From the Frederick Citizen.

THE POWER OF THE PEOPLE.

There are many persons who affect to doubt the right of the People, to constitute themselves the judges of the Law, by which they are to be governed. Many admit the right, but doubt their capacity, and many deny that a majority of the people, are in favor of Reform in the Constitution of the State. In answer to the persons, who prefer the authority of a piece of parchment, to the power of the people, to preserve the inalienable rights of freemen, we ask attention only, to the acts of our forefathers, who, "in the times that tried men's souls," constituted themselves judges, and passed sentence against the tyrannical acts of the King and Parliament of Great Britain. And, in defiance of the giant power of that kingdom, then in the zenith of her authority, established the great principle, for which we are now contending—The right of the people to form their own government. Let candid men look to the perils in the midst of which our forefathers formed the present constitution, the risks they had to encounter, in that conflict of right against tyranny and usurpation, differing, in few respects, from that in which we are now engaged, and say whether they had a better cause or a better opportunity to change their form of Government than we have now. Let them say whether that power possessed by our ancestors to reform an oppressive Government, has been changed or weakened. In order to show the manner in which the freemen of the State of Maryland have once acted when changing their form of Government, we make the following extract from "Hanson's compilation of the Laws of Maryland;" having recorded the laws up to the time, in which the galling yoke of Great Britain was thrown off, he makes the following remarks.

"Here ends the laws under the proprietory Government. The arbitrary acts of the King and Parliament of Great Britain, having manifested a settled design of enslaving her colonies in North America, a determined spirit of opposition in a little time pervaded every part of the continent which now belongs to the United States. From this period, notwithstanding the mere forms of the ancient government were suffered for a little longer to subsist, there was no real authority except that derived from the people,"

"In Maryland, and indeed in most of the other colonies, the people, without waiting to hear what was done in other places, assembled and entered into the most spirited resolves. In general they declared their opinion that all commercial intercourse with their unnatural parent country should be suspended; and they appointed delegates to meet on the 24th day of June 1774, in a Provincial Convention which was invested with full power to adopt any measures that might be suggested by the united wisdom of the whole.

"After these first meetings, and until the formation of a fixed and permanent government in the year 1776, the supreme Legislative, Executive & Judicial power resided in provincial convention or in councils of safety chosen by Conventions. In each county, likewise, a legislative and judicial authority was at first exercised by committees elected from time to time, and superseeded at the will of the people."

"Such an administration—the immediate offspring of necessity—might have been reasonably expected to be subversive of that liberty which it was intended to secure. But in the course of more than two years, during which it was cheerfully submitted to by all except the advocates for British usurpation, although many occasions occurred in which an intemperate zeal transported men beyond the just bounds of moderation, not a single person fell a victim to the oppression of this irregular government."

"Thus far is premised, by way of introduction to the proceedings and resolves of that Convention under which we now live."

"On the 3d of July, 1776, the provincial Convention, then sitting at Annapolis, came to the following resolutions:

"Resolved, That a new Convention be elected for the express purpose of forming a new government, *by the authority of the people only*, and enacting and ordering all things for the preservation, safety, and general weal of this Colony."

"Resolved, There be four representatives chosen, for each of the districts of Frederick County, as described in the proceedings of July last, two representatives for the City of Annapolis, and two representatives from the town of Baltimore, in Baltimore County, and four representatives from each county, in this province except Frederick county aforesaid; but that the inhabitants of Annapolis and Baltimore town, be not allowed to vote for Representatives for their respective counties, nor shall this resolution be understood to engage or secure, such representation to Annapolis or Baltimore town, but temporarily the same being in the opinion of this Convention, properly, to be modified or taken away, on a material alteration of the circumstances of those places from either a depopulation or a considerable decrease, of inhabitants thereof.

These extracts show what the great men in Maryland in 1776 conceived to be the extent of the power of the people. They did not wait for the passage of a law, by the provincial government to authorize them to assemble in convention. They felt, and by their acts acknowledged, that the power of the people was omnipotent in all matters of Government. That they had the right, not only to supercede government which had become oppressive, but, to establish new governments, with Executive, Legislative and Judicial powers. Not only did they claim this right to be in the people theoretically, but proceeded to exercise it as became freemen. These extracts show more than this:—They show how unimportant the mere form of a government is, when all who live under it, are ready and willing to perform the part of good citizens. The form of government first established, which existed for two years, was extremely feeble, and yet says the historian, "not a single person fell a victim" to its oppression.

The officers charged with the execution of the law, encountered no opposition except from "THE ADVOCATES for British usurpation." Why should not the people of Maryland take courage from this? We have now no cause to fear a foreign foe. Instead of that inefficient government, under which our forefathers found protection for life, liberty, and property from '74 to '76, we have a power Executive and Judiciary authorized and ready to enforce system of laws matured by a Legislature through a large majority.

