enabled to bestow elsewhere, according as your interest and your judgment may dictate.

My brief term of service in Congress has but little more than iniuated me in the routine of legislative duty. Without taking an active part in the debates of the House, I have contented myself with an unremitting attendance in my place, and with recording my vote, and exerting what influence I might possess, for the promotion of those great measures to which I pledged my support, in common with the great Whig party, at the last election. Yet, humble as may have been the part which I have borne in the promotion and triumph of these important and long desired measures I shall ever remember with pride, and with gratitude to you, that I have had the honor of being one of that Whig majority of the two Houses of Congress which passed them—a majority which, by its patient, energetic, conciliatory, and self saeraficing efforts, has well entitled itself to the lasting gratitude of the country.

Of the great objects proposed for the action of the late extra session every one has been duly matured and passed by the two Houses of Congress; but you are well aware that the great and important one for aiding the revenue and financial operations of Government, for conferring upon the country the blessings of a uniform currency and cheap exchanges, by means of a National Bank, was frustrated by the odious exercise and abuse of the veto power, twice called into action by the President to defeat this most salutary and necessary measure.

The bill authorizing a loan of twelve millions of dollars to pay the debts accumulated by the late administration—the Revenue bill furnishing the necessary means of meeting this and other liabilities—the bill distributing the proceeds of the Public Lands among the States—the bill repealing the odious sub-Treasury—and, above all, the Bankrupt law, relieving hundreds of thousands of our unfortunate fellow citizens—are among the most important of the valuable results of the past session. They are all exclusively Whig measures, and the happiness and prosperity accruing from them, both to our Government and to individuals, will furnish to a grateful People the best reason for continuing their support of that party who have presented these as the first fruits of their exercise of the supreme power.

In thus announcing the close of my short legislative career, I am at a loss to find words adequately to express my grateful sense of the honor which your generous confidence bestowed upon me in selecting me as your Representative in Congress. It is the consummation of the various acts of kindness which I have uniformly experienced during my long residence among you, and which will ever remain indelibly impressed upon a heart I trust feelingly alive to the emotions of gratitude, and for which I fear I have been unable to render any thing like an adequate return; although I have the satisfaction of reflecting that during the late session of Congress I devoted myself with unwearied zeal, as well to the fulfilment of my public duties as to the private claims which were made by my constituents upon my time and attention.

With due respect, your fellow-citizen,
JOHN GREIG.

Canandaigua, Sept. 21, 1841.

COMPARATIVE TABLE, *showing the money value of the Agricultural industry of the several States of the Union.*

In the September No of Hunt's Merchants' Magazine, is a table furnished for publication in that journal, by the Secretary of State, showing the amount, in quantity, of the agricultural products of the Union. This table does not, however, include Kentucky, North Carolina, Michigan, Wisconsin, or Florida. Kentucky and Middle Florida had not sent in their returns; and the aggregate from the Southern States had not been made up.

With the aid of this table we have made an estimate of the money value of the several products, and have placed the result side by side with the population of the States respectively, to show the yield per head, in round numbers.

	Value.	Population.	Per Head.
Maine	$34.720 000	501,703	$69
N. Hampshire	25 703 000	284.574	90
Vermont	43.227.000	291 948	148
Massachusetts	28.809 400	737 699	38
Rhode Island	3,745 800	108,830	34
Connecticut	22 945,000	309.948	74
New York	238.800,000	2.428 921	98
New Jersey	35,911,000	373.308	95
Pennsylvania	135,249,000	1,744.033	79
Delaware	6.027,000	78.085	78
Maryland	43 836 200	469 232	93
Virginia	102.177.000	1,239 707	82
S. Carolina	49,117.800	594.398	82
Georgia	58 830,000	691,392	85
Ohio	84.507.000	1.519.467	55
Tennessee	73,130 000	829.510	88
Louisiana	87 706,000	852,000	106
Alabama	42.376 600	590.756	71
Mississippi	41,773.000	375 601	111
Missouri	22 309,400	383.702	58
Indiana	47,859.000	685.866	69
Illinois	35,264 500	476.183	74
Arkansas	10,536 000	97.574	108
Iowa	2 277.000	43,035	53
Dist of Columbia	352.000	43,712	7

It will be seen by the foregoing that only four States produced more than $100 to each head of the population—viz: Vermont, Mississippi, Arkansas and Louisiana. Of these Vermont takes the lead; and must certainly be considered the most enterprising, industrious and thrifty agricultural State in the Union.

