in a loud voice and in a tone between triumph and defiance, demanded. Where is the Vice President?—At the very same instant, Mr Van Buren, who had been in conversation with some gentleman in a part of the Chamber where he was not seen by Mr. Calhoun, perceiving there was a tie in the vote, promptly advanced to the Chair, replaced Mr. Hubbard, and with a manner in which promptitude and decision, self possession and dignity were most admirably blended, announced, in a tone firm and clear, the result of the vote as follows:—For the engrossment of the Bill, 18 votes—against it 18—*The Chair voting in the affirmative, the Bill is ordered to be engrossed and read a third time.*

"It is impossible to describe the electrical effect produced by this scene. Mr. Calhoun was disconcerted and taken by surprise. The whole Senate was impressed by the promptitude, dignity, and courage with which the Vice President met the responsibility thrown upon him in a question of the greatest possible delicacy in all its bearings. There was a moral sublimity, indeed, in the scene, which moved the soberest temperaments into enthusiasm. A member of the Senate, who belongs to no party connection and voted against the bill, was yet so affected by the gallant bearing of the Vice President on the occasion, that, the Senate adjourning immediately after the vote was taken, he followed Mr. Van Buren to his room shook him warmly by the hand, and said to him, though I differed from you in the vote; yet honor your conduct, and will ever do justice to it. Mr. Van Buren's friends from the South felt that they owed him a peculiar debt of gratitude, for, by his vote alone was carried a measure essential to the peace and safety of their fireside, and went forward under an irresistible impulse of feeling to tender him their congratulations on an act alike honorable to him and auspicious to the harmony and best interests of the whole Union. Messrs. Buchanan, Robinson, Tallmadge, and Wright, were the only members from non-slave-holding States, who voted with him.

"If, after this signal and proud evidence of Mr. Van Buren's principles on this subject, as of his elevated firmness and decision of character, when occasion requires, any shall be found so lost to all sense of justice as to question the one or the other, the fault will be in the heart, not the head, of that person. Shold such an one be found in the South, he must be content to lie under the double course of ingratitude and injustice.—I send you the Bill and vote upon it."

The votes on the three Resolutions, in the House of Representatives attached to Mr. Pinckney's Report, are further Signs of the Times—Most of the Nays are Whigs—Most of the Ayes are Republicans and friends of Van Buren.

But let us test the question in another manner. The Legislature of New York and Pennsylvania have taken up the resolutions of the Southern States, particularly of Virginia—What says the Committee of the Whig Legislature of Pennsylvania?

"The report concedes that neither States nor Congress possess the right of interfering with the subject of slavery by legislation, but does not advocate the suppression of opinions upon any subjects relating to the morality and happiness of a people.

"The committee deny the right of any States to claim and insist upon any legislation on the subject by the State of Pennsylvania.

They report the following resolutions:

"Resolved, That the slave-holding States alone have the right to regulate and control domestic slavery within their limits.

"Resolved, That Congress does possess the constitional power, and it is expedient to abolish slave proceedings are disgraceful to the Whig Legislature—and if carried out, would threaten the dissolution of the Union.

This report has not been finally acted upon A motion was made to print 3000 copies of it. "A discussion arose, which involved the merits of the reports and resolutions, in which, Messrs. Stevens, Reed, Walker, Cox, Bidlack, McGiffin and Ewing participated. Considerable animation was exhibited in the debate.—Mr. Reed liked the report and resolutions, They embodied sentiments that his constituents would respond to with approbation. He spoke of the resolution which lately passed Congress on the subject of abolition, as an *infamous* one, and wanted to see the names of those members from Pennsylvania who had voted for it.—Mr. McGiffin opposed it. He thought the gentleman had some anticipations of the report and resolutions. Why, sir, to acquiesce in the printing of sentiments which have cast firebrands among the members of the Union. And that he might have more time for the consideration of the subject, he asked for a postponement. The motion to postpone prevailed by a vote of 44 to 37."

Compare these resolutions with the Report and Resolutions, which were reported by the Committee of the *Republican Legislature of New York.* Their Report says: "They are well persuaded, that the efforts of designing faction, of unchastened ambition, of false philanthropy and misguided zeal, to disturb the peace and endanger the safety of our sister States of the South, and involve us in serious difficulties with them, have so far yielded to rational reflection and the force of public sentiments as to render legislation upon this subject unnecessary and inexpedient.

