Latest from the Army.

Advance of Gen. Taylor—Baltimore Regiment left for Monterey—Arrest of Col. Harney—Sickness at Matamoras—Ampudia and his army at Monterey—Proclamation of Ampudia—hard fighting anticipated, &c.

By the arrival of the steamers Telegraph & James L. Day, at N. Orleans, from Brazos Santiago, via Port Lavacca and Galveston the New Orleans Picayune has later dates from the Army. She left the Brazos on the 12th, Lavacca on the 14th and Galveston on the 16th. She brought 356 sick and discharged volunteers, of which she landed one company of Germans at Port Lavacca, and one com any of Texans at Galveston, bringing the remainder, 200, to that city.

By this arrival we have news from Camargo to the 7th inst. Gen. Taylor had crossed the San Juan the day before and taken up his line of march for Seralvo on the morning of the 7th. The commands of Gen. Worth and Col. P. F. Smith were stationed at the latter place awaiting the arrival of Gen. Taylor. The whole force on the march to Monterey is estimated at about 12,000 men.

Gen. Patterson was left in command of all the volunteers from Camargo to the mouth of the Rio Grande, Gen's. Butler and Quitman accompanying General Taylor. He has prohibited any strangers from coming up the river, under instructions from Gen. Taylor. It was reported that Gen. T. would not proceed farther than Seralvo until he received further orde s from the government.

An express was received at Camargo, on the 5th inst., from Gen. Worth, stating that he had obtained information that Gen. Ampudia had arrived at Monterey with about 3000 troops, which would increase the force at that place to upwards of 4000 men. Some doubts of the authentity of this news were expressed at Matamoras, as we learn by letters we have received thence but we see no reason to doubt it. The Mexican papers have announced that he had been appointed to the command of the "Army of the north" and uniformly mentioned Monterey as the point at which their troops were to be concentrated. One letter we have seen sets down the forces with which Ampudia entered Monterey at from 5,000 to 10,000. It adds that he had issued a proclamation prohibiting all intercourse between the Mexicans and the American army, under penalty of death.

The New Orleans Delta of the 19th, also has the following additional particulars:—

A friend who came a passenger in the T., and who had the best opportunity of being made acquainted with existing state of things there, has furnished us with the following resume of the general news. It is from Camargo to the 7th inst., and from Matamoras to the 10th.

On the 6th instant, Gen. Taylor crossed the San Juan, and on the 7th took the line of march for Seralvo, where Gen. Worth, with his command, had halted. Hays' Regiment was to have left China for the same destination, intending to reach there simultaneously with Gen. Taylor. General Taylor, in his march, is prepared for any emergency—either an advance or a retreat. He permitted no soldier or officer to take more bagage with him than he can conveniently carry on his back. A number of steamers had reached Matamoras with the extra baggage, and the Quartel of the Zabadores was converted into a depot for it. All the supplies for the Advancing Army, so far, have been sent on by pack mules, and the General expects to have 30 day provisions for 12,000 men at Seralvo when he reaches it. The general impression is that he will there make a halt, and not advance further till he has advices from Washington.

Notwithstanding the reports of the advance of a Mexican force, between San Luis Potosi and Saltillo, the General believes he can enter Monterey, and even Saltillo, without encountering any opposition. The troops now on the road between Camargo and Monterey, number near 12,000; none were suffered to go but such as were able and willing to stand the fatigues of a long march. This had the effect of reducing considerably the volunteer regiments; few of them exceeded 500 strong—many of them numbered even less. These regiments are: one from Tennessee, one from Mississippi, one from Kentucky, one from Ohio, one from Texas, (Hays'.) the Baltimore battalion, a part of the Texan Infantry, re-organized, and McCulloch's and Gillespie's Rangers.

