From the Baltimore Republican.

VOTE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

We have seen the course which has been adopted by the convention of the friends of Mr. Clay in Pennsylvania with regard to the Presidential election, in which they have withdrawn their own tickets, and recommended the supports of that which is pledged to vote for Wirt and Ellmaker. The opposition generally prefend to indulge the hope that the tickets they have recommended will obtain a majority of the votes of the people of that State.

We have before us the Pittsburg Steamboat, a warm Clay paper, in which we find the following remarks, as expressed of the conduct of the editor. "From recent party movements there is much reason to apprehend an attempt to prostrate the National Republican interest in Pennsylvania." After stating that the convention had assembled, and indulging in some speculations with regard to what they might be supposed to have proposed, he proceeds to say, "when they ask of us not only the abandonment of our candidate, but a waiver of our principles and a virtual concession of all the great questions of national policy, for which we have been so long and so ardently contending, they ask more, much more than we are willing to concede." "No one," he says, can say what Mr Wirt's political creed is—no one can speak with certainty of the course he will be likely to pursue." Again, in another article he says, "The result of the late election in Pennsylvania has demonstrated beyond all peradventure, that the electoral ticket pledged to support Mr. Wirt, cannot by possibility be elected." And again, speaking of the friends of Mr Clay, he says, "Thousands of this party voted for Ritner, who will not vote for Wirt In *that* they did not compromise their principles. In *this* they would abandoned all for which they have hitherto contended."

Thus it would appear that in the opinion of this editor, which must be supposed as likely to know the truth of the matter as any others, Mr. Wirt cannot possibly obtain the vote of Pennsylvania. The Clay ticket has been withdrawn, and he of course, cannot obtain it. The consequence is that it must be given for Jackson, and of that fact we do not entertain the smallest doubt. Nor can we perceive it is possible for any one to imagine that he will be or can be, deprived of the vote of that State. But the opposition are so wild and extravagant in their hopes—or at least in their statements, that it appears to be impossible to convince them, of any thing, until the actual results constrain them to admit that they know nothing of popular sentiment. They have been constantly indulging hopes of succeeding in the different states as the elections approached, and in almost every instance they have been defeated.

Before the Kentucky election they predicted most confidently that they would elect their Governor by a majority of from 5 to 10 000. They were defeated by a majority of upwards of a thousand; and still they claim the vote of the State for Clay. They predicted that they would elect their candidate for Governor in Maine. They were defeated by a majority of about 4000; and still they claim the State for Mr. Clay. They predicted that they would elect Mr. Ridgely in Pennsylvania by a majority of from 10 to 20,000. They have been defeated by a majority of from 3 to 4000, and yet they claim the State for—not Mr. Clay but Mr. Wirt. They predicted that they would reduce the Jackson vote in the Legislature of Maryland. They have been disappointed, and we have a number of members more than we had before, and have, we think shown a majority of the people to be in favour of Jackson, still they claim Maryland as a Clay State. They predicted that they would elect their Governor in Ohio, and carry the whole State. They have lost their Governor, a majority in Congress and a majority of the Legislature, and still, we suppose, they will claim the State for Clay.

With such men it is useless to attempt to reason. They will admit nothing against their wishes—they will suffer themselves to be convinced of nothing that is contrary to their inclinations and their desires. But their inclinations and desires cannot alter facts, or change the minds of the people. Notwithstanding the strenuous efforts which have been made to deceive them and prejudice their minds against him, Jackson is still the man of their choice. They have witnessed his course and notwithstanding all that has been said and done against him, they approve of his measures, and are determined to sustain him. The falsehoods and slanders which have been circulated to injure him, have failed to produce any effect. The intrigues, oppressions and threats of the Bank have been disregarded—its efforts have been totally and triumphantly resisted, and its power has been destroyed by the strong arm of the people. It stands now the monument of its own folly, the victim of its own corruption and oppression. The people have prevailed, and they will take care to improve the victory they have already achieved.

From the American Sentinel.

POLITICAL POLICE REPORTS.

MATRIMONIAL SQUABBLES.

Miss Mason—(generally known as *Aunty Mason*) was brought up on a warrant issued on the complaint of Mr National Republican, who called himself her husband. Prisoner was in the custody of Officer B—hand B—ns. The complainant was a very well dressed, respectable looking gentleman, advanced in years, and apparently in the last stage of a consumption. His countenance was pallid and wo begone, and his whole manner plaintive and hearty nose in the extreme.