But in justice to themselves and to the occasion, the Committee must express their accordance with the opinion of his Excellency the Governor, 'that the Legislature possesses the *power to pass such penal laws as will have the effect of preventing the citizens of this State and residents within it from availing themselves, with impunity, of the protection of its sovereignty and laws, while they are actually employed in exciting insurrection and sedition in a sister State, or engaged in treasonable enterprises, intended to be executed therein.*'" The Resolutions conform in spirit to the Report—and deprecate every thing which is offensive to the South.

These resolutions were carried by an almost unanimous vote of both Houses. Let the People of Virginia compare these Proceedings—and see whether we are most safe under the maxims of the Whig Legislature of Pennsylvania—or of the Republican Legislature of New York.

From the New Castle Gazette.

To many of our readers, it may excite surprise to see at the head of our paper, the names of MARTIN VAN BUREN and RICHARD M. JOHNSON, for the highest offices which the people of the United States can bestow, and as our editorial efforts for a length of time, previous to the establishment of this Gazette, were exercised to sustain the cause of the Whig party, it becomes a necessary duty, not only to our readers but also to ourselves to state the reasons which have induced us thus to take sides, politically, in opposition to a party to which we were formerly attached both in feeling and in principle. Relying upon the candour and honesty of purpose, which always characterize the movements of the people, when left to their own free and unbiassed judgment, we fear not the issue, however loud may be the clamours of short sighted partizans or the more insidious endeavors of *pretended* friends.

It is well known, not only to our readers, but to the whole public, that one of the principal and strongest objections which was urged against the pretension of Andrew Jackson, by the Whig party, was, that he was a military chieftain, and that his elevation to the Presidential chair, would be the establishment of a precedent pregnant, not only with immediate dangers—but fearful in its remote consequences, to the interests, the liberties of the people, and the perpetuity of our free institutions. This objection was made under a solemn conviction of its truth, and we in an editorial capacity joined with our political associates in endeavoring to show the people the fearful results, which might in all probability ensue to the citizens of these United States, if the Hero of New Orleans was elected to the Chief Magistracy of the Union. Notwithstanding the glorious and successful administration of Andrew Jackson—notwithstanding he has disappointed his opponents, by a pacific course to foreign nations, equally remote from tame submission, and daring presumption, yet we cannot conscientiously support, or see supported any individual for the high office of the Presidency, whose principal claims to public favor are based entirely upon military achievements, and those only of an ordinary character, equalled by hundreds, who, if this principle be once established, will all be privileged to lay claim to the highest office within the gift of an American people.

Our former connection with the Whig party had its origin in fundamental principles—and our experience in political life has offered no satisfactory reasons, no solid arguments, for us either to abandon our doctrines, or compromise our settled convictions. Conscious for a long period of being in a minority on the Presidential candidates we did not suppose that the liberal and expanded views of Whigs, were ever to be amalgamated with the narrow, selfish, and persecuting creed of the Anti-Masons. We did not for a moment harbour the idea, that the antagonizing creeds of Whigism and Anti-Masonry, could ever, by any human device, be made to harmonize in purpose, or produce an effort in action. When therefore, we perceived the insidious exertions of those who were ready and willing to barter their birth rights for a mess of pottage, and sell their country and principles for thirty pieces of silver, we thought it high time for us to withdraw from a public participation in their nefarious designs. And when it was announced to the world that the unholy—*proscriptive*—and unrelenting spirit of Anti-masonry had accomplished its designs in effecting the nomination Wm. H. Harrison, as the *legitimate* candidate of the Anti-Masonic and Whig party, we conceived it to be our high moral duty as an American citizen, and the conductor of a public journal to whom a portion of the public look for a candid and impartial statement of the political aspect of the country, to renounce entirely all former private adhesions, and boldly declare our preference for MARTIN VAN BUREN.—This determination and frank avowal, has been the result of mature and deliberate reflection, and we rejoice in being able to announce to our friends abroad, that we are sustained in this matter by a large portion of the Whigs of Delaware. Regarding, therefore, the interests of the people, the perpetuity of our free institutions, and the spread of liberal political doctrines, as of far more importance, than selfish views, personal considerations, or partizan exclusiveness, we have hoisted the Republican *Anti-proscription* flag of Martin Van Buren and Richard M. Johnson, marked our previous efforts, on all subjects of a public character, that interests the citizens of this State.

