EASTON GAZETTE.

WHERE THE PRESS IS FREE—"Literature well or ill-conducted is the Great Engine by which all Popular States must ultimately be supported or overthrown—RELIGION purifies the Heart and teaches us our Duty—Morality refines the Manners—Agriculture makes us Rich, and Politics provides for the enjoyment of all."

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ADVERTISEMENTS

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FROM THE CAMBRIDGE CHRONICLE.

To the Editor of the Cambridge Chronicle.

DEAR SIR:—May I ask the favor of you to give the inclosed a place in your columns. I do not ask this because I think the speech particularly entitled by its merits to the distinction of publication. I think it less so than several, that I have delivered myself during the campaign.—But I ask it because by the time I had gotten through the first sentence in delivering it, the violent injury, which I had just before received, deprived me for some moments almost entirely of the power of thought; and owing to this my purposed remarks were abridged and mutilated; and having attempted to address the people of Talbot, and never having addressed them, and not knowing that I ever shall address them on any other occasion, I am desirous that they should know all that I designed to say to them. The enclosed gives it pretty much word for word as it had previously arranged itself in my mind, and almost exactly as it was delivered at Easton, so far as it was delivered. Still personal considerations might not impel me to the request, were they not aided by a hope that the production, though humble, may possibly be of some service to the cause that it advocates.

Very respectfully,
dear sir, your ob't. serv't.
R. H. WINDER.

—

FELLOW CITIZENS:—With diffidence and humility, and yet with heart-felt delight, I obey the call upon me to unite in expressions of gratitude to Heaven, and of congratulation and rejoicing amongst ourselves at the auspicious results of our late election.

If ever there was a political cause entitled by its *merits* to success, surely that is of which we this night celebrate one of the triumphs. Is it not the cause by an appropriate application of the proceeds of the sales of the public domain, and otherwise, of relief here and else where to a taxed and suffering people, and in other portions of the country of education and improvement against the cause on the other hand of accumulated burthens upon the people with diminished ability on their part to bear any burthen, of a refusal of appropriate means of education and improvement, and a pernicious misapplication of those means? Is it not the cause of protection, employment, competency and prosperity to the mechanics, manufacturers and artizans of our country, against the cause on the other hand of extending the patronage of the nation to British and other foreign mechanics, manufacturers and artizans to the incalculable injury of our own? Is it not the cause of an immense market and a sure market in time of peace and in time of war, a home market, for the surplus products of the farmers of our country, against the cause on the other hand of a rapid and vast addition to the number of our farmers with at the same time an excessively reduced and almost annihilated demand for their surplus products, and a precarious one at that, to the enrichment of British and other foreign farmers, & the ruin of our own? Is it not the cause, too, of the best interests of our planters? Is it not the cause of maintaining in vigor and prosperity the ship-building, navigating and commercial interests of our country, against the cause on the other hand of the desertion and desolation of our ship-yards; the disappearance of our vessels from the ocean, and from our very bays, rivers and creeks; to the immense emoluments of British and other foreign ship-builders, navigators and merchants, and the immolation of our own? Is it not, in connection with these last mentioned interests, the cause of sustaining in honour and efficiency that strong arm of our defence and glory, the gallant Navy, against the cause on the other hand of its degradation and destruction? Is it not the cause of a balance of trade in our favor against foreign nations, and a consequent import into and retention in the country of the precious metals, & as a consequence of this a sound currency, composed of specie and paper based upon specie and redeemable on demand in specie, and of moderate rates of exchange, against the cause on the other hand of a balance of trade against us in favor of foreign nations, and a consequent export and drain of specie from the country, and as a consequence of that shin-plaster, rag money and ruinous rates of exchange?

Is it not the cause of the restriction of executive power within lawful and safe limits, against the cause on the other hand of executive usurpations and abuses? Is it not the cause of the freedom and purity of elections, against the cause on the other hand of restraints upon their freedom and corruptions of their purity by the improper exercise of executive patronage, power and influence? Is it not therefore the cause of security to our free institutions by preserving their sources pure, against the cause on the other hand of insecurity to them by poisoning their sources? Is it not the cause of a wise and economical administration of the government, against the cause on the other hand of an ill-advised and wasteful administration of it? Is it not the cause of law, order and security to life, liberty and property, against the cause on the other hand, in portions of the country at least, of anarchy, agrarianism, confusion and insecurity to all that is valuable? Is it not the cause of the associated stars of our own glorious Republic; *in preference* to the cause on the other hand of the lone star of Texas? Is it not the cause of the preservation of this sacred Union, against the cause on the other hand in portions of the country of its dissolution?

