

LETTER OF O. P. Q.
Cassim. Perier says "All is settled" - French
negotiations - Belgium - Poland - can you
not aid the Polish Loan?
TO THE ED. OF THE LONDON MORNING CHRONICLE.
PARIS, July 3, 1851.

Sir - I have just quitted an intimate friend of Casimir Perier's, and in a state bordering upon ecstasy, he has assured me that "all is settled." I asked him what was settled? Why, first of all, the affairs of Belgium are settled; for he declares, that the government has received a telegraphic despatch, announcing that the congress had adopted all the articles of the late protocol by a large majority. I doubted the accuracy of this information; but when he said I might rely on the truth, I felt bound to believe him, and presume that the Monitor of to-morrow will repeat after M. Casimir Perier, that "all is settled." And next I asked him what else was settled? He told me that the question of Poland was arranged - that England, France, and Austria, were perfectly agreed upon the conduct to be pursued immediately after the arrangement of the Belgian question - that the independence of the Duchy of Warsaw would be acknowledged - that the other revolutions would be put down - and that the emperor of Russia would yield some points to the Poles, whilst the Poles would make concessions to the Russian emperor. "In fine (said my informant) you may calculate as a matter of certainty, that all is settled as to Poland, &c. what remains to be done will be arranged diplomatically." He would not hear one word I had to say about the refusal of the Poles to compromise the revolutions in Lithuania, Volhynia, &c. and evidently repeated the lesson he had just learned from his instructor, Casimir, "that all is settled!" I ventured to ask him two questions - the first was, whether the Austrian troops had yet left Italy? He answered, "Oh, no, but they will leave soon as the Pope has organized his own army. It cannot be expected they should leave before, for that would be to encourage another revolution." They will very speedily retire, and the report which will be made to the chambers in August, will show that "all is settled." The other question I asked him was this - "Will the minister have a majority in the new chamber?" His answer was, "Most certainly, a majority of 80 or 90." He admitted that the elections in Paris would possibly be anti-ministerial; but he was full of hope, that M. Casimir Perier would be elected for the first arrangement. He grounded his opinion, on the fact M. Mathieu Dumas, his opponent had not given any pledge on the question of the hereditary peerage - and that the other candidate, who belonged to the war and movement party, was not sufficiently known to oppose himself to the "long-tried servant of the public, M. Casimir Perier." He told me that the minister laughed at the idea of any serious troubles in Paris during this month - that he was determined to stand his ground, and face the chamber, and that if he had a majority in favor of this system, he would not yield. He begged me to read an article in this day's Monitor, and took his leave of me by repeating, with an air of confidence amounting to triumph, "All is settled!"

I obeyed the wishes of my informant, and read the Monitor. It contains a ministerial article, denouncing the anti-ministerialists as makers and propagators of false news - says they have sent emissaries into the departments to terrify the electors - declares that the Prefects have received orders to contradict all rumors which may reach them of an unpleasant or alarming nature - announces that the telegraphs are to be kept constantly at work to inform the departments during the elections of any news which may be of interest or moment; and, finally, declares that the minister is sure of a majority - that the opposition are aware they must be defeated - that the opposition are enemies to order, liberty, and the throne; and that the new system will at once put an end to the hopes and designs of these agitators and rebels.

And now then, you have the system, the hopes, the expectations, and the plans of the government before you. It agrees to abandon the hereditary peerage to its fate. It agrees to diminish the number of its political prosecutions. It agrees to present to the chambers a more moderate civil list. It agrees no longer to attack the "tree of liberty," planted in the departments; and, finally, it agrees to interfere in behalf of the Poles, to the extent of the original revolution made in the Duchy of Warsaw, but not about the revolution in Lithuania, Volhynia, or the Ukraine. It proposes to celebrate with great pomp the anniversary of the July revolution; to abide by the result of a majority for or against the minister in the new chamber; and it means to contend that it was not the interest of France to encourage the Union of Belgium to this country, because by such union the commerce of France would be injured, and the manufactures of Belgium benefited. You have now the ministerial system before you. It is all its hopes and intentions; and if you had conversed with M. Casimir Perier and M. Sebastiani for hours together, you would not know more or more accurately what they mean or hope to do, than you will by the faithful recital I have now supplied you. Well, then, what do you think of this system? Will it last? I tell you a thousand times, no; and I will give you my reasons for saying so.

