ring the month of May, in the years 1843 and 1844.

Nett Wages of Girls per Week, after paying Board.			
Jackson County,	May	1843 -	$1.45
"	"	1844 -	1.80
Nashua County,	"	1843 -	1.57
"	"	1844 -	1.88
Amoskeag County,	"	1843 -	1.82
"	"	1844 -	2.03
Stark Mills,	"	1843 -	1.71
"	"	1844 -	1.85

This table, like the other, tells its own story. It tells more; it tells the whole story of the tariff of 1842, so far as wages are concerned.

The friends of the tariff need not be afraid to speak with their enemies in the gate. The more its operation is tested the more beneficial it will appear.

Its influence upon the public credit and the national revenues has justified it to the whole country as a measure of finance.—Its influence upon wages will commend it still more to the support of all true friends to the interest of the American laborer.

I am, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
ROBERT C. WINTHROP.

Conversion of a Jew. A very pleasing incident has been related to us concerning the conversion of a Jew to the Christian faith. The name of the convert is Isaac Bootrood. He is a young man of pleasing manners, and apparently fine talents, a native of London, England, where his parents and other relatives reside.—He has been in this country but a short time. Before he left home, his grandfather, who is a Jewish high priest, enjoined upon him in the most solemn manner, never to read the New Testament, or believe in Jesus of Nazareth as the Messiah. At Liverpool he became acquainted with a Christian lady who took an interest in his welfare and urged upon him to read the New Testament. He refused; but she without his knowledge, placed the forbidden book in his trunk. Finding it on ship board, he could not restrain his curiosity, and read it through, twice carefully, but still regarded it as fiction and its divine author an impostor.

How he came to this region we did not learn, but last week he went to a camp meeting of the Methodist Episcopal Church near Beaver, and while attending in a listless manner to the preaching of the Gospel his mind was suddenly arrested by the words of the preacher, and he began to inquire in his own mind, "what if all this is true!" His feelings became so excited that he attempted to leave the ground, but on second thought concluded it was not fair to reject the Testimony of the preacher without a hearing. He tarried and listened, and after the close of service retired to the woods under a sensation of mind and heart he had never felt before. God of Abraham and Isaac and Jacob, the God of his fathers, was the God of the preacher, and he believed Jesus Christ was the Messiah. His anxiety increased, he returned to the meeting, and earnestly sought salvation in the name of Jesus Christ as the only true Messiah. He had already come into the world—His mission was attended with success—He found grace in believing. He exhorted sinners to come confess their sins, be converted and join the Church. On Monday last he attended a Methodist Camp Meeting, near this city, and publicly joined the profession of Christianity in the ordinance of baptism. During the ceremony, in the presence of the assembled congregation, he gave an account of his early life & Christian experience, & in a most affecting manner professed his faith in Christ, and when the holy rite was performed in the name of the adorable and ever blessed Trinity, his joy was so great in the confident belief and trust in a Messiah already come, that he sank to the ground under overpowering emotions.

His parents are said to be very respectable and wealthy, and it is supposed that his profession of Christianity will seriously affect his future worldly prospects.—May we not hope that he will be instrumental under Divine Providence in leading many of his erring race to a full belief in the only Messiah who will ever bless our world—the only star of Hope ever to arise over the mourning and desolate tents of Jacob.—*Pittsburg Gazette and Advertiser.*

AN ECCLESIASTICAL SCHOONER.—We learn from the Boston Transcript that a neat & beautiful schooner has been fitted out for the use of the Bishop of Newfoundland. It is also designed that the vessel should be used as church in the smaller and more remote settlements where there is no house of prayer. A pretty yatch, the Hawk of about sixty tons, has been given to the Bishop by a private clergyman, Mr. Eden the rector of Leigh. The Hawk has been supplied with the necessary ecclesiastical fittings, such as an altar, table and books for the decent celebrations of the divine service, by the private contributions of Bishop Field.

