From the Baltimore Republican.

CORRESPONDENCE.

WILLIAMSPORT, June 29th, 1836.

Dear Sir:—Yours of the 22d came duly to hand; but as I was absent for about two weeks from home, I hope it is a sufficient apology for not replying sooner. I was aware of my nomination, and cheerfully accept it; and if elected I shall give my vote for Martin Van Buren, of New York, and Richard M. Johnson, of Kentucky, for President and Vice President of the United States.

Respectfully,
Yours, &c.,
JOSEPH HOLLMAN.

SAMUEL HARKER, Esq.,
Secretary Maryland State Convention.

WYE HOUSE, June 29th, 1836.

Dear Sir:—I have received your favor of the 22d inst. informing me of my having been nominated as one of the Electors favorable to the election of Martin Van Buren, of New York, as President, and Richard M. Johnson, of Kentucky, as Vice President, and with pleasure accept.

Your obedient serv't.
EDWARD LLOYD.

SAMUEL HARKER, Esq.,
Secretary of Convention

CENTREVILLE, July 4th, 1836.

To SAMUEL HARKER, Esq.,
Secretary of the Maryland State Convention, &c.

Dear Sir:—Your letter of the 22d June, announcing that I had been nominated by the State Convention, which assembled in Baltimore in May last, as an Elector of President and Vice President of the United States, favourable to the election of Martin Van Buren, of New York, as President, and Richard M. Johnson, of Kentucky, as Vice President, has been received.

The perpetuity of the principles of the party by which I was nominated, and which have been so illustriously sustained by President Jackson, is an object dear to my heart; and if my name as an Elector, can be of any service in securing the election of Martin Van Buren as President, and Richard M. Johson, as Vice President, it is most cheerfully given.

It is a subject of pleasing reflection to me, that when Gen. Jackson, was first named as a candidate for the Presidency, I belonged to the party of the People; that when in the election of 1824, the feelings of the Nation were so much outraged; the popular will so utterly disregarded, I was struggling by the side of the People, in regenerating my country. That in resisting all the attacks, which have since been made by violent factions, by unnatural and odious combinations against that triumphant party, I have borne an active and zealous part. The same exertions I have heretofore made; the same zeal with which I have heretofore engaged in the political contest, I am prepared to give in the election of Martin Van Buren and Richard M. Johnson.

Allow me, in conclusion, to tender through you, to the Convention, my respectful acknowledgments, for the distinguished honor conferred upon me.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient serv't.
WM. A. SPENCER.

CAMBRIDGE, 30th June, 1836.

Dear Sir:—By the last mail I received your letter of the 22nd inst., officially apprizing me that the Convention which assembled in Baltimore, in May last, for the purpose of nominating an electoral ticket for this State, favorable to the election of Martin Van Buren, of New York, as President, and Richard M. Johnson, of Kentucky, as Vice President, had unanimously nominated me as one of the electoral candidates; and under the authority of the convention you request me to accept of the nomination, and inform you whether it is agreeable for me to do so. I am glad that the opportunity is afforded me, by the receipt of your polite and esteemed communication, to tender, through you, in reply, my sincere acknowledgments, to our friends, for this flattering evidence of their regard.

Firmly impressed with the importance of electing Mr. Van Buren and Col. Johnson, in order that the continued prevalence of republican principles and correct measures, (with which they are intimately identified,) may be properly secured, and maintained in their utmost vigor, I feel it to be a patriotic obligation, to render all the aid, I legitimately can, in promoting their success. In any situation, this duty I would most cheerfully perform to the best of my ability.

It is hardly necessary, therefore, for me to add, that our friends are at perfect liberty to use my name, in the manner proposed, & that I shall so endeavor to meet the responsibility, as to merit a continuance of their trust and confidence.

I am, very respectfully,
Your obd't. serv't.
JAMES A. STEWART.

SAMUEL HARKER, Esq.,
Secretary of the Maryland State Convention.

DALLTON, ELKRIDGE, 2d July, 1836.

To SAMUEL HARKER, Esq.

Sir, I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 2d June, officially apprizing me of my nomination by the Democratic Republican Convention recently assembled in Baltimore, as an Elector of President and Vice President of the United States. To the call thus made upon me by my political friends, I feel it to be my duty, as it is my inclination, to conform, entertaining as I do, the clear conviction, that the election of Martin Van Buren and Richard M. Johnson to the Presidency of the United States, is calculated to promote the lasting interest of our beloved country, whose prosperity I believe to be dependant upon a continued and vigorous maintenance of the principles & and policy of the existing administration of the Federal Government.