The good of our country is paramount to all other considerations, and when we glance at scenes which have just transpired in the state of Pennsylvania, under the perniciousness of Antimasonry, we tremble at the mere idea of giving, for one moment, power to a set of men, who would light upon the altars of domestic quiet the flames of discord, and with demoniac zeal, pursue the victims of their hatred with an appetite which nothing but death could destroy. The Whigs owe it to themselves to renounce Gen. Harrison—they owe it to their safety, and the welfare and glory of their country demand that they should not be bartered into submission, or induced to sacrifice their honor, principles, and patriotism to the base cravings of political Antimasonry.

Our neighboring state, Pennsylvania, has afforded sufficient demonstration of the sinister designs and proscriptive purposes of the Antimasons—and the politicians of that party may well be classed under the head of what a celebrated author, Sir Jame Macintosh, has called "the vulgar tribe of politicians." He thus pourtrays them—"in thuth the tribe of vulgar politicians are the lowest of our species. There is no trade so vile and mechanical as government in their hands. *Virtue is not their habit. They are out of themselves recommended only by conscience and glory.* A large, liberal, and proscriptive view of the interests of the States passes with them for romance; and the principles that recommend it, for the wanderings of a disordered imagination. They think there is nothing worth pursuit but that which they can handle—which they can measure with a two-foot rule—which they can tell upon ten fingers." This is a true description of a class of men, who wish the Whig party to unite with them in elevating General Harrison to the Presidential chair—their honor—their *principles*—their feelings, and the good of our beloved country alike forbid it.

Under these considerations we shall use our exertions to advance the election of Martin Van Buren and Richard M. Johnson; and although we shall elicit the anathemas of the selfish and narrow contracted, for thus boldly avowing our honest opinion, we are proud to number among those who approve of our decision, many, very many, who have heretofore acted with the party calling themselves Whigs. Delaware will give her vote for Martin Van Buren and Richard M. Johnson; and it will be our duty and pleasure to assist in thus preserving the character of the State, and at the same time, the destruction, in Delaware, of a political Anti-masonic party, whose only principles are proscription for opinion's sake, and whose main objects are selfishness of purpose and political aggrandisement, without regard to the means resorted to in accomplishing them.

LATEST FROM MEXICO AND TEXAS.

NEW ORLEANS, May 28.

By the arrival of the schooner Atalanta yesterday, from Tampico, we have received the journal of that place up to the 13th inst. but private letters have been received in town to the 19th. These latter communicate the information that when the defeat and capture of SANTA ANNA had become known there, the Subalterns of the Army and Government had threatened to massacre all foreigners found in the place; but that the British Vice Consul, and the American Consul, having remonstrated with the military commandant of Tampico, he used precautionary measures to prevent disturbances. An English corvette of war being then in port and about to sail, the Vice Consul prevailed on the captain to delay his departure, to act as a protection for the British residents. But four or five days had elapsed between the intelligence of Santa Anna's capture and the sailing of the Atalanta, and all continued quiet.

The Gaceta de Tomaulipas contains little positive information as to the affairs in Mexico, nor any remarks on events, except that about 4,000 men had been raised at San Luis delPatosi, to enter Texas, after learning the defeat of Santa Anna's army; but it does not appear by whom these troops were levied or commanded.

The Atalanta brought a rumor that the ports of Tuspan, Tampico, and Metamoris would be closed to American commerce. It is feared that non-intercourse of this kind will become general throughout the Mexican coast; and it is not a matter of surprise, for if it would have been proper for the United States to resolve on non-intercourse with France, from the non-fulfilment of a treaty, equally proper must it be for Mexico to declare non-intercourse with the United States for non-fulfilment of the treaty of alliance and neutrality. Our merchants will then be obliged to resort to Havana as an entrepot for their Mexican trade from Europe and this country; and so materially injure the commerce of New Orleans.

It is known that in 1830 there were 15,000 American citizens resident in the Mexican Republic, for the purposes of trade, independent of the inhabitants of Texas, and it is now believed that there are upwards of 20,000. These must necessarily be at the mercy of the Mexican authorities, should they choose to exercise revengeful feelings for the interference evinced by the United States in the affairs of Texas. It were almost well that Congress followed the example of the British Parliament, by passing a foreign enlistment act; so that a pacific treaty of alliance or nutrality with a friendly nation were not one of name only, but, of reality. How otherwise can a treaty be enforced?—*Bee.*

SANTA ANNA, COSS, &c.