Artful Trick.—Dr. Gaven mentions that a man of the name of Henry Moore Smith, a most accomplished villian, while in the prison at Kingston, began to spit blood, and had a violent cough and fever, and gradually wasted away, so that those who visited him supposed that his death was rapidly approaching. This continued for a fortnight and his weakness was so great that he had to be lifted up to take medicine or nutriment. A turnkey, unfortunately left the door of the prison open for a few minutes, in order to warm a brick for his cold extremities,—on his return Smith had disappeared. On being again put into prison he feigned cachexia, hæmoptysis and epilipsey, but without success. He confessed that he pretended to raise blood by pounding bricks into powder, putting it into a small rag, and chewing it in his mouth. He contrived to vary his pulse by striking his elbows, and said he had taken the flesh off his body in ten days by sucking a copper cent in his mouth all the night, and swallowing the saliva.—*Medical Times.*

SPIRIT OF THE WHIG LADIES

We love to record facts like the following. It gladdens the very soul to find the grey haired dames of a Revolutionary generation, engaged now as in former times, heart and hand with the Whigs of the country. But to the story:

Among all those who threw wide open their doors at the great Whig Mass Meeting in Zanesville on the memorable 11th of August was a venerable lady living on South street a little east of Fifth. Anxious to contribute her mite, with her own hands, entirely unaided, she prepared a bountiful repast, made up of all the substantials and delicacies the season afforded, and when spread upon her hospitable board, with commendable gratification she surveyed her contribution to sustain that party, to which in all her life she had given freely all her energies. She then sent forth her sons, with directions to bring to her table a score of good whigs, and not to return with less than that number.

At the dining hour, fifteen or twenty "stout men and true" stood at her board, whom she toys briefly and thrillingly addressed.—"My friends, we are all Whigs! When you go home, say to your neighbors that at the great Mass Meeting of Whigs in Zanesville you were the guests of an old lady whose head was white with the snows of *eighty-four* winters, that she prepared, solely with her own hands, all that is spread before you, as it may be the last act of a life already extended beyond the period allotted man; that in her youth she was for years an inmate of the Homes of both Washington and Jefferson, and having there learned from the lips of those warriors, lessons of genuine Whig Democracy she has never forgot them, and is therefore found at this day in the midst of the same great party with whom those Revolutionary fathers acted. Eat, then, for you are welcome! And may no some success attend you now, that rewarded the heroic struggles of Washington and his army of Whig patriots."

The old lady's guests were from our sister county of Guernsey, and we will warrant that their efforts from this time until the first of November will tell well in the Whig majority of our neighbor.—*Zanesville Republican.*

THE COON vs. THE ROOSTER.—A CAPITAL JOKE.—The Locofocos of Cleaveland, Ohio, recently erected a pole, and tied a live rooster in a basket fastened at its end, that their Champion might crow over the Whigs. The Whigs, not to be outdone, erected a Coon and fastened him on the top of another pole which [illegible] manner as the Cock. After remaining [illegible] some time, the Coon [illegible] to make him feel [illegible] according to agreement, and so he set to [illegible] and tried to get it by gnawing the [illegible] and climbed him, and came down [illegible] a mouthful of something [illegible]. But it appears he was watched by the Locofocos, for no sooner had he set his foot upon terra firma, than he was pursued by the Locos who were bent on his destruction. So poor Cooney made tracks for his life and directed his course to the Locofoco pole, up which he ran like a squirrel, and he arrived at the top, where he made short work of an excellent meal out of the chicken [illegible] prepared by his enemies. While he was regaling himself, the Locofocos were [illegible] that they started on a [illegible] to revenge themselves for the Coon's [illegible] and by the time he returned with the implements of death, he was [illegible].—*City Eagle*

BUSHROD TAYLOR'S BET.—There has been a report put in circulation that Bushrod Taylor's bet of $10,000 to $8,000 on Clay's election, was taken. This is a mistake. The Winchester Republican of the 13th says that the bet *has not* been taken, and is still open.

A Sumpter.—The Wilmington (Del.) Journal says: We are authorized to offer the following bet by a gentleman of responsibility, whose name will be given to any responsible person coming to our office *prepared to take it*; and not before:

A BET OFFERED: WHO WILL TAKE IT?