I have the honor to be,
with respect sir,
your obedient serv't.
ALLEN THOMAS.

GEN. JACKSON.

The stale slang of the federal whig presses, respecting Gen. Jackson's course in relation to the bill regulating the deposite banks and disposing of the surplus revenue, is too preposterous and ridiculous to merit a moment's consideration. Some say that he was forced to sign the bill, because it was passed by so large a majority, and because he dreaded the force of public opinion. Now every man, acquainted with General Jackson, knows that these assertions are false and groundless. Gen. Jackson never was yet coerced to countenance any measure which his conscience and judgment did not approbate. In proof of this, we need but refer to the days of the *panic*, when the murderer's pistol and the assassin's dagger could not move him from his purpose. A rebellious and powerful army of whiggies, thirsting for vengeance, that threatened to march to Washington, to take off the patriotic hero's head, carried no terrors to the heart of a man who had resolved to save his country from the ravages of the bank Let no man hereafter dare to say that Gen. Jackson ever put his name to any bill which he did not positively and unqualified approve.—*Frederick Times.*

WHIGGERY CORNERED.—That portion of the Whig party who yet adhere to Harrison are compelled to muster all their wits, in order to make some appearance of consistency in their conduct, and when questioned are *peculiar* in their remarks. A few evenings since while taking our usual walk we heard the following conversation between two of our citizens, one who has heretofore been attached to the party from principle, and the other who still adheres from motives of interest. The former was endeavoring to convince the latter of the inconsistency in the Whig party in supporting a military chieftain for the Presidency, and after much sound argument which had completely overthrown his opponent he concluded by asking him how it was posssible that he could support General Harrison when he had opposed General Jackson on the principle that he was a military chieftain and therefore the precedent was a dangerous one? O my dear fellow, replies the Harrison Whig you are exceedingly in error—I support Harrison on that ground, O no, not I, Harrison's no chieftain—we merely use that in hopes of catching a few gudgeons who think there is nothing like a military hero,—but he's no hero, no more than I am, and I can certainly assure you that I am the last man who would support a *real Hero* for any office.

With this they separated and our readers must draw their own conclusions.—*N. Castle Gazette.*

THOMAS H. BENTON.

The scurrility of the Washington letter writers, and the impotent malignity of the federal whig presses, are elevating this gentleman to the summit of human fame. The justice of the American people will never suffer their greatest champions to be dragged down by the slander and calumny of anonymous scribblers, or the vile misrepresentations of a profligate press. Although we do not approve of every measure advocated by Mr. Benton, still we regard him as one of the greatest statesmen and purest patriots of the age. Mr. Benton's over-zeal to serve his country hasled him into some extravagant notions, which his own superior wisdom will soon correct. His attempt to establish an exclusive metallic currency must prove vain and fruitless, until every state in the Union shall agree to its adoption. Even then we doubt its expediency, as our credit system can never be sacrificed, without producing consequences disastrous to the country. He must be gratified at the vindictive assaults of the miserable reptiles who are hissing at him, as the distinction of Gen. Jackson and Martin Van Buren is a sure presage of the distinguished stand he is destined to occupy in the estimation of his countrymen. The abuse of 'such libels upon the human family' as the Washington correspondents of the federal whig presses, is a sure passport to popular favor—whilst their praises would be as fatal as the deleterious atmosphere of the Bohon Upas tree.—*Frederick Times.*

The *Mexico Diario* (Government paper) of the 27th *May*, announces that *Mr.* Packenham, the British minister, had paid a visit to the President of *Mexico*, "to express his sympathy at the unfortunate news of the taking of the general-in-chief of the army of operations in *Texas*." The Diario adds:—This has filled the *Mexican* People with gratitude for this gentleman, who has proved himself a worthy representative of a great and powerful nation!"

Another Secretary of State Chosen.—Acting Governor Polk, within the short space of *two* months, has made *three* appointments to the office of Secretary of State. The first was Caleb S. Layton. Esq who held it a few days, or weeks, and then resigned to accept a Judgeship; the second was Mr. Brinckloe, who took the same on *conditions* that he would resign when Robert Frame, Esq. had made himself ready to receive the office as a *compensation* for giving up his claims, and making Richard H. Bayard, a Senator in Congress, since which time he has been duly installed Secretary No. 3, under the present administration. The office was *offered* to Wm. Huffington, Esq. of Dover, on the same terms as *lent* to Mr. Brinckloe; but he indignantly refused it. Our Governor's *cabinet* must be a source of much trouble and uneasiness to him. We should advise that in case of another *shift* being necessary, that the office, together with General Harrison's *petticoat* be put up at public vendue to the highest bidder, and thus give us all a *chance* to possess some of the "*spoils.*"—New Castle Gaz.

