From the Zanesville Aurora.

GEN. HARRISON.

Reasons why Gen. Harrison should not be elected PRESIDENT.

His cival and military services are both applauded to the skies. Let candor determine if this unbounded applause is bestowed on an individual worthy of it. The candid man, the man who desires to be correctly informed of the qualifications of candidates for office, need only examine for himself to determine who is worthy and who is unworthy of his support. A few facts well authenticated will enable every man who is governed by a spirit of candor and truth, to form this important determinations, in reference to a person who is now befor the public as a candidate for the highest office in it's gift.

Harrison's military attainments may well be doubted when we refer to the *severe censure* passed upon him by the Senate of the United States in 1816. It being, at that time, customary to notice in some distinguished manner the eminent officers of the war of 1812, *a resolution was introduced into the Senate directing medals to be struck* and together with *the thanks of Congress presented to Major General Harrison and Gov. Shelby. After some discussion, the resolution was amended by striking therefrom the name of Major Gen'l William Henry Harrison.*" Thus, this individual, who is now held up to the American people as the greatest *general* of the age, this man, who hopes to rise to the Presidency by his *far famed military renown*, received the pointed, the cutting, the stinging, the ever to be remembered, rebuke of the most dignified body in the world. Yes, an American Senate proclaimed to the world that William Henry Harrison was *totally unworthy* of the high station of Commander in Chief of the North Western Army. Behold too, what Gen Harrison says himself in reference to this most severe censure! "A vote of the Senate of the U. S. has attached to my name a disgrace which I am fully convinced no time or no efforts of mine will ever be able to efface." My respect for the first branch of the Legislature of my country, will not permit me to impugn its motives, I am bound to believe, and I do believe, that the majority, at least, acted from correct principles; but on a subject so important to an individual; upon a vote which will follow him to the grave, and which will cause the blush of shame to rise upon the cheeks of his children, should they not have paused?" This would be President of a great people, in the above quoted sentences, admits that he is *disgraced* in his own eyes in the eyes of his children, and in the face of his country! And, pray, is this not enough to satisfy the people of Muskingum county, that Wm Henry Harrison is wholly unfit to be at the head of a great nation?

ANOTHER REASON why HARRISON should not be elected President. He was during the late war condemned by his own officers. "At a meeting of the General and field officers' held at the "Grand Camp of Ohio Militia," August 29th 1813, the following resolution was passed.

"Resolved, That the conduct of his Excellency the commander in chief (Wm. H. Harrison) of the North Western Army, is on this occasion, *shrouded* in *mystery*, and to us perfectly *inexplicable*."

Among the officers, whose names are attached to the above resolution, is to be found ROBERT LUCAS, (our present Governor,) ALLEN TRIMBLE, (a former Governor of this State) and WILLIAM KEY BOND, (now a representative in Congress.) Other proof than this be needed to show to the intelligent and high-minded people of Muskingum that Harrison is totally unworthy of the HIGH MILITARY CHARACTER, now bestowed upon him by the opponents of Van Buren? The above is proof positive, proof undeniable, proof from the highest source; from his own officers—of Harrison's utter want of military attainments.

This censure of his own CONFIDENTIAL officers, combined with the most unheard of rebuke by the Senate of the United States, should be sufficient to induce every man, who has the honor and respect of his country at heart, to pause ere he gives his vote to an individual, disgraced, covered with shame and infamy by the legislature of his own country and by those who stood first in the ranks of his own army.

Another REASON why the brave people of Ohio should not vote for General Harrison: During the late war, in an official report to the Secretary of War, he proclaimed MILITIA OF OHIO to be composed of men "WHO COULD NOT BE DEPENDED UPON"—of men "WHO WERE DISMAYED AND DISINCLINED to the SERVICE of their country." Yes, citizens, of Muskingum, Harrison has pronounced you to be COWARDS and MEN NOT TO BE DEPENDED upon. Will you vote for him? Will you give your suffrages to a man whom the Senate of the U. S. has PROVED to be A COWARD AND A MAN NOT TO BE DEPENDED UPON? Will you freely vote for a man, who has declared to the world that you are COWARDS AND MEN NOT TO BE DEPENDED UPON?

THE STATE TREASURY.

To the Editor of the Baltimore Gazette.

In the Chronicle of this morning there is an article copied from the Kent Bugle, containing the most unjust and unkind imputations against the Treasurer of the Western Shore of Maryland, Mr. Mackubbin.