There were near 600 sick volunteers in the hospitals at Camargo, and they were dying very fast. So many were sick that it required nearly a whole regiment to attend to them. Those whom the Tennesseeans left behind seemed to be particularly unfortunate, for they had to call on the Alabamans to attend the living and bury the dead. As fast as these men get able to leave the hospital they are discharged and sent home. In fact, General T. shows a disposition to discharge all volunteers who are discontented and wish to return to their homes. Though the number of patients in the hospital at Matamoras is larger than at Camargo, the mortality is greater at the latter place—near 3 to 1.—Those who are unaccustomed to a southern climate when once prostrated by the fever seldom regain their former strength on the Rio Grande; without a change of atmosphere they die off quickly, else become so enfeebled that they are unable to help themselves. A person who has visited the hospitals at the different posts, has said that if one half of the northern and western volunteers who went to the Rio Grande are effective men on the 15 October, it is more than he looks for.

Gen. Patterson has been left in command of all the country from Camargo to the mouth of the river and he has been instructed by Gen. Taylor to issue an order prohibiting the entrance of strangers into the river and at Camargo. This order was brought down to Capt. Ogden by the officers of Whiteville. Therefore, any person who has not already an established business in the country will find it rather difficult to land there—at least such is the opinion now. A different interp etation of the order may, however, be giv n.

Gen. Butler was the man Gen. Taylor designed leaving in command of the lower country, but as Patterson did not reach Camargo as soon as was expected, the order of thing was changed. Gen. P. is represented as being very much mortified at not being allowed to accompany the advance.

Ampudia has issued another extraordinary extraordinary "*Proclama*" warning the citizens, on pain of death, not to barter with the Americans, and the Alcalde of Camargo had also put forth a "*Bando*" prohibiting the Mexicans from working on our steamboats. Some of the deck hands accordingly ceased their labor, but on intimation from some of their employers that the functionaries might be brough in close proximity with a lazo, he relented and the men resumed their labor.

Extract of a letter dated

STEAMER COL. CROSS, Sept. 9, '46.

Gen. Taylor left for Monterey on the 5th. The whole of the staff and other invited guests, twenty-two in all, took dinner on the Col. Cross, being invited by the whole-souled Captain, J. A. Pratt.—When dinner was over, they commenced their march to join the Army. Next day Lieutenant French returned for more ammunition, a report having reached the General that Santa Anna was on his march for Monterey with 15,000 men, and that all their forces were on the march to concentrate at Monterey, to give the General a warm reception. Major General Patterson is in command of the whole troops.—Our friend Britton is stationed at Camargo as Commissary. The whole of Gen. T.'s force is gone, about 6,000 in all. Col. Baker will get well. Nothing new.

Yours in haste, J.

POINT ISABEL, Sept. 11th, '46.

Editors of the Delta:

Gentlemen—I have just time to send you the last news. Taylor left Camargo for Monterey with 6,000 men, on the 5th.—Ampudia has arrived at Monterey with a large force, reports say from 4 to 10,000 men, and ten pieces of artillery. He has completely fortified the place. His proclamation has been received, in which he threatens to shoot any Mexican who shall hold communication with the Americans.

I remain yours, D.

P. S.—At the last accounts, Taylor's head-quarters were at Seralva, half-way between Camargo and Monterey. Letters received from above anticipate a desperate resistance at the latter place. The campaign has commenced in earnest. This intelligence arrived by the Camargo mail last night. I have barely time to write this much, as the Telegraph leaves in ten minutes. D.

THE LATE EARTHQUAKE IN THE SOUTH OF EUROPE.

The following account of this Earthquake and the effects produced by it in the city of Pisa, is extracted from a pamphlet on the subject, written by M. Pilla, professor of Geology in the University of Pisa.