By the following article it appears that Jno. Bull in a "private way" is likely to tender some assistance, in aiding the Mexicans against Texas. We trust that the rumor will prove unfounded, and that no firebrand will be thrown by the citizens of any foreign country, into the state of feeling; already too combustible, existing in our country in reference to the *Texians*.

EXPEDITION IN FAVOR OF MEXICO

We are informed that a report was current in Matamoras that two private armed English vessels were fitting out at Jamaica, to assist the Mexicans in subjugating the Texians.

This may or may not be true, although the visit of condolence made by the British Minister to the acting President of Mexico, on learning that 'untoward' event, the capture of Santa Anna, gives some color to the report.

England will not act openly in this business but covertly she may encourage her people in fitting out expeditions against *Texas*.

On board U. S. schr. Grampus, at sea, June 11, 1836.

DEAR SIR:—In consequence of the late military movements against Texas; and a hostile embargo against the U. States, I resolved to put to sea in my boat, which I did on the night of the 3d of this month and arrived safe on board of the United States' Cutter, Jefferson, Capt. Jackson, to whom all communicated the following intelligence. The Jefferson being short of water set sail for Galveston Bay, and I presume must have communicated to them this important news. The *Mexicans* expect to take Texas by surprise, and it is all important that they should be on their guard. On the 4th we fell in with the Grampus when we were transferred to her.

By an act of Congress received at Tampico on the 28th of *May*, it was decreed.

1st. That the government would not accede to any act or treaty made by Santa Anna, during his imprisonment in Texas.

2nd. That every state in the republic, should furnish forthwith one fourth of her forces to be equipped and ordered to march as soon as possible to Matamoras.

3rd. That all flags throughout the republic should be worn half mast, during the imprisonment of the President.

On the 1st of June, intelligence was received that all the ports of the republic were closed against the sailing of all merchant vessels and against all communication of whatsoever nature, with all vessels of war. This last act of the Mexican Government, has as is well understood, been particularly directed against the United States, with whom there appears to be the most bitter animosity. Most of the foreign inhabitants of Tampico, were in daily fear of losing their lives, as it is declared that all foreign houses will be robbed, and the inhabitants butchered, as soon as it should be ascertained that Santa had been shot.—Warlike preparations are making in every direction, and it is current amongst the officers of the army, that 17,000 men were to march against Texas. Some of which are on their march for their head quarters--Matamoras.—It is probable that they cannot raise that number by 4 or 5000, nor are they when called troops, that are disciplined, but farmers, mule drivers, &c. taken by force wherever they can be found—however a desperate, struggle will be made by Mexico to regain Texas.—Let them, therefore, be on their guard, as the strictest precautions are taken to prevent them from having any knowledge of their military movements. Jose Marira Corro, is President and promises to sell the crucifixes from the churches to carry on the war, if means cannot be otherwise had.

HARRISON FESTIVAL—SHEEPS HEAD.

On the morning of the Fourth, all the whig journals of the city contained a flourishing article about the quantity of sheepshead there would be at the Harrison Festival at the Arch street Theatre. The rallying cry on that day was "*Harrison and Sheepshead.*" The dish probably was considered as peculiary appropriate to the occasion, North Bend being fishy and something of sheepshead.

The 'Sheepshead Celebration' was doubtless well attended as we are informed that tickets of admission were scattered along the streets, a sheepish method of collecting a crowd.—Pennsylvanian.

The following is from a letter dated Paris *May* 28:

'The naval preparations in the Mediterranean ports of France are daily assembled in a more tangible form. The fleet which is about to assemble at Toulon, assumes in the official despatch of Admiral Duperri addressed to the maritime prefects, the modest title of a squadron or observation. The vessels already under orders for this service, are the *Montecello*, a first rate ship of the line, the Jena, the Santipetri, the Suffren, the Jupiter, the Algeras and the Triton, third rates; the Scipio, fourth rate; the Iphigene and the Hermione first rate frigates; and the Artemise, a second rate frigate, besides a whole host of steamers and fast sailing vessels.

It is considered probable, also, that a num- of ships which have lately been manned at the Atlantic ports of the Kingdom, will go round to join this squadron of observation, which, when joined by the vessels already in the Levant, will evidently become a fleet of considerable power. It is not impossible, however that a collision may take place between England and Russia, in a more nothern latitude, which may considerably alter the aspect of affairs before the French *Minister of Marine* has completed his preparations. He will then have leisure to send down his squadron of observation to the coast of North Africa, beyond the Straits of Gibraltar, where it is certain he intends to strike a blow at the emperor of Morocco, as a chastisement for the assistance lately lent by his Highness to the Emir of Mascara; and you need not be surprised if the issue should produce the permanent occupation by France of the fortress of Tangiers and other strong holds along the coast, unless England and Africa should interfere to prevent it.'

