHER SLANDER NAILED.

Mr. Websters opinion of Gen. Harrison.

We are sorry to see any paper possessing claims to respectability, publishing the following falsehood:

'Daniel Webster's opinion of Wm. H Harrison.—Mr. Webster, when asked in 1835 if he would be placed on the same ticket with Gen. Harrison, replied—'I cannot be guilty of any act that shall, in the remotest degree, tend to the elevation of a man to the Presidency who is justly the scorn and ridicule of his foes, and the pity and contempt of his friends.'

A contradiction has been recently given to this vile slander by Mr Webster himself, at a public meeting in Boston.—After a most enthusiastic greeting from his assembled friends.

'Mr Webster rose and replied in a very happy manner to the remarks of the President. He spoke in warm terms of approbation of the Harrisburg nomination Gen Harrison had been known to him for a number of years. He had served with him both in the House and Senate and could testify to his worth, his integrity, his capability, and to his constitutional political views. He was satisfied that nothing but guilty negligence on the part of his friends could prevent him from being our next President.'

We commend the following article to the serious consideration of the Editors of the Democrat and Mail, and some others that we could name, if we chose:—

SELLING WHITE MEN.

When this atrocious slander upon Gen Harrison was started, Mr. Gardener the editor of the People's Press, wrote as follows, in relation to it: "We say again and again, for the information of distant readers, that the law on which Gen. Harrison voted had nothing to do with *debts or debtors*. It was no part of our civil code. It related solely to the punishment of SCOUNDRELS and ROGUES, (of like character with those who circulated this calumny,) such as break into their neighbours houses at night to steal and plunder—such as burn hay-stacks, kill horses and cattle, remove land marks, obtain money under false pretences, destroy bridges, break down tomb stones, rob the graves of the dead, live in a state of fornication, assist prisoners to escape from justice, &c. It had no connection with the debts nor the business of an honest man. FELONS and VILLIANS alone came within its cognizance—and none but FELON'S or VILLIAN'S heart could be so base as to attribute to a valliant a faithful *poor old soldier* like Harrison, a design to sell his poor neighbour for debt!! I can have no charity for such men—I mean such as have seen the law, or are acquainted with the *true facts* of the case."

Xenia Torchlight.

MORE BUCHANANISM.—In the Senate of Pennsylvania, on Thursday last a discussion arose on a Bill to reduce the wages of the Supervisors, and in the course of the debate Mr. Penrose remarked, that the reduction of produce and wages might do well enough among ourselves, but would operate severely as to foreign articles, such as tea, coffee, sugar, &c.

Mr. Plummer, the Van Buren Senator from Westmoreland: then said, 'LET THEM DO WITHOUT THEM.'

This is the spirit of the Benton doctrines about reducing wages to the specie standard. In Germany, France, Italy, &c. where the specie standard prevails, the laboring people no more think of tea, coffee, sugar, &c. than they do of ice creams and other luxuries.

Mr. Plumer, too thinks OUR workingmen should do without them. Truly the BUCCANEERS are becoming daily more desperate.—Pittsburg Gaz.

Wages in England—Chartism. A report made by one of the hand-loom commissioners of Leeds, states that the average earnings of the best of that class of operatives amounted to about eight shillings and seven pence half penny weekly. Out of this sum all expenses of loom rent, winding, &c. were to be deducted before the physical wants of the labourer could be supplied. In Manchester, 900 families were visited whose average weekly earnings were only thirteen pence farthing per head. In Preston and Bolton the average earnings of artisans were about six shillings a week. At these wages employment is hardly to be obtained.

Correspondence of the New York Star.

In the higher circles there is plenty of pleasure. Balls and festivals are frequent and very splendid. Of the recent soirees the most brilliant have been those of Lady Canterbury and the Russian Prince Tafankire. But this splendor appears appalling in the midst of the visible destitution of the lower classes here.—The contrast is dreadful. I am not guilty of exageration when I say that fully one-tenth of the whole population of Paris are in a state scarcely removed from starvation. Think what this must be! Think, too, what a condition for the most excitable population in the world, who are rife for revolt whenever they are assailed by poverty.