Similar injurious pieces have appeared in other papers, and slanders of every variety and line, levelled at the reputation of the same gentleman, have been disseminated in the form of handbills, and all the other vehicles of calumny usually resorted to, when a victim is to be sacrificed, at the shrine of disappointed ambition, or defeated cupidity.

The pretext for these wanton, and unfounded attacks, is the circumstance, that Mr. Mackubbin, influenced by a conscientious sense of official duty, and in conformity with the invariable usage of the Treasury Department, answered certain questions put to him in writing by an individual seeking information in the possession of the Department

Was it not his imperative duty to do so? Are the agents of the people to withhold from them the fullest information in relation to the performance of the trusts which may have been confided to them? Will any public man take upon himself to say, that the people shall not be apprised in any and every form, of the doings of those to whom they have entrusted the management of their affairs? If such an instance can be found, and the man holding the doctrine is ever again clothed with official authority, I will admit my entire ignorance of the springs and principles by which human actions are governed

The truth is, no such man can be found, nor have those, who are striving to blast the character of a faithful public servant, ventured even to assert it.—They know the indignant rebuke which it would at once encounter; among an enlightened community, jealous at all time of every attempt at concealment.

Of the propriety of giving information upon all subjects interesting to the people, when called for, there would seem to be no question. Indeed it has not been denied, and the attempt is, to weaken the force of the facts, and to prostrate the character of the officer, who felt himself bound to give them, not by denying the right of the public to them; but by asserting that the whole truth was not given, and by the imputation of improper motives, [illegible] withholding the qualifying portion said [illegible] diously kept back.

Now the truth is, the answers of Mackubbin were neither more nor less than responses to the questions put to him. He neither went beyond, nor did he stop short of these. He answered them fully and plainly, volunteering nothing, and withholding nothing; acting throughout under a sense of public duty, and agreeably to the established usage of the Department over which he presides. If the political party against whom his replies are said to have operated, wished for explanatory information, why did they not apply for it. Can any man, or does any man doubt, that he would not promptly have furnished all in his possession. It has been more than intimated that he Volunteered the information given Fountain.

The person, or persons, who assert and propagate this calumny, known it to be false. They know, and the fact is, that nothing was given which was not directly and plainly called for by the questions propounded by him to the Treasurer.

His statement is alledged to be a garbled one, but this is wholly without foundation. He was not giving, or professing to give, a statement of the financial condition of the State, but simply answering questions in reference to specific subjects.

In a disreputable handbill, signed "An Eastern Shore Man," he is charged with keeping back the cost of the surveys for the Annapolis canal; because he had a deep personal interest in the prosecution of that work. The writer of that piece knew, but it suited not his base purpose to assign the reason, that it was not stated, because it was not called for.

He is also charged, in the same despicable handbill, with having attempted to defeat the passage of the internal improvement bill, by reporting to the Legislature that he would require $50,000 to meet the exigencies of the State for the current year; and afterwards, when the bill had passed, and the imposition had failed of its purpose, declaring that the money would not be required.

This allegation is as destitute of truth as the former. No such declaration was made by Mr. Mackubbin, and so far from the money not being necessary, a portion of it has already been borrowed.

In conclusion, Mr. Editor, permit me to say that the most cruel injustice has been manifested towards a faithful, efficient, and well tried public servant, whose only anxiety in discharge of his duties is for the public welfare, and one who would scorn the base motives which have been so shamefully imputed to him.

Before putting down my pen, however, permit me to say, that the practice of giving information in possession of the Treasury Department, has obtained from the organization of the State Government. It must be presumed to be known to the Legislature, and if disapproved of, would certainly have been prohibited by law. The silence of that body under the circumstances, is proof of their approbation, equivalent almost to a direct enactment commanding it to be done. I would like to see the member who would rise in his place and propose a bill excluding information upon public subjec[illegible] either of the sur[illegible] their c[illegible] bin, will be only [illegible] justice by inserting this.—Surely no man is to be condemned, and his reputation, the jewel of his soul taken from him, without the testimony on his side being taken into consideration.

JUSTICE.

From the New York Daily Advertiser, Sept. 14

DEATH OF COL. BURR.