Massachusetts is lowest in the scale; but that State is engaged extensively in commerce and manufactures.

The states most devoted to planting and farming, or whose products are chiefly agricultural, are mostly the southern and western. All the N. England and middle States, as also Ohio are very considerable manufacturers, and the most of them have a large commercial and navigation interest——causes which operate to draw away hands from agriculture.

The average productions *per capitem* is $77,50. Fourteen members of the Union rise above this average, the remaining ten below it.

We hope it will not be long before the public is favored with complete corrected statements, showing the results of the whole productive industry of the country. It will furnish a mass of facts, which, in many points of view, may well be considered as invaluable. The differences which may be visible between the productions of the several States will perhaps have to be accounted for by something besides disparities in population.—In other words, the homely question may come up:—"Do they work it right?" And the answer may be of some service.

[Cincinnati Gazette.

If the Distribution Bill had become a law in 1832 when it was passed by large majorities in both Houses of Congress but retained by Gen. Jackson, who thus defeated the measure without allowing Congress to pass upon it with his objections, the State of Maryland would have received up to this time from that source upwards of TWO MILLIONS OF DOLLARS.—The following table will show the aggregate amount which each county in the State would have received from 1832 to 1838—a period of six years—supposing the sum to which the State would have been entitled had been distributed among the counties:

Alleghany,	$40.000
Anne Arundel,	110.500
Baltimore city,	317,000
Baltimore county,	158 500
Calvert,	31 500
Caroline,	35.500
Cecil,	59 500
Charles,	67 500
Dorchester,	71,000
Frederick,	178 000
Harford,	64.000
Kent,	40 000
Montgomery,	75.000
Prince George's,	78 000
Queen Ann's,	59 000
St. Mary's,	51.000
Somerset,	79 000
Talbot,	48 000
Washington,	98 000
Worcester,	71,000
	$1,732.000

The share of Maryland, it thus appears, for the period above named, would have been nearly $300.000 per annum. For the three years from 1838 to 1841 the average amount of annual sales of the public lands has fallen short of the average for the preceding six years. The financial difficulties which have afflicted the country, to the depression of most interests and to the great discouragement of enterprise, have operated no doubt to diminish the extent of land sales in the West. But under all the disadvantages of the times, the amount of sales since 1838, added to the sales of the preceding six years, would raise the share of Maryland from 1832 to the present time, supposing the Distribution had gone into effect in '32, considerably over *two millions of dollars.*

One of the first results of the ascendancy of the Whigs has been to secure the adoption of the Distribution policy—Henceforth the States will reap the benefits of it. It was not the fault of the Whigs that they did not enjoy those benefits before.—*American.*

From the N. Y. Com. Adv. Sept. 27.

ROBBERY OF THE HERKIMER COUNTY BANK.

We have to add another to the catalogue of bank robberies, which are adding to the disgrace of the country, and shaking the confidence of the community in the integrity of mankind in general. On Saturday evening, at about 8 o'clock, Mr. Anson C. Brown, a young man aged 21, book-keeper of the Herkimer County Bank, at the village of Little Falls, went to the house of the casher of the Bank for the key of the guard lock of the bank, to enable him to cash a couple of checks for merchants of the villiage, who wanted the funds before the bank would open on Monday, (this morning.) Having attended to this business, the clerk returned the key to the cashier, and all appeared to be right.