Is it not then the cause of the real independence, of the wealth, strength and happiness of the country, against the cause on the other hand of its abject dependence upon Britain and other foreign countries, of its impoverishment, debility and wretchedness? Is it not in fine, a continuation of the great cause of the Revolution?

And is it not sustained by a patriotism, that in purity and devotion emulates the patriotism which sustained that great original cause? And as the woman of that day encouraged the Whigs of the Revolution by a voluntary abstinence of marked significance from a delicious luxury, which habit had rendered almost a necessary to them; by making up with their own delicate hands without compensation, clothing for a patriotic and valiant, but destitute and suffering soldiery, by confirming the wavering, inspiriting the timid, and commending and rewarding the firm and the brave, and by all the sweet ways, by which woman so well knows how to aid and comfort man; so have not the Whigs of this continuation of the cause of the Revolution here and every where over the face of this broad Republic, been encouraged by the presence at their meetings, by the good offices, the smiles and the prayers of the equally fair and patriotic, virtuous and lovely daughters of our mothers of the Revolution? Why, as party at their bidding, I have labored somewhat in the good cause amongst the fairest and most patriotic, the most virtuous and loveiy of them have strewed *even my* way with flowers,—emblems of their own purity and loveliness. Heaven's sweetest blessings descend upon them, as its dews upon their flowers! And may their own way through life abound with buds of hope and blossoms of delight; and lead to Eden above! And, as though the constancy of the Whigs of the Revolution was sorely tried by frequent disasters and many gloomy circumstances, it was also encouraged by remarkable successes prophetic of the result of the struggle; so, though the constancy of the Whigs of this continuation of the cause of the Revolution has in like manner been severely tested by repeated defeats and threatening clouds, is it not also cheered on by successes, that bespeak to their hopes and their faith ultimate triumph?

Amongst these successes may not the victory, which we this night celebrate justly be reckoned one? For though the city of Baltimore, where it may well be supposed that extraneous influences in various forms were powerfully exerted cast a considerable majority against us, Worcester has given us an efficient majority, and handsome earnest of what may be expected from her in November: my own beloved native county, good old Somerset, has, under the difficulties that beset her, done nobly; and I venture to predict will do yet more nobly in November. At leaving Cambridge I was requested; should Dorchester be complimented here to night as she has been, to unite, as I do in acknowledging the compliment, and so say that in every one of her eight election districts the good cause has gained ground; and that well and gloriously as she has done now, she intends to do even yet better and more gloriously in November. Your own Talbot has signalized her entrance into our Congressional district by a victory, that entitles her to take station in this "right wing of the great Whig army of Maryland," and you say you will confirm her title in November:—every county on the Eastern Shore except one is, all the counties on the Western Shore but two and a fraction, are Whig out and out: the pure country has overcome the city majority: A Whig Governor is elected: a Whig legislature by large majorities in both branches is elected a Whig Senator in Congress will be chosen to join a Whig colleague and a full Whig representation there. So that through all these departments of her officers Maryland will urge with a united, with one, and we may hope a powerful voice, the distribution of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands; and contribute so far as in her lies, we trust, in her State and in the National councils to secure to herself and to the whole country the blessings of good government.