This extraordinary individual died on Tuesday afternoon at the Richmond House, Mesereau's Ferry, on Staten Island in the eighty-first year of his age. Col. Burr has been confined to his room for the last year, but has enjoyed uncommon fine spirits, and was able not only to discourse with his friends but to arrange his papers for publication. Few men have made a more conspicuous figure in American history. He was born 6th Feb. 1756, joined the American army under General Washington, then before Cambridge, as a volunteer, in August 1775. He marched from Penobscot with Gen. Arnold, through the wilderness to Quebec, one of the most fatiguing marches ever recorded. The suffering indured by this band of American troops has hardly a parallel. He was aid to General Montgomery, on the ever memorable night of the 31st December, 1775, when the assault was made on the city of Quebec, and, at which this distinguished officer fell. After serving with fidelity and honor in the campaign of Canada, he returned to N. York and entered the family of General Washington, at his (Gen. Washington's) request. He was soon appointed Aid to General Putnam, and fought bravely in the battle of Long Island, after which he was made Colonel in 1777 and remained in the Army, and was a conspicuous officer in the battles of New Jersey. In 1780 he retired in consequence of ill heath, arising out of his fatigues at the battle of Monmouth. As soon as Peace was declared he was appointed a Judge of the Supreme Court of this State, which honor he declined. He served as Attorney General until he was chosen United States Senator, which he held from 1793 to 1799. In 1801 he was chosen Vice President, which office expired in 1805. The 4th of July 1804, he killed Gen. Hamilton in a duel, which put a final end to his political career, and in fact drove him from his country. He then engaged in the celebrated Burr's expedition destined to Mexico was taken, tried and acquitted at Richmond in 1807. He soon left the country, and returned in about 1811, and commenced his profession as Counsellor at Law. He has been engaged in a number of important causes which have reached our higest Courts.

Within the last few years he has enjoyed an annuity of about fourteen hundred dollars and a pension of six hundred, in all about two thousand, so that he has been comfortable in his circumstances—we are happy to learn that he has left all his valuable papers to the care of Matthew L. Davis, Esq. A more talented individual could not be found, and who has now one volume of his life ready for the press.

It appears that general Jesup and Armstrong, (the latter with the whole Tennessee volunteer force) have repaired to Florida. We may now expect, unless the malady of the season prevent, that the Seminole war will be closed before the meeting of Congress. A letter from Florida says:

"The Tennessee troops in Georgia with the regulars under the command of General Jesup, amounting in all to from 2,500 to 3,000 men, are expected here in a few days."—Globe.

HARRISON'S VOTE.—SLAVERY WHITE MEN.

The miserable attempt made in the Chronicle, in justification of this execrable vote, was rather a blind leap on the part of the petticoat worshippers. They not [illegible] acknowledged what one of their Presidential [illegible] was at the same time public denounce lustings—thus giving him the lie [illegible] rout they impudently attempted to deceive their readers by asserting most audaciously that those whom the vote was affected were "culprits" and "criminals,"—as "fines and costs" were never the results of municipal suits. All neglect of taking out licences render the parties liable to "fines and costs;"—now; will the Chronicle have the impudence to assert that a tavern-keeper, or trader, or an auctioneer, because of such neglect and it may be, of inability to pay the penalties, is a "culprit" and a "criminal," and therefore to be sold at public sale a SERVANT? Again, a debauche scoundrel insults a poor man's daughter—for such he receives a sound and summary punishment from the indignant father,—the father is prosecuted for assault and battery, and incurs a fine and costs—will the Chronicle still have the boldness libel this virtuously indignant parent as a "culprit," and if unable to pay such fine and costs, justily, his being sold at the Jail door as a SERVANT, under the hypocritical plea that such an outrage is intended for the "suppression of vice?" "Suppression of vice" forsooth! Will Henry Harrison, a man notorious for a bankrupt moral reputation, voting for this most odious act as a means for the "suppression of vice!" We have heard of faded banks making excellent saints,—but Harrison as a member of a "suppression of vice" or a "Magdalen" Society would be rather too broad an imposition upon a moral community.

The Harisonites affect to be fond of joking—but this approaches too near a fraud upon the good sense of the people to be called a joke. TO SELL A WHITE MAN INTO SLAVERY FOR DEBT—*for fines and costs are debts*—can never be justified before the people under *any plea*, without a most slanderous imputation upon their good sense as men and citizens of a boasted land of liberty.

