EASTON GAZETTE

EASTON, MD.

Saturday Morning, Oct. 8.

FOR PRESIDENT
HENRY CLAY
OF KENTUCKY.

Owing to the continued indisposition of the Editor and the sickness of the workmen in the Office, we are merely able to issue half a sheet this week—Advertisements and Communications we shall endeavour to attend to in our next.

The speech of Mr. Webster at Fanueil Hall, Boston, meets with the decided disapprobation of the Whig Press.

Mr, Webster claims to be a good Whig but adheres to Mr. Tyler and will, it is to be inferred, retain his place in the Cabinet, although opposed to all the leading measures of the Administration. Mr. W. severely censures the Massachusetts Convention for nominating Mr. Clay and for declaring a final separation from the President of the United States.

ELECTION RETURNS,
For Talbot County.

	Easton	St. Michaels	Trappe	Chapel	Total.
Locofo Ticket.					
General Assembly.					
G. W. Sherwood	228	215	152	153	748
M. O. Colston	203	226	129	148	706
Benj. M. Bowdle	206	212	167	151	736
Commissioners					
Charles Robinson	213	215	147	149	724
Joseph Graham	185	216	147	148	696
Sheriff.					
Wm. B Willis	197	216	162	150	725
Independent Ticket.					
James Bartlett	145	156	163	82	546
Wm. Pratt, Sr.	78	125	115	48	366
Commissioners					
B. Tomlinson	150	142	138	73	503
Wm. Jenkinson	144	152	140	79	515
Sheriff					
Robt. Leonard	159	144	135	80	518

CAROLINE COUNTY.

WHIG—Senate	Upper,	Middle,	Lower,	Tot.
Charles,	183	205	211	599
Delegates.				
Nicols,	148	221	198	567
Jump of E.	155	199	200	554
Harrington,	140	167	197	504
Independent Whig				
Burchenal,	115	28	10	133
Sheriff.				
Jump of P.	222	223	190	635
Levy Court,				
Turner,	183	182	223	588
Locofoco.				
Senate.				
Keene,	163	211	211	585
Delegates.				
Anthony.	123	222	217	562
Sherwood,	173	203	215	591
Thawley,	164	202	216	582
Sheriff				
Horney,	140	202	236	578
Levy court.				
Bishop,	168	243	203	614

RECAPITULATION—*as far as ascertained.*

STATE SENATE.

The Senate consists of 21 members. 14 of whom hold over, and 7 were elected on Wednesday. Of the Senators holding over, 9 are Whigs and 5 Locofocos. Of the 7 Senators whose terms have expired, 6 were Whigs and 1 Locofoco.

	Whig.	*Locofoco.*
Senators holding over,	9	5
Montgomery,	1	0
Prince George's	0 whig loss 1	
Anne Arundel,	0 whig loss 1	
Calvert,		
Caroline,	1	
Charles,	1 whig gain 0	
Somerset,		

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.
1842.

Counties.	Whig.	Locofoco.
Baltimore City,		5
Baltimore County,		5
Cecil,	2	2
Frederick,	2	3
Harford,	3	
Montgomery,	2	2
Anne Arundel,		5
Carroll,		4
Washington.		5
Prince Georges,	4	
Kent,	3	
Queen Anne,	2	1
Charles,	3	
Caroline,	1	2
Talbot.	0	3

HON. JOHN P. KENNEDY.

We regret to state that our able Representative in Congress, the Hon. John P. Kennedy, met with a very painful, if not serious, accident on Saturday—While riding on horseback in the vicinity of the city, his horse made a very sudden start, which threw him to the ground with much force. Although it appears that no bone was broken, he was so much injured in one of his hips as to be incapable of moving, and after lying awhile in this painful situation, was happily discovered by a passer by. He was promptly succored by a gentleman in the neighbourhood, and subsequently brought to the city on a litter. The extent of the injury cannot yet be ascertained, but it is feared that it may prevent him from moving about for some time to come.

Balt. Amer.

THE PROVISION TRADE.—The following circular of a highly respectable house in Liverpool, will be interesting to our readers, who are engaged in packing provisions. One of the partners of this house has travelled extensively in the United States and Canada with particular reference to this business.—*N. Y. Journal of Commerce.*

LIVERPOOL, 1st September, 1842.

