let the fourth of March 1841 be commemorative of a second redemption, a second struggle for the rights of man, and a glorious triumph of constitutional principle over faction and misrule.

AGRICULTURAL.

From the American Farmer.

WORK FOR DECEMBER.

ON THE FARM.

This is, from the very nature of things, a very busy month with the husbandman, and calls forth the exercise of great system in the arrangement and execution of the work which has to be done in it, not only for *present* but for *future* use, convenience, and comfort. Where to begin, when so many things are pressing upon us for precedency, is *often* a difficulty with the tiller of the earth, but *never* should be, and may very nearly be avoided if a judicious division of time and selection and allotment of labor were made on the termination of each week for the ensuing one. By the adoption of such a plan, and a faithful carrying of it out, much time may be saved and vexatious disappointment avoided. Those who may avail themselves of this suggestion, should recollect, that when they commence any particular work, it should be finished before they go to another, unless circumstances should occur to prevent it, as they may take our word for it, that there is no more effectual way of uselessly *killing time* than by flying first at one thing, and then at another, without completing any. It is just as fatal to success, as would be the movement of a General, who should leave a formidable enemy's army in his rear, and proceed to attack one a few leagues in advance. Having premised thus much, we will proceed to state what ought to be done to economise time, promote convenience, and ensure profit. We will begin then with the

Implements of Husbandry.—It should be the business of every prudent agriculturist on the commencement of winter, to overhaul all his tools and implements, and to have such as need it repaired, so as to be in readiness for the ensuing season's operations; nor should he permit any thing of the kind to remain exposed to the weather,—ploughs harrows, carts and, indeed, every thing of the kind, should be carefully put away under cover.

All *leather* gearing should be thoroughly rubbed with *Neat's foot* oil. By being thus cleaned, three or four times a year, they will last as long again as they would if not thus treated, and the reason is obvious; the sun and air extracts from the *leather* its oleagenous principle, which must be supplied, or, as a necessary consequence, it will crack and ultimately break.

Corn.—If you have not already husked your corn and cribbed it, lose no time in doing so, as the longer it remains out the greater the certainty of its being [illegible] have no means of access to it.

Orchards.—Your apple trees may be pruned this month of their superfluous wood, care being taken to protect the wounds by a covering of clay and fresh cow dung well mixed together.

Young fruit trees would be benefitted by the application of a small dose of lime around the trunk, to be covered with long manure, which latter should be permitted to remain until spring, when it should be removed. Indeed, old trees would be benefitted by a similar treatment.

While on the subject of orchards we will remark, that no grass crops should ever be grown in them, as they but serve to generate those bugs, worms and other insects which destroy the vitality of almost every kind of fruit trees.

Firewood.—Be sure to have as much wood cut and hauled into your yard this month, as will last you until the beginning of next winter. Have it neatly piled up and sawed to the proper length to fit your fire places. If you have a wood house, the sawing may be done in wet weather—if you have none, put one up, it will save its cost, in time, comfort, and convenience, in two seasons. We recommend *sawing*, because it is the neatest, most economical and cleanly method.

Cattle.—Be careful of your stock during this and the ensuing inclement and severe months, and be sure to give them their food at least three times a day. By dividing what is usually fed at two meals, viz: morning and night, into *three*, the cattle will thrive better and waste less.

If you have no stables or sheds for your stock, provide them with *shelter*, if it be nothing more than one made of pine brush, for all animal creation delights in being kept comfortably warm. Stock of all kinds should be salted twice a week:

Manure.—As this is the season for making manure, *attend to its increase*—Your horses and cattle will do their part, but you must do yours. By providently furnishing them with the materials they will convert them into good manure Let your stock be well littered, with straw or leaves if kept in stables. But if your cattle are kept in your barn yard, haul therein as many *leaves* and *mould* from your woods as you can, and spread it on your fold-yard so as to form a dish or basin shape, in order that the liquid manure of your stock may not be lost but made to contribute to the richness of the materials just named. If properly arranged, as we have advised, the leaves and mould by spring will be equal to stable or barn yard dung in quality, besides adding greatly to its quantity. Of all the leaves of the forest those of the pine tree are the best.

Hogs.—Push on the fattening of your hogs intended for slaughter; and we would have you recollect, that hogs increase in fat but little in very cold weather.