The prevalent mania here, at present, is the fashion of ladies having walking sticks! They are extremely beautiful: some of them are of ivory, some of ebony, some of Indian cane. They are almost covered with arabesques of gold, and the tops are of gold richly carved; and sometimes jeweled. Is not this an *outre* fashion for the fair sex?

LIST OF LAWS

Made and passed at December Session, 1839 relating to Talbot county.

An act for the revaluation of the real and personal property in Talbot county.

An act to amend the Magistrates Court law so far as relates to Talbot county, passed at December session, 1835, chap. 201.

An act to grant to Joseph Graham, former sheriff of Talbot county, further time to complete his collections.

An act to grant to William R. Trippe, late collector of Talbot county, further time to complete his collections.

An act in aid of the construction of a building to be used as public Town Hall, and for other purposes in the town of Easton, in Talbot county.

An act to revive and continue such acts of the General Assembly as expired with the session of the last General Assembly, and such as would expire with the present session thereof.

A supplement to an act, entitled an act, directing that the rules of the several courts in this State be published for the information of the people.

An additional supplement to the act entitled, an act to regulate the issuing of licenses to traders, keepers of ordinaries and others, passed at December session 1827, chap. 117.

A supplement to the act entitled, an act relating to mortgages passed at December session 1833, chap. 181.

An act supplemental to an act entitled, an act relating to public roads in Talbot county, passed December session 1831, chap. 394.

An act to protect the lives of persons travelling on rail roads within the State of Maryland.

An act to provide for the payment of State witnesses in Baltimore county.

An act for the relief of Theodore R. Lockerman of Talbot county.

A supplement to an act, entitled, an act to establish magistrates courts in the several counties of this State, and to prescribe their jurisdiction, passed December session 1835, chap. 201.

An act further to provide for the payment of the interest on the public debt of this State, and for the conversion of its sterling bonds into currency debt.

An act relating to the Eastern Shore Railroad Company.

An act to condemn and lay off a lot of ground for a public landing, through the lands of Howell Powell, on Dividing creek, in Talbot county, and make a public road therein mentioned.

An act to regulate the measurement of oats

An act relating to the Sheriff of Talbot county.

A supplement to an act, entitled, an act for licensing and regulating ordinary keepers.

Ninth Annual Report of the Maryland State Temperance Society.—The Annual meeting of this Society was held at Annapolis, on the 28th ult. The Report dwells upon the strong inducements which should urge the friends of human happiness and virtue to renewed exertions in behalf of the Temperance reformation; it contains numerous statements in reference to the progress of Temperance in different quarters, and some statistical items going to show the baneful influence of intoxication in the amount of crime and poverty attributable to that cause. The increase of members in the various Societies throughout the *State during the past* year has been about three thousand—perhaps above this number, as several auxiliary Societies had not made their returns in time to be included in the general Report. The State Society will hold its next meeting in the city of Baltimore, on May 13, 1840.

NANTUCKET WHALERS.—The editor of the Nantucket Enquirer says that the hearts of many of the islanders were gladened a few days since, by the safe return of husbands, brothers, sons—lovers perhaps—from long and precarious voyages round Cape Horn.' Three whale ship came in sight on one day and the wharves were thronged to witness their entrance into port. It was an interesting spectacle, and one well calculated to touch the sensibilities of every beholder. It is also stated that most of the Nantucket ships have done well during the past season; one of those recently arrived, it is estimated, has cleared more than A DOLLAR AN HOUR; besides interest on cost, &c. from the time she sailed, from the hour of her arrival home.—About twenty Nantucket whalers are expected home this year.

A Moscow paper relates that, a short time ago, M. Kochyntsof, a land owner of the small village of Wojtowska, in exploring a fox's earth, discovered in it a treasure estimated at 600,000 roubles, consisting of coins of Ivan IV. and several others of the early Czars. It is believed that the money was concealed by one of Mazeppa's aides-de-camp, who took refuge in that country. The whole was sent to St. Petersburg, but the full value was paid to M. Kachyntsof, by order of the Emperor.

