gines. The main Centre-pin for the lever beams weighing about 500 pounds was in the process of being turned on a very large lathe.—The steam chambers, specimens of great skill in casting being of a very intricate shape and cast in a single piece are very nearly finished—a huge cylinder more than 6 feet in diameter and at least 12 feet high was being bored—this machine for boring is of a new construction, the body to be bored being placed upright instead of being laid down as is usual—the circle of the bore is more true, it having been found that by the old method the bore was not exactly circular. We also observed a very neat machine for making screws—all the workmen in this room were engaged on articles for the Frigate and the beautiful finish on the brass and steel work is deserving of all praise. In the next room are a large number of forges the blast of which is derived from a large fan wheel driven by a steam engine. A small vertical trip hammer, capable of fagotting a bar 6 inches square, was in operation as we entered and was rapidly reducing to shape a large mass of glowing iron.

The Foundry next attracted our attention. The mould of one of the frames of the engine was very nearly ready for casting—outside the door was a frame which had been lately taken from the mould; it weighs about 12 tons and is of a beautiful Gothic pattern. The castings which we saw are very heavy and very difficult, and the success which has attended Messrs. M. & P. in their efforts thus far, is great evidence of skill and superior workmanship—a large number of castings varying in weight from one to twelve tons are in process of finishing here.

The next place to which we bent our steps was to the boiler room, where are four large copper boilers now nearly finished. At the upper part of the building one of the engines is being put together. The following are the dimensions of some of its parts:

	ft.	in
Diameter of cylinder,	6	4
Length of stroke,	7	
Bed plate weight 14 tons, with channels cast on, { length,	33	2
{ breadth,	7	4
Main shaft of wrought iron { diameter	1	5
{ length	25	8
Paddle, wheels entire { diameter	29	8
ly of wrought iron, { the bucket	10	0

Weight of steam cylinder 8 tons weight of bed-plate 14 tons and 36 000 pounds of metal used in the melting.

These engines are of the kind usually known as the English Marine Engines. The cylinders are placed vertically, with two lever beams, one on each side working on pedestals rising from the bed plate and connected over the cylinder with the connecting rod by side links.

The Gothic pattern which has been adopted is very handsome and appropriate—*they were commenced in the January* of this year, and will be finished in the Spring of 1841.

We view with gratified feelings these substantial mouments of the skill and industry of the mechanics of our city.—Our city has long held an enviable reputation for manufactures, and each succeeding day but serves to add to it. The light of intelligence is shedding her cheering beams around our artizans and on the daily nay hourly improvements which they exhibit. Philadelphia build her proud and honest fame.

NEW YORK.

India Rubber.—The show of articles at the Fair of the American Institute, says the Herald, manufactured of India rubber, is quite large. There are a great many pieces of cloth, made up into a variety of cloaks, coats, capes, caps, pantaloons, boots, gloves, money belts, travelling bags, beds, pillows, cushions, life preservers, suspenders, and a number of other useful crucles. It is astonishing to what a number of purposes this India rubber has been put, and to what perfection it has been brought in the course of the manufacture.

Sofa Bedstead.—There is also at the Fair, says the Herald, an extension sofa and bedstead, which excites much admiration. The maker obtained a premium last year; every body was delighted and astonished at a piece of mechanism which converted a sofa, at a moment's notice and so perfectly that any person might conscienciously have sworn that the bed could never have been any thing else than a bed, nor the sofa any thing else but a sofa. This year the inventor has made a great improvement—it is in the slide. The sofa now requires no other effort in its conversion and reconversion than simply the pulling forwards and pushing backwarks of the extension part of it.

Extraordinary Law Case.

Some 25 years ago an Irishman married a young woman, his junior by 25 years, in Liverpool, England, and set up a tavern on a large scale. A fine looking, brawny fellow fresh from the green isle, became a lodger and in a short time made love to the hostess, and prevailed upon her to elope to America. The lady being the factorem of the hotel, converted every thing she conveniently could into cash, and with her lover and all the tangibles that were portable, set sail for America, leaving her husband with the empty house. The elopement was so well planned and executed, that her whereabouts was not known for nearly 18 years, when her forsaken lord obtained news of her arrival in this country and marriage to her lover. A few days ago he arrived here, and in a short time, sought and found his long lost wife. She immediately dropped on her knees, renewed her allegiance and swore that she would be his again. Accordingly she packed up his goods, took several hundred dollars which her late husband had in the house, and eloped with her first husband. When the last husband found out his position, he commenced a suit in the superior court last Saturday, and had the first husband arrested for crim. con. and seduction. The defendant was thrown into jail, and yesterday morning the parties had a friendly conference, quietly compared notes, balanced accounts, discontinued the suit, released the true husband, and went into a toppling hole and made merry—it being mutually agreed that the first husband should have the precedence.—N. Y. Sun.