Beeves.—If you have any that you are fattening for sale, or for home cousump tion, you will greatly facilitate your object by feeding four or five times in the course of the day, and at least once a week giving a quart of *flaxseed* boiled into a jelly, and given in a mess of corn meal. The animals should be kept constantly in a stall, and be curried and well rubbed down night and morning. If you wish your beeves to be fattened within the shortest possible period, do not rely on your slave or hireling: but *see* that he does what he ought. No filth must be permitted to accumulate in their stalls, and their mangers should be washed out once a week with a solution of salt and water. A handful of pulverized chalk should also once a week be mixed with their feed.

Ploughing.—If you have not completed your fall ploughing, and the weather should remain open and admit of it, go on with it until you have finished. If you wish to destroy *garlic*, whenever practicable, *winter ploughing* is probably the only method to be relied upon.

Posts and Rails.—Your posts and rails should be got out during this and the ensuing months of January and February.

Small Grain.—If your small grain has not already been threshed out, proceed without further delay to thresh it, as the longer it remains in stack the greater will be the depredations of vermin of all kinds. And we may add, the sooner you dispose of it after it is threshed the better it will be for you.

Store Hogs and Breeding Sows.—Your store hogs and breeding sows should be penned, kept warm, and well fed through out the winter, as it is useless to attempt to have *good hogs* without good feed and a plenty of it. If it be said by any of our readers that they cannot afford to feed well except when fattening, we would say in reply, that any thing which cannot be well kept should not be kept at all, and especially hogs, as the *best breed* will become *worthless*, under the demi-starving system.

But the agriculturist should not, however, consider the food given to the hogs he may keep over as lost, for they will repay him in a two-fold way—1st, in their *flesh*, and secondly, in the *manure* they will manufacture. If a pen, made properly, be provided, (one part covered and floored with plank, with a yard to which they have constant access,) and a plenty of cornstalks be carted in and put therein, (or leaves and mould) each hog so kept over winter, will make from four to five loads of excellent manure, which of itself will be worth all the roots or corn which may be consumed.

Fences.—See that all your fences are placed in a condition to withstand the frosts, and winds of winer.—And

Lastly, when all your work is done, or you have provided for its being done, set to work with assiduity and provide for your families amusements, as nothing contributes more to make life pass off smoothly than a rational commingle ment of innocent pleasures with the laborious business pursuits of either man or woman.

BY J. TODD.

'Well it is now nearly forty years since I first saw the glorious Ohio. I shouted when I first saw it; I have loved it ever since, and when I die I hope I shall be buried on its banks. On a certain day I engaged to go down the river to Kentucky with Capt. Ward, as he was removing his family from the East. The journey was long, and at best would be tedious. I was a kind of pilot for I was well acquainted with the river and all points of danger. The country was full of Indians, and no settlement of any note had been made in Ohio. The whites and the Indians too, were constantly making war upon each other. I do not know who was the most to blame, the whites killed the most and the Indians were the most cruel. We purchased an old crazy, square built boat, between forty and fifty feet in length, and about ten wide. We had a heavy load, furniture, baggage, horses, pigs, fowls, ploughs, besides nearly a dozen people. These consisted of the captain, his wife, and their young children, a widowed sister and son besides several men to manage the boat. When we left, we were fearful lest the Indians should attack us from the shore, but we knew that by keeping in the middle of the river we should be beyond the reach of their rifles, or could be in a minute. Thus we passed on for several days, until we supposed we were beyond the haunts of the Indians. One day just at sunset, after we had become tired of rowing, we let our boat drift lazily and carelessly along the current—we were just getting ready, to put up for the night. The mother was promising the children a good run on shore. The widow was getting out provisions, and making preparations for our supper. The captain and his nephew had hold of the oars, and moved them just enough to allow me to steer the boat.

'Rogers,' said the captain, 'suppose we put in this side of that point, and tie our boat to one of those big trees and there encamp for the night.'

'It's a right good place, captain, and I like it. Besides, a few moments ago, I thought I heard wild turkies over the hill, and I should like to have one for our supper.'

So we put in towards the shore, and had got within fifty yards of that point around which the steamboat has just passed, when I heard a stick crack as if broken by the foot.

'A deer, said the captain.

'No, no, I shouted, row, row, or we are all dead.'