The prisoner was a pert young country girl, with sparkling but malicious eyes, sharp nose, and a countenance in which the keenness of the vixen was strangely blended with the leer of the coquette.

The complainant commenced his statement, by saying, that the prisoner was bone of his bone and flesh of his flesh; but the young lady vociferously interrupted him, and denied it—She was however, with some difficulty pacified—and the complainant proceeded.

This lady, as I said, may it please your honor, is my wife. A number of my friends who said they saw my state of health with great apprehension, recommended me to get married. They said that I was old and infirm and in need of help—lonely and likely to want a nurse; and that this lady, who was young and sprightly, might probably, by her care and attention, revive and invigorate me.—They represented her as mild and amiable in her temper, as a mauvrin of me, and not only willing but anxious to be united to me. In consequence of these representations, which I am sorry to say, were not as true as they might be—I commissioned these two gentlemen (pointing to Richard B) to bring about the matter—as I was very anxious to get some one to look to my domestic concerns and take care of my person. They got all matters fixed and we were married. The ceremony took place at Harris's, before a large number of friends.

Court. Did the lady consent?

Complainant. Why sir, to tell the truth, she did look a little sour. When she should have responded *yes*, she muttered *no*, and when I attempted to take her hand and lead her home, she boxed my ears, saying she did not permit such liberties. But Mr R. assured me that it was only her way; and that she did it because there was so many people present and to save appearances.

Court. How has she treated you since?

Complainant. Dreadfully, may it please your honor. I cannot conciliate her. She never allows me the privileges of a husband, nor treats me with the kindness of a wife. I have argued and threatened, begged and entreated, and I might as well do it to the north wind. She has been abused, and ill treated [illegible] in spite of my remonstrances, and defiance—*corrupt, inconsistent, contemptible, unprincipled intrigues, dishonest, dishonorable* and so on, and every now and then she screams out in a manner truly frightful and shocking.

Court. What is her general character?

Complainant. She is as wild and ungovernable a jade as ever lived. She ran away from her old father, a Mr. D. McCracy, who always treated her with indulgence and kindness, and against whom nobody can say a word. Since then, she has set up for herself, and has been quarrelling with every one. She is a very curious body, and to any one but a secret lover, is not willing to tell her age. She rants and raves and storms, and carries on like mad, that, except that she meddles with what don't concern her, and is very observing, and has such queer notions about things—I don't know that I can say any thing to be discredited. She is handsome enough, for all that I know.

Court. What have you to say in your defence?

Prisoner. Only that the old scoundrel has been engaged in his vocation—I long shall he never live with me I promise you.—(*Laugh.*)

Crier. Silence in the Court!

The prisoner continued, "He is not my husband and never shall be. Do you think it likely, your honor, that I, as brisk a girl as there is in the state, (though I say it, who should not say it) and who can get any man I want, would put up with such a feeble, worthless, winter withered, worn out, dried up, old curmudgeon as he is. No, sir, I know the man I'll have if I take any, and he'd whip a dozen such miserable, sapless, spindle shanked, consumptive old dandies as this. A western girl never changes, but if I do leave Wirt, it will be for somebody better than *old Nat.* ere. Besides, he never wanted to *marry* me in good earnest, and for better or for worse. His character is well known. Look at the old sinner, sir, he is worn to a skeleton with his debaucheries. But, marry come up, if I'm to give up my virtue, it will be for something better than he is.

Court. You never married this man then?

Never, sir, on my honor. These men talked to me about the matter, and I said I would not have any thing to do with his old skeleton carcass; and *that they must be deluded and infatuated beyond amendment, or that they designed to insult me by treating me like a fool and a simpleton, who must whether I would or not, become the dupe of their artifices.* Well, sir, (we old you to have it!) notwithstanding all this, they made the old man believe I was dying for him; got up a mummery at Harris's, and gave it out that I was privately married to him. Oh, the scoundrels! As for the old gentleman himself, he attempted some liberties with me; so I tweaked his nose and told him a piece of my mind, that is the truth on't. Only think of such a worn out, bloodless old candidate for the grave wishing to hug a young girl like me in his withered arms—I could make me sick to think of it!