Our new Tariff being so favorable to the introduction of American provisions into England, that we have the prospect of an extensive and steady import of various articles of produce from thence, we would throw out for the guidance of those who contemplate engaging in the preparation of provisions for our market, some suggestions which we conceive to be important, and a compliance with which will operate favorably to the interests of those engaged in the trade. We are aware that the shipment of beef and pork to England this year, has turned out a very unprofitable operation, and in consequence many persons feel discouraged from prosecuting the trade, having got the impression that a prejudice exists in this country against American provisions. Such is not the case however. It is true that those articles have been almost unsaleable in our market, but the reason is found in the fact of their entire want of adaptation to our tastes, and their general inferiority to what we have been in the habit of receiving from Ireland and Hamburg. Of this inferiority there is sufficient evidence in the fact that, while Irish pork has been selling freely at 70s. a 75s. the American has been with difficulty disposed of at a price equal to 48s. duty paid.

This inferiority as regards pork arises principally from the hogs being generally fed on beach nuts or other wild feeding, which makes the meat soft and oily; but it is partly owing also to the hurried way in which provisions have been cured and packed, especially in the western country and to the use of an inferior salt quite unsuitable to the purpose. We would urge strongly on shippers the propriety of bestowing more care on the selection and preparation of pork for our market in future, as a soft and inferior article is almost unsaleable with us, and the shipment of such will be certainly productive of loss to the owner. These remarks apply with equal force to beef, which has been inferior not only in consequence of insufficient fattening, but also from being very roughly handled. The form too, in which both articles have been cut, has tended to occasion this depreciation in our market, and although it may not appear of sufficient consequence to affect their value, yet taking into consideration that our buyers have been accustomed to a certain cut for many years, it is reasonable that their tastes should be consulted. Of one thing we feel assured, that shippers will find it to their advantage to fall in with the requirements of our market.

We think it unnecessary to give in detail the process of curing followed in Ireland, as the difference in climate may require some peculiarity in the mode to be adopted in America; but we furnish the particulars which we consider most important. Bacon is made from pigs of any size from 160 lbs. up to the heaviest weights, and in the form either of long or short middles. In making the former the head and hams are cut off; the remaining bone is removed, taking as little of the lean meat off with the ribs as possible; the shoulder blade being taken out, the loose parts are cut off, so that no pocket is left to disfigure the bacon; the edges are squared and trimmed, all the soft and flabby fat being removed.—Short middles are also free from bone, and differ from the other only in having the shoulders taken off. This cut being most esteemed with us, always commands 2s per cwt. advance on the price of long middles. Bacon is always cured in dry salt, and when shipped to the English market, is packed with fresh salt in Russia mats or course linen cloth, in bales weighing from 3 to 4 cwt. each. Boxes made to fit the size of the middles would suit equally well, if that mode of packing is found to be cheaper.

Hams are cut round and well trimmed all the soft fat being taken off; they are cured in dry salt also, and after being washed and well dried, (without being smoked) are packed in hogsheads with the husks of oats, bran, cut straw or other dry material, of like character, which will absorb the moisture produced by sweating. The shanks are cut off above the knee joint, with a saw, and not with a cleaver, as practised now in America.

Mess Pork is made from hogs weighing from 160 to 220 lbs. and is cut in pieces as nearly as possible of four pounds each. The whole hog is used, with the exception of the head, feet and legs to the knee joint. When packed for exportation it is put in barrels, containing 50 pieces, weighing 200 lbs, with St. Ubes or Turk's Island salt, and in new pickle. Mess beef is made from fat cattle only, and is cut in pieces of 8 lbs. each, the whole carcase, with the exception of the head, feet and legs being used. It is packed with St. Ubes or Turk's Island salt, in a new pickle, in casks containing 38 pieces weighing 300 lbs. The mode of curing both beef and pork is to pack the pieces in dry salt, in large casks or vats, which are then filled up with pickle, having just so much saltpetre in it as will give the meet a color. At the end of twenty-four hours, or so soon as the salt and saltpetre have taken effect, and the blood remaining in the meat has been purged out, it is put in a new pickle, in which it remains until packed for exportation.