The price of flour continues to decline in the West. At Pittsburg, on the 26th ult. flour from wagons $2 62 a 2 75, and at the river 2 62. Small sales from wagons subject to Philadelphia inspection, at $3. The Advocate says that Messrs. N. & C. G. Wilson of Columbus, Ohio, offered to delver at Zanesville, from 100 to 2000 barrels of superfine flour at $2 50 per bartel.

A neighbor of ours says when he gets married he is determined his wife shall not wear the breeches, as he means to marry a woman so much larger than himself that they will not fit no how she can fix it. That's right.

EGGS.—The duty in Great Britain on foreign eggs is ten pence per 120—and the importation of this valuable commodity in cooking, constitutes an important source of revenue. It appears that the number of foreign eggs imported into the kingdom for the year ending January 5, 1839 was 83,745,723—and the gross amount of duty received for the same was £29,111. The English may truly be called an *egg-eating* people.

A CURIOUS SALE.—The Commercial Advertiser mentions a sale of real estate recently made in the vicinity of New York, upon terms so extraordinary as to be worthy of special note. The terms of the bargain, moreover, afford one of the strongest possible illustrations of the want of confidence in the present national executive, and the utter hopelessness and despondency into which people will sink, should Mr. Van Buren be elected. The terms of the sale referred to were these: The purchaser is to pay for the property, sixty thousand dollars, in the event of General Harrison's election, and only thirty thousand, should Mr. Van Buren be re-elected.

☞It is stated in the Wheeling Times of March 26, that one thousand bushels of wheat were sold last week at Bridgeport, Ohio, opposite that city for Twenty-five cents per bushel. This is another evidence, of the ruinous state of affairs brought about by misrule, and one too which cannot fail to open the eyes of the agricultural community They are reaping the *benefits* of a reduction in prices with a vengeance.

BRITISH FORCE IN THE CANADAS.

The United Service Journal of this month, published in London, enumerates the British troops stationed in the Canadas, on the 1st March, 1840 as follows:

1st Regiment	Dragoon Guards.	
7th "	Hussars.	
2d Battalion	Granadier Guards.	
2d "	Coldstream "	
2d "	1st Foot.	
8th Regiment	Foot.	
11th "	"	
15th "	"	
24th "	"	
32d "	"	
34th "	"	
36th "	"	
37th "	"	
43d "	"	
23d "	"	North America
56th "	"	at Jamaica, ordered to
65th "	"	
66th "	"	
67th "	"	
69th "	"	
71st "	"	
73d "	"	
83d "	"	
85th "	"	
93d "	"	

The strength of the Regiments of the Guards may be estimated at 1 000 each. The Regiments of Foot, of which there are twenty, are each 800 strong.

This would constitute a force of about 20,000 men.

Nearly 300 converts to the Methodist church, have been made at Maysville Ky., within the last few weeks, through the instrumentality of Mr. Mallit.

[From the U. S. Gazette, April 4th]

☞The rite of Baptism was administered to ninety-six persons yesterday afternoon, in the Delaware, at Kaighn's Point, by the Rev. Mr. Higgins, of the Third Baptist Church, Southwark, assisted by the Rev Dr. Gardner and the Rev. Thomas Porter. It is said that there were present nearly ten thousand persons to witness the interesting ceremony.—The time occupied in administering the rite to so many was only one hour and five minutes. Mr. Higgins baptised all but three of the candidates.

NEW YORK ELECTION.

The new election law of New York is for the city only. That portion of it which provides for registering the voters cannot be carried into effect until next fall; but the city will be divided into small voting districts of about five hundred voters each, which will be done preparatory to the approaching municipal election, which will occur on the 14th instant, and all future elections are to continue only ONE DAY.—*Ib.*

A DISGRACEFUL FRACAS, says the Philadelphia Ledger of the 7th, occurred at Harrisburg in the Assembly on Saturday last, during the debate on disposing of the Delaware division of the Pennsylvania canal. Mr. McElwee, it appears, went to the seat of Mr. Hegins of Northumberland, applied some opprobrious epithets to him, and spit in his face. Mr. Hegins gave Mr. McElwee a blow or two in return, when the other members interfered and prevented any further disturbance. The House took notice of the disgraceful transaction and appointed a committee to investigate and report to the house in relation to the occurrence.

Mr McElwee has since been expelled.

