EASTON GAZETTE.

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Extract from

MR. CLAYTON'S SPEECH

At the great Mass meeting at Lancaster, Pa.

In connection with this subject of Mr. Polk's hostility to the protective Tariff, let me briefly advert also to his unceasing opposition to the policy of withdrawing the proceeds of the public lands from the Federal Government and distributing them to the States: In his address to the people of Tennessee, of March 25th, 1841, he says:—"The proposed distribution is in truth, but a branch of Mr. Clay's famed American system—a system embracing as its primary and leading object, a high protective Tariff.' Again, he says—"Mr. Clay is the author of the measure, as he was of the American system. The limits of this address will not allow me to enter upon an extended argument of the question. A few of the principal points of objection are all that can be here stated.—If the receipts from the sales of the public lands amounting to several millions annually, shall be abstracted from the Treasury and given to the States; it follows that an equal amount must be raised by an increase of the Tariff, or by a tax in some other form, to supply the deficiency; and if raised by an increase of the Tariff, it requires no argument to prove that the tax will be paid in unequal proportions by the people of the different sections of the Union—the Southern and planting States bearing much the greater part of the burden.' Again—"In another view, the proposed distribution is a *Tariff Measure.*—If it prevail, Massachusetts, Vermont, and other States, containing within their borders no portion of the Public Lands, will be immediately invested with a local pecuniary interest in them. The Public Lands will, in effect, be mortgaged to the several States, in proportion to the representation in Congress; and they will have an interest in having them sold at the highest possible rates. The manufacturing States would have a peculiar interest in the reduction of the price, or the grant of pre-emption to settlers at a low rate; because to keep up the price of the lands and withhold grants of pre-emption would be to check immigration, retain the laboring population at home and then reduce the wages of labor and increase the profits of the capitalists engaged in manufactures. The manufacturing interests would be advanced by another reason. They would reserve their federal proportion of the distribution, & would not contribute in the same ratio in the payment of the tax to supply the deficiency. They would, in addition to this, receive the bounties to their manufactures, which an increased Tariff would afford, whilst these bounties would be paid by the South; in every view of the measure, *it is an auxiliary to the protective policy!*' I concur, my fellow citizens in the opinion expressed by Mr. Polk, that the proposed distribution of the land fund is "an auxiliary to the protective policy.' For that reason HE opposed it, and for that reason I support it. He, as an enemy to the Tariff, sees, what I behold as a friend, that within the last 20 years these land sales have sometimes fallen short of $1,500,000 per annum, & that one year they exceeded $25,000,000. With these fluctuations in the Treasury, it is impossible to maintain a Tariff of revenue with such incidental protection as can be of any permanent benefit to Home Labor. Let us collect the revenue necessary for the support of Government exclusively from import duties, agreeably to the spirit and the letter of the third section of the Compromise Act, of 2d March, 1833. Let us distribute our Land Fund annually among the States; and if Pennsylvania does not want her share of this land fund to aid her in the payment of her debt, let her so expend it as to increase the number of her intelligent citizens who can appreciate the blessings of our American system, by extending the means of education to every child within her limits.

I have now done with Mr. Polk. I dismiss him with this single observation—that his past political life was so devoid of interest & distinction that I never supposed before his nomination, that he could by possibility have been presentented seriously as a candidate for the Cheif Magistracy of our Country. It is neither my desire nor intention to imitate a bad example by speaking ill of his private character, and throwing out of view his politicial conduct in such matters as I have referred to, and in a few others of which I have not spoken, his epitaph, had he died when he went out of Congress might have been written in the single line of the Roman satirist:

