BRITISH AGENTS AMONG US.

If our readers have any further doubt that the money of English manufacturers is to be employed in the coming election to wean our agricultural population from the Tariff and the support of Mr. Clay, let them read the following extract from a letter dated New York, February 28, 1844 which we find in the "*League*," a weekly paper about the size of London *Examiner*, published in London, and which is the organ of the "Home League," a powerful & wealthy association of manufacturers and others in England, formed with the avowed object of disseminating Free Trade principles all over the world. The number of the League, from which the subjoined extract is taken, is dated April 20th, 1844. The letter, of which it makes a part, purports to be from "an English gentleman residing in the United States":

"Perhaps there are no people more eager after their own interests, or more likely [when once put into the right way] to pursue them with effect, than the farmers here, whether of native, English, or German birth.—Could any one bring clearly before their view the impolicy of their present course, and the advantages which would result to them from an opposite one, the present tariff would not be permitted to continue for another twelve month.—Nor is such illumination at all impracticable. It might be effected by any one doing here what has been practised so successfully by yourself and a few others in England—by letting the people hear or read (which they have rarely or ever had an opportunity of doing) the TRUTH! *Could some such tracts as you have been and are still diffusing in England be circulated in sufficient numbers here, I cannot doubt the result.* No people are more open to receive, none more sharp sighted or quick to hear, when it can be shown that *their own individual interests* are at stake, than the Americans. There, too, I may add, let the good seed but once take root and sprout forth, and the work is done. Thousands will spring forward to foster and sustain its growth nay, the very men, the demagogues, the "stump-orators," who for their own selfish purposes, are now vociferating against Free Trade, will *then and for the same reason*, be found amongst its supporters, and prove themselves, possibly as active for good as they are now only puissant for evil!

"What, therefore, might be done, were there FUNDS (*and very trifling ones would suffice;*) for the purpose, is to *reprint some of your best papers*, and perhaps to *compose and print a few others (on the same model, but more immediately and personally applicable to the American farmer*, and written in plain Cobbett-like language,) and *diffuse them as widely as possible* through the corn and cattle raising districts of the Union. *With the co-operation of several excellent friends of mine here* (well known for their consistent zeal and other virtues to several members of the League,) *I think that I could get immense numbers of them circulated through various parts of Pennsylvania, New York and New Jersey*, through all the great western and two or three of the Southern States—*in some gratuitously and in others at a moderate cost. A newspaper might also be found, here and there to contribute its aid.* But I have been sadly drawing upon your time and patience in thus propounding to you a scheme, against which there are so many obvious difficulties in operation. Free Trade, however like Freemasonry, has a secret spell for attracting its brothers towards each other, (I am sure that I have experienced the fact in this country,) and, right or wrong in my project, I must therefore, be excused for unfolding it to one whom I look up to as the Grand Master of our order."

Here there is no disguise—no equivocation. The writer distinctly calls upon the leaders of this powerful "League" to illuminate our benighted people upon the subject of Free Trade. The "corn and cattle raising districts of the Union" are alluded to as especially calculated to be operated upon by the agents of the League. The writer thinks that with the aid of "certain excellent friends" of his in this country, he can get "immense numbers" of British Free Trade tracts circulated "through various parts of Pennsylvania, New York and New Jersey, through all the great Western and two or three of the Southern States."

Can it longer be doubted that British influence is busily at work in this country to subvert our present tariff by defeating the election of Mr. Clay? Every where there has been a concerted effort to prejudice the minds of the agricultural community against the protective System. In Maine, as we learn from the report of the State Central Committee the Locofoco emissaries represented in every place and every person whom they could reach, "that the Protective System of the Whigs was a Scheme devised to increase the profits of capitol and to depress & injure the working man—a tax on the farmer for the benefit solely of the rich manufacturer." Here we have the object of the English letter writer carried out precisely in the manner he recommends. It is only since the election," say Maine Committee, "that we have learned the extent of the influence brought to bear to poison the minds of the laborers against the Tariff doctrines of the Whigs." To excite the jealousy of the "corn and cattle raising districts against the manufacturing interest, is plainly the object of the "Home League" and their itinerant agents in this country. With this view they circulate the most specious representations, taking care to conceal from the victims of their delusions the fact that an immense home market is created by our manufactories, the advantage of which to our farmers is far greater than any which they could derive by extending unreciprocated privileges to the manufacturers of England.

