sibility in all public offices to popular will.

To prevent misapprehensions, we have submitted our propositions in writing, and its manifest justice gives us every reason to expect that you will yield to it, a ready assent. We hope you do not desire to leave the State without a Senate, unless you are permitted to select all its members,—as well for counties you represent as those counties and cities represented by us.—Nor can we believe that you will ask us to join you in the Electoral College, and be passive spectators of your proceedings, merely to witness the degradation of our constituents by your choice of a Senate for 205,922 people, whose representatives you are not. We ask only what we think is right, and are determined to submit to nothing that is wrong. To our propositions we respectfully ask an answer at your earliest convenience.

And whatever may be your response, we cannot doubt your concurrence with us in the perfect conviction of the competency of the people to accept a surrender of the Legislative functions of the Government, and that deeply embued with the spirit of patriotism and justice, and guided by the lights of experience they will, through the instrumentality of a Convention, so adjust and apportion them as to secure the inestimable blessings of a republican Government.

We are, very respectfully,
Gentlemen, yours &c.
CHAS. MACGILL,
ROBT. WASON,
CASPAR QUYNN,
JOHN FISHER,
JOSHUA VANSANT,
THOS. HOPE,
SAM'L. SUTTON,
JOHN EVANS,
GEO. A. THOMAS,
G. ELLICOTT,
EPHRAIM BELL,
ROB. T. KEENE,
ENOCH GEORGE,
M. FOUNTAIN,
JOHN B. THOMAS,
SPRIGG HARWOOD,
JOHN S SELLMAN,
WESLEY LYNTHICUM,
WASH'N. DUVALL,

To Messrs. Heard, Leigh, Vickers, Gale, Gaither, Kent, Dalrymple, Williams, Handy, Spence, Franklin, Dickinson, Dudley, Hicks, Lake, Pratt, Duvall, Merrick, Brawner, Bruce and Beall.

ANNAPOLIS, Sept. 19th, 1833, P. M.

Gentlemen: We are anxious to elect a senate, and for the promotion of this object, we sent certain propositions to you, for your consideration, and selected Col. Heard as the organ of communication, knowing him to be an old member of the Legislature, and an Elector returned for the county of St. Mary's, which is also first called from priority. Col Heard returned this paper stating that he had no authoirty to act, and therefore declined presenting it to his political associates. We have therefore to request of you, whether you will receive any communication from us—and to indicate the manner in which you would prefer to receive communications from us.

We are gentlemen,
Very Respectfully, Yours, &c.
CHAS. MACGILL,
ROBT. WASON,
CASPER QUYNN,
JOHN FISHER,
G. ELLICOTT,
EPHRAIM BELL,
JOSHUA VANSANT,
SPRIGG HARWOOD,
THOS. HOPE,
SAM'L SUTTON,
ROBT T. KEENE,
M. FOUNTAIN,
JOHN EVANS,
GEO. A. THOMAS,
WASH'N. DUVALL,
JNO. B. THOMAS,
ENOCH GEORGE,
JNO. S. SELLMAN,
WESLEY LYNTHICUM.

To Messrs. Heard, Leigh, Vickers, Gale, Gaither, Kent, Dalrymple, Williams, Handy, Spence, Franklin, Dickinson, Dudley, Hicks, Lake, Pratt, Duvall, Merrick, Brawner, Bruce and Beal.

ANNAPOLIS, Sept. 21, 1836.

At one o'clock, P. M. the Democratic Republican members of the Electoral College, again assembled, when Charles McGill, of Washington county, resumed the Chair, and George A. Thomas, of Cecil, acted as Secretary, whereupon the following proceedings were had.

Contrary to our reasonable hopes and expectation, the other Electors having refused even to receive or reply to the propositions which we have thought proper to submit formally or informally, in letters addressed to all of them, and in conversations held by individual members of this meeting, with individual members of the other branch of the Electoral College, and the other Electors, having moreover, made to us, or to any one of us, no propositions whatever, calculated to restore to the people of Maryland, through the medium of the Legislature, the right to revise and amend the Constitution; and this meeting being fully convinced that we have no alternative left but to adjourn, or to submit to the selection of a Senate opposed to those reforms, both of the constitution and of the administration of the government of the State, which our constituents desire to see accomplished—Therefore

Resolved, That this meeting do now adjourn.

