From the American Whig.

HON. JAMES CARROLL.

We are again greeted with the prosy incubrations of "Onslow." If they have any claim upon public attention it rests entirely upon the reckless disregard manifested by the writer to the principles of truth, in his efforts to sustain Mr. Carroll's elevation to the dignified post of 'Commander in chief' of the good old State of Maryland

He speaks, in his introduction to, No 1.' of libels upon Mr. Carroll's character by 'malicious partizans and mendatious prints,' which is alleged to be 'as pure and as bright as the rays of the rising sun' This is not getting on slow in hyperbole and mawkish, sickening flattery, that cannot but prove disgusting to Mr. C. himself, with all his admitted claims to a good name; founded, however, principally upon the simple fact that he harms nobody & has proved himself so meek and forbearing as not to have resisted even an enemy, who attempted to destroy his own domicil.

It is alleged by 'Onslow' that the Whigs charge Mr. Carroll:—

1. 'With having deserted the American Army at the battle of North Point during the late war,' & then pronounces it false.

In reply we say it is absolutely and unqualifiedly false that such a charge as the above quoted, has been made against him, for the best of reasons. Mr. Carroll never joined the army at North Point, and therefore, as we stated on a former occasion, he could not be a deserter from it. The charge is this:—

That whilst his fellow-citizens turned out en masse, to prevent the enemy from entering the city of Baltimore to sack and plunder it, and commit outrages similar to those threatened American females at New Orleans by a brutal soldiery; instead of joining their ranks and siding to frustrate their hellish designs, by meeting them at the threshold of his own home, Mr. Carroll quietly withdrew from the scene of danger; retired to Hampton, in Baltimore County, and there remained in perfect safety, enjoying himself in the sylvan groves of that beautiful place of retirement, until the British rejoined their ships & descended the Chesapeake Bay

We have made the charge more distinct on this occasoin, in as much as 'Onslow' had once before imagined the charge as above laid down by him, and then succeeded in refuting it, because it was the creature of his own fancy, or he was dishonest enough to prevert it, with the express view of deceiving the people. We hope he will now understand it correctly, and that, when he again essays a refutation, he will graduate his comments to the text, & save himself the trouble of obtaining Whig testimony to prove the charge, as he has stated it, false as the writer of this article now, voluntarily testifies that Mr C did 'not desert the army at North Point,' for he never was with them.

One of the most extraordinary features however, in this defence of Mr C's patriotism is 'that he remainded ready [at Hampton, an out-of the-way place of rendevous] at a moment's warning to march in defence of his countrymen, from the encroachments of British power!' Did not Mr. Carroll know that the British were approaching our city? That their intention was to glut their vengeance by plundering and laying it in ashes?—Why then, if he was so 'ready to march at a moment's warning,' did he not march at the warning the enemy gave the whole country? Could it have been because he expected a special order for his personal attendance? Oh, 'Onslow,' 'Onslow,' if you have no better defence to make for your friend's absence, in a secure place and out of danger, you will receive his hearty thanks by permitting him quietly to sink under the charge.

LETTER FROM GOV. LETCHER.

Loco Foco Changes Repudiated—Old Kentucky!

FRANKFORT, Ky., July 27th, 1844.

To the Editor of the Albany Argus.

Sir—My attention has this moment been drawn to a letter published in your paper on the 13th inst. purporting to have been writen by your Maysville correspondent, in which among other things it is stated that 'the defection of Gov. Letcher, (present Governor,) and many other influential Whigs; cannot fail greatly to weaken Mr. Clay's strength, if it does not wrest from him the State' of Kentucky.

Let me tell you, in the most emphatic terms, your correspondent has grossly deceived you in this statement, as far as I am concerned. The defection here imputed to me is utterly false & unfounded having not the semblance of truth about it. On the contrary, I have been the warm and untiring friend of Mr Clay for a quarter of a century, and am so still—There is no man living in whose integrity and patriotism I have more unbounded confidence. So far from being opposed to him, I would rather see him President than any man in the Union.—It is my most deliberate opinion that his election at this time is called for by every consideration dear to freemen; is highly essential to the best interests of the United States; and at the same time, absolutely necessary to the safety of the Union itself.