Let us begin with Belgium. Does the adoption by the majority of the Belgian Congress, of the eighteen articles contained in the late protocol, settle the Belgian question? By no means. The men who now vote for a settlement, by means of negotiation between the sovereigns of Belgium and Holland, of this Belgian question, would be the first to demand war, should these negotiations not lead to the possession by Belgium of Luxembourg, Limbourg, and the left bank of the Scheldt. The congress threw upon prince Leopold the arrangement of the question of territory - The prince threw it back again upon the congress, by accepting the crown, subject to the eight articles; and now, if the rumours of this day be true, the congress has thrown back upon the prince the task of arranging, by adopting the 18 articles. This is all very silly, though it may be very commercial. It may suit the speculators for the end of the month, and produce a rise in the French funds to-morrow; but it settles just nothing at all. For what is to be done with the first article, which settles that the limits of Holland shall comprise all the territories, towns, and places that belonged to the old Republic of the United Provinces of the Low Countries, in the year 1792? Do you believe, that if this article shall remain unaltered and unaltered - and that if even the principal shall not be destroyed by the negotiations which are to take place between King Leopold and King William, I say, do you imagine that in that case the Belgians will remain satisfied, and sink into the small and incapable state of existence to which this article would reduce it? You must know better than this Belgium, if merely constituted of all the rest of the territories that received the denunciation of the kingdom of the Netherlands in the treaties of 1815, could never maintain

Independence, its neutrality, its happiness, honor or wealth. It must be ruined. To ruin the Belgians would not submit, and therefore the arrangement is but provisional; and the first and second articles must be altered by negotiations. And then what says the third article? Why, that the five powers will employ their good offices for the maintenance of the *status quo* in the grand duchy of Luxembourg, during the course of separate negotiations to be opened by the sovereigns of Belgium with the king of the Netherlands, and the Germanic confederation, on the subject of the said grand duchy - a negotiation which is to be distinct from the question of the limits between Belgium and Holland; it being understood, that the fortress of Luxembourg shall preserve a free communication with Germany. Now I ask you how can this be called a settlement? 1st. The *status quo* is to be preserved - 2d. Negotiations are to be opened between Holland and Belgium - 3d. The fortress of Luxembourg is to be placed on a distinct footing; and 4th. These negotiations, are to be kept distinct from those relating to Holland and Belgium. Do you believe that the inhabitants of the grand duchy will ever consent to be united with Holland? Certainly not. Do you believe that the Belgians will consent to pay a large sum of money for the purchase of the duchy, when by every principle of justice, and national sovereignty, Belgium is already entitled to the annexation of that duchy to her country? Certainly not. And on the other hand, do you imagine that the king of Holland will consent to relinquish that duchy, and no longer to hold it as an appendage to the crown? His previous conduct and character in no way justify such a presumption.

On the contrary, we have every ground for believing that he will not voluntarily abandon a claim upon which he professes to set so much value. Nor does the 4th article at all assist the satisfactory settlement of the question. It says, "If it be established that the Republic of the United Provinces of the Low Countries did not in the year 1792 exercise an exclusive authority over the town of Maestricht, the two parties should take measures between themselves to come to a suitable arrangement in that respect." Never was anything so vague, so unsatisfactory, and so absurd. To whose satisfaction is it to be proved that the Bishop of Liege did exercise in the year 1792, a joint jurisdiction in the town of Maestricht? To the satisfaction of Holland, or of the Conference of London? In either case I should despair, as a Belgian, of convincing my antagonists. For as to Holland being convinced, that she would never be; and as to the Conference being convinced, the Ambassadors of Prussia and Austria will never be convinced, of any proposition which should tend to place Maestricht in the hands of Belgium. And, on the other hand, can any one suppose, that the Belgians will consent to an arrangement which shall give Maestricht to Holland? Oh, no! Why, when even the proposal was made to the Belgian Congress, of allowing a mixed garrison to occupy Maestricht, the proposition received the support but of one deputy. And yet we are told, in the face of these difficulties - of these questions - of these vast and important matters of disagreement, "that all is settled." I tell you "nothing is settled." I tell you, that if it be true the majority of the Congress has agreed to these conditions, that the majority of the Belgians have not, and will not give their consent.