Pedestrian Feat.—On Monday evening, John Townsend, the celebrated pedestrian, who recently accomplished an ardous six days' task on the Prescot road undertook to perform, for a benefit, on the bowling green of the High Park Coffee House, the following feat:—To pick up 100 stones each a yard apart, with his mouth, and deposit them in a basket without touching them with his hands;—to run a mile;—to walk three miles forwards and three miles backwards; and, finally to run a hoop two miles,—the whole to be accomplished in three successive hours. He commenced operations soon after five o'clock, and accomplished the feat with great ease within a steen minutes of the prescribed time. He afterwards, by way of afterpiece, picked up 40 stones in the same manner as before in almost 11 minutes. The extraordinary pedestrian is upwards of 50 years of age. A vast number of persons witnessed the feat.—London paper.

NEW SORT OF POTATOES.

The Maine Cultivator gives an account of a new kind of potatoe. The following is its history, as given in the paper referred to.

"Can any of our naturalist cotemporaries inform us whether the potatoe is an original tuber, or whether it is the production of some freak of nature? We are led to the inquiry from the following fact, which is before us, and which we venture to communicate to the public.

"Year before last, Mr. John Smiley, a farmer in the northern part of Augusta noticed upon some of the stalks of the gillflower, which the female members of his family had cultivated in a flower-pot, some protuberances, or excrescences, like warts, about the size of peas. They appeared perfectly formed and living substances, resembling the seeds that project from the stalk of that bulbous flower known as the tiger lilly. Every body is acquainted with the gillflower, as a very common annual plant resembling the pink in size and flower. Curiosity led him to preserve these excrescences—they were not the natural seeds and plant them the following spring. One of his neighbours also took a portion of them and did the same. Two or three came up and attained maturity. The product was over half a peck of good sized and very handsome potatoes! These were preserved and planted the last Spring. They grew vigorously, and the result was about three bushels of a new sort of real potatoes—The potatoe is of oblong form, smooth face, mostly white, mixed occasionally with purple. Mr Hutchings, of the Augusta House, has cooked some of them and pronounces them superior. They may be a variety worth cultivating. But the mystery in our mind is, that they should have been the product of the gillflower. Was that the way potatoes first came?

From the National Intelligencer.

The Splendid Chandelier lately suspended in the Hall of the House of Representatives was lighted last Wednesday night; when a number of gentlemen attended to witness its effect. We unders and from one who was present, that the effect was exceedingly beautiful and extremely brilliant. We had the pleasure of viewing and examining this splendid Chandelier last Thursday morning. It is certainly, without exception, the largest, most elegant, and splendid Chandelier we ever beheld. We understand that it was manufactured to the order of the House of Representatives, by Messrs. H. N. Hooper & Co., of Boston, and cost four thousand dollars.

The following description of this unique and splendid luminary, kindly furnished at our request, by a gentleman attached to the House of Representatives, will, we have no doubt, interest the readers of the National Intelligencer.

The Chandelier is of cut-glass, and of the best workmanship. It has seventy-eight argand burners, arranged in two tiers or horizontal planes; the lower one has fifty two, the upper one twenty-six burners, fitted with polished glass chimneys and ground glass shades; each burner having a distinct reservoir to contain the oil, and so arranged as to admit of removal separately from the rest.

The Chandelier has also immediately above the upper row of burners twenty-six metalic ornaments, representing shields with the arms of the States of the Union: it has also a band around the canopy, containing twenty-six metalic stars; the whole surmounted by an eagle, with the shield of the Union. The Chandelier contains two thousand six hundred and fifty cut-glass lustres, eight thousand cut-glass spangles, the bottom is finshed with a cut-glass dish inverted, and a metallic skeleton ball.

The rod which sustains the Chandelier is made with a revolving joint, so as to admit of its being turned round, and is hollow, to receive a gas tube, hereafter if necessary.

