Whig log cabin without ceasing until November, and the next year you will have plenty of work and good wages, Mr. Buchanan to the contrary notwithstanding.

Manufacturers, you must work at the Whig loom from now until November, and in a few months your fabrics will command good prices, and your pockets hold good dividends.

The great interest of all the business people of this country is, at present, politics. Every moment they devote to the Whig cause, is so much time usefully and profitably devoted to their own trade or business, whatever it may be, and he who fails to come forward and do his duty, is neglecting that business by which he hopes to earn his bread and support his family. We say then, again, keep up the Fire, keep up the Fire.

From the National Intelligencer.

NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER 21

The call for the New York Merchants' meeting will appear to-morrow, and the names will fill nearly a page of the largest morning newspapers. It is supposed that on this occasion Mr. Webster will make one of his ablest speeches upon the business of the country.

This great State is becoming intensely excited upon political affairs. The agitation is universal, pervading all places, and all classes, and absorbing all minor questions, local or general. The Whigs take the stump Southern fashion, and encamp right down in the strongest Locofoco holds, brandishing the bolt of the logician, and brightening its course by eloquence, poetry, and song. At a tap of the drum, Whigs come in thousands. The people flow, and overflow, in all public meetings. Talking men are in great demand. So numerous are the meetings that he who can address the the People well is in constant motion — Never, since 1800, has there been such a spectacle. The State will poll nearly four hundred thousand votes—AND A FULL VOTE IS A WHIG VICTORY.

The Maine Election is yet in dispute. The officers in Maine who make the official returns to the Secretary of State are the town and plantation clerks, of whom there are nearly 400. These returns are sealed, election-day, in open town meeting, sent off the next day by mail to the Capitol, and are not opened till the Legislature assembles in January. This enables the Van Buren party to throw dust in the eyes of the Public, which they will continue to throw till the State has voted for a President in November. The Whigs here fired off 100 guns yesterday in honor of the State. Every body owns *the Main* question has been put, and carried for the Whigs, whatever may be the details now. The effort of the Globe to awaken its party there is worse than useless now, for the only hope Mr. Van Buren can have is the North Carolina hope* of lulling the Whigs to sleep and throwing a smaller vote. Ninety thousand votes in November will give the Mhigs 2,500 majority, so popular was Fairfield, and so unpopular, in proportion is the Government head.

* Our correspondent need entertain no fears for North Carolina. We undertake to guaranty an overwhelming majority in that State for *Harrison* and Tyler at the November election.—Eds. Nat. Intel

EIGHT DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

GREAT WESTERN ARRIVED.

The steam ship Great Western arrived at New York on Sunday afternoon, having left Bristol on the 12th instant.

The Great Western brings nearly sixty passengers; among whom are Mr. Jaudon, the agent of the U. S Bank. She has a very large cargo of dry goods, silks, and woollens, and $500,000 in specie for the U. S. Bank. She spoke the President on the 14th September, in lat. 51 and lon 14

The prospect of the harvest all over England is most excellent.

The 1st division of the British fleet, consisting of 15 vessels of war, has left Singapore for Canton, to commence attacks.

Cotton was down 1-8th of a penny.

Great preparations are making in the naval department in England for the expected war.

There has been an insurrection in Paris but it was soon put down? The funds at London are falling with alarming celerity. The British Three per cents. are as low as 87 5 8, and those of France are down to 76, with every probability of a further retreat before the end of the current week. Investment was out of the question, and as the sellers were numerous and on the increase a much greater decline was expected.

London Corn Exchange, Sept. 11—We have had fine weather during the whole of the week, which is much wanted for securing the northern harvest.—The supply of English Wheat has been moderate since Monday, and that days prices have been realized.

LIVERPOOL, September 11

The public papers will shew you the increased excitement and uneasiness in regard to the eastern question since the departure of the Britannia steamer 4th inst. and the serious fall in both the French and British funds, particularly the former, and which is in part attributed to the disturbances in Paris. This state of things acts unfavorably on the money market, and in some measure checks business operations generally. The British funds have rallied a little the last day or two.