"The day (the 14th of August) opened at Pisa, serene and tranquil, like those which had preceded it. At noon, I was, as usual, in the Museum of Natural History of the University, and in the hall of mineralogy, where I was occupied in classing the minerals. In this hall are several windows looking toward the plain on the side of the sea, and over the interior of the city. I felt a suffocating heat, accompanied by an inexpressibly painful sensation. I attributed this phenomenon to the air of Pisa, which is heavy for my constitution, and which made me say several times to the keeper of the Museum. "the air of Pisa is on fire to-day." Never prophecy was more suddenly realized. At a few minutes before one, I was alone in the hall. The atmosphere was perfectly calm, when I began to hear a sound which came rapidly from the sea coast. The impression I felt, was like that of a boisterous wind advancing towards the city, but reflecting on the impossibility of such a phenomenon occurring so suddenly in the midst of the preceding calm, I began to fear some accident.

"My suspicions were soon verified.—The noise kept advancing, with ever increasing force, and suddenly the hall began to tremble. To this vibration succeeded a violent agitation in a horizontal direction, accompanied by a horrible rumbling; accustomed to these phenomena, which are not rare in my country, (M. Pilla is a Neapolitan,) after several unsteady motions, I ran to one of the windows which opened on the garden of the neighboring house, and there I was witness of one of the most terrible spectacles which are ever offered to the eye of man. The houses about were shaken in a dreadful manner; the trees in the garden, by their motions, announced the violent agitation of the atmosphere; these motions joined to those of the hall in which I was, gave me a vertigo which compelled me to support myself by the window frame. The agitation continued, evidently in a horizontal direction, going and coming, but with extreme violence. In this horrible situation the plastering began to fall from the ceiling, the cries which arose from the neighboring houses augmented the horror of the scene. There was one moment when I thought the city would be swallowed up. Then, impelled by an instinctive feeling, I mounted the window seat in order to jump into the garden, but a remnant of reflection held me back, and by degrees the ground became tranquil.

"As soon as the shock was over, I went out of the Museum and found the streets filled with people, who wore in their countenances the traces of terror which they had suffered. Everywhere reigned that silence of which Tacitus speaks, which seizes the people when agitated by a common feeling.

"After having assured myself of the safety of the persons who are most dear to me, my first thought was for the Campanile de Pisa, (the leaning tower) I ran to see how it was. What was my surprise to see it standing and firm. What a spectacle it must have presented in that fearful moment! People who had an opportunity to observe it, during the shock, tell me its balancing was a terrible thing to behold. But before examining the effects of the earthquake, let us see what was its direction and its duration.

"The first motion of the earth was manifestly vibratory; then came a violent undulatory motion, which lasted till the end of the shock, except a slight lessening of action toward the middle of it, which finishes by one doubly violent. The horizontal direction must have been the saving of Pisa. I observed it in the most distinct manner possible. If the vertical shocks had had the same intensity, the effects of the disaster would have been much more deplorable.

"As to the duration of the oscillation, counting from the moment when the distant rumbling was heard, I think it from twenty-five to thirty seconds. Some persons reduce it to twelve or fifteen seconds, but these date it only from the moment when the shock was most sensibly felt.—If the inhabitants of the country visited by the earthquake are questioned as to duration of the agitation, they all answer, half a minute more or less.

"It was to be dreaded that the phenomenon would not cease with the first shock. Two motions were afterwards felt distinctly but of a more feeble kind. A great part of the population passed the night following in the squares and streets, overpowered at the news which constantly was brought in from neighboring places.

"The disasters the city of Pisa has suffered are slight in comparison with what they might have been. No one perished. The roof of the church of St. Michael is ruined, but without injury to person. If it had happened the next day at the same hour, there would have been many lives lost. A cross fell from the dome. The Campo Santo suffered some slight injury. The Campanile (Leaning Tower) is unhurt. It remains to be discovered by examination whether its inclination has become greater. Finally, there is not a building in Pisa which has not been more or less damaged and cracked."

Letters from Leghorn and Florence describe the earthquake to have been still more terrible in those cities and the surrounding country. At Volterna a State prison was thrown down, burying several prisoners under its ruins. Some of the accounts from Florence say that from thirty to forty persons had perished in that neighborhood, and more than a hundred were wounded.