We thank the Chronicle for the acknowledgment that Harrison did vote for selling white men *as servants*, and promise that we shall make excellent use of it. We have stuck a pin in its endorsement of its correspondent, and shall keep it before the people for the purpose of showing up its anti-masonic, oblition, and most exquisite statesman—the "Hero" of petticoat memory.—Balt Rep.

THE RULING PASSION.—There is no one trait in the character of federalism, which, in our past editorial labors, we have more strenuously endeavored to impress upon the minds of the democracy, than its incorrigible tendency to aristocracy. Do not misunderstand the word. Aristocracy means (if there be truth in dictionaries) a government in which power is vested in the hands of a nobility; nobility consists (if practice may be the criterion) in an inheritance of the purse, the pride and the vices of a dea[illegible] Between this class and the plebians, as these springs [illegible] a natural and settled hostility [illegible] It was this very hostility to [illegible] which combined and b[illegible] elements of the revolution [illegible] ires of our [illegible] led to these [illegible] from the political [illegible] fectually present that is going the rounds of the public of Tal[illegible] marks of the most un[illegible] or the many We will make a single extra[illegible] continue show, from its own mouth, the nature [illegible] to tocracy. It follows, from the U. Sh[illegible] graph:

Amos Kendall came to this city (Wash[illegible] ton) in 1829, poor, PENNYLESS and DEEPLY IN DEBT; so much so that he consented to receive, and Mr. Daniel, of Kentucky, interceded with his political friends, who levied a contribution, which was given to Kendall as a donation! a charity!! Now times are changed! Kendall is now Postmaster General!

Here, then, have it. Because Mr. Kendall happened once to be poor, he must be disfranchised, and disqualified for office! Because he was not of the "born lords," he must take his humble station at the golden stirrup of some gouty nabob, and cringe among the serfs of a debauched, besotted, hereditary nobility! [illegible] this, reader, is modern whiggery, is dishabille! sans culotte—sans pedigree! A distinct avowal of its odious and rotten features—and that, too, from headquarters—from its sworn god-father, Duff Green, of whose utter recklessness, baseness and treachery, there is but a single successful imitator in this State—and that is James B. Gardiner. These follows have both got rich on the people's money—both have deserted the people—and both are now reaping the fruits of their apostacy, in the universal execration of all honest men.—*Manhattan Ohio Advertiser.*

FEDERALISM AND WHIGISM IDENTICAL.

A majority of the old federal party were always honest and patriotic, as good friends of liberty and honest politics as any we had. These are now whigs.—Ken. Journal.

In the foregoing extract the whig editor has exhibited a degree of candor very unusual in him. This is what we have always insisted upon, and he has repeatedly strenuously denied. We have been subjected to no small degree of reproach from this same gentleman for having maintained the identity of the old federal and the whig party. Whether his confession is the result of recent conviction or of returning reason, we congratulate him upon it, though it is of no importance in establishing the self-evident proposition. We hope that in future when we shall have occasion to speak of the whigs as the federal party, we shall not be accused of attempting to impose upon or deceive the public. This identity being admitted, it is the duty of the whig editors to uphold and defend the principles and practices of the old party, Hartford Convention and all, or show to their readers how much of them they have abjured.—Oxford (Me.) Democrat.

We are frequently asked, who are they, and what party is it, that support Gen. Harrison's election? So far as we can answer, it is mostly those who have been long and tried friends of federalism; those who, in a former contest, rendered their offices and bar rooms gaudy with coffin handbills; who openly exulted at the election of Mr. Adams, by corruption, over Gen. Jackson; who were daily denouncing Gen. Jackson as a fool, tyrant, murderer, &c. In short, point us to a loud and noisy Harrison man, and we will immediately recognize a man that has opposed every important measure of this wise and patriotic administration.—*Indiana People's Friend.*

THE GLORIOUS NINETEEN.

THE VICTORY COMPLETE.