At that instant down rushed scores of Indians to the shore, with a shout that made the hills across the river echo it back again. The murderous creatures rushed down to the water's edge, and presented their guns and opened a heavy fire upon us. In an instant the young man snatched his rifle, and rising at full length, fired at the nearest Indian who had a shabby head[illegible] Indian fell and so did the ye[illegible] the same instant. As he fell, t[illegible] brought the boat around still [illegible] Indians yelled, the wo[illegible]rd, the horses were falling [illegible]ng, and bullets were flying thic[illegible]. Yet above all the voice of [illegible]Ward rose cool—'Rogers take my[illegible]

I took it, and he [illegible]m instant seized a piece of plank [illegible]ed to such good purpose, that in [illegible]inutes we were out in the stream [illegible]e reach of their rifles. We [illegible] had no canoes, being on a hu[illegible]cursion and that we were safe. [illegible]h! what a sight! the horses were all dead or dying, one child badly wounded, the boat half filled with water, and the young man in his blood at the bottom of the boat.—By this time the coolness of the captain was all gone. He lay down by the side of his nephew whom he loved as a son and exclaimed 'O John, John! O Lord have mercy, I have brought the poor boy to his death! But the widowed mother! She was pale as a sheet; at one came to her son, raised his head [illegible] her lap, and opened his bosom where[illegible]ood was still coming. He was yet [illegible]

'John,' said she in a [illegible]oice, as if speaking to a babe, 'Joh[illegible] you know me?'

'My mother,' said he [illegible]whisper.

'Can you swallow, Jo[illegible]' said she putting her hand over, [illegible]ping some water from the river.

He tried, but could not.

'My son, do you know [illegible] you are dying?'

'Yes mother; but are [illegible]n?'

'No, no; but don't think [illegible] me. Can you pray with the heart [illegible]w, my dear son?'

God be merciful to me [illegible] sinner, for the sake of——

'Jesus Christ!' said the [illegible]ther, for he was gone. She bent over [illegible] a few minutes as if in silent prayer, [illegible] then kissed his lips, and for the first [illegible] tears filled her eyes. Till that mom[illegible] you would have thought she was talking [illegible] to a child just going to sleep, her voice was so calm and so mild. She was a [illegible]ss and he was her only child, and a [illegible]le fellow he was. But she was a relig[illegible] woman.—I never saw religion like [illegible] before or since. We lay off the riv[illegible]ill dark; and then silently came to the [illegible]ns on this side, for the night. We dared not light a candle lest the Indians [illegible]ould see it. We milked our only co[illegible] and fed the children and got them [illegible] sleep. We then brought the body of the young man up the bank, and when the moon arose we dug that grave which you see yonder. We had to be careful not to weep aloud. But after we had opened the grave and were ready to put the co[illegible]e in it, the widowed mother spoke:

'Is there no one here th[illegible] can offer a prayer as we bury my on[illegible] child?'

There was no answer: We could all sob, but we had never [illegible]ayed for ourselves. She then knelt down, and laying [illegible] a subdued [illegible] heard. She was calm as the bright waters at our feet. And when she came to pray for the whole of us—for the poor Indians who had murdered her boy; when she gave thanks to God that he had so long comforted her heart with her son: and when she gave thanks to God had given her such a son to give back to him, it was awful! we could not sob aloud! You preachers talk about sublimity but if this is not, I do not know what it is. Well, there we buried him; and there he sleeps yet. In the morning, I got up at daylight and came up here to place the stone at the head of the grave. It was bloody, for his head had rested upon it. I found the mother was here before me; perhaps she had been here all night. She was trying to do the very thing, and so without saying a single word I took hold and helped her to put the stone at the head of the grave. It is now nearly sunk in the ground, but it stands just as we placed it. When we had done, the window turned and said 'Rogers,' but tears came and I was thanked enough.'

I have sat on this log many times, and thought over the whole scene, and though the mother has been in the grave many years, and yet I can see her even now, just as she looked when she turned to thank me and I can hear her voice just as she spoke to her dying boy.

Christian Keepsake.

The remains of the gallant General Mercer, who fell at the Battle of Princeton, N. J. sixty three years ago, are to be removed to-day to Laurel Hill Cemetery, near Philadelphia, with appropriate demonstrations of respect. The North American of the 25th ult. has the following paragraph respecting the disinterment of the remains.

GENERAL MERCER.—The remains of this gallant officer and accomplished gentleman were yesterday forenoon disinterred at Christ Church grave yard, on the south side of the church, from the grave in which they have reposed for upwards of sixty three years. The bones were found in an extraordinary state of preservation—the skull entire, bearing no mark of fracture & containing an entire set of teeth. Of the coffin only a few small pieces of wood remained, but the plates and the handles were in good preservation: From a measurement of the frame, which was found peacefully reposing in its kindred earth, it appears that GENERAL MERCER in life was about five feet ten inches in height. Phrenological notes were carefully taken by Dr. Mitchell; after which the remains were placed in a new coffin, preparatory to their reinterment at Laurel Hill.

