courage the enemy to persevere in supporting their unjust pretensions, still these declarations of rights in relation to writing, speaking and publishing, having been suffered to remain in all their pristine force. I should be the last person who could under any circumstances, consent to restrict them by legal enactments.

I must, however, take this occasion to repeat what I have before declared, that the discussion of the right of one portion of the States which compose our Union, to hold slaves, by an assemblage of citizens of other States which hold none, is in my opinion, not sanctioned by the spirit of the Constitution. If it is tolerated by the broad and unrestricted declaration in the Constitution to which I have referred, it is forbidden by the general tenor of that instrument, and the fundamental principal of the government which it has established. Our government is certainly one of a very complicated character, difficult in some of its aspects to be well understood. To foreign governments it presents, and was intended to present, a power clothed with the most important attributes of sovereignty; and so far as our relations with them may be concerned, they are to see nothing beyond that which is described in our glorious motto "E PLURIBUS UNUM." We are, however, not "one" in the sense that it would be understood if applied to other nations which have been formed from once disjointed and separate parts. Our Union is not that which, like marriage merges the WHOLE rights of the parties in a common stock. We are not

"Joined like meeting rivers,
Which roll into the sea one common flood,
And are no more distinguished."

Our Union is more properly like an ordinary copartnership composed of a number of individuals, who each furnish a portion of capital to be subjected to the control of the majority of the partners, but who each also retain another portion under their own exclusive management. With the latter, neither the partners collectively, nor individually, have any more right to interfere, than if there existed no sort of connection between them. This is, also, the theory of our General and State Governments. Over the powers retained by the States, respectively, neither the General Government nor the other States; nor the citizens of the other States, can exercise the least control. If this opinion is correct, it follows that discussions in public assemblies in relation to the institutions of other States, with a view to alter or affect them, was not in the contemplation either of those who framed the constitution, or those by whom it was adopted. Let us apply the theory I endeavor to maintain, to this assembly. We are here, some 3000 persons, in the double character of citizens of Ohio and citizens of the United States. In the first, we can undertake the consideration and discussion of any subject belonging to our State policy, embody our sentiments in the shape of resolutions or petitions and in the event of a supposed grievance present them to the appropriate State authorities for redress. As citizens of the United States, we are competent to consider and discuss any subject of National policy, and by a similar process submit the result of our deliberation, if we should choose to do so, to that Department of the Federal Government which possesses the power to give us relief. But in which of these characters either as citizens of this State or of the U. States, could we consistently with the theory and spirit of the constitution, discuss a subject belonging exclusively to any other State?

There are many principles to be found in the constitutions of some of the States (other than the toleration of slavery) which are very much unlike those of Ohio. The property qualification of voters for instance. This is a restriction upon the right of suffrage, to which personally, I am opposed. I would accord this important privilege to every citizen.—Having ascertained that he was a citizen, I would not proceed to enquire the amount of money he had in his pocket, or what other species of property he might possess. With these sentiments I might offer for your adoption a resolution declaring that the restricted suffrage in some of the States was an aristocratical feature in their systems of government, and should be abolished. Such a proposition could not fail to create much surprise and bring to the mind of every man in the assembly, that neither in his capacity as a citizen of Ohio, nor of the United States, could he interfere with the people of Massachusetts, Virginia and Louisiana, in the management of their domestic concerns. Should I be asked if I thought that any harm could arise from such a discussion, I answer decidedly in the affirmative. Harm in more ways than one. It would tend more perhaps than any thing else, to destroy the idea of the perfect individuality and distinctness of the state governments, which has ever been considered as one of the most important features in our system. And prepare the minds of the people for the prostration of the barriers which have been erected with so much art and care, between the General Government, and those of the States respectively, and finally lead to that dreaded consolidation, which in the opinions of our wisest and best statesmen, would be the immediate precursor of the downfall of liberty. It could not fail, also to impair, if not entirely destroy those feelings of confidence and affection between the citizens of the respective States, which is the only effectual bond of our Union.

From the discussion of any question in an abstract form, no possible injury could arise.