"*Nec male vixit, qui natus moriensque fefellit.*

The office of President of the United States—of the *Great Republic*, as men have already learned to call it, and upon which the nations begin to gaze with interest, watching its mighty progress and anticipating its wonderous destinies—is too high & noble to be filled by any one who has not by his talents and public virtues raised himself above the common level of mankind. In Henry Clay, of Kentucky, we behold a man who, by his eloquence, would have cast additional lustre on the character of the parliament of England for exalted talent, in the best day of her Burkes and her Sheridans, and even in those of her Chatham himself. It will derogate nothing from the character of any American statesman whose history I have studied, to say that after more than thirty years of public service, Mr. Clay has found reason to change his opinion less frequently than any other, and has excelled all who have honored the councils of our country, by the extraordinary uniformity and consistency of his public conduct. He has twice saved the Union of these States, when all men admitted that it was in imminent peril.—While I knew him in the Senate of the United States, he was acknowledged by men of all parties to be the peacemaker of that body; and as such he was personally beloved by men of all parties in the Senate, with scarcely a solitary exception. His character for chivalrous and manly sentiment gained for him an influence which was always used to allay, but never to excite, unkind feelings amongst others. I have studied him closely, & I must say that I never met with that man whose moral courage exceeded his. The maxim which was eternally on his lips in the worst of times, was, never to despair of the Republic. All the tendencies of his nature seemed to be conservative in their character.—His unceasing efforts seemed to be directed to strengthen the works of the fathers of the Republic, or to rebuild such of their noblest institutions as had fallen beneath the destructive hands of others. His ambition never lead him to tear down or demolish the institutions of his country. He was a man of untiring industry in the discharge of his public duties; and he could perform more intellectual labor within the same period of time, than any man I ever knew.—As he loved to make others happy, while in his society, his efforts to please them were the more successful, because they evidently sprung from the native goodness of his heart. His bitterest enemy never dared to impeach his integrity in a pecuniary matter; and although he has encountered at different periods of his life, all the vicissitudes and temptations both of poverty and affluence, there was no business transaction of that life, which ever left a stain upon his fame. Always obedient to the dictates of public duty he fearlessly bade consequences take care of themselves, whenever the interests or honor of his country required personal sacrifices of himself. It was upon such occasions, that his character displayed itself with the most brilliant lustre: Then it was that his patriotism burned with an intensity unsurpassed by that of the ancient Roman, who devoted himself to the infernal Gods, to insure victory to the Republic. Then it was that, reckless alike of the shaft of personal and party malice, he bared his own bosom to the storm, and dared every thing for his country. Then it was that the arrows of calumny flew thickest around him, and that noble bosom was gored with many a wound, inflicted by the felon blows of his assailants.

During the War with Great Britain, he stood at the head of the great democratic party of this country—a party the proudest boast of which was, that it fostered the industry of the people, and avenged the wrongs and insults they suffered from their foes. In that day, the post of honor assigned to Mr. Clay, as the head of his party, was also the post of danger. The leaders of the opposition were among the most able and talented men our country ever produced; and the champion chosen by his party to contend with the Kings, the Quincevs, the Hansons, and the Randolphs of that day, was Henry Clay, of Kentucky.—While a real and honest difference of opinion divided the democratic and federalist parties, Mr. Clay was the Ajax Telamon of the former, but when that difference ceased to exist, no man exhibited greater magnanimity towards the very political opponents who owed their defeat so much to his own stupendous exertions. When federalism was no longer a dangerous rival of that democracy which he had lead to victory, he disdained to imitate the examples of those of our *modern* democrats, whose greatest glory is in the denunciation and proscription of a fallen foe. These modern democrats took no part in the political conflicts of the day, when the struggle with the mighty power of England tried men's souls.—While Henry Clay was rousing the spirit of his countrymen to battle, with that voice which sounded like the notes of a war trumpet, and directing the wisdom of the National Councils in that bloody struggle, nine-tenths of your modern democracy which now denounces him as a federalist and a British whig, were riding their corn stalk horses in the nurseries, or puling in the arms of their mothers. Of such as these are the men whose delight it is to gnaw the dry bones of federalism and make war upon the helpless skeleton. But not of such as these was Henry Clay, whose lion like spirit, after it had hunted down a noble quarry, disdained to feast with the jackalls of the party upon the festering carcass. Such was the champion of the ancient democracy; and such is now the champion of the whigs. This is the man who would confer honor upon the office to which we seek to elevate him. But his election to that office could not add a brighter jewel to the many with which fame has already encircled his brow, and which will retain their undying lustre, while the name of an American shall be respected or remembered among the sons of men. (Immense cheering.)

Indulge me but a moment longer, and I have done. Should the struggle for national independence which is now raging throughout the length and the breadth of the land, be decided against us by the vote of Pennsylvania, she will come out of that contest with her gorgeous banner trailing in the dust—herself bleeding at every pore. The shouts of party triumph will be speedily succeeded by the wail of her ruined ploughmen and her beggared mechanics.—The fire of her forges, and the sound of the axe and the hammer in her workshops, will die away amidst the acclamations of her fatal victory; and there may be thousands before me, who, with sorrow-stricken, if not with broken hearts, may live to mourn the loss of that independence without which public liberty would cease to be a blessing. But let me add, should the spirit of independence be discarded from the breast of all other Americans, it will still linger in the heart of that gallant little State, which, as she was the first to adopt the American Constitution, will be the last to abandon its true principles. And if that spirit shall be finally doomed to expire, there, even there, amidst my native oaks and pines, it will breathe its last sigh on the bosom of its last friend.