We are informed that a few nights since some desperate bacchanalian communicated fire to the "BIG BALL," and before the flames could be arrested, it was consumed, The Ball was in Mr. Stover's yard, near his stable, which was in imminent danger for some time.

TO THE TIPPECANOE CLUBS OF THE STATE OF MARYLAND.

The great political contest having successfully terminated in the election to the Presidency, by an unprecedented majority of the electoral College of the illustrious Farmer and Hero of "North Bend," "the Standing Committee of the Tippecanoe Clubs of the city"—take the present opportunity of presenting to the several Tippecanoe Clubs throughout the State their heartfelt congratulations upon the auspicious result of our combined efforts, and those of our friends throughout the Union.—

That the occasion presents cause of congratulation, no patriot who will recur to the past ten years of our country's history can deny. Long established and well tried systems of national policy, fixed in the affections and confidence of the people, by the lessons of experience, and sanctioned by the patriots and sages thro' whose wisdom and government it was ushered into existence, have fallen before the artfully constructed, but illusory scenes of political theorists; corruption has exhibited itself in every department of the Federal Government, the warmest professions for the sovereignty of the States, have resulted in an open and most daring assault commited upon the rights of one of the oldest and most revered members of the confederacy, while the encroachment is quickly followed up by a still more flagrant and unprovoked attempt to overthrow their credit, and distrust their financial relations abroad. Blind adherence to, and unscrupulous zeal in the advancement of party, have been constituted the sole tests of official capacity: the elective franchise, the bulwark of our freedom, has been despoiled of its purity by the corrupt exercise of Executive patronage, and its before priceless value impared by its prostitution to purposes of personal aggrandizement; in a word, the destiny, of the Republic has been in the hands of men who had no other fixed principle by which to be guided, than the perpetuation of their own ill gotten power.

Over this scene of political enormity, we would gladly draw the veil, & looking beyond in the bright vista which the future unfolds, give expression to the feelings which now animate our hearts at the signal deliverance wrought by a kind and merciful Providence in our behalf. Let us not, however, repose in fancied security, nor rest satisfied with the victory accomplished The men whom the indignation of an injured people has driven from office, have been shorn of their power as rulers, and of their influence as the dispensers of public patronage; but their privileges as citizens still remain and the history of all free governments plainly shews that even these are not unfrequently employed to mislead public sentiment and to promote the ends of selfish ambition. We desire not to perpetuate the prejudices engendered by party divisions, but, whilst we earnestly exhort every [illegible] a jealous eye upon called to the helm of gover[illegible]ment, and to sustained them only in those measures warranted by the Constitution, and sanction by the truly democratic principles upon which they come into office; and would also urge upon him to exercise a sleepless vigilance upon the political movements of factious leaders who have hitherto abused his confidence, neglected his interests mocked his distresses, and brought his country to the verge of ruin

The Tippecanoe Clubs throughout the State and Union have aided in no inconsiderable degree in bringing about the ascendency of correct principles, by their efficient organization and the facilities they possess for disseminating intelligence among all classes of the people; circumstances which have unquestionably operated to the unexampled success of our cause.

The unwearied efforts of the prominent supporters of the present Administration during the late campaign to misrepresent the principles which we uphold and prejudice the minds of the people against the claims of the President elect fully convince us that the same vigilance is demanded in keeping correct information before the public eye. We would therefore suggest the continued organization of the Tippecanoe Clubs throughout this State, and while every effort is exerted to conciliate those who have hitherto occupied towards us the attitude of opponents by appeals to their patriotism and sense of justice, let us also determine to counteract by all lawful means every attempt of designing demagogues to place false issues before the people, and to subject our beloved country to another reign of misrule and terror.

Daniel McCaughan,
Eli M. Gatchell,
A. W. Bradford,
Jos. Smith,
John Henderson,
James C. Ninde,
Robert H. Coleman,
James Williams,
Benjamin Crane,
Charles H. Carroll,
Joshua Medtart.

SAM'L MCCLELLAN, Ch. pro. tem.
Thos Carroll, Secretary.
Baltimore, Nov. 26, 1840.

KIDNAPPER CAUGHT.—We learn from the Richmond Star, that the Governor of Delaware had demanded two men who were attempting to sell three negroes a short time since, under very suspicious circumstances; the facts of which case were stated at the time. The captain of the vessel, however, had unfortunately been discharged, but it is hoped will be caught again. It appears that the man now in custody has been engaged for two or three years in stealing negroes from Delaware, and selling them in Virginia and North Carolina; but the police were never able to catch him. It is stated that he has stolen 35 altogether. The wretch will now get a portion of his deserts.