Our worthy nineteen Senatorial Electors who represent nearly three-fourths of the whole white population of the State, and have been elected by more than three thousand majority of the voters, have nobly sustained themselves. They have gloriously maintained their integrity. They have manfully asserted the rights of their constituents, in refusing to meet the minority Electors, and thereby prevented the election of a *minority* Senate, by means of which, the few would have been enabled to rule the many, to trample on the rights, the feelings and interests of the majority, and to perpetuate the shameful system of misrule and mismanagement which has too long prevailed in the state. By the noble stand which the nineteen have taken, they have secured for their names a glorious immortality; and merit the plaudits of every freeman in the country, and will receive the blessings, not only of the present, but of future ages. They have proved themselves sufficiently firm and determined in the support of a just cause, to merit the confidence of the people, and to fit them for any emergency. By the patriotic course which they have adopted, they have proved that they know their own rights, and the rights of their constituents, and that knowing them they will firmly, faithfully and fearlessly maintain them. Our opponents have resorted to every means in their power, to induce them to abandon the rights of their constituents, and to lend their aid in defeating the design of their election, and the expressed will of a majority of the people. They have resorted to the use of flattery, persuasion, threats and intimidation. They have been surrounded by a host of noisy and blustering politicians from this city, and other parts of the state, who have strenuously endeavoured to divert them from their purpose, and the path of duty; but the Spartan band have proved invulnerable—they have resisted all the shafts of the adversary, whether dipped in honey or in gall, and have escaped the poison with which they would have destroyed them. For their noble conduct, they deserve our highest encomiums, and will receive the benedictions of unborn thousands. For their honesty and firmness, their names will be inscribed high on the scroll of fame, and will descend to posterity, surrounded with a halo of glory, as bright as that which has accompanied the names of the signers of our Declaration of Independence. We place before our readers the names of these firm friends of freedom, equal rights and equal laws, that posterity, may, in future ages, revert to them with grateful remembrance and praise.

MARCY FOUNTAIN,
ROBERT T. KEENE,
JOHN B. THOMAS,
ENOCH GEORGE,
JOHN EVANS,
GEORGE A. THOMAS,
THOMAS HPOE,
SAMUEL SUTTON,
GEORGE ELLICOTT,
EPHRAIM BELL,
JOSHUA VANSANT,
WESLEY LINTHICUM,
JOHN S. SELLMAN,
SPRIGG HARWOOD,
JOHN FISHER,
CASPER QUINN,
ROBERT WASON,
CHARLES MAGILL,
WASHINGTON DUVALL,

[illegible] ber cou[illegible] with doundr[illegible] *caolually*, oat [illegible] *mnue;* absribthe [illegible] mnoihs,ns it ers will [illegible] handsome lepage and ta[illegible] The whole amount of matter furnis[illegible] single year will be equal to more than *fort volumes* of a common sized [illegible] decimo books the cost of which [illegible] of Government of the *en times* the price of a [illegible] for the Electors of the [illegible]

Whilst the body of [illegible] for the purpose of choosing print, or at tim[illegible] for the ensuing five years, at [illegible] umes, the [illegible], M., a number having assembled in [illegible] ous chara[illegible] Senate Chamber for that purpose, [illegible] sket[illegible] On motion of Col. MERRICK, of Charles nov county, the Clerk of the Senate proceeded to call over the roll of members returned, when the twenty-one Whig members answered to their names—and,

On motion of Mr. BRAWNER, of Charles county, proceeded to qualify, by taking the oath prescribed by the Constitution, and by affixing their names thereto.

There being but twenty-one members present, and it being understood that ALL the members elect were in the city, the attending members remained in session until 3 o'clock, hoping that the absent members would attend That hour having passed,

On motion of Mr. PRATT,

The College took a recess until FIVE o'CLOCK, at which hour they again assembled.

On the roll being again called, the same members only appeared and answered to their names. After remaining in session some hours, they adjourned to meet this morning at 9 o'clock.

From the York Courier and Enquirer of this morning.

LATER FROM TEXAS.

Captain Powers arrived yesterday from Tobasco, states that when he left, the Texian schrs Invincible, Captain Brown, and Terrible, Captain Allin, where cruizing off the harbor and destroying all Mexican vessels they could capture.

News had reached Tobasco that Santa Anna had been shot, but created very little sensation. The authorities were collecting the force loan to continue the war in Texas, and enlisting and pressing both soldiers and seamen for the expedition.

CHOLERA IN CHARLESTON.

We sincerely regret to perceive that the ravages of this dreadful disease are on the increase in Charleston. The following are the reports of the Board of Health for two days mentioned:—

Sept. 2, 1 o'clock, P. M.

The Special Committee of the Board have to report for the last twenty four hours, seven cases of Cholera; six under treatment—the other dead, one white, the remainder blacks Of the three cases reported yesterday as under treatment, all have died.

Sept. 3, 1 o'clock, P. M.

