one of the oldest houses in France.—A month after the nuptial benediction was given, discord fell upon the menage of the young couple, and they separated. Incredible as it may seem, the divorce is said to have been caused by smoke, and the puff of a cigar has severed the apparently happy couple. The General, like all Spanish gentlemen, was fond of his cigar and took no pains to conceal his propensity, before marriage, from his destined bride. It is said that she embroidered a cigar case for him, and even that she presented him with some delicious cigars as a mark of her affection. A cigar presented by a fair hand is said to be the greatest compliment that can be paid to an Andalusian cavilier, and the General was delighed with the idea that his favorite propensity should be thus approved by his intended. In this he was deceived; for no sooner was the marriage over than the lady complained of the horrid cigar and the horrid smoke. The amazed General puffed in silence, and she betook herself to her father's mansion and left him to smoke his cigars alone!—With such a specimen the General may thank his stars for having with a single puff got rid of many storms, which would have doubtless burst on his head.

MR. VAN BUREN.

The following scrap of political history we copy from the correspondent of the Madisonian, under date of

NEW YORK, Sept 8, 1843

In 1840 Mr. Van Buren was *unanimously* nominated. He was then surrounded by his friends in the Cabinet, & sustained by his friends in office all over the country. Mr. Van Buren, however was not the man that the People at any time went in for with any enthusiasm. I was in Washington city the week prior to Mr. Van Buren's re-nomination. The morning before his selection I rode to Baltimore with one of the Delegates who was going to the Democratic Convention. On our way to that city the delegates remarked that he was very sorry that he could not name Col Johnson or some body else, instead of Mr. Van Buren; but it is fixed, that he must go for Mr Van Buren *once* more; he will therefore be unanimously nominated He also said. I have always entertained a fear of Mr Van Buren's re-election, ever since Gen Harrison ran him so close in '36. In Baltimore, I fell in with the late Hon. Felix Grundy. He, however, seemed to have no doubt of Mr. Van Buren's success.

The two parties opened the campaign with much vigor. Mr. Van Buren and the Cabinet found the sea of party excitement begin to swell most furiously.—The Democratic party was warned of all that the Whigs were doing and left nothing neglected. The master spirits of the parties took the field, and the result is well known. B. F. Butler, Esq. I remember, went to New Jersey to address great meetings of Democrats there. In ing letters all over the country; and at last to stop the sweeping deluge that was running over *his own State*—he in his proper person visited New York, and addressed his friends in mass meetings. I do not mention these things as a reproach. Yet, wherever he went, no *flame* could be raised in his favor. At least, the enthusiasm did not last after the meeting adjourned. It is true Mr. Van Buren and his friends near him believed to the last that Ohio would poll her vote for him; so little did they know what was going on in that great State. The Globe, too, everywhere promised success. Mr. Van Buren and Blair did not or would not take into their calculation the close run of Gen. Harrison, in 36, who may be said literally to have *chased* Mr. Van Buren into the Chair so closely did he *follow* him. Nor would these false calculators allow it to be suggested to them, that Mr. Van Buren was not popular either in Ohio or Pennsylvania, and that he might lose both of these States. Indeed, there was such a delusion hanging about the minds of Mr. Van Buren and his immediate advisers that they could not realize their forlorn condition, till Mr. Van Buren was 'stricken down' before their eyes by the prostrating lightning of the popular will—seven States out of twenty six only going for him—a vote that a nominal candidate might have received. And the severest blow of all was given by his own State. Nor did she reject him by 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, or 7 000, but by the enormous majority of 13 332!—History does not present a more complete rout. Out of 294 votes of the Electoral College, he had only 60! about one fifth. And with all these terrible demonstrations of the People against him, his friends who were beaten with him in '40 are trying to get back again to place in '44. Does this beaten party in '49 expect now to prevail upon the Democracy to go to battle with Mr. Van Buren for a leader? Are we to take their word for it that they can carry New York? Are they not the same men who promised the same thing in '40? Are they to be believed now any more than then? Besides, then there were no open objections to Mr. Van Buren among the Democrats in any of the States—while now, there is a prevailing belief in many of them that Mr. Van Buren could not carry, if re-nominated—and I have never yet known a candidate to carry, about whom any doubts have generally been expressed prior to the election.