THE YOUNG MEN'S CONVENTION,

Which will meet in Baltimore on the first Monday of May next, will be the most numerous body of the kind which ever met in America. They will meet and deliberate in the open air. No building sufficiently commodious to accommodate the flower of the great army of liberty can be found in this city. But the Whigs of Baltimore will receive their political brethren with open arms. Every heart will welcome those who are deputed by the people to take into their keeping the great interests of the Nation. Though they come, as thick as the leaves that strew the Vale of Valombroza, they will find that the home of every true Whig will be open for their reception. Six hundred of their brethren in Baltimore have already associated to receive them and to do honor to those who come upon the mission of patriotism and honor.—[Log Cabin Advocate.

EASTON GAZETTE.

EASTON, MD.

Saturday Morning, April 11.

FOR PRESIDENT
William Henry Harrison,
OF OHIO.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT
John Tyler,
OF VIRGINIA.

WHIG YOUNG MEN!

The Young Whigs of Talbot county will meet on Tuesday next, the 14th of April, to select, from the county, Representatives to the National Convention of Whig young men, which will assemble in Baltimore on the 4th of May.

The PUBLIC WHIPPING POST, CROPPING and BRANDING seem to have charms for certain HUMANE Van Buren Editors.

They have not soul enough to appreciate the noble motives, that actuated the lower house of the Ohio Legislature and the minority of the Senate, in a reform of their criminal code. The Act of the Maryland legislature of 1793, before the commencement of our Penitentiary system, contains a similar provision to that of the Ohio Legislature.

The meeting of the 31st ult. for the appointment of Delegates to the State Convention, held in Baltimore on Thursday last, was a most encouraging one to the *Whigs of Talbot*, and we congratulate the party for so prompt and hearty a movement against *the spoilsmen*, whose outrages upon *constitutional liberty* have effectually roused an indignant people to active exertion. The questions now agitated have attracted the people's attention to a degree unprecedented in the past history of the nation, and the great mass of citizens who never make politics subserve mere personal ends, have thrown their physical and moral force into the scale against Van Burenism. All who believe deep interests of government endangered are moving in solid column and when such is the case, there can be no fear for the result. A spirit of enthusiasm pervades the land, nor can it be quieted down, till the people compel obedience to their will. The friends of Harrison need have no apprehensions; for every rumour to his prejudice, making the wind a post horse, soon finds its refutation from ear witnesses and eye witnesses, and thus serves to swell still more in his favor the torrent of public opinion.

We give place this morning to an account of the Whig assemblage at Columbus and for a similar outburst of popular feeling we may search the records of the county in vain. It could have been no ordinary occasion that drew so many from their quiet homes and daily toil, and had the name of *the People's Candidate* never appeared upon the page of history, his gainsayer might have been met by a reference to the solemn opinions of TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND men in the convention assembled.

But let us turn to the suicidal acts of the party in power. In no instance throughout their reckless career have the spoilsmen at government head quarters attempted with more success to curse their better angel from their side than in the effort to blot for a while from the galaxy of States the star of New Jersey. Long, long will it be before this violation of the State rights principle can be forgotten, however zealously the people through the ballot box may hasten to set the seal of reprobation upon it. It is too deep a wound to be easily healed, and the strangest incident of all is, that the death boding blow should come from the *Van Buren party*, claiming with its phalanx of *old federalists* to be identical with old democracy.

The principle of state rights thus assailed in the New Jersey case was one that the old democracy, if we recollect aright, sought to guard with jealous care, hardly consenting to deem it safe, enshrined as it was in the sanctuary of the Constitution. A party speaker was a point to be gained, and the state rights principle had to take its place with "the spoils of victory."