I tell you, that if the Congress has acquiesced for the moment, it is only because it expects to obtain Luxembourg, Limbourg, and the left bank of the Scheldt by means of negotiation; and that should it fail in obtaining that, it will be forced to resort to force in order to compel the King of Holland to listen to the voice of justice and reason. I go further than even this, and say, that the election of the Prince Leopold is but conditional - that his continuance in Belgium, even though he should ascend the throne, must depend on the result of his negotiation with Holland; and that if Belgium is to remain deprived of Luxembourg and the left bank of the Scheldt as the result of her involuntary submission to this system of protocol, that the Belgians will again revolt, and that Belgium will never close her revolution, until she has obtained the territory to which she is entitled, upon the best and first of all principles, namely - the sovereignty of the people. In Luxembourg and Limbourg, the inhabitants have as much revolted against the dynasty of Nassau as Brussels and Ghent, and it is therefore no longer of use to attempt to re-establish the arbitrary Jesuits of 1790 or 1815, but those provinces which are determined on forming part of the new state of Belgium, will so act, and so defend their rights and will, that even the Austrian ambassador will be compelled to yield his objections to the "dangerous doctrine" of popular sovereignty. There is another of the articles of this last and famous protocol which cannot but refer. It is the 9th, which states that "the five powers do not intend to interfere in the interior government of Belgium." This is a very necessary declaration, after the late proceedings of the London conference. It prohibited a re-union to France - prohibited the election of the son of Beauharnois - and prohibited the acceptance of the crown by the Duke of Nemours.

The Prince Leopold is their own candidate. The Belgian congress has adopted him, and that choice the five powers have approved - Yet this is not to be designated as an interference in the interior government of Belgium - and it is to go down, I suppose, to history as a fact, that this settlement of the Belgians is a national one, and will be durable and complete. In a few years time, and perhaps sooner than that, we shall find, however, that the settlement was but momentary, and that Belgium will re-demand her re-union with France. In this discussion I have kept out of view the wishes of the French nation. I have said nothing of the heart-burnings and jealousies which this "settlement" creates among us; nor of that unpleasant feeling which it engenders towards British policy and British interests. I deeply regret this. Nothing which has occurred to me for months past which has given me so much pain. The hearty and sincere union of France with Great Britain is most earnestly desired. - They ought to act, think and feel together; but to effect this, a suitable object, there must be mutual concessions and mutual sacrifices. The formation of an English colony in Belgium is not, I submit, the best means to obtain this result; and it is, therefore, I lament, that France and England have not endeavored to make some permanent and rational settlement of the Belgian question. For, in conclusion, I, however repeat that M. Perier and his friends are wrong, and that all is not settled.

The news from Poland is not consoling or satisfactory. The forces of the Poles are necessarily divided, and for the want of arms, a large portion of the population cannot aid in the defence of their common country. Besides the want of arms, there is also a want of money. The Government has been obliged to require the prompt assistance of all classes, and gold and silver articles of wear and use, as well as money, have been applied for by the