The quality of meat is injured by the use of saltpetre in any pickle after the first. The casks must be pefectly water-tight and have two iron hoops on each end. All pickle is made of such strength that an egg will float in it, and after being allowed to settle, the scum is taken off the surface. Beef and pork have the name of the packer or shipper branded on the head of the cask, and below the name, "38 pieces of prime mess Beef," or "60 pieces of prime mess Pork." Other qualities are put up in Ireland, but we consider the above to be the most deserving of the attention of American shippers. It is not required that beef and pork should undergo a public inspection, as we consider that the best security of their marketable character is found in the obvious interest of packers to furnish such an article as will earn a good name for their brand, and obtain the highest current rates.

Fine leaf Lard, if unmixed and well managed, will we think be a profitable article of shipment. It is put up in neat white hooped kegs containing about 40 lbs. each. The lard is poured into the kegs at the head, and so soon as it has cooled and settled down, the surface is made level and covered with white paper, which prevents it from adhering to the lid when opened for inspection in our market. It is also put up to a considerable extent in bladders, and shipped in hogsheads packed with bran or cut straw. It is important that the bladders should be well cleaned by scraping and the use of acids, so that they may be tolerably transparent. The inferior lard may be put up in packages of any size, which, when large, should be iron hooped.

We would call the attention of curers, in the United States to the fact that, while bacon and hams, when dried, pay a duty of 14s. per cwt. if shipped in pickle they will be passed by our customs at the pork duty of 8s. As a set off, however against the 8s. per cwt. saved in duty, it must be recollected that pork cured in pickle is inferior in quality to that cured in dry salt, and will not bring an equal price: that it is shipped in that form at any increased cost of packages and freight: and that it pays duty on a greater weight than when dried.

We give these considerations that shippers may decide for themselves which is the preferable mode of shipment. By the subjoined extract from the tariff it will be seen that the different duties in favor of colonial produce are so great as to give a decided advantage to Canada in the shipment of all provisions for our home consumption. Thus, in beef and pork, while foreign is subject to a duty of 8s. per cwt. colonial is admitted at 2s, but it is understood, that by the repeal of the 42d clause of the 3d and 4th William 4th, Cap. 57 both foreign and colonial will now be admitted for ship stores free of duty. This feature in the bill, we consider the most important to America, and would call the attention of curers there to the altered position of the trade in that particular. Lard is also admitted on favorable terms, and as our demand for that article for machinery and manufacturing purposes is very large we would strongly recommend that the soft pork should be melted down and shipped in that form.

The high duty on foreign Butter being retained will prevent any regular trade in that article from America, except when when prices are so low as to make it an object of attention for shipment as grease: under this name it is liable to a duty of 1s. 8d per cwt. only. In Canada the soil appears to be very favorable for the production of this article, and under the present modified colonial duty, it will become we think, one of very large export. The principle fault in Canadian Butter at present is that the milk is not sufficiently pressed out, and consequently when shipped on a long voyage it becomes rancid before it can be consumed—It should be packed in casks containing from 70 to 80 lbs. which must be air tight.

Cheese has already been shipped extensively, and as the quantity produced is increasing every year, it is likely to become an item of considerable trade.—this article has been shipped heretofore without much judgement being exercised in the selection or assortment of the qualities, which has prevented the returns being so satisfactory as they otherwise would have been. American cheese is for the most part insufficiently pressed, which gives it, when cut, a porous or honey comb appearance: it is also unpleasant in flavor, owing to the two free use of rennet. The removal of these faults would very much enhance its value in the English market.

With respect to grain and flour, it will be understood that the new corn bill has placed the trade on a much more safe and steady footing, though there will always be uncertainty while the principle of the sliding scale of duties is preserved. On this branch of trade no observations are required.

Besides those articles of produce mentioned, there are no doubt others deserving the attention of shippers, but we consider those specified as having the most immediate importance. The general directions now given, being the result of our experience while engaged for some years exclusively in the produce trade, and being suggested by our personal inspection of provisions and of the modes of curing adopted in America, will be found, we conceive, not unimportant to those entering on the business. We have expressed our belief that under the existing tariff, a large trade in produce will arise, but when we look at the rapid progress of free trade principles in Britain, and the urgency of the popular demand for cheap provisions, we may safely predict a much more extended trade within a few years, in consequence of the still further modification of our provision laws.

JOHN & CHARLES KIRKPATRICK,
Produce Commission Merchants.

John Randolph is said to have given the following account of Mr. Tyler—"too light for the harness, too slow for the turf, kicks in the plough, and a sorry nag is he."

From the Baltimore American.

INDIA COTTON GOODS.