Court. Then you won't acknowledge him to be your husband.

Prisoner. No, that I won't.

Court. And what have you to say to this party?

Complainant. It may be that these men deceived me. They were old jockies, up to *tricks of trade*, and I promised them a trifle if they lived the match and I got the young lady for a wife.

Upon further examination, this proved correct; and as it turned out that a Dutchman, one Wolf, had run away with the ladies anticipated fortune, the disappointed husband consented to let her go. The parties were discharged, and, as Aunty Mason left the Court, she was heard to swear revenge, and declare that she would help herself. Hickory, in behalf of Nat, to give him a good thrashing for having thus exposed and insulted her.

The words of the Lancaster Anti Masonic Herald.

Extract of a letter dated

LAT. 20° N. LONG. 111° E. CHINA SEA.
U. S. ship Potomac, May 17, 1832.

We are now very near the "celestial empire," which we shortly see at the *Bogue forts*. Continue to address my letters now, not knowing that I shall have time to write at Canton. It would give me pleasure to enter into some details respecting Bassia, but I can only make a few remarks on this head at present. I became impressed with the Rev. W. H. Medhurst, an English missionary stationed at that place, on an evening in June, on his way to visit the celebrated Chinese festival and superstitious rite,—that on the Chinese passing through a line of living souls who lie *bare feet*.—I was so much excited on the occasion, that I have hardly recovered from it yet.—There were upwards of two thousand people present, and a larger spectacle of the ceremony; some on trees, others in booths and temporary stagings. I must give you a description of it at some future day. These fools, when sick, often make vows, that if they will recover they will pass through the fire. This ceremony only occurs once a year. It was for the purpose of performing these vows that the scene I witnessed took place. The fire was about twelve feet in diameter and would roast a large ox. On another occasion I went with Rev. Mr. M. to witness what is called the *Feast of the Tombs*. This occurs only once a year. Every child who survives his parents visits their graves and presents various kinds of offering to their departed spirits. They also have large bonfires of gilded paper in front of the tombs. This is for the purpose of defraying the expences of the departed spirits. They firmly believe, that this gilt paper melts, and is converted into money in the other world.

There was every kind of Theatricals going on upon the occasion. It seemed like a gaudy fair; unlike, however, any thing I ever saw before. Every thing would remind one of Arabian times.

If you have ever read the "Arabian Nights" you will have some idea of the scene; for, to-day it seems more like a dream than a reality. I scarcely believe that I witnessed such a scene. The whole of it was to me enough to excite me, most of all the music. The Harmonicas would excel things. They had gongs, kettle drums, dulcimers, and trumpets. But there was no regular tune played. It was all a ridiculous, barbarous jargon.

We left Batavia on the 10th inst. and have had thus far a tedious and unpleasant passage. The Vincennes was only fifty five days in going from Manilla to the Cape of Good Hope. We have been now thirty seven days from Batavia, and have not reached Canton yet.—With a fair wind we could have run it in fourteen days.

This is also a very sickly climate. While at Batavia we had upwards of fifty men on the sick list and during the passage from there we the number has never been less than twenty five. We buried seven men at Batavia and four or five on our passage therefrom.—The dysentery has been the principal complaint. At half past nine the eve of the first day, Mr N. K. G. Oliver, the Commodore's Secretary died of the consumption. He was buried the next day at twelve minutes past eleven in the forenoon, with the honors of war. A subscription was then raised for Mr. Oliver's children he has left eight behind him. The sum of *Two Thousand and Eighty two dollars* was raised for them by the crew. Mr Grier the Chaplain succeeds Mr. Oliver.—Com Downs gave one hundred dollars.

The climate is extremely enervating, and indisposes one for effort. The sick list is good, with diminishing and we are getting into a more wholesome climate.

May 19, 9 o'clock, A. M. "Land ahead" had been reported from the mast head. It is what is termed the *Asses' Ears*. It is not yet visible from the quarter deck. We shall be at Macao by to morrow night probably. We are sailing along at the rate of five knots the hour.