If Mr. Van Buren could not keep himself in the White House when unanimously nominated, with his patronage to back him, how is it possible now that he should carry when doubts are publicly expressed in every State in the Union, not even excepting New York? Does Mr. Van Buren want to run, & be trampled to death in the political contest? He was not voted out by the People—he was driven out, and is it possible that the People will turn round and take him ba k, and that, too, at the next election Why his friends who support him are mad! They are under some spell of lunacy. It is true they said at their Syracuse Convention that the vote which overwhelmed him in '40 was brought on like Macbeth's witches, 'by uncantation. And we can tell them that Mr. Van Buren is the man that will always be beaten by incantation. He is a candidate that has no fire about him. In the whole West he came like a chill upon them, & they shook him off. In the whole West he has but Illinois and Missouri, and they are now leaning strongly for the great and noble Johnson. But let us look a the States that gave him their votes; one of them, Arkansas, has long since instructed her delegates to go for Col Johnson South Carolina, another of the seven States, is for Mr. Calhoun. Nay the further out of Seven States that gave Mr. Van Buren their votes, three have chosen their delegates. One of them, New Hampshire, for Mr. Van Buren, while South Carolina and Arkansas are against him. Under this aspect of Mr. Van Buren's prospects no one in his sober senses can seriously think of jeoparding the great Democratic party upon him again. There are, however, some acts of the bosom and old official friends of Mr. Van Buren, that deserve the strong rebuke of the party. I allude to the recent movements in Syracuse. Such a Van Buren State as New York, a State so soundly beaten in '40, ought to wait patiently & hear something from the States that will have to carry the nominee of the National Convention. No one can believe when the incantation begins again, that Mr. Van Buren can change the thirteen thousand majority in his State. Before they could have rejected Mr. Van Buren they must have duly considered his case: after having appealed to their sober second thoughts,' thirteen thousand of people of his native State passed judgment against him. Is it likely that they will recant and go for him?

This experiment has just been tried in Tennessee by Governor Polk, Mr. Van Buren's great champion in that State and the people vetoed the proposition of reinstating an ejected Executive—especially at the very next election after his ejection. Governor Polk had but few thousand to change; but he was beaten more signally than at his first rejection In New York Mr Van Buren has the enormous majority of 13 000 to change When men have thus recently expressed their solemn opinion they will not cut up their words immediately, and that, too, without any new cause shown.

I shall close his letter with the solemn protest against the Democrats of a State who were beaten 13,000 with Mr. Van Buren at their head, attempting again to palm their routed candidate upon us as the leading General of the Democracy.—They want a man who has not yet been wounded in the race; and the party will have such a one in defiance of the petty intrigues of a broken down and trodden under foot corps of political hacks, who are now busily trying to fool the party into the nomination of Mr. Van Buren in the hopes of his succeeding, that they may all be reinstated in their offices.—The Syracuse Convention had no right to elect delegates: & the protested Democrats who desire to have the voice of the Democracy fresh from the people of each District, will not allow themselves to be frustrated in their holy purpose of giving us a candidate that we can carry beyond all doubt. The Democracy will not have a candidate whose whole pathway would be littered with the relics of a former defeat.

THE CALHOUNITES PUT AT DEFIANCE.

The Van Buren & Calhoun parties may be regarded as fairly in the field against each other. It is certain that Mr. Van Buren will make no further concessions to Mr. Calhoun about the National Convention than such as he may do with perfect safety, so as not to endanger his selection. Any concession that would give Mr. Calhoun even the chance of being nominated, will not only not be granted, but contemptuously denied.

The New York Evening Post, in publishing the address of Mr. Calhoun's friends in that feity, protesting against the decision of the Syracuse Convention thus throws down the glove of defiance.

At the close, the address tells us that the friends of Mr. Calhoun in this city, declare that they do not mean to support Mr. Van Buren unless he is nominated by a convention of delegates chosen by districts. We like this frankness, though it comes a little late. So far as this State is concerned, the question has been submitted to a convention of delegates from the party, the decision has been against the district system, and the delagation to the convention have been chosen. A handful of men in New York who took part in electing the delegates to this very convention, now tell the democracy of the State that they will not be bound by the decision, but will rather separate from the party, oppose its nominations and send the election to the House of Representatives. We are ready for our part to meet these threats with DEFIANCE. They who make them may do their worst. They will send no election to that theatre of intrigue, the House of Representatives, at all events so far as the vote of this State is concerned.

