of the foreign nation? He, therefore, who is now *against domestic manufactures*, must be for reducing us either to a dependence on that nation, or be clothed in skins, and live like wild beasts in dens & caverns. *I am proud to say I am not one of these.*' [Letter to Benj. Austin, 9th January, 1816.

FOREIGN NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE GREAT WESTERN

FIFTEEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The favorite steamer Great Western, Captain Matthews, arrived at New York on Saturday afternoon at 6 o'clock, bringing Liverpool and London papers of the 17th. Paris 14th, Dublin 15th, and Havre 15th August. She brings one hundred and thirty-three passengers

There has been no change in Cotton, although the state of the markets was rather unfavorable. Manufacturers were so fully employed that large orders had been refused.

The accouchment of the Queen took place on the 5th instant. Her Majesty has given birth to a prince, whose title as the second male off-spring, will be of course, the Duke of York—albeit rumors prevail that the little stranger, in compliment to the memory of her Majesty's father, to rejoice in the soubriquet of the Duke of Kent. For the rumor there appears to be little foundation.

On tha 14th the Princess de Joinville was safely delivered of a Princess at Neuilly. Her Royal Highness and the infant Princess are both going on favorably. It is a curious coincidence, that this is the anniversary of the Prince de Joinville's birth day. He enters to-day on his 27th year.

Letters from Florence, of the 3th ult. mention the death of Joseph Bonaparte, once King of Naples, and afterwards of Spain. He died on the 28th July, after a long illness.

The fourth daughter of the Emperor of Russia, and consort of his Royal Highness Prince Frederick of Hesse, is dead.

Orders have been given for the immediate equipment of the royal steam yacht Victoria and Albert —She has accordingly been masted, &c. and received on board her fuel. Her captain. Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence, had arrived from Cowes, for the purpose of hastening her outfit, and the yacht will in a few days make a trial cruise, having been furnished with new engines and boilers.

The steamer Hibernia arrived out on the morning of the 13th, and the packets Montezuma on the 8th, and the Roscius on the 17th ult.

Parliament stands adjourned to September 5 h to enable the House of Lords to give judgment in the case of Mr. O'Connell.

The Prince Royal of Prussia is now on a visit to England The King of Saxony embarked on board Her Majesty's steamer Lightning on the 4th ult. and quitted England to return to his own dominions, via Hamburg.

Mr. Washington Irving had arrived in France on leave of absence for two months from his diplomatic duties in Spain After a short stay there he will visit London.

One of the most interesting events of recent times is the abdication of old Mehemet Ali in favor of his son Ibrahim. The old man, full of years and honours intends, it is said, to take a pilgrimage to the city of the prophet.

Two reports relative to the Post Office, espoinage, were laid before Parliament last week, and their contents have afforded food for much comment since.—The Government organs contend that these reports exonerate the military from the odium of systematically abusing the secrecy which ought to belong to communications passing through the Post Office.

Accounts from Constantinople to the 17th ult. state that information had been received of the defeat of the Russians by the Circassians in Daghestan

The Abolition of Imprisonment for Debt—The above act which received the royal assent on the 9th inst by commission, came into operation the following day.

MOROCCO —BOMBARDMENT OF TANGIER —The following very important intelligence has arrived by Express:—

Paris. Thursday morning 7 o'clock.

The Journal des Debats of this morning contains the subjoined announcement of the bombardment of Tangier:—

"We are assured, that the Government received last night the following important news from the African coast.

"The answer of the ultimatum sent to the Emperor of Morocco by the Prince commanding the French fleet not having been satisfactory, his Royal Highness the Prince de Joinville commenced firing against the advanced works which protect the fortress of Tangier.

'These works were altogether destroyed. The European quarter of the town has been spared.

'The English Consul General, Mr. Hay took refuge on board the vessel of the French Admiral.'

LIVERPOOL MARKET, Aug. 17.

