chusetts—right or wrong? Great public interests require his attention—those to which I have alluded. If the President of the United States, should make an earnest and serious effort to affect favorably the navigation of the country, to regulate the question of British Colonial trade, shall all the Whigs of Massachusetts separate from him and refuse their aid? Cries of "No!") Well, I say No! If the President directs the proper department to review the whole commercial regulations of the U. States, to take deeply into consideration that reciprocity in our direct trade to which so much tonnage is now sacrificed, and the proper measures shall be suggested and adopted by him, shall all the Whigs of Massachusetts separate from and oppose him?—you Look, gentlemen, at the question. Do know that now a great proportion—more than one half—of the carrying trade, the transportation, for instance, of goods between Brazil and the United States, is carried on by the tonnage of Northern Europe, in consequence of the ill-considered reciprocity treaty? As well might we admit them to share our coasting trade. We give them a right, without a shadow of advantage in return, to take the bread from our children's mouths and give it unto strangers I ask you sir, (turning to a gentleman at his right) as a shipping merchant, if this is not true.

Well, is every measure of this kind to be postponed or rejected—until these three years become expired, and as many more as shall elapse before the time when Providence shall bless the Whigs with more power to do good than they have now?

Again, the various departments of the government employ persons who are supposed to be good Whigs—holding offices—Collectors—and other Custom House Officers—Postmasters, District Attorneys, Marshals, &c. what is to become of them in this separation? Are they to be forced to resign, or will you give them invitation and provocation to resign? Our distinguished fellow citizen who does so high credit to himself and to his country in upholding the interests and honor of his nation at the Court at London: is he expected to come home and yield his place to his predecessor or some one else? And the individual who addresses you, where do his brother Whigs intend to place him? Generally when a divorce takes place, the parents divide the children, I should be glad to know where I am to go!

But I would not treat the matter lightly or severely. I know that at such conventions resolutions are never considered with any degree of deliberation. They are passed as they are presented. Who the gentlemen were who brought in these resolutions, I do not know. I dare say they were respectable persons, but I doubt very much whether they had any very definite meaning in their resolutions, or whether they very clearly perceived what little they had. They were angry—resentful—desirous to make out a string of charges against the President—a sort of bill of indictment, and they concluded by pronouncing the penalty—a full and final separation

* * * *

And then the great interest of Protection—as incidental or consequent on Revenue—or maintained by means of begging duty by Revenue. As to that much has been done, & it will be found, I think that enough has been done; and all the Whigs for its support deserve my thanks and your hearty gratitude. But let us be just The French rhetoricians have a maxim that nothing can be beautiful that is not true; and I am afraid we shall see that much of our juvenile oratory will stand the test of this criticism. It is not true that the Tariff passed solely by the Whig strength—or that it could have to passed. It is not true that a majority of the Whigs could be found in favor of it in either house of Congress. We all know that. More than thirty Whigs voted against the tariff—out and out; and after all, it passed the House by only one vote; and a good deal of eclat was supposed to attend it, and no little parrade was made about some one Whig who came forward to the rescue (as it was called) and cast that single vote. Now had not every other gentleman that single vote—and did not the single vote of your neighbor, the Representative from the Middlesex District, who voted for the Tariff out and out, just as steadily as did the distinguished gentleman who represents this district, decide the question? He held the tariff in his hands just as absolutely as if he had the Presidential Veto.

In the Senate it passed by a single vote again. Could the friends of a Tariff have spared the two votes from Pennsylvania, the one from Mr. Williams of Maine, and that of Mr. Wright of New York? Let us admit the truth, and a lawyer will do that when it helps his cause. The truth is far more favorable than such misrepresentations. The truth is, a portion of the other party came in to the help of Tariff, and an important truth it is, for I ask you, as composing a part of the industrious, hardy men of New England, as caring for your children and their livelihood, if you would wish such a great object as the Protection of your Industry made a mere party object—rising as party rises, and going to its grave as the party goes down. It is a national question—the utility of a Tariff of Protection—and let all parties support it, because, though I hope the ascendancy of Whig principles may be perpetual, yet desire to take for the Tariff a bond and security, more durable than are my hopes of the perpetuity of the whig party.