The Special Committee of the Board have to report for the last twenty four hours, seventeen cases of Cholera; two dead, the others under treatment. Of the seven cases reported yesterday, two more have died—the others are convalescent.

An Oddinance has passed the Council of that city, imposing a penalty of $500 on every Physcian refusing or neglecting to report such cases of Cholera as arises in his practice.]

Gen. Harrison we perceive, is shortly expected in Baltimore, and is to be requested to visit this city, and pass through this State on his way home.—While he is on his electioneering tour, it would be well for him to enlighten the people on the subject of his vote for selling the debtor to satisfy the demands of the creditors. The Harrisonites tell us that their hero is a democrat, a friend of the people, and as the project of selling that portion of them who are so unfortunates, does not with our present light, appear to harmonise perfectly with those pretensions, a few words of explanation might make the matter clearer.—*Pennsylvanian.*

EASTON, MD.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 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—LINCHI 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. BROOKE.

E PLURIBUS UNUM

Democratic Republican Ticket

FOR TALBOT COUNTY.

DELEGATES FOR THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

GEORGE W. SHERWOOD.
MORRIS O. COLSTON.
JAMES LOWREY
PHILIP HORNEY.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

Col. JAMES BARTLETT.
WILLIAM C. RIDGAWAY.

FOR SHERIFF.

SAMUEL H. BENNY.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

The Democratic Republican candidates propose meeting their fellow citizens at the following places.

On Saturday the 17th inst, at T. Frampton's in the Chappel District.

In Easton on Tuesday the 20th inst.

In the Trappe District at the Trappe on Saturday the 24th inst; at Quaker Town on Monday the 26th inst

In St Michaels District at the Oak on Wednesday the 28th—Thursday the 29th at Broad Creek Neck—Friday the 30th at E. Jackson's—Saturday the 1st October at St. Michaels

☞The candidates for public favor are invited to attend.

M. O. Colston
G. W. Sherwood
Jas. Lowrey
P. Horney
[illegible] Bartlett

[illegible] value and interest to the succeeding [illegible] which will also be enriched by [illegible] Miss Sedgwick's author[illegible]

A return of the disease under which the Editor has labored so seriously for some weeks past, compels his physician to forbid his participating in the editorial duties of the paper This will account for its barrenness this morning.

It is understood that the nineteen Democratic electors left Annapolis on Wednesday in the Steam Boat for Baltimore. Not having been able to effect a compromise with their opponents, no Senate was elected: the Legislative functions of the Government will therefore necessarily be suspended until the Senatorial term expires, or until a new Constitution shall be formed by the people in Convention.

MAINE ELECTION

It appears that, in consequence of several democratic candidates running in two or three of the democratic districts, no election has been had in them. In all of them, the total democratic majority is increased over the opposition. The Governor's vote will show the relative progress of parties. The friends of Mr. Van Buren have gained a victory in one of the only two federal districts in the State, and have elected Cilley over the opposition representative in the present Congress. Evans is the last STAND-BY of federalism in Maine.

MAINE ELECTION.

In the four Congressional districts, embracing Cumberland, Penobscot and Somerset, Hancock and Washington, and Waldo, it is possible that there have been no elections, although the democratic vote is far greater in each than the federal. In most of these districts several candidates have been run by the democrats, and hence, very probably, no choice has been effected. On the second trials the democrats will undoubtedly unite and carry all before them. Fairfield, in York district, and Cilley, in Lincoln, both democrats, have succeeded by large majorities; while Evans, federal, in Kennebec and Somerset district, has had his majority diminished ten or twelve hundred votes. The democratic candidate for Governor is elected by a very great majority Out of the twenty-two Senators (the whole number composing the Senate) seventeen, at least, are democratic, while the House of Representatives will consist of twice as many democrats as federalists. Maine is firm as a rock. The federalists can neither coax, abuse, or frighten her from the support of democracy. Boston Post.

GIVING UP.—One of the federal papers in Boston in speaking of the prospects of their party in Massachusetts, says it is impossible to awaken any zeal for any other whig candidate than Mr. Webster—and admits, further, that "it is impossible from the present appearances to elect any other candidate than Mr. Van Buren.

BOLD ROGUES.—The house of Mrs. Gillingham in Hanover street Baltimore, which she closed for a month, on starting for a sojourn in the country was discovered on her return to have been made the den of thieves during her absence. They had slept in her beds, eat her preserves, drank up all her liquors; and carried off some few articles.