CORN—The weather having proved very unsettled, and heavy showers having fallen occasionally during the last week or ten days, comparatively little progress has been made in field labor, and fears are entertained for the Wheat crops.—Our market has in consequence had an upward tendency, and in addition to an advance of 1s 2d per quarter on English, and 1s per quarter obtained for free foreign on Monday last, a further rise of 1s to 2s was realized for both descriptions to-day, but the day proving fine, the transactions were on a small scale, especially towards the close of business. Flour is not much inquired for at previous rates Oats bring an amendment of 6d per quarter. Barley is in moderate request. Beans and Peas command steady rates.

PROVISIONS-AMERICAN.—There is no fine American Cheese at market nor is any expected until late in the season. There are numerous inquiries for good and fine at 34s to 38s. Lard continues to meet attention, and sales have taken place at 36s to 38s, being rather higher rates. We have a steady demand from the shipping trade for Beef and Pork at 72s 6d to 77s 9d for India Beef, 60s to 72s 7d for prime Mess and 44s to 55s for prime Mess Pork. Hams for ship's use bring 42s per cwt.

ARRIVAL OF THE HIBERNIA.

By the arrival of the Hibernia at Boston we have a little later advices from Europe. Almost the only item of interest is the threatening aspect of affairs between England and France. We give such items as our limits will permit.

From the N. Y. Courier & Enquirer.

We have a letter from Col. Webb, who was passenger in the Hibernia, which we give below and which will be found to embrace every thing that is of interest.—We hope in a day or two to see him at his post.

STEAMSHIP HIBERNIA. }
Sunday, 12 M. September 1st, 1844 }

We sailed from Liverpool at half past 2 o'clock on the 19th of August, and, in all probability, will arrive at Boston this afternoon at 4 o'clock—thus making the shortest trip across the Atlantic that has as yet been accomplished although I doubt not that the time will arrive when it will be regularly achieved in ten days.

As the Great Western (if within her time,) reached New York on Saturday evening or earlier, we bring no additional news of importance. The bombardment of Tangiers by the Prince de Joinville, is of course, the subject of general conversation in England; and I am sorry to add that the opinion among the most intelligent of her statesmen is that a war with France is almost inevitable. The war party in France will not permit Guizot to make any explanation of the Tahiti affair even if he desired to do so; and he is known to have said very recent, that a compliance with the demands of the British Ministry, would cost him his head and Louis Philippe his throne In the meantime. Sir Robert Peel and his colleagues are commuted; to insist upon full reparation; and what is still worse the Whigs of England constitute the war party there so that a change of Ministry cannot be resorted to, to preserve peace. But I am strongly inclined to the opinion that peace is not greatly desired by the governments of either France or England. The death of Louis Philippe has long been looked forward to, as a period when a war between the two countries will be inevitable; and possibly the present is quite as avorable juncture for the contest as could be desired. It is very evident the crowned heads of Europe have less to dread from war with Louis Philippe on the throne, than from the same event after his demise.

The great powers of Europe are all disposed to have 'Young France' rounded [illegible] thrashed; and there can be no doubt but England has been assured that if she will undertake the task, Russia, Austria and Prussia will not only stand a loof, but if necessary lend a helping hand in what they look upon as a 'labor of love' intended to guard against such a war as has been for years apprehended on the demise of the King of the French. The Visits to England of the Emperor of Russia Prince William of Prussia, & finally old Nesselrode himself, are all significant signs of the times;, and I am inevitably led to the conclusion, that a war between England and France will certainly take place within a very short period—ostensibly in consequence of the Tahiti affair but in point of fact, because it is deemed necessary by the other powers to check French conquests in the Mediterranean and under a conviction that it will be the means of arresting a general war on the demise of Louis Philipe —The judicious use of the lancet frequently saves the life of the patient; and in a like manner, a temporary affair between England & France with Louis Philipe's well known love of peace, may be the mean of saving France from great commotions at his death; & Europe from the horror of a general war, involving in its consequences the happiness of the civilized world.