I conclude with the repetition of my opinion that the right of the people to write on, speak on, and discuss, any subject which they may deem worthy of consideration, and that of petitioning for the redress of any thing "which they may consider a grievance," are secured to them both by the Federal and State Constitutions, and that these rights can neither be impaired nor restricted. The abuse of these rights is no argument for abolishing them. In the forcible language of the late distinguished Chief Justice of the United States "it is an evil inseparable from the good to which it is allied, a shoot which cannot be stripped from the stalk without vitally wounding the plant from which it is torn."

WHO ARE THE IRRESPONSIBLE SHINPLASTER PARTY.

READER, JUDGE FOR YOURSELF! THE FOLLOWING ARE THE FACTS!

Extract from the Mayor's (S. C. Leakin,) Annual Message to the First and Second Branches of the City Council, of Baltimore, January 6th, 1840:

"The condition of the Currency of our City demands consideration, and if possible, improvement. It is our duty to protect our fellow-citizens, as far as in our power, from imposition and loss. The scarcity of silver change has introduced amongst us small notes, issued by individuals and by institutions, of which we have little or no knowledge, and necessity gives them a circulation. I submit to your wisdom, whether, by any act of the corporate authorities, this serious evil cannot be corrected, if not entirely removed, and shall cheerfully co-operate with you in any measure which you may desire, calculated to effect this desirable object."

On Monday, February 17th, 1840, Mr. Yeates, of the First Branch of the City Council, offered the following resolution: —(See Journal, page 225.)

"*Resolved*, That the Joint Committee of Ways and Means be directed to prepare an Ordinance providing for the issue of Certificates of a denomination not less than —— or more than —— dollars, to be received in payment of Taxes or Debts due the Corporation; and to an amount not exceeding —— dollars."

On motion of Mr. Dryden, the resolution was laid on the table, in anticipation of a Memorial from a large and respectable portion of our citizens, the '*Baltimore Butcher's Association.*'

The next day, February 18th, the Mayor communicated the following Memorial:—See Journal, page 228.)

To the honorable the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore:—

At a meeting of the 'Baltimore Butchers' Association,' held on the evening of February 17th, 1840, to take into consideration the condition of the circulating medium, the following proceedings were unanimously adopted:

Whereas in a time of great public exigency like the present, when the currency of the country is in a deranged state, and when, from unforseen and uncontrollable circumstances, the banks have been compelled to suspend specie payments, it becomes an object of vital importance to the interests and welfare of the community, that the issue of small bills by improper individuals, or bodies not legally authorized to issue the same be prevented;

And whereas, the preservation of a sound & wholesome circulating medium during the absence of a metallic currency, is the only security which any people can have for the reward of their labor, industry and enterprise,

And whereas, the "Baltimore Butchers' Association," have viewed with feeling of serious alarm and deep regret, the influx of various notes and certificates, purporting to be the representatives of money, issued by individuals and associations not authorized by law to create, or issue the same;

And whereas, this association is apprehensive, that if a stop be not speedily put to the said emissions, that numerous other irresponsible persons and bodies, will follow the pernicious example already set them, and that this community will be inundated with a worthless shinplaster currency, to the great injury and loss of trade;

Therefore, with a view of correcting an evil of so alarming a character, and with the object of rebuking a spirit of cupidity and avarice, already too obviously existing, which threatens to tax the industry of this community for the gratification of its unhallowed thirst of gain,

Be it unanimously resolved by the "Baltimore Butchers' Association, That they will not, individually or collectively, take or receive in payment for meats, &c. of any kind, any small notes, or shinplasters, which may have been issued or which may hereafter issue, by any individual, body of individuals, or institution, except the following, viz: Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Scrip, notes of the Frederick county Banks, and City Scrip, provided the honorable Mayor and City Council will grant our prayer.

Be it further resolved, That this association, with a view of promoting the public convenience, & preventing injury and loss, and of expelling from circulation those spurious batches of shinplasters that have flooded every avenue of trade, and do most earnestly and respectfully recommend, that the Mayor and City Council should pass a law authorizing the issue of City Certificates of the value of the following amounts, viz. for seventy-five cents, for fifty cents, for twenty-five cents, for twelve and a half cents, and for six and a quarter cents, and such other amounts as in their judgment they may think advisable, and that they regulate the amount thus to be issued so as to supply the demands of this community for small change.