May 19.—I am now on the borders of the "Celestial Empire". Yesterday afternoon we were boarded by some Chinese, they were pilots; so that by the good management of one, we were able to drop our anchor abreast of Macao city, this morning at about 2 o'clock—about five the Commodore sent a boat ashore for news; returned about three hours afterwards. It appears that our American ships are all at Lintin. The Commodore got under way accordingly, and will come to anchor shortly, off Lintin; he thinks this is by far, a safer anchorage than Macao, in case we should have a Typhoon. There is a ship coming down from Whampoa, bound to Philadelphia; I shall consequently send his by her.—We are truly in a new world, and are surrounded by hundreds of Chinese Junks and fishing boats. The appearance of the country has, however, as yet, been very barren. We shall not probably stop here longer than a week.

A scene at the battle of the Bad Axe.—When our troops charged the enemy in their defiles near the Bank of the Mississippi, men, women and children, were seen mixed together, in such a manner as to render it difficult to kill one, and save the other. A young squaw of about 19 stood in the grass at a short distance from our line, holding her little girl in her arms, about 4 years old.—While thus standing apparently unconcerned, a ball struck the right arm of the child above the elbow and shattering the bone, passed into the breast of its young mother, which instantly felled her to the ground. She fell upon the child and confined it to the ground also. During the whole battle this babe was heard to groan and call for relief, but none had time to afford it.—When, however, the Indians had retreated from that spot, and the battle had nearly subsided, Lt. Anderson, of the U. S. Army, went to the spot and took from under the dead mother her wounded daughter, and brought it to the place we had selected for surgical aid. It was soon ascertained that its arm must come off, and the operation was performed without drawing a tear or shriek. The child was eating a piece of hard biscuit during the operation. It was brought to Prairie du Chien, and we learn that it has nearly recovered.

This was among the many scenes calculated to draw forth a sympathetic tear for the miseries of war.—*Illinois Gallenian.*

From the American Sentinel

LIBERIA.

Commerce—Agriculture—Health.

Forty-nine trading vessels visited Monrovia during the year past—32 American, 25 English and 2 French. The exports for the year amounted to $125,549 16. Principal articles of exports are coffee, ivory, camwood, tortoise shell, palm oil, gold, ginger, and highly valuable timber, along the coast, exchanging for American and European articles.

Commodore Nicholson, on his visit to the Gallinas, found the Mandingoes, who are drawing their attention to the culture of cotton, grown in great luxuriance every where on the coast. Mr Wright, in the neighborhood of Monrovia, has set out a plantation of 20,000 trees recently cultivated. Cotton, in fact, of the finest quality, produces in the country, has not received much attention from the colonists. One man has weaved, spun, and sewed cotton enough to clothe himself and family.

The business of Liberia is solely in the hands of colored men, no white man being allowed to reside there, except as a clergyman, physician, or teacher.

The average number of deaths that have occurred among the emigrants, who arrived since the first of January, 1831, will not exceed 4 per cent. Dr Dunson after giving the names of those who died, says "from this table, the above, that the mortality little exceeds that experienced in the most healthy countries of the world." The unavailing reports from Liberia for 18 months past, of the good health of the colony, encourage the belief, that what has been from the first the only serious obstacle to African colonization is at length removed. C

EDUCATION IN LIBERIA

The society has erected a most noble school houses in the three most important villages, at an expense of $1150. In addition to the schools taught in these, there is a female school in Monrovia and another in Caldwell, both of which are supported by a few benevolent ladies in this city. There are Sabbath schools likewise, and in the villages of the recaptured Africans they are attended by adults as well as children. So much has been done, but more remains to be done. More schools are wanted, not only for the colonists, but for the thousands of native Africans who are living under the Government of Liberia. A high school is needed for the education of teachers. A manual labor college, with departments for giving instruction in the mechanic arts, and in agriculture, would reflect lasting honor upon the person or persons, who should establish it, and be an invaluable blessing to the living and to more millions of Africa. Give the Liberians the means of thorough education, and they will more rapidly redeem the African character and hasten the emancipation of their race. C

Yesterday morning, a person by the name of Daniel Haines, an engraver, threw himself from the dormit window of a house in Strawberry alley, and was instantly killed.—*Chron.*

SUICIDE.—We understand that a young man, aged about twenty, and formerly in the employ of one of our most respectable merchantile houses, in Front st. committed suicide by taking laudanum, at his lodgings, on Saturday evening last. His relatives reside in Germantown. He was a sporting man, and the motive for the resolution is yet unknown.—*Inquirer.*