The cotton market has been very quiet and languid, increased by some further failures at Manchester, but holders have very generally remained firm; so that there is no decided decline in price though it would not be possible to sell largely without submitting to a concession of 1 3 per lb. which, however, has not been done, except in a very limited way, still the market is a shade lower.—The account of the harvest continues favorable, and the opinion is general that it will be above an average. Wheat is dull at 9s. a 9s. 6d. per 70 lbs. There has been rather more doing in flour the last few days at 34s. a 35s. duty paid.—1000 bbls. turpentine sold at auction yesterday at 11s. 6d. a 12 3d. No change of interest in either article.

RIOT AND DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY.

The Philadelphia Ledger says—

The public may not generally be aware that about one and a half miles beyond Gray's Ferry, near the Baltimore Railroad, workmen have for sometime been employed in constructing a very large and commodious building, which was to have been appropriated to the manufacture of bricks by means of steam. The house was nearly completed on Friday when a "house raising," or, in plain terms, a jollification was had. A very large number of workmen in surrounding brickyards became dissatisfied at the thought that a machine should be put in operation which threatened death to their future means of employment. Accordingly, about nine o'clock on Friday evening, a great number of them assembled and made descent upon the yet unfinished building, which was fired immediately upon their arrival; they then went to work and battered down the walls so as to "make destruction doubly sure;" having perpetrated these acts, they exultingly retired. The loser for the time being will be the contractor. According to the information as handed to us, the contract made between him and the owner set forth that his release from responsibility should not take place until the roof was placed upon the building. The house at the time of its destruction was not roofed. Mr. Taylor, we understand, is the owner.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS—The Bangor Courier says that Mr. Adams, on his return from an excursion by steam-packet to Halifax, arrived in that city, by the way of Houlton, on Tuesday evening.—A general wish was expressed by the citizens to wait upon him at the Bangor House. In compliance with this desire expressed to him by the Mayor, Mr Adams cheerfully acquiesced. A large number of citizens waited upon and were introduced to him, and, at the repeated desire of the company, he favored them with some remarks of high interest to the citizens of Maine, which were received with the highest favour. When he arrived at Houlton from Halifax, a salute of fifteen guns was fired by the garrison there, and the troops were paraded for his inspection.

VERMONT ELECTION—ABOLITION.—The Charleston Mercury (Loco Foco) of the 30th ult. say:

The election in Vermont for Governor and Legislature took place on Tuesday the 1st inst. Full returns have not yet been received—but there is no doubt but the Abolitionists have carried it. We say Abolitionists, because in that State Whiggery with Slade at its head, is nothing but Abolitionism.

On the above the Mobile (Alabama) Chronicle thus remarks:

Of course *the Abolitionists carried Vermont!* The Whigs triumphed in Connecticut last spring, and the Locos cried out 'an Abolition triumph!' In Rhode Island also, *and it* was 'an Abolition triumph!'—These Abolitionists must be going ahead at a rapid rate. After carrying Connecticut and Rhode Island, this same Abolition party has carried Old Virginia, Louisiana, Kentucky and North Carolina, and came well nigh success in Alabama! Oh, what a monstrous business! Tell Chapman to *howl*.

