*From the N. Y. New Era & American Cou.*

## IMPARTIAL TESTIMONY.

When a disinterested spectator, who has stood aloof from an obstinate conflict, or controversy, and dispassionately observed its progress, gives his voluntary opinion concerning the relative merits of the contending parties, and describes the course of the contest, his testimony is always entitled to the respect which opportunity for accurate judgment and his presumed impartiality so reasonably bespeak. Such an observer of the high-handed war against the government of this country, carried on by the partizans of banks, we have in the most distinguished journal of Europe, the London Times; and the testimony it bears is endowed with every quality of intelligence and disinterestedness that can recommend it to consideration.

The pre eminent character of that journal, for political discernment and intellectual power, is too well known, throughout the world, to require that it should be mentioned as an additional qualification for the umpirage it has assumed upon the great struggle now pending in this distant country. Evidently as familiar with all the circumstances, points and bearings of the controversy, as the best informed of our statesmen and public writers, and unbiassed by any of those party prejudices or influences from which few persons in this country are exempt, its opinion has the highest mental and moral authority that any human arbitrement can possess; and that opinion we give in its own explicit language.—We extract the paragraphs of its article in the order in which they occur, separating them only for the greater facility of comment.

From the London Times.

"The arrogance and impudence with which the war of the banks against the government of the United States is carried on, (the assault, as their true patriots term it, of rage and "shin-plasters,") should occupy the attention of the whole civilized world, as an event in the domestic history of that country in which all others have an interest, and in which, so far as words can do it, that government should be encouraged to persevere in the honest and wise course it has hitherto taken. It is lamentable to think that even in this country there are to be found what are called "organs" of public opinion, so ignorant or so depraved as to lend their aid to this iniquitous contest, by adopting the argument of the "ragmen" in America, and perverting or misrepresenting the grounds upon which this great question is raised between the parties. There exists, therefore, the greater necessity for keeping the subject constantly before the public of this country till it is finally disposed of."

However lamentable the high-minded editor may deem it, he certainly cannot view it as a matter of surprise that the monarch and leader of these "rag men" should hire and retain "organs" in England as well as in the United States. They are essential auxiliaries to his comprehensive schemes, and their purchased advocacy is not less useful in sustaining his operations in that country than it is in being reflected thence to this, where it is used as a practical and impartial corroboration of his pretensions and allegations. We have all seen the transparent collusion between the Biddle organs in London and Liverpool, and the Biddle organs in New York and Philadelphia, and the avidity with which money-market articles, manufactured to order there, are imported and exhibited by his notoriously purchased presses here, are matters of daily observation. Many a merchant within the last five years may refer to these articles as the sources of his bankruptcy and ruin. The next article is as luminous as any friend of truth can desire:—

"To men acquainted with the principles by which currency is regulated, it would be enough to know that the 700 [845] banks by which the United States are infested, had doubled or trebled their issues in the course of two years, to enable them to anticipate all that has followed. They promoted, of course, the wildest speculations in land, goods, stocks, and every other commodity that paper could purchase; as the crisis came on, the most grinding usury was gradually substituted for the accommodation, within legal limits, with which they commenced, and in the attempt to sustain this high pressure action the whole exploded, and the banks and the merchants all fell together. It is no exaggeration to say of the fiscal condition of the American Union that it presented not one, but a multitude of projects, which, had occurred alone, and not in the midst of a community universally infected, would have eclipsed the fame of Law's Mississippi and of our own South Sea scheme.'

The paragraph which follows this, answers a very important question. What had the government to do with this?—And what was the obvious policy of the government in consequence?

"All the Government after this practical illustration of the rottenness and danger of the American system of banking, being the third instance of the kind which had occurred within a quarter of a century, was to declare that they would withdraw their confidence in conducting the business of the country from all banks whatever, and carry it on without any such intervention—a policy so obvious, that any attack upon it would seem to be impossible to those who do not know the insolence and perseverance of the adherents of this rotten system, and the deep root that it has unfortunately taken in the country."