Let us be true in another respect. This Tariff has accomplished much. I honor the members who passed it But what has it done? It has restored the country in regard to protection to where it was before the operation of the Compromise Act commenced, and it has done no more. It has repaired the consequences of that measure. I may speak of the Compromise Act. My TURN to speak of it has at last come. I can truly say that no measure was ever passed which cost me so much grief as that. We have heard the motives of that act presented. Why if by motives gentlemen mean the personal motives of those principally concerned, we deem them pure—as all public men are supposed to act from pure motives. But if we look at the professed object of the law—if we look at what is written on the whole transaction—if we see what the law expresses on its face—if these are its motives—they are, as motives, still worse than the operation of the act itself. It is explained in its action—every line is full of it—every circumstance attending it is full of it; the object was neither more nor less than to impose for all time a restriction upon the legislature in regard to levying duties, without any change of the Constitution. It was in fact to insert a prohibitory clause in the Constitution, that after 1812 no duty should be laid which was not according to an observed horizontalism, or exceeded 20 per cent I say now, as I said then, that the principle is false and dangerous; it admits a new feature into the administration of the government and the laws; and the country, only with a spasm and a throe, can ever get rid of it. Hasn't it done this? Yes, thank God, it has got rid of The present Tariff Law is sufficiently discriminating, holds to common sense, and rejects the principle of the Compromise Act. I hope forever.

Another principal object under the revolution of 1840, was the restoration of the currency of the country. Our troubles did not begin with a want of money in the treasury; they did not begin with the operation of the Compromise Act, which commenced in 1833, and has been contracting ever since. There were other causes of the troubles, and while they remained, even if the Treasury had been full, and the Tariff and Protective policy undisturbed, yet, till provision was made for a better currency, of universal validity throughout the land, the great cause would not be removed.

* * * *

The next year, Congress at its, session, found the finances of the country in a deplorable condition. I believe I had read every valuable work on the subject on either side of the Atlantic, and had closely observed the laws of paper currency as exhibited during the different epochs in this country, from 1811 to the present time. I had expressed my opinions at various times in Congress, some of which had not been falsified by subsequent events; and I must be permitted to entertain quite as much confidence on that subject, in my own opinion, as in the flippant paragraph in a newspaper, or the hasty ebullition of a debator. And I take the responsibility of saying that the measure then submitted to Congress was the best and the only measure for the adoption of Congress and trial by the People I am ready to stake my reputation—and it is all I have to stake—upon it; and that if the Whig Congress will take the measure and give it a fair trial within three years it will be admitted by the whole American People to have proved the most beneficial institution ever established, the constitutional law only excepted. Understand me take it as it is—as it came from the consideration of the Cabinet, not as it was after Congress had begun to work upon it. For when they struck out the power of governing exchanges, it was not worth a rush—not worth the parchment on which the law would have been engrossed The great desire, the urgent necessity of this country is a currency, facility of exchange.—You work for the people of Alabama—they plant for you, and you want a common medium, to equalize debt and credit with the same velocity as steam transports men and machinery. You have not got it—you can't get it but by the authority and permission of Government—never, never. You want a large and liberal provision for exchange, and without this you cannot reach the goal at which you aim How will you do it? I need not say by a Bank of the United States, based upon private subscription; for that it is out of the question. The man who pursues that, follows and absolete idea. Suppose a law should establish a Bank, with a capital of fifty millions; who will subscribe to it? what will you give per share? It is entirely out of the question. Take it, then, for purposes of local discount—say in Statestreet; do you want this untaxed capital to make you discounts?

In the events which have happened I ought to say, and I will say, because since I have begun I will make a free communication, as man to his fellow man, of my opinions, and no one of my age, (and I am not among the youngest) has written and spoken more against the indiscriminate use of the Veto power than I; and no man's opinion on that subject is more unchanged than mine. It is universally known I suppose—and if not it should and shall be—that I advised against the Veto in all and every case in which it has been exercised by the President. [Repeated cheers.]

But while I have done this, I am not willing to give up this great object for the sake of making up a case against the President. I cannot sympathize with those Whigs who in full possession of power for certain objects, attempt nothing and will attempt nothing, until they can constitutionally get rid of the Veto It seems like a mockery of the expectations of the Whigs of the country.