Seriously, how ridiculously, now mean and contemptible, is it, in the Federal Locofocos to pretend that the success of the Whigs in Vermont is an Abolition triumph; when they are obliged to *know* that their candidates for Governor and Lieut. Governor are both RANK ABOLITIONISTS! The former, Mr. Dillingham is a man of talents, an Abolitionist, and an Anti Mason too; while the latter, Mr. Barber, is one of the most ultra Abolitionists in the North, Editor of an Abolition newspaper, and, we believe, also an Anti Mason. Thus, it will be seen, that the Van Buren party presented the combined front of locofocoism, anti masonry and abolitionism, notwithstanding the affected horror of Mr. Van Buren's partizans for such an amalgamation.—But all would not do. The Green Mountain boys are too much attached to principle and too intelligent to be humbugged out of their rights, or swerved from their duty even by Antimasonry, Abolitionism and Locofocoism combined. All these *isms* have met with a most signal rebuke, and the pure Whig Banner has been firmly and immoveably planted on the Green Mountains of Vermont! Talk of an Abolition triumph! 'TIS FALSE! Abolition, in the persons of Paul Dillingham, E. E. Barber, and John Smith, has met with a Waterloo defeat in Vermont; and it is pure and unadulterated *lying*, when the locofocos assert the contrary. There is no use in mincing matters when men manifest such a reckless disregard of truth.

From the Baltimore Ocean of Saturday.

SUDDEN DEATH. An incorrect statement having appeared in one of the daily papers of Saturday morning concerning the death of Mr. W. R. T. Chaplain, at Barnum's City Hotel, we have been requested to state the true facts.

Mr. Chaplain is a native of Cambridge, Maryland, but for some time past had resided in the State of Mississippi. He married Miss Murdock at Philadelphia on Thursday last, and came to this city with his bride on Friday, having taken private apartments at the City Hotel.—On his arrival he ordered dinner which was served up at about 5 o'clock, he eating sparingly, as he stated he did not feel well. After dinner he seated himself by the fire, but shortly arose from his seat, stating to the waiter that he felt very unwell, and thought he would lie down for a while. As he entered the chamber which adjoins the dining parlour, he told the servant to call Mrs. Chaplain who came in a few moments. His strength began to fail rapidly, and, as they laid him upon the bed the last words he utterred were a request that they should send for Doctor Alexander. In the course of ten minutes the doctor arrived, and bled him, but with little or no effect—He died shortly after of an apoplexy, leaving behind the bride of a day to bewail his untimely end. His remains were removed to Cambridge, where they will be interred by his friends.

MERCHANTS MEETING IN NEW YORK.

The meeting of the Merchants and Traders of the City of New York, in front of the Exchange, on Monday last was an immense gathering of the people. At two, P. M. Wm. W. Todd called the meeting to order and nominated the officers.

An extra from the Herald, dated at half past four P. M. states that after the appointment of the officers, Moses H. Grinnell, Esq. rose to propose a series of resolutions. He said, I am proud to congratulate so large an assemblage of real merchants and the real traders of New York. (great cheers). We have come here to express our real sentiments and to express our opinions in regard to the adoption of such measures as shall tend to make the whole country prosperous and happy. Gentlmen, I shall not detain you any longer, because I shall be followed by one who can discuss these matters much better than I can; and I therefore shall read you the resolutions.

The resolutions were then read, put and carried with loud acclamations.

Mr. Webster then rose, amidst the cheers, loud and long, of the meeting—and after they had ceased proceeded to address it. He was left speaking when the mail closed.

Mr. WEBSTER TO BE IN RICHMOND.

We announce with great pleasure that a letter has been received from Mr. Webster, accepting the invitation to attend the Whig Convention in Richmond on the 5th of October.

Mr. Webster's presence will attract additional thousands. No living man can command, south of the Potomac, where he has never set his foot, such curiosity and anxiety to see and hear him, who in the power of ratiocination, even in the estimation of English judges, is the first intellect of the great age in which we live.

We hail Mr Webster's visit, and the extraordinary circumstances of the country which are every where inducing a greater freedom of political intercourse with the most lively satisfaction! They are calculated to make the American People better acquainted—to blend them more perfectly into a brotherhood of affection, thought, and sympathy—to cherish more generous sentiments—to a more liberal estimation of each other—to convince all sections of the Union that each and every one has equally at heart the liberty and glory of our country—and to break down and dissipate those mean prejudices which trading politicians, especially in the South, have artfully fostered for guilty purposes.