Yes, and when this insolence shall be abashed and this perseverence checked,—when these corrupt roots shall be eradicated—it will seem, to all men, a social impossibility—a monstrous anomally—an incredibly hideous distortion of mind—that this so obviously proper and necessary policy of the government should have found a single opponent among rational men. In the next paragraph our readers will perceive that this eminent London editor accurately understands the position which Mr. Biddle occupies in this crusade of the banks against the government.—

"Mr. Nicholas Biddle, the president of the United States Bank while it held a charter from Government, and now the president of a bank bearing the same name, but working under a charter obtained from the Legislature of the State of Pennsylvania, is the leader and rallying point of the whole banking interest in their attacks upon the Government.—Though a man of ability, he has committed some very glaring errors, so much so, that it was said by one of his personal friends, that though General Jackson, in opposing the recharter of the United States bank, had entitled himself to the gratitude of the country, it was to the indiscretion of Mr. Biddle that it was indebted for the completion of the work."

The writer illustrates and confirms these remarks by an apt quotation from what he terms "Mr. Buchanan's memorable speech in the Senate," and then adds—

"What Biddle now aims at is, either to force the Government to recharter him again as a National Bank, or to acquire such an ascendency in the banking affairs of the country as will give him, virtually the same degree of power and influence. We think, and have repeatedly said so, that by this attempt he is placing himself and his bank, which is more than half an English bank, in jeopardy, and great indeed will be the fall should he one day topple down from his apparent elevation."

It is not an important admission, from an English journal of so eminent a reputation and vast an influence as the London Times, that Biddle's bank, which is the great monied machine of the anti-republican party for controlling the government and people of this country, is more than half English. It is tantamount to an admission, that our Republic is more than half controlled by England, and less than half independent. This is rather a humiliating truth, to be promulgated, on unquestionable authority, through every part of the civilized world. We should think it little calculated to secure us a dispensation from the "commercial quarantine" spoken of in the latter part of the next paragraph:

"The more immediate object, however, is now bringing Mr. Biddle thus prominently forward, is to fix attention to the attacks which he and his confederate banks are making upon the Government, and to obtain respect and sympathy for the latter Perhaps the best point to be stated on that side is, *that the policy adopted is so just and clear, that even victory can do no more than a temporary good to its antagonists, that it will give them only a little more time and rope wherewith to hang themselves. In the end therefore, success must be certain for the just and upright cause.* In the mean time the country, while such a rotten paper system exists, will be placed in *commercial quarantine* by the whole of Europe, which, though it may inflict partial evils here, will act with tenfold force against the delinquents."

Intelligent and impartial men, of all nations must preceive that the policy of our patriotic administration, is just and clear, and that the democratic republicans who unite to sustain it must eventually triumph. "Great is truth, and it must prevail." How truly wretched and degraded will the recreant apostate professors of democracy feel in after years, when they reflect that they basely deserted its banners in the hour of need, and followed them only when bank plunder and pillage from the people were the licentious meed of their victories! The observant English journal thus alludes to the recent disgraceful course of the opposition in our national legislature, and truly depicts the cause of the financial exigencies of the government:

"The object of the opposition party in Congress, pushed on by Biddle and his banks, is now to force the Government to a bankruptcy, by opposing all attempts to raise the se funds, of which they would have had an ample supply but for the stoppage of the banks. All that they now require is a floating debt, with power to reissue, of Treasury bills to the amount of $10,000,000, about £2,000,000 only until they can get in what is due to them by the return of the banks to honesty and fair dealing. This debt which is jointly due from the banks, the separate States, and the merchants, amounts to more than $40,000,000, or four times the sum required to be temporarily raised in Treasury bills; but such is the power of the banks in Congress that a contest upon this point has been carried on for several weeks, by all sorts of trickery and ungenerous expedients, such as speaking against time, and proposing amendments which have no relation to the main question, in the hope of bringing the Government to a stand, and making it absolutely bankrupt."