Strange as it may appear to us, the only aversion which the English exhibit to a war with France, is the apprehension that our government will avail itself of the occasion to take possession of Oregon & thus make ourselves a party to the contest with France against England.—This is very absurd but it has had the good effect to check the abuse of us in the English Press, which has labored so zealously for years past to make every American the enemy of England. As evidence of this change and of the feeling which prompts it, I need only quote the London Morning Chronicle of the 20th August. In its leading article upon the Bombardment of Tangiers by France and her desire of conquest in the Mediterranean, the editor says:—

'The Mediteranean was not made for Marseilles and France alone Is it a noble sea, the shores of which Europe and America must preserve in far more hands than one.'

This is very significant; I think I may venture to predict that the English Press will cease its insane abuse of our people and their institutions so long as there is a probability of a rupture with France —thus demonstrating that their recent abuse has been as cowardly as they know it to be unjust.

The late movement of Mehemet Ali is still a subject of speculation and uncertainty. The following is extracted from a letter published in the Liverpool Albion dated.

'ALEXANDRIA, 17th July, 1844.

'Whatever may be the true state of the case, it is certain that Mohamed Ali's departure was most precipitate, and induced by some extraordinary cause as he left Alexandria without any intimation to Government authorities or instructions for their future guidance. It is also certain he is seriously unwell- H. B. M steamer Geyser, Captain Carpenter, is in port; but the British authorities have been inquiring for a fast sailing British vessel, to take despatches to Beyrout, it is supposed to order down to Alexandria H. M S Tyne, or any man of war on the station, as it is apprehended some crisis is approaching. Mohamed Ali's son, Admiral Said Pacha, has requested a steamer from the P. & O. Company, to follow his father and endeavor to learn the cause of his extraordinary departure. It is said the French Consul General will accompany him.'

The announcement of the demise of the Grand Duchess Alexandria of Russia is premature. Accounts from St Petersburg to the 3d ult. state that her Imperial Highness was still in a very precarious condition.

MARRIAGE RATHER THAN LAW.—A certain widow lady placed her child at nurse in one of the hospitals of Germany, and, intending to leave it there until it should be old enough to begin receiving an education, paid the stipend for 4 years About the same time a gentleman placed his child in the same institution, and it was consigned to the same nurse. The gentleman then made a voyage to South America, where he had some business of importance that needed his attention At the end of the four years the lady returned to take away her child; and by a somewhat singular coincidence, the gentleman arrived at the same time, with the same object.—But in the interim one of the children had died; and the nurse could not declare positively whether it was that of the widow or the other. The widow claimed the survivor as her own; the gentleman insisted as strongly that his was the living child. The dispute waxed warm, and a resort to the legal tribunals was threatened on either side, when a worthy clergyman interposed and with such effect that the disputants soon agreed to consolidate their claims to the surviving child by marriage. So says a French paper.

The commerce of Boston is rapidly increasing. A line of Liverpool packets has recently been formed, & there seems to be a united movement made by the capitalists and merchants of that section to carry on the whole of their foreign trade. On the 21st and 22d inst. there were fifty three foreign arrivals and forty three foreign clearances. On the same days there were three hundred and twenty-eight entrances, about one third of which were by the steamship. The total amount of revenue received at the Custom House for the above two days, $180,000. Since the completion of the numerous railroads diverging from Boston business in that city has increased to a wonderful extent

ABUNDANCE OF FRUIT.—On Tuesday, apples sold on the wharf at Philadelphia for eight cents per basket, and peaches at thirty-one and thirty-seven cents per basket. The Chronicle says the apples hang upon the trees like currants on bushes, weighing down the limbs to the ground, and in some places, severing the trunks of the trees. It is painful to see the waste of this delicious fruit in New Jersey. Hogs are turned into the fields in droves to eat them from the ground—and the farmers hardly know what course to pursue to get rid of them. Such is the abundance of fruit, especially peaches, transported this season from New York to Boston, and the towns farther east, that an extra train of cars is run on the Norwich and Worcester railroad expressly for this purpose. The fruit trade between N. York and the East increases prodigiously every year.