Let Virginia come and hear Mr. Webster in October.—Richmond Whig.

GLORIOUS MAINE.

The Locos dread the effect the result of the Maine election will have on the elections which take place into this State and Georgia next week; and therefore labor to humbug the people to the belief that the issue of the Gubernatorial election in Maine is still unknown, or that Fairfield is elected. Now, "that cock wont fight," the election of Kent, the Whig candidate, has been frequently proclaimed and repeatedly confirmed by letter writers and editors, who reside in Maine, and the people will choose to believe them, rather than the fabricated accounts of the Locos here about. Our friends of the East have written to the Whigs of this State, saying "*Fire away and celebrate the Victory!*" and the Whigs of Maryland will continue to celebrate it until Wednesday next, on which day they intend achieving a victory equally splendid, for the Whigs of the Union to celebrate.—Md. Repub.

THE BEGINNING OF THE HURRICANE.

In his speech at Saratoga, Mr. Webster used this language:—

"*The breeze of popular excitement is blowing every where. It fans the air of Alabama and the Carolinas, and I am of opinion that when it crosses the Potomac, and ranges along the northern Alleghanies, it will grow stronger and stronger, until, mingling with the gales of the Empire State and the mountain blasts of New England, it will blow a perfect hurricane.*"

The N. Y. American says:—The first blast of the hurricane from the mountains of New England has come. Vermont, from her green hills and smiling valleys, has sent it forth, and, it will go on gathering strength till it shall purify our whole political atmosphere.

☞The New York American, in describing the speech of the eloquent S. S. Prentiss, at Newark, N. J., says:

Speaking of the fearful growth and preponderance of Executive power which seemed specially to select as objects of favor and promotion, even for judicial stations, men who had forfeited the confidence of their constituents, Mr. P. added, that in Congress, too, this influence was fearfully exercised, and "that the appointing power was held over the House of Representatives like a large magnet, which drew to it, from the midst thereof, all the base metal."

EASTON GAZETTE.

EASTON, MD.

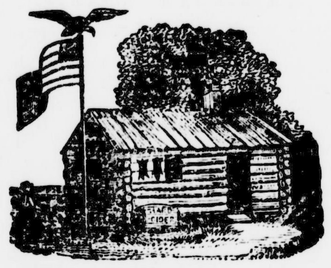
Saturday Morning, Oct. 3.

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 TICKET.



DELEGATES

To the General Assembly of Maryland.

For Talbot County.

Thomas Hopkins, Jr.
Samuel Hambleton, Jr.
John W. Kemp.

Commissioners for Talbot County.
For St. Michael's District.

William Townsend.

For Trappe District.

Nicholas Goldsborough.

DEMOCRATIC WHIG TICKET.



FOR DELEGATES

To the General Assembly of Maryland.

For Caroline County.

Daniel Orrell,
John Nicols,
Tilghman Sullivan.

For members of the Levy Court of Caroline County.

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

WHIGS OF TALBOT.

For your Country's sake, for posterity's sake remember the duty you owe to both and which you are called faithfully to perform on Wednesday next. Every thing dear to freeman may depend on the effort of that day—beat the Vanjacks that day, Maryland will be redeemed, and while your prospects for November will brighten, those of your adversary will be shrouded in a dark and dismal cloud. Succeed on Wednesday, and one fire more in November and all the victory and all the glory will be yours.—Come forth then, let no trifling cause prevent, for to you it belongs to rescue your Country from the iron grasp of tyranny.

"The news from the South and the West like a storm,
Says the people are going for Tip and reform;
And the cause in the Valley progresses all fine,
From the shore of Potomac to Tennessee's line:
Then arouse to the battle—try what you can do,
To prosper the cause of old Tippecanoe.