TRAGICAL AFFAIR AT RICHMOND—*Probable murder.*—The Richmond Whig of Tuesday, gives the following particulars of an unfortunate affair which took place in that city the morning previous:

Mr. D. M. Hoyt, a Lottery Broker in this place, was shot yesterday morning about half past 6 o'clock, as is represented and believed, by Mr. Wm. R. Myers, who, according to report accompanied by his brother, Col. S. S. Myers and Wm. S. Burr went into his office, the former armed with a revolving pistol, for the purpose of making the assault. Mr. Hoyt was twice wounded, one ball entering his head just above the eye, and the other one of his thighs, & wounding also the other. Late yesterday evening he was alive; but we understand that there is a very slight prospect of his surviving his wounds.

The *cause* of this tragical affair has been the subject of remark in this place for several days past, and the event therefore has excited no surprise here. The injury said to have been inflicted upon Mr. Myers by Mr. Hoyt, in the most delicate relation of life, was of such a character as to justify in the eyes of all men, the most summary punishment. If Hoyt was guilty of the act charged, "it was a grievous fault, and grievously has he answered it" We understand that after he was shot, Hoyt made oath, before a magistrate, that he was innocent: On the other hand, Mr. Myers had evidence in his possession of his guilt, that would have been by most most men deemed conclusive.

Mr. Myers and the two friends who accompanied him made no effort to escape, & they were arrested at his house during the day. The case came on before the Mayor las evening & the parties were bailed, each in the sum of $10,000, until Wednesday next. They were ready to proceed with the examination at once, but there being no evidence before the Court inculpating them, the case was deferred, for the purpose, it is understood, of procuring testimony.—Messrs. James Lyons, Robert G. Scott and Gustavus A. Myers appeared as counsel for the accused.

Mr. Tappen Townsend, of Albany, N. Y., (says the Baltimore American) recently patented an invention for warming trains of railroad cars. Mr. T. has contrived, by a very simple process, to bring cold air in contact with the furnace of the locomotive, and, when hot, to conduct any amount of it from car to car in a train of an indefinite length. This is done by means of a tube ingeniously united by joints, and extending the whole length of the train. The warm air is admitted to each car, so as to suit the comfort of the passengers and preserve the temperature perfectly equable. Of course all danger from fire is avoided; the cost of fuel, stoves and attendance is all saved also. There is neither trouble nor any time lost in connecting or disconnecting a train of cars which is furnished with this apparatus.

Eliphalet M. Spencer has been acquitted of the murder of his wife, on the ground of insanity. He will be placed in the New York State Asylum for the insane, but he cannot live long, as he is suffering deeply from the ravages of consumption.

The British Government is seriously considering the project of constructing a ship canal around the falls of the St. Mary, thereby opening a communication for the largest class of vessels with Lake Superior. A survey of the route is now in progress. The length of the canal required is only two miles, and the estimated cost but $200,000.

The Rockville (Montgomery Co.) Journal of Saturday says that bilious fever prevails in that county to a considerable extent.

EASTON GAZETTE.

EASTON, Md.

SATURDAY MORNING, OCT. 3d.

☞Mr. V. B. PALMER is our authorized agent to receive subscriptions and advertisements for the "Easton Gazette," in the cities of Baltimore, Philadelphia & N. York.

Whig Ticket.

For the House of Delegates.

HOWES GOLDSBOROUGH, Jr.
ALEXANDER H. SETH,
NICHOLAS RICE,

For County Commissioners.

M. TILGHMAN GOLDSBOROUGH,
ANDREW O. OXENHAM.

We are requested by Mr. A. H. Seth, one of the Whig Candidates for the Legislature to say, that the statement circulated through the County that he had failed to deliver a communication containing temperance queries at this office is false and unfounded; that he had no agency in the matter and no such communication was entrusted to him.