The London Times concludes this perspicuous exposition of our internal politics, by saying that it has selected its facts from a multitude of the same kind that might be adduced, and by remarking that it has taken that "common sense view" of the contest which is waging between the arrogant paper money power of this country and the republican administration that must ultimately be taken by our own people. It is peculiarly gratifying to our feelings, as the conductors of a democratic republican journal, that the diligent labors of the democratic press have so triumphantly worked its way through the elaborate misrepresentations of its innumerable opponents, as to put the kindred population of the old world in possession of the claims of our righteous cause to the best wishes of every just and philanthropic mind within the borders of civilization.

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*From the American Presbyterian.*

*The Sacrament near the Hermitage.*—Agreeable to the notice previously given, the Senior Editor of this paper, together with the Rev. Mr. Smith, administered the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, last Sabbath, in the church near the Hermitage.

This church is known on our Presbyterian records by the name of Ephesus, and was erected many years since in the domain appertaining to the Hermitage, principally by its venerable proprietor, the Ex-President of the United States. It is beautifully located, and though not spacious, or even finished, yet it is a delightful Summer Temple for the calm and pure worship of God. Such, at least, it seemed to us during the services of the late solemnity. While such *seasons* are generally the most joyous and elevating which believers can enjoy on earth, the *one* to which we have alluded afforded more than ordinary interest, because among several interesting accessions to the church was numbered *one* peculiarly interesting—we mean the Ex President himself.

It may well be imaged that the scene was thrilling, when this veteran in years, and in the service of his country, professed allegiance to the Sovereign of all worlds and promised an eternal fidelity to Him who demands the homage of all created intelligences How could it be otherwise? A form of no common appearance for inspiring veneration, was standing before the Assembly. It was the form of one who had been long known as amongst the most distinguished of his country's Generals—who had often periled his life in her defence, and who, under God, had achieved one of the most memorable victories recorded in the annals of modern warfare. Nor is this all. The same venerable form had filled, as a statesman, the highest seat in the government of his country, and had been clothed with the highest civic honors which that country in all its unequaled freedom and independence could bestow.

He had passed through a life of most eventful scenes—he had returned to his own heritage—to the tomb of his beloved consort,—to the few remaining friends of his former days—to some of the surviving children of these friends, and in their view was about to pledge himself to become a soldier in a new army, and to engage in the performance of duties of higher importance, than ever commanded the attention of earthly thrones or confederated states.—And to add, if possible to the impressiveness of the scene, the partner of his adopted son dear to him, indeed, as a daughter, together with a beloved neice, were also about to seal with him their covenant, for the first time, to be the followers of the Prince of Peace. The whole of the preparatory service was deeply interesting, but when the time arrived for him and his relatives, and friends, to arise and take their seats at the table of their ascended Redeemer, a scene of weeping gratitude and joy, seemed to pervade the whole congregation.

To see the aged veteran, whose head had stood erect in battle and through scenes of fearful bearing, bending that head in humble and adoring reverence at the table of his Divine Master, while tears of penitence and joy trickled down his care-worn cheeks, was indeed a spectacle of most intense moral interest. No one, indeed, could question the sincerity of his profession of faith in the Son of God. The whole world acquainted with him, whether friends or foes, must acknowledge that his lips have spoken in all his varied difficulties the meaning of his heart, and that his actions have always corresponded with his sentiments.

May God bless and uphold him in his last days, and make them his most comfortable and happy days. And when the time of his departure shall arrive, may he come to his grave not only full of years, but full of peace, joy and holy triumph.

In all real conversions to God, let us ever remember, that "it is not by might or power, but by my spirit saith the Lord." To his grace then be all the glory.