PROCLAMATION.

The President pro tem, of the Republic to the warriors of the Mexican army.

Soldiers: One of the events very frequent in war has placed in the power of the enemy to our independence, the heroic conqueror of Tampico, the president of the republic, your general in chief, the idol of our hearts, the immortal Santa Anna.

Excited by the ardor of glory, and a vehement desire to terminate the campaign by one blow, his excellency escorted a petty force of the army which remain untouched; and this force having been beaten by superior numbers, this illustrious genius, whose exploits form the most brilliant page of our history, has lost his own liberty in endeavouring to secure that of his country.

Our mourning has commenced, the fatal day of the 21st April, and since then, displays the vengeance that should prevail in all Mexican hearts. Soldiers our grief is immense; but it will not be useless. For the liberty of the President and for the honor of the nation, the government will raise all possible resources; they will be boundless; and my desire is to employ them without restriction; for I know my duty and will fulfil it.

Misfortune to the enemy of our country!—The foreign will be vanquished; and the domestic exemplarily punished, if any should dare assist, in this sacred war of the country, the criminal desires of the Texian rebels.

Friends: A momentary adversity should not discourage the constant protection of our rights. To you, soldiers—you have proved the vicissitudes of fortune, to leave to the world the remembrance of virtue, honor and courage, and in invoking the Providence who rules the destiny of nations, march to avenge God, your country and your president.

JOSE JUSTO CORRO.

Mexico, 19th May, 1836.

Serious news from Maryland.—The Harrison Whigs are in serious difficulty in Maryland to find men possessing sufficient devotion for the *available heroine* of the West to offer themselves willing sacrifices to the political destruction that inevitably awaits them, if they consent to stand as candidates for electors favorable to the elevation of the Anti-Masonic candidates, Harrison and Granger. They have nominated but eight electoral candidates, *four* of which have been prudent enough to resign—the others are considering what they *will do*. We pity the miserable situation in which that party has been placed by selecting, as their leader, a man unfit in talents to fill the place *if* elected and who comes forward on no other ground, save his *military services*. Those true-hearted and honest opposers of Gen. Jackson, cannot now *support* Gen. Harrison, for the *same reason* that they opposed Gen. Jackson, and therefore they have refused to allow their names to be used for the above purpose.—Newcastle Gaz.

FROM THE SOUTH.

From the Norfolk Herald of the 8th Inst.

The steam packet Wm. Seabrook, Capt. Dubois, arrived last night at 9 o'clock, brought us the Charleston papers of Tuesday afternoon.

We are grieved to learn, that Brevet Lt. Col. *Julius F. Heileman* died at Fort Drane on the 27th of June.

From the garrison at St. Johns the accounts are truly distressing. Of 240 men, 130 were sick, among whom were 5 officers out of 10.

At the post of Garey's Ferry, there were about 50 families from the interior, all sickly, and from two to four were dying daily, from chills and measles.

The buildings at Fort King, which had been abandoned, have been since burned by the Indians.

A body of Creeks have actually made their escape into Florida.

AUGUSTA, July 6.

The intelligence which we receive to day from the Creek war is the capture of Jim Henry by Jim Boy, and the probable termination of all hostilities by the Creeks. This comes in letters. One letter credits the capture of this Uchee rascal to Capt. Tooms, and his corpse from Wilkes. Nothing farther relative to those who committed massacres in Barker county, except that they had been brought to a fight, which was in progress when we heard last.

A friend has just shown us a letter of the 2d, from Columbus, stating positively the capture of Jim Henry, and the cessation of hostilities. Also, that on Saturday 700 of the Creeks were started for Arkansas.

Another letter states 150 warriors were taken with Jim Henry, and that the hostilities are now in small squads without a head, and daily coming in.—Courier.

ON THE DEATH OF A COW.

Old Brindle's dead, that good old cow,
We ne'er shall see her more;
She had a pair of legs behiud,
A pair of legs before.

Oh! she was gentle as a dove,
And knew no base design,
She had two horns her head above,
Like any other kind.

Her beauty hid from public gaze,
She never brought to view,
Nor made a noise on rainy days,
As other catttle do.

She was always declared to be
The best cow in the town;
So noted for her modesty,
Her tail ran up and down.

In winter she was fed on hay,
We cut the fodder fine;
She gave eight quarts of milk a day—
On Sundays she gave nine.