The progress of the British manufacturers in their experiments on India cotton seems to be as rapid as it is successful. They are making it up into fabrics, which although of inferior quality, as it respects appearance are well adapted to the large class of customers who want cheap goods. The competition of these cottons with ours has already affected us very sensibly in the South American markets.

We have before us an extract of a letter from an American in London, written last month, to a merchant of this city, in which he states that grey cottons, twenty six inches wide, had been offered to him at 1 1-8 pence, or about three cents per yard.

Our cotton growers at the South must be aware that when British manufacturers can procure from their own territories the raw material so cheaply as to enable them to put manufactured goods at this price, the market for the American staple must be very materially injured In the mean time the efforts of the British government are untiring in the prosecution of their great undertaking—that of naturalizing the best sorts of American cotton in the soil of India and of improving the native plant. In both of these points they have already, to a considerable extent, succeeded. With the vast territory at their disposal in Hindostan, and with the millions of labourers whose industry may be employed at small expense in the culture of cotton, it is no vain fancy which induces the belief that a large proportion, if not the entire amount, of the supplies required by the British manufacturers will before many years be drawn from the plains of India. And it is very certain that so soon as this consummation is attained or approximated to the imposition of heavy duties upon American cotton in the ports of Great Britain, will speedily follow.

Our Southern people talk of nullifying the Tariff unless it is repealed. Let them take care that they do not talk too rashly. The time may come, and soon, when they will cling to the protective policy as the strong hold of their safety It is best not to be committed too far.—They might take an example from their political friends of the Northern, Middle and Western States, who, in obedience to the dictates of party leaders have gone so far in denouncing protection that they find themselves now in a very unpleasant predicament. The Whigs are the only party that know how to take good care of the country; and we trust the sensible and the patriotic on the other side will see this fact, in the experience of the troubles into which misgovernment has brought the country, and come over like good citizens to aid in sustaining a wise system of sound policy

From the Central New York Farmer.

CHARCOAL AS A MANURE.

I have recently had my attention directed to the use of *charcoal*, by the knowledge of some facts that have been communicated in answer to my inquiries, that has induced me to devote a paper to the subject, in the hope, at least, that it will excite attention, productive in the end of great good to the community, by inducing a series of experiments upon the use of charcoal as a manure, that will result in immense benefit to the farming interest.

I shall not pretend to enter into a series of reasonings upon the chemical affinities of charcoal to the soil upon which it may be applied: these matters I shall leave to those whose education and pursuits have better fitted them to ascertain these things, by enabling them to reach them by chemical analysis, which I am unable to make. I shall simply state the facts which I have observed, and those which I have learn d from others, whom I have requested to look to them, together with the results that have been obtained, leaving to others to say whether the question is not of sufficient importance to lead them to try whether the results will not be equally beneficial in very many other situations.

In the neighbourhood in which I live there are a great many hearths of coal pits, as they are called; places where wood has been piled and burned into charcoal, scattered about the country. I have invariably observed that upon these hearths in the course of a very few years, a luxurious coat of grass made its appearance, when all around in the vicinity scarcely a blade of grass could be found, and what there was found out of the coal hearth was sickly and wanfish. This was so well known that in the height of summer, when the pasture in other places was dried and withered by the summer drought it was a common practice to drive the cattle to the "coalings," sure that they would there obtain food.

During the last autumn business called me into Harford county, Maryland. I was surprised at the exceedingly luxuriant growth of a crop of grain but lately seeded into a field, on Deer creek, and also at the very peculiar appearance of the soil. The soil upon which the grain was growing had a remarkable dark appearance, and appeared to be so mellow and pliable as nearly to bury the foot at every step; and although it lay very level did not appear to the touch to be so, not as the soil in the other fields around it on the same level. My attention was excited by what I saw, and I inquired if the field had not been covered with charcoal, and was told that it had been. I was informed that it had been spread upon it more than *twenty years* ago! I then asked what was the general quality of the crops raised upon it, and I was told that they were invariably fine both as to quantity and quality. The person who lived upon the property informed me, that he had repeatedly hauled the oil from that field and spread it upon the surrounding fields, and he could for years, or in fact from the time he spread it then to the present day always see, by the growth upon these places, exactly where he had put it.