The trial of Thomas J. Wednsley, before the Supreme Judicial Court of Rhode Island in session in this city, was concluded last evening. Wednsley was indicted for murder, as an accomplice with his brother, who was executed in this place in June last; and after a lengthy and laborious investigation of four days, the jury returned a verdict of "guilty" about eleven o'clock last night; but in doing so, they recommended the prisoner to the mercy of the Court.—*Providence American.*

A duel, joined in Fourth Fought, died of hydrophobia, at the house of his grand father, in Carlisle, on Monday last. He was, as stated by the Carlisle Herald, bitten severely in the cheek about three months ago, by a dog believed to be mad. The wound healed up without much trouble, and no further apprehension was felt on the subject. On Friday week, he was taken ill, and continued gradually to grow worse till Monday morning, when he died. Although some symptoms usually accompanying hydrophobia were wanting, there is no doubt but that the death of the boy was occasioned by the bite of the dog. The lad was an active and healthy child, and his death is deeply lamented by his relatives.

THE CHOLERA.—The angel of death has been busy among us during the past week. The pestilence that walketh in darkness and wasteth at noon day," has left sad mementoes of its visitation. The cholera has numbered several of our most valued citizens with the dead, since this day week. On Friday the first death occurred, at the residence of Messrs. Bogen & Marx. On Saturday, a Mrs. Snider, the widow of Daniel Snider, and a young child of M. John Schlegh, died. On Sunday, Mr. Jean Miller, one our oldest merchants, Isaac the servant of Robert Dangerfield, Esq. a colored man the servant of Mr. McCherin, Harry, the servant of Mrs. Cheeley, and Hetty the servant of Miss Jane Milligan, died. On Monday, John McIlhenny, Esq. Mr. William Moffett, Merchant, John McLaughlin, a young man in the store of Benj. Yoe, Esq. and old Peter, a colored man in the employ of Daniel Schnerly, Esq. And on Tuesday, James Brooks, a free black, Bill, a servant of D. Young, and Sarah Cooper, a free colored woman died—making in all, 15 deaths from Friday to Tuesday inclusive.

Since the above was in type, a coloured boy, the property of Alex'r. Neill, Esq. died on Wednesday evening. And Thomas Kennedy, Esq. Editor of the Mail and Delegate select to the next Legislature of Maryland, died this morning—making a total of 17 deaths from Friday to Thursday inclusive.

Our citizens have met the disease with coolness and calmness—and attended the sick and the dead, with an assiduity worthy of all praise. And we are happy to be authorized to say, that in addition to the members of the Female Sick Society the young men of the place have tendered their services to the town authorities.

Mr. McIlhenny, Mr. Moffett, Mr. Miller, and Mr Kennedy, have left large families and large circles of friends and acquaintances, by whom they are much respected, and will be long and deeply regretted.

We learn that there have been several deaths along the line of the canal, in this county, within the above time.—*Hagerstown Torch light.*

WHY IS THIS?

The Cashier of the Bank of the United States resigned his office about the close of the late session of Congress, for reasons yet unknown to the public. The gentleman appointed as his successor, we understand to be *a protege of Daniel Webster*. But our purpose is not to inquire into the cause of the resignation or appointment. These move, it appears have been followed by an extraordinary increase in the salaries of the Cashier and several other officers of the Bank; apparently without necessity as it is uncomplained. We understand the former and the present salaries of the officers named to be as follows, viz:

Cashier	$4,000	present	$6,000
1st Asst Cashier	3,000	do	5,000
2d do do	3,000	do	3,500
3d do do	3,000	do	3,500
1st Teller	2,500	do	4,000
2d do	2,500	do	3,000
Total	$18,000		$25,000

Thus is the salary of the cashier still say raised above the salaries of judges of courts and state judges, above those of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States, the Vice President, and all the Congressmen, Ministers of the general government, and equal to that of Secretary of State, and nearly equal to that of the President! Few of the officers of our state or general government, are paid as high as these Assistant Cashiers, or even Tellers!