The Loco Foco paper of this town, requests us to publish Mr. Wm. W. Lowe's Handbill to the people of this county—We lack room having more important matter for our columns—We will state however, that Mr. Lowe denies the charge made against him by a Mechanic in our paper; and produces the letter written by him to Mr. Seth, upon which the charge was baised.—We give that letter below, *precisely copied from the original*, now in our possession, that every man may judge for himself of the truth or falsity of the charge.

Mr. Seth — April 21st 1840

Dear Sir

I wish to know if you Are the orthur of A Report that seems to be going the Rounds; the Purport seems to be this, that I had Borrowed some money from you And you came up to Collect it, And I said that I Could not Pay you, for I had know money. And you said If I would Build you A vessell it would Answer, And my Reply was to wait A while And hands wages would be Down when the subtresurey bill Passed. Now I want A Destinct Answer from you on the subject, now sir if you understood from me when I said I was under the impression there was a Change of times About to take Place, that the Action of the subtreasury bill would cause it, you Are under A wrong impression. So fare from thinking so, I think it *the Wisest sceeme Ever Devised by Man*, And I Recommend you to A carefull Purrusall of the law As Drawn, And to view All the Bearings, the Restraints Restrictions, And Penalties, And its having to be Examened Every month, so there can be know fraud. you Whigs, As I may call you with others, say the money is under the controll of the President. I Am satisfied you Are A man of too much information to believe for one mom such is the case, for you know the President cannot Draw his own sallary without And Appropiation from congress; if so how can the President have the sole controll of the money As is falsly Reported. the whole hue And cry Is A complete humbug And without A shadow of foundation. It seems to be the sole object of the opponents of the general Administration to over throw it let the consaquences be what they may. they seem to care not what Event takes place so they can get the Reigns of government, then Every thing is Right—If we are to have the course of John Adams the ferst or John Adams the second, or the course of the Whig Party in the state for A Guide, we can Expect nothing but Ruin And Devastation to follow, for the main step of John Q Adams was to consolodate the Power of the stateswithin the controll of the General Government by his Great sceemes of Internal Improvement the survey of which he caused to be made which cost so much money to Pay the officer who was engaged in that survey which estimate they made out Amounted to the Round sum of two hundred Million of Dolls to complete that work, And It would not have been much more than commenced, And the Government would have had to Borrowed the money, And would have Lanched her so in Debt that she would have to be sold or Resorted to A very high taxation, which sceeme Jackson cut loose in the Maysville Road bill, A course that goes very fare to show that he Did not wish Executive influence for that step cut loose A long chair of officers, A Great many more than it will take to conduct the subtreasury now sir if you wish to know my Reason for saying I thought the times would change I thought the Bank of Maryland would be compeld to Resume specia Payment And there issues were so large they would be compel,d to curtail their Discounts And would check the times for A while untill business get regulated now sir If you intended to make Political reffet by what I said it was your Place to Asked what I ment by it before you sot it *A*floate. you take me on onfare Grounds nor neither Did I think you would take that *A*dvantage of me being *A* personal frie'd of mine. I thought if you *Are Angry* About being turned out of office Do not lay Any Blame to me for I plead for you And it was through me you was Retained last year. And I plead for you Again I think very hard when I was giving you personal And friendly Advice you would take the advantage of me If you Are In want of your money why Did you not say so for I have handled several hundred Dolls sinc that time. And I could off Paid you though the Debt was not mine. I wish to Pay my own Debts first If that is what I Am to get by befriending other I shall have to stop. I shall have some two or three thousand Doll soon And I will settle off with you If you Are not the father of that Report send me A few lines in Contradiction. I heard it some weeks Ago; it came from old John orem; *I* suppose he got it from the fountain head And I took no further notice of it. I thought they had got hold of some cock And bull story, but since I understand you told the same thing Down Broad Creek Neck now I think its time to Check it

*A*ny furthur of my Pollitical views I will give some other time

yours with Due Respect &c.
Wm, W, Lowe.