CHAS. MACGILL, Pres't.
GEORGE A. THOMAS, Secretary.

DOMESTIC MEDICINE.—The castors on a dinner table are said, by a late London work, to be a kind of medicine chest containing drugs of great virtue. 1 SALT.—This is a decided cathartic in the dose of from half an ounce to an ounce It is also a vermifuge in large doses. Criminals in Holland were formerly sentenced to live without salt, and became terribly afflicted with worms. 2. VINEGAR.—This is refrigerant and diaphoretic, and applied externally is moderately stimulant. In an overdose of soda has been taken, or of any other alkali, it is a certain antidote. 3. MUSTARD.—A mustard emetic is said to be infallible in the *cholera*; a mustard poultice is almost equal to a blister plaster. 4. OLIVE OIL—This say, the dispensaries, is "demulcant, relaxant and laxative." It is an antidote against acrid poisons, and seems to be obnoxious to worms, killing them, it is supposed, by stopping some of their breathing holes. Besides it relieves the pain occasioned by the application of pungent acrid substances to the skin. 5. PEPPER.—This cures diarrhœ and the relaxed sore throat. *Piperin*, the alkaloid extracted from the pepper, has cured the ague in the hands of Dr. Meil and others.

The Whig Ticket, we are informed has succeeded in Montgomery county.

TO WORKINGMEN.

Every day the roots of aristocracy are shooting deeper and deeper into Liberty's future grave. Aristocracy of place and office, aristocracy of wealth, aristocracy of education, are made to explain what the magnets of our land mean by the silly words liberty and equality. Liberty to work as hard and as long as you please for their maintenance and support. Liberty to grumble as much as you please, provided you pay up, and equality, as long as they are obliged to flatter, beguile, and deceive you out of your votes. What is the reason that, although republicans far out-number aristocrats, at least in all our free states, whilst the great majority of the nation—its industrious producer—who, no matter what they may call themselves, are republicans in practice and principle—what is the reason, I inquire, that, without the least attention, on the part of their rulers, they are forever complaining of their unredressed grievance! These rulers know their wishes, and, were they willing, could accomplish them.—What is the reason that, in spite of all their complaints, they are compelled to endure those evils without the most distant prospect of their rulers or legislators ever interfering to remedy or remove! It is because the interests of the governing party, no matter who they be, requires the continuance of these same evils; and from this fact alone, this diversity of interest between the governing and the governed, it is self-evidently clear and conclusive, that our present form of government is radically and essentially defective; that it is, in reality, no more of a republican government than is the government of England. Until, by universal education, mechanics and working men are rendered intelligent enough to take the government reins into their own hands, the people must sacrifice their welfare to the welfare of the few: they must continue to toil and suffer for an idle aristocracy. The cheapness of our government, as contrasted with England's is often made the blind of our deception; but we forget that the one is a thousand years younger than the other, and though we have no king, dukes, lords or bishops, on our annual list of pensioners, yet, should we keep on at our present extravagant pace, it would not require another century to render our government as heavy a curse to the people as England's is at present. English mechanics and workingmen come to this country, full of the notion that all is milk and honey; that liberty and equality is the order of the day; that out of our labors we have no nobility or gentry to provide for, but a short residence among us opens their eyes, and makes them cry out, "It is all mere humbug; the country we came from, in every thing except the name, is quite as redundant in liberty and equality." But the question is not, at least, ought not to be, whether mechanics are less oppressed or more favored in this country than they are in Europe: for in a true republic neither favors nor oppressions are known to the government. Admitting that our productive classes are favored is only saying, in a round-about way, that our form of government is aristocratical. Republicans enjoy rights, not favors, and it is their rights to enjoy the fruits of their own industry, without being compelled to share them with the idle and the domineering; it is their right to demand that the government be so framed and administered, as to compel all, without distinction, to contribute, by the labor of their own hands, to the productions of the common necessaries and comforts of life; it is their right and their interest to prevent monopolies of all kinds, and especially to abolish the monopoly of education, which makes this man's child a gentleman, and that man's child a hewer of wood a drawer of water; it is their right to abolish that monopoly of wealth which compels the laboring man to place the fruits of his toils at the absolute disposal of the greedy capitalists, and to receive from his hands, as their value, the least share he is willing to leave them; it is their right to complain, that, under a government framed for the common good of the commonality, all the injustices and oppressions of the vilest of aristocracies are daily inflicted upon them: as the great body of the people, it is their right to abolish these similar abuses; to reform, to alter and amend, without regard to any constitutions, or laws, or customs, existing against their approbation.