A correspondent of the New-Orleans Bulletin at Galveston gives a minute account of the battle of Jacinto from which we extract a few paragraphs,—

He says—"I took a deliberate look over the field 3 days after the battle. The sight was horrible. Here lying in clusters, there scattered singly—the ground was strewed with dead men, dead horses, guns, bayonets, swords, drums, trumpets—some shattered and broken—books, papers, shoes, sandals, caps—the chaos of a routed army was strewed upon the ground—in a confusion which the imagination cannot conceive—the natural eye must behold to be convinced of the reality.

The faces of most of the dead were as black as negroes—horribly swollen and distorted—the tongues protruding—the skin blistered—the limbs in many instances swollen, elevated and half extended—horrible disgusting masses of corruption.

Of the whole right wing of the enemy, one man only escaped death. They were slaughtered and finally driven into the water, and the rifles ceased not their crack while an object appeared above its surface.

The left wing of the enemy fled in confused order only of cavalry, two miles from the battle field.

You will be gratified by a description of Santa Anna's person. His forehead is high, but narrow in front spreading as it extends back obliquely—hair moderately black—small whiskers, a little mixed with grey. The skin wrinkles on the lower part of his forehead as he elevates his eyes to speak. He has large mild, black eyes—his nose is narrow between the eyes, but is tolerably strait, and becomes fleshy towards the end. His mouth is nothing extraordinary, the upper lip rather projecting; one of his upper front teeth is gone; his under jaw is long. His countenance is animated when speaking. His complexion is a little tawney; but he shews more of the Moorish than the Mexican tincture. He might pass for a white man, but would not pass for a native, in the United States. His height is five feet ten inches, or perhaps more, and he is tolerably well proportioned. His age is forty-one.

General Cos was taken two days after the battle, and was brought back to camp, a picture of fear.—When I first saw him, he was lying upon the ground, and hid himself under a little old blanket—the only parts which could be seen of him was his hair, which is dark brown, and his hand which held the blanket over his head, was small and had *remarkably short* finger nails. I saw him afterwards, when his fright was over. He is about five feet nine inches high, built for activity—has a high forehead but not very broad—his nose is long, strait and well formed—his eyes a brilliant black. He has large, long black whiskers, sun-burnt at the ends, and red, sandy moustaches. His complexion is sun-burnt, and he wears little gold rings in his ears. He is a cousin to Santa Anna.

The third personage, Colonel Almonte, is the reputed natural son of a Spanish priest, by a full blooded Mexican woman. He has a good countenance—was educated in Europe, and speaks English well, and is regarded as a man of superior talents.

But all these Mexicans appear but as ordinary men in personal appearance, when compared with General Houston himself, who possesses a manly and noble countenance, rarely surpassed among men. But he now appears pale and sickly, in consequence of a wound which he received in the battle, which shattered his leg above the ancle. There was 14 of other Texians wounded and 7 killed—among the latter a son of major Brigham of Brazoria, one of the most promising youths of Texas.

Your ob't serv't,

Reports prevail that Gen. Houston is not on the best of terms with the Executive of Texas, and that efforts are making to displace him from his command. However much we may have disliked some passages of Houston's life, we cannot but think, that ingratitude and injustice would be displayed by any course which would deprive him of his present rank in the Texian Army.

SANTA ANNA AND THE INDIANS.

The following is an extract of a letter from Capt. Duncan, of the U. S. Dragoons:

"I have just learned from a gentleman in whom every reliance is to be placed, that a Delaware Indian, by the name of Cohan, who had but just returned from an excursion to the south, states that he was at a council held by the Creeks and Cherokees, to take into consideration a proposition which had been made to them by the Mexican General, Santa Anna; that he heard the letter read and interpreted, and that it stated that Santa Anna was pushing his conquest with unparalleled success in Texas, which country he would soon subdue, when it was his intention to attack Louisiana, and continue his conquests as far north as St. Louis, as he considered the country south of that place as belonging properly to his Government. He told the Creeks and Cherokees that he had a very large foot, and that he did not wish to press any of his red brethren under it, and that if they would join his standard, he would give them as much land as they wanted in Texas, so soon as he had exterminated the ungrateful intruders from that country. Cohan also states, that the Creeks and Cherokees treated the proposition of the Mexican General with great contempt, that they trampled his letter under foot, and sent word to him, that they had a country of their own, which they were able and willing to defend; and as to his big foot, they would take care not to get under it."