A vile report was circulated in the Bay Side District of this County that Howes Goldsborough, Jr., a Whig Candidate for the Legislature from this County had carried a jug of liquor on Tilghmans' Island and been seen intoxicated there. Mr. G. heard it and fortunately on Thursday last met Mr. Ennalls Roszell and one of his workmen in St. Michaels, who gave him a certificate of the utter falsehood of both stories. Mr. G. staid with Mr. Roszell when on the Island, and Mr. R. though politically opposed to him immediately refuted the calumny.

We publish the Card of Mr. John V. Lowe in our paper of to day as a communication. Being over his own signature we feel justified in so doing—No anonymous paper should appear in our sheet.—We of course endorse none of the statements. The parties must settle the matter.

The Election.

On Wednesday next the voters of the State will be called upon in their respective districts, to dispense the responsible right of suffrage, in the selection of their Law-makers and Rulers. On that occasion there should be no indifference—no shrinking from the duties which every man owes to his country and his cause.—Every election is at this crisis of the utmost importance, involving, as it does, the credit, dignity and prosperity of Maryland. In Talbot we expect every Whig to do his duty, and his WHOLE duty. Arrayed on the side of right, it requires but steady, unanimous, and efficient exertion to render our efforts completely and triumphantly victorious. We call upon every man who entertains a proper sense of his responsibilities as a freeman, to weigh calmly the duty he is about to enter upon; and to ask himself, whether the vote which he casts on that day will preponderate for or against the good of the commonwealth.—Let him review the public acts of the last and present administrations in Maryland, both of whom came into power under similar auspices, having the same great objects to subserve, the same ends to accomplish.

What are the facts which this brief retrospect must and will present to the mind? Briefly these: The same opportunities were afforded our opponents when in power to diminish greatly the State debt, and thus prove their devotion to the principles they so vauntingly professed. We ask in all candour, were they embraced? Where was the interest of the debt when the present Whig Governor came into office, and the Whig party attained ascendency in the Legislative departments? Running onward to the tune of $300,000 *per annum!* Where is it now? At the end of the first year of Governor Pratt's term a reduction took place, more in amount than that of the whole period of the former administration; and in 1845 a yet larger sum was paid into the treasury, diminishing the debt still more.

In addition to repairing the negligence of our opponents so shamefully apparent in the failure to collect the State taxes promptly and faithfully in the various counties, another measure was presented in the stamp act, with a view to equalize the burden of taxation, which without increasing the tax on real or personal estate one cent, cannot fail to give to the treasury, in connection with other revenue measures of the last session, at least ONE HUNDRED and FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS.—These are serious, incontrovertible facts. And yet the Whig party is charged with bringing ruin upon the State, by its iniquitous legislation; and their opponents forsooth must be regarded the only true reformers. Let the people judge for themselves whence the spirit of reform belongs, and not suffer themselves to be blinded by the boast and prevarication of a party, who have signally failed under the most favorable circumstances to prosecute successfully one measure of reform or retrenchment.

WHIGS OF TALBOT! take your places at the polls early on the morning of Wednesday, and prudently, but firmly, sustain the principles you have espoused. It is not enough that you have nominated your representatives—they must also be elected! Let every man then not only be at his post, but as far as he can, see that EVERY BROTHER WHIG IS THERE ALSO. Individual effort is the secret of general success; and if every man will adopt this maxim as his guide it will not be long before old Talbot shall be thoroughly redeemed, and the Whig banner be seen floating, as formerly, in proud relief from the outer wall!

People of Talbot! remember the Biennial Session Bill next Wednesday. Each voter will be called on to say whether he is for or against Biennial Sessions of the Legislature. Those in favor of retrenchment and economy we feel sure will vote for Biennial Sessions.

We have received a communication from Bay Side, signed "BOTH PARTIES," alluding to queries addressed some time since to candidates in a communication, said to have been sent here, and charged with being suppressed. We can only state we never saw the piece—It is said to have arrived during the distraction and suffering of the family of the Editor, but was not seen by him. Having had no previous agency in the business we desire to have none now. We published the piece to Mr. Arringdale because requested so to do perceiving no impropriety therein.