And just at sunset every night,
She came home without fail;
She never felt disposed to fight,
Nor ne'er kick'd o'er the pail.

She sought her friends 'mongst other cows,
With whom she won esteem;
And never kicked up any rows,
But always gave good cream.

Oh! she was generous to a fault,
Betrayed no idle fears,
She never yet refused salt—
She wore a pair of ears.

She was by nature much endowed,
Though thorns her path beset,
And all the other cattle bowed,
Whenever her they met.

And now she's gone to her long rest,
We mourn and ever shall,
For every body said she was
A fine old animal.

RUTH.

[From the Portland Advertiser.]

DARK DAY.—It is, at the moment these remarks are written, half past 11 A. M. The sun is entirely obscured—the heavens present the appearance of a sombre gloomy yelllow color. It is so dark as to make it inconvenient in some rooms either to read or write. The wind is west, although scarcely perceptible, and the themometer stands at 72 degrees

As all these particulars constitute an extraordinary phenomena, at least to the inhabitants of our city, we will offer the following explanation:

1st. There have been extensive fires in the woods east of us, which have raged unchecked for many days.

We have but a moment to make these remarks, which may not be philosophical, but may have a tendency to allay the fears of some who are always on the look out for supernatural phenomena.

2d. The east winds have prevailed during the existence of these fires, and have brought the smoke in this direction.

3d. The sudden changes from cold to hot weather, with but little wind, has rarified the atmosphere and caused the smoke to descend from the upper regions where it has been accumulating in consequence of the facts above mentioned.

[The same phenomenon was noticed at Northampton (*Mass.*) near 200 miles S. W. from Portland, and was there attributed to "extensive fires in the forests of Vermont." The Hampshire Gazette says, 'It looked very smoky, like that seen on the occasion of an eclipse, and the sun as red as blood.']

From the U. S. Gazette

Mr. Chandler—Will yon oblige the writer by publishing the following "Acrostic on the Fourth of July.

Freedoms sons awake to glory!
Ours is true a happy land,
Upwards sound the hallow'd story,
Raise the theme from every band.
*T*riumph spreads her glorious banner.
Hovering o'er us were are free,
Our forefathers! shout hosanna,
For US purchased liberty.
Join your songs in one sweet measure.
Up they go———your sires to bless
Liberty that dearest treasure,
Young and old alike possess.

KISSES.

The following are the different varieties as given in a late fashionable journal, together with the authorities for the same from scripture appended.

Salutation,	Sam. xx. 41.
Valediction,	Ruth ii. 9.
Reconcilliation,	2 Sam. xiv 23.
Subjection,	Psalms ii, 12.
Approbation,	Prov. ii, 12.
Adoration,	1 Kings xix, 18.
Treachery,	*M*att. xvi, 49.
Affection,	Gen. xiw, 15.

MUSTACHIOS.—A friend of ours tells an amusing story of Commodore Elliot and his officers.

During his cruise in the Constitution, he touched at Havre, and allowed many of his midshipmen to visit Paris. On their return they all busied themselves in cultivating mustachios. The Commodore was vexed at discovering their nimickry of the French dandies but was not inclined to speak to them on so trifling a subject. He sent for his steward and ordered him to follow the fashion of his middies. In a week the steward had far surpassed the officers in the luxuriance of his fringes, and they indignant at his impertinence in daring to imitate them, took him to account in no very genteel manner. But when the grinning blackee told them, that it was no fault of his but that he acted under the orders of the Commodore, they rushed to their quarters and shaved off the filthy appendages, and the steward's mustachios was left 'alone in his glory.'—Bangor, Maine, Advertiser.

The Officer Tricked.—The high bailiff of Birmingham, attended by some officers of the town, goes round on a market day to examine the weight of the butter, and they seized all which is found short of sixteen ounces. A countrymen who generally stood in a particular place, having on a former day lost two pounds of butter, was seen the next time he came round, to laugh heartily, while the officers were taking a considerable quantity from a woman who stood near him. One of the officers, not pleased with the fellow's want of decorum, particularly in the presence of men vested with such awful authority said 'What do you mean by laughing, fellow? I took two pounds from you last week.' 'I'll lay a guinea of it,' said the countryman. 'Done,' replied the officer; and immediately put a guinea into the hands of a respectable tradesman, who was standing at his own door. The countryman instantly covered it; and then, with a triumphant grin, said, 'Well done, thick head, if it had been two pounds would you have taken it from me? Was it not for being short of the weight that I lost it? The umpire without hesitation decided in his favor, to the great mortification of the humble administrator of justice.

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