In respectfully prefering this request, this association would remark, that they are solely influenced by motives of public good, and in the full assurance of the integrity of their intentions, they submit these proceedings to the dispassionate consideration of the city authorities, and to that of their fellow citizens, and hope that each will co-operate with them, in this attempt to put down a most ruinous and mischievous circulating medium, and of substituting in its stead a sound and wholsome one—one in which private and public confidence may be reposed.

Be it further resolved, That, in the opinion of this Association, the public interest of the City of Baltimore, as well as the individual convenience of its citizens, alike recommend the adoption of the measure we ask for.

Resolved further, That Messrs. R. Lawson, Sr. H. F. Turner, Edward Moon, Wm. L. Rusk and Henry Smith, be a committee to lay these proceedings before the Mayor, signed by the Chairman and Secretary, on behalf of the "Baltimore Butchers' Association," and request him to submit them to the councils of the City.

CHARLES MYERS, Chairman.
ALEX. GOULD, Jr. Secretary.

Edward Moon, and eighty six others.

Monday, February 21st, the Mayor communicated the following petition from Wm. Blacklar and others:—

We the undersigned desire our names to be attached to the petition of the "Butchers' Association" to the City Council for the issue of City certificates.

Wm. Blacklar, and sixty seven others.

On Monday, March 2nd, (see Journal, page 290) the Resolution of Mr. Yeates, for the issue of City Certicates, which would have provided a sound and wholesome circulating medium during the absence of a metallic currency, and enabled the citizens to refuse taking the *worthless shinplasters* issued by irresponsible and unprincipled persons, was called up and negatived by the following vote.

For the issue of City Certificates.—Yeas, Messrs. Walsh, Hanson, Yeates, Meyer, Dallam, Pinckney, Dryden, John T. Brown, Burns, Keyser.—10. All Whigs,

Against the issue of City Certificates.—Nays, Messrs. BRADY, (President.) Lauderman, Monmonier, Stansbury, Hooper, Pindell, Powell, Jackson, Donovan, Lucas, Snyder, Bender, Watkins Joseph Brown.—14.—All Van Buren *Democrats*!

The Reader will perceive that there was a full vote taken—all the members being present The First Branch consists of 24, and the above was a strict party vote. Thus it does evidently appear that the *Van Buren Democrats*' in the Council, having the power, did refuse to comply with the wishes, not only of the Butchers Association, but also of the citizens generally.

This was not the action of the Council so far back as October, 1839. It was of more recent date, in March of the present year, 1840. Then we ask again Who are the IRRESPONSIBLE SHIN PLASTER PARTY?

From the Annapolis Republican.

We refer our readers to the sound reasons set forth in the following address of Major Richard I. Jones of this city, to his fellow citizens, for renouncing his support of Van Buren and [illegible] Major Jones is extensively known as a very enterprising citizen and experienced man, and his reasons therefore should have more weight, being from one who has experienced the evils of the course of the Administration more than many others because of the many enterprises in which he is engaged.

TO MY FELLOW CITIZENS.

For some months past I have been anxiously and diligently employed in reflecting upon the pretensions of the candidates for the Presidency, who are being supported by the two rival parties of the day; the result to which my mind has been brought, after, a careful and thorough investigation, is, that I cannot, consistently with a sense of duty to my Country and myself, consent any longer to support the Administration of Mr. Van Buren, or lend my aid to promote his re-election. I deem it proper to assign very briefly some of my reasons for this determination and change of opinion.

1st. In a conversation with Mr. Van Buren, in Baltimore, before his election to the Presidency, in answer to a question, put *by me*, as regarded his opinion upon that all exciting subject "Abolitionism," he assured me "that no Southern gentleman could be more in favor of the Slaveholding interest than him, and that he was in hopes his published opinions were satisfactory on that head," my reply was, that "his verbal avowal had conclusively convinced me, and that the little interest I could exert, should be in favor of his election for President."