representatives of the nation to be deposited in the central treasury. The appeal will not be made in vain. The nobleman will use his iron utensils, and the woman will throw aside all her ornaments. A large capital would thus be raised, and the wants of the moment be more than supplied, but this cannot go on forever. There must be an end of sacrifices when there is no more to give. Poland is poor. She was rendered yet more so by the inhuman and cruel government of Russia during the last fifteen years; and there will be an end of her resources, as well of wealth as of soldiers. Battle after battle and campaign after campaign may ruin her, whilst Europe trembles before the force of the monarch whom the Poles so bravely oppose. - And yet if Poland were to ask for a loan in the Paris or London markets, who would subscribe? Who would come to her aid? "What security can you give that Russia will not be successful would be the first question; and this I suppose, would stop all negotiations. The tender mercies of capitalists and rentiers are indeed cruel. The Polish government would, however, be delighted to receive the aid of those who sympathize for the cause of liberty and identify themselves with the fate of Poland. Can you do nothing more for these brave men of Poland. Can you do nothing more for these brave men than send them tears of sympathy, pity and praise? Can nothing be done in the shape of a loan to aid the national government of Poland? Pray try, and stimulate all the true lovers of constitutional freedom to take the lead. The moments are precious; and a month hence it may be too late. We may then ask where is Poland? I am not without my fears, though I endeavor to hope. Your obedient servant, O. P. Q.

From the London Morning Herald.
Temperance Societies in England. - While our criminal laws, with all their inhuman severity, fail to impose an effectual check on the fearful increase of crime, the preventive progress of legislation is altogether disregarded - or, rather, the Government itself holds out inducement to crime, while sanguinary laws are wielded for its punishment. A few years ago government lowered the duty on gin, upon the avowed principle that lowering the duty would increase the consumption. In other words, the Government thought it right that the morals of the people should be sacrificed to the revenue - as if the comfort and morality of a people were not the best wealth of the State - as if a gin-drinking, besotted population were not a greater burden to the State by their impoverished condition and disorderly habits than any revenue derived from their intemperance, could be an advantage.

We are glad to see that a London "Temperance Society," under the patronage of the Bishop of London and other dignitaries of the Church, has been formed on the principle of abolishing the use of distilled spirits as a customary beverage, and of discountenancing the causes and practice of intemperance. We observe that at their recent meeting at Exeter Hall, William Allan, so well known for his philanthropic exertions among the Society of Friends, alluded to the example of America, and anticipated equally beneficial results from the adoption of similar means of reformation in this country. The Solicitor General for Ireland, in his able speech on the occasion, attributed the greater portion of the riots, tumults, and even the periodical visitations of famine in Ireland, to the use of ardent spirits, which had been of late years rapidly on the increase. It is a mistake to suppose that the revenue would suffer if the use of distilled spirits was discouraged. The fact is, that it would be better for the revenue, as well as for the morals of the people, if the very art of making them was unknown, for then the working classes would consume the whole of their earnings, and the State would be able to purchase other domestic articles of comfort, which pay an excisable and customary duty, and which are now beyond the reach of themselves and their families.

In the event of the suppression of the use of ardent spirits, what a saving there would be to the State with regard to the prosecution of crimes. We should like to see an accurate calculation made of the number of crimes prosecuted in one year, which have had their origin in a propensity for ardent spirits, and the amount of the expenses of their prosecution. It is not a trifling matter, that would be at once seen what a dreadful policy it is which endeavors to amass revenue by destroying the sobriety of the people -

For ever dribbling out their base contents, Touched by the Midas finger of the State, Bleed gold for Ministers to fling away?
We recollect that some time ago, at a meeting of the "New-York Temperance Society," a Mr. Maxwell, district attorney for that city, who had been arrested at twenty trials for murder, and was expected that every one of the offenders committed their crimes under the influence of intoxicating liquors. He also observed, that having been brought in the discharge of his official duties, into constant connexion with the Courts, he had ascertained that the number of complaints presented in the city for criminal offences were five thousand yearly, three fourths of which had their origin in intemperance! America is getting rid of this curse - and shall moral agency in England be less zealous to deliver the land from its pestilent influence?
From the Washington Globe.
U. S. ship ERIC, at Sea, }
June 30th, 1851 }
Sir: I have the satisfaction to make my quarterly return of the sick of the U. S. ship ERIC, without recording a single death, and with only one instance of serious disease (a case of Tetanus, which was the result of an accident. The whole number of patients for the balance of the quarter, from the 14th of April, the time when I took charge of the Medical Department, has amounted to but fifty-nine, and chiefly trifling cases, originating in the unavoidable exposure of the service.
When it is considered that we have been actively employed during the whole of the time embraced by this report, under a tropical heat, and in that part of the Gulf of Mexico, where disease is as much to be apprehended as in any other part of the world, this ship will afford an example of excellent medical management, which challenge a parallel; and I trust it will not be in me to notice the causes which have combined to produce so desirable a result.
The grand object has been prevention; and the officers, under two successive commanders, have not only been impressed with its importance, but have actively and cordially entered into all measures necessary to effectuate it.
The first and most essential operation, with this view, was the holding of a "cleansing and purifying the hold," which was performed in March last, under the direction and superintendence of the then 1st Lieutenant, and the commander, and my enlightened predecessor Dr. Sprouton; and it is almost unnecessary for me to say, it was thoroughly executed.