And are reasonable men to be filled with apprehension and alarm by (not "the advocates for British usurpation" who alone jeopardised public peace and private safety in 1776) but by a host of cormorant office holders, who have so long held public office that they are unwilling to become private citizens? We say emphatically No. They will now proceed calmly and firmly, in the path trodden by their forefathers regardless of senseless clamours to elect delegates to a convention to form that [illegible] majority of the people of Maryland.

To those who deny that a majority of the people are in favor of a reform of the Constitution of the State, in the manner proposed by the nineteen, we say refer to the following table of the votes given at the recent elections. And it will be remembered that many persons who voted for the Whig candidates are known to be in favor of Conventional reform, and will go any lengths to carry out a reform in the present defective, corrupt, and tyrannical form of Government. The vote of the State stands thus:

The democrats carried—

	White Population.
Cecil	11,473
Harford, ½,	5,957
Baltimore Co,	30,623
Baltimore City,	61,714
Frederick,	35,765
Charles, ½,	1,145
Calvert, ½,	617
Washington, ¾,	21,280
Alleghany, ½,	4,778
Caroline, ½,	1,535
	176 61

The other Counties and Cities carried by the whigs, according to the last census, had about 140,000 white inhabitants.

But it is said, admit that the wish and power of the people, to execute the measures of the nineteen, exists, yet their capacity to do so is denied. Have the people so degenerated that they are now more incapable than they were in 1774, and '76, to frame a government? Are they more ignorant of their rights, less acquainted with the principles and forms of Government, and more depraved than the people of that day, that they cannot now be trusted with the privilege of forming a code of laws by which they are willing to be governed. Freemen of Frederick county are you willing to say, that you are so degenerate, so base, so depraved, that you cannot be trusted with your own interests? That you are willing to have self constituted guardians to protect you? And from what? Political and civil suicide. No man but one who is blinded by his prejudice or who has been rendered desperate by the fear of losing some little, despicable office that he has obtained through the operation of the present miserable government, could affect to entertain such an opinion.

But what is the course pursued by a certain class of persons here? They tell you, you the people of Frederick County, that you are not to be trusted with this power, for if your property is insecure, life and liberty are unsafe. That *you* will steal your neighbour's property, and cut your friends throats unless you have some kind, good natured guardians at your elbow constantly, who will whisper in your ear, if you attempt acts like these, they will hang you. What ridiculous folly thus to attempt to impose upon a people who are as conversant with the scenes of the revolution as they are with the way from their own firesides to their beds; who are as perfectly acquainted with the principles, if not the details of Government, as they are with their own private affairs. What an insult to a virtuous and intelligent community! thus to dare to intimidate them into an acquiescence with the arbitrary decrees of a set of party tyrants.

NULLIFICATION.

Is it not passing strange, that the "Whig party" should abuse the illustrious 19 Van Buren Electors for their course, tending, as they allege it does, to universal prostration of the State Government, and at the same time, they run for the second highest office in the gift of the people, an avowed Nullifier (Mr. Tyler.)—Hear what Daniel Webster says of Nullification—"But, Sir, while practical Nullification in South Carolina, would be as to herself, actual and distinct *revolution*; its necessary tendency must also be to spread revolution, and to break up the Constitution as to all other states. It strikes a deadly blow at the vital principle of the *whole Union*. To allow State resistance to the laws of Congress to be rightful and proper, to admit Nullification in some States, and yet not expect to see a dismemberment of the entire government, appears to me, the wildest illusion and most extravagant folly.—*Nullification, if successful, arrests the power of the law, absolves citizens from their duty, subverts the foundation both of protection & obedience, dispenses with oaths and obligations of allegiance*, and elevates another authority to supreme command. Is not this revolution? Is not this anarchy, as well as revolution?" This is what Mr. Webster, one of the whig candidates for the Presidency, thinks of Nullification, and yet, forsooth, they support Mr. Tyler a nullifier; whose principles, according to Mr. Webster, would, if successful, break up the whole Union, and produce a wide spread scene of anarchy and revolution, throughout six and twenty States. Is it not arrogant—nay, is it not downright and barefaced impudence, in these men, to charge the 19 with pursuing a policy leading to revolution, when they are advocating and supporting a man for the second office in the nation, who is a nullifier, and whose views if carried out, would, says Mr. Webster, break up the whole Union?—Query—which would be the wisest man, he who produces revolution in a single state, or he that would effect anarchy and revolution throughout six and twenty States?—Would not the last man be 26 times worse?—*Dor. Aurora.*

The Anti-Reformers prate a great deal about a rebuke received by the "glorious 19" from the people, at the late election. What are the facts in the case? In September 17 of the 19 received (in Washington, Baltimore, Harford, Anne Arundel, Montgomery, Cecil, Queen Anne's and Caroline counties, and Baltimore and Annapolis cities,) 14,319 votes.
In October the candidates approving their course, received, in the same counties, 15,614 "

Being an increase of 1,295 "
In the same counties, in October, the Anti-Conventional Reform candidates received only 14,781 votes—833 less than a majority.