There is no probability that the Veto power will ever be struck out of the Constitution altogether. There must be some such restraint in this as in other cases. The people of New York have determined that certain acts shall not become laws without a vote of two thirds, and have thus imposed upon themselves a similar restriction. The rule of the House can only be suspended by a vote of two thirds. The veto then is no greater restraint than they lay upon themselves. * * * *

I have detained you too long. In my Judgment there remains certain important objects yet to engage the attention of both public and private men. Let me remind you of the questions with England, the prosecution of the claims of our citizens on foreign governments; the question of reciprocal treaties, the colonial trade; the most absorbing subject of the currency, and the great subject of the restoration of the national credit and character. To these objects I am ready to devote my life, either in public or private station. I do not expect, gentlemen; that much of public service remains to be done by me. But I shall be ready for the promotion of these objects, to act with sober men of any party, and of all parties. There is a danger that patrotism in a warm party contest may be merged in party feeling. I believe that among sober men this conviction is growing settled—fast growing settled—that the great interests of the country require far more moderate party feelings, more freedom for public consideration, more honest and generous union of well meaning men of all sides, to uphold the institutions and the character of the country.

In the pursuit of these objects, in public as in private I am willing to perform the part assigned to me, and to give to it with hearty good will and zeal, all that yet remains to me of strength and life.

BY REQUEST.

From the Denton Pearl.

Mr. EMERSON.—The following article, as you will perceive from the date, was written immediately after the appearance of Mr Burchenal's first address to the public, but from the earnest desire of a number of my friends to prevent, if possible the breach already made by him from being widened, it was then suppressed.—As it is now evident that we have altogether failed in this object, you will oblige me by inserting it in your next paper. Very respectfully yours

JOHN NICOLS.

Sept. 28th 1842.

FELLOW CITIZENS.—It was with no little surprise and astonishment, you will readily believe, that I found in the last *Pearl* an article signed Thomas Burchenal, in which he denounces the whole proceedings of the Whig convention, which met in Denton on the 5th inst, and although he carefully avoids making a direct attack upon myself, yet it is notorious that I as well as my friends have been every where accused of "management" to prevent a fair expression of the sentiments of the party on the Senatorial nomination. To men of inordinate ambition all is *mockery* that tends to thwart or frustrate their plans for their own aggrandizement, and when disappointed, they at once accuse those, who seem to have stood in their way of defeating them by the very means with which they had designed to accomplish the object in view. Conscious of improper motives themselves, they are ever ready to impute them to others. It therefore follows, that after Mr. Burchenal had submitted his pretentions to the judgment of the convention, and they had decided against him, that *to him* they were nothing better than a *mock caucus*" and that I and my friends were guilty doubtless of 'management' to prevent his nomination If he had reason to believe, as he intimates before the voting was over at the meeting in Greensborough for electing committee-men, that 'management was being practised' he should have protested against the proceedings on the spot, and have refused to permit his name to be brought before a convention thus unfairly gotten up. But instead of this we hear not a word of murmuring or complaint until after the nomination is made, and there is but little doubt, I am inclined to think, had he been the nominee, the cry of *mock caucus*' would never have been heard.

But what proof does he bring to sustain his charge? Why, verily, that in a meeting of 55 voters at Greensborough, of which number he had 45 known friends, it so happens that 4 of the 11 committeemen chosen are not in favor of his nomination, and that too, after these very men had been selected by himself and friends to carry out his own views. What stronger evidence could there be of 'management' on his part than the fact that no person was put in nomination but was believed to be friendly to himself, so that he might not possibly be disappointed of the vote of the district, and to make 'assurance doubly sure' he takes care to have friends enough at Denton to fill any vacancies that might occur. But, forsooth, those gentlemen who were to act as substitutes on the committee are ruled out and others of a different stamp taken when according to his own showing there were still left 5 of his friends against 4 opposed to them, the minority thus controlling the majority. How very probable all this story about 'management!'

What the gentlemen means by his allusion to 'INNOCENT ABIGAILES' I cannot pretend to divine—perhaps he will inform us in those further developments with which we are threatened.

So far from being myself concerned in any management, I had not even heard who composed the committee from the upper district, until they had gone into convention, and never did I at any time to the best of my recollection, exchange a word with but a single individual elected upon that committee, on the subject of the senatorial nomination. If indeed there was management with my friends as is asserted by Mr. B. it certainly was very BAD management to elect men who subsequently voted against me. And further in the middle district, Gen Potter was elected one of the committee by myself and friends, receiving as many votes as any other person, after he had expressed to me in a conversation before the election of the committee his conviction that it would be better policy to take another individual than myself, as the candidate for the senate. And who so likely to influence the action of the convention as Gen. Potter?