Is not this then a victory worthy of being rejoiced at? Rejoice therefore, and be glad at it. But rejoice as civilized men. Is it not unmanly to taunt & insult the vanquished. Is it not impolitic too? May not the arrows of conviction have fastened themselves in the minds of many, who have been betrayed into opposition to the cause, that we espouse? Increase not to them then the difficulties of bursting asunder the bonds, that detain them from the right way. Moreover no man knoweth what a day, and certainly as little what a month, may bring forth to rebuke insolence of triumph. Rejoice! but be not drunk with joy. Instances are not wanting in history of victorious armies, who having abandoned themselves to extravagant rejoicing to the neglect of discipline and proper precautions, have been irremediably beaten by the very foes, at victories over whom they were in the act of rejoicing. And shall we not rejoice with reverence before HIM the ruler amongst the inhabitants of earth as he is in the armies of Heaven, who gave the victory, and who can take it away. When four years ago the immense sea of human beings in this vast country was thrown into commotion to bear Harrison in triumph into the Presidency, Heaven removed him, as we humbly and devoutly trust, to a yet and far more honorable station; and, as I have thought, to prevent him intercepting the adoration, that should ascend to itself, and teach us where to place our chief reliance. Surely none will infer from this aught of disrespect or disparagement to our present candidate for the Presidency. In the darkest hours of his fate, and of the fate of the great cause that he represents, my voice was lifted for him and for it; and, if ever I attained to eloquence, I did it in praising Henry Clay. But there is a Being, of whom when we think, Henry Clay even, and all of us to back him, are as nought. Rejoice then, I should, say with civility, with self possession & with reverence to the Supreme Being; but within these limits rejoice, and rejoice much. You are entitled to rejoice as a reward for your devoted patriotism & indefatigable exertions. Your are bound as good citizens to rejoice at the prospect of good to your State & Country. Are you not bound by the indissoluble obligations of gratitude to Heaven to rejoice at its smiles upon your labors? Rejoice then, and be glad.

And as the unshaken constancy, the unwearying perseverance & indomitable courage of the Whigs of the Revolution were blessed by Providence with the decisive & ever glorious victory of Little York, with independance and liberty; may we not trust that like constancy, like perseverence & like courage on the part of the Whigs of this continuation of the great cause of the Revolution will be crowned by the same benignant Providence with a victory in November next as decisive and glorious as that of Little York; with the confirmation & establishment of the independence, liberties and happiness of our beloved country on sure foundations? And is there a man amongst you so faithless to himself and his family, whose bosom is so insensate to the sweet influences of Heaven's last, best gift to man, on the altar of whose heart the fires of patriotism are so nearly extinct, and in whose spirit the fervors of piety so faintly burn that when the best interests of himself and of those nearest and dearest to him, impel him, woman bids, his country calls, and Providence lights his way, he will not press on with his whole soul and his best efforts to the high palms of this transcendant achievement?

And, to vary somewhat a figure of our electoral candidate, as you have won this October victory with a four pounder, will you not win that November victory with a forty four pounder? with a majority increased in proportion to the larger theatre and higher issues of the action? Can you not do it, if you will? Will you not do it, if you can? Then will you not, in token of the sincerity, fixedness and energy of your determination, give to your incomparable helpmates, our fair countrywomen, three hearty cheers;—three to your country;—and three to your country's candidates, the illustrious Clay and genuine Frelinghuysen?

And now shall we not all lift our hands in token of gratitude to Heaven for the past victory, and of humble and reverent trust in it for the future victory?

GOD save the People!

WOMAN'S INFLUENCE.—Guildersleeve, the successful competitor in the race of Wednesday over the Beacon course, has run several races within the course of ten years, and in each he was without the desired success. When the result of the race last summer was made known to his "better half," she finally determined that when next her liege lord ran, she would be present, and, in her own expressive language, "have something to do with it." On Wednesday, when the runners were called to the starting-post, Mrs. Guildersleeve was observed on the stand of the Jockey Club looking intently at the competitor in whom all her affections were concentrated. She stood alone, of her sex, among a host of men: Her husband was conscious of her presence; and when the race was approaching its close, and he was far behind the two English runners, that circumstance and a natural desire to be worthy of that solitary, devoted, and heroic woman, inspired him with almost superhuman energy, and he "went in," and *won*.

THE FRENCH NAVY.

The Courrier Francais says that there are now building in the French dockyards, 23 ships of the line, 19 frigates, 2 brigs, 3 schooners, 10 transports, and 24 steamers, with power varying from 80 to 550.

The disease which had destroyed the potatoes so extensively in the United States, appears to be spreading through Canada very rapidly. It renders the potates unfit for any purpose whatever—hogs and cattle having died from eating of them.