In Frederick county, in September, 2 of the 19 received 3168—and had not our ticket been withdrawn, they would have been triumphantly sustained by the result of the October poll. Indeed, they are so sustained. Every exertion was made to bring out every voter opposed to the course of the 19—the cries of 'ruin and anarchy!' and "for Heaven's sake come to the rescue of the Constitution!" were heard from every hill-top and in every valley of the county. But, after all, the leading Whig candidate only received 3101 out of about 6500 votes.—*Hagerstown Mail.*

Ninety-seven thousand three hundred and seventy-eight dollars and fifty-nine cents were received week before last at the land office in this city. We are happy to learn that all the land sold (77,83[illegible] nearly acres) was [illegible] ninety-nine hundredths purchased by the real bone and sinew of the country—actual settlers.—*Detroit Daily Free Press.*

MARYLAND ELECTION.

We have carefully collected the returns of the late election, for members of the House of Delegates, and republish them to-day,—from which it will be seen that the Whigs have carried the State after the old fashion—having elected 60 of the 80 members. But it has not been a Waterloo, a New Orleans, nor a San Jacinto affair; as doth fully appear from the following statement, showing the average vote given by the two parties at the late elections, and the vote given by them in September. Though it may surprise our friends abroad, after the loud huzzaings of the Whigs and after seeing the comparative strength of parties in the House of Delegates elect, to hear that they have but a bare majority of the popular vote—it is not at all strange to those who know the character of our government. Here the MINORITY have long ruled the MAJORITY and it will continue to be so under our present Constitution—which, thanks to the "glorious 19" will soon be radically changed

Counties	SEPTEMBER V. B.	SEPTEMBER WHIG	OCTOBER V. B.	OCTOBER WHIG
Allegany,	744	845	888	855
Washington,	1561	1272	2111	1353
Frederick,	3168	2653	——	3025
Balt. city,	5715	4121	5765	5465
Balt. county,	1930	1132	2311	1793
Harford,	1066	880	1143	1141
Annapolis,	162	143	139	157
A. Arundel,	1017	855	992	1118
Calvert,	324	403	353	371
P. George's	586	720	598	769
Montgomery	663	669	726	886
Charles,	267	408	393	581
St Mary's,	515	566	——	——
Cecil,	896	550	1234	1129
Kent,	458	566	441	595
Queen Anne's	581	524	576	640
Talbot,	568	593	568	667
Caroline,	598	545	584	599
Somerset,	893	1088	——	968
Worcester,	1041	1107	——	1001
Dorchester,	798	927	832	1063
	23,594	20,575	19,659	24,677

We have not, as it will be perceived, taken any account of the votes polled in St. Mary's at the late election,—nor added any thing to the Van Buren column for Frederick, Somerset and Worcester, in which our friends had no tickets. It will be admitted, on all hands, however, that there are some friends of Mr. Van Buren in each of those counties, and that they ought to be included in a table designed to show the relative strength of parties in the State. But how are we to arrive at their number? By reference to the table above, it will be seen that, in nearly all the counties the Van Buren vote in October is larger than it was in September; and we might, therefore with propriety claim an increase in those counties where there was no contest. But we will to be within bounds, take the September vote.

	V. BUREN.	WHIG.
Aggregate vote in October as given above,	19,659	24,677
St Mary's co. September,	515	566
Frederick, "	3168	——
Somerset, "	803	——
Worcester, "	1041	——
	25,186	25,243

We cannot permit ourselves to doubt, that Maryland will, in November, give Martin Van Buren a majority of at least 2,000! "Old Washington" will then give 500, Frederick about the same, Baltimore county and city at least 1500!—Let every democrat be up and doing.—*Hagerstown Mail.*

ALL OUT OF FASHION.

Hollo! you whig papers in Vermont. The humbug story about Van Buren's being a Roman Catholic is all out of fashion. It appears that the whigs have found out some place where the Methodists are rather unpopular, and are now endeavoring to make out that Mr. Van Buren is a Methodist. We cut the following from a late opposition paper:

"Van Buren is now said to be a Methodist. This accounts for his having been bawling "Glory' so long."

This thrust at a highly respectable denomination of Christians is in perfect keeping with whiggery.