Why recur to State rights, so engrafted upon the Constitution? Why recall the opinions of those who lived in the brighter days of the republic, when appointments were made from among *"fit characters"* without reference to "influential family connections;" when defaulters were removed without any regard to their *claims* as *"pillars"* of this party or that even "IN THE MIDST OF AN ELECTIONEERING CAMPAIGN;" when checks upon executive power were deemed necessary for the preservation of American liberty, and when a STANDING ARMY, upon a scale ever so much reduced, was dreaded, as an engine of oppression? This would be going back to the professed principles of old democracy, and the modern democracy has little in unison with it. In the very face of all the fears & doubts of old democracy, the Secretary of War, has recommended & President Van Buren approved of a plan for keeping an army of *one hundred thousand men* constantly organized. To have a well disciplined militia force is a matter of moment to the country and much to be desired; but we would suppose, that some, who to this day stand, as it were, spell bound upon the bare mention of John Adams and a standing army, might at least for their consistency's sake have taken notice of a proposal to hold in readiness so large a force at the beck and nod of His Excellency, The President, at all times, during war or peace. Mr. Poinsett, for aught we know, may have succeeded in suggesting a proper plan; but not having examined its details, we are unwilling to express an opinion. If it be a standing army under pay of Government, we are free to declare, that the acts and doings of the late and present administrations have placed us with that school of politicians, who feel some fears for the absorption of all political power in the hands of the President.

Therefore is it, we would urge upon the people the cause of *Harrison* and *Reform*.

We now invite attention to the following article from a distant Journal in reference to

A STANDING ARMY.

Where in the world are the old-fashioned "Democrats?" What has become of them? One of their war-cries, that used to wake the echoes from Georgia to Maine, was that against a "STANDING ARMY." Washington was called a monarchist, because he wanted to arm and discipline the militia, after the war was over; and John Adams was terribly abused—the vocabulary itself was exhausted of all its epithets to be showered upon his head—because he "followed in the footsteps" of Washington! He was denounced as an aristocrat of the deepest die; and, because he wanted to increase the naval and military force of the country, he was charged with a design of enslaving the people. The standing armies of Europe were referred to—the levies and oppressions, cruelties, plunder, rapine and all the evils which ever followed in the train of great army establishments—were paraded before the people, who shuddered at the very thought of such a thing as a "standing army." Create a "standing army," said the people, and the next thing would be an "established church"—and these would be followed by a regular built monarchy, King, Lords and Commons. The very agitation of the subject, groundless as was all alarm, excited a feeling that pervaded every part of the country, and existed through subsequent years down to the close of the last war, when the same spirit was seen in the reduction of the army to the really diminutive force then provided by law.

Those who have lived some forty years, and paid any ordinary attention to public affairs, will be struck with the contrast between what was called "democracy" in the times of Adams and Jefferson, and that which claims to be the "true democracy" of the present day.—The democracy of 1800 was afraid of the government; was opposed to the slightest increase of executive power, or even the most trival exercise of official patronage. It required of public men, that they should earn their salaries, by devotion to their proper business; that they should refrain from all partisan electioneering, and set a pattern to the rest of the world, in a rigid economy and accountability, of the superior excellence of our institutions. Then an insult on the part of a President or Cabinet officer to either house of Congress, such as Jackson and his officials have since put upon the Senate, would have roused the country—and the sacrilege of mutilating its records, would have produced a revolution. The man, then, who had the hardihood to defend free trade, and to oppose a high tariff, was an aristocrat, a monarchist in disguise, & was hunted up and down by the democracy, as if he were a wolf! And this was not a local feeling, merely; it was general among the whole body of the people, rallying under the name of the party of that day. A "standing army" was a monster of such magnitude that the very idea seemed to possess the people, with visions of evil only. Nothing of the kind would be listened to—and he was deemed a traitor who suggested such a measure. So strong was this feeling, and that against all national armaments, that Mr. Jefferson, on succeeding to power, humored the popular prejudice against the army and navy by proposing his famous gun-boat system! But we need not recapitulate.

New times are upon us. A queer kind of "democracy" is in the ascendant which not only grasps at power, and the consolidation of all power in a chief but has actually organised a "standing army" of place-men, who earn their bread by defending that chief and his measures, whether right or wrong. And now, in addition to the control of "THE PURSE," it asks to be invested with the "THE SWORD, by the creation of a "standing army" of nearly 100,000 troops! In the President's message, and the report of the War Department, allusion was made to a plan for organizing the militia, to be submitted by the Secretary of War. That plan was submitted in due form on the 26th instant, and is now before congress. If adopted, it will place an organized militia of 97,800 men at the disposal of the general government, in any emergency when the President shall deem it necessary to make his requisitions upon them!

