lots of a thousand or more, they are again sold to the merchants, who have them stuffed with straw, and packed in boxes so export, in which state they are received in the U. S. In the same manner, any shape may be manufactured.—Thus toys are made over clay forms.—After drying, the clay is broken and extracted. Bottles, &c. in the same way. According as the gum grows older, it becomes darker in color, & more tough. The number of Caoutchouc trees in this Province is countless. In some parts whole forests of them exist, and they are frequently cut down for firewood.—Although this tree exists in Mexico and the East Indies there appears to be no importation into the U. S from those places. The reasons I suppose must, be the want of that prolificness found in them here.

The caoutchouc tree may be worked all the year but generally in the wet season they have rest' owing to the flooded state of the woods; and the milk being watery, requires more to manufacture the same article than in the dry season. This, to these very reasoning people, is sufficient to deter them for working in winter; extra labor giving them unpleasant feelings.

BY REQUEST.

[From an old Port Feuille.]

"HOW TO HELP YOUR PASTOR."

"Run Edward and bring the Parsonage basket," said William Grey to his little son, as he and a friend were getting into the light carriage which was to convey them to the village of ——. 'What exclaimed Harry Morton (laughing) does your love of order extend even to the giving names to your baskets"—Not quite said Grey—but this basket (fixing it carefully as he spoke) is really what I called it—it is dedicated solely to the Parsonage.

I have always been so accustomed said Harry Morton (as they rode on) to see the comforts surrounding city Clergymen that I think your Pastor (our Pastor I would now call him) must suffer for many things. I was quite amazed the other day when one of the Vestry stated to me the *pittance* which such a man receives from the Parish. He excused it by saying however, that there were not many members of the Church, though the extent of the Parish is large, and that he believed every body gave as much as was in their power' to give—That is more than I will say or than I believe, answered William Grey; Churchmen here have a very happy knack of quieting their consciences upon that subject. If their be a Glebe, although it may be worth only some three or four hundred dollars per annum, it is called 'a support' and they deem themselves exonerated from all further concern. When a meek and uncomplaining man of God consents to com- (and but starve) among them, in order that he may save souls—they do not see his wants—they choose to believe he has none—If there be no Glebe, the head of every family takes a pew and pays (regularly or irregularly as suits) a rent varying from five to twenty dollars perhaps—'The pew rents *support* the Rector,' they will tell you, with as much complacency as if they were equal to $2000 per annum—of course I am speaking generally, for there are in this part of the world (as every where else) folk who understand both arithmetic and house-keeping better than to use that word. Only imagine your Pastor, who is expected to dress like a gentleman and live like a gentleman, and whose dwelling ought even to be one of hospitality, paying house rent; servants hire; for food; clothing; fuel (and perhaps the education of children) all from four or five hundred dollars! Why in such a land a this, and in the midst of as much wealth, it is a shame to the Church—I contend that if every body did 'give as much as it is in their power to give,' our good Pastor might enjoy (even from that poor sum) every necessary comfort and that his people would never feel that they had yielded one."

"Well said Harry Morton you must explain yourself fully—you know I am a young house-keeper and a new comer—so give me your experience; I very much suspect that BASKET has some connection with your plan of assistance." 'A very important one; you see that I reside on a small farm and work hard day by day; that I have a growing family, whilst crops and prices both fail, year after year, and what is worse, having begun life in debt, I am still struggling against that stream; but although all this makes a great difference sometimes to me and to shew it has never effected what my wife calls 'The way to help the Pastor' I was able to take a pew at a low rent only; so low that I really felt ashamed, when, for the first time, I paid such a pitiful sum towards the support of one whom I so much reverence, as I do our Rector, and I expressed this feeling to my wife. Let us see, said Mary, (in her bright cheerful manner) what we can do to increase your subscription; if we cannot give money, there are yet many things which we can give, that will save our good pastor's being, obliged to spend money, and that will make it very much the same to him—there are the fine vegetables raised by your play work, as you call it, in the garden; the dairy; my poultry; my bees; the summer fruits, and look at the promise of the autumn in your young orchard—nay I think of the very waters which so abound in luxuries; out of all these sources cannot we, dear husband, increase your subscripuon without feeling it even?