Every species of filth was exposed and removed, and, after a variety of fumigations, the crew were sent ashore and the ship was subjected to the powerful effects of chlorine gas. In re-stowing the hold, spirit room, &c. care was taken to exclude filth in every article that came on board.
This vessel had in this advantage of containing a pure atmosphere, and being without any materials for generating foul air; and this state of things has been preserved by the internal regulations and police to which the officers have been unremittingly devoted. The department of the men has been kept in a high state of cleanliness, and regularly and freely ventilated. Their clothes and hammocks have been kept constantly clean, and their bodies frequently inspected to ensure the removal of dirt and secretion from the skin by bathing.
The Chloride of Lime has been used as often as twice or three times a week, in the quantity of 14 to 2 lbs. each time, either sprinkled between the water casks, or dissolved and poured about the hold and spirit room, or thrown into the pump well in solution.
The most appreciable effect of this article, to correct the odour of bilge water (which is the only perceptible odour aboard), is that which follows its exhibition by sprinkling, in the form of the powder, about the main hold. It has been observed to remove all smell in a few minutes - an effect readily explained, I think, upon philosophical principles. It is here exposed, under circumstances favorable to its decomposition, by contact with those gases, for which Chlorine has so strong an affinity. Whereas, when thrown into the pump well, it is immediately embodied in a state of mixture with the mass of water, containing various salts, and while its prevention of the disengagement of deleterious effluvia from that source, is questionable, it is not left free to come in contact with those which emanate from other sources. Its agency in decomposing putrid miasmata has been sensibly and happily felt in the West India station which will, I have no doubt, recommend it to the continued attention of the Navy Department.

I have had but little experience in its efficacy in restoring deteriorated water, and those who have experimented with it do not report favorably of its properties for this purpose. I would respectfully suggest the impropriety of so secure a reliance upon this justly celebrated and truly valuable article; the tendency of it would be to occasion a relaxation in the employment of other means for the preservation of health in the Navy.
This ship has a bellows fitted on the Birth Deck with an exhausting tube terminating under the timbers, which is worked several times a day; its efficiency in exchanging the air of the lower parts of the vessel for a superincumbent and purer portion is proved, so far as it discharges offensive air, only at the commencement of its operation.
The last, though not the least source of health, is to be found in moral agency. An accurate discipline has been maintained by vigilance rather than coercion; occupation has prevented the commission of offences, and punishments are scarcely known. An air of contentment and happiness is visible in every countenance, the utmost good will prevails, and duty and exposure are on all occasions encountered with alacrity.

In conclusion, I will take the liberty to express my convictions, that with such precautions as those I have enumerated, the tropical climate may be dispensed of their horrors. No malignant diseases, under any exposure of heat, could originate on board - and if introduced from the shore, in the persons of some of the ship's company, they would be confined to the original subjects. It is therefore apparent, that the preventive system is consistent with sound policy as well as humanity, and the officers of the Navy, who upon such enlightened principles, guard the health of those who devote themselves to their country, render more essential service than those who combat disease with most consummate skill. I have the honor, &c.
(Signed) ISAAC HULSE, Surgeon.
To the Hon. LEVI WOODRUFF,
Secretary of the Navy,
Washington.