Freemen of New York Pennsylvania and New Jersey! Here we have given you the Testimony of "an English gentleman residing in the United States," and writing to a weekly newspaper printed in London which is the organ of an association so wealthy, that it thinks it a light matter to raise *five hundred thousand dollars* for the promotion of its objects—we have given you this testimony, that it was in contemplation as far back as last February, to operate upon you at the coming election by means of British gold! Ask yourselves, and one another, if there have been no evidences that that gold has been used in your neighborhood, in the circulation of documents, in the pampering of sickly newspapers, and in the itinerancy of Free Trade agents? After having spurned a vassalage to the British crown, will you consent to the more degrading vassalage of a body of British manufacturers?—*New York Republic.*

A WATCH FOR A SULTAN.—The following gives the description of a splendid timepiece—one of two watches for which an order had been sent from Constantinople to London by the Turkish Sultan Abdul Meschid, and the workmanship of which had been put into the hands of Messrs. Hart & son, celebrated manufacturers in the Great Metropolis:

"This watch is of the diameter of five inches, according to the order transmitted to the makers. It is in a double gold case the gold being of the standard of twenty two carats; the back external case is beautifully enamelled with flowers, with a border of arabesque scrolling. This part of the workmanship is very exquisite; the brilliancy of the colors and the delicacy of the pencilling, being superior to anything of the sort ever produced in this country, and surpassing anything we have seen of the kind in foreign manufacture. The dial is white opaque enamelled on copper, similar to English watches in general, but the figures are Turkish characters. The hands are of blue steel set with diamonds. The one hand represents a dart, the other a shorter dart or arrow with the cresent at one end. The movement is duplex, with a chronometer balance, and jewelled in ten ruby holes. The watch strikes the hours and quarters by itself, as the time represents which striking is repeated together with the minutes, by pushing upwards a small gold slide. The inner bottom is of crystal, in order to show the repeating mechanism; through the crystal are two holes to wind up the striking part and the movement. Wires, instead of the old method by a bell, are used, and the sound is most harmonious and powerful, and as near the tone of a collegiate or cathedral clock as can be imagined. The pendant, or handle is formed by five scrolls."

DESTRUCTION OF MATAMORAS.—By the arrival of the schooner Fortuna, at New Orleans, from Mexico, we learn from the Picayune that the town of Matamoras has been destroyed by a hurricane. It occurred on the night of the 4th ult., and was more tremendous in its effects than the hurricane of '35 and '37. More than two thirds of the Houses of the city were prostrated, and the remainder were more or less injured. As to the extent of the loss of life we are not accurately informed. The correspondent of *El Censor de Vera Cruz* estimates the whole loss at about two hundred souls. The direct destruction, however, so far as we could learn, was at the two mouths of Rio the Grande, some thirty miles below the city of Matamoras. Here scarcely any were saved.

The writing of Matamoras, the editors have nothing to mitigate the extent of its ruin. They describe it as a beautiful city, abounding in luxurious habitations, and provided not only with the necessaries of life, but many of its most refined luxuries. In a moment, as it were, every thing was laid waste.

A LUDICROUS SCENE

An Albany editor gives an account of his attending a meeting of the Anti-rent men, at the village of Sand Lake, and his description of these pugnacious tenants is highly amusing. When, says he, we arrived at the village, we found a large concourse of the neighboring inhabitants collected there. The great majority of the party were lovely, blooming, buxom, rosy cheeked young ladies, who were gazing very intently at nothing in particular, as the Indians were then inside liquoring up. Presently out came Tuscarora, the chief, dressed in one of his grand-mother's short gowns, and a pair of poor house pantaloons. He flourished a rusty old sword to the great delight of the country urchins. His head dress was an imitation of a peacock's tail, when that bird spreads himself. He looked awful savage. Following in Tuscarora's tracks came sixty or seventy more of the worst looking creatures we ever did see figured off in great style in their sister's, mother's, or wife's cast off old gowns. Each one was armed with a big butcher knife or an apology for a tomahawk.—They commenced whooping and hollowing frightening the lovely young ladies and astonishing the dumb beasts. Their business was to erect a pole, which was soon accomplished, and a "down with the rent" flag run up to the head.