It is a traveller,s story that Russian wives are happy & grow boastful in proportion to the frequency with which they are beaten. This seems to be just the case with the Locofoco party. They bragged vehemently as soon as they found they could throw their strongest man overboard; swaggered still more when they had succeeded in putting up their weakest candidate for the first office in the Government; hurrahed when they had nominated Mr. Wright for the second were still better pleased when he flatly refused the honor, and fell in a perfect ecstacy when a man of less prominence and popularity accepted what was going a begging—their Vice Presidency They are pleased with the blows they hit themselves but fall into a rapture when, in addition the Whigs bang them. In Louisiana we beat them and they began to caper; in North Carolina they got a thrashing, which put them into still higher spirits; they were next severely pounded, in Kentucky, greatly to their gratification; and entire defeat in Indiana threw them into the most glorious humor, and the lame result in their stronghold of Missouri lifts them to the very pinnacle of exultation. These brilliant successes are only diminished by their failing to lose their Mormon State of Illinois, & by their not being altogether routed in Alabama. Had the Whigs now done what they will but too probably do in November, & flog them in at least two of the three last States, there would have been no more end to their vaunting than to that of a Russian dame when her husband has broken nearly every bone in her skin, and left her the use of scarcely any other member than the tongue, which shrilly proclaims to the whole neighborhood how gloriously she has been belaboured.—Nat. Intel.

OHIO.

The mass meetings in Ohio this year exceed in the numbers who attend all that have gone before them. At Zanesville on the 14th inst, there was a meeting in which 20,000 Whigs met in council. Messrs. Bartley Ewing, Storer, and Cannon made addresses.

LET FACTS SPEAK

THE BENEFITS OF THE HOME MARKET.

Whilst the *Polk-ats* at the South are blustering and bullying about the ruination of the Tariff policy in protecting our home manufactures, and giving a market for our farmers at their very doors, we find the grain growers of the Old Dominion are sensible of the advantages of the system, & are profiting pretty largely by the facilities afforded for disposing of their surplus produce. Read the following from the Norfolk Herald, ye skeptics, and forever after hold your peace from your senseless attacks upon a system, the blessings of which every man in the country cannot but have ocular demonstration, unless he wilfully closes his eyes:—

THE VALUE OF THE MANUFACTURING TO THE AGRICULTURAL STATES. In an article in our last paper we stated that Virginia shipped to the Northern States during the first year after the 'black tariff,' upwards of 116,000 barrels of flour, being 48,000 more than she shipped to all the world besides in the same year. We did not perceive till it was too late to make the alteration, that these shipments were from James river alone:—of the number of barrels of Virginia flour shipped to the Northern ports of the United States, or to foreign countries, from the Rappahannock and Potomac, we have no account. The quantity shipped from these rivers; would, however, increase the proportion in favor of the shipments to the North, very considerably. We also stated that here was annually shipped from the port of Norfolk alone, nearly a million bushels of corn. For this statement we have good authority; there are some six or eight of our merchants who ship corn to the North; and we know of one house which has shipped during the last twelve months to the New England ports, upwards of Three hundred thousand bushels.—Verily this does not look much like a 'grinding oppression of the South' It is more like a 'grinding' of Southern wheat, and an 'oppression' of the Northern market with Southern corn! But, to be serious; what are the 'burthens' of the protective Tariff on the South in comparison with the ability to bear them which the South receives from that measure?—Less than nothing. Strike down the manufactures of the North—destroy the home market—and where will the Virginia farmer find purchasers for his surplus produce? Not in England; for although we would be compelled to buy her manufactures, she would not, so long as she could supply her own wants, permit it to be brought into competition in her market with the productions of her own farmers. Not in no other countries, for they all cultivate the soil while they protect their farming and manufacturing industry, and are independent of us 'for their victuals and clothes.' The home market, after all, is the best market in the world, and we should never give it up for the false policy of free trade, which is anti-American in its length breadth, height, and depth. It was the doctrine of the Federalists from Alexander Hambleton down to James K Polk and has been resisted by the Republican party—and by Henry Clay, from the time he entered into public life up to the present moment.