Every person knows I had so exerted myself, and *spent my money and lost my time*, which might have been devoted to a BETTER CAUSE, as the sequel has shewn. Mr. Van Buren's approval of the sentence in the cases of Lt. Hooe of the Navy and Lt. Murch of the Revenue service, is satisfactory proof to me, of the insincerity of his declaration to support the slave holding interest. If he had introduced a remark of his regret that it had been the practice in the Navy, to some extent, to admit negro testimony, in cases in which white men were concerned; or if he had stated that he would recommend to Congress to pass a law to prohibit taking such testimony hereafter, in like cases, it might perhaps have reconciled his Southern friends; at all events, I should have been better satisfied; but his summary approval of Lt Hooe's sentence, shews conclusively, in my opinion, that he has abandoned his promised position, instead of being unfavorable to the plans of the Abolitionists, he furtively stands committed to advance them; such being the fact, I can no longer adhere to him. Mr. Van Buren's remitting that part of the sentnce in the case of Com. Elliott, (an offier who has been suspected of cowardice and who has disgraced our country's flg,) which mulct him of his pay, thereby, supporting him in idleness, for four years, out of the people's money, whilst he dismissed Lt. Hooe to his fate, so unceremoniously, although a petitioner for a new trial, upon the principle that NEGRO testimony had been admitted against him, SMACKS too much, far too much of favoritism, and is unbecoming the impartiality that ought to characterize the conduct of our chief executive magistrate.

2nd. The destruction of the currency has introduced derangement and embarrassment into every branch of the business of the country. The Commercial, Manufacturing and Agricultural interests are all suffering. I hold this to be attributable to the mad and wild experiments of our Rulers; and further that the last experiment, the Sub Treasury scheme, is in no ways calculated to remedy the evils. Besides its dangerous tendency to increase the patronage of the EXECUTIVE to an alarming extent, and to subject the public money to an hazardous and unfaithful custody, we have had it in practical operation for the last three years, and find it totally unavailing for the equalization and regulation of the currency, and the re-establishment of our former prosperity. Nevertheless, and although the people have thrice rejected it, Mr. Van Buren persists in forcing it on them and to this end, he has controlled the legislation of Congress;—a principal in itself anti-republican, and most fatally dangerous to the permanency of our free institutions; I believe, if the country should continue to be saddled with this pernicious system, its effects will be greatly to reduce the value of our productions the value of our lands and the wages of labor, as well as to give to the officeholders a gold and silver currency, whilst for the People, it will provide nothing but filthy shinplasters. The Benton humbug of a gold circulation I have never had the slighest confidence in. It is ridiculous; nay it is worse, because it attempts to practice gross deception; indeed we are now assured, that the very persons (Van Buren, Benton, Kendall and other kindred partizans,) who were most loud in decrying bank paper, now sell the gold they receive from the government at a heavy premium, for bank issues; thus proving their insincerity and and mercenary views in endeavoring to put down banks, which, when well regulated, I have ever thought to be all important as fiscal agents, to our business connections. I cannot therefore consent to lend my aid to heap these calamities upon my countrymen, by again voting for Van Buren for the Presidency.

3d. I am opposed to the re election of Mr. Van Buren, because of the "plan" which he "strongly" recommended in his message to Congress, in December last, "for the organization of the Militia in the United States," whereby he proposed to establish a standing army of 200,000 men, who are to provide their own arms and accoutrements, to be subject to his sole command, and to be paid out of the public treasury. The disengenious effort he has lately made, to relieve himself from the responsibility of this recommendation, after the indignation of the people had been awakened to it, confirms me in myopinion of his insincerity and his unfitness for the office of President.

4th. I am opposed to the re-election of Mr. Van Buren, because of the wasteful expenditure of the public treasure, which he has permitted in every department of the government, and particularly in the Florida war. The expenses of his administration amount to nearly forty millions of dollars per annum, whereas those of Mr. J. Q. Adams' administration never exceeded thirteen millions per annum. In the Florida war, there has been a most shameful and wasteful expenditure. For instance, they have paid as high as fifty dollars per cord, for wood & twenty dollars per cord for carrying it from New Orleans to Florida when thousands of cord could have been cut in sight of the very Forts to which this wood was sent.

5th. I am opposed to the re election of Mr. Van Buren, because he keeps about him such a fellow as Amos Kendall, famous, or rather infamous for his treacherous abandonment of the man who raised him from the dust. Is such a man wanting in feeling and principle, fit to be the trusty friend and adviser of the President of the United States? I say, no! by a plan of servile begging for his Extra Globe, he has feathered his nest pretty well; knowing, I presume, that his continuance in the Post Office Department, would be of but short duration. I only regret that I was stupid enough to add my dollar to his scheme. Indeed, reflection & the recent developement of some facts, convince me, that in the event of the re-election of Martin Van Buren, this man Kendall, or Thomas H. Benton would be advanced in the line of succession, to the THRONE, from the rule of either of whom, God defend us, say I! ! ! This alone, in my judgment, constitutes an insuperable objection to Mr. Van Buren.