SALT RIVER, May 16.

Another Mormon War is anticipated by the people of Jackson county in this State. It is said that letters have been received from Kirtland, Ohio, stating that from 1500 to 2000 of these deluded followers of Joe Smith were preparing to march for the promised land. That they intend attempting something, we have no doubt. The faithful every where are preparing for a removal to the Holy land. Smith we are informed, has had another vision from Heaven and has been told that this is the promised time. He has associated with him a young man of considerable talents, and from whom much is expected. This new disciple is second in command. The people of Jackson are preparing to give them a warm reception.

From the Washington Globe.

THE PUBLIC MONEY—THE SURPLUS.

Having obtained permission from the proper authority, we are enabled to lay before the public the aggregate condition of all the deposite banks at the time of their selection; and we give a comparative exhibit of their condition at that time; and of that about the first of May last, as shown by an official report made to the Senate by the Treasury Department.—We confine ourselves merely to the items of loans on formal security and domestic bills of exchange, capital, and specie. They are as follows, viz:

	When selected	*May 1st*
Loans on personal security & domestic bills of exchange,	$53,138,930	$105 928,513
Capital,	34,167,995	44,724,210
Specie,	4,614,250	10,202,245

The line of "loans on personal security" has been increased by the purchases of sundry branches of the United States Bank by deposite banks on a credit, to the amount of about three millions of dollars.

The result of the comparative condition of the deposite banks, at the time they were selected, and near the first of May last, is as follows:

Increase of aggregate capital,		$10,556,215
Increase of specie,		5,087,995
Increase of loans on personal security and domestic exchange,	$52,789,523	
Deduct amount purchased from United States Bank branches on credit	3,000,000	
[illegible]		$49,789,523

[illegible] as the am of May, we are informed was $32,696,895.

The increase of capital to all the deposite banks since the first selection,	$10,556,215
Deduct increase of specie,	5,587,995
Making an increase of means from capital of,	$4,968,220
The whole amount of money in the banks subject to draft on the 6th of May	32,696,895
Amount of increased means from these two sources,	$37,665,115
These increase of loans and purchases of domestic bills in the same time,	49,789,523
Surplus of investments on loans beyond the increase of capital on the Treasury deposite,	$12,124,408

Let us particularize still more. The deposite banks have increased their capital in the aggregate since the first selection, about ten millions and a half of dollars. They have increased their specie more than five millions and a half of dollars, or more than doubled it; they have increased their loans *on personal security and domestic bills of exchange*, almost FIFTY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, while *the whole amount of the Treasury deposite of the public money, subject to draft*, and their whole increase of specie, is less than THIRTY-EIGHT MILLIONS OF DOLLARS.

This is not all. The three deposite banks in the city of New York have left on *special deposite* with other banks in that city, between a million and a half of dollars; to be loaned out by them to the community; so that the deposite banks have extended their loans to the community, either directly, or indirectly, nearly FOURTEEN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS beyond the amount of the increase to their capital, since they were selected, (deducting the increase of their specie,) and the whole amount at the Treasurer's deposite!

MR. JAUDON'S NEGOTIATION.

We heard yesterday, several reports touching the success of Mr. Jaudon's mission to Europe. One stated that he had negotiated a loan at 3 per cent. of twenty millions in England; another set forth a similar success in Holland. We believe that there is no foundation in fact for either rumor, sufficient time not having elapsed for Mr. J.'s visit to Holland. The Orpheus may have brought letters; if so, we shall hear of them to day.—*Philad. U. S. Gazette.*

Extract of a letter. dated,

LONDON, 14th May, 1836,

Mr. Jaudon has just concluded a bargain on behalf of the United States Bank, which may possibly have some effect on your exchange. The conditions of the bargain are these, that the United States Bank issue bonds to the extent of one million and a half sterling, £ 100 sterling per bond, redeemable at three periods of 12, 18 and 24 months in equal proportions with interest and payable in London, at 5 per cent—both the interest and principal to be paid without reference to the exchange between the two countries It has not yet transpired how the transmission of this sum will be conducted, whether in specie or by the Bank drawing.

Business appears to be going on prosperously in this country, but money is more in demand and will we think continue so for sometime, particularly if the operation above alluded to should be conducted in specie.

EASTON, MD.

SATURDAY, JUNE 18, 1836.

DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATES.