MOBS MOB LAW.—A man named Abraham Smith was taken from jail by force, and executed by a lawless gang at Fredericktown, Missouri, on the 5th inst. Smith had been convicted of murder, and sentenced to be executed on the 1st day of June. The sentence had been stayed until the 1st September. An attempt was made to execute him by mob violence on the 1st of June, which was resisted by the assembled people. On the day of the late election, a company of half intoxicated men succeeded in breaking open the jail with axes, crow-bars, &c. and hung the prisoner. The following we copy from the St. Louis Republican.

One of the gang got down the cell where Smith was in irons, & tied a rope round his neck. Those above hauled Smith up by the rope, dragged him down stairs, and about fifty yards from the jail, and notwithstanding he was apparently dead when they reached the tree, hung him up, where he remained some minutes. They then let him down, when one of the gang, suspecting life was not sufficiently extinct, persisted that they should again hang him up, which was done accordingly. Robert M. Frier coroner, issued process immediately for a jury and on Monday night held an inquest on the body of Smith, when the jury returned a verdict that Smith came to his death by the hands of Jones, Sinclair, Mayse, Pollis, Cox Blackburn, Shetley and five others, the names of whom we have not learned.

On Thursday a states warrant was issued for the arrest of the offenders, and on Wednesday the sheriff succeeded in arresting Cox, Shetley, Blackburn, Pollis, and another man, who were undergoing an examination before the Justices. Sinclair and Mayse, two of the ringleaders, had not been found when this news left Fredericktown. On Saturday, we understand, Mayse was at St. Mary's Landing, waiting for the first opportunity afforded, to escape from justice, and no doubt has succeeded. The parties arrested were committed to take their trial for murder.

Extract of a letter dated

NASHVILLE, Aug. 19, 1844.

'The great Loco Foco Convention is over, and a heart sickening one it was to the knowing ones of that party. It fell far short of their expectation. The Whigs have considered it a failure. They were counted at four different places as the procession marched out and the highest count was 3,400. They certainly had not more on the ground, than 10 000 Some do not give them so many. You may set Tennessee down as certain for Clay and Frelinghuysen.

FARMERS RECOLLECT—That the Manufacturers of Massachusetts use in the single operation of sizing their fabrics, no less than 300 000 barrels of Flour, which is equal to 1 500 000 bushels of wheat, and that the quantity consumed by the hands engaged in the various factories of that state cannot be less than a million of barrels of Flour a year. Vote for POLK and CARROLL, and you will seal the fate of the Tariff, it will be Repealed, and every feature of protection will be destroyed. Then you will be deprived of the only sure market for your surplus products, and will soon have to pay your proportion of a Direct Tax to support the General Government, as it is plain enough that the moment the Government, shall take away protection from its own people, that the revenue from imports will be too small to defray the expenses of Government. Are you prepared to be grouned to death by Direct Taxation? If you are vote for Polk and Carroll, they both go for the Locofoco policy of giving employment to the pauper laborers of Europe in preference to sustaining the industrious independent workingmen of America. Are you disposed to fatten Queen Vic's lank & lean subjects and take the bread out of the mouths of your brethren? If you are, vote for Polk and Carroll. By doing so, you will see, as you did in 1840, the industrious mechanic and workingmen of all callings reduced to abject want—driven from their homes and the associations of their childhood to seek a precarious living among strangers. Let us we beseech you as friends and countrymen, as christians and as neighbors, to rise superior to party and evince that in a question between party and country you can prove yourselves Americans, and show that your heart is the repository of patriotic sympathy.

THE GREAT WHIG CONVENTION AT NASHVILLE.—The Nashville Gazette, a neutral paper, of the 22d instant, gives a brief account of the great Whig Convention held there the previous day, Speaking of the number in attendance, it says:

Never did such a mass of citizens form in procession in any part of our Western States, if in the Union. On the ground from the best of our judgment, there must have been in the neighborhood of thirty five or forty thousand.

The Convention appears to have been characterised by very great enthusiasm. The weather was intensely hot, the Gazette mentions having heard of one or two deaths from exhaustion.

LARGE MEETING —The Whigs had a tremendous gathering at Albany on Tuesday. The N. Y. Tribune, to which we are indebted for an extra containing Mr Webster's speech on the occasion, estimates the number present at 50,000.