ELECTION OF PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIENT.—We republish the following table showing the times of holding the election for President and Vice President of the United States.

STATES	Time of Election	Electors.
Maine,	Nov. 4	9
N. Hampshire,	Nov. 4	6
Vermont,	Nov. 12	6
Massachusetts,	Nov. 11	12
Rhode Island,	Nov. 4	4
Connecticut,	Nov. 4	6
New York,	Nov. 5	36
New Jersey,	Nov. 5&6	7
Pennsylvania,	Nov. 1	26
Delaware,	Nov. 12	3
Maryland,	Nov. 4	8
Virginia,	Nov. 4	17
North Carolina,	Nov. 4	11
South Carolina,	Dec. *1	9
Georgia,	Nov. 4	10
Alabama,	Nov. 11	9
Mississippi,	Nov. 4	6
Louisiana,	Nov. 5	6
Tennessee,	Nov. 5	13
Kentucky,	Nov. 4	12
Ohio,	Nov. 1	23
Indiana,	Nov. 4	12
Illinois,	Nov. 4	9
Missouri	Nov. 4	7
Michigan,	Nov. 4	5
Arkansas,	Nov. 4	3

*Elected by the Legislature.

The number of Electors chosen by each State is equal to the number of its representatives in both Houses of Congress. It will be seen by the above table that in every State the Electors are chosen by the people by General Ticket, except in the State of South Carolina, where the Electors are chosen by the Legislature. An Act of Congress requires that they shall be appointed within thirty four days of the first Wednesday in December of every fourth year succeeding the last Presidential Election. The number of Electors at the Presidential Election in 1840 was 294. Under the late Apportionment Act the number was reduced to 275.

The above table shows that the two large States of Pennsylvania and Ohio lead off in the coming election. They both vote on Friday, the first day of November, and choose 49 electors.

On the 4th day of November, being the first Monday, fifteen States go into the choice of Electors, viz: Maine, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Maryland, Virginia, N. Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Michigan, and Arkansas. These States choose 125 Electors.

On the first Tuesday in November, the 5th day of that month, the election takes place in New York, New Jersey, (voting 5th and 6th) Louisiana and Tennessee, which States choose 62 Electors.

On the second Monday in November, the 11th, Massachusetts and Alabama vote—choosing 21 Electors.

Vermont and Delaware vote on the second Tuesday in November, the 12th, and choose 9 Electors.

The Legislature of South Carolina meets on the first of December next, and chooses 9 Electors.

According to a statement in the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser, the Electors for the several States will meet on the first Wednesday in December next, at places designated in their respective States by the Legislatures, and proceed to ballot on separate tickets for President and Vice President. One at least of the persons voted for must be a resident of a State other than that in which the Electors reside. The Electors are required to make and sign three certificates, each stating the number of votes given by them, and on two distinct lists the number of votes for President and Vice President, and for whom cast. Each certificate is to be sealed and endorsed, that it contains the vote of such a State for President and Vice President, and annexed to it a certified list of the Electors of the State. All are to be addressed to the President of the Senate.

One of these certificates is to be carried to its destination by a person appointed by the Electors, or a majority of them, in writing, for which service he is to be allowed 25 cents per mile for his expenses going and returning, and is bound to deliver his charge at the seat of government, on the first Wednesday in January next ensuing. The Second of these certificates is despatched forthwith by mail, and the third deposited with the district judge of the district where the Electors assemble. In case of the failure to receive other certificates by the first Wednesday in January, it is the duty of the U. S. Secretary of State to send a special messenger for the one left in the custody of the judge, as above mentioned.

On the first Wednesday of February Congress proceeds to ascertain officially the result of the election. Tellers are previously appointed, one by the Senate and two by the House. At the hour specified for the purpose, the Senate repair to the Hall of the House, their clerk bearing the certificates received frem the several Electoral colleges of the States. The President of the Senate takes the chair, and after announcing the purpose of the joint meeting, proceeds to break the seals of the envelopes, commencing with Maine, and proceeding in geographical order, handing over, each to the tellers, without reading.