Mr. Clayton sat down amid tremendous cheering, which continued for several minutes, and closed with a mighty *three times three!*

From the Annapolis Republican Extra.

REFORM.—We hesitate to head our article with this bugbear. So much has been said and written about it; we have, ourselves, so often referred to it, and as we think, so triumphantly refuted all the charges brought in its name against the Whig party, and its present distinguished leader in Maryland, that we fear the intelligent reader may be inclined to turn away from what we propose to say now because of the caption. But we entreat him not to do so. We shall be brief, and we shall speak by authority of the record itself.

We have, we say, repelled every charge made by our opponents. We have shown that Col. Pratt's votes upon the propositions to change the Constitution, made in the Legislature some years ago, were cast in [illegible] with the known will of his immediate constituents, and of the people of the State generally. We have shown that even *Francis Thomas, Washington Duvall, John Stephen Sellmen*, and others, who concocted the rebellious scheme of 1836, had been themselves the opponents of the reform Bills, reported in the House of Delegates, previously to 1836. We have published the correspondence of Col Pratt and his colleagues, a committee of the *twenty-one* with *John Stephen Sellman*, one of the timid half repentant few, who deserted their brethren of the nineteen when dangers thickened around them, in which correspondence Col. Pratt unequivocally pledged *himself*, his associates and the Senate to constitutional Reform—the only reform a good citizen could desire.—And finally we have published the yeas & nays on the passage of the reform Bill of 1836, which demonstrate that it was carried in the Senate, all the members of which were WHIGS, by a *unanimous* vote, and that in the House of Delegates it was carried by the WHIGS in the teeth of the Locofocos, who attempted by their recorded votes to strangle it. We have presented all these FACTS; and no man who has any regard for truth, will undertake to dispute them.

But our opponents say we did not do them justice, because although we published the yeas and nays on the passage of the Reform Bill in the House, which exhibited every locofoco member, except one, or two at most, as voting against it, we did not publish the yeas and nays upon the assent of the House to the *amendments* proposed by the Whig Senate. If we have done our opponents injustice in this regard we submit that we amply repair the wrong, if such it was, to-day.

Below will be found a synopsis of the sections of the Reform bill, as it passed the House of Delegates, in opposition to the votes of the Locos—the yeas and nays on the amendments proposed by the Senate—all authenticated with the certificate of George G. Brewer, Esq. then, & now the Clerk of the House of Delegates. The Journals of 1836 furnish us with the following history of the progress of the Reform bill through the two branches of Assembly. On the meeting of the Legislature at December Session, 1836, *simultaneously* in the Senate and House, committees on the Constitution were appointed—*Mr. William Schley*, then of Frederick, being Chairman of the Senate committee, and *Mr. Ford*, of Saint Mary's, Chairman of the House committee. The Senate committee prepered two bills—one in relation to the Executive department—and one in relation to the Legislative department. They were reported to the Senate discussed, passed *unanimously*, every Senator being present except one, (see S. J. 1836, p. 138,) and sent to the House of Delegates. Meanwhile the House committee had prepared its bill, and reported it to the House, where it was discussed in *committee of the Whole, and in the House, in connection with the Senate bills*, and finally passed, (agreeably to the yeas and nays given below,) and sent to the Senate. The Senate preferring the details of its own bills, asked by message their return from the House, (where they were lying dead by reason of the action of the House,) and on receiving them, unanimously proposed to the House, by way of amendments, to strike out its own bill, (the synopsis of which we give,) and insert the Senate's bills in lieu thereof. It was for these amendments that some of the locofocos at last agreed to vote, after having voted against the House bill, as the lists of yeas and nays in the Clerk's certificate show.—So much for the History of the bill in its different stages. Now, for the conclusions.

1st. Our opponents contend that they were the *exclusive* friends of Reform. The Journals show that the Reform bill was carried by a WHIG Senate and a WHIG House.

2d. Every Locofoco member in the House voted *against* the bill except two.—But, they say 1st, they were for a Convention; and 2d that they voted for the Senate's amendments. Now.