P. S. The health of the General has been generally comfortable during the season.

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We have several private letters from political friends in various parts of the State.—Every thing seems to be moving with much spirit in the counties, but the universal inquiry of our correspondents is,—"what are you doing in Baltimore?" We are glad to say in reply, that in the city we are awakening to the importance of the contest and with that olden determination to succeed which has so often secured to us a triumphant victory.—We have every thing to encounter in the way of opposition. But it was never known that brave men did not always prefer to overcome obstacles than to sail along smoothly without an object to bring out their energies. The very trickery of the aristocracy of federal office-holders and office seekers and their ever obsequious minions, has roused the Democracy of Baltimore to come manfully to the contest and to do all that men *can* do who are governed by principle and who are battling for the integrity of the Republican institutions bequeathed to us by our Fathers. The Registry Law, so evidently a stepping stone to that pet object of the aristocracy, a *property qualification*, is in utter derogation of that integrity and must be put down at the ballot box by the freemen of our city. Let our enemy but triumph here, and the future will tell to what a degree of oppression the people of Maryland will be reduced by a party loving power and disregarding right.—*Balt. Republican.*

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The Hon. George Wolf, ex-governor of Pennsylvania, is now sojourning at the Bedford Springs, for the purpose of restoring his health, which for some time past has been considerably impared. A number of the citizens of Bedford having invited him to partake of a public dinner, he addressed to them an excellent letter declining their proffered hospitality, from which we extract the subjoined:—*Herald.*

"I cannot close my letter, gentlemen, without congratulating you and the country on the flattering prospects manifested in every portion of this great and flourishing commonwealth in reference to the regeneration and entire union of the great Democratic party of the state, its overwhelming strength and certain success in the approaching political struggle. And permit me to say that it is not among the least of the gratifying considerations to learn that it is essentially the case in your own county and district.

In every part of the state, the popular current has set in, and acquires strength as it advances,—and such, it is fair to presume, will be its overwhelming force and power, before the day of trial arrives, that neither *ex post facto proclamations, nor resumptions under the guise and semblance of having been coerced*, will be able to impede its progress,

As a citizen of Pennsylvania, I feel a deep and an abiding interest in the prosperity and welfare of the state of which I am proud to be a native—and in writing to friends on a subject in which we all have so deep a stake, I claim the privilege, as I possess the undoubted right as a citizen, to cheer them on in the good work, to bid them God speed, and to tender to them my best wishes that their exertions in a cause so righteous may be crowned with unqualified success."

*From the New York Evening Post.*

## FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival of the steamer Great Western, Captain Hoskin, we have received London papers to the evening of the 19th of July, Liverpool papers to the 20th, and Bristol papers to the 21st, all inclusive—the latter containing London dates of the 20th.

The Great Western had a quick voyage from New York to Bristol, being only thirteen days and a half on the passage. Her return was accomplished in fourteen days and sixteen hours.

### GREAT BRITAIN.

On the 17th of July, the Earl of Winchelsea asked in the House of Lords, whether Sir John Colborne had sent in his resignation, & whether the troops in Canada, are to be further reinforced, Lord Melbourne, said:

"As regarded Sir John Colborne, that distinguished officer certainly had requested that an arrangement should be made by which he might be relieved from the command of the troops; and with respect to the other question, the Government did not think there was any thing in the present state of affairs in Canada that would require an augmentation of the military forces there."

The Irish Municipal Reform Bill has been so modified in the House of Lords as to change its nature. Lord Lyndhurst, on the 12th of July, moved Sir Robert Peel's amendment, that the qualification to vote should be raised from 5l. to 10l. The Ministers opposed it and were beaten by 60 majority.

The Irish Peer law bill has passed the house of Lords.

The Irish Tithe bill is yet in the House of Commons.

The Sirius arrived at Plymouth on the 19th of July, in fifteen days from New York, after a pleasant passage, and it is said could have made a speedier one but for the bad quality of the coal shipped in America.