Yesterday morning, however, a brother of Mr. Brown, missing the latter, and discovering that he must have changed his clothes in the night, on searching the pantaloons which he had thrown off, found a note addressed to himself, in which his abrupt departure was announced. It also contained an order upon the cashier for the balance due upon his salary. Young Brown hastened to the cashier, whose suspicions were immediately awakened, and on repairing to the bank, it was discovered that the guard lock had been left unlocked when the key was returned to him the preceding evening. As the inner keys of the bank were placed in a private drawer, access to every part of it was perfectly easy; and it was soon discovered that the bank had been robbed to the amount of more than SEVENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS! The amount taken was thus made up—bills of the bank 64 000 dollars; gold, 2,200 dollars: bills of the Ontario Bank at Utica, 1000 dollars; and the residue in bills of other banks. The next discovery was that Brown had left the village in the night train, for Albany, accompanied by two journeymen printers, engaged in the office of the Mohawk Courier. All these discoveries were made before the arrival of the 9 o'clock train of cars yesterday morning from Utica. Several gentlemen took that train for Albany in pursuit. The traces of the fugitives were discovered in Albany, where they arrived very early yesterday morning, in the expectation of taking the morning boat for this city. But there being no morning line from Albany on Sundays, they were foiled in this design.

Their next move was to charter an extra coach for Hudson, for the purpose, probably, of availing themselves of a chance steamer, or of setting their faces toward Boston by the Hudson and Stockbridge rail-road, and thence to Springfield and Boston. The pursuers divided at Albany yesterday afternoon, some of them striking express to Stockbridge, and the others embarking in the South America steamer for this city. In the course of the night a steamer from Hudson was overtaken, boarded and searched, but the robbers were not on board. The probability, therefore is, that they have gone the other route to Boston.

OFFICIAL.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS it has come to the knowledge of the Government of the United States that sundry secret Lodges, Clubs, or Associations exist on the Northern Frontier: that the members of these Lodges are bound together by secret oaths: that they have collected fire-arms and other military materials, and secreted them in sundry places; and that it is their purpose to violate the laws of their country by making military and lawless incursions, when opportunity shall offer, into the Territories of a Power with which the United States are at peace; and whereas it is known that travelling agitators, from both sides of the line, visit these Lodges, and harangue the members in secret meeting, stimulating them to illegal acts; and whereas the same persons are known to levy contributions on the ignorant and credulous for their own benefit, thus supporting and enriching themselves by the basest means; and whereas the unlawful intentions of the members of these Lodges have already been manifested in an attempt to destroy the lives and property of the inhabitants of Chippewa, in Canada, and the public property of the British Government there being: Now, therefore, I, JOHN TYLER, President of the United States, do issue this my proclamation, admonishing all such evil-minded persons of the condign punishment which is certain to overtake them; assuring them that the laws of the United States will be rigorously executed against their illegal acts and that if in any lawless incursion into Canada they fall into the hands of the British authorities they will not be reclaimed as American citizens, nor any interference made by this Government in their behalf.

And I exhort all well-meaning but deluded persons who may have joined these Lodges immediately to abandon them, and to have nothing more to do with their secret meetings, or unlawful oaths, as they would avoid serious consequences to themselves. And I expect the intelligent and well-disposed members of the community to frown on all these unlawful combinations and illegal proceedings, and to assist the Government in maintaining the peace of the country against the mischievous consequences of the acts of these violators of the law.

Given under my hand, at the city of Washington, the twenty fifth day of September, A. D one thousand eight hundred and forty one, and of the Independence [L. S.] of the United States the sixty-sixth.

JOHN TYLER.

By the President:
DANIEL WEBSTER, *Secretary of State.*

From the Baltimore American.

BORDER TROUBLES.—The Proclamation of the President of the United States, which the reader will see in another column, will, it is hoped, have the effect of preventing illegal acts by American citizens on the Canadian border.—There is good reason for believing that a spirit of evil exists along the border, which if not checked, may yet lead to serious difficulties between the two countries. Letters from New York express the opinion that if McLeod is acquitted at the trial, which is expected to take place this week, an attempt will be made to do him personal injury. It is believed however, that such precautions will be taken on this point by the authorities of the State of New York and the General Government as will in the event of his acquittal, secure him a safe passage to Canada.