The suspension rod is made of iron, and of sufficient length to reach the lantern of the dome of the Hall, fitted with secure attachments for the Chandelier, and the chains of the balance weight are covered with brass; the chains are of iron and made in the style of a watch chain; the pullies are also of iron; the ballance weight is lead, cased with copper. All that part of the frame of the Chandelier, and its metalic ornaments, that are visible are finished in burnished gold. The diameter of the Chandelier is 13 feet; its weight 7,500 pounds; and counterweight the same.

MYSTERIOUS AFFAIR.

Extract from a letter dated, Nassau (N. P.) 27th August, 1840, received via Havana.

"A singular circumstance occurred a few days ago. A large French ship from Hamburg, bound to Havana, was picked up by one of our little wreckers about a fortnight ago, quite deserted. She was afloat with no sails set but a jib—not the least injured—having a very valuable cargo of wines, silks, fruits, &c. and all in good order, and her papers and every thing on board in their proper places.—When sounded, three feet water was found in her hold, which was immediately pumped out; and it was discovered that she had no leak. A few poultry and a cat were only found alive. I have seen one of the persons who first went on board (our old wrecking acquaintance B) and he says that the cabin and state rooms were beautifully furnished and had all the appearance of passengers having just stepped out of them—one in particular had a ladies toilet, combs, brushes &c. and on a settee lay a bonnet, shawl, work box, needles, thimble, &c. as if that moment laid down. No one can conjecture why she was so abandoned. There are many cases on board addressed to different merchants in Havana and the vessel by which I am now writing is dispatched to gain some information on the subject. She is a large new ship, built this year, and is named the Rosalie."

STOPPING THE MAILS.

Thursday morning the mails from Philadelphia westward were stopped at the Collector's office, at the corner of Broad and Callowhill streets, under the following circumstances: Mr. Silas Moore, who has the contract from the United States for carrying the mail on this route, contracted with the Canal Commissioners to carry it on the State works for one hundred and fifty dollars per mile, which has been done until yesterday morning, when it was stopped as before mentioned. The Canal Commissioners, for some reason, have directed the State Collector, Mr. A. B. Cummings, to demand the payment for the transportation of the mails in specie, which Mr. Moore not finding convenient, or not being willing to be subjected to, refused, and payment was not made until the sum amounted to over seven thousand dollars. On the 2nd day of August, Mr. Jacob Duck, general agent for the western lines, commenced making weekly payments of the tolls in specie, for Mr. Moore, which he continued to do until yesterday morning. About the ninth day of August, Mr. Duck received a line from the State Collector that, unless the whole arrears of tolls were paid in specie by the twenty eigth day of October, the mails on that day would be stopped. Mr. Duck communicated this to Mr. Moore, who had previously tendered the amount due in the common currency of the country, which was refused by the Collector. Yesterday morning the mails were put in to the car as usual, and sent to the Collector's office, when the car was stopped and not permitted to proceed until the mails were taken out, which was done by Mr. Duck, and sent back to the post office, where they remained until 12 o'clock last night. Mr. Moore, having anticipated this had provided a line of coaches and horses for carrying the mail over the turnpike, which will be continued until some further arrangement is made.

[Phil. North Amer.

THE "AWFUL DISCLOSURES" OF 1841.

The whole land is ringing with "awful disclosures," but these are nothing to the developments which will be made in the year 1841, when President Harrison shall order a general inquiry. They will be "awful" indeed! At present, the power of Executive influence, like the chain of silence spoken of by the Irish bard, keeps many things under the spell of repose; but this hushing up influence will be broken after the 4th of March next.

Mr. Calhoun, before he joined the party which he had so often & so emphatically denounced, asked this pointed question: "Does any man entertain a doubt that the high officers of Government have used the deposites as instruments of speculation in the public lands? Is not the fact notorious?

And what is the effect of the sub-treasury system but to throw into the hands of the Executive and his officers a more abundant supply of "instruments of speculation" which they may employ in building up their own fortunes? The People, through the treason of their Representatives, have been deprived of the power of controlling the expenditure of their own money. There is not a shadow of a guaranty for the security of the national revenue. The Administration has seized it as "spoils." When Gen. Harrison shall commence an investigation of the abuses of the party now in power, we may look for disclosures which will shock belief, and let loose a torrent of indignation over the land. The immense losses which we have already on record from public defaulters will appear but as a drop in an ocean, when the total of waste through the "twelve years of misrule" shall come to be summed up.

[Balt. Pat.