Why is this increase of salary *at this moment?* Has the *responsibility* of these officers increased *since the veto?* Are there more *secrets* to be kept, or more "swearing and lying" to conceal? There must be some cause as well for the former Cashiers resignation as for this extraordinary increase of salaries. No money transaction can take place at the bank without some one of these officers knowing it; and any transaction may take place without any other person knowing it. Are these the pay for acting in and concealing the *your business transactions*, though necessary to put down the tiers of New Orleans? We pause for a reply.

Extract to the Editor dated

LEXINGTON, 4th Oct. 25 183 .

Dear Sir—Since Monday last, we have had no symptoms of any thing like Cholera—and in justice to ourselves, it comes to us to state that the *one case* which we had was a person just from Philadelphia, consequently he caught it before he came here.

An old man by the name of Richard Roberts, who lived in Madison county, was shot dead at Greenlaw's blacksmith shop, in this county, on the 18th ult, by one Charles Lewis of Madison county. The circumstances of this transaction are briefly these:—Lewis one of three men who killed (in self defence said) William C. Roberts, a son of the aforesaid man above named, at Burrus' store last spring. Johnson, another of the three, was shot in some unknown person, while going home from this place in July last, an account of which was then published. It is presumed that bad feelings have ever since existed among the surviving friends of the parties. And these feelings have, perhaps, led to the unhappy deed we are now recording. On the day of the late homicide, old Mr. Roberts was, as above stated, at Greenshaw's shop, walking about the door in a stooping position, apparently hunting for something—Lewis rode up, had a gun with him, and the first words that attracted the attention of those present, was his commanding Roberts not to advance towards him. At this salutation, Roberts straitened himself from his stooping position, and as he did so, Lewis fired, and lodged the contents of the gun in Roberts' abdomen, which caused his almost immediate death. Lewis did not attempt to escape.—He is now in jail in this place—the act having been done in this county, though the parties reside in Madison.—*Athenian.*

THE PRESIDENT AT LEXINGTON, Ky

Being aware of the deep mortification produced on the minds of Mr Clay's friends, at the highly complimentary manner in which our venerated president was received at Lexington, when on his way to the city, we expected to see the opposition press of that state fill with misrepresentations in respect to his accidental passage through its limits. Thus expecting, we did not intend to notice them, and will, at present, only deviate from this determination, so far as to give a passing notice to an extract from an article in the Lexington Observer and Reporter, which has appeared in the National Intelligencer.

The extract says—

"A person was introduced to the President, in his own room at the Hotel, and immediately knelt down before him and did the homage of an oriental slave to his master! This instance would not have been distinguished from others, very similar, but for the remark upon it by Gov. Breathitt, who was in attendance—While the self abased man was in his prostrate position, the Governor exclaimed "Only look Gen'l. and witness the devotion paid to you by Kentuckians!"

We have never doubted but that this statement, among various others, was a calumny, circulated by the friends of Mr. Clay, on the independent citizens of Kentucky. If we had, we could no longer hesitate, when we hear the *Weekly Messenger*, a most decided partizan paper of Mr Clay's in Kentucky, say, in alluding to this subject, that "We are happy, however, for the honor of the state, and the high person I esteem we now. Governor Breathitt, to say, and on the *best authority*, that that part of the statement which says (Governor Breathitt) was present, or spoke the language to Jackson above quoted, is not true." The Editor could, with truth, have said, that every part of the statement was utterly untrue—There was no occurrence at Lexington which bore the slightest resemblance to the Observer's fabrication.—*Globe*

From the Globe

POLITICAL ARITHMETIC.

The Telegraph of the 24th instant, copies an article from the Ohio Journal, published at Columbus, Ohio, and gives it an introductory endorsement which states that Lucas, the Jackson candidate for Governor, is elected by a majority of "about 6,500 votes," and *makes* "a table," as it is called, which shows that the aggregate vote for Members of Congress, is in favor of the opposition 5,398 votes.

Lucas's majority is "about" 2,900 more than is stated.—Enough on that point.