The following description of some recently discovered habitations in London, would answer well for one of the notes to Ainsworth's "Jack Sheppard:"

The Theives' Den.—Some sensation has been occasioned by the discovery of two strangely constructed houses, (said to have been once the residence of Jonathan Wild) in West street Smithfield; London, on the west side of Flet Ditch, which buildings have, it appears, been long occupied by a gang of thieves and receivers of stolen goods. One of these houses, it seems, was fitted up as a shop; but there are trap doors behind the counter; cellers for the reception of property, in one of which was found a skull and human bones; nooks and recesses of all descriptions, as well as the means of conveying goods "up the spout," and of facilitating the escape of persons over the adjoining houses. That such a place should so long have existed in the heart of the metropolis, without detection, is extraordinary, and the spot has been visited and explored by noblemen & others, as a great curiosity. The place is to be pulled down for improvement.

Reconsidered.—We learn that George Clinton Veazey has been reinstated as an inspector in the Custom House, and Mr Culley discharged.

A LETTER FROM MR. CLAY.

ASHLAND, September 23, 1844.

To the Editors of the Nat. Intelligencer.

Gentlemen:—Since my nomination at Baltimore in May last, by the Whig Convention as a candidate for the office of President of the United States, I have received many letters propounding to me questions on public affairs, and others may have been addressed to me which I never received. To most of those which have reached me I have replied; but to some I have not, because either the subjects of which they treated were such as that, in respect of them, my opinions, I thought, had been sufficiently promulgated, or that they did not possess, in my judgment, sufficient importance to require an answer from me. I desire now to say to the public, through you, that, considering the near approach of the Presidential election, I shall henceforward respectfully decline to transmit for publication any letters from me in answer to inquiries upon public matters.

After my nomination, I doubted the propriety, as I still do, of answering any letters on new questions of public policy. One who may be a candidate for the Chief Magistracy of the Nation, if elected, ought to enter upon the discharge of the high duties connected with that office with his mind open and uncommitted upon all new questions which may arise in the course of its administration, and ready to avail himself of all the lights which he may derive from his Cabinet, from Congress, and above all, from the public opinion.

If, in advance, he should commit himself to individuals who may think proper to address him, he may deprive the public and himself of the benefit of those great guides. Entertaining this view, it was my intention, after my nomination, to decline answering for publication all questions that might be propounded to me. But, on further reflection, it appeared to me that if I imposed this silence upon myself, I might, contrary to the uniform tenor of my life, seem to be unwilling frankly and fearlessly to submit my opinions to the public judgment. I therefore so far deviated from my first purpose as to respond to letters addressed to me, making inquiries in regard to subjects which have been much agitated. Of the answers which I so transmitted, some were intended exclusively for the satisfaction of my correspondents, without any expectation on my part of their being deemed worthy of publication. In regard to those which have been presented to the public, misconceptions and erroneous constructions have been given to some of them which I think they did not authorize, or which, at all events, were contrary to my intentions.

In announcing my determination to permit no other letters to be drawn from me on public affairs, I think it right to avail myself of the occasion to correct the erroneous interpretation of one or two of those which I had previously written. In April last I addressed to you, from Raleigh, a letter in respect to the proposed treaty annexing Texas to the United States, and I have since addressed two letters to Alabama upon the same subject. Most unwarranted allegations have been made that those letters are inconsistent with each other, and, to make it out, particular phrases or expressions have been torn from their context, and a meaning attributed to me which I never entertained.

I wish now distinctly to say that there is not a feeling, a sentiment, of an opinion expressed in my Raleigh letter to which I do not adhere. I am decidedly opposed to the immediate annexation of Texas to the United States. I think it would be dishonorable, might involve them in war, would be dangerous to the integrity and harmony of the Union, and, if all these objections were removed, could not be effected, according to any information I possess, upon just and admissible conditions.

It was not my intention, in either of the two letters which I addressed to Alabama, to express any contrary opinion. Representations had been made to me that I was considered as inflexibly opposed to the annexation of Texas under any circumstances, and that my opposition was so extreme that I would not waive it, even if there were a general consent to the measure by all the States in the Union. I replied, in my first letter to Alabama, that personally I had no objection to annexation. I thought that my meaning was sufficiently obvious, that I had no personal, private, or individual motives for opposing, as I have none for espousing the measure, my judgment being altogether influenced by general and political considerations, which have ever been the guide of my public conduct.