A correspondent of the New York American, writing from Niagara Falls, under date of 21st instant says—

The patriots have since the removal of the United States Army from Buffalo, again made this neighborhood the scene at their operations, in order, if they can, to embroil both countries in war.

Last week they made an attempt to blow up two of her Majesty's steamboats lying at anchor in the Niagara river, at Chippewa. Lett had laid this nefarious plot, and since his arrest, is said to have boasted to Gov. Seward, at Auburn, "that he had been recently in Canada, and would have been successful if he had not been captured!" He also acknowledged being the actor at the destruction of Brock's monument, and of a recent blowing up of one of the locks on the Welland Canal!

The machine consisted of two casks, containing 150 lbs. of powder. They were each placed on a frame one hundred yards apart, (but connected by a rope,) with a leaden pipe, and fuse therein inserted, and thus towed from Grand Island, and sent drifting towards the vessel. One only of the casks exploded, but most fortunately, prematurely, being 300 *yards short of the mark*,—otherwise every soul on board, with the vessels must have been destroyed.

It was about 3 P. M. Those on board at first supposed the report was that of a cannon. The men were speedily mustered, and the machine was seen floating. A boat with six men was lowered, and whilst proceeding to secure it, *fired at from Grand Island*, but happily without injury. And these things have disturbed the public mind, and the canal and frontier is now patrolled night and day by the British troops. It is my firm conviction, that unless there is a strong detachment of United States troops forthwith sent to Buffalo and strong enough and sufficient to show those gentry the Government of the United States is determined to preserve peace, acts of this character will be done, which must be the effect of breaking up the peace existing between both countries. Buffalo was the head quarters from whence the Navy Island gangs originated, and at the close of canal and lake navigation, there are enough of floating characters to be found ready and ripe for any undertaking, however desperate or wicked. The Canadian refugees seek all they can to inflame the public mind as to M'Leod: evidence sufficient to convict an angel, will not be lacking at their hands; and if not successful in obtaining his conviction, and speedy execution too, they make their boast they will do themselves justice.

[From the Pittsburg Chronicle, Sept. 25.]

MYSTERIOUS OCCURRENCE.—A valuable carriage, worth probably five or six hundred dollars, was, three or four days since, discovered among the bushes near the farm of a Mr. Burnside, situated several miles out on the Brownsville road. It was entirely empty: there were no horses attached to it or found in the vicinity, and nothing was seen which might lead to the discovery of who was its owner, when it was left, or under what circumstances, except the name of the manufacturer, which we did not learn, and the place where it was manufactured, Richmond, Va. The desertion of a valuable piece of property in the midst of a peaceful community, without apparent cause, leads to the suspicion that there has been foul play used with the owner, whoever he may have been. The horses being gone tends to confirm this suspicion.

MEETING OF SLAVEHOLERS.

At an adjourned meeting of the slaveholders of Anne Arundel county, held on Wednesday the 15th inst., the chairman of the last meeting called the meeting to order—when the following resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That a convention shall be held in the city of Annapolis, of the persons favorable to the protection of the slave holding interests in the state upon the 1st Monday of January next.

Resolved, That a delegation of 20 be appointed by each county in the state, and from the city of Annapolis, Frederick and Baltimore, and twenty from Howard district, to attend said convention.

Resolved, That the chairman of this meeting be considered the chairman to represent the meeting from Howard District.

Resolved, That the proceedings be published in the Howard Free Press, with a request to all papers in the state to copy.

GEO. HOWARD, Chr'm.
Wm. H. Marriott, Sec'y.

From the Portland Evening Gazette.

We have lost the election not so much because we have not a real majority of the voting power of the State, but because our party was buried in a profound lethargy; the Veto of the President, coming on the very eve of the election, unnerved our friends; they had looked to the establishment of a bank as the consummation of the hopes and triumphs of their party, and they had not time to recover their tone and spirit before they were called upon to give a new manifestation of their principles in the ballot-boxes. They could not do it—they had no heart for the work—tokens seemed to be given that all was lost. on the other hand, our opponents were cheered on by what paralyzed us, and they took courage from what appeared to be the signal of our disunion to renewed efforts to recover their lost power. This is manifest from the state of the votes—the result is occasioned by a falling off on one side.—Our voters did not and would not go to the polls. But they are no less Whigs, and, as Mr. CLAY said of himself, they always have been and always will be Whigs.