$250 that Clay will get the State he was born in—Virginia.

$250 that he will get the State he lives in—Kentucky.

$250 that he will get the State James K. Polk was born in—North Carolina.

$250 that he will get the State James K. Polk lives in—Tennessee.

$250 that Henry Clay will be elected President of the United States.

$1,250 Both candidates to live:

$500 to be put up as a forfeit when the bet is taken, the remaining $750 to be posted on the 20th of October next. The money to be put into the hands of any of the cashiers of the banks of Wilmington, Delaware.

There is no more elections to be held this month;

Maryland votes. -	October	2
Georgia. - - -	"	7
Arkansas. - - -	"	7
Pennsylvania. - -	"	8
New Jersey. - -	"	8, 9
Ohio. - - -	"	8
South Carolina. - -	"	14

REWARDS.—We learn that Duff Green goes bearer of despatches to our Minister in Mexico, forthwith, and has also been appointed Consul for Galveston in Texas:

That Robert Rantoul, Jr., of Boston is to supercede the Hon. Daniel Jenifer, as our Minister to Austria:

That V. Ellis, late Editor of a Tyler sheet at St. Louis, Missouri, is to supercede Allen A. Hall, Esq., as our Charge d'Affaires at Venezuela: and

That Judge John A. Bryan, of Ohio, who has a commission to supercede Mr. Pickett, our Charge d'Affairs at Chili, has got as far as New York on his mission.

Congress will probably vote no appropriation for either of these last three rewards. Of course the Senate will reject all such nominations.

Delusion Smith, the disinterested, grog-shop Tyler orator, who wouldn't take office upon any consideration, has for some time past been enjoying the fat proceeds of a Secret Inspector's commission, at $1,095 a year, and travelling expenses paid. Orator Tassistro, a similar genius in several respects enjoys the same pay and favors. So does Parmlee. Great patriots these Tylerites!—*Wash. Standard.*

TO THE VOTERS OF TALBOT COUNTY.

Fellow-Citizens:—

I observe that in the last number of the opposition press of this county, the antiquated and stale charge of opposition to Primary Schools is brought against me. This is the standing charge of the Loco Foco party, stereotyped and ready to be put forth whenever my name is presented as a candidate before you. My opposition to the Bill commonly known as "Spencer's School Bill," was based entirely upon the income tax contained in that Bill. That law contained the following clause. "*On each individual having one child or more between the age of six and fourteen years and an annual income, either from the product of his or her own labor, or from any other source, of One hundred dollars, they shall levy a tax of Two dollars per annum: and on every individual having one child or more, between the age of six and fourteen years, and an annual income as aforesaid, of One hundred and fifty dollars, they shall levy a tax of Three dollars per annum.* I thought this a novel and dangerous system of taxation to be introduced among us, if not unconstitutional. I thought taxation should rest upon the property of individuals and not on their earnings from the sweat of their brows. If the system were once introduced for the maintenance of public schools, the next step might be to levy the general county charges on the same principle. I stated these reasons at the hustings at the time I gave my vote against the Bill—I stated them publicly in discussion during that canvass, and these very men, now clamoring me with hostility to the Schools knew that I was for one only to the clause above quoted, containing the income tax, and that I declared myself friendly to education in general in every possible shape or form. The two first gentlemen I met in the street after the appearance of the charge against me in the paper, were Thomas C. Nicols and William Bullen, of opposite politics. The subject of the charge was mentioned and both gentlemen at once spoke up and said they remembered my reasons, as stated above, were given by me and that they both voted against the Bill for precisely the same reasons. These are two gentlemen of different politics, and moderate circumstances, with large families of children to educate, voting as I did from principle. It cannot be supposed they are hostile to public instruction. The late Col: J. L. Kerr, T. R. Loockerman and myself all voted against the Bill for the same reasons, for I well remember we conversed together upon the subject at the time. But how stands the case with Captain John H. Caulk? He is opposed to any system of Education which taxes the landed interest of the county for its support—and thinks that it is hard for men "situated as he is," that is, I presume, *without children* and *possessed of land*, to be taxed for any such purpose. I voted against the Law because it released the usual subjects of taxation and substituted the incomes of individuals—Capt. Caulk is opposed to the system because it is based on the usual taxable sources of revenue. It is true Capt. Caulk denies to some extent the charge—I leave that question of veracity to be settled between Capt. Harrison and himself—In the section of country where they both reside, they are well known and I should not have referred at all to Captain Caulk in connection with this subject, but for the ungenerous allusion to me in the conclusion of the letter which has been manufactured for him, *after he knew* that I had no agency in getting up the charge against him. As he has seen fit to attack me thus covertly or to allow himself to be used for that purpose, I feel justified in the above remarks. Since I made the vote, for the reasons above stated, and for two years immediately consequent thereon, I was triumphantly elected to the Legislature from this county, and never disturbed the School system. When petitions were gotten up for a change or modification of the Law, I refused to sign them, on the ground that the people had enacted the Law by a large majority and it ought not to be disturbed. It can scarcely be presumed now that I entertain any hostility to the Schools.