In my second letter to Alabama, assuming that the annexation of Texas might be accomplished without national dishonor, without war, with the general consent of the States of the Union, and upon fair and reasonable terms, I stated that I should be glad to see it. I did not suppose that it was possible I could be misunderstood. I imagined every body would comprehend me as intending that, whatever might be my particular views and opinions, I should be happy to see what the whole nation might concur in desiring under the conditions stated. Nothing was further from my purpose than to intimate any change of opinion as long as any considerable & respectable portion of the Confederacy should continue to stand out in opposition to the annexation of Texas.

In all three of my letters upon the subject of Texas, I stated that annexation was inadmissible except upon fair and reasonable terms, if every other objection were removed. In a speech which I addressed to the Senate of the United States more than three years ago, I avowed my opposition, for the reasons there stated, to the assumption, by the General Government, of the debts of the several States. It was hardly, therefore, to be presumed that I could be in favor of assuming the unascertained debt of a foreign State, with which we have no fraternal ties, and whose bad faith or violation of its engagements can bring no reproaches upon us.

Having thus, gentlemen, made the apology which I intended, for my omission to answer any letters of inquiry upon public affairs which I may have received, announced my purpose to decline henceforward transmitting answers for publication to any such letters that I may hereafter receive; and vindicated some of those which I have forwarded against the erroneous constructions to which they have been exposed, I have accomplished the purpose of this note, and remain, respectfully, your obedient servant.

H. CLAY.

Messrs. Gales & Seaton.

PEDESTRIANISM.—The proprietors of the Beacon Course having offered a purse of $1000 for a foot race to be run on the 14th of October over that Course, thirty-six persons from different parts of the country, including three celebrated runners from England, who have come out purposely to enter for the contest, have entered their names. The purse is to be divided in this wise: To the person running the greatest distance within the hour, $600, if ten miles be performed, if not $300; $250 to the second; $100 to the third, and $50 to the fourth, provided they perform 9¼ within the hour, if not, half this amount; and if they do not accomplish 9 miles—nothing.—*N. Y. Amer.*

A WRETCH.—The Montreal papers contain accounts of a horrible crime committed by Capt. Wallace of the ship 'Jane Brown,' at that port from Glasgow. A young lady of sixteen, who was put under his charge by her friends at Glasgow was seduced and when the ship reached Montreal the poor girl had become *an idiot* and the crew state that the Captain used to beat her with rope's end, the marks of which were deep and frequent on her shoulders. The wretch was committed.

KENTUCKY METHODIST CONFERENCE.—We learn from the Bowling Green Gazette that this body, after a session of eight days, brought its labors to a close on the 12th ult. The course of the delegates in reference to the question of slavery, in the cases of Bishop Andrew and Mr. Harding, of the Baltimore Conference, before the General Conference in May last, was, by resolution, unanimously approved of. The Rev. Dr. Bascom, before the adoption of this resolution, was heard in reference to the difficulties to the church growing out of the slavery question. His address, which was written, occupied about four hours in the reading, and is said to be eloquent, resistless, overwhelming.—A series of resolutions based upon the abolition action of the General Conference was adopted, in which was one recommending a General Convention of the southern portion of the Methodist church at Louisville in May next. The following gentlemen were elected delegates to that convention, viz: Messrs. Stevenson, Kavanaugh, Bascom, Crouch, Gunn, Brush, George Taylor, J. C. Harrison, McCown, Ralston, J. King and J. James.

ANOTHER CARGO OF VEGETABLES.—A vessel cleared at Boston last week, for Demarara, with the following cargo: 150 bbls. apples, 16 kegs butter, 10 bbls. carrots 3000 cabbages, 200 celery roots, 15 boxes cheese, 6 half bbls. cranberries, 50 bbls. green corn, 10 half bbls. eggs, 4000 fresh fiish, 75 live hogs, 200 lobsters, 50 bbls. onions, 100 boxes oysters, 50 bbls. potatoes, 75 live sheep, 50 half bbls. turnips, 10 boxes poultry, 15 boxes peaches and pears and 150 tons ice.

METHODIST CONFERENCE.—On Wednesday, the 11th instant, the annual conference of the Methodist Society of Kentucky was organized and commenced its session at Bowlinggreen. The number of ministers in attendance is estimated at 130. The presiding officer is Bishop Janes, of New York, the newly elected Bishop.