The friends of Mr. Calhoun on the other hand, are not less bold and defying in their opposition to Mr. Van Buren.—They say they will not support him if he be not nominated by a convention organized as they require. The Charleston Mercury, the paper known to be the special mouth piece of Mr. Calhoun, referring to the proceedings of the Syracuse Convention, copies an article from the New York Express, and says:

Mr. Van Buren's friends persist in thinking they can elect him, if nominated by the National Convention. Our deliberate conviction is that he cannot be elected against Mr. Clay. What the Express says of the opposition to him in New York, is even more true as to the Southern States—that not a vote which was cast against him in 1840, but would be cast against him again. It is true that the Democratic Party have gained with the People, in the last two years, but not Mr. Van Buren,—one inch;—he is just as odious now to the majority that put him down in 1840, as he was then and it is an odium no party device can overcome. His friends pretend to say he fell by his principles & for them—not so, his principles fell by him. Mr. Van Buren's own want of manliness and elevation in statesmanship, and the utter unpopularity of the men he brought around him as his confidential advisers, this it was that broke him and his party down, and will break them down again, if he is chosen to be their leader. There is scarcely a Southern State which Mr Clay could not carry against Mr. Van Buren. The same thing the late elections in the West show to be true there.

In New York, which was carried against him by 20.000 majority in 1840, it is scarcely conceivable he can succeed, after the late outrageous usurpation upon popular rights committed by the Syracuse Convention in rejecting the District System, and packing the Delegation to the National Convention. These snap judgments, of which Mr Van Buren has taken so many, in the last twelve months, will ultimately do his cause no good. We in South Carolina are not afraid of being in a minority, and if he is fairly nominated, we shall stand by him as we did before, even when his own State turned a scornful back on him. But we say again that when we consider the very principle on which his friends propose to run him—revenge upon the opposite party, it is all nonsense to think that those who put him down before, will not strain every nerve to put him down again, and with equal if not better chances of success.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO CANAL.—*The New Arrangements*—We understand that the Board of Directors of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, at their meeting in this place on Thursday last, unanimously approved of the arrangement which had been entered into by the President with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, in conformity with a resolution previously adopted, for the transportation of coal and iron on the Railroad from Cumberland to Dam No. 6 Under the arrangement, we learn that the Railroad Company agrees to transport coal at two cents per ton per mile and iron at the usual rate, to Dam No. 6, and such articles as may be brought to Dam No. 6 on the canal to Cumberland at the regular charge, on if the trade reaches an amount requiring a material augmentation of machinery. This is as much as could reasonably be expected, as it could not be presumed that the railroad would be willing to let it interfere with their lighter and more profitable trade along the entire line.

We think this a wise and very advantageous arrangement for the canal Company, as every dollar of toll that will be realized by reason of it will be so much clear gain to the Company, and besides this it will give encouragement to the coal trade in Allegany, and build it up by the time the Canal is completed to Cumberland, as we have heretofore stated

We believe these were the two leading objects in view by the projectors of the arrangement, viz: the present increase of the tolls & the fostering of the coal trade; but it never was expected, as has been elsewhere intimated, that the Canal Company by this arrangement would be able to pay the interest on its debt to the State.

That desirable result can only be effected by completing the Canal, and the sooner the better. The present scheme was adopted, as regards its financial aspect as a temporary expedient to increase the present weak resources of the Company and add to its revenues by opening a new trade, and in this view it was judiciously designed and has been carried out with zeal and energy.—We learn that the chief Engineers of the two Companies met at Dam No 6 on Tuesday last, and agreed upon the necessary arrangements to be made at that point so as to put the trade in operation with the least practicable delay.—Frederick Herald.

From the Baltimore Whig.

THE CANVASS IN MARYLAND.

We are pleased to find by our exchanges and from private correspondence, that the Whigs have begun to organize in several of the counties of Maryland—and while we congratulate our friends abroad on the fact, we deem it but justice to the cause to state, that it is time that the Whigs in every county of Maryland had fully organized. Our opponents with commendable zeal, are always ready for action; but we regret that we cannot pay the same compliment to our party, who appear only to be impelled by great occasions to the fullest exertion of their strength.