I repeat, that there may be no misapprehension or misrepresentation on this subject. Henry Clay is the very man (and no other) who ought in my view, at this time, to be called to the head of the nation. He has the wisdom, the experience, the honesty, in short, has exactly the right head and the right heart, to place his country in its true position, and to protect all its great interests. These are my sentiments, never concealed or disguised. How your correspondent could have gotten it into his miserable brain, that I had any defection about me, is more than I can imagine.—Why sir, in the darkest hour of Mr. Clay's political fortunes, I had the honor, though quite humble, to be one of *his* fast friends. I saw, and knew perfectly well, how cruelly, how villianously and unjustly he was calumniated by the whole combined pack of heartless revilers, who were bent on his destruction if possible. I did not then desert him or his cause; and now in the day of his prosperity, when the people are waiting anxiously for the proper moment, (the fall election,) to award their distinguished benefactor the most glorious triumph ever decreed to mortal man, at the same time to pronounce a just judgment of condemnation upon his accusers, I shall hardly, on the eve of such a victory, be found going over to the enemy. I must beg the favor of you to do me the justice to insert this note in your paper immediately. Very respectfully, your ob't serv't.

R. P. LETCHER.

Hear a Patriot of '76.

We take pleasure in transferring to our columns, from the New Lisbon (Ohio) Palladium the following letter from a genuine Patriot of the 'days that tried men's souls,' and ask it's perusal from every one who respects the character and feelings of the gallant few of that noble band that now remain among us:

Elkburn Township, July 12, 1844.

Mr. Mitchell: Permit an old man, a companion in arms in the Revolutionary War with our much beloved Washington, to say a passing word to my young friends about the great importance of the coming Presidential campaign. I was in the Revolutionary and last wars and, may be permitted to say that I love my country and its institutions dearly, and intend, so long as I am able, to aid in the perpetuation and glory of those institutions, to do so to the extent of my ability. I have further, always been a Democrat, and yet remain one to all intents and purposes—voted as soon as I removed from Virginia, where property qualifications are required for the right of suffrage, for James Monroe, three times for Gen. Andrew Jackson and for Martin Van Buren.

I have lived a Democrat, and was, with two of those distinguished men, in favor of a protective tariff, and a sound and uniform currency. Since that time many of those with whom I acted have left the Democratic land marks and are now supporting James K. Polk for the Presidency, with his opposition to these great and fundamental principles: they also, by supporting the man support his principles in favor of the immediate Annexation of Texas, thereby extending the limits and perpetuation of Slavery, by giving those in favor of that institution a controlling power. I would here ask my Democratic associates if the extension of Slavery is Democratic? I think and am convinced they will say no! This James K. Polk, further opposed the giving of pensions to our old, and, many of them indigent soldiers. What say my younger friends to this: should those old patriots many of whom have expended their patrimony and health in the service of their country, be thrown off upon the cold charity of the world? I think all generous souls will say no! Let the country which they helped to make and support lend a helping hand and as far as possible alleviate and soothe their ripe old age.

Look at Henry Clay, the opposing candidate, what has he done? We yet can hear the thunder of his voice in favor of his Country and its soldiery during the last war. We know him to be attached to the old Democratic land marks which have thus far, carried our Country safely through every trial; and we yet find him labouring as zealously for the country and the people's good as ever.—And now I call upon old and young to look well to the best interests of their Country: let not designing men, by their appeals to your passions, carry you away from these old Democratic land-marks; act not with a party who will cry immediate Annexation of Texas or disunion, but stand shoulder to shoulder for your Country and for the Union as it is.

This is, probably, the last time my counsel will be intruded upon the old and young of my Country. My remaining days must be few upon earth, and I call upon you all for this time, and henceforth to stand by Henry Clay, and thereby perpetuate the true principles of Democracy. JOHN MANKIN.

POLK AND TEXAS—HOW THEY GO DOWN IN NEW YORK.