Extract from a letter from Commodore DAVID PORTER, United States Consul General to the Barbary States, to John S. Skinner, Esq. dated
MAYOR, June 8, 1851.
I am now packing up for Naples, to join my brother-in-law, Dr. Heap, who is there with my sister, and dangerously ill. Thence I proceed to Constantinople, where I shall endeavor to get you a pair of "key hole cats," and perhaps some other strange things. I now send you some seeds of a nut-bearing pine tree. We have nothing of the kind in the United States. It is a beautiful and useful tree, and furnishes a luxury for the table. I shall have a parcel of the apples put up, and deliver them to Capt. Stevens, of the Ontario, who will be home in about a month after this reaches you. You can cultivate the tree as you would cultivate corn only a little further apart. There are some beautiful groves of them near Algiers, opposite Gibraltar, as well as in Italy. You may eat the nut raw or slightly roasted, and you will find it a real delicacy. The slight turpentine taste it has, is a refinement on luxury. I hope they may arrive safely. If Mrs. S. wants pretty ornaments for the tester of her bed, or window curtains, and for various other purposes she has only to send the pine apples to the gilder, and he will return them more beautifully perfect than if they had been made by the hands of the best carver.
I shall try and send you a very simple mode of cultivating the silk worm, preparing the silk, adapted, in the most simple form, to the use of families. I shall get it from a poor, plain Mahonese woman, who for her amusement, raises the worm, separates the silk from the cocoon, spins and manufactures and sells it. She showed me several pounds of excellent sewing silk, of the remains of what she had last year. I shall send you a sample. You will be surprised at the simplicity of all the means of obtaining silk, and of the little trouble attending it.
This is written in haste, as the vessel sails immediately, (this afternoon,) but to-morrow, if I can possibly spare time, I will give you my attention to the subject and be more particular. The cultivation of silk is not as troublesome as the cultivation of flax, and infinitely more certain and profitable. The simple mode, which I hope to be able to describe, will I expect, induce our good housewives to give some attention to the subject and send it way to this side of the Atlantic. For silk is an indispensable article, and is one of the first necessities, as much so as tea and sugar. For no man or woman can put on a coat, shawl, hat, glove or dress himself, in any way without it.
Excuse haste - may be none.
Yours truly,
J. S. Skinner, Esq.
The sehr George, at Boston, from Buenos Ayres has no board two Patagonian lions.

EASTERN SHORE WHIG
AND
PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.
EASTON, MD.
TUESDAY MORNING, AUG. 23, 1851.

Our patrons will bear in mind that more than a year has transpired since we undertook the publication of the Whig. The expense of conducting our business necessarily very considerable: to meet which we have no other alternative than to call on those who have received the benefit of our labour. - The amount due from each subscriber and advertiser is small, and to them of not much moment, while to us it is of the utmost importance as forming part of the aggregate recompense for our toils. Such as are in arrears with us, are respectfully requested to transmit us the amount of our claim. Subscribers at a distance can remit by mail at our risk.
Persons indebted for postage are expected to pay their accounts. In no case will accounts be kept with those who neglect to pay promptly.

The caucus of "trustworthy and firm" friends of the Adams and Clay party, met at Hillsboro, on Thursday last, "for the purpose of nominating an Anti-Jackson candidate for Congress, of tried fidelity and distinguished character." The Gazette of Saturday says "We understand John Leeds Kerr, Esq. was selected as the candidate for Congress, and Robert H. Goldsborough, Esq. was chosen to meet the Convention" (at Baltimore, to nominate candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency.)
We have been confident, ever since the publication of the resolutions of the Clay caucus of this county, that it was the desire of that party to exclude Mr. Kerr from the nomination; but with all their drilling and manoeuvring, he has shown himself the better general. We apprehend, from hints we have heard dropped, that the fitness of the caucus was put to a severer test than was probably anticipated, and that it was forced to give way to their fears.