I might assign other reasons why a sense of duty compels me to withhold my support from Mr. Van Buren's cause, but want of time forbids it. I have reflected much upon the character and public services of Gen. Wm. H. Harrison, and upon the principles of the party advocating him for the presidency; and I have come to the determination to unite with that party, and to do all that in me lies to secure his election to that office.—I believe his Administration will be characterized by talent, honesty, prudence and economy; and I can see no other way of curing the wounds that have been inflicted on our devoted constitution, and of averting the calamities that are fast gathering around our People.

RICHARD I. JONES.

Annapolis, September 3, 1840.

AN UNWELCOME VISITER.

About a week ago, Mr. Daniel Vos Soubiren, the proprietor of a boarding house in High street near Hillen, was summoned to the door at ten o'clock at night, where he found a very respectably dressed female who represented herself to be Mrs. Elizabeth *Hassarett*, the widow of a former storekeeper and constable of Cambridge, on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, and stated that she was a stranger and belated in the city, and solicited Mr. Soubiron to admit her as a boarder. Her situation at once induced the worthy man to take her in, but his benevolence was somewhat subdued when in the course of half an hour he was called on to go for a doctor, who up on his arrival soon brought a young stranger into the world—and a fine boy is master Hassarett. Every attention was paid both to mother and child until Monday last, when after a brief absence one of the family went into Mrs. Hassarett's apartment, and was not a little astonished to find her missing, though she had left as a hostage her newly born son The lady has not since returned, and the infant was yesterday committed to the care of the matrons of the Almshouse. What has become of the inhuman mother, the utmost vigilance has not been successful in ascertaining.—[Balt. Amer. 16.

EASTON GAZETTE.

EASTON, MD.

Saturday Morning, Sept. 26.

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

WHIG ELECTORAL TICKET.

DAVID HOFFMAN, for the Western Shore
JOHN L. KERR, for the Eastern Shore.
THOMAS A. SPENCE, of Worcester co.
THEODORE R. LOOCKERMAN, of Talbot co
GEORGE HOWARD of Anne Arundel co.
JOHN P. KENNEDY, of Baltimore city.
RICHARD J. BOWIE, of Montgomery co.
JACOB A. PRESTON, of Harford county.
JAMES M. COALE of Frederick county.
WM. T. WOOTTON, of Prince George's co

WHIG NOMINATIONS FOR THE LEGISLATURE.

TALBOT COUNTY.

For Delegates.

Sam. Hambleton, Jr., Thos. Hopkins, Jr.
John W. Kemp.

For County Commissioners.

William Townsend, Ns. Goldsborough.

CAROLINE COUNTY.

For the General Assembly.

John Nicols, Daniel Orrell,
Tilghman Sullivan.

For the Levy Court.

William Thawley, Jacob Charles,
William Potter, Levin Stack,
James Dukes,

ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY.

For Delegates.

Gen. C. S. Ridgley, Benjamin E. Gantt.
Richard Estep, Mortimer Dorsey.

BALTIMORE CITY

For Senator—James D. Ridgley.

T. Yates Walsh, C. L. L. Leary.
Dr. Stephen Collins, Rob't. Purviance, Sr
Thomas Sewell,

ALLEGANY COUNTY

For Senator—John Beall.

For Delegates.

M. C. Sprigg. Elisha Combs,
Ralph Thayer.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

For Senator.—John Newcomer.

For Delegates.

Isaac Nesbitt, Lewis Zeigler,
Joseph Weart, David Clagett.

ST. MARY'S COUNTY.

For Delegates.

William Coad, Benedict I. Heard,
John M. S. Causin.

CHARLES COUNTY.

For Delegates.

John Matthews, George Brent,
John D. Bowling,

FREDERICK COUNTY.

For Delegates.

Edward A. Lynch, Joshua Motter,
Davis Richardson, William Lynch.
David W. Naill,

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

For Delegates

Messrs. Gittings, Gaither, England and Gott.

PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY.

For Delegates.