3d. As regards a convention. There was no *authority* in the Constitution to call a Convention; that instrument containing in itself ample provision for its own amendment, and there was no necessity for a Convention because the Legislature (both branches) of 1836, was elected expressly with a view to the alteration of the Constitution.

4th. As regards the Senate's amendments. Examine the synopsis of the bill as perfected by the House, and then compare it with the Senate's amendments. (Act of 1836, ch. 197.) While the leading features of the two are very much the same, the House bill was unquestionably the more DEMOCRATIC measure. Turn to the 7th section of the House bill. It divided the Senate into *five* classes—provides for the election of *one-fifth* of the Senate EVERY YEAR—makes the term of the Senator *five* years, & makes him ineligible for five years thereby diminishing the temptation to corruption. The Senate bill (sec. 3, ch. 197, 1836,) divides the senate into *three classes*—*one-third* to be elected every Two years and makes the term six years without any ineligibility. Who will question that the House proposition was not more *democratic* than the Senate's? Again, turn to the 21st section of the House bill. *It proposed to curtail the Executive power by forbiding the Governor to remove an officer without cause—the sufficiency of the cause to be judged of by a body, one-fifth of whose members was to be elected every [illegible] by the people.* The Senate's amendments contained no such provision, but left the Constitution in respect to Executive power of removal just as it is, and as it has always stood—that is to say—*the Governor may with or without cause, hurl any man from office.* Now,

5th, and lastly. The yeas and nays show that the Locofoco members voted *against* this Democratic House bill. They proposed *no substitute—no amendment*; but voted directly *against* the bill. Thus if their votes could have accomplished it, they would have refused ALL reform at the session of 1836. To be sure, afterwards, when the Senate struck out the House bill, and substituted its own, some of the locofoco members (11 out of 18) are found voting for the Senate bill, which we have demonstrated was far the less DEMOCRATIC measure of the TWO

These are the *facts*—ALL the *facts*—and these are the *conclusions*. Let the People judge then, whether they are indebted to Whigs or Locofocos for the power they are about to exercise of electing their own *CHIEF MAGISTRATE!*

Synopsis of the sections of Original Bill which passed the House of Delegates on the 25th of February, 1837, entitled "an act to amend the Constitution and Form of Government of the State of Maryland

Section 1. That the House of Delegates shall be composed as follows:—5 Delegates to *Baltimore City, Baltimore, Anne Arundel* (including Annapolis) and *Frederick* counties—1 Delegates to each of the counties of *Carroll, Cecil, Charles, Dorchester, Harford, Montgomery, Prince George's, Somerset, Washington* and *Worcester*—3 delegates to each of the counties of *Allaghany, Calvert, Caroline, Kent, Queen Ann, St. Mary's* and *Talbot.*

Sec. 2. That every free white male citizen above the age of twenty-one having resided in the State 12 months and in the county 6 months shall be entitled to vote for Delegates, &c.

Sec. 3. Persons to be eligible for Delegate must be above 21 years old, and resident of the county or city at least one year preceding election.

Sec. 4. That there shall be a new apportionment of Delegates in 1850, and every twenty years afterwards—no county or city to have more than six or less than allowed by the 1st section.

Sec. 5, 6. That each county and the city of Baltimore shall have one Senator to be above 25 years of age (Annapolis city included in Anne Arundel county.

Sec. 7. Senate to be divided into FIVE CLASSES—seats of the first class to be vacated at the expiration of ONE year, second class at the expiration of TWO years, &c. &c., so that one fifth part of the Senate may be elected EVERY YEAR—no Senator to be elected for a longer period than FIVE YEARS, and having served a term, to be ineligible for five years.

Sec. 8. In case of vacancy in the Senate—warrant of election to issue for a new election, &c. &c.

Sec. 9. Relation of master and slave not to be abolished, &c. &c., unless by alteration of the Constitution with the consent of three-fourths of the members of each Branch.

Sec. 10. Power to regulate election, &c., to be exercised by Acts of Assembly.

Sec. 11. Governor to be elected by the People every third year alternately from the Eastern and Western Shore—to be a citizen above 30 years of age, &c.

Sec. 12. Persons qualified to vote for Delegates to vote for Governor.

Sec. 13. All matters relating to election of Governor to be regulated by Law.

Sec. 14. Election returns—how to be counted—Senate to judge of qualifications of the person voted for as Governor.

Sec. 15. Manner of counting votes returned prescribed.

Sec. 16th. Returns to be counted on the *first* Monday and Governor to quallify on the *third* Monday of January.