The above, Fellow-Citizens, is the only charge I now hear paraded against me. It turns out that all the charges against me of opposition to reform are unfounded, save the one to which I admitted from the first, that I was obnoxious—to wit—that of voting against the election of Clerks and Registers by the people. I would make the same vote again. Let the Journals be examined and this will be found to be the only *reform* measure I opposed.

The second letter from "A Whig," published in the last "Star," dispels all doubt as to the paternity of those communications. If any man believed before that the first letter was from any Whig, he must now be satisfied that it is a Loco Foco in disguise. The ungenerous, unjust attack upon John Harrington, C. H. Bowdle, and Howes Goldsborough, Jr. of being capable of being led by the ears by me, could never come from any Whig in Talbot county. It is a miserable effort to make capital out of the old charge against me—It comes with an ill-grace from the opposite party at this time, as they are now endeavouring, by all possible means, to elect Nathaniel Williams, Esq. to the Legislature on their regularly nominated ticket from Baltimore, who was a joint Director with Mr. Johnson and who had to remove his furniture I learn from his residence to protect it during the mob. The last letter has the word "*our*," and "*ours*," scattered throughout—This is not the usual style of *Correspondents* for news-papers.

Having now in a plain way disposed of some of the charges against myself, let me pay my respects to some of my political opponents. Since as they honor me by all their notice and consideration, I feel bound to return the compliment. And first let me direct your notice to Nicholas Martin, Esq. my competitor for the Senate. You all recollect that the triumph of our opponents was mainly achieved by an outcry against internal improvements and the heavy public debt of the State, in the year 1837, when Mr. Martin was elected Senator. It could scarcely be supposed he would vote any of the people's money for such purposes after getting their support on the score of hostility to the works and to an increase of the public debt. Yet scarce was he warm in his seat before he voted *ONE MILLION of dollars to the Tide-Water Canal*, a comparatively new work and one in which the state then had invested but a small interest—See Senate Journal 1838, page 357. It is to be presumed also that he voted *One Million three hundred and seventy-five dollars to the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal* the same session as he failed to call the yeas and nays and to report himself thereon. The Bill passed by acclaim in the Senate—See Senate Journal 1838, page 325. P. F. Thomas voted for both the above named appropriations as did also his colleague, Daniel Lloyd, for one of them—see House Journal 1838, page 168 and same Journal, pages 681—685.—You will thus see how the practice of these gentlemen conformed to their professions. The appropriation to the Tide Water Canal was the worst that could be made for the agricultural community. You hear constant complaints against the quantity of Pennsylvania produce coming down this canal in competition with your own and lowering the price of your grain.

In conclusion, Fellow-Citizens, I have to inform you that there can be no charge brought against me of voting your money to any of these works of Internal Improvement. I uniformly opposed them. I am a Candidate for your suffrages for the State Senate. If elected I have only to say that my best energies and abilities shall be exerted to fulfil the duties of the station. But if on the contrary you shall resolve to add six years more of service, by your ballots, to the already exhausted term of six years just finished by my competitor Mr. Martin, I shall bow to your decision with great cheerfulness.