Now for the "Table"—It professes to give the votes polled for the Jackson and opposition Members of Congress in all the counties in the State, except four—Monroe and Lawrence, "not heard from," and Williams and Hancock, "votes not received." The Jackson column adds up 61,558, and the opposition column, which includes all the "scattered and ends," and 3,609 votes given to William Irvin, a Jackson man, adds up 66,956—difference, as stated, 5,398. Deduct Irvin's vote, 3,609, from the opposition, and add it to the Jackson column, and it shows a Jackson majority of 1,820, to which add the Jackson majority in Monroe, 629, which we have claimed, and it makes 2,449. This is the result, adding the Table to cast in all the votes except the four counties named. But we are confident that there are at least ten counties included in the table. It does not name the counties concerned in it. There are twelve counties from which we have not received the gubernatorial votes, and four of them from very large ones, we have not the congressional returns. These deficiencies will make the comparison a different one from what it would be on the aggregate of their votes, we promise to correct them *mathematically* if desired.

Gen. Lucas's recent proposals for publishing a *Literary, Political and Musical newspaper*, in a town he offers $50 for the best original ode.

Gen. Lucas's own series, and [illegible] opinions on dipers about [illegible] stated that the City paper [illegible] in politics, but had [illegible] Congress, *motive to the very in which the State has been distributed* [illegible] Journal [illegible] to the people. But if the Gen. [illegible] had to the opposition for the last four weeks, they have [illegible] months, there is no telling what may be brought forth.

Since the above was written, we have received the Ohio Intelligencer, containing the same article from the Journal, with the addition of an extract from the U. States Bank, in which it is noticed, "Lucas is now a gentleman, having two *legal* endorsers. But are they good?

Connecticut.—The Hartford Times, in noticing the results of the late election, remarks that we should have placed Connecticut among the doubtful States. We have watched the progress of the *revolutions* which are going on in other States, but can hardly think they have, as yet been sufficient to warrant a change in the system of the vote being given to Mr. Clay. It would afford us much pleasure to see Connecticut come up to the support of our excellent Chief Magistrate, and do not doubt but that, if there is what, in order to secure it, should be done by the friends and high minded men, notwithstanding the gloom which hangs upon their prospects. We are pleased to witness the efforts they are making, and shall be more so to see them crowned with success. The cause is worthy of the struggle; and the struggle the more honorable on account of the discouragements under which it is made.—*Balt. Rep.*

THE GOLD.—We have no explanation from the bank organs of the cause which led to the transportation of $90,000 *in gold, by express to Kentucky.* They do not form us whether it is intended to operate on the elections, or to save the Banks from breaking. Is the Bank now *a candidate for President*? The people have a right to information as to the cause of this movement.

By private advices we learn, that certain heavy trunks, securely hooped with iron, have arrived in Lexington from the East. The Kentucky Gazette informs us, that specie is passing from the Branch at Louisville to the Branch at Lexington. What can create this demand for specie *at Mr. Clay's Head Quarters?* Will not the National Bank Gazette inform us?—*Globe.*

From the Globe.

THE BANK VETO IN OHIO.

The first opportunity afforded the Republicans of Ohio to express their opinion of President Jackson's veto of the Bank Bill, through the ballot boxes, occurred on the 8th inst, and the result fully shows that our patriotic Chief Magistrate will be sustained by the democracy of that large and flourishing State.

Messrs. *Leavitt* and *Thompson*, who voted against the Bank monopoly, have been reelected, by handsome majorities.

Gen. Findlay, who did not vote on the question, and declined a re election, will be succeeded by *Robert T. Lytle*, a thorough going anti bank Jacksonian.

Judge Irvin, who generally voted with the friends of the administration, and who is really an amiable man, unfortunately for himself voted for the Bank Bill contrary to the wishes of his constituents. He will be succeeded by Judge *Chaney*, firm Jacksonian and anti bank man.

The disgraced renegade, Stansberry, is rejected by the people, and will be succeeded by Gen. *Mitchell*, a firm supporter of the administration, and opposed to the bank monopoly.

The apostate Russell, who voted for the Bank bill is most shamefully defeated, having obtained but 422 votes in his district;—while the two Jackson candidates obtained upwards of 2,000 votes each. He will be succeeded by *Thomas L. Hamer*, a friend of the administration.

In the district now represented by Mr. Creighton *William Allen* a decided Jacksonian an opponent of the bank, is elected over Gov. McArthur, whom the National Intelligencer said *"had resorted to come to Congress."*—what is, he had obtained his own consent, foreseeing he would be defeated in the canvass for Governor; but he did not obtain the consent of the people! How unfortunate. This gentleman run singly against two candidates, who divided the Jackson votes. This fact, the National Intelligencer inverts, and pretends that McArthur was defeated because he could not rally his own party, when he was the only candidate presented by that party.