Robert W. Bowie, Dr. J. W. Maccubin,
William H. Tuck, Osborne Sprigg.

CECIL COUNTY.

For Senator.—George R. Howard.

For Delegates.

James L. Maxwell —— Morton.
William Simcoe.

QUEEN ANN'S COUNTY.

For Senator—John Palmer.

For Delegates.

Matthias George, Edward T. Paca,
Thos. H. Ford.

DORCHESTER COUNTY.

For Delegates.

Kendall M. Jacobs, William Frazier,
John R. Keene, Reuben Tall.

SOMERSET COUNTY.

For the Legislature.

John Parsons; Isaac D. Jones,
Dr. Wm. Williams, Noah Rider.

Whig Meetings.

The Whig Convention which assembled in Easton on Tuesday 8th inst: recommend that meetings be held at the following places, viz:

At the Trappe—Saturday (this day) 26th.
At Easton—Tuesday, 29th.
At the Chappel—Saturday 3d October.

In compliance with the above we hope there will be a general turn out.

☞Our friends may expect addresses on the respective occasions.

CAUTION.

We have seen, in several of the Whig papers in the State, that the name of the Electoral Candidate for the 2nd Congressional District, THEODORE R. LOOCKERMAN, is spelt differently in different papers. In some, one O only is used, in others the OO retained and the letter C omitted. We feel it our duty to apprize our Whig friends of the press to be on their guard on this point, and when they print their tickets, spell the name THEODORE R. LOOCKERMAN.—We have also seen the name of WILLIAM T. WOOTTON spelt differently in different Whig papers. There may be also other errors in the spelling of the names of other Candidates. We offer this as a caution to our Whig brethren, which we hope they will not disregard.

For the Easton Gazette.

Mr. Graham:

I observe that the Van Buren press is holding Mr. S. Hambleton, Jr. up to public condemnation for his vote on the Indemnity bill. Will Mr. Wm. W. Lowe state whether he was not in Annapolis when that bill was before the Legislature, and whether after hearing the full argument on the question he did not tell three respectable gentlemen of the Bayside District, "*that if he (Lowe) had a seat in the Legislature he should vote for that Indemnity?* If this be incorrect, let Mr. Lowe, now a candidate for the Legislature, contradict it.

FAIR PLAY.

For the Easton Gazette.

MECHANICS, LOOK OUT FOR YOURSELVES.

I am informed, that one of the Gentlemen on the Van Buren Ticket for Delegates to the General Assembly of Maryland, for Talbot County, (Mr. WILLIAM W. LOWE,) some time past, wrote a Letter to James M. Seth, Esq. who contemplated building a vessel, advising him (Seth) to postpone building said vessel, as his Lowe's) opinion *was*, that the policy of the administration would *inevitably reduce* the price of *labour* and materials and would enable him to build his vessel much *cheaper*. It is further stated to me, that at the Whig Meeting on Saturday last, at Broad Creek Neck, in this county, the said Lowe, stepped out from the crowd, and met said Seth, before he reached the ground and begged him not to give up, or let any person see or have said letter, as it would ruin or injure his (Lowe's) election, and extorted, or obtained a promise from Mr. Seth, not to give up said letter. Now as I have to labor for the means of supporting myself and family, I wish to know from Mr. Seth, whether he received such a letter as above described from Mr. Lowe; and also from Mr. Lowe whether he ever wrote such a letter to Mr. Seth.

A MECHANIC.

September 23d, 1840.

ALL CONFIRMED! MAINE ELECTION—FULL RETURNS.

The Steam Boat Maryland, of last evening, brings us full returns from Maine. In the Boston Atlas of Tuesday, as follows:

From the Boston Atlas, Sept. 22.

MAINE ELECTION.

The victory in Maine is complete.—Mr. Kent is elected Governor by a majority of between three and four hundred votes. Every town and plantation has been received, and the result is as follows:

For Edward Kent,	45,397
John Fairfield	45,052
Kent's majority	345

Such is the intelligence brought last night from Bangor. Nothing certain had been ascertained respecting the election of a member of Congress in Hancock and Washington. No doubt is entertained of Noyes' election.

All the glorious news we have been publishing for the last few days is wholly confirmed. An hundred guns were fired upon the Common yesterday in honor of this brilliant and most unexpected victory

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