NEGOTIATIONS WITH MEXICO.—It appears that the Mexican government has determined to refer the President's overture to open negotiations for peace, to the constituent Congress of Mexico which will assemble in the beginning of December. This reply was transmitted to General Rejon, the secretary of foreign affairs, and only four days elapsed between the receipt of the letter of our Secretary of State and the reply of the Mexican Minister. Meantime Santa Anna declares to General Salas and his countrymen that he is determined to throw succours into California, and to despatch troops to meet our advancing armies: he even promises to gather laurels on the Sabine!

Our troops are advancing westwardly in three lines. There is every reason to believe that General Kearney is already in possession of Santa Fe; that General Taylor is now, or will be in a few days, at Monterey, and perhaps at Saltillo; and that General Wool will be at Chihuahua by the 10th or 15th of October.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.—The last advices from the south give information of the possession of Santa Fe by Gen. Kearney and those under his command, without opposition. Ex-Governor Armijo had fled at his approach. It was moreover expected that a battle would come off at Seralvo. The Mexicans were rallying in considerable force under Generals Ampudia and Arista.

THE GREAT WESTERN.—This splendid steamer on her passage to this country, with difficulty escaped wreck. The particulars of the whole matter is furnished at length in the Baltimore papers of Thursday.

EXTENSION OF THE MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.—We perceive from an announcement in the U. S. Gazette, that arrangements are being made to connect the seaboard Telegraphs with the great Western lines via Pittsburgh and Wheeling, extending to St. Louis. At Louisville the great Western line will be connected with the great Southern line via Nashville to New Orleans.

THE LADY'S BOOK.—The October number of this excellent magazine, now on our table, fully sustains the high position it has attained in the periodical literature of the country. The illustrations are of the highest finish and beauty, and the prose and poetical contributions creditable in the highest degree both to the writers and the indefatigable caterer. Mr. Godey deserves well of the American reading community, and we are glad to know is reaping the fruits of a commendable enterprise and liberality. Among the articles of the present number we enumerate an admirable story, in her usual vein, by Miss Leslie; whose name always reminds us of Mrs. Washington Potts; and the first of a series of quiet papers, after the old English manner, from the pen of Paulding, which fully shows that the anti-poetical tendencies of of political preferment, have not disqualified him from resuming his old walks with grace and dignity. We recommend the Lady's Book to all who desire a pleasant monthly visiter, to cheer the long evenings of the approaching winter months.—Reader go and subscribe.

A great deal of sickness prevails in the lower part of Cecil County. The "Democrat," published at Elkton, says that scarcely a family has escaped the bilious, or the ague and fever.

(Communicated.)

TO THE PUBLIC.

I was called on the other day by Mr. W. W. Lowe to know why I had been reporting it about that Mr. Cazier had taken up Mr. Richard Arringdale as a temperance Candidate—that *it was a lie*, and if I intended to try to defeat or injure Mr. Arringdale's election, I ought not *to circulate lies about him*—I did assert that to a man, because he asked me if that was the fact: I told the man so because W. W. Lowe told me so. Mr. Lowe tells Mr. Arringdale it would not do to have any political connexion with Cazier, either in temperance matters or otherwise; that if he did it would certainly injure his election. Therefore it is that Mr. Lowe charges me with *telling as a lie what he himself had told me before* respecting Mr. Arringdale. Mr. W. W. Lowe did tell me that Mr. Cazier did call on Mr. Arringdale to know whether he would serve as a temperance candidate; if so he would take him up. Now the fact is Mr. Cazier has taken him up and intends voting for him, and of course he Mr. Arringdale has pledged himself to Mr. Cazier. Mr. Lowe was asked what was the reason Mr. Arringdale did not come out and clear him self of having any connection with Mr. Cazier or temperance—and the man asking the question said if he thought Mr. Arringdale was colleaguing with Mr. Cazier on temperance to get his vote he would not vote for him under any circumstances.—Mr. Lowe replied Arringdale was not bound to declare himself any way, as if he did he might lose some of his temperance votes. Thus we find Mr. Arringdale holding with one set of principles and running with an other. I always thought it was the policy of Democrats to declar their principles openly.