From the Baltimore Republican.

DESPERATION.

The ignoble twenty-one, are continuing their session at Annapolis but; for what purpose? Is it for the purpose of electing legally a Senate for the state? That is impossible. The time is past for accomplishing that object. The Constitution has specified a particular day for the meeting of the Electors, and requires the presence of twenty-four of their number to constitute a quorum to do business. That day has passed, they had not a quorum on that day, there is no power given to a number less than a quorum to adjourn to any other day, as is done with regard to the Senate and House of Delegates, and consequently they have not now the right under the Constitution to meet and elect a Senate, if a quorum were so disposed.

But this is not all. There are not now twenty-four Electors in the state.—The Nineteen have resigned their trust, and of course cannot, if they were so disposed, take their seats in the College; and if they were so to meet and elect a Senate, it would be illegal. That such is the fact will be seen from a reference to the following extracts from the address of the Nineteen Electors to the people of Maryland.

"Impelled by a deep and solemn sense of duty to acquiesce in the necessity which imperiously required a surrender into your hands of the high trust committed to us—it becomes us to submit fully and frankly the considerations by which our conduct has been influenced.

Again—"Being convinced by these repeated refusals that no Senate could be formed, disposed to respond to the known wishes of our constituents, the high power reposed in us is respectfully returned to the people, to whom it belongs legitimately, and by whom we are confident it will be exerted so as to secure to them and their posterity, no matter on what part of the soil of Maryland they may be located, those dear inalienable rights of man for which our fathers fought and bled,"

Thus it will be seen that the Nineteen Electors have returned to the people the power with which they were clothed to choose a Senate, and have now no more right to act in the matter than any other nineteen private individuals in the State. Having resigned the trust, they cannot, if they were so disposed, resume it at pleasure. The Electoral College is, therefore, dissolved, and there is no power to revive it. A Senate cannot be chosen, and the continuance of the twenty-one at Annapolis is idle and absurd.

If they expect the Nineteen, or any portion of them, to join them in an effort to elect a Senate, they will find themselves disappointed. They never will meet them—they never can meet. They could not do it if they would, and would not if they could. It is therefore useless for them to bluster about the matter. Do what they may, the condition of things cannot and will not be so changed as to continue the Government under the present constitution. All that can be done is to provide for the call of a convention to form a new constitution, and that must and will be done. The anti-reformers may call it what they please. Hard words will break no bones, nor will they heal any wounds. They may talk about revolution, anarchy, confusion, and all that, but call it what they may, it must be apparent to every man that a change must be made in the constitution of the State, and that such a change will be made as will place the power, where it properly belongs, in the hands of a majority of the people.

ADVENTURES IN TEXAS.

I jocosely asked the ragged hunter, who was a smart active young fellow, of the steamboat and alligator breed, whether he was a rhinoceros or a hyena, as he was so for a fight with the invaders. Neither the one nor the other, Colonel, says he but a whole menagerie in myself. I'm shaggy as a bear, wolfish about the head, active as a cougar, and can grin like a hyena, until the bark will come off a gum log.—There's a sprinkling of all sorts in me, from the lion down to the skunk; and before the war is over you'll pronounce me an entire zoological institute, or I miss a figure in my calculation. I promise to swallow Santa Anna without gagging, if you will only skewer back his ears, and grease his head a little.