Millington Bank Fraud.—The New York Times says;—"The recently exploded Bank of Millington, Md. is allowed to have been the greatest shave extant.—Several hundred dollars were thrust upon our dealers within a few days past, and we are informed by a gentleman just from that section of the country, that $100,000 are afloat in Indiana. Western Pennsylvania is also flooded with the same trash."

LETTER FROM MR. CLAY, TO THE LADIES OF CINCINNATI.

From a number of distinguished gentlemen who were invited to the Hamilton county Convention of the 1st October but could not attend, letters were received, which ought, perhaps, to have been published ere this time, in accordance with general usage. The crowded state of our columns, however, has hitherto prevented us from conforming to the common practice; and at this late day, a publication would appear so much out of date, that we have determined not to make one. But there is one exception, in a particular instance, which ought to be made; we allude to the beautiful letter of Mr. Clay in answer to the invitation of the ladies of this city. We should be inexcusable were we to withhold this. It is as follows.—[Cincin Gaz.

Ashland. 28th Sept 1840

Ladies:—I have duly received the communication which you did me the honor to address me, on the 23d inst. and request your acceptance of my profound acknowledgments for the sentiments of respect and confidence towards me which it conveys. Prior to the receipt of it, I have been compelled, with much regret, to decline accepting an invitation to to the Convention of the 1st of October, transmitted to me by a committee of gentlemen of Cincinnati. But upon learning your wishes that I should attend it, I resolved to make a new effort to rid myself of the professional engagement which constituted the impediment to my leaving home. I accordingly went to town to day for that purpose, and I am sorry to be obliged to inform you that I can neither get the cause, the trial of which is fixed for Thursday, postponed, or my professional services dispensed with. It is a cause of great importance, many witnesses have been summoned in it, and both parties are ready and anxious for trial. My engagement to appear in it is positive, and my client insists upon my fulfilment of it.—Under these painful circumstances, I must throw myself upon your kindness, to excuse my not conforming to their wishes with an expression of which you have honored me.

You are right, ladies, in feeling and manifesting a lively interest in the issue of the political struggle, of which our country is the present theatre. I hope the day will never come when American Ladies will be indifferent to the fate and fortunes of our common country nor fail on rare and critical occasions, to demonstrate their patriotic solicitude, in a manner suitable to the delicacy and dignity of their sex.

You are right, also, in my humble but deliberate opinion in the anxious desire which you entertain for the election of your neighbor and friend, Gen. Harrison. In that event, I sincerely believe, is comprehended the preservation of the morals, the purity, the prosperity, and the liberty of the Nation. And who will say that, when all these great interests are involved the female portion of the community should look on without emotion and without sympathy, careless whether their husbands, their fathers, their brothers and their sons were corrupt and impoverished slaves, or pure and independent freemen.

I should have been most happy to have been able, in person, to have expressed these sentiments to you, and especially to have offered you my thanks, and assurances of my gratitude for your friendly and flattering consideration of me. Situated as I am, I can only indulge that on some future occasion, I may be able to pay my respects to you, at Cincinnati.

I am, with the highest respect,
Faithfully, your o'bt servant,
H. CLAY.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

The packet ship New York brings London papers to the 5th October. We take the annexed item from the Commercial Advertiser and American.

Louis Napoleon had been condemned by the Peers to imprisonment for life, and General Montholon to imprisonment for 20 years.

STILL LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Westminster and Louis Philippe at New York, bring London papers to the evening of the 11 and Paris to the 8th ult. The Courier says

It will be seen by the letters from our Paris Correspondent, that the French Legislative Chambers are convoked.

Mehemet Ali has not yet given way as was supposed, and the official despatches from Admiral Stopford shew that the English and Austrians are acting with energy in Syria. They have landed at Beyrout 7000 Turkish soldiers with the marines from the English and Austrian ships, and driven the Egyptians before them.

We perceive no material alteration in the money market. Fears are still entertained in London of a drain of bullion. The Liverpool Cotton Market was dull notwithstanding a small concession in prices in favour of the buyer, and the Corn Markets were rather on the decline. The weather in England had been seasonable, and the accounts of the harvest are still encouraging.

Correspondence of the Courier & Enq.

Paris, October 7, 1840

Every thing appears more and more warlike. Beyrout has been destroyed by the English, Austrians and Turks, and the Turkish Government has formally deposed (pronounced the *decheance* of) Mehemit Ali. The French government has in consequence addressed a declaration to the foreign powers parties to the treaty of July, to the effect that "the *decheance* of Mehemit Ali must not be enforced, and that any attempt by them to give effect to that act of the Sultan would be viewed by France as a declaration of war.