The great features of Mr. Poinsett's plan for organizing the militia, are as follows.

An enrolment is to be made of all the white male citizens of the United States between the ages of twenty and forty-five—all of whom are required to be fully armed and equipped, inspected, and reviewed in their respective States, whenever required by the State laws. From the mass of the militia thus enrolled, and numbering a million and a half, there is to be taken in each State and Territory such number, by draft or voluntary enlistment, between the ages of 21 and 37, as will make up a force not exceeding 100,000 men, in the following proportions for each State and territory: Maine 4,400 men; New Hampshire 2,400; Vermont 2,400; Massachusetts 6000; Connecticut 2 800; Rhode Island 800, New York 18,000; New Jersey 2 800; Pennsylvania 10 400; Delaware 800; Maryland 3 200; Virginia 6000; District of Columbia 400; North Carolina 4,400; South Carolina 2,400, Georgia 2 800; Florida 400; Alabama 2000; Mississippi 800; Louisiana 1 600; Tennessee 4 400, Arkansas 400; Missouri 1 200; Iowa 400; Kentucky 4 400, Illinois 1 200; Indiana 2 800; Ohio 8 000, Michigan 800; and Wisconsin 400 men

This force is to be denominated the ACTIVE OR MOVEABLE force.

Another class is to be organized under the name of the *reserve* or *sedentary* force; and the order of precedence between the army of the United States and the militia, and between the several classes of the militia with one another, is as follows:—1. Troops of the United States. 2 Militia of the United States, in this order, to wit: 1. The ACTIVE force. 2. The SEDENTARY force. 3 The MASS.

An adjutant-general of the militia is to be appointed by the President, whose office will be at Washington, and salary $3 000. He is to be allowed two clerks, if necessary. The President designates all depots of arms and munitions of war, and appoints the place of rendezvous for the troops when called into active service. When called out, the militia are subject to the same rules and articles of war as the regular troops of the United States; but no detachment can be required to serve more than six months in any one year While in actual service, their pay and rations are those of the troops of the regular army—and in case of death or wounds, they or their widows are placed on the same footing as to pensions, with soldiers killed or wounded in the regular service. The whole country, for the convenience of instruction and discipline, is to be divided into ten districts, and proper regulations are to be made as to the instruction of officers and men

The details of the whole plan are given by the Secretary of War, at great length; but the above are the main features of this plan, and all that are necessary to enable our readers to understand its general scope.

We have no remarks at present to offer on the general proposition of the War Secretary. We think a re-organization necessary. We think Mr. Poinsett's plan, with some modifications, may be a good one. We should like to curtail, for instance, a little of the power proposed to be given the President.

There now resides in our county a Methodist Minister, who was for many years a citizen of Ohio, and having had every means for accurate information, can, no doubt vouch for the truth of the following.

SKETCH OF GEN. HARRISON.

Extract of a letter from a preacher, dated,

Cincinnati, Feb. 13, 1840.

* * * * 'You wish to know my opinion of General Harrison The old General took quite a liking to me when I first came to this country, and I have been on intimate terms with him for seven years. On many accounts I think him better fitted for the station of President of the U S. just at this juncture of affairs than any other man in the country. In the first place, he is a man of perfect integrity, uprightness, and real old fashioned patriotism. He has had, in the various offices he has held, every opportunity to enrich himself without impeachment of his integrity, and yet, though he has never been extravagant, and has always lived with the greatest plainness and simplicity, his whole property is now the farm which Judge Symmes, his father in-law, left him. *On this he works with his own hands.*

Secondly; His long and faithful services for the western country ought to be rewarded. He came out here with Gen. Wayne in 1791; he was always on the frontier during all the Indian wars, and after Wayne's removal, for twenty years the people were as much dependent on him for protection from the savage, as children on their mother for the preparation of their food. He was a most fearless sagacious, indefatigable, unconquerable Indian fighter—and the Indian could never surprise, betray, or overpower him. He showed himself equally skilful and active when opposed to the British soldiery.

Thirdly; He has a large stock of political knowledge, both theoretical and practical; his views are sound and republican; his feelings are all right in respect to the best interests of the nation, and

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