An accident befell my friend Thimblerig this afternoon. He was intent on his eternal game of thimbles, in a somewhat exposed position, while the enemy were bombarding us from a new redoubt. A three ounce ball glanced from the parapet and struck him on the breast, inflicting a painful but not dangerous wound. I extracted the ball, which was of lead, and recommended him to drill a hole through it, and carry it for a watch seal. No he replied with energy, may I be shot six times if I do; that would be making a bauble for an idle boast. No, Colonel, lead is getting scarce, and I'll lend it out at compound interest—Curse thimbles! he muttered and went his way and I saw no more of him that evening.

Feb. 2. The firing commenced early this morning, but the Mexicans are poor engineers, for we have'nt lost a single man, and our outworks have sustained no injury. Our sharp shooters have brought down a considerable number of stragglers at a long shot.

I got up before the peep of day, hearing an occasional discharge of a rifle just over the place where I was sleeping, and I was somewhat amazed to see Thimblerig mounted alone on the battlement, no one being on duty at the time but the sentries. What are you doing there? says I—Paying my debts, says he; interest and all. And how do you make out? says I. I've nearly got through, says he; stop a moment, Colonel, and I'll close the account. He clapped his rifle to his shoulder and blazed away, then jumped down from his perch, and said that account's settled; them chaps will let me play out my game in quiet next time.

I looked over the wall, and saw four Mexicans lying dead on the plain. I asked him to explain what he meant by paying his debts, and he told me that he had run the grape shot into four rifle balls, and that he had taken an early stand to have a chance of picking off stragglers.—Davy Crocket.

From the Baltimore Republican.

THE HOUSE THE STATE BUILT.

BANK OF M—D.—This is the house the State built.

PEOPLES MONEY—This is the malt that lay in in the house the State built.

REVERDY AND OTHERS—These are the rats that eat the malt which lay in the house the State built.

PUBLIC OPINION.—This is the cat that punished the rats that eat the malt that lay in the House the State built.

MINORITY LEGISLATURE.—This is the dog that worried the cat that punished the rats that eat the malt that lay in the House the State Built.

ANTI-INDEMNITY.—This is the cow with crumpled horn that tossed the dog that worried the cat that punished the rats that eat the malt that lay in the House the State built.

INDEMNITY.—This is the maiden all forlorn that milked the cow with crumpled horn, that tossed the dog that worried the cat that punished the rats that eat the malt that lay in the House the State built.

J. V. L. Mc—This is the man all tattered and torn, that kissed the maiden all forlorn, that milked the cow with crumpled horn, that tossed the dog that worried the cat that punished the rats that eat the malt that lay in the House the State built.

SELF INTEREST.—This is the priest all shaven and shorn, who married the man all tattered and torn, that kissed the maid all forlorn, that milked the cow with crumpled horn, that tossed the dog that worried the cat that punished the rats that eat the malt that lay in the House the State built

REFORM—This is the cock that crowed in the morn, that wakened the priest all shaven and shorn, who married the man all tattered and torn, that kissed the maiden all forlorn, that milked the cow with crumpled horn that tossed the dog that worried the cat that punished the rats that eat the malt that lay in the House the State built.

CONSTITUTIONAL REFORMERS.—The Anti-Reformers profess to feel a great reverence for the Constitution, and to be shocked at the idea of doing any thing in violation of its provisions. They charge the Nineteen Electors with having violated its provisons, and allege that anarchy, confusion, strife, and the destruction of the credit of the State will be the consequence. This is all false, and they know it. The Nineteen Electors have not violated the provisions of the Constitution, but have resorted to the use of a constitutional provision to obtain such a change as will restore to the people their long lost rights. The constitution has clearly and distinctly authorized them to abstain from meeting for the election of a Senate, as it does not imperatively provide for their meeting, nor does it provide any means for compelling their attendance. They have refused to attend, and the consequence is that the power has been given to the people, agreeably to a constitutional provision, to call a Convention to form a new Constitution.