Sec. 17. Provides for filling vacancy in case of the Governor's death, &c.

Sec. 18. Governor to serve for three years and until the qualification of his successor.

Sec. 19. Abolishes council to the Governor, &c.

Sec. 20. Governor to nominate and with consent of Senate to appoint all officers, &c.

Sec. 21. And be it enacted, that the Governor shall have power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session; *but he shall have no power to remove an officer unless for causes which he shall distinctly assign to the Senate in communicating the fact of such removal; and if the Senate shall determine that said causes are not sufficient, the officer so removed shall be restored.*

Sec. 22 In case of rejection no person to be nominated a second time unless by request of the Senate.

Sec. 23. All civil officers, except those who hold during good behavior shall be appointed annually, &c., *but every officer shall continue to act until he shall be superseded by the appointment and qualification of a successor, and if an officer who shall have once duly qualified be re-appointed, he may continue to act without any new commission or qualification.*

Sec. 24. To repeal so much of the 37th art. Constitution as provides that no Senator or Delegate shall execute any office of profit or trust during the time for which he shall be elected.

Sec. 25. That no Senator or Delegate shall be appointed during the term for which he was elected to any civil office which shall have been created or the emoluments thereof increased during such time, &c.

Sec. 26 abolishes office of clerk to the Council.

Sec. 27 provides for appointment of Secretary of the State of Maryland.

Sec. 28 fixes the term of office of the then existing Senate.

Sec. 26 provides for the confirmation of the act so as to make it a part of the Constitution.

STATE OF MARYLAND—*to wit:*

Be it remembered, and I hereby certify that the aforegoing is a true synopsis of the sections of the original bill entitled "an act to amend the Constitution and Form of Government of the State of Maryland" now on the files of the House of Delegates, which passed the said House (H. Journal, 1836, p. 408) on the 25th day of February 1837, by the following vote:

Affirmative.—Messrs. Gantt, (Speaker,) Hopewell, Harris, Ford, Primrose, McDaniel, Ridgley, Iglehart, Hood, Martin, Kerr, Boyle, Hyland, Chrisfield, Hicks, Keene, Frazier, Ghiselin, Tuck, Alexander, Culbreth, Harrison, Palmer, Dunbracco, Townsend, (of Worcester,) Handy Powell, Bowlus, Matthias, MAULSBY, Gough, Boyd, Jump, Hardcastle,* Darby, Dawson, Smith—37.

Negative.—Messrs. Simmons, *Parran*, Billingsley, Lavielle, Carpenter, Matthews Hawkins, *Ely, Shower, Risteau, Henderson, Taylor, Pierson, Fooks*, Doub, *Nelson, McLean, Mann, Swingley, Rentch*, Kershner, *Buchanan, Perry.*—24.

And I further certify that the said bill was sent to the Senate, and returned to the House of Delegates, March 9th, 1837, (H. J. 1836, pp. 574, 632,) endorsed "*will pass with the proposed amendments*," which amendments, (being the act of 1836, chap. 197, confirmed by act of 1837, chap. 84,) were assented to by the following vote.

Affirmative.—Messrs. Gantt, (Speaker,) Ford, Shaw, Usilton, Primrose, McDaniel, Price, Ridgely, Iglehart, Hood, Simmons, *Ely, Worthington, Shower, Risteau* Townsend, (of Tal.,) Martin, Kerr, Boyle, Hyland, Ballord, Chrisfield, Palmer, Dunbracco, Hemsley, Townsend, (of Wor.,) Handy, Powell, Breugle, Bowlus, Doub, Matthias, *Maulsby, Nelson*, Gough, Boyd, Carter, Jump, Nicols, *Hardcastle, McLean, Richardson, Mann, Renth*, Hicks, Eccleston, Frazier, Coombs, Tuck, Alexander, Culbreth, Harrison, Kershner, Harding, Darby, Waters, Dawson, Smith, Bruce—59.

Negative.—Messrs. Hopewell, *Parran*, Billingsley, Duke, Lavielle, Carpenter, Matthews, Gardner, *Comegys, Henderson, Taylor, Fooks, Buchanan, Perry*—14.

In testimony whereof I hereunto affix my hand, at the city of Annapolis, this 3d day of September, 1844.

GEORGE G. BREWER,
Clerk House Del., Md.

*Mr. Hardcastle, it is said, was a Locofoco.