SAM: HAMBLETON, JR.

Sept. 25, 1844.

N. B. By the statement of the charge against me in the "Star," many persons might be led to suppose that the question was "for Primary Schools" or "against Primary Schools,"—This was not the question before the People—It was whether each vote was for or against that particular Bill of Mr. Spencer's—as I was opposed to portions of the Bill, I could do nothing more than vote in the negative. But the question is not fairly stated in the charge against me. Had the naked question been "for or against Primary Schools," I should have voted differently.

S. H. Jr.

For the Easton Gazette.

Henry Clay, of Talbot County.—There is a tract of land near Cathall branch at the head of *Harris'* Creek, originally called "*Clay neck.*" The whigs of the county are tugging with constant pertinacity to be victors in the coming contests of October and November, and are bent on a festival upon that very spot. The day is now hard at hand when the neighbourhood of this place will be found not, as heretofore, *almost*, but *altogether*, Whig to the core.

The redoubtable soothsayer, Amos Kendall, may notice it, if he please, as *an omen* of the after principles of the men of this locality. Just here, where the Whig strength is as one hundred to ten, a certain *Henry Clay* lived in 1666, and an indomitable Whig spirit has infused itself into a knot of whole-souled voters, making itself felt in every election return from St. Michael's district. It is no wonder that Mr. Kendall should stand in awe of charms, spells and conjurations. Broad Creek neck is within a stones' throw of Cathall Branch, and St. Michaels district, over against the Isle of Kent, is the Gibralter of our County.

A full century ago, the legend ran that Cathall branch was a haunted spot, and not a few Tam O'Shanter-like adventures grew out of the belief. The imagination is now held under such fetters and restraints that it is almost a pity to spoil so many old stories of spirits and goblins in the dark; but the grounds for this progressive Whig movement might be traced, even by Mr. Kendall, elsewhere than in the walking spright of *old Henry Clay.*

The truth is, that the whole neighbourhood was settled by a sturdy set of *Commonwealth's men* who stood out at that early day against *Executive prerogative* at the risk of outlawry. *Henry Clay* appears to have been one of the number, and was among the earliest settlers in Talbot county. His next neighbour, whose patent for the tract, called after himself, "Wade's Point," bears date the 24 of February 1658, was one of Capt. Claiborne's adherents on the Isle of Kent. Zachary Wade was proscribed for political offences, having sided with the *Parliament* party, as early as 1644. The same feeling was manifested by all. They were great sticklers for the opinions of that sincere Republican, *Harrington*, in his learned and ingenious work, the *Oceana*, some copies of which may still be found, passing from hand to hand among those who breathe now "that haunted air."

Nurtured in the principles of Hampden and Sidney, with the enthusiastic yearnings of Milton and Harrington after Liberty, the early settlers of this Eastern Maryland, though dead, yet speak. It was from the champions of liberty just named—true well springs of a free government—that these men imbibed the spirit of their day, and transmitted it unsullied to work out still greater results in the persons of their immediate descendants. The spirit of 1776 may be traced back to the earnestness with which thus taught they felt called to resist oppression from every quarter. It burns brightly yet to incite to strong efforts in a good cause and we do not misinterpret the signs of the times, when a greater outburst than ever may be expected from the *Old Bay Hundred.*

It was this Hundred of Talbot County, as it has been stated, at the head of Harris' Creek, out of Choptank river, on the Eastern Shore, up a branch called Cathall branch that "Clay Neck" is situated, being the plantation conveyed in 1684 by Henry Clay and Mary, his wife to James Sedgewicke, near the lands purchased of Zachary Wade by Capt. William Leeds, as appears upon record.

It is not known whether *The man of the age*—*He* upon whom the mantle of *Washington* in the impartial judgment of posterity is like to fall—be descended from this early settler in Talbot county; but the spot from the recent association of the name will become classic ground, and if heaven shaking shouts in November be needed to render it holy to Liberty, one of "The Palestines
The Meccas of the mind"
there are Whigs enough in the *Old Bay Hundred* to make that welkin ring.