FOR PRESIDENT,

MARTIN VAN BUREN,

OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

RICHARD M. JOHNSON,

OF KENTUCKY.

ELECTORS.

For the Eastern Shore—WM. A. SPENCER
For the Western Shore—HUGH ELY.
First District—JAMES A. STEWART.
Second District—EDWARD LLOYD.
Third District—J. T. H. WORTHINGTON.
Fourth District—W. FRICK & A. THOMAS
Fifth District—JOSEPH HOLMAN.
Sixth District—WASHINGTON DUVALL.
Seventh District—JOHN B. BOOKE.

We lay before our readers this morning an article from the Richmond Enquirer, commencing on our first page, which is worthy of perusal. It particularly alludes to the *casting* vote of the Vice President in favor of the Bill prohibiting the transmission by mail of Incendiary publications, &c. When the vote was announced by the Chair (Mr. Hubbard) which disclosed a *tie*, Mr. Calhoun in a voice between that of triumph and defiance, called for the Vice President. Mr. V. Buren immediately stepped forward, ascended the chair, and with a firmness of character; a love for the harmony and perpetuation of the Union; and with a foresight and patriotism which speak more than volumes could in his favor, gave his decision in the *affirmative*, and by this act he not only won the approbation of the whole South, but the North and West could not refrain from acknowledging his firmness of decision and the purity of his motives.

This is a proud act in the life of Martin Van Buren, a noble and patriotic decision for the happiness and prosperity of the Slave holding States! Henceforward let his calumniators shrink from the further performance of their *dirty work*, and cease their unmanly aspersions against the character of a man who has proved himself the uncompromising enemy to every thing partaking of *Abolitionism*!

The South owe Mr. Van Buren a debt of gratitude they cannot withhold from him; and the Democracy of the North and West will applaud his patriotism in risking his popularity in those sections of the Union for the sake of its happy and perpetual preservation. Will the people of Maryland—the people of this Shore—longer doubt the firmness of Mr. Van Buren? can they for a moment question his ardent feelings for the welfare of the Slaveholding States? if so, they will prove recreant to themselves; recreant to their country and lay served rights and empale their future happiness upon the pikes of mad fanaticism!

REFORM CONVENTION.

The State Reform Convention which assembled in Baltimore on the 6th inst., adjourned SINE DIE on Thursday the 9th after the transaction of such business as was deemed expedient for its consideration. 287 delegates were present, representing the following counties and city:—Cecil, Harford, Baltimore, Frederick, Montgomery, and Washington, and Baltimore city. The white population of the State was represented in the Convention, agreeably to the census of 1830, by a majority of 79,300. A resolution was unanimously adopted, recommending the election of such delegates only next fall as will pledge themselves to support a bill for taking the sense of the people on the question of Reforming the Constitution of the State, on the first Monday in May, 1837. We will give the proceedings entire on Tuesday.

EASTERN-SHORE RAIL ROAD.—The Cecil Gazette of last Saturday says:—the Engineers appointed to make a survey of the Eastern Shore Rail Road, at the head of whom stands Col. KEARNEY, of the U. S. Topographical Corps, met in this place on Thursday last and commenced operations.

☞Has our friend, the publisher of the Lady's Book, forgotten to transmit us the June No?

MILITARY.

We observe by the Baltimore papers that several of the Volunteer Companies of that city intend paying a military visit to the following places: to Frederick, the Independent Blues under the command of G. D. Spurrier; to Wilmington, Delaware, the Marion Corps, commanded by Capt. J. H. Hewett, and the independent Grays, under the command of Capt. Anderson, to Easton.

The Baltimore Patriot in reference to the latter says:

We have also been informed that the very neat and well drilled Light Infantry company commanded by Jas. M. Anderson, Esq. intend spending the Fourth of July in the hospitable town of Easton, where we have no doubt they will be received in a style worthy the citizens of Talbot County.

WHAT DOES THIS MEAN?

"Do the managers of the meeting at the Exchange, which adopted measures to get up a grand celebration on account of the passage of the Internal Improvement Bill by the Legislature, intend to turn it into a contrivance by means of which they may hope to produce political effect? We must say that the manner in which the matter has been managed carries with it the appearance of such a design. There was no celebration when the City Council moved in the matter, but now that the Legislature has very reluctantly and sluggishly [illegible]ed, there must be a grand celebration.—A[illegible] then again, look at the general political complexion of the managers. Verily some [illegible] have strange notions, and have a very ex[illegible] ordinary way of doing business.