I was charmed by the plan and entered heartily into it. I bought this nicely covered Basket, filled it the next day with vegetables, garnishing a bowl of delicious strawberries. gathered by my children before breakfast, and with a thankful heart, left my offering at the door of the Parsonage. It was gracefully and gratefully accepted, and from that period I have rarely omitted (once a week at least) to shew my Pastor that I loved to share with him all my little comforts We send him any, every thing, when the carriage, cart or messenger, on horseback is going to town; 'tis a past time to seek contents for, and to arrange the Parsonage basket, and if it be not too full, my sister Lucy even decorates it with bouquets from the borders she cultivates with her own hands—Now Henry if every family adopted something like systematic offering, what a comfortable addition would be made to 'the support' of our Pastor and how grateful to his heart would be these proofs of affectionate or kindly interest in his people.' 'But every one does not live on a farm and cannot fill baskets with such nice and good things' But every body can give something—The professional man can by a Christmas or New-year's offering, give a portion of the fee or the salary and never feel the loss. The merchant can surely fill a Basket (or any thing else) with articles as essential as my poultry and butter; as to the physician, every where, I believe they give skill and care gratis to a Clergyman and often they give much more.' But would not probably, some of the offerings be superfluous if your system were a general one? Not probably, said William Grey, smiling; in that case, however, the POOR would be benefited; I have reason to believe they now share even what is needed—But here we are at your gate"

Thank you said Harry, springing from the carriage; depend upon my following your plan 'to help my Pastor; I shall call a consultation as to means and on the morrow, I hope I shall see my pretty Fanny arranging as nicely as your wife has done, the pure napkin that covers "a Parsonage Basket."

CLAY AND POLK—Their Idea of Religion.—Some of the Polkites by way of shielding their candidate from the imputation of cowardice in not resenting in a proper manner the outrageous insult offered him by Mr. Wise, say that Mr. Polk was a member of the church. A Tennessee paper, however, denies it and says that for profanity he is very little behind Captain Tyler. However that may be, we think we can present a case, in which both of the present candidates were interested—and if it does not prove the cowardice of Mr. Polk, it will prove that on one occasion, he acted very little like a 'member of the church or a Christian—In looking over Niles' Register of 1832 we find that while the cholera was raging with a fatality truly alarming to the country—attacking and desolating whole towns and cities and baffling the skill of the most eminent physicians, Mr. Clay seeing this state of things, felt that we ought to appeal to Him the Saviour and Protector of all, to avert the calamity which seemed about to sweep over the country He accordingly introduced a resolution in the Senate of the U. S. for the appointment of a committee to wait upon the President, and to 'request that he recommend a day to be designated by him of public humiliation, prayer,' &c. The following were the proceedings in the Senate.

'June 28 1832 The following resolution offered by Mr. Clay, was taken up for consideration.

"Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That a joint committee of both Houses wait on the President of the United States, and request that he recommend a day, to be designated by him, of public humiliation prayer and fasting, to be observed by the people of the United States, with religious solemnity, and with fervent supplications to Almighty God, that he will be graciously pleased to continue His blessings upon our country, and that He will avert from it the Asiatic scourge which has reached our borders—or if, in the dispensation of His Providence, we are not to be exempted from the calamity, that through His bountiful mercy, its severity may be mitigated, and its duration shortened.

Mr. Tazewell a ked for the ayes and noes on the resolution, which were ordered

After Mr. T. had called for the yeas and nays, and had remarked that he would not say one word.

Mr. Clay rose and observed that he had only one word to express. The resolution had not been submitted without consultation with the members of the senate, whose opinion was entitled to more respect than his own. It was moved first suggested to him by a reverend member of the clergy, and after deliberate consideration, he, (Mr. C.) thought the occasion fit for the recommendation of the religious ceremony which the resolution contemplated. It was the practice of all Christian nations, in seasons of general and great calamity, to implore Divine mercy. Of all the pestilential scourges which had afflicted our race, the Asiatic cholera, in some of its characteristics, was the most remarkable. Its range of operation had been more extensive than perhaps any other known or recorded the small pox excepted. It had broken out in Asia, and, after desolating some of its fairest portions, penetrated the northern part of Europe, and, sweeping over a great part of that continent, reached the British Channel. It passed over the British Isles, where it raged, but with mitigated severity. We had hoped—vainly it seems hoped—that the wide expanse of the Atlantic would have been a protective barrier against its ravages in our far distant land. But it has been introduced into America, and if it has not actually entered our territory, it now hangs on our borders in its most frightful form.