Now I ask every unprejudiced mind to look at this statement of facts and then say whether there is the slightest evidence of management on the part of myself or friends.

The truth of the matter is, that when the convention met and interchanged opinions on the subject, Mr. Burchenal's, own friends were satisfied, that if he should receive the nomination, his election, to say the least, would be *very doubtful*, and therefore but 4 of the 11 from his own district voted for him, 5 voting for Mr. Charles and but 2 for myself.

And I have but little doubt had those gentlemen been in the convention, who he says, expected to act as substitutes, together with those other friends of Mr. B, who, we are informed, protest against the whole proceedings, they would also have been satisfied that it was better for the interests of the party, that Mr. Charles should receive the nomination.—If the whole committee from the upper District had voted for Mr. Burchenal, as he thinks they ought to have done, regardless of all considerations of their duty to the party they were representing, the result would have been the same, as on a second ballot—my name would have been withdrawn, as the lowest on the list under a resolution of the convention, and then the whole middle District would have gone for Mr. Charles, giving him 22 votes to 11 for Mr. Burchenal; and thus it would have been to Mr. B. but a *mock 'caucus'* still. But Mr. B. seems to think because he was invited to serve on the delegate ticket, after another had been taken for senator, that 'it was dealing out mockery and deception by wholesale' As I was similarly situated, how exceedingly stupid must I have been, not to have seen the mockery and deception that was dealt out to me, but as I felt no disposition to 'raise a clamor' myself, and as I was sure my friends would raise none for me, I determined to abide the decision of the convention, AS I WAS IN HONOR BOUND TO DO, and accordingly agreed to serve in the station where the party thought proper to place me. After having united with Mr. Burchenal in exhorting our friends to preserve UNION AND HARMONY amongst themselves, I could not, if I had wished, turn short upon my heel, because I was not preferred and denounce the very men to whose judgement I had submitted my pretensions, and endeavor to produce discord and disunion in the party that I had so recently attempted to harmonize. I should have feared that nothing but the most *superlative selfishness* would have been attributed to me as the motive for my conduct. Having, I fear, tired the patience of my readers in thus endeavoring to vindicate the Whig convention, my friends and myself from an undeserved attack, I subscribe myself,

The public's humble servant.

JOHN NICOLS.

Sept. 14th 1842.

[FOR THE EASTON GAZETTE.]