The subscription and contents of each are read by one of the tellers The tellers then count the votes, and make duplicate lists thereof, which are handed to the presiding officer, who announces the result and declares the persons, if any, who have received the majority of all the votes given by the Electors, to be chosen President and Vice President of the United States. The Senate then withdraw, their chief clerk bearing with him the votes of the Electors, and one of the lists made by the tellers, to deposite in the archives of the body. The President elect is then waited on by a joint committee of the two houses, and the Vice President elect by the President of the Senate, and notified of their election.

In case that no person receives a majority of the Electoral votes for President, the House of Representatives immediately proceed to the choice by ballot, from the persons (not exceeding three) who have have received the highest number of votes. The vote in such case is by States, each State being allowed one vote only, a majority of the Representatives of said State present deciding for whom that vote shall be cast. A quorum for the choice of President consists of a member or members from two thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States is necessary for a choice. If a President is not chozen by the 4th of March, the duties devolve on the Vice President, President of the Senate, or Speaker of the House of Representatives, as is provided in the case of vacancy by death, resignation, &c.

In the case of the failure to elect a Vice President, the choice is made by the Senate from the two highest on the list of candidates. Two thirds of the whole number of Senators is a quorum for the purpose, and a majority of the whole number is necessary for a choice.

The President elect is inaugurated on the 4th of March, the oath of office being administered to him by the Chief Justice of the United States. To the Vice President the oath is administered by a President *pro tempore* of the Senate chosen for the occasion.—*American.*

WOOL TRADE.—The New York Express says:—

One hundred bales or about 20,000 lbs. fine American Wool were shipped in the ship Patrick Henry for Liverpool on the 6th. It was selected by a Scotch manufacturer from our finest Saxony fleeces, and some of it was taken at 60c. a lb. There is no article that is increasing in its production so fast as this. For the last two years large flocks have been driven from the Eastern States as well as this State to the fertile regions of Ohio, Michigan, Indianna and Illinois.

Twenty five years ago there was a good deal of Wool shipped from Dutchess county. Since that period, however, our manufacturers have increased so rapidly that we have not only worked up the growth of our own Wool, but a large quantity of coarse Foreign.

Since the opening of the China Trade to the British manufacturer, there has been an active demand in England for Wool, and their prices are very considerably above ours. This accounts in some measure for the rise in prices all over the world.

MRS. JOE SMITH—GRAND DESIGN OF THE PROPHET.—The New Bedford Bulletin says—A correspondent at Alton, after stating that the recent murder of Joe Smith has been followed by a dispersion of his followers, gives the following interesting items—"Mrs. Joe Smith, it is said, has lost all confidence (if she ever had any) in the Mormon faith. She will soon retire to some secure situation, undoubtedly the richest lady in the West. Joe had been amassing money for several years, for the purpose of eventually going to Jerusalem intending to issue a proclamation calling in the Jews, over whom he was to be head till the return of Christ upon Earth—which event he believed would take place 45 years from 1844. With reference to this expedition he was crowned "King of Israel" in 1844, by the Council of Fifty denominated the "*Ancient of Days.*" The fifty were all sworn to secrecy. I had the fact from one who assisted at the coronation—divulged since Joe's death. This was the prophet's grand design; and had it been generally known, would, perhaps, have saved our State from the disgrace and infamy of perpetrating so foul a murder."

This fact affords a key to certain movements of the Prophet, which are otherwise wholly inexplicable.

REMARKABLE ROCK.—One of the most remarkable rocks of which we have any knowledge, has been lately discovered in the middle of that great inland sea, Lake Superior. By a gentleman who has recently returned to this city from Copper Harbor, we learn that a shaft of Trappe rock has very lately been discovered, rising in the lake from 150 to 200 miles from land, and ascending above the surface of the water, a distance of not above four feet. What renders it more extraordinary is, that it stands alone, and all around it, so far as examinations have been made, no bottom has been reached by any of the lead lines used on the lake, and the point of the rock itself does not exceed an area of more than six or seven feet square, and so far as observations of it have extended, it does not appear to enlarge in size as it descends. It has already, he states, become a source of alarm to the mariners who navigate the lake, who take special care in passing, to give it as wide a berth as possible. It is too small—too remote and dangerous to admit of a light, and therefore its removal has became a matter of serious importance, and will doubtless pertain to the duty of government. A single blast from a bore of sufficient depth would probably do it, but the surface of the rock being so near that of the water, and the space so narrow as to forbid any regular lodgement for workmen, they would have to be attended constantly by a vessel of sufficient size to resist any sudden storm of the lake, and would also have to be kept constantly under way, as no harbor or even bottom for an anchor is within a day's sail.