☞The names of the Locofoco members, are in *italic.*

A HAPPY OMEN.—During the speech of Gen. Combs, at New Haven on the 4th, a most pleasing incident occurred, which is thus alluded to in the report of the New Haven Courier.

If we fail to elect Clay now [continued Gen. C.] the experiment of Free Government is a failure. If a man like James K. Polk can be elected over a man like Henry Clay, there is no use of talking hereafter of rewarding public services. Look at the pedestals upon which all the Presidents rose to power, George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, all of them down to Van Buren, whom the Democrates lately called from Lindenwald to New York to be pall bearer at his own funeral. Tyler we will not mention. But oh, where will Polk's pedestal be found? I tell you that the Democrats who may vote for him now will be ashamed to acknowledge it to their posterity, and they'll deny that they were at home or voted at all, rather than confess to their indignant offspring that they voted for James K. Polk. Now look at the pedestal of Henry Clay, rising higher and higher for the last forty years. Aye, see him like an eagle with untiring pinion, soaring against the sun. (Here the audience were startled by the cry of "An Eagle, An Eagle.") Every eye was raised towards the Heavens, and there, with outspread wings, the proud bird of our country seemed to pause as if delighted with the scene beneath him. Gen. Combs looked up and exclaimed —"Oh, proud bird of my country's banner, I accept the omen. Long, long may you sore in majesty above those banners waving over the land of the free and the home of the brave!" Gentlemen, I have said that these things did not come accidently. That bird did not come by accident to take the sentence from my mouth. I hail it as a happy omen.

The effect of this occurrence, as may be supposed, was electrical, and the air resounded with the sudden and simultaneous shouts of the multitude.

A FALSEHOOD EXPOSED.—*The Baltimore Republican* and other kindred prints, are asserting that Col. *Pratt* is the candidate of a "CLIQUE," and in that connection are stating that this Journal affirmed "that if Mr. Pratt had not voted for the 'INDEMNITY BILL,' he could not now have been the candidate for Governor." This is false. We repeat, it is false. This is what we said, and we are glad to have it in our power to reiterate it. A lawless mob had, at noonday, to the disgrace of American institutions, and of Baltimore city, been permitted to tear down the houses, and destroy the property of unoffending citizens; these citizens sought redress for their grievances from the only tribunal, under the circumstances, competent to grant it. It was granted, Col Pratt voting for it. Now, we said that if Col. Pratt had voted against this redress of grievances—this indemnity—this restitution—it would have implied such a dereliction of duty to himself, as a good citizen—to his constituents, as patriotic republicans—to his country, whose conservative institutions were its brightest glory and its greatest bulwark—it would have implied such a wilful forgetfulness of that sacred principle incorporated in our "Bill of Rights," and recognised as one of the great landmarks of the Whigs —"*that every Freeman, for any injury done him in his person or property, ought to have remedy*"—that the Whigs of Maryland never would have consented to put him forth as their Leader and Candidate.

The Whigs of Maryland and their Journals are not *Destructives*—nor the Abettors of *rebels*—nor the *Apologists of mobs.* If our memory is not more treacherous to-day than it usually is we speak but the simple truth when we affirm that the columns of the Baltimore Republican have often contained matter so inflammatory as to induce orderly citizens to fear its attachment to those, who stimulated rebellions and mobs for the purpose of elevating themselves upon the ruined reputations of innocent citizens.

As for Col. Pratt's being the candidate of a "clique"—the absurdity of such a suggestion is so apparent that we have not the slightest idea it can impose even on the credulous and ignorant for whose vitiated taste the Baltimore Republican too often caters.—*Annapolis Republican.*

SERIOUS AFFRAY.—Some difficulty occurred on Thursday morning, says the Philadelphia Ledger, on the route of the Whig delegations to the mass meeting held at Darby. At Kingsessing two hickory poles were planted on either side of the road, with a chain crossing the road at a considerable elevation, but low enough to hinder the passage of one of the poles carried by the Whigs of Blockley, in a large wagon, drawn by twenty-six horses, and surmounted with a handsome flag, presented by the ladies. After a short delay the *cortege* passed on. When the delegations were returning home in the evening, an affray of a more serious character is said to have occurred at the same spot. On one of the poles an effigy was found to be suspended, intended for their Presidential candidate, with a pack of cards attached. Outraged at this the Whigs dug the poles up, and threw the effigy into the creek. Their opponents were on the spot, and defended their hickories with much spirit. Blows were dealt with great liberality, and the combatants are said to have received serious injuries.

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