Mr. Graham,—

Inasmuch as the communication of C. C. found in your columns of Sept 3d has not been answered by J. H and as some of your patrons seem to think that it is entitled to some little attention we, (left to the "uncovenanted mercies of God" as we are, and with al not in "the regular line of succession,") have consented to review it in the form of a passing notice. "Great men are no always wise; therefore I said hearken to me; I also will shew mine opinion."—We do this not because as *a Church* we have the least doubt with regard to the correctness of our position; but merely to gratify those who are not familiar with the very able documents which imbody the desired information. C. C. in the article alluded to, in order to substantiate the contracted positions of High Churchmen, introduces an extract from a letter, written by Mr. Wesley to Mr. Asbury, under date, London, 20th Sept. 1788.—We may here re insert that portion of the extract which has special bearing upon the question now pending. "I study to be little, you study to be great; I creep, you strut along; I found a school, you a college" &c. 'Men may call me a knave, or a fool, a rascal a scoundrel, but they shall never by my consent *call* me a *Bishop.*" This is his text Now listen to his marvellous preachment by way of elucidating the subject. "Mr. Wesley disclaimed the *title* of Bishop," therefore he virtually conceded the point, that he had no right to ordain others. *Logical* conclusion to be sure. But what are the stubborn facts in the case? Why, his own assertion was this:—that "he believed himself to be a scriptural *Bishop*, as much as any man in England, or in Europe." (Moores life of Wesley, vol. 2 p. 280.) And let it be borne in mind that he asserted this, with direct reference to his *acting* as a *Bishop* in reply to his *brother Charles.* It is true he preferred the *title* of superintendent. Hence in his abridged liturgy which he prepared for the use of the Methodist Episcopal Church in America, he erased the *word Bishop* and substituted *Superintendent*—He was opposed to the *title*, not to the *office.* The latter was of his own creation, and he intended it to be perpetuated. Mr. Moore says he disliked the *title*, on account of his "*hatred of all display.*"—Moore's Wesley vol. 2, p. 280. As to his expressions, "I study to be little," &c. the most enthusiastic admirers of that sainted man, concur in the impression that they were too severe. But it is well known, that they were uttered by a man who was "subject to like passions as we are," under peculiarly exciting circumstances, and upon the reception of false information respecting Mr. Asbury. C. C. proceeds by stating, that "the extracts which we gave of his sermon, delivered but two years before his death, had better be considered as the *more correct* exhibition of his views." &c. We deny that those extracts, have the most distant allusion to the Methodists in this country, they were intended for the exclusive benefit of the English Methodists, to whom they were addressed. Mr. W, being a man of peace, deemed it most prudent, not to do any thing which would widen the breach between the establishment and the Methodists, without positive injury to the work of God, of which he had been made the principal instrument. This was his original resolution, to which he always adhered; and it was founded upon the opinion with which he was very early impressed, that his call was chiefly to effect a *revival* in the established church. He never abandoned the hope of accomplishing this; and he judged that to do so it was necessary that the Methodists should maintain the relation of a society within the pale of the Church; because as *Dissenters* they would be looked upon as *rivals*, & heard with *potitical* as well as *sectarian* suspicion. C. C. remarks by way of conclusion, that it is the duty of the Methodist CONNEXION (not church) in America, "to RE-UNITE themselves with the PURE branches of the Catholic CHURCH," &c This language it will be seen necessarily implies "Schism" on the part of the Methodists in this country. Now what is the fact, gentle reader? Why it is what every man who pretends to enter upon the discussion of Ecclesiastical questions, (if he would escape the unenviable reputation of an egregious ignoramus) ought to know, that the Methodists in America, NEVER CONSTITUTED A PART AND PARCEL OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND. Now, how in the name of common sense, could there be SCHISM, where there never had been UNION. We presume C. C. will not soon undertake the task to inform us. We must however not forget to be grateful, for his CLEVER invitation. We doubt not but the acquisition of the Methodists, particularly at this CRISIS would materially improve the FINANCIAL aspect of the PURE Catholic Church in certain sections; and it is possible, would be no very serious disadvantage to her, in a MORAL or SPIRITUAL point of view.

The evident though unavowed object of C. C. is to elicit discussion upon the points at issue. "for we are not ignorant of his devices." And although we are quite sure, that there are "not a few" even on this far-famed Eastern Shore, where unfortunately, "Methodism is on the wane," who are "well able" to meet and answer the OFT REPEATED positions of the 'regulars," yet as the subject has been so frequently discussed by other and abler hands than either of the parties now concerned; who like the Angel of the Church of Ephesus, "have tried them who say they are Apostles and are not, and have found them liars,"—we should deem its discussion under existing circumstances, a work of superelogation.—We therefore wish it to be distinctly understood that this is the VALEDICTORY article so far as we are concerned, as we intend forthwith to resume the high duties of our appropriate and *God commissioned* avocation. For Christ sent us not to controvert "foolish questions" but "to preach the gospel." "We are doing a great work so that we can not come down, why should the work cease whilst we leave it and *come down to you.*"

M. D. K.

Trappe, Sept. 28th.

[FOR THE EASTON GAZETTE]

Mr Graham —

My young friend, as handsome and pleasant a man as any in America, entertained me on one occasion with the following anecdote, which is entirely at your service. Mr. John Maley is as good a shoemaker as the city of Dublin can turn out; and if ever you are in want of a *solid* Boot go to him—He had long been infected with an ardent admiration of the heroes of ancient Greece & Rome—and Socrates—and Cæsar and other worthies' names were at his glib-tongue's end He determined upon a way of manifesting his love for their great virtues not unusual in these days, of high sounding names; but which by an unfortunate coincidence of circumstances led to a curious catastrophe. He named his first son, Tarquinius, his second Marcus Aurelius, his third Cicero, his fourth and last Demosthenes, as he was deeply engaged one morning pegging away at the heel of a stout Brogan—Demosthenes came running into the shop, with his hands grasping his throat, his eyes and mouth open, and to all appearance pretty well *choked*—So well indeed, as to render him unable to raise the Hallo. Mr. Maley, it must not be overlooked, fancied he was quite a Philosopher, and that one of the prime considerations of the science was, never to exhibit any perturbation or excitement. He coolly viewed his suffering child, and as the whole of his brood were generally within call, he raised his voice deliberately in the strongest Irish accent. —"Ta-arquius? Ta-arquinius? I say" "Heer sir"—"What're you doing?"—'SWAAPING THE YARD sir" Where's yr brother MARCUS AURALIUS?" 'CLANING TRIPE SIR"—"Go immediately sir & till Cicero to come HEER, for DEMOSTHANAAS has kilt his BRATHING"!