When the occasion comes, after these overhanging clouds shall have passed away from our prospects, they will demonstrate the efficiency and the force of their principles. Be of good cheer, then, you who have fought the battle; stand to your arms and your principles—one defeat does not destroy an army nor subvert a kingdom. We shall collect our scattered and slumbering forces, and again rally for the cause of good government and sound principles.

The French Navy—France has at present in commission a navy that is composed of 189 vessels which carry 3930 guns. Of these vessels 20 are ships of the line and mount 1854 guns; 19 frigates mount 978 guns; 22 corvettes mount 542 guns; 34 brigs mount 528 guns, and 7 gun-boats 28 guns. In the number of her naval vessels at present in commission are included 30 steamers, 26 transports, and 31 small craft.

The Sea giving up its Dead.—Between 120 & 130 bodies have been taken from the Lake chiefly found near where the Erie was burnt, and all having rose to the surface near the same time. A heavy thunder storm passing over the spot, is said to have produced this sudden effect.

GOVERNMENT LOAN.—The Secretary of the Treasury has issued proposals, receivable until the 6th October, for a loan of Two Millions of Dollars to the United States, bearing an interest of six per cent per annum, payable quarterly, and irredeemable before December 31 1844 This is a part of the loan of twelve millions authorised by the Act of Congress, passed on the 21st July last.

SPECIE.—The Journal of Commerce says that the specie shipped in masses from that port during the past week was as follows:

Gladiator for London	$230,000
Louis Phillipe for Havre	346,000
Great Western for Bristol	271,340
Akbar for Canton via Liverpool	250,000
	$1,097,340

EASTON GAZETTE

EASTON, MD.

Saturday Morning, Oct. 2.

Whig Meetings.

The Whigs of the county, will bear in mind that Public Meetings will be held upon the following days in the several districts of the county.

SATURDAY 2nd " St. Michaels.
MONDAY 4th " Quaker Town.

Addresses may be expected from the Whig Candidates and other members of the party—and the voters of the county generally are invited to attend and inform themselves of the grounds upon which the Whig party claim their suffiages.

WHIG TICKET.



FOR GOVERNOR.

Wm. C. Johnson.

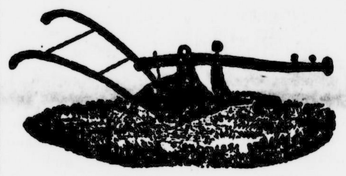
FOR DELEGATES
To the General Assembly of Maryland.

For Talbot County.

Henry H Goldsborough,
Tench Tilghman,
John Harrington.

For County Commissioner.
William Corkrall.

WHIG TICKET.



FOR GOVERNOR.

Wm. C. Johnson.

FOR DELEGATES
To the General Assembly of Maryland

For Caroline County.

Tilghman Sullivan,
William H. Downes,
John Nicols.

ACTION.—The day of election is close at hand, and it is time the Whigs were making an effort commensurate with the importance of the occasion. The enemy is in the field with all the party machinery which in times past rendered them so formidable, and we caution the Whigs not to be lulled into a false security of success by a too confident reliance upon their strength. Our opponents have collected all their energies for the approaching contest and unless they are met by corresponding efforts, the result may prove as disastrous to our hopes as the election of 1838. But if the Whigs will only make an effort worthy of their candidate and their cause, we shall have no doubt of success. We beseech the Whigs, then, to devote a few days to the service of their country—remember that if we fail there is no alternative for three years but to submit to the proscription of a Loco Foco Governor. The crisis behooves every Whig to buckle on his armour for the conflict, and battle energetically in defence of his cherished principles—principles, upon the success of which depends our future weal or woe;

"Strike! 'till the last armed foe expires,
Strike! for your children and your sires,
Strike! for your altars and your fires,
God, and your native land!" • • •