The following rather remarkable indication of the increasing health of public opinion in New York we copy from the Rochester Democrat. It is worthy of the gravest attention and consideration of the candid among our opponents every where It is the same call alluded to in the above article from the evening Post:

A Meeting of the Democracy who are Opposed to the Extension of Slavery.—We invite the attention of our readers to the following Call for a public meeting of those who have heretofore acted with the Loco Foco party, but are opposed to several of the recent acts, and new tests, of that party: We are personaly acquainted with nearly every gentleman who has signed this call, and we know them as among the most respectable and worthy amongst us The reasons which they assign for this movement are sound and conclusive. As consistent men, we do not see how they could pursue a different course. Our only surprise is, that hundreds more have not had the moral firmness to adopt the same course. Before the time comes for voting, we have no doubt thousands will assume the same position; but to be efficient, and to have their influence fully felt, now is the time to act:

Democratic County Meeting.—The Democratic Republicans of Monroe County who are opposed to the 'two third rule' adopted by the National Convention, by which a minority are enabled to dictate to a majority of the party—all those who believe in a strict construction of the Constitution, and are opposed to the exercise of doubtful powers, and who agree with Jefferson that the Constitution does not provide for the annexation of foreign territory to this Union—those who are opposed to the assumption of State debts and of the Debts of Foreign Nations, and who are unwilling that the extension and perpetuation of Slavery should be made part and parcel of the creed of Democracy—are invited to meet at the Court house in the city of Rochester on Saturday, August 3d, 1844, at 10 o'clock, A M.—Here follows 103 names.

We find the following letter in the Columbia (Tenn.) Observer, a paper published in the town in which Mr. Polk resides, which will give our readers some idea as to the feeling of State pride in and about Columbia:

Mr. Editor: *It* has been generally circulated that I am going to vote for James K. Polk, and *I* have been frequently asked why? and I take this method of saying that I will never vote for James K. Polk as long as such a man as Henry Clay is living. I voted for Mr. Clay, with about sixty others, years ago in Maury, an neither Texas nor any other shallow pretext shall prevent me from voting for that time honored statesman in November next. As to State my pride, my motto is 'Remember Hugh L. White.'

July 4, 1844. W. L. COLQUITT.

Come-outers in Perry County.

The Perry Freeman of Thursday week contains a statement signed by 35 Workingmen at Juniata Furnace in that county in which, after repelling the slander of a Loco Foco paper that they had become *Clay-men* out of fear of their employers, they use the following language:—

'A majority of the undersigned openly declare they have labored nearly all their lives at Iron establishments, and acknowledge they have voted the *Democratic* ticket time after time in the face of their employers without either fear or restraint; and would yet continue to do so, if the experience of the past had not taught us a lesson never (by us) to be forgotten.—We were taken by the hand, led with *Democratic* faith, and assured all was right. We believed it, we confided in the doctrine we clung to it, we advocated the party and we voted to uphold it UNTIL TO OUR SORROW WE WERE CRUSHING OURSELVES UNDER ITS HEAVY WEIGHT. We found we were ROBBING OURSELVES by our own acts, and were helping to bring difficulties upon ourselves, which we had not the power to remove if we persisted in that course.

The undersigned say that they are all workmen at the Juniata Furnace; that this is their own free act that they have been forced by the foul slanders and false representations of the Perry county Democrat alone to make this statement to the public; and that they are all voters.

James Carmichael	William Fomes
George Glouser	Joseph Murphy
William Cook	Nicholas Anthony
Sam'l Raffensberger	Adam Beidleman
John Barrick	John L. Adams
Wm. Holmes, jr.	L. Woodmansee
David *Holmes*	Edward Mills
John Smeigh	John A. Griffith
Henry Black	Jacob Sponsler
Moses Perry	Benjamin Swisher
Joseph Power	Sam'l Griffeth
Wm *Holes*, sen.	John Pee
Wm Salters	John Whizzen
John Swisher	Jas McCofferty
Jesse Tweed	John Whitmer
Joseph Griffieth	S. Berkstresser
Jacob *Holmes*	M. Haman

Dennis McGowan.

Juniata Furnace, July 29, 1844.

Another Straight Out.—Otho Hoffman, Esq., the able Editor of the 'German Courier,' a Locofoco paper in Pittsburg, has resigned his editorial chair.—Mr. Hoffman has been heretofore one of the most zealous and influential supporters of the Locofoco party, and has exerted a great influence among the German portions of our citizens, but now he has renounced Polk and Free Trade, and comes out in favor of Clay and the Protective Tariff.

Too Good.—In one of the Eastern towns in our State a meeting of the Locofoco party was called by hand bills posted at the corners of the streets, headed in large letters 'YOUNG HICKORY.'—The meeting was not very fully attended and on inquiring of the leaders the next morning as to the cause, they were astonished to find a general complaint of want of notice. 'Why, didn't you see the bills posted about the streets headed 'Young Hickory.' 'Why, yes, indeed, we saw those bills every where, but we thought they were *horse bills*.