The progress of the extraordinary scourge is sometimes marked by apparent caprice. It will approach a city or district of country, reconnoitering it as it were, with a military eye, suddenly fly off to a distance, leaving the inhabitants rejoicing in their escape, and it will then unexpectedly return and pursue its work of death. It attacks, too, its victims in various ways, despatching some in a few hours, whilst in regard to others, their excruciating tortures are prolonged to a much greater length of time. Hitherto the skill of medical science, liberal and enlightened as it now is, has been altogether incompetent to provide a sure and effective remedy.

Should the resolution be adopted, said Mr. C. the act of the president, in conformity to its request, will be merely recommendatory. Voluntary as to all, it would be obligatory upon none. There seems to be a peculiar propriety, on the ground of uniformity, in the proposed measure. Already, in different parts of the union, the clergy of several denominations have, it is believed had their attention turned to the subject. Different days of prayer and humiliation will be probably recommended. It is desirable that the whole nation, on the same day, shall present its united prayers and supplications to the throne of mercy. And there can be but little doubt, that although there will be nothing coercive in the recommendation of the president, there will be general acquiescence in it. The measure will be grateful to all pious and all moral men, whether members of religious communities or not. In times of national or individual distress, all who suffer feel an irresistable impulse to appeal to that Being, who is alone able to afford adequate relief.

I should have hesitated to present this resolution, said Mr. C., if it had been unsanctioned by precedent. But during the late war, a similar resolution was adopted by Congress, at the instance of a member of the house of representatives from Virginia, and President Madison issued his recommendation accordingly.

It is far from my purpose to excite unnecessary alarm. All dangers appear most formidable at a distance. Even the greatest of all terrors, when the awful moment arrives, with a mind fortified by philosophical reflection, and still more if it be strengthened by religious hope and belief is less appaling than it seemed when far off.

A single word Mr. President as to myself. I am a member of no religious sect I am not a professor of religion. I regret that I am not. I wish I was, and I trust that I shall be. But I have & always have had a profound respect for Christianity the religion of my fathers, and for its rites its usages and its observances. Among these, that which is proposed in the resolution before you, has always commanded the respect of the good and devout—And I hope it will obtain the concurrence of the Senate.

Mr. Frelinghuysen said he inferred from the call of the yeas and nays, that this resolution would be opposed, and he therefore desired again to refer the Senate to the precedent of 1814. The resolution at that time was induced by the state of war into which the country had been plunged with Great Britain, and was offered by Mr. Clopton, of Virginia. The preamble, which he read laid it down as the duty of Congress to adopt measures of this character in times of 'calamity and war.' The proposition had passed the Senate without any opposition. If in time of war it was the duty of the people to ask the special protection of God, and to supplicate the interposition of His mercy, how much more incumbent was it in reference to a scourge which had in its progress swept many millions of human beings into eternity, which went abroad on the earth as the agent and minister of God, to do his errand, and to come and go at his bidding, and over which human power had no influence. No occasion could be so fit and appropriate for humiliation as this. He hoped that no constitutional objection would be interposed to check this resolution, which was nothing more than a recommendation. It was our duty devoutly, and in the conviction of our entire dependence on God to ask for the interference of his mercy; and he hoped that the present resolution would pass as did the resolution of 1814—See Niles' Register, Vol. 42, pages 343 and 344

The resolution was adopted—yeas 30; nays 13. In the House of Representatives, on the 5th July following, Mr. Polk in a large minority, voted to lay the resolution on the table for the balance of the session—yeas 46 nays 91. On the 9th July he again voted to lay it on the table The motion having failed, on motion of Mr. Bell, the resolution was referred to a select committee.—See Journal H Rep. of 1832, pages 1091, 1110.—Balt. Pat.