The Western Elections. - As the accounts come to hand from the west, they exhibit the undiminished strength of the Administration in that quarter. Mr. Clay, it will be seen is defeated in his own State, and may possibly now be withdrawn. We have no apprehensions for the success of Jackson, come who may, but still some are inclined to think Clay would have been our weakest opponent. The convention which meets in Baltimore the coming winter, if Clay declines, must be troubled to get a candidate. Webster, they must know, stands no chance; Calhoun's recent publication, (however it may exalt him for firmness in declaring sentiments so evidently unpopular,) will destroy any hopes he might before have entertained; Rush is entirely out of the question; and Adams, who has been broadly hinted at as the candidate, must certainly have too much good sense, to consent to measure popularity with General Jackson again. They cannot obtain Judge McLean; this gentleman, apart from the inflexibility of his principles, knows too well where his strength lies, to permit himself to be drawn to the embraces of a party, who would only take him as a rallying point of opposition, without any hope of ultimate success.
But after all, the question is, can Clay be withdrawn? Is he not so clearly before the people, and so intimately identified with the American system, upon which that party is contending, that no other man could at present be substituted? Besides, a great majority of the members appointed to the Baltimore convention, are pledged to the support of Mr. Clay.
The result of the Western elections, should not be without its influence upon the United States generally. If Mr. Clay cannot carry his own State - if his immediate neighbours, men with whom he is in the habit of daily association, cannot repose confidence in him - how can it be expected of us; and more especially, when it is recollected that the principles he advocates, the system he upholds, are calculated to advance the interests of the West, while they oppress us? These are matters worthy our consideration.

We give to-day an address from a working man of Dorchester County to his fellow-laborers, on the benefits that class have reaped from the administration of General Jackson. The arguments and facts adduced by our correspondent, we conceive applicable to every part of the Eastern Shore; and consequently invite attention to them.
We have received the Exposition of the views of JOHN C. CALHOUN, Esq. Vice President of the United States, in regard to the doctrine of Nullification, in which he shows himself more intimately connected with this principle than had been believed or expected of him. We shall endeavor to give the article in our next, or at least a large part of it.
John M. Forbes, Esq. Charge d'Affaires of the United States at Buenos Ayres, died on the 14th June. The citizens of the United States resident in Buenos Ayres, met and adopted measures for testifying their respect for the memory of the deceased.
Hydrophobia. - Great excitement prevails in Baltimore at the present time, on account of the number of dogs running at large in that city. Reports have been current that several persons had been bitten by mad dogs.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS
For Electors of the Senate of Maryland
St. Mary's county. - Charles county. - Stoddert, Stonestreet.
Calvert county. - Prince George's county. - Thomas T. Summerville, Peach.
Anne Arundel county. - Annapolis city. - Crabbe.
Montgomery county. - Dr. Washington Duval, John P. G. Peter.
Frederick county. - Wm. M. Beall, Rodrick Dorsey.
Washington county. - Robert Wason, Wm. D. McGill.
Allegany county. - Wm. McMahon, George M. Swann.
Baltimore county. - Thomas E. Stansbury, John T. H. Worthington.
Baltimore city. - Upton S. Heath.
Harford county. - Thomas Hope, William Herman Stump.
Cecil county. - John Evans, John W. Thomas.
Kent county. - Joseph Redue, John M. Comegys.
Queen Ann's county. - Wm. Grayson, Geo. N. Newnam.
Caroline county. - Shadrach Liden, Wm. Turner.
Talbot county. - Dorchester county. - Dr. Handy, Thomas Brewerwood.
Somerset county. - James Polk, Robert Stewart.
Worcester county. - E. K. Wilson, Dr. Chessed Purnell.