But how have the professed constitutional reformers showed their reverence for the provisions of the Constitution. By a plain and palpable violation of the Constitution. It is provided in that instrument that no man holding an office under Executive appointment, of profit, or who shall receive from such office any compensation, shall serve as an Elector; and yet Mr. Brawner, of Charles county, and Mr. Dalrymple, of Calvert county, both hold for their respective counties the office of Register of Wills, from which they derive large profits; and Mr. Dickinson, of Talbot county, is a Judge of the Orphan's Court. All those men are disqualified from serving as Electors, and yet they all took their seats as such, and have joined in the address in which the Nineteen Electors are denounced as violators of the Constitution, revolutionists and anarchists. These men are, as they pretend, what they call constitutional reformers Perhaps they would so alter the Constitution, in what they call a constitutional manner, as to entitle them to fill a dopen offices at one and the same time.

Balt. Rep.

EASTON, MD.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1836.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN 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. BROOKE.

The Editor is happy to state that he has so far recovered from sickness, as to be enabled partially to resume the duties of his post.

OBITUARY.

It is a melancholy task we have to perform in recording the death of the Hon. ROBERT H. GOLDSBOROUGH, who died at his residence (Myrtle Grove) near this place, on Wednesday last. He has filled a conspicuous station in the councils of his country, and his name will be interwoven with much of the history of the nation, as well as of that of his native State. Mr. Goldsborough was a gentleman of talent, and as a public man he stood consistently firm to his principles and party. But it was in the private circle where the good qualities he so richly possessed shone most. He was kind, charitable, and affectionate; in manners, bland and conciliatory; and he possessed to an eminent degree, many of those ennobling attributes of the soul which so pre-eminently dignify and adorn human nature.

THE ELECTION.

As we anticipated, the Whig ticket has very generally succeeded in most of the counties. The alarmists kept up an eternal cry about "anarchy and ruin" and used every exertion to create a panic in every possible instance. The Van Buren candidates withdrew in Frederick sometime previous to the election because they deemed it unnecessary to be elected to a Legislative body whose functions would be virtually annihilated by the failure to elect a Senate; and Messrs. Thomas and Warfield also, it was reported, withdrew in Anne Arundle. All of those gentlemen, however, may be voted for, but it is not expected that the party has made any effort to elect them under such circumstances. Indeed the election in some of the counties has been quietly surrendered to the whigs without scarce an effort to prevent it on the part of the Democratic Republicans, and we would put our friends on their guard not to be daunted by the "glorious" success of which the whigs so vehemently boast; for they dearly achieved it by the expenditure of thousands of dollars; by panic cries of "ANARCHY"—"BLOOD" and "RUIN"! for we feel fully assured that next year will show quite a different result—the stormy excitement will be tranquilized; reason and justice will have resumed their seats again, and we will fight the battle under happier auspices than ever before, and victory will again proudly perch upon the upraised banner of old Maryland Democracy.

MARCY FOUNTAIN, Esq.—This gentleman will never be forgiven by the whig office holders, and the hangers-on of the whig party, if he lives for a century to come. He has been directly instrumental—o, enly—honorably and aboveboard, and not in an underhanded manner—in bringing to light the vast expenditures of the State, in showing the bankrupt condition of her treasury; the rapid diminution of the capital of the State; the enormous increase of her public debt; the increased expenses of the last session of the Legislature, and all too from under the hand of the Treasurer himself. For this act Mr. Fountain has received no little of the slang of his whig opponents, but he has won for himself the thanks of his party and the applause of all men who love truth and justice.

We must confess we cannot see in the present crisis of affairs in Maryland any true cause for alarm. And we think it entirely foreign to a quiet termination of matters for partizans to inflame the minds of the people by false cries of alarm, mainly in hopes to create a panic and thereby secure some party advantage. Whatever may be the merits or demerits of the case of the nineteen, it matters not a jot now; for neither can restore tranquility nor elect a senate. Therefore, it becomes every freeman who respects the rights of his neighbor; who "loves equality—who is opposed to the errors in our present form of Government, to set to work to devise remedies, and not stand as idle spectator (if there is so much danger at hand as the whigs say there is) or lend his voice in swelling the panic chorus that is now being dolefully chanted throughout the State. Remedies are at hand, and should be quickly applied, for a constitution so fragile as that of Maryland's appears to be from the fact that the nineteen electors have been able to make it a bye-word and a reproach for our sister States, should be forthwith reformed. That it is faulty—aye, rotten and corrupt, every man in the borders of the State who loves "equal rights" and detests aristocracy, must frankly admit. Men of both parties agree that there should be reform; therefore, the prevailing spirit should be one of *reconciliation* and *compromise*.