Mr. Polk may be a 'member of the Church,' but a man who would refuse to join in with the whole country, and request that a day be recommended for the purpose of supplicating the Supreme ruler to avert a desolating calamity, must indeed, be a poor Christian. "Dissolute" as the Loco Focos falsely term that pure patriot, statesman and philanthropist, Henry Clay, we would rather have his habits and his religion, a thousand to one, than those of James K. Polk.

Cure for Founder.—The seeds of sunflower are the best remedy known for the cure of founder in horses—Immediately on discovering that your horse is foundered, mix about a pint of whole seed in his feed, and it will give a perfect cure.

A curious instance of Russia justice is alluded to in the French journals. An old man, a Russian, has just published his memoirs, in which he declares that he passed 52 years of his life in toiling in the mines of Siberia, but that he was never tried—never even informed why he was punished!

To Prevent Moulding in Books Ink, Paste, and Leather.—Collectors of books will not be sorry to learn that a few drops of oil of lavender will insure their libraries from this pest. A single drop of the same will prevent a pint of ink from mouldiness for any length of time. Paste may be kept from mould entirely by this addition; and leather is also effectually secured from injury by the same agency.

From the National Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON, August 14, 1844

To the Editors.—Gentlemen: I have understood that some of the friends of Mr. James K. Polk in this quarter express great confidence in his success at the ensuing Presidential election. Now, for the purpose of testing their sincerity, I propose to the betting portion of Mr. Polk's friends the following bets, to wit.

Two hundred and fifty dollars that Henry Clay will receive the electoral vote of Louisiana.

Two hundred and fifty dollars that he will receive the electoral vote of Tennessee.

Five hundred dollars that he will receive the electoral vote of New York.—The three foregoing bets to be taken together.

Five hundred dollars that I can name States which give one hundred and forty-five electoral votes that will vote for Henry Clay, and five hundred dollars that Mr. Clay will be elected President of the United States. These bets to be taken together.

Five hundred dollars that James K Polk will not receive more than sixty one electoral votes and five hundred dollars that he will not be elected President.—These two bets to be taken together.

Two thousand five hundred dollars that Henry Clay will be elected; and I will give a premium in cash, of $250 to any one who will make me the last bet.

I will also give a premium, in cash of $500 to any one who will take all the foregoing bets

Any one wishing to take any or all of the bets here proposed, can have an interview with me for the purpose of drawing the necessary writings and depositing the funds by application to the Editors of the Intelligencer. A WHIG.

[An esteemed friend having, for the reasons which he has stated, thought fit to make the above offers through our columns, we deem it proper to say while we dissent from the practice introduced by our adversaries of betting on elections, that the gentlemen who makes these offers is well known to us, that he is of undoubted responsibility, and that he is both able and willing to redeem his pledges.—Editors Nat. Int.]

INDIANA.—The Indianapolis State Journal of the 17th instant contains a complete table of the new Legislature, as decided by the recent election. The Senate as heretofore stated stands equally divided 25 Whigs and 25 Locos; last year it stood 24 Whigs and 26 Locos. The lower House last year had 45 Whigs and 55 Locos: now the House stands 55 Whigs and 45 Locos—making a Whig majority of ten and also the same majority on joint ballot. The Journal adds—

This is a great victory. It wrests from the hands of the adversary the Legislative power, which, by ten majority on joint ballot they held last year; it has overcome (to a great extent) a most singular alliance between the political abolitionists and the Texas, slave extending locofocos; it has met and put down the result of most ungenerous prejudices instilled into the minds of our honest and worthy naturalized citizens on whom every perversion of the Whig policy was brought to bear and who, filled with such prejudices, were transported into several of the counties of the State to overcome acknowledged whig majorities. But we have triumphed over all, and Indiana will send to the U. S. Senate a Whig 'good and true.'

In November the progress of the Truth will reinstate the majority of 1840

North Carolina.—Returns of the election for Governor have been received from all the counties,—The majority for Graham, the Whig candidate, is 3.426.

POLK'S PATRIOTISM.—The editor of the Jonesboro' (Tenn.) Whig says the Locos must not talk of Mr. Polk's services on the field of battle or he will point them to the day on which the valiant Colonel fled from Rutherford county to Maine, when a young man, to escape being drafted and called out into the service of his country! Gov. Jones charged this against Polk and he did not deny it.