KENT COUNTY
Jackson Nomination in Kent County. - In pursuance of previous notice, the friends of the administration of the General Government, in this County, assembled in the several election districts, on Saturday the thirteenth ultimo, for the purpose of nominating a suitable candidate in each district, to represent the County, in the next General Assembly of the State, and to appoint committees for the purpose of meeting in convention in Chester Town, and nominating a fourth person to be run on the Delegate Ticket, and two suitable Candidates for Electors of the Senate of the State.
Mr. Albert G. Miller was the candidate chosen in the 1st election district - Mr. Robert Usleton, in the second, and Mr. Henry Hurt, in the third. - Committees were regularly appointed in each district pursuant to notice.
On Tuesday the sixteenth, the committees appointed by the friends of the General Government, in the several election districts of this County, convened in Chester Town for the purpose of performing the duties delegated to them - The meeting was organized by calling Doctor Thomas Wilson to the chair, and appointing George Gale, Secretary.
Doctor Edward Scott, was then suggested, and unanimously approved of by the meetings as a suitable fourth candidate for the Legislature.
Messrs. Joseph Redue, and John M. Comegys, were unanimously selected as candidates for Electors of Senate.
The following Resolutions were then adopted with the approbation of the whole convention:
1st. Resolved, That we approve of the political course of the Hon. George E. Mitchell, our representative in Congress, and that we will use all fair and honorable means to promote his reelection.
2d. Resolved, That the Secretary shall cause the proceedings of this meeting to be published in the Baltimore Republican, and Eastern Shore Whig, and that the district nominations and proceedings of the district meetings, so far as they relate to this convention, shall be published with them.
THOMAS WILSON, President.
GEORGE GALE, Secretary.

WESTERN ELECTIONS.
KENTUCKY. The Frankfort Argus of the 10th, and the Louisville Advertiser of the 9th, received yesterday, confirm the account published yesterday of the election of several Jacksonians ascertained - viz. - Wickliffe, Johnson, Daniel, Adair, Leconte, Gaither, and Lyon. The contest in Chilton's district has been remarkably close. - The Louisville Advertiser has a report that Haves is elected by a majority of thirty-seven votes. A contest so close must necessarily be doubtful, until the result is officially ascertained. Should Haves succeed, the next delegation to Congress from Kentucky - will stand Evans for JACKSON, and four for Clay. In no event can Mr. Clay have a majority! Thus ends the "great Clay" victory in Kentucky.
This complexion of the Legislature, which was also so much vaunted of by the Clay men begins also to assume another aspect. Two days ago there was a tremendous shouting over the immense Clay majority in the House of Representatives. Thirty or forty was the least claim. The tone is getting lower and lower every day. The forecast Clay editor in Kentucky, scarcely ventures to claim more than twelve or fifteen; and it is by no means certain that there will be any. The issue is practically a defeat for Mr. Clay, which will consign him to political oblivion forever.
The Frankfort Argus furnishes the following returns of the legislature, so far as ascertained. - It will be perceived that it gives - 49 for Clay, and 40 for Jackson. - The final result cannot possibly carry the majority for Clay, up to the number claimed last year, and the year before.

The Argus adds the following Sign, - as a warning to political traitors:
"We have not heard of the election of a single one of the pledged members of the last legislature, nor do we believe any of them will be re-elected, unless it be by no means certain that there will be any. The issue is practically a defeat for Mr. Clay, which will consign him to political oblivion forever."
The Frankfort Argus furnishes the following returns of the legislature, so far as ascertained. - It will be perceived that it gives - 49 for Clay, and 40 for Jackson. - The final result cannot possibly carry the majority for Clay, up to the number claimed last year, and the year before.

Extract of a letter from Louisville, (Ky.) of 4th June.
"Aware of the anxiety felt in other states with regard to Mr. Clay's prospects in this state, it may be well to assure you, that his friends here very confidently anticipate a majority of 30 or 40 in the next Legislature; and although the Jacksonians have for some time had 8 out of 12 members of Congress, it is utterly impossible for them to have more than one after next August. From the present appearances, we doubt whether there will be a more serious opposition to Mr. Clay in this State at the present time, than there will be to the "Hero" in Tennessee."
So much for the prophecy - now for the alternative. The Cincinnati American, a paper established especially to aid Mr. Clay's election, warned, the "Nationals" of Kentucky,