EXECUTION OF THE MUTINEERS OF THE SALADIN.

The Halifax Herald of Wednesday, has the following account of the execution of the mutineers of the Bark Saladin, which took place in that city on Tuesday the 30th ult.

During the previous night, or in the very earliest part of the following morning a gallows was erected on the crown of the hill on the South Common' to the West of the Catholic Cemetery. The crowd began to collect around the spot at an early hour, and when we arrived (about half past nine.) there could not have been short of 2000 persons present A detachment of the Troops arrived on the ground shortly after, and formed a circle around the gallows, enclosing an area of about 150 feet in diameter.

The prisoners arrived about ten o'clock in two coaches. The first contained Jones and Hazelon accompanied by the Rev. Messrs. O'Brien' Quinnan and Connolly; and Johnston and Anderston, accompanied by the Rev. Mr. Cogswell, came in the second. All of them ascended the scaffold with much firmness, and their whole behavior was decent and becoming; such as might be expected from men in their awful circumstances, and who, at the same time they were impressed with the solemnity of the occasion, were not afraid to die.

After ascending the scaffold, they remained engaged in devotion with their respective clergyman about half an hour. The ropes were then adjusted round their necks, and presented a picture indeed pitiable to look upon. We could not but contrast it with the scene that presented itself to their minds, haply when they left Valparaiso. Then they were their own free agents, happy in conscious innocence or at least without the weight of their late crimes to press upon their minds, & humble them to the dust—and each one looking forward to the time when he would again get a sight of the land of his childhood, and greet some loved friends whom he might hope to meet there.—Now what were they? condemned and convicted felons—standing under the gallows—their hands pinioned—the rope round their necks.—and the moment arrived to launch them into eternity! How sadly altered was their state—and what was the cause? We all know it; but each and all of us should endeavor to make it unavailable and not allow its moral lesson to be lost.

—The prisoners shook hands with each other and with much piety took leave of their clergymen; and before their caps were drawn down which was to shut out the light of the sun, and the light of this glorious creation from their eyes, Jones, the wooden-legged man, stepped a pace forward and addressing the crowd, said:—Good bye, fellow-countrymen; I am bro't to this by my bad conduct, and I deserve my fate. I hope you will take warning by me. I am an Irishman, and come from the county of Clare. Good-bye, my countrymen.' These were the few words he utterred as we could catch them. None of the other prisoners spoke a word after they ascended the scaffold, except what they said in a low voice to their clergymen. The caps were then drawn over their faces, and immediately after, the drop fell. It would appear that the suddenness of the fall almost immediately destroyed their existence, for they exhibited but little signs of suffering and in a very short time their souls were in eternity.

WHIG BANNER.



EASTON GAZETTE.

EASTON, MD.

Saturday Morning, Aug. 17.

FOR PRESIDENT

HENRY CLAY,

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT

THEO. FRELINGHUYSEN.

MARYLAND PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

For the State at large.

Wm Lingan Gather, of Montgomery.
James B Ricaud, of Kent.

Congressional districts.

1. Thomas S. Alexander, of Anne Arundel.
2. William Price, of Alleghany.
3. Charles R. Stewart, of Howard district.
4. Augustus W Bradford, of Balt. city.
5. Henry E. Wright, of Queens Anne's.
6. Samuel Hambleton Jr. of Talbot.

FOR GOVERNOR

THOMAS G. PRATT.

Grand Whig Mass Meetings in Maryland.

The Whig State Central Committee, having ascertained the most eligible localities for holding the Congressional District Mass Meetings, announce the following viz:

The first mass meeting to be held in the 5th Congressional District on Thursday, the 22d of August, at ELKTON, in Cecil county.

The second meeting to be held in the 6th Congressional District on Thursday, the 29th of August at SALISBURY, in Somerset county.

The third meeting to be held in the 3d Congressional District on Thursday, the 5th of September, at COCKEYSVILLE, in Baltimore county.

The fourth meeting to be held in the 4th district, on Thusday, the 12th of September, in BALTIMORE CITY.

The fifth meeting to be held in the 1st district, on Thursday, the 19th of September, at BENEDICT, in Charles county.