THE DROUGHT.—A writer in the Providence Journal—Professor Caswell, of Brown University—gives a table showing the quantity of rain that has fallen in each of the last thirteen years, between the 21st of March and the 21st of September, from which it appears that there has been less in 1844 than in any of the other twelve years. The quantity in this year has been only 11 inches and 55 hundreths, whereas the mean of the whole thirteen years was 18,35. The smallest previous quantity was in 1836—11,69; the greatest in 1834, 25, 32.

The mean quantity for the Whole of the thirteen years was 37,85, the greatest being in 1843, when the whole gave 42,40, and the least in 1835 when the amount was 39,06. The quantity fallen so far in this year, 1844, has been only 21,45.

Mr. Caswell thinks that we may look for a wet Autumn and Winter so much rain being yet to fall in order to approach the ordinary mean.

MECHANICS AND MANUFACTURERS.—In an address recently delivered before the Clay Clubs of Alleghany & Pittsburg, Mr. Williams says it has been ascertained from the late census that there were in the United States in 1840, 791,545 persons employed in the manufactures and the mechanic arts. Allowing to each of these a family of three individuals only, we have 3, 166, 180 persons dependent for their subsistence upon this branch of industry. Each of these persons it is calculated, will consume, of the products of the soil, not less than 121-2 cents worth per day, making for the whole year, $144,566,962.—By the like computation, the *iron* business alone, allowing one more individual to a family because it employs none others than able bodied men, would consume, of the bread stuffs of the farmer alone $11,726 per annum.

THE DROUGHT.—The Albany Argus of Friday says:—The country in this vicinity begins to be fairly baked with drought. Springs are so far dried up that farmers in the back towns of this county are compelled to go half a miles to water their cattle. This drought exceeds any thing we have had since the summer of '41 As might be anticipated, the river is very low. The weather also continues very warm.

WHIG BANNER.



EASTON GAZETTE.

EASTON, MD.

Saturday Morning, Oct. 5

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

WHIGS OF TALBOT.

There will be an *Illumination* in the Town of EASTON, in Celebration of the Glorious WHIG VICTORY, achieved, both in our County and State, on *Monday night next*—and all Whigs are requested to attend.

Easton, Oct. 5, 1844.

TALBOT ERECT!

We had rather not harrow the wounded sensibilities of Locofocoism by saying much about the Victory in Talbot last Wednesday. The Whigs manfully sustained their good cause, and the pledge, given at the Gubernatorial Convention and reiterated at the late Mass meeting near Easton, has been fully redeemed.

Talbot once more stands erect among her sister counties, and those who may fancy she can relapse again, do gross injustice to her sagacity and discernment. A Whig majority has been secured in the face of the most tremendous exertions of the misrulers, and it is not likely, that a similar contest can occur for years.

"How are the mighty fallen!
And by the People's hand!"

It was the sowing time against November, when the services of the Patriot-statesman, CLAY, are to receive at the hands of his grateful countrymen a meed of honor justly due, and Talbot, as an earnest of a still more signal victory, sends the spirit-stirring intelligence, that she is now celebrating a Whig triumph.

ELECTION RETURNS.

FOR TALBOT COUNTY.

WHIG TICKET.

Districts.

CANDIDATES.	EASTON.	ST. MICHAELS.	TRAPPE.	CHAPEL.	TOTAL.
For Governor.					
T. G. Pratt,	189	290	181	119	779
For Senate.					
S. Hambleton, Jr.	192	291	175	116	774
For Assembly.					
John Harrington,	188	295	183	113	779
C. H. Bowdle,	186	283	191	116	776
H Goldsboro' Jr.	189	277	183	114	763
Commissioner.					
T. Hopkins, Jr.	191	292	181	129	793

LOCO-FOCO TICKET.

For Governor.					
James Carroll,	200	240	159	146	745
For Senate.					
Ns. Martin,	197	237	163	146	743
For Assembly.					
P. F. Thomas,	202	247	158	143	750
R. Arringdale,	203	235	156	152	746
John H. Caulk.	198	241	146	146	731
Commissioner.					
Edward Roe.	192	232	156	134	714

DORCHESTER COUNTY.

WHIG TICKET.

Thomas G. Pratt, (Governor.)	1328
Francis P. Phelps, (Senate.)	1284
Joseph E. Muse, jr. (Legislature)	1318
John R. Keene,	1311
Reuben Tall,	1291
William Frazier,	1314
John Newton, (Commissioner.)	1300
John Muir.	1317
James Smith,	1306

LOCO-FOCO TICKET.