In addition to these triumphs of the people Gen. *Jeremiah McLene*, an anti bank Jacksonian is elected from the Columbus district—the county in which he resides, formerly was a part of the district misrepresented by the apostate Stansbery.

Gen. *William Patterson*, a friend of the administration, and opposed to the bank, is elected to Congress over E. Cook, a Clay bank man, known in Ohio as the orator of the human race."

And *Benjamin Jones*, an anti-bank Jacksonian, is elected from the district composed of the counties of Wayne and Stark—making *eleven* out of the 19 members of the 23d Congress from Ohio.

But what affords a stronger evidence of the confidence of the people in Gen Jackson's administration, and a determination to give him effectual support, is the election of Gen. Lucas as Governor of Ohio, by a *majority of more than eight thousand votes;* and a decided majority in the State Legislature, which secures the election of a Senator to Congress friendly to the Administration, in the place of Mr Ruggles.

Another disgrace suffered by the Nationals in Ohio, is the defeat of the late Gov. Trimble. This gentleman, who was victorious as the Clay candidate for the Chief Magistracy of the State, over the Jackson candidate in 1828, was this year defeated for the State Senate in his own county, Highland, where he was always before successful.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20, 1832.

The President, accompanied by Mr. Geo. Breathitt, arrived in this City yesterday about two o'clock. The journey and relaxation from business for a brief interval, have been of great service to the President. He enjoys excellent health. It is much better than it was for several years, before he attained the Presidency.—*Globe*

From the Philadelphia Chronicle

THE WHEELING BANK ROBBERS.—Our two active high constables, McLean and Blayney, arrested three suspicious looking persons on Friday evening last, who called themselves Henry Moore *alias* Wm. Moore *alias* Henry Murroe, John McPherson and Smith Henry, who had just arrived in the western stage. The officers accompanied by some men had their wagon to examine a portmanteau, which on being opened, lo! out tumbled the *gentlemen* in a heap! coffee in the dripping pan, a thousand dollars worth of dry goods, and plenty of the prisoners were arrested and brought before the Mayor, they were charged with being concerned in robbing the North Western Bank of Wheeling (Va) and were about to pay the broker as the proceeds of the $1,000 made at his office. They utterly denied ever having seen the robber or knowing any thing about it. They were committed for a further hearing to day.

CHICKASAW NEGOTIATION.—Gen Coffee is negotiating a treaty with the Chickasaw Indians at the Council House of the Nation. We are informed that the whole tribe, consisting of about five thousand, are at present at the negotiation, and that the basis of the treaty has been agreed upon.—*Florence (Ala.) Gaz.*

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION OF OHIO. From official returns, and other information on which we can rely, we learn that the following gentlemen have been elected as representatives in Congress from this State:

1st District	Robert T. Lytle,	Jackson.
2d do	Taylor Webster,	do.
3d do	Wm. L. Hellenstein,	do.
4th do	Thomas Corwin,	Clay.
5th do	T. L. Hamer,	Jackson.
6th do	Samuel F. Vinton,	Clay.
7th do	William Allen,	Jackson.
8th do	Jeremiah McLene,	do.
9th do	John Chaney,	do.
10th do	Joseph Vance,	Clay.
11th do	James M. Bell,	do.
12th do	Robert Mitchell,	Jackson.
13th do	David Spangler,	Clay.
15th do	Reuben Wood,	Jackson.
17th do	John Thompson,	do.
18th do	Benjamin Jones,	do.
19th do	Humphrey H Leavitt,	do.

Cincinnati Republican.

We are informed by gentlemen from Montpilier, (says the Albany Journal) that Mr. Palmer has been re-chosen Governor by the Legislature. The final ballot, we understand, stood thus:

William A. Palmer,	112
Samuel C. Crafts,	72
Ezra Meech,	33
W. C. Bradley,	1

APPOINTMENT BY THE PRESIDENT.

BENJAMIN PATTON, JUNR of Pennsylvania, to be Attorney of the United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania, vice, George W. Buchanan, deceased.

©Maryland State Archives, msa_sc4925_scm13073-0467.jpg