A Plymouth paper says—

"This port has peculiar advantages for steam communication with America. The depth of water will suit vessels of any tonnage, the harbor can be made as easily by night as by day, and the safety of the anchorage (now that the breakwater is nearly complete) was proved last winter, when 150 sails rode out in safety the unprecedented gales for two months. The road to London is covered by the mail in 22 hours.

It is stated in the London Globe of the 20th ult., that Mr. Rush, of the United States, had sailed two days previously for home, having succeeded in the objects of his mission.

It is expected that Parliament will rise the first week in August.

### TURKEY AND EGYPT.

The plague is spreading itself over the countrie bordering on the east part of the Mediterranean.

Mehomet Ali has been compelled by the menacs of the English and French to give up his designs of throwing off the dominion of the Porte.

Letters from Alexandria to the 16th June mention the sudden return of Duke Maximilian of Bavaria from Syria. The Prince had originally intended to extend his tour to Damascus, Smyrna and Constantinople, but several cases of plague having occurred in his own suite, he had been induced to renounce his first intention, and to return to Europe. He was to leave Alexandria on the following day for Malta.—The plague may now be said to have extended itself to every part of the Levant, and its arrival at Cairo was looked for, according to the last accounts, with true Oriental resignation.

CONSTANTINOPLE June 27.—Satisfactory accounts have been received from Alexandria; and every thing assumes a pacific appearance. Most of the Egyptian men of war have returned to their stations, which may probably be ascribed to the declarations of the foreign consul and the approaching arrival of an English and French squadron, with which Mehemet Ali was threatened if he did not remain quiet, and respect the authority of the Porte. He has given the most positive assurance that he would do nothing to displease the Sultan. One million of piastres of Mehemet Ali's arrears of tribute has been paid. This money comes very seasonably; the garrison here had received no pay for a fortnight. The Sultan's Treasury is quite exhausted, and it seems unaccountable that notwithstanding this pecuniary distress, so much expense should be incurred for embassies to foreign Courts.

A serious fire took place at Cairo on the 21st of June, and destroyed the houses on several streets where the Franks reside. The loss of property is said to have been immense.

### SWITZERLAND.

A letter from St. Gall, of the 28th ult. states that the federal commissioners had traversed the various district of the canton of Schwytz, and had found all parties peaceably disposed. The arms had been partly given up, and the remainder were in course of delivery.

### ITALY.

The King of the two Sicilies has sent in his accession to the treaty between England and France, for the effectual suppression of the slave trade.

### CHINA.

A letter from St. Petersburg, dated June 23, says, "We learn from Pekin, where a mission from the Greek Church of Russia has existed from the time of Peter the Great, that upwards of 300,000 Chinese have embraced Christianity, and that there is every reason to believe that all persecution of Christians was on the point of ceasing. The Emperor himself is said to have studied Christianity, and to hold it in respect; while at his accession to the throne Christian blood was made to flow. The rigorous laws against Christians now exist only on paper, and their execution is intrusted to such mandarins alone as are favorable to the Christians.

The law of 1836, although in terms apply to all Christians, was directed solely against the English, of whose political influence the Emperor began to be afraid. There are in China several vicariats, whose chiefs are to be founded at Pekin, Nankin, and Macao."—French paper.

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## GLORIOUS TIMES OF THE UNITED STATES BANK.

Cyrus Edwards, the candidate for Governor who "glories in Federalism," tells the people of Illinois, and puts his election upon it, that he wants to see 'revived the glorious times of the Bank of the United States." What say you, farmers of Illinois? Do YOU want to see those times revived? What prices did you get for your wheat, corn, and pork, in 1821, when the Bank of the United States was in full career? An old resident, and one of the most respectable of our citizens, informed us yesterday, that in 1821 our produce in this State sold as follows:

WHEAT—*three bits a bushel.*

CORN—*one bit a bushel.*

COWS—*four dollars a head.*

PORK—*one cent a pound, payable in* OLD STATE BANK *paper, which was* FIFTY PER CENT. *BELOW PAR!!!*

All this was during the "GLORIOUS TIMES" of the United States Bank, as Cyrus Edwards calls them, and which he says he wants to see restored!