The sixth meeting to be held in the 2d district on Thursday, the 26th September, at HAGERSTOWN, in Washington county.

The Committee confidently expect that the Great Cause will prompt the Whigs in the neighborhood where those meetings are called, to make all necessary arrangements for the reception of their Whig friends in the district. They will therefore call meetings and appoint committees necessary to the accomplishment of the object of this call.

JAMES HARWOOD, Chairman.
jy 30 of the Whig State Centra Committee.

ATTENTION WHIGS.

The Whigs of Talbot County are respectfully invited to attend a meeting of the St. Michaels Dist. Clay Club, to be held in St. Michaels this morning the 17th inst. at 2 o'clock P. M. Members of the Club are requested to be punctual in their attendance. The meeting will be addressed by several distinguished speakers, and the Whig candidates for the county are specially invited to attend.

Per order.

JOHN HARRINGTON Sect.

WHIG MASS MEETING.

The Central Clay Club of Talbot county having resolved, that it is expedient to hold a Mass Meeting at some convenient point near the town of Easton,

Notice is hereby given, that the Whigs of Talbot will meet,

IN A MASS CONVENTION,

at Parotts Woods, south east of the town,

on Thursday, September 5th.

to which all the citizens of the county are invited to come.

Whigs of the Eastern Shore—Whigs of Baltimore, and Whigs of the Western Shore generally—*A hearty welcome awaits you. Hard by our council-fires, the hospitable board will be spread for one and all of you.*

Thos. C. Nicols,	Tench Tilghman,
Wm. H. Groome,	Thos Tenant,
Wm. C. Mackey	Henry H. Goldborough,
Wm. H. Shepard,	Thos. O Martin,
Ennalls Martin,	P. F. Hemsley,
Committee of Arrangements.	Committees of Invitation.

Whig pappers through out the the State will copy.

WHIG MEETING.

Mr. John Harper having notified the subscriber of his withdrawal as a candidate for the House of Delegates, the Whigs of Talbot county are hereby requested to meet at the Court House in Easton, on Tuesday the 27th instant at 2 o'clock, for the purpose of supplying the vacancy occasioned by the withdrawal of Mr. Harper.

This call is made in conformity to a resolution of the late County meeting.

WM. H. GROOME, Chairman.
Easton, 17th Aug. 1844.

We are requested to say that Mr. John Harper, of the St. Michael's district, declines the nomination, tendered to him, as one of the Whig Candidates for the House of Delegates.

The absence during the winter consequent upon an election, precludes him at this time from excepting a place upon the ticket, however anxious, consistently with a sense of duty to himself and family, to do all in his power towards carrying out the will and wishes of his party.

Esteemed among his more immediate neighbors and secure in the good opinion of his fellow citizens generally, the intelligence of his withdrawal will be received with regret. At the special meeting, to which we now earnestly invite attention, it is hoped that the Whigs, far as well as near, will be present to assist mutually in filling this vacancy.

Upon the result of the struggle the past year, the Van Burenites had good reason to exclaim, "one more such victory and we are undone;" but it is idle to blink the question that a thoroughly united effort is needed to secure the success of the Whig ticket.

TALBOT COUNTY.

For the Senate of Maryland.

Samuel Hambleton, Jr.

For the House of Delegates.

Howes Goldsborough, Jr.
Charles H. Bowdle.
—One vacancy

For Commissioner.

Thomas Hopkins, Jr.

CAROLINE COUNTY.

For House of Delegates.

John Jump, of E. Zabdiel W Potter.
Robert H. McKnett,

QUEEN ANNES COUNTY.

For the House of Delegates.

Thomas H Ford, Matthias George.
Samuel T. Harrison,

For Commissioner.

William Foard.

KENT COUNTY.

For Senator.

William S. Constable.

For House of Delegates.

Charles B. Tilden, George W. Spencer.
George S. Hollyday,

WORCESTER COUNTY.

For House of Delegates.

Wm. U. Purnell, James M. Fooks,
Zadoc P. Henry, Edward Lambden.

DORCHESTER COUNTY.

For Senate.

Francis P. Phelps.

For House of Delegates.

Joseph E. Muse, Jr. William Frazier,
John R. Keene, Reuben Tall.

CECIL COUNTY.

For House of Delegates.

John B. Yarnall, Francis A. Ellis,
Wm. H. Wilson, James L. Craig.