From the Louisvillle Daily City Gazette.

SCRAMBLING FOR OFFICE.—We had intended to write something on this subject, when we met with the following pertinent and just remarks by the New York Correspondent of the National Intelligencer. A scrambling for office we hope will not characterize our party, as it did our immediate "predecessors, and we trust the distinguished hero and patriot who will wield the reins of government, when Mr. Van Buren retires, will scorn the sycophancy of office-seekers and toadies, as we firmly believe he will, and trust to his own excellent judgment, in the selection of those officers who will be necessary to form his council and to fill such vacancies as the interests of the country demand shall be made. In our own city, already have offices been partitioned off, and set apart for such and such individuals, whose pretensions or claims we cannot understand, either for services rendered the country in the trying crisis she has just past, or to the distinguished individual, personally, to whom the people have just confided executive power We doubt not, every where, the same desire of office exists, that is manifesting itself in New York and this city. But it is a feeling which should be repressed. It is not American. Men should not expect fortunes, or honor, or office, without labor, without desert, without merit. The mere getting up long memorials with names, does not form character, and does not prove that the individuals, for whose benefit they may be procured, are either capable or fit for the offices to which they aspire.—It is true, petitions against the appointment of individuals should be, in a measure, listened to and considered, but then *they* do not always determine, the propriety or impropriety of the appointment.

Our ears have been perfectly tired out with the question, "who will get the Post office?" "Will you or Prentice get the paper, blanks and twine?" We entreat our friends to let us alone We do not know—and what is more, we do not care, if the President thinks proper to supersede the present incumbents, who may be appointed, so the appointments be such as are capable, and satisfactory to the city, and none other may be expected. It was not for office, we contended so strenuously, and in the very teeth of our neighbors who were against the nomination, for the election of General Harrison, and of course shall feel no disappointment if we get none Other and more powerful ends actuated us, and we have achieved our highest aim, in contributing our mite to the revolution which will change the principles on which the government has been for the last twelve years administered.

But read what the correspondent of the Intelligencer says:

I am sorry to state that an undignified and unworthy scramble for place has already commenced in this city.—Men are going about getting other men to sign their names to papers requesting Gen. Harrison to give them such and [illegible] well-schooled knowledge of human disciplined man, whole reams of paper will have no effect upon him in the distribution of offices, and particularly when they come from such a Babylon as this, where the easiest way in the world is to copy the directory entire, or to manufacture names at will. I have alluded to the subject, because nowhere ought society to be agitated by this business of getting names—a custom borrowed from the enemy, and ending in no good—by which an appeal is made not so much to men's merits and fitness, as to the *rowdy dow* influences of Locofocoism that we have just put down. A pretty spectacle, indeed, to throw the national office of this great metropolis into the poor-houses of the streets, taking from them what belongs to the whole republic—such as I am sure the Whig principles of a new Administration can never tolerate! The quicker the good sense of our friends everywhere puts such business down, the better.—Offices are not what we have scrambled for, but a change of principles from a change of government.

The Whig press has very generally expressed a decided opinion against the scramble for office which, since the election of Gen Harrison, has manifested itself in some quarters. The press in Virginia, it will be seen by the following paragraphs, is equally decided on the subject:

The New-York correspondent of the National Intelligencer states that "an undignified and unworthy scramble for office has already commenced" in that city. 'Men are going about getting other men to sign their names to papers requesting Gen. Harrison to give them such and such an office." We most devoutly hope that in every such case, Gen Harrison will reject the applicant. This *office seeking mania* is the disgrace & curse of the country: and we hold that the beggars for the crumbs that fall from the President's table, show, by that very circumstance, that they are mercenaries in spirit, and unworthy the stations they seek. They make the best officers who stand aloof from this spaniel like scramble for the "spoils" We all recollect the host of office-seekers by whom General Jackson was besieged when he entered Washington City, and whom he only succeeded in dispersing by a general notice that no man should receive an appointment EXCEPT AT HIS HOME! The Whigs have been denouncing the SPOILS principle. We call upon them to frown down any member of the party who has the effrontery to claim his "REWARD"—the very best evidence he can furnish, in our estimation of his unworthiness to fill any station.—Lynchburg Virginian.