Now why is it Mr. Lowe is working so hard for Mr. Arringdale and his party and charging me and others with lying. Some writer in the Gazette says that, Mr. Lowe and Mr. Colston has been playing a game at Shuttle-cock, for this eight years, but Mr. Colston out-shuttles him. In the Star some one come out and denies any such game—that they are actuated by higher and purer motives. Now I do know that Mr. Lowe did want the office of collector when Mr. Leonard got it, and also when Mr. Morris O. Colston got it. The commissioners being divided two were for Mr. Lowe two for Mr. Colston and the other refused to vote for either—So they in the end had Mr. Leonard appointed by this split and after throwing both aside, they promised Mr. Colston the nomination next year for the Legislature, thinks Mr. Lowe would not leave the party so easily as Mr. Colston. And not satisfied with this they gave Mr. Colston also the Collector's birth next time, telling Mr. Lowe to hold on his time should come next—but when Morris's time was out they tell him he must still hold on and let Mr. Geoghegan be collector for the good of the party and he, Mr Lowe, must wait for sheriff. When the time comes around for the nomination of sheriff, sheriff Willis tells Mr. Lowe the office of the sheriffalty was worth nothing and if he was Mr. Lowe he would not have it on any consideration—disheartens Mr. Lowe, and he concluded he would go ahead last fall and elect the commissioners and try and get the collector's birth. But lo! the whigs elected their commissioners and he lost the whole, and complained most prodigiously of spending about a hundred dollars in buying votes for the party and getting nothing from them, and that the party promised to refund the money and would not do it. The night of the last election he declared he was then, and forever, done with politics, and that he would go home and never touch politics again;—yet now losing sight of his declarations then we find him out every opportunity, especially on the sabbath; for verily all the visiting he does is to go around amongst a certain class of poor men, dunning them to vote the democratic ticket and offering them money to vote. This is why the democratic ticket does so well in his neighborhood—he keeps all employed he can and makes them vote the democratic ticket—the others he fees high.—He thought he had my principles saddled and that he would guide me any way he pleased. But, fellow-citizens, I hold my own principles and deal them out according to the dictates of my own conscience. Mr. Lowe now says by Henry Goldsborough's coming out as an independent candidate he will defeat the whole whig delegate ticket, and that all he wants is the Commissioners, and we must rally. He has got the old collector's birth in view again; he is determined to have it if possible. We know that as close a man as Mr. Lowe dont spend his time and money for nothing and his conscience too. The truth is he expects an office and one of profit. He dont want to go again to Annapolis; he knows it costs more than it comes to. He made a terrible noise when sued on his brother's bond for fear it would injure his chance for collector and give him trouble in giving a bond. The others though have got ahead of him in the offices and still keep him on the drag.

Mr. Richard Arringdale has already been compelled to sell his mansion house, and move to Easton, by the expenses of his political career; yet notwithstanding this we find him again in the field giving one hundred dollars to corrupt the voters of Talbot county this fall, though opposed to all bribery, corruption and intemperance.

I have made the above statements of facts from a sense of duty and the insult and outrages done to my own feelings as a man by being charged with lying and falsehood & deception by Mr. W. W. Lowe, when only stating facts he had stated to me and exposing deception in others. I am prepared to swear to the truth of them myself and to prove them by full testimony if required. Let Mr. Arringdale or Mr. Lowe deny them if they dare and give me the chance. JOHN V. LOWE.

Bayside, Sept. 30th, 1846.

NEW WORK BY "BOZ."—*Dickens* will commence on the first of October a new fiction—*a serial*—bearing the curious title of "*Dealings of the firm of Domley and Son, wholesale, retail and for exportation.*"

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