Now I will not pretend to the power of divining how a war is in these circumstances to be avoided, but remain fixed in my belief that even yet there will be none. I shall make no secret of the foundation of this belief. It is the knowledge that the King will not have war.

The crops have been fine, and the vintage will be magnificent.

Paris, October 8, 1840.

I trust, I shall be in time to add to my letter of yesterday, that the *Moniteur* of this day contains a royal ordinance convoking the French Chambers, for the 29th of the month.

This proceeding is viewed by one part of the public as indicating the determination of the government to go to war. By another it is regarded pacifically, the well known moderation of the Chambers justifying a belief that nothing so calamitous as war will be sanctioned by them.

For myself I still rely on the King's love of peace; but I admit that matters have gone so far that it will be found extremely difficult to restrain the population.

Among the passengers in the Louis Phillipe is Dr. G. Frick of Baltimore.

From the Richmond Whig.

Let us have no withdrawals!—Let the race come off!

The suggestion has appeared in the Whig, as coming from his friends, that the Northern nag with Southern principles should retire from the contest. I pray you, let us have no withdrawals.—See, the nags are at the Post—the purse is up—the people are in attendance in countless numbers, and have a right to know how far falsehood and despotism can prevail against truth and Liberty. And besides! why should the backers of *Kinderhook* despond? Has he not been all his life running in Uncle Sam's corn field, until taken into training for this race? Did he not, under the 'management of Old Andrew, win the first heat; and are not the same grooms and stable-boys still about him, 'all in one livery?' Is there not Levi to feed and Niles to rub him down, with Pope John the immaculate, of Georgia, to comb the *Burrs* out of his tail, and Amos, the Heaven-born, to lead him out and whistle to him on occasions? And then Sirs, has he not the head of the Admiralty and Joel, the God of War, ready to carry out and cover up all the filth and offensive matter that accumulates in the stable; and finally, John 'Catlinn,' with his hard metal to plate, and a son of John *Gibbon* himself to ride him? And then only look at his fine comparisons! 'a silver bit in his mouth, with housings of his saddle 'studded all with gold and pearl!' and all over 'perfumed like a milliner.'—Now, having looked 'on this picture,' cast your eyes down the stretch and see coming up, his antagonist, Old Tip. Would you know his history? Mark ye then—He was bred at Berkley, trained by the immortal Washington, passed with unspotted honor into the hands of his successors, Adams and Jefferson—won medals under Madison, was a pet with Monroe, and sent by the incorruptible John Q. as a tried and trial Horse to South America, to teach them not to bolt or fly from the Republican track. Thence he was recalled by old Andrew, Kinderhook's trainer for the first heat, and turned out to live or die in the cane brakes of Ohio. There he was found in December last by the men who were sent out by the people in search of a horse that could be trusted in one last and desperate *struggle for Liberty*! And here he comes to the scratch, with scarcely time to rub off the loose dirt from his fetlocks. Mad Antony's old war saddle on his back and a constitutional bridle to hold him in. See how well he answers to the bit! But before they start, forget you not that the indefatigable and accomplished Porter will expect for the Sporting Magazine a formal report—riders' dresses and all after this fashion.

Great National Race over the Union Course—Four miles out—purse $900.000—two entries.

Kinderhook—red ch. (or 'fox' coloured) horse, by Hard-Heart, out of Duplicity. Rider's dress: black cap with gold tassel; French scarlet damask jacket and Royal purple breeches; boots, yellow morocco, with ivory handle whip and most 'potential spurs'—Rider: *Gilpin*; a dapper little fellow, with 'spectacles on nose,' smiling to all around and looking for all the world like a Circus rider's monkey on horseback.

Old Tip—gr. horse, of the old stock—bred on James River by a Signer of the Declaration of Independence—got by Liberty, out of Benevolence. Rider: a little orphan Boy; borrowed by Watkins Leigh from Arthur Taylor—Dress: oznaburgs shirt; linsey woolsey trowsers, scant pattern; with a coon skin cap—thought by Billy Johnson, at a close run in, to be a leetle the smartest chap in Old Virginny.

With these appearances in their favor, and the keys of the Sub-Treasury in their pockets, why, I ask, should the backers of Kinderhook wish to withdraw him? With such odds in his favor, is it Southern feeling, or any thing akin thereto, that would lead the Northern nag to show the white feather! No! no!—Let the race come off, and mark how it will square with—

Ten Years in our Penitentiary.