As the election of the ensuing fall involves an occasion of the kind—as it may depend upon Maryland, to determine whether the U States Senate be Whig or Locofoco—we sincerely trust that every member of our party who has influence will exert it. Should the Locofocos gain the ascendency in the Senate of the U. States, as they have it already in the House of Representatives, all the bad measures of Mr. V. Buren's administration would be re-enacted to the utter prostration of business and the ruin of the country.

The Vicksburg, Miss. Sentinel has the following paragraph:

Debtors of the Union Bank Look Out.—We have received the following piece of intelligence from a creditable source. The planters' Bank of Tennessee has had a judgment against the Mississippi Union Bank for $56 000. This judgment the Bank has transferred to an extensive broker in New Orleans, who has brought up all the Union money he could possibly find. the Union Bank has furnished a list of her debtors to this individual, and his determination is to attach the cotton of these persons as soon as shipped—By this artful process, the debtors of the Union Bank, instead of paying in the depreciated issues of the Bank, will have to 'fork over' the specie, there being no Union Bank notes for sale. This is the mere skeleton of the trick. We deem it right to give the proper warning to all parties, and shall say more anon.

For the Easton Gazette.

TO THE MECHANICS OF TALBOT COUNTY.

Philip F. Thomas, Esq. is now a candidate for your votes for a seat in the next House of Delegates. He is said by his friends to be a great friend of mechanics and working men. "By their fruits shall they be known"—When he was in the Legislature in 1838, a Bill was brought forward entitled "a bill to secure mechanics and others engaged in erecting buildings in this State from loss"—This bill gave the lumber man, and all others supplying materials, the carpenter, bricklayer, plasterer &c. a lien on the house by them built for their money. This bill was drawn with great care and finally passed the house, see house Journal of 1838 page 246, 247 by a vote of 36 affirmative and 22 negative. P. F. Thomas voting in the negative, thus refusing to mechanics a lien for the sweat of their brows on the palaces of great men. Now it will be said perhaps in reply that because a section was refused granting a lien to all mechanics on every article made by them, that he voted against this Law—legal ingenuity may suggest this lame apology—But you will see that he was bound to do all the good he could and not refuse to the large class to be benefitted by this law, its solid fruits, because in his excessive benevolence he could not take all mechanics under his fatherly wing. Besides the lien bills of the class of mechanics intended to be secured by that law especially required protection. The shoemaker can refuse the shoes—the tailor the coat to the dishonest dealer. But the carpenter, bricklayer, &c. contracts for the entire job and can get no pay until it is completed unless the employer see fit; and then the house may be sold or swept by prior judgments, and they be robbed of their hard earnings. So such excuses wont do. Besides on page 245 of same house Journal, before the amendment embracing all mechanics was offered, Mr. Thomas voted to strangle the bill by laying it indefinitely on the table—a convenient way of killing the same—now it seems to me he is not so great a friend of mechanics as he has been boasted to be.

A VOTER.

SMUT.

MR. GRAHAM:

The season for sowing wheat being near, I offer for publication, if you think it worthy, an extract on the subject of *smut*, from Johnson's Farmer's Encyclopædia, a work of high character.

A BAYSIDE FARMER.

September 16th, 1843.

"The conclusion from these and many other accordant experiments is, that washing the seed is effective in preventing the communication of the disease to the crop to which it gives birth. If the washing was frequently repeated, or the cleansing made complete, by passing a continual stream through the wheat for some hours, it is probable that simple water might be employed for this purpose as effectually as any saline solution. But as this would require more labor than is desirable, and as the salts, &c. employed are beneficial in other ways, by protecting the seed from vermin, and ministering to the future vigour of the plants, *steeps* are generally and very properly adopted.