Compare these times with the present, which Cyrus Edwards invites you to put down! Wheat is a dollar a bushel! Corn, fifty cents! Cows, fifteen to twenty dollars a head! Pork, three to five cents a pound!

These are the times present, which you yourselves, people of Illinois, contributed to bring about by sustaining the Democratic policy of ANDREW JACKSON and MARTIN VAN BUREN! Yet Cyrus Edwards bewails this policy, by which you receive THREE TIMES as much for your produce as you got in 1821. He says that it is "a policy the DESOLATING effects of which are passing with a HURRICANE VIOLENCE over the land!!!"—*Sp. of Far West.*

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"WEEKLY SPIRIT OF THE TIMES."—We acknowledge the receipt of the "Weekly Spirit of the Times," published in Philadelphia by Messrs. Andrews, Meader and Du Solle. It is hardly necessary for us to say any thing of this paper, as it is acknowledged on all hands, and by all parties, to be one of the most spirited papers ever issued in this country; and the extensive patronage which it has received, within the few weeks of its existence, is unprecedented in the annals of newspaper publications. The demand we understand, for the daily paper is so great that, notwithstanding it is printed on a power press, the orders can scarcely be supplied; and from the frequent requests made to the editors from their country friends, to furnish a paper calculated for circulation among the farmers and yeomenry of the state, the weekly paper has been commenced with every prospect of eminent success. This speaks well for the Republicans of the Key Stone state, and shows conclusively that the people are armed for the coming fight. This paper will be made up from the best political articles of the daily "Spirit of the Times," and other interesting matter, and is just such a paper as should be encouraged and sustained by the farmer, mechanic and laboring man, for it is for their interests that it is battling with a spirit worthy of the cause in which it is engaged—and for the dissimination of correct doctrines, and the adducement of correct principles—the principles of Republicanism. As such, we wish it every success, and trust that it may long be found battling in the ranks of the people, against the aristocracy and purse proud lordlings of the land. We shall publish the prospectus as soon as we can find sufficient space.—Del. Gaz.

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"RICHARD IS HIMSELF AGAIN."—The whigs are not more chagrined than we are gratified at the frank manner and opportune moment which the veteran editor of the *Richmond Enquirer* has taken to make an explicit avowal of the coming political campaign. He is now as ever heretofore, thoroughly and unequivocally democratic. On the side of the people and the letter and spirit of the Constition, against the Aristocracy and their unconstitutional efforts at self aggrandizement. He is determinedly opposed that the public money should ever be diverted from public to private purposes. Upon the means of effecting the separation, he has entertained a difference with most of his former friends. But that difference, like most of the conservatives, who hoped to have him bear them company in going entirely over to the enemy will not induce him to abandon all his cherished democratic principles. He would sooner sacrifice his difference upon this single point, as to the *modus operandi*, than to give up so many more important principles in becoming an out and out whig. His ordinance is charged and levelled and the whigs may prepare for taking care of their dead and wounded.—Del. Gazette.

## FROM FLORIDA.

THE SEMINOLES.—Our latest accounts from the frontiers state that the Indians, apparently feeling insecure in their former retreats are generally making their way north, and concentrating in the Ocotokonee Swamp in Georgia. Several depredations, and one or two murders, have been committed in that vicinity. Gen Taylor is making arrangements to prevent their escape again into Florida, and has established posts on the borders of the swamps. We have heard it stated that Gen. Floyd, has been placed in command of a regiment of Georgians to dislodge the enemy from the Swamp. From the character of the Georgia troops, under such an experienced officer as Gen. Floyd, we have strong hopes that something decisive will be the result of this expedition.—The country is said to be healthy, and the season propitious for the campaign.