Another case of the application of charcoal I have found in this neighbourhood, was made by a gentleman in the iron business, to his meadow, near the coal house He had a large quantity of the coal that had become too fine to be used in the furnace; he did not know exactly what to do with it—it was in the way, and he concluded, as the easiest way to dispose of it, to haul it out and spread it upon the grass land. He spread it late in the fall, and for many years, he informed me he had observed the most astonishing effects produced upon his field of grass. The quantity was nearly double, and the effect continued as long as he owned the property, which was at least ten years.

I have just been made acquainted with another result of the application of charcoal to arrable land, that, if general from its application, will induce its use by every one who can procure it at a reasonable price; that is, wherever charcoal has been applied, rust never effects the growing crop of wheat! My friend who has communicated this fact to me, states that he has observed particularly, and when the field generally has been 'struck with rust," as it is called, those places where he had applied the charcoal invariably escaped.

J. H. HEPBURN.

From the N. Y. Evening Post

THE EGYPTIAN MAGICIANS.

"A few days after my first arrival in Egypt," says Mr. Lane, the traveller, my curiosity was excited on the subject of magic by a circumstance related to me by Mr Salt, our consul general.—Having had reason to believe that one of his servants was a thief, from the fact of several articles of property having been stolen from his house, he sent for the celebrated Mughrebee magician with the view of intimidating them, and causing the guilty one (if any of them were guilty) to confess his crime. The magician came and said that he would cause the exact image of the person who had committed the thefts to appear to any youth not arrived at the age of puberty and desired the master of the house to call in any boy whom he might choose. As several boys were then employed in a garden adjacent to the house one of them was called for this purpose. In the palm of this boys right hand the magician drew with a pen a certain diagram, in the centre of which he poured a little ink. Into this ink he desired the boy steadfastly to look. He then burned some incense and several bits of paper inscribed with charms; and, at the same time called for various objects to appear in the ink.—The boy declared that he saw all these objects and last of all, the image of the guilty person; he described his stature countenance, and dress said that he knew him and directly ran down into the garden, and apprehended of the laborers, who when brought before the master, immediately confessed that he was the thief.

"The strips of paper were inscribed with certain forms of incantation, such as 'Turshoon' and Turyooshoon,' which he said, were the name of two genii, his familiar spirits. I compared the copies [says Mr. Lane] with the originals, and found that they exactly agreed. The following is a translation:

'Turshoon! Turyooshoon! come down!
Come down! be present! Whither are gone
the prince and his troops? Where are Kl
Ahhmat
the prince and his troops? Be present,
ye servants of these names! And this is the
removal.
And we have removed from the
thy veil, and thy sight to day
is piercing. Correct, correct!'

"The boy on the present occasion, was brought in by Mr. Lane's desire from among a parcel of boys in the street, returning from a manufactory, and had therefore no previous communication with the old Magus. The preparations being completed, with all the accompanying mummery, and after muttering indistinctly a few words, he then asked him [the boy] if he saw any thing in the ink; and was answered, 'No,' but about a minute after, the boy, trembling, and seeming much frightened, said, 'I see a man sweeping the ground.' 'When he has done sweeping,' said the magician, 'tell me.' Presently the boy said, 'He has done.'—The magician then again interrupted his muttering to ask the boy if he knew what a BEYRUCK [or flag] was? and being answered 'Yes,' desired him to say, 'Bring a flag' 'The boy did so, and soon said 'He has brought a flag'—'What color is it?' asked the magician; the boy replied. 'Red.' He was told to call for another flag, which he did, and soon after he said that he saw another brought, and that it was black: In like manner, he was told to call for a third, fourth, fifth, sixth and seventh, which he described as being successively brought before him, specifying their colors as white, green, black, red and blue The magician then asked him (as he did, also, each time that a new flag was described as being brought,) 'How many flags have you now before you?' 'Seven,' answered the boy.—While this was going on, the magician put the second and third of the small strips of paper upon which the forms of invocation were written, into a chafing dish; and fresh frankincense and coriander seed having been repeatedly added the fumes became painful to the eyes. When the boy had described the seven flags as appearing to him he was desired to say, 'Bring the Sooltan's tent, and pitch it.' This he did; and in about a minute after he said, 'Some men have brought the tent; a large, green tent; they are pitching it; and presently he added, 'they have set it up Now said the magician, 'order the soldiers to come and to pitch their camp around the tent of the Soultan. The boy did as he was desired; and immediately said, I see a great many soldiers, with their tents; they have pitched their tents' He was then told to order that the soldiers, should be drawn up in ranks and, having done so he presently said, that he saw them thus arranged. The magician had put the fourth of the little strips of paper into the chafing dish, and soom after he did the same with the fifth. He now said tell some of the people to bring a bull' 'The boy gave the order required, and said 'I see a bull; it is red; four men are dragging it along, and three are beating it' He was told to desire them to kill it, and cut it up, and to put the meat in saucepans, and cook it.—He did as he was directed, and described these operations as apparently performed before his eyes—'Tell the soldiers,' said the magician, 'to eat it.' The boy did so, and said, 'they are eating it. —'They have done, and are washing their hands'—The magician then told him to call for the Soultan; and the boy, having done this said, 'I see the Soultan riding to his tent, on a bay horse, and he has on his head a high red cap, he has alighted at his tent, and sat down within it.' 'Desire them to bring coffee to the Soultan,' said, the magician, and to form the court.' These orders were given by the boy, and he said that he saw them performed:

He now addressed himself to me, and asked me if I wished the boy to see any person who was absent or dead? I named Lord Nelson, of whom the boy had evidently never heard; for it was with much difficulty that he pronounced the name after several trials. The magician desired the boy to say to the Soultan—'My master salutes thee and desires thee to bring Lord Nelson; bring him before my eyes, that I may see him, speedily.' The boy then did so, and almost immediately added, 'A messenger is gone, and has returned, and brought a man dressed in a black suit of European clothes; the man has lost his left arm.' He then paused for a moment or two, and, looking more intently and more closely into the ink, said, 'No, he has not lost his left arm but it is placed to his breast.' This correction made his description more striking than it had been without it, since Lord Nelson generally had the empty sleeve attached to the breast of his coat; but it was the *right* arm that he had lost. Without saying that I suspected the boy had made a mistake I asked the magician whether the objects appeared in the ink as if actual before the eyes or as if in a glass which makes the right appear left. He answered that they appeared as in a mirror. This rendered the boys description faultless.

The next person I called for was a native of Egypt, who has been for many years resident in England, where he has adopted our dress, and who had been long confined to his bed by illness before I embarked for this country; I thought that his name, one not very uncommon in Egypt, might make the boy describe him incorrectly; though another boy, on the former visit of the magician, had described this same person as wearing a European dress, like that in which I last saw him. In the present case the boy said, 'Here is a man brought on a kind of bier, and wrapped up in a sheet.' This description would suit, supposing the person in question to be still confined to his bed, or if he be dead. The boy described his face as covered; and was told to order that it should be uncovered. This he did and then said, 'His face is pale, and he has moustachios, but no beard,' which is correct

"That there was no confederacy,' says Mr. Lane, I satisfactorily ascertained by selecting the boy who performed the part above described to my presence, from a number of others passing by in the street, and by his rejecting a present, which I afterwards offered him, with the view of inducing him to confess that he did not really see what he had professed to have seen.' The result was the same with another boy on another occasion. Then, again, supposing by pictorial representations, or descriptions otherwise procured, many public characters might admit of accurate description, what previous preparation could the magician have for describing a certain obscure individual as lying in a winding sheet, or that which follows, which is still more extraordinary?

'On one of these occasions, an Englishman present ridiculed the performance, and said that nothing would satisfy him but a correct description of the appearance of his own father, of whom he was sure no one of the company had any knowledge. The boy accordingly having called by name for the person alluded to; described a man in a Frank dress of course, with his hand placed to his head, wearing spectacles and with one foot on the ground, and the other raised behind him, as if he were stepping down from a seat. The description was exactly true in every respect; the peculiar position of the hand was occasioned by an almost constant head ache; and that of the foot or leg by a skiff knee, caused by a fall from a horse in hunting."

IMPEACHMENT.—Articles of impeachment were on Friday presented in the County Court of New York against Justices Matsell, Parker, and Stevens.—Mr. Patterson, who makes the charges, in his report states that they, in three weeks between the 28th March and 12th April, 1842, caused seventy convicts at Blackwell's Island to be discharged before the terms to which they were sentenced had expired; that they were kept on the island till the night of the 11th April, when they were all brought down to the city to vote at the charter election on the 12th April; and that many of them did vote. The charges are two in number, with specifications, in which it is averred that they caused discharges to be antedated; also, furnished several warrants in blank, to be filled up by the keeper, or others, so that they might discharge such as they saw fit, &c.