The above paragraph from the Baltimore Republican refers to a meeting held at the Exchange in that City for the purpose of getting up a "*Grand Celebration.*" It further appears that the Whigs have assumed the whole management of the affair, and will endeavor to bring it to bear upon the people throughout the State with political effect; not for strengthening or animating the friends of Internal Improvement, but for augmenting the numbers of the Whig party whose political destiny is written in censurable acts very recently performed, of which fact they appear fully conscious. Their fate is inevitable; and they now by a stratagem, will labor hard to prop the reeling fabric of their party which they have shaken about their heads by their own deeds. If they are truly welcome for us, to assume the full credit of the whole affair—both the passage of the Improvement Bill, and the grand celebration too, and rejoice loudly for the last time over poor degenerate, bankrupt Maryland whom the whigs have made so, even unto revelry and feasting, and then make the best of they can with the people.

TO FARMERS.

At a season like this, so unpropitious to crops from the destructive effects of the *fly*, every thing relating thereto in the form of a remedy will command an interest from the farmer and although too late *now*, it may at some future time be worth the trial.

"TO DESTROY THE FLY IN WHEAT.

It consists in the application of fine slacked lime to the wheat just at the time of its heading out and flowering, at the rate of about a peck to the acre. It is sown broadcast upon the wheat while the dew is on, and the lime or alkali mixing with the dew, is carried down between the grain and the stalk upon the animal and thus destroys it."

—o—

We subjoin the following remedy for the prevention of *Grub* or *Cut worm*, so destructive to the staple article of Indian corn, from the U. S. Gazette. It will also command the notice of Agriculturists.

GRUB OR CUT WORM.—The writer of this, is full confident from analogy, that the following, if carefully adopted, will perfectly, secure the Corn against the influence of any insect or worm, accustomed to injure it, viz:

Take one gallon of common fat or slush, and one quart of spirits of Turpentine, let them be put together in a tight barrel, (having one head out) and being well stirred, add half a bushel of unslacked lime. In this condition, the lime should be carefully slacked, and intimately mixed with the other ingredients, and water gradually added until the barrel is full.

As soon as the corn makes its appearance, [illegible] a watering pot, to the amount of about a tea cup full to each hill of corn, and there is scarcely a doubt but that the worms will vacate the identical spot, from the abhorance that all kinds of worms and insects have to even the very smell of

TURPENTINE.

We have seen it stated in the Baltimore Chronicle that Mr. Jenifer a member in Congress from this State had challenged Mr. Bynum to mortal combat for certain remarks made the latter. The "affair" was to have come "off" on Monday last.

And it appears also, that a Mr. Wheeler, committed an assault upon the body of a Mr. Codd, both Reporters in Congress, for which he is held in custody by the House for a breach of its privilege.

The Wilmington Gazette of Saturday contains the proceedings of the Jackson State Convention, held at Dover on Thursday the 9th inst. which Convention nominated the following ticket: Nehemiah Clark, Esq. of Kent for Governor, and Martin W. Bates, Esq. of Dover, as Representative to Congress. Wm. Seal, Benjamin Poter, and Samuel Paynter, Esqrs. as Presidential electors The Gazette observes that this is a strong ticket, decidedly the best that could have been nominated, and such as we feel assured will be triumphantly elected in November. We heartily wish it success,

---

☞ We have received several Enigmas, and one or two solutions to the one published in our last, all of which we must decline publishing, as they have already assumed a nature that makes them inadmissible. If requisite, hereafter we may publish one of the solutions, but that will depend on contingencies yet to happen.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

The Legislature of this state, on Wednesday 8th inst. elected JOHN PAGE, Esq. of Haverhill, United States Senator, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Gov. HILL. Mr. Page immediately left for Washington city.

Two new States—*Michigan* and *Arkansas*—were added to the Union on Monday, the House of Representatives having passed without amendment the bills from the Senate authorising their admission.

EMIGRATION.—The Detroit Free Press of the 21st inst. says, that the tide of emigration flowing into and through Michigan, unprecedented. The arrivals, for the previous six or eight days, was estimated at one thousand persons per day.

JAMES CHESTON, Esq. has been elected President of the "Farmers' and Planters Bank of Baltimore," and we learn with pleasure that this new institution will soon go into operation.

©Maryland State Archives, msa_sc4925_scm13074-0539