THE DIFFERENCE.—The Loco Focos seemed filled with astonishment and wonder that the Whigs instead of acquiescing with Mr. Tyler in his views respecting a National Bank, should denounce him as having defeated the just expectations of the people by the arbitrary exercise of the veto power, and acted perfidiously to the party which raised him from comparative obscurity and placed him in the second office within the gift of the people. The difference between the parties is this: the Whigs are united by principles which are as firm and enduring as the everlasting hills; the Loco Focos practice no particular creed, but regulate their conduct according to the exigencies that may arise. We do not wish to be understood as asserting that all the members of that party are without any fixed and definite principles—we admit there are some who regulate their conduct by principle, and do not indiscriminately subscribe to all the expedients which party leaders are too apt to resort to—but we lay down the general rule that the Loco Focos are not actuated by any settled principles, and unconditionally submit to the dicta of their leaders; in proof of which we may cite the following instances.

During Gen Jackson's administration he recommended that the surplus revenue in the Treasury, arising from the sale of the public lands, should be distributed among the States for the purpose of enabling them to construct works of internal Improvements. At the time, it was a favorite measure with the party. A Bill for that purpose was passed by Congress, and, without assigning any reason for it, Gen. Jackson pocketed the bill and carried it to the "Hermitage."—Without being cognizant of the reasons which impelled Gen. Jackson to this step, his partizans immediately raised a cry of hostility to the Distribution system, and have continued it ever since for no other reason than the Whigs are in favor of it.

When Gen. Jackson first declared his hostility to the U. S. Bank, many of his party were dismayed at the idea of his vetoing the Bill to extend its charter; they predicted ruin to their cause if such a policy was adopted, and openly avowed their determination not to support him in such an event. Yet no sooner was the veto affixed to bill than these identical men pronounced it the most patriotic act of his administration, and lauded him for his Roman firmness in crushing the monster.

In 1833, Gen. Gordon of Virginia, submitted the Sub-Treasury scheme to Congress, and the Jackson presses immediately took ground against it. The Globe denounced it as "odious and unconstitutional," and every where it met the decided disapprobation of the Jackson party. Yet Mr. Van Buren adopted the plan, and rested his claims to re-election upon its merits. The vocabulary was exhausted in fulsome flattery of its merits as a fiscal agent, and those who were its strongest opponents in 1833, were the loudest in its praise in 1838. We might adduce numerous other instances in support of our proposition, but what we have already cited are conclusive to the point. The patent democratic creed is a discordant and heterogenious mass of theories, abstractions and chimeras, which can be adapted to any emergency that can take place. The malleability of the democratic faith is truly wonderful.

Did the Whig creed possess such malleability, we should present to the world the phenomenon of a party that has universally approved a National Bank, now renouncing it as unconstitutional and corrupting, because Mr. Tyler has seen fit to veto two bills providing for the establishment of a fiscal agent or Bank. But it is a cardinal principle of the Whig creed, and to sustain Mr. Tyler in his opposition to a Bank, would be to prove recreant to the principles by which we triumphed over the enemies of the Constitution. If his Accidency Mr. Tyler has listened to the syren voice of Loco Focoism, and is willing to sacrifice the party which elevated him to power, and with it the hopes of the country, there is greater need for union among the Whigs proper, and a stronger necessity for boldly asserting the truth, let it cut where it will. "We are not accustomed to swear in the words of any master," and when the principles we hold dear are assailed by friend or foe, we esteem it our duty to defend and uphold them at all hazards. • • •

☞It seems to be an object near to the heart of Mr. Thomas, and the whole Loco Foco party, to make it appear that the Whig Candidate for Governor, Mr. Johnson, countenanced and sustained the course adopted by the 19 Van Buren Electors in 1836. In order to do this, however, falsehood and misrepresentation have been resorted to. It is reported that Mr. Johnson voted a ticket at the time the effort was made to hold a Convention to remodel the Constitution, headed "Revolution or Reform;" and in the conclusion of his speech in this town, Mr. Thomas insinuated that Mr. Johnson was as deeply implicated in the revolutionary movements of the 19, as himself. We regarded this remark at the time as very disingenuous, as the subject had

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