BROAD CREEK NECK, Sept. 26th, 1844.

To the Editor of the "Easton Gazette."

Sir,—In your last paper you published a certificate of mine, charging J. H. Caulk, with being an avowed enemy of the "Primary School System," and in the "Star" of the 24th, I find a publication of Mr. Caulk denying all such charges; now sir, for *facts*. In 1843, being a resident of the state of Alabama, I was written for by my sister to come on to Maryland and take charge of her business, (she being his mother-in-law,) and when I came on I presumed I was going to *her house*, but I was mistaken, I found she had no house and I *had* to remain at *his house* until I could move to Mulberry Point, where I now reside. In relation to the *family difficulties* which he says has since that time occurred, my *neighbours*, all know what they are, and he would do well to let that rest, for some stronger developements might take place, in relation to his opinions as stated by me of the Public School System. I do most solemnly avow them to be true, in every particular, and stand ready to testify to them at any time and in all places, and I would most respectfully inform him that I have no desire to win for myself the *enviable name* the gentleman wears; his *blushing* (I should have said unblushing) *honours* may remain upon him. If the statement I made was untrue; why, did Mr. Frank Thomas and Mr. Colston wait upon me, and state that if it was published it would injure the party; I am satisfied, they were sent to me by John H. Caulk, to get me to retract in some way, or at least prevaricate, so they might make capital, to answer that article with. I appeal to Mr. Thomas, as to what I said when he told me it would injure the party. Mr. Editor, I am a democrat, and publish it to the world; I am too good a democrat to let my fellow democrats, support a man who is opposed to their interests; and, who says the children of the *poor should grow up in ignorance*. I am a poor man myself, sir, and I feel for those who are situated like myself; and, injure one party, or the other, I am resolved, to let out the Truth! whenever and wherever I can. As to being *his* "most violent & vindictive enemy," I beg leave to answer, *I am the enemy of all double-faceddness* in *public* or *private life*, and deem it my duty, as a man and a christian, to expose it where ever I may meet with it.

Most respectfully,
I remain yours,
JAMES I. HARRISON.

Broad Creek Neck, Sept. 26th, 1844.

I hereby certify, that in conversation with Capt. J. H. Caulk, some time back, about the Primary School System, he did express himself as opposed to it, and stated to me that every body should educate their own children as his Father had done, and that none situated like himself had any right to be taxed for the education of other people's children.

Signed, WM. W. FAULKNER.

WHIG BANNER.



EASTON GAZETTE.

Saturday Morning, Sept. 28.

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 Allegheny.
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 Comm's'oner.
THOMAS HOPKINS, JR

CAROLINE COUNTY.

For House of Delegates.
John Jump, of E. Zadiel W. Potter.
Robert H. McKnett,

☞ On *WEDNESDAY next the 2d of OCTOBER*, the annual Election takes place, and it is with no ordinary earnestness, that we would make a final appeal to the independent Voters of the County. Let them come out in full force on *WEDNESDAY next* to strengthen the hands and encourage the hearts of each other for a contest, fraught with consequences of the deepest moment to themselves and their posterity.

One of the best proofs of the efficiency of the American Tariff is the effort now making abroad by English manufacturers and English capitalists to destroy it. It seems that our system of protection not only interferes with the introduction of their commodities among our people, where they used to find a ready market; but it is actually enabling us to produce manufactured articles that compete with the manufactures of England in her own markets. We have seen but recently that a petition has been handed into Parliament, by the English Cotton manufacturers, asking a reduction of duty on the raw material; and assigning as a reason, that the American manufacturers are competitors in all parts of the world. Now when we consider not only the immense saving, but the excessive profit arrising out of this state of things to our people—When we consider the relief we have obtained from the impositions and taxes laid upon us by foreign nations, under a Free Trade system, and that these taxes, though indirect, not the less burdensome, and amounting to an average of 50 per cent upon all the products of England consumed in this country, were all paid out of the country—when we consider the vast sums of specie retained in the country to do it service, by