PHILADELPHIA MIRROR.—This valuable and remarkably cheap paper, sustains the character the publishers promised it should at the time it was first issued. It is worthy of patronage.

BALTIMORE CITY.

Reform		*Anti-Reform.*	
Richardson	5736	Thompson	5428
McLean	5793	Jones	5502

J. W. Walker is elected Sheriff. He is a Van Burenite.

In speaking of the above result the Baltimore Republican says—never have our opponents before made such desperate efforts. They have poured out their money like water, and employed it in every possible manner with the view of influencing the result. They have employed threats and persuasion, and even bribery where it could be of any avail. Every Bank dependent was out, and using all his efforts. They have doubtless expended not less than forty or fifty thousand dollars. Every man that could be brought out by them, to serve in their ranks, was at the polls.—Numerous illegal votes were forced into the ballot boxes. But all their efforts, and all their clamour about ruin, anarchy, and all the evils which their distempered imaginations could invent, have proved of no avail. * * * * * * We went into the contest under every disadvantage.—Our friends in Frederick had withdrawn their candidates, and many wished it to be done here.

ELECTION RETURNS.

Owing to the accidental delay of our paper on Tuesday several of the mails were missed. That our readers may have them correct we re-publish them this morning.

BALTIMORE COUNTY.

Van Buren.		*Harrison.*	
Ely	2566	Brown	1814
Showers	2187		
Risteau	2202		
Worthington	2328		
Orrick	1753		

In Frederick County, Gurley (Van Buren) is elected Sheriff.

ANNAPOLIS.

VAN BUREN.		WHIG.	
Robert Welch,	140	T. S. Alexander	159
S Harwood,	137	J. H. Culbreth,	154

HARFORD COUNTY.

VAN BUREN.		WHIG.	
Maulsby,	1243	Billingslea,	1181
Forwood,	1146	Gough,	1154
Nelson,	1296	Boyd.	1148
Jennett.	986		

FOR SHERIFF.

Keen	1178	Carsins,	1211

Mr. Billingslea, we understand, advocated, decidedly the course pusued by the Nineteen Electors, and Mr. Gough as equally approved the course; Mr. Boyd was undecided, having abstained from making his views known. Messrs. Nelson and Maulsby advocated the course adopted.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

By last night's mail we received an extra from the Torch Light giving the returns from all the districts but Hancock and Pleasant Valley. These districts at the last election gave a majority of eighteen for the Van Buren ticket.

For Assembly.

Van Buren		*Whigs.*	
Mann,	2005	Kershner,	1695
Levingley,	2008	Nenshett,	1640
Rentch.	1988	Van Lear,	1636
Gaither,	1684	Witner,	1428

PRINCE-GEORGE'S COUNTY.

Van Buren.		*Whig.*	
Day,	631	Coombs,	778
Scott,	625	Ghiselin,	776
Balwin,	587	Tuck,	772
Crawford,	549	Gantt,	750

For Sheriff.

Fowler, (Whig) elected.

CECIL COUNTY.

For Assembly.

Van Buren.		*Whigs.*	
Comegys,	1258	J. Ford,	1121
Henderson,	1234	Parker,	1174
Pierson,	1211	Conard,	1104
Taylor,	1232	Broughton,	1119

For Sheriff.

McCullough,	1234	Wilson,	1167

CALVERT COUNTY.

We understand three Whigs, and one Van Buren Delegate are elected.

A GREEN OLD AGE.—There is an oak in the forest of Cerisy, in Normandy, which was dropped in the form of an acorn from its parent tree before the time when that province sent out its warriors to subdue England under William the Conqueror. It has been estimated, by a comparison of various circumstances, to be about nine hundred years old. Its hollow trunk will contain some fourteen to fifteen persons. It measured in 1834 thirty-six feet in circumference.

ELECTION RETURNS FOR TALBOT COUNTY.