James Carroll, (Governor,)	976
James A. Stewart, (Senate,)	1005
Thos. R. Stewart, (Legislature.)	987
Wm. T. Staplefort,	977
Joel Cornwell,	967
Daniel Cannon,	970
John W. Dail, (Commissioner.)	1009
Henry Cook.	978

CAROLINE COUNTY.

WHIG TICKET.

Districts

CANDIDATES.	UPPER.	MIDDLE.	LOWER.	TOTAL.
For Governor.				
Thomas G. Pratt,	189	235	235	659
For Assembly.				
R. H. McKnett,	191	239	238	668
Z. D. Potter,	186	251	230	667
John Jump of E.	193	234	229	657

LOCO-FOCO TICKET.

For Governor.				
James Carroll	178	213	248	639
For Assembly.				
James L. Bartol	169	213	246	628
Robert T. Keene	172	208	219	629
Solo. Sherwood	175	199	244	618

KENT COUNTY.

WHIG TICKET.

For Governor.	
Thomas G. Pratt,	701
For Senate,	
William S. Constable,	704
For Assembly,	
Charles B. Tilden,	697
George S. Hollyday,	691
Georg W. Spencer,	688
For Levy Court.	
Thomas Lusby,	691
Nathaniel Meginnis.	686

LOCOFOCO TICKET.

For Governor.	
James Carroll,	544
For Senate.	
Wilson,	537
For Assembly.	
Constable,	553
Kelly,	560
Rasin,	547
For Levy Court.	
Shaw,	551
Spencer.	556

BALTIMORE CITY.

Whig Ticket.

For Governor,
Thomas G. Pratt, 7995

For Assembly.
Curley, 8096—Watson, 8040—Carey, 8073—Reese, 8076—Jenkins, 8017.

Loco-Foco Ticket.

For Governor,
James Carroll, 9190

For Assembly.
Williams, 9117—Graves, 9113—Gallagher, 9063—Stansbury, 9134—Springer, 9110.

MARYLAND ELECTION.

By the Steamboat, last night, we are enabled to give the following Recapitulation of the result of the Election, which took place in this State on Wednesday last.

RECAPITULATION.

Counties.	1844 (W.)	1844 (L)	1840 (W)	1840 (L)
Allegany,	0	4	3	0
Anne Arundel,	5	0	5	0
Baltimore City	0	5	0	5
Baltimore Co.	0	5	0	5
Calvert,	3	0	3	0
Caroline,	3	0	3	0
Cecil,	0	4	3	0
Charles,	3	0	3	0
Carroll,	4	0	0	4
Dorchester,	4	0	4	0
Frederick,	2	3	3	0
Harford,	4	0	2	2
Kent,	3	0	3	0
Montgomery,	4	0	4	0
P. Georges,	4	0	4	0
Queen Anne,	3	0	3	0
St. Mary's	3	0	3	0
Somerset,	4	0	4	0
Talbot,	3	0	5	3
Washington	5	0	4	0
Worcester,	4	0	4	0
	61	21	60	19

Additional.—Baltimore American Office, Friday morning 2 o'clock. The Steamboat Maryland has just arrived from the Eastern Shore, bringing the following additional returns.

Pratt's majority in Somerset county	304
do do Worcester do	440
	744
Deduct Carroll's majority in the counties previously heard from.	487
Leaving Pratt a majority thus far of	257

St. Mary's to be heard from.

FATAL RENCONTRE.—The Dallas (Ala.) Gazette states that a fatal rencontre took place on the 14th ult. at the house of Capt. J. A. Tait, in Wilcox county, between Dr. Charles Tait and W. W. Rives, Esq., which resulted in the death of the latter. Mr. Rives was engaged to be married to the sister of Dr. Tait and on the morning of the 14th, accompanied by some friends and a clergyman, went to the house of Capt. Tait to have the service performed; when at the door, they were met by Dr. T. who after passing friendly salutations with them, invited the friends into the house, and requested Rives to step aside, that he might have a few words privately with him; and when aside commenced an assault on him with a cane, which Rives soon wrested from him, when he drew a revolving pistol and shot Rives in the lower part of the stomach, from which wound he died on Monday morning. After Rives had been carried into the house the marriage ceremony was performed.—Tait immediately made his escape.