The Richmond Whig, in copying the foregoing paragraph, appends to it the following remarks:

We look to Gen. Harrison with unfaltering confidence to put an end at once & forever to the demoralizing office seeking spirit, which was engendered by the "spoils system," as introduced and practised by the reigning faction. His position will enable him to do it, & we have faith that his inclinations will prompt him. Let him, by his acts, proclaim to the world that mere partizan zeal, without capacity and established character for honesty, constitute no passport to office. And let him, if possible, suppress that growing passion of the age—the eagerness to be quartered upon the Public Treasury—to live without favor at the public expense—a passion which is a bane to honest industry and to good morals.—This he can only effect by exerting his influence in curtailing the offices and reducing the salaries. Such a reform, while it may excite the clamor of the interested and disappointed, will win for him the affection and lasting gratitude of nine-tenths of his countrymen. If he were less patriotic and firm of purpose than he is, and if he were looking to a re-election, he might be deterred from pursuing this bold and noble course; but there is no earthly inducement to swerve him from the path of right;—the true, substantial & enduring welfare of his country—the sole object of his ambition—is all he has cause to consult. That promoted, he may despise the malice of his enemies, and disregard the clamors of unworthy friends.

PUBLIC REVENUE—THE POST OFFICE.—The National Intelligencer of Saturday says—

That there is a general deficiency in the public revenue, to a large amount, which it will be among the first duties of the present or the next Congress to provide for, not only for the time being but for time to come, we presume is universally understood. If nothing be done by way of providing for the extinction of this debt, the first thing, indeed, that Congress will have to do under the administration of Gen. Harrison (who will no doubt restore to Congress the duty of MANAGING THE REVENUE, usurped by the Executive since the 4th of March, 1829) will be to provide at once for the payment of a public debt (including Treasury notes) of twenty or thirty millions of dollars. The next and yet more important duty which will necessarily devolve upon the next Congress will be to provide a permanent addition to the revenue, which falls annually short of the wants of the government, partly from the late derangements in the commerce of the country, but principally by the necessary operation of the compromise tariff, which will have reached its minimum in 1842, but is already low enough for its effects to be sensibly felt upon the revenue from the customs, (or duties upon imports.)

In addition to other deficiences of the revenue, which it will be necessary for Congress to provide for, if we do not mistake the matter, will be that in the receipts of the Post office, which have been falling off, until its revenue is not adequate to its expenditure, The present Postmaster General, we believe, receives in his predecessor loaded with a heavy debt, which the diminishing revenue of the office is not likely to enable him to provide for.

We suspect, in fact, that the Post office Department as well as the Treasury Department, finds it difficult to meet the daily ordinary demands upon it.

From the Balt. American of the 2d.

Mr. ADAMS' LECTURE.—The Rev Mr. Duncan's Church was last evening crowded to excess by a highly respectable audience, fully an hour before the time appointed for the commencement of the lecture. At a few minutes before eight, Mr. Adams entered the Church, when every one present male & female instantly rose. Of the lecture we are unable to say more in this brief notice than that it afforded universal gratification and delight. The delivery occupied about an hour, and at the close a spontaneous burst of applause acknowledged the truth and eloquence of the sentiments which had been uttered by the distinguished and talented speaker.

ILLINOIS.—The St. Louis New Era of the 18th inst. says—

We have made up with the assistance of a friend at Springfield, the following statement of the vote at the late election. In many cases, the majority is official; but it is probable, that official returns from some other counties—as Gallatin, and a few of the Southern counties—may make such a difference as to give Mr. Van Buren a majority, when all the votes are canvassed. Some of the Loco Foco politicians of Illinois, now in this city, claim with great confidence the State.

According to this statement the Harrison majority is 210.

The British Great Western Steamship Company is having built, at Bristol, an iron steamship registering 3000 tons, but her actual burthen exceeds 3600 tons, or about 600 more than any other ship.—Her engines are to be 1000 horse power and it is confidantly expected that the average voyage across the Atlantic will be reduced to TEN days. The screw propeller has been adopted in her construction.

THE BUCKEYE BLACKSMITH.

The Cleveland Herald of a late date says: 'Mr. Baer, has done the Harrison cause good service. He made his first speech at the great convention of Feb. 22d, since which time he has been constantly on the stump—has visited several States—addressed assemblages ranging from 100 to 40,000 persons—and averaged 40 speeches per month. He is a man of strong mind, quick perception, retentive memory, fluent tongue and iron constitution. Having faithfully hammered for the country the past season, he now proposes to open his shop again in old Pickaway, and hammer away for the support of himself and family. May his industry be richly rewarded.

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