	Easton,	St. Michaels,	Trappe,	Cherryh,	Total,
DEMOCRATIC REFORM TICKET.					
Sherwood	167	172	92	132	563
Horney	167	168	92	134	561
Colston	166	193	91	130	580
Lowrey	163	177	102	125	567
Commissioners.					
Bartlett	168	180	92	132	572
Ridgaway	156	170	89	129	544
Sheriff.					
Benny	172	150	98	128	548
FEDERAL TICKET.					
Kerr	176	231	177	80	664
Townsend	175	248	174	80	677
Martin	173	234	168	91	666
Boyles	171	230	175	85	661
Commissioners.					
Edmondson	173	235	172	85	665
Leonard	181	240	175	86	682
Sheriff.					
Harrington	164	280	167	73	684
Hopkins	000	000	30	95	125
Turbutt	000	000	17	00	17

RETURNS FROM CAROLINE.

	Upper,	Middle,	Lower,	Total.
Carter	210	224	176	610
Nicols	209	214	173	596
Jump	211	219	172	602
Charles	207	204	177	588
Sheriff.				
Richardson	213	211	168	592
Hardcastle	118	192	280	590
Keene	121	183	286	590
Fountain	118	181	274	573
Thawly	124	180	279	583
Sheriff.				
Johnson	118	191	283	592

Kent County has elected the whig ticket.

An attempt has been made to effect the escape of Santa Anna. A deleterious liquor was to be administered to the capt and guard placed over him and the other prisoners, and then during the heavy and probably intended eternal sleep of the former the escape of the latter was to be effected. But the plot was timely discovered.

From the Washington Globe.

The President returned on Saturday morning, the 1st instant. His health is much improved by his long and laborious journey.

Snow fell at Utica, N. Y. and also at Portland, Maine, on Wednesday 28th ult.

The Charleston Board of Health report eighteen cases of Cholera on the 25th ultimo. On the 26th ult. 34 cases were reported.—*Ib.*

PENNSYLVANIA.

The elections for Inspectors in Pennsylvania show that the cause of Van Buren and Johnson is safe.

INSPECTORS' ELECTIONS.
DEMOCRATIC TRIUMPHS!

On Friday last, elections for Inspectors of the General Election, were held in the various districts throughout Pennsylvania. So far as the results are known, they are highly favorable to the Democratic candidates, Van Buren and Johnson. In the county of Philadelphia the V. Buren democrats have elected their Inspectors in every township except two where the federalists always succeed.

In the First Congressional District, where every exertion was made by the federal whigs, aided by Burden and Sutherland, the Democratic Van Buren men have signally triumphed over the allied forces. In this district the test was fairly made between the regular democratic candidate, Colonel Paynter, and the apostate whig federal candidate, Doctor Sutherland. The result which we have annexed clearly evinces that no irregular candidate can break down the democracy of the First District.

No elections were held in Southwark or Moyamensing, which will increase the present majority of 320 against Sutherland to at least 1000—*Penn.*

The news from Florida is of a distressing nature. Accounts from Texas represent matters in a favorable state.

FOR THE WHIG.

MR. EDITOR: The following is a list of the would be Senators of Maryland.

J. V. L. McMahon, Samuel Jones,	Balt. City.
Wm Schley,	Frederick, Co.
Jos. J. Merrick,	Washington, Co.
Richard Bowie,	Montgomery, Co.
Thos. G. Pratt,	Prince Georges, Co.
Robt. W. Kent,	Anne Arundle, Co.
Wm. D. Merrick,	Charles, Co.
Geo. S. Leigh,	St. Mary's Co.
E. N. Hambleton,	Talbot, Co.
Thos. A. Spence,	Worcester, Co.
Thos. Burchenal,	Caroline, Co.

Q.

PRICE CURRENT.

GRAIN.—Wheat continues to come in very sparingly. For new reds we quote inferior to fair at $1. 15 a $1.40; good to prime $1.50; a $1.60; prime $1.65 a $1,75; and very prime at $1,85 a $1,90.

Sales of white Corn at 96 a 97 cents, and of yellow at $1,03. The article is very flat this morning, and sales difficulty to be effected.

MARRIED

In Easton on the 4th inst. by the Rev. William McGwigen, Mr. John Stevens to Miss Anna Maria Emory, both of the above named place.

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