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George B. Holt, Esq., of Selby county, Ohio, at one time a leading member of the National Republican and more recently of the federal whig party has come out from among his old political associates and published some of his views in relation to the policy of the two parties. He says that every circumstance shows that the great struggle on the part of the Federal opposition is for the concentration of power into their hands and this in every shape and by any means by which their aim may be best accomplished. Such is the substance of his letter, which is a long one, and which concludes as follows:—*Balt. Republican.*

"A great battle is to be fought. The bankers, the stock jobbers, the speculators, the shavers on the one side; the people—the working men—on the other.—With the latter I enrol my name. I have some knowledge of their wants and interests. I know their parity of purpose, their love of justice, their attachment to liberty, their devotion to their country. My early associations and training were with them; my sympathies are with them; and when I see schemes and machinations on foot, to build and bolster up in our beloved country, a moneyed aristocracy, above the people at the expense of the people, and at war with the spirit and genius of our republican institutions, my feeble voice and humble influence will be found on the side of the people.

Let the working men unfurl their banners to the breeze, with the inscription upon its fold; PROTECTION TO LABOR; NO COUNTENANCE TO CORRUPT MONOPOLIES; let them be faithful to their motto and all is safe.

I conclude with this request: Assign me a station in this contest, with the *rank and file* men; and I will consent to be placed in the fore front of the hottest battle."

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The Democrat Republicans of the 18th Congressional District, Ohio, invited the venerable Ex President Jackson to a festival which was held at Canton on the 4th. After acknowledging the compliment, the Old Hero says, and we would urge his opinion upon our friends as the words of sober wisdom as an excitement to renewed and untiring energy—"I offer you, gentlemen, my sincere congratulations—that among the difficulties and embarrassments of the present times, there are none that ought to lessen the faith of the Democracy in the justice and success of their principles, none on the contrary but what ought to inspire the hope that a steady adherence to those principles will soon disarm all the influences which experience has proved to be hostile to the genius of our free institutions."—*Balt. Rep.*

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*Naval.—Arrival of the Constitution.*—The U. S. Frigate *Constitution*, bearing the broad pendant of Commodore Elicot, arrived in Hampton Roads yesterday in 28 days from Madeira. The Officers and Crew are all well.

We understand that the Constitution will be towed up to day or to morrow by a steamer. Why not let the Constitution come up as did the majestic Pennsylvania, with wind and tide?

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☞By the upsetting of a schooner in Chester River, near Love Point, of 16 persons on board, seven were drowned. Mrs. Richardson and her three daughters of Kent Island, Capt. Denny and a colored man and woman. The rest were saved by clinging to the vessel.

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"William C. Preston: His nomination on the Clay ticket, a thing without authority; a base design of some *moral assassin*, to stab the great and unsullied reputation of a great and devoted man of the South."

☞The foregoing toast was given in S. Carolina at the Fairfield District celebration on the 4th. Mr. Preston should look to it, when the party from whom he is seeking political preferment, is denounced as a set of "moral assassins," and that too by one of his own friends.

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NOMINATIONS.—The 'Republican Reformers' of Kent, have nominated Messrs. W. S. Lassell, J. Primrose and Benjamin Kirby for the Legislature of Md.

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BALTIMORE COUNTY.—The Democratic Republicans of this county have nominated Col. Ely, for Senate; and Messrs. Turner, Orrick, Risteau, Hook, and Fitzhugh for House of Delegates.

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CECIL COUNTY.—For Senate, Levi H. Evans—for house of Delegates, Jno. W. Comegys, Samuel B. Foard, George Gilespie.

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HARFORD COUNTY.—For Senate—Otho Scott, Esq.—for House of Delegates—Genl. I. D. Maulsby, and Messrs. Forwood and Hope.