The discoverers relate that the rock appears to be a place of general resort for the Salmon Trout of those lakes, as they found them there in almost incalculable numbers, having, during their short stay, caught several barrels with no other instrument than a rod of iron, on one end of which they turned a hook. They tried with all their lines on board, for soundings immediately around the rock, but without success. Such a vast column, could it be exposed to view, would laugh into ridicule Cleopatra's needle, Pompey's pillar, the colossus of Rhodes or any production of ancient or modern art.—*Pittburg Amer.*

Tragical Occurrence.—The Meadville, Pa. Republican, records an awful tragedy which recently took place in Coneaut township, Crawford county.—On Friday the 11th inst., a Mr. Kelsey, left his residence as he alleged to transact some business with a neighbor about a mile distant, but not returning, on Saturday a search was commenced when he was found in the woods near his house with his throat cut, and a razor still in his hand. He was still living though breathing with great dificulty. He was taken home and an ineffectual effort made to close the incision. Report was rife in the neighborhood that inconstancy on the part of the wife was the cause of the rash act; still she was night and day by his bedside, attending to his wants, and not a murmur was heard to escape her lips.

On the evening of Monday the 14th, with those feelings which injured female innocence can alone appreciate, she declared to Dr. Luke, the attending physician, that she could not brook the thought of the world's suspicions that a want of chastity on her part had driven her husband to attempt to take his own life. Soon after she left the room. The next morning she was found about 40 rods from the house, a lifeless corpse. She had taken poison. Up to the 17th, the husband was still living, though partially deranged.—There was no hope of his recovery. They have left three children, the youngest a child of two years old.

Major CHASE, Superintendent of the fortifications along the Gulf of Mexico, has made a very important discovery, and is about to obtain a patent for it. He has discovered a mode of making a composition which he styles "Argillous Mastic," and which is said to be decidedly superior to any other known cement. It is composed of Mineral Tar, a mastic found in the Sessyl rocks of Switserland, Escambium Clay and pulverized Sand Stone of Black Water and Peedido, which latter contains red oxide of iron. Experiments are about to be made which will determine whether mastics of a mere domestic origin and less cost may not be used in the place of the Mineral Tar. The materials are mixed in a kettle over a hot fire, in variable proportions according to the service required, and are stewed until the cooking is completed. It is applied hot with trowels. When taken from the kettle the mixture is perfectly yielding, but it loses this property in about half a minute, hardening under the hottest sun. It may be made hard enough to emit sparks when struck with a steel, or pliant enough to receive the impression of a boot on a warm day. It may be prepared so as to possess expansion and contraction, or without this property, just as is most desirable. Its adherence to brick, when clean and dry, is equal to that of cement; it clings to iron with such tenacity that one man is required to clean the trowels used by another in applying it; its adherence to wood is equally as great; it is insolable in water and will not burn. It is believed, too, to be free from attrition. The asphaltic covering, which is the only composition now used, having the same object as the "Argillous Mastic," costs per square yard, half an inch thick, from $1.50 to $2, whilst the same quantity of the latter mastic costs 50 cents. This new substance will prove invaluable as a covering for roofs, terraces and side-walks, as lining for cisterns and cellers, and as a cheap and efficacious covering for piles, as it not only resists the worm, but preserves the wood.—*American.*

Free Articles to Havana.—A letter to a commercial house in this city, states that in consequence of the destruction caused by the late disastrous storm in Cuba, the following articles will be admitted free of duty during the ensuing six months, viz: Boards, plank, shingles, and every description of building lumber—also, rice corn, corn-meal, beans, potatoes. The same letter adds, that the damage produced by the storm, to buildings, fruit trees, rice, corn cane and coffee, is immense, though it was not possible to make any estimate of the extent to which the ensuing crops were injured.—N. O. Bulletin, 16th inst.

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