Communicated for the Whig.

MR. SHERWOOD.—I observed in your last paper Richard M. Johnson has called on your neighbour of the Thumb paper, to give the biography of the federal candidates, will he be so kind also as to state if any of them and how many are midnight gamblers—having seen so much of the public money gambled away last session, and washed down with wine, brandy and champaign; I shall be very cautious how I vote for gamblers—should your able and ingenious neighbour be at a loss for data let him enquire of Timothy Twistificator first drill sergant of the royal army—as those biographys are to proceed from a place so handsomely located and bounded by you some short time past, I fear it may produce an unpleasant smell.

Mechanic's Hall,
Sep. 24 Jefferson's Black Sal.

Communicated for the Whig.

To the Editor of the Eastern Shore Whig.

Sir, please to give the following lines one or two insertions through your paper if you think them worth attention. To the Citizens of Caroline county.

Fellow citizens, One of the candidates for the next race over the Caroline Courses (being a full bred colt for Sheriffalty) I am informed (and credibly too) has said he would give a certain individual a horse in order to obtain his vote the first Monday in October next. And this candidate was discoursing with his father in-law at the time he made the assertion, who observed, "if he did give him the horse he thought he would pay him well for his vote, for he (his father in-law) thought the horse to be worth thirty dollars at least. Now fellow citizens, I want you to remember that this very gentleman, (if we may use the phrase) who was thus willing to colleague in the intended bribery, has been one of the Grand Counsel of your State; and now fills an office of dignity in your county, and should have spurned such conduct from his presence though in a child; instead of approbating the illegal, self, and state abasing practice. By this my Fellow citizens you may understand what kind of intrigue is going on in the interior of your county by the Federal party, to cheat the Republican party out of the Election in October next. But citizens reflect, remember the danger of thus bartering your votes. Recollect that in doing that, you barter your liberty and dearest privileges which the Fathers of your country purchased for you at the expense of their most precious blood. And I awfully fear you will barter and sell your liberties to the old Federal party (for they are the same they ever were) untill the chains of Britain that once fettered our happy [illegible] and threat effect, untill dashed off by the sprinkling of the blood of your progeny. Now Fellow citizens you are called on to be on your watch-tower. Remember the time is at hand which must terminate the struggle and in which you by the exercise of your free and uncorrupted voice as freemen may cast off the burthens that now fetter your state, and it is truly hoped and charitably believed that the citizens of Caroline county will think more of their property, rights, liberties, privileges and happy enjoyments than to be bribed by an Opossum, for the sake of a horse.

Lower District of Caroline county, Md.
Neighborhood of the Walnut-trees.

A TRUE WHIG.

For Whigs are the same they were in the time of the old Revolution, and I wish all could see it.

AN OBSERVER.

Sept. 14th, 1836.

HUSSEY'S GRAIN CUTTER.

Report of the Board of Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural Society for the Eastern Shore, on the machine for harvesting small grain invented by Mr. Obed Hussey of Cincinnati, Ohio.

The favorable accounts of the operation of this implement in several of the Western States induced the Board to invite Mr. Hussey to bring it to Maryland and submit it to their inspection. It was accordingly exhibited in Oxford, Talbot Co. on the first of July in presence of the Board and a considerable number of other gentlemen. Its performance may justly be denominated perfect as it cuts every spear of grain, collects it in bunches of the proper size for sheaves, and lays it straight and even for the binders. On the 12th of July a public exhibition was made at Easton, under the direction of the Board—several hundred persons principally farmers, assembled to witness it, and expressed themselves highly satisfied with the result. At the Trappe where it was shown by the Inventor on the following Saturday, an equal degree of approbation was evinced. It was afterwards used on the farm of Mr. Tench Tilghman where 180 acres of wheat, oats and barley were cut with it. Three mules of medium size worked in it constantly with as much ease as in a dog harrow. They moved with equal facility in a walk or a trot. A concise description of this simple implement will show that it is admirably adapted to the important purpose for which it was invented. Resting on two wheels which are permanently attached to the machine and impart the motion to the whole, the main body of the machine is drawn by the horses along the outer edge of the standing grain. As the horses travel outside of the grain it is neither knocked down or tangled in the slightest degree. Behind the wheels is a platform (supported by a roller or wheel) which projects beyond the side of the machine, 5 feet into the grain. On the front of the edge projecting part of the platform is

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