The Whig Mass Meetings.—We publish to-day the official notice for the Whig Mass Meetings in the several Congressional Districts, to which we call the attention of the Whigs of the State generally.

It is supposed that Francis R. Shunk, Esq of Pittsburgh, will be selected as the candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania, of the Democratic party, in place of Mr. Muhlenberg, deceased.

The St. Louis papers announce the death of D. C. M. Parsons, Esq. one of the loco foco candidates for Congress in Missouri.

E. R. Wiley, late President of the 'Democratic Association,' Springfield, Ill. has come out in favor of Clay and Frelinghuysen.

A Dorchester Farmer's Club, was organized in Cambridge on Tuesday 6 inst. for the promotion of the Agriculture by electing Dr. Joseph E. Muse, President and Corresponding Secretary, John C. Henry, Esq Vice President and James A. Stewart, Esq. Secretary—Success to it—

From Washinton,—We received another letter from Washington last evening from which we make the following extract:—Sun.

'Nothing has transpired since I wrote you on Wednesday, in regard to the extra session of Congress. There is no doubt however, an extra session has been determined upon by the President and his Cabinet, and unless something transpires within a day or two to change their minds, you will have a proclamation to that effect.

President Tyler will withdraw as a candidate for the Presidency; in the course of a few days.

Yours &c "O. P. Q."

LET IT BE REMEMBERED.

That Mr. Thomas G. Pratt opposed the Eight million Loan Bill, for which the people of Maryland have now to pay a direct tax—and that he warned the Legislature against passing said bill.

LET IT BE REMEMBERED.

That Mr. Thomas G. Pratt, whom the people are, going to elect the next Governor of Md. secured to the state of Maryland, one fifth of the proceeds for transporting passengers on the Baltimore Rail Road and that the people are thus saved $50 000 a year of their direct taxes. Only think of it.

The Boston Post pronounces the statement which has been copied into a number of papers, to the effect that fifteen Loco Foco members of the Massachusetts Legislature had renounced Mr. Polk to be a fabrication. It is affirmed that the statement originated in Ohio. Tricks of this kind are contemptible, no matter what party may resort to them. The Whigs require no such aid to their cause which being a good, an honest and a patriotic, is best promoted by honest, and manly means. But, is it not possible that in the case referred to, the story was "a weak invention of the enemy"? We cannot conceive the motive of any Whig in resorting to a trick of the kind knowing as common sense must have taught him that it would be promptly exposed.—Philad. Inq.

Correspondence of the American.

Wrightsville, Pa., 12th Aug. 1844.

Gentlemen—Authentic information has just reached here of the decease of Henry A. Muhlenberg, the Democratic candidate for Governor of this State. His death occurred at Reading Berks County last Saturday night, caused by apoplexy. Great sensation is the consequence in this place.

Rumored Death of Mr Muhlenberg.

News was received in this city yesterday morning that on the previous evening Mr. Henry A. Muhlenberg the Democratic candidate for Governor of this State, while about to enter his dwelling in Reading; was suddenly seized with apoplexy.

Physicians were immediately called in but it was soon ascertained that human aid would be of no avail. He expired about 10 o'clock A. M—*Phila. U. S. Gazette.*

UNFORTUNATE OCCURRENCE.

A few day ago, four negroes left the plantation of James Roth, of Caroline county, Md. Mr. R. immediately pursued them but had been unable to discover their whereabouts. Yesterday David L. Moody & George Sharpe, Constables, of this city, overlook near Naaman's Creek four negroes, without any doubt the runaways; stopped them and inquired of them for their papers. The negroes were separated, so that Mr. Moody had three of them, and Mr. Sharpe the other one. During the interview, Mr. Sharpe, fell to the ground, almost lifeless when he was immediately carried to the 'Practical Farmer,' a hotel near at hand and expired immediately.—He was examined and no marks of violence were found upon his person A post mortem examination was held over his body by Coroner Moore. Verdict that he died of exertion and excitement while laboring under disease of the heart.

It gives us great pain to thus record the death of one of our most efficient officers and taken from our midst a good citizen. We sincerely condole with the wife and a number of small children, who are left to mourn his irreparable loss.

Delaware Rep.

The Norwich Spectator has ceased to be neutral in politics, and has come out in favor of Clay and Frelinghuysen.

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