A new feature in our political assemblies was introduced at the Whig county meeting at Easton Pa. on Wednesday.—It was a procession from Warren County (New Jersey,) of ladies and gentlemen on horseback, in pairs—the ladies in long white dresses, presenting an attractive, uniform appearance.

At the great Whig meeting in Zanesville (Ohio) on the 14th inst. there were prepared for the table fifty hams, thirty lambs; three fine beeves; ten barrels of flour; three barrels of crackers; four hundred and twelve pounds of cheese.

Another of James K. Polk's votes. It is a matter of history, says the Georgia Journal, that James Monroe sacrificed a large amount of property to carry on the war. This patriotism thus displayed elevated him to the Presidency; when, in his old age & in extreme poverty he petitioned Congress for the payment of debts long due him, James K Polk voted against his petition. For the proof see Cong. Deb May 12th, 1826 vol. 2, page 2631, and January 31st, 1831, vol 7, page 516 and 614. It is unnecessary to comment on these votes. The people will see the feeling that prompted them.

Reform in Maryland.—Let it be remembered that the whigs of Maryland have carried out Reform in the State of Maryland against the opposition of the Locos. The Reform Bill was introduced by the Whigs; was supported—by the Whigs—was passed by the Whigs, and was opposed through and through by the Locos. The Locos voted against the bill And if they could have prevailed, the Bill giving the election of the Governor & the Senate of Maryland to the people, would have been defeated. Every Loco except one in the house voted against it.

Foresight of Col Pratt.—*Michael Newcomer Esq.*, of Washington county, was one of the locofoco members of the legislature when the eight million loan bill passed Mr. N. says that Col. Pratt warned him against voting for the bill, and assured him that the consequence would be direct taxation. In allusion to this fact, Col. Pratt, at the Hagerstown festival, said:—

"Whilst the Eight Million bill was pending, he said, he convinced Mr. Michael Newcomer, one of the Delegates from this county, of the impolicy of the measure. He too (Mr. N.) was opposed to the bill, but the friends of the measure secured his vote by the clause giving one million of dollars to Washington county. He said that Mr. N. came to him, stating that he had confidence in his judgement and segacity, requested him to draw up such a clause for the bill as would bind the company. He drew such a clause as was desired, believing at the time, that the object of the clause would be defeated, and that the rail road would never be brought to Hagerstown, for to him it was apparent, that if brought to that place, Philadelphia would rob Baltimore of the benefits of the road; and he knew that the route was deemed impracticable by the Rail Road company. In the language of Mr. Pratt, 'I saw and knew this, and so told Mr Newcomer.'"

Suppression of the Slave Trade.—In the British House of Lords on the 25th ult. Lord Aberdeen, in a speech on this subject, said—

'Active co-operation and perfect understanding existed between the Government cruisers on the coast of Africa and the squadron of the United States. The officers employed by the Government of the United States he said, had co operated most cordially and actively with her Majesty's officers, & he had no doubt that the greatest possible advantage would be derived from this understanding. This was the more important, because the slight differences of opinion which existed on the construction of certain claims made respectively by the two Governments required nothing but a conciliatory spirit and friendly disposition on the part of persons engaged to render them perfectly innocuous. Had a different spirit prevailed, inconveniences might certainly have arisen from the different views taken by the different parties. He also had reason to know that the French Government had recently shown a disposition to take a more active part than hitherto in the suppression of this slave traffic by cruisers. Therefore, with the co operation of the United States and of the French cruisers, there was now a better prospect, he thought, that our exertions would be attended with success.'