There are in Pennsylvania 107 Episcopal churches with 8 988 communicants; & 400 Presbyterian churches, with 40,000 communicants The former had 1,055 additions during the past year; the the latter 3 100. The Catholics expended for home missions in the United States last year, $138 176, and the American Home Missionary Society, $92 000.

JEFFERSONIAN PRINCIPLES.

Extract from an Address, published in 1808, urging the people of Virginia to such a system of domestic manufactures as would render independent of foreign nations.

'Perhaps it is no wild supposition to conceive, that even if the present attacks on our trade should blow over, Congress may adopt the policy of encouraging our own manufactures by rather higher duties on the imported articles of Europe. To keep ourselves from being altogether dependant on Europe for our clothing Congress may adopt this course, if they should discover from the experience of the intermediate time that we have really the inclination and the spirit to clothe ourselves.'

[Signed as follows:]
WILLIAM H. CABELL,
WILLIAM WIRT,
WILLIAM FOUCHEE, Sen,
PEYTON RANDOLPH,
THOMAS RICHIE.

PIN STICKING.—A Boston paper states that the pin manufactory near Derby, Conn., has a contrivance for sticking pins in papers, which is quite marvellous It takes in England sixty females to stick in one day, by sunlight, ninety packs consisting of 302,460 pins—the same thing is performed here in the same time by one woman. Her sole occupation is to pour them, a gallon at a time, into a hopper, from whence they come all out neatly arranged upon their several papers' The mechanism, by which the labor of fifty nine persons is daily saved, yet remains a mistery to all but the inventor; and no person but the single one who attends to it, is, upon any pretext, whatever allowed to enter the room where it operates.

A New York paper, speaking of the amount of trade passing over the great Erie Canal, says—Some idea may be given of the immense amount of business done upon this great State thoroughfare from the fact that at one of the locks, 15 miles west of Albany, a boat passes every nine minutes, on an average, night and day, during the whole season of navigation. Estimating the time of navigation at eight months and a half, three hundred and fifty thousand three hundred and twenty-nine boats pass this point on the Canal, during the season. In 1844 the tolls on the canal are at least 50 per cent greater than in '38, and the revenue from it this year will, besides paying all expenses of repairs, official services on the Canal, the ordinary expenses of the State government, and the interest on the State debt, pay into the Treasury nearly a million of dollars.

WHIG BANNER



EASTON GAZETTE.

EASTON, MD.

Saturday Morning, Sept. 7.

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,

QUEEN ANNES COUNTY.

For the House of Delegates.
Thomas H Ford, Matthias George.
Samuel T. Harrison.

For Commissioner.
William Ford.

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.

SOMERSET COUNTY.

For House of Delegates.
Edward Long, Leven Phillips,
Dr. Wm P. Williams, Benjamin Lankford.

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. Yarrall, Francis A. Erlin,
Wm. H. Willson, James L. Craig.

MASS MEETING.

Thursday, the 5th, was a proud day for the Whigs of *Old* Talbot—a designation, by which we delight to mark her being emphatically her's as the first organized *County* on the Eastern Shore and on no more fitting occasion to be recalled than the present one, when she has done so much beyond enough for her general reputation.

Several Mass Meetings on the Western Shore prevented any accession of numbers from that quarter, and it was at first feared, lest the absence of a spirited delegation from the Monumental City, heretofore accorded to similar gatherings elsewhere, would be seriously calculated to damp and dull our ardour. Not so, however. Gratified as we should have been to have interchanged salutations with our Whig brethren of Baltimore, and disappointed, as we were, in not having it in our power to prove, how little disposed we still are, as Eastern Shore men, to err against the rules and cannons of hospitality, the meeting was still so large and respectable as to fully acquit the Whigs of this and the neighboring counties of not being keenly alive to the importance of the present struggle *for the supremacy of principle.* Talbot will long & gratefully remember the prompt and efficient aid of her sister counties—Queen Ann's Caroline and Dorchester, whose serried files of gallant hearted Whigs lent that zeal

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