C.

Strawberries of the second growth and excellent flavor were plentiful in the Cincinnati markets last week, at 10 to 12½ cents per quart.

A St. Louis editor thus notices the receipt of a present of apples of the second crop.

Mr. G. W. Sullivan has sent us a basket of apples produced upon his farm at Owen's Station, in this county, which are some of the second crop of this year's growth. They are entirely ripe, of very good flavor, and some of them quite large Mr. S. says the trees bloomed very early in the spring; and in the last of June and first of July, he gathered a fine crop from them. Since then, the trees have again bloomed, and the fruit ripened; though the flavor is not so good as that of the first crop; but the trees are equally full.

EASTON GAZETTE

EASTON, MD.

Saturday Morning, Oct. 15.

FOR PRESIDENT
HENRY CLAY
OF KENTUCKY.

We have devoted a considerable portion of our paper of to-day with extracts from the speech of the Hon. DANIEL WEBSTER, noticed in our last, from which our readers will be able to judge of its merits and the course the Hon. gentleman has thought proper to pursue.

The Corn Crop on the Eastern Shore will be very light this season, particularly in the lower counties of Somerset and Worcester.

We have received a very fine sample of the Lobster Potatoe form Mrs. Maria Rogers of "Perry Hall" they can be seen at this office.

MARYLAND ELECTIONS.—Full returns have been received from all the counties and it will be seen from the Recapitulation below (we deem it unnecessary to publish the votes poled in each county,) that the Locos have carried the State. It will be recollected that this year the Senate of Maryland comprises 21 Senators & 82 Delegates; of these the whigs have 13 Senators and 35 Delegates, making the Loco majority six on joint ballot, leaving a tie for one delegate in St. Mary's—For this result the Whigs have only to blame themselves—they have a large majority in Maryland, but owing to dissaffection in their own ranks, from local causes, they have suffered themselves to be beaten in the strongest Whig counties in the State. For instance. In Worcester there were at one time not less than 15 or 20 Whig candidates in the field, in consequence of which a loco slipped in. In Somerset there were seven Whig candidates running which enabled the locos to slip in two of their men. In Caroline there were four Whigs running—there again they elected two more of their Delegates. In Montgomery the Whigs had six candidates where only four could be elected, in consequence two Locos were elected. In St. Mary's from disunion in the Whig ranks, there is a tie between a Whig and a Loco. From the above statement it will be seen that in unity there is strength, and we hope the lesson taught the Whigs at the late election will not be forgotten at the next.

MARYLAND ELECTION.

RECAPITULATION.

SENATE.

	W.	L. F.
Old Senators:		
Allegany	1	
Washington	1	
Frederick	1	
Carroll		1
Baltimore county		1
" city		1
Harford		1
St. Mary's	1	
Cecil	1	
Kent	1	
Queen Anne's	1	
Talbot		1
Dorchester	1	
Worchester	1	
New Senators:		
Montgomery	1	
Prince George's		1
Calvert		1
Charles	1	
Anne Arundel		1
Caroline	1	
Somerset	1	
	13	8

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

	This year.		Last year.	
	W.	L. F.	W.	L. F.
Baltimore city		5		5
Balt. county		5		5
Montgomery	2	2	4	"
P. George's	4		4	"
Harford	3	1		4
A. Arundel & Annapolis cit		5	1	4
Washington		6		4
Carroll		4		4
Frederick	2	3		5
Cecil	2	2		3
Queen Anne's	2	1		3
Caroline	1	2	2	1
Talbot		3		3
Kent	3		3	
Charles	3		3	
Calvert	1	2	3	
Allegany	1	3	1	2
Somerset	2	2	4	
Dorchester	4		4	
St. Mary's	2*		3	
Worcester	3	1	4	
	35	46	36	43

*Only two members elected—there being a tie for the other seat between Mr. Leigh (W.) and Mr. Key (L. F.)

APPOINTMENT BY THE GOVERNOR.—Doct. William Jackson to be Clerk of Dorchester County Court vice Edward P. Lecompte, dec'd.

Hon. Daniel Webster was chosen President of the Boston Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge, at its late annual meeting.

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