He made the following statement of the success which has attended the efforts of the Government to suppress this infamous traffic:—

'According to the first accurate account on the subject, it appeared that for many years the same number of slaves had been imported into the American Colonies and continued down to a very recent period.—A number varying from 90 000 to 100 000 appeared to have been annually exported from Africa down to a very recent period; and the abolition of the slave trade by this country did not appear to have effected in any very material degree the number of slaves torn from Africa.—The only period in which there appeared to have been a considerable diminution of the number was as recent as from 1830 to 1835. During those five years the average amount of slaves exported from Africa appeared to have been 58 000 The first notice he had of the number of slaves exported from Africa related to the year 1786; and from that period until the year 1830 the number annually exported varied from 90 000 to 100.000. From 30, to 1835 the average annual number exported was as he had just stated, reduced to 58,000; but he regretted to say that during the five succeeding years, namely, from 1835 to '40 the average number had again risen to 99,342 Consequently in the latter period the number of slaves exported from Africa had risen to its extreme height. The average annual number of slaves exported from Africa during the last three years—from 1840 to 1844—was only 28.000, being the least number by far that had ever been exported in the course of a year. The year when the least importation of slaves into Brazil, Cuba, &c. took place was 1842, the importation then only amounting to 17,000. He was sorry to say that during the last year (1843) the number had risen to 38 000, making, as before stated on the average of three years the annual number of 28 000 The increase during the last year was to be attributed to two causes: one cause was the necessity which arose for removing a considerable number of the vessels belonging to the squadron employed on the coast of Brazil from watching that coast in order to attend to British interests, which were materially affected and endangered by the senseless war carried on between Buenos Ayres and Montevideo, in the river Plate.'

Advertise!—Advertise!!—There is one way of attaining business, publicity—advertisement, the newspaper is the fly wheel by which the motive power of Commercial enterprize is sustained, and money is the steam by which the advertising is kept going.—Blackwood's Magazine.

THE APPLE CROP.—The Wilmington Republican says that in that County and State there is perhaps the most abundant crop of apples that has been grown for the last twenty years. The fruit will be exceedingly cheap and very fine. We believe the same remark applies generally throughout the country.'

'The English Admiralty have issued an order against duelling, which in effect leaves no room for a dishonorable imputation in refusing to accept a challenge.

WHIG BANNER



EASTON GAZETTE.

EASTON, MD.

Saturday Morning, Aug. 31.

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.

WHIG NOMINATIONS.

FOR GOVERNOR
THOMAS G. PRATT.

TALBOT COUNTY.

For the Senate of Maryland,
Samuel Hambleton, Jr.

For the House of Delegates.
Howes Goldsborough, Jr.
Charles H. Bowdle.
John Harrington.

For Commissioner.
Thomas Hopkins, Jr.

CAROLINE COUNTY.

For House of Delegates.

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

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,
Kinalls Martin,	P. F. Hemsley,
Committee of Arrangements.	Committee of Invitation.

Whig papers through out the State will copy.

WHIG MEETING.

Pursuant to public notice an adjourned meeting of the Whigs of Talbot county, assembled in the Court House on Tuesday last, for the purpose of nominating a Candidate for the House of Delegates in the place of John Harper Esq. resigned,

On motion of Edward N. Hambleton, Esq. it was resolved, that the committee from St Michaels district, appointed at a former meeting, be authorised and requested to retire and select another candidate for St. Michaels district to be submited to this meeting; and that such vacancies as may occur in said Committee by reason of absence, be supplied by the Chairman.

The Chairman having performed the duty assigned him, reported the following gentlemen as composing said Committee.

Stephen Harrison,	James M. Seth,
Phil. T. Hambleton,	Stepen Denny,
Joshua Harrison,	Wm H. Firbanks,
John Dawson, Snr,	Wm. Townsend,
Andrew O Oxenham,	Spry Denny.

The Committee then withdrew and and after consulting for a few minutes, reported the nomination of John Harrington, Esq as the Candidate from said district in the place of Mr. Harper, which report and nomination were unanimously ratified by the meeting.

On Motion the meeting adjourned.

WM. H. GROOME, Chairman.
W. S. L. Hussey, Sect.

On Tuesday last, the joint meeting, as previously arranged through the respective political associations of the county, was organised by the appointment of Ex-Governor Stevens and Wm. Goldsborough, Esq. as presiding officers.

From the eager desire of the Polk men after a joint meeting, we might reasonably have supposed, they anticipated proselytes without number; but so far as the people, who are anxious to ascertain the truth in connection with the all important questions of the present time, are concerned, it ended, we rather surmise, as it be-