Wilson, the celebrated mail robber, who has been confined in the Eastern penitentiary of this State for ten years, is to be released in a few days his term of service will then expire. He was the accomplice of Porter, who was hung.—President Jackson commuted Wilson's punishment to imprisonment in the penitentiary.

Captain Easby, of this city, has succeeded in raising the hulk of the old frigate New York, which has been sunk in the Potomac for a number of years, and has removed it to his ship yard.—National Intelligencer.

EASTON GAZETTE.

EASTON, MD.

Saturday Morning, Nov. 7.

THE ELECTORAL ELECTION.

We give to day, as much of the Glorious Results of the patriotic efforts of the Whigs of Maryland, in the great Cause of Harrison and Reform as we were enabled to do, by authentic information received. They inspire us with redoubled confidence in a complete triumph of the Opposition over Tyrany and Misrule, throughout the Nation, because few States have had as much to contend with as this One of the "Old Thirteen"

The entire *Patronage* of the State Government and the exclusive distribution of "the spoils," for the two last years,—the desperate practices and misrepresentations of the tools of power and the Administration press and our recent defeats in the *Baltimore* elections, both for the Assembly and the Mayor, seemed to be strong presages of a renewed struggle against us not to be resisted by the Voice of Reason. But the progress of Truth, though slow, is sure, and if we have not wholly routed the enemy from his citadel in Baltimore City and County, we have destroyed his outposts and broken up his schemes and plans and energies in the *Country*. Yes:—the honest and true citizens,—the *Yeomanry* have prevailed—and the *real Militia* have beaten the Standing Army of Office-holders. To our great joy, the *counties* have triumphed, under the Whig banner, and to the *Eastern-Shore* will belong the chief honor of regenerating Maryland.

We claim, too, emphatically for Talbot,—lost Talbot,—the glory of her own regeneration, amidst the scoffs of her sister counties. Thrown out of the ring,—abandoned as a forlorn hope—given up to her *Loco-foco* masters, she has proved herself upon her own patriotism, and suddenly rousing herself to action, like a young giant refreshed with sleep, she has broken the chains which bound her. The Trappe District, but a little while ago made to give up her ancient superiority & bend the knee to her victors, has been fully redeemed with a majority of 46!—The little—perverse *Loco foco* majority in the Easton District, though struggling with a deadly hold, has been annihilated and their champions out-stripped in the race. St. Michael's has covered herself with fresh laurels, coming out 63—ahead. The Old Chapel alone remains to the followers of the "little Magician" to *sneer at*, as the sole token of their abiding faith. Talbot, therefore, has a just occasion for exulting in the general triumph and a right to reclaim her former station in this great Whig State.

ELECTION RETURNS.

Talbot County.

	Districts. Easton,	Chapel,	Trappe,	St. Michaels,	Total.
WHIG.					
David Hoffman,	187	106	178	278	749
John Leeds Kerr,	188	106	177	278	749
Thomas A. Spence,	187	106	178	278	749
P. R. Loockerman,	187	106	178	278	749
George Howard,	187	106	178	278	749
John P. Kennedy,	187	106	178	278	749
Richard J. Bowie,	186	106	178	278	749
Jacob A. Preston,	186	106	178	278	749
James M. Coale,	187	106	178	278	749
William T. Wootton,	187	106	178	278	749
VAN BUREN.					
William A. Spencer,	185	149	131	217	682
Henry G. S. Key,	185	149	131	217	683
Ethel Humphreys,	185	149	132	217	683
Edward Lloyd,	187	149	132	217	685
Otho Scott,	185	149	132	217	685
Benjamin C. Howard,	185	149	131	217	683
James Murray,	185	149	132	217	683
Wm P. Maulsby,	185	149	132	217	683
Charles Macgill,	185	149	132	217	683
Walter Mitchell,	185	149	132	217	683

CAROLINE COUNTY.

	Districts. Upper,	Middle,	Lower,	Total.
WHIG.				
Kerr,	227	227	236	690
Loockerman,	227	225	236	688
Hoffman,	227	224	236	687
Spence,	227	224	236	687
Howard,	227	224	236	687
Kennedy,	227	224	236	687
Bowie,	227	224	236	687
Preston,	227	224	236	687
Coale,	227	224	236	687
Wo.ton,	227	224	236	687

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