The experiments of Mr. Bevan indicate that Lime water is the most effective of these preparations; and, if this be adopted, it may be prepared by mixing one pound of fresh lime with three gallons of boiling water, and the clear liquor then to be poured off & immediately used. In this liquor the wheat should be soaked for twelve hours, stirred twice or thrice during the time, and then mixed upon a floor, with the powder made by pouring three gallons of boiling water on five pounds of lime. I have no experience of the effects of Limewater as a preventative of the smut; but with stale urine and a solution of common salt, I have witnessed numerous and extensive experiments. The results, without exception, were favorable and nearly similar, and this being the case, a preference is to be given to common salt, as being the most cleanly and the least disgusting. The mode that I have observed to be the most effective is, to wash the seed with pure water, pouring this off with all the floating grains and then allowing the seed to soak for 12 hours in a solution of common salt, having a strength or specific gravity to float a hen's egg. I have no doubt that lime, like common salt, is effectual against the disease, by reason of its powerful action on the texture of the fungus tribe"

EASTON GAZETTE.

EASTON, MD.

Saturday Morning, Sept. 23.

FOR PRESIDENT

HENRY CLAY,

OF KENTUCKY.

WHIGS OF TALBOT!!

You are requested to meet on Tuesday next, the 26th inst. at 11 o'clock, A. M. for the purpose of selecting a candidate to supply the vacancy, occasioned by the resignation of Gibson W. Wright, Esq of the Trappe District.

PUBLIC MEETINGS!!

The Whigs of Talbot county are respectfully requested to assemble in public meeting at the following places.

Near the Meeting House in Broad Creek Neck on Friday next, the 29th.

At the Trappe on Saturday, the 30th.

At the Chapel on Monday the 2d October.

At Easton on Tuesday, the 3d October

Talbot County Convention.

The Talbot county Whig Convention convened at the Court House, in Easton, on Tuesday, Sept. 19th, 1843, having been called to order by John H. Harris, Esq of Easton, was duly organized by the choice of Elias Hopkins, Esq. of the Chapel, President; and J. Bozman Kerr of Easton, Secretary.

The object of the meeting, as stated by the President, being to receive the report of the committee of twenty from each district, heretofore selected, with instructions to report the names of suitable persons, as candidates before the people, it was on motion of Samuel Hambleton, Jr. Esq.

Voted that the names of the committee be called and vacancies, if any, supplied

It was now moved, by John Harrington, Esq of the St. Michaels District, and voted by the Convention, that the committee of twenty from each district as now constituted be instructed to act, as a vigilance committee in their respective districts, with power to make such additions by way of sub-committees, as may be necessary in their discretion.

The committee having retired and a list having been opened for the nomination of Delegates to the Legislature and county commissioners, each member present being called upon to place any name he pleased on the list, it was ascertained that the following gentlemen had received a majority of votes, and were declared to be the candidates, at the ensuing election.

Theodore R. Loockerman, of Easton.
John Harper, of St. Michaels.
Gibson W. Wright, of the Trappe District, for the General Assembly.
John Clark, of the Trappe.
Wm. Townsend, of St. Michaels, as Commissioners.

On motion of Howes Goldsborough, Esq it was unanimously *Resolved*, That the Whigs of Talbot will rally, as one man, at the coming election, and by all honorable means, endeavor to secure the election of the candidates presented by this convention to the people of the county. The convention, after a spirited address from Samuel Hambleton, Jr. Esq and some further remarks from the Secretary, was now dissolved

ELIAS HOPKINS, Pres't.
J. BOZMAN KERR, Sec'ry.

The Committee of eighty appointed to meet in Easton last Tuesday, for the purpose of making *Whig nominations* for the ensuing election, got together at 3 o'clock on that day, and *unanimously* selected

For the House of Delegates
Theo R. Loockerman John Harper
Gibson W. Wright.
For Commissioners.
William Townsend John Clark

Here is a ticket, which for combining talent, industry and perseverance, in all the relations of private life, could not have been surpassed if the Committee had searched into every Whig's threshhold in the county: and we may very properly infer, that as they are each of them *honest* men too, they will carry into the public councils, the same energies for which they have been noted among their friends.

Theodore R. Loockerman, stands at the head of the bar at Easton. He is a lawyer of eminent abilities, and one of the earliest and most powerful advocates of the Whig cause and policy, & if we want good laws, we ought to send *our best lawyers* to Annapolis to make them.

John Harper is one of the most upright and intelligent citizens of Talbot county, and from his urbanity of deportment and excellence of character must be acceptable to the people of the county.

G. W. Wright came to this county from Caroline (our neighbour.) That county has furnished us with several of her best sons and we venture to place out friend Wright along side of them. He is a mechanic and works at his business with the same untiring energy which he would devote to the making of good laws, if elected—As he is from out of the midst of the people, he knows what the people's wants are & will go in for their interests strongly and fearlessly.