N. B. If you want A Boat Built you shall have one As soon *As* you like. the higher the things *Are* the higher you will have to Pay As to suppose I wish to get wages Down is *All* A fuge for us by my labor I have got what I have W, W, L

SNAKES IN THE GRASS!—FREEMEN OF TALBOT COUNTY, YOU ARE FOREWARNED, BE FOREARMED.

An attempt will be made on the day of Election to chouse you out of your invaluable right of suffrage. So far as the ticket for Commissioners of Talbot county is concerned, you may be led TO CAST A BLANK VOTE without knowing it. The Act of Assembly of 1830 does not allow you to select from St. Michaels or Trappe more than one resident in each District. Choose you, then, between the candidates of the one party or the other; but remember, you vote against Col. Ns. Goldsborough and William Townsend, if you place two, from the same District on your ticket. Messrs. Harrison and Townsend or Messrs. Goldsborough and Leonard make A BLANK VOTE. Remember.

Catch a Weazel asleep.

To the Voters of Talbot County.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—

I observe in the Van Buren press of this town of Tuesday last, a charge against me of having voted against the School Law of this County, commonly known as "Spencer's Bill." It is true that I did vote against that Bill, but all who remember my objections, as publicly urged on the stand during the canvass of that year, well know, that I based my opposition upon the Income Tax contained in that Bill. That Law contained the following clause. "On each individual having one child or more between the age of six and fourteen years, and an annual income, either from the product of his or her own labour, or from any other source, of one hundred dollars, they shall levy a Tax of two dollars per annum: and on every individual having one child or more, between the age of six and fourteen years, and an annual Income, as aforesaid, of one hundred and fifty dollars, they shall levy a tax of three dollars per annum" I deemed this clause as unconstitutional—as a novel and dangerous principle of taxation to be introduced among us—I thought that taxation should be laid on property alone, not on the income of a man; on the sweat of his brow. I think so still. I stated these publicly as my objections to the Bill, and my opponents must all remember the ground thus taken. I have never met with an honorable man among them, who does not admit it. I stated that I was in favor of Primary Schools and education generally—and refused a few years since to sign the petition for the repeal or modification of this Law, on the ground that the people had adopted it by a majority of votes.

I am further charged with voting for the Indemnity Law—I can only say that this was not a party question—that every man had to act with reference to his own ideas of the requisitions of the Constitution of his State—this Constitution each member swears to support, I believed the Constitution called for the passage of this law and so voted. If I erred, it was an error of judgment not intention—an error of the head, not of the heart. The question is now done and settled; and the mob principle I trust queted in the State of Maryland. The Van Buren party keep up this clamor with a view only to political effect. They will resort to this and every other means to defeat my election. One of their candidates, Mr. W. W Lowe has even in a handbill attacked me on this subject. The following certificates from the Messrs. Wrightson of the Bay Side District will shew the enviable ground he occupies as respects this Law.

CERTIFICATES.

Bay Side, September 25th 1840.

I do hereby certify that on or about the 17th day of March eighteen hundred & thirty six, I was on board the schooner William and James, in company with my brother and Wm. W. Lowe, Esq. now a candidate for the Legislature of the State of Maryland for Talbot County, Mr. Lowe did then and there say that was he a member of the Legislature at that time he would vote for the passage of the Indemnity Bill. Given under my hand the date above written.

WM. L. WRIGHTSON.

Witness, A. H. Seth.

I hereby certify that I was present on board the above named Schooner at the time above alluded to, and did hear Mr. W. W. Lowe say the identical words stated in the foregoing certificate. As witness my hand the day and month above written.

FRANCIS WRIGHTSON.

Witness—A. H. Seth.

The only manner in which Mr. Lowe answers the above charge is by producing certificates that he has since expressed different opinions. I have no doubt he did thus express himself, when he found the law unpopular—or when he found himself a candidate for public favor, and that a few votes might be gained by such a course.

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