William Townsend's (for commissioner) name is so familiar to the ears of the people that we deem it unnecessary to say who he is or what he is. But one thing we cant forbear saying, and that is, out of 16 years in the service of the public, not a jot or iota of condemnation falls to him, from friend or foe. This is the best eulogy that any man can have and Independent voters will not forget it, at the ballot box.

John Clark;—when we say that Mr. Clark has arisen from comparative poverty to wealth by his own unaided exertions, we think we are understood at once, in allowing to him a clear head and a business tact peculiarly appropriate to fit him for a Commissioner of Talbot county. For if our Board of Commissioners does not require the aid of some thorough bred merchant to help them out in their difficulties, we will never pretend to judgment again.

And now Whigs of Talbot we have told you candidly and without favor what we think of the pretensions of our candidates. If you see in them, the same, or better qualities, you are not only bound to support them by your own vote, but to bring up to the Polls every man who manifests dilatoriness or supineness. The canvass will of necessity be short—and action must be quick—We must go at it, at once, heart and hand—body and soul, and if we are but *true to ourselves*, we will beat the enemy "*Horse, Foot and Dragoons.*"

Since the foregoing was in type, we received the following letter from Mr. Gibson W. Wright declining the nomination, for reasons which, as he thinks conclusive, we are bound to concur in.

The Whigs will have an opportunity next Tuesday of supplying this vacancy, as in our paper of to day the appointing Committee are solicited to meet at Easton for that purpose.

To A. GRAHAM, Esq.
Editor of the Easton Gazette.

Please announce to the Whigs of Talbot that my private concerns prevent me from accepting the nomination of last Tuesday to serve as Delegate to Annapolis.

I wish every success to the Whig cause and will do all I can for any other person, who may be put in my place.—There are others in my District much more able to fill that office and far better known to the people of the County than I am.

GIBSON W. WRIGHT.

Friday, Sept. 22d 1843.

HOCUS POCUS.

Our friends the Vannites are regular magicians—They met on Tuesday the 12th September and nominated a Ticket for the Legislature, containing upon it the name of G. W. Sherwood of this town.—Rumour says he was put on this ticket after a fair race with the gentleman now heading it, and a fair victory. But lo, presto, Mr. Sherwood is shuffled off and the beaten champion in Caucus put on—How is this? Now that Mr. Sherwood's letter of "declension," contains all the reasons, we can't for a moment believe—Indeed Mr. S does not say so—It is a cautious, wily, well balanced sort of a document, veiling some little chafed feeling under party zeal and devotion"—There is something behind in this business. The great body of the Locos may not suspect it, but we know some of them suspect a little management. The awful business sacrifice and pecuniary losses consequent on a seat in the Legislature did not flash so suddenly, in one short week, upon the Editor of the Star—that the party had other men able to represent it, he knew all well on the 12th as on the 19th September—that the party had some willing to represent her, he knew from the contested heat in the Caucus of the 12th. We don't know much about this matter—Let us have light—light—the people want light. Some indiscreet friends of the gentleman now heading the Ticket say he wants this for a bounding place for a higher station in the National Councils—highly patriotic—create a vacancy and have a special election just to favor the ambitious views of one man.—No retrenchment and reform in this we should say.

ELECTION IN MAINE.—The scattering votes for Governor are so numerous that it is probable there is no election by the people. The vote for the abolition ticket has greatly increased since last year, and many locofoco votes have been given for Mr. Kavanaugh, the acting Governor, who is understood to be a Calhounite.

In many of the towns there has been no choice of Representatives, and only about twenty out of the thirty one members of the Senate are elected by the people. The result of the Congressional election is unknown. Mr. Dunlap is certainly elected in the Cumberland district but several districts have failed in electing either of their candidates.

VERMONT ELECTION.—In Vermont, Mr. Mattocks, the Whig candidate, has failed in an election by the people, by a few hundred votes. Both branches of the Legislature are decidedly Whig.—Mr. March and Mr. Foot, the Whig candidates in the first and third districts, are elected to Congress by decided majorities. In the second and fourth districts, there is no choice.

©Maryland State Archives, msa_sc2940_scm11032-0324.jpg