"Church and State" is their motto, and therefore they are constantly exhibiting their preference for one class of Christians and denouncing others. This last attack is unparalleled in heartlessness and unblushing impudence.

But we only notice the paragraph as an "item of fashion" in the "lying campaign of whiggery," so that the little seven by nine federal papers in the country need not all be out of fashion, and continue to reiterate the "old lie" that Mr. Van Buren is a Roman Cathedic. Your senior whigs in the cities have given up that humbug entirely.—*Vermont Argus.*

EPITHETS—The opposition have never been very fortunate in the use of *epithets* against the democratic candidates. That of *magician*, which they apply to Mr. Van Buren, is singularly ill-judged; for it was one of the epithets applied to JEFFERSON by the same party forty years ago, as will appear by reference to the federal organs of that period.—*The Age.*

OUTRAGEOUS FALSEHOOD.

One of the most outrageous and infamous falsehoods of the Harrisonites has been put in circulation this week concerning Mr. Van Buren, under the head of "Astounding Disclosures," charging him, indirectly, with cheating one of his Dutch neighbors. This lying statement was originally hinted at in the New York Daily Advertiser, and which was of so gross a complexion, that the Senior Editor of that paper thought himself bound to state that it had been published during his absence. This story, dropped as it was in the N. York Advertiser, and fully contradicted at the time by the New York Evening Post and Albany Argus, is now unblushingly revived by the Slanderers of the Harrison press. Shame where is thy blush.—New Castle Gaz.

CHOLERA NEAR CHARLESTON.

The editor of the New York Gazette says—"We have perused a letter from a gentleman in Charleston, to his friend in this city, which gives quite a gloomy picture of the ravages of the cholera on some of the plantations in the vicinity of Charleston. Thos. Pinckney, Esq. of Santee, lost forty eight negroes. William Mazyck, Esq. of the same place, lost eighteen.

On the plantation of Wm. F. Capers, Esq. Daniel's Island, thirty-one slaves died. Mrs. Lowndes, Mrs. Rutledge and others, were also sufferers, and the disease was evidently spreading from place to place. It had, however, entirely subsided on the above named plantations, and at Daniel's Island, there had not been a case for ten days. The letter adds that the billious fever and measels had been almost as destructive as the cholera."

EASTON, MD.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1836.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN CANDIDATES
FOR PRESIDENT,
MARTIN VAN BUREN,
OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
RICHARD M. JOHNSON,
OF KENTUCKY.

Election for Electors of President and Vice President, on the 1st Monday in November.

ELECTION BY GENERAL TICKET.

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 HOLLMAN.
Sixth District—WASHINGTON DUVALL.
Seventh District—JOHN B. BROOKE.

PUBLIC MEETING.

The Democratic Republicans of Talbot County are earnestly requested to meet in Easton on Saturday next the 29th inst. at 3o' clock, when business of importance will be presented for their consideration.

An attendance from each election District is desirable. * * * *

POSTPONEMENT OF PUBLIC MEETING.

The meeting heretofore advertised for Saturday the 29th October, is postponed until Tuesday the 1st November next, when the citizens of the county are respectfully invited to attend punctually at the Court House on that day at half past 2 o'clock P. M. The meeting will then be addressed as heretofore stated.

The Electors of President and Vice President of both parties are respectfully invited to attend.

☞ The above notice was handed us with a request to publish it, and to state that the day of meeting as published in the Gazette on Saturday was announced under a misapprehension.

TO ARMS! TO ARMS!!

We again remind the Democratic Republicans of Talbot that on the SEVENTH day of NOVEMBER they will be expected to be found at their posts and like men exercising the prerogatives of freemen. As this is the first time the vote of the State will be given by general ticket we hope no friend to Van Buren and Johnson will fail to vote, if it be possible for him to get to the polls! We have every thing to animate us in the coming contest; we have noble examples set us by Pennsylvania and New Jersey; and we must follow their examples.

☞ We invite the attention of our readers to an article from the Fredrick Citizen copied into our columns this morning.

"A RAY OF LIGHT!"—The meeting recently held at Hagerstown, in Washington county, in which it is said that Messrs. Wason and Macgill, two of the "nineteen" electors of Senate took part, is announced by some of the wiggies as "a ray of light!" Well we will admit the fact—we will acknowledge that the people of Washington county are ready and willing to instruct their electors to go into college, when, according to the proceedings of the meeting alluded to from which "a ray of light" has burst upon the gloomy cause of the anti-reformers, "satisfactory assurances are given that a majority of State Senators will be chosen favorable to the passage of a law calling a convention for the purpose of re-moddeling the present constitution of the State of Maryland." If this point had been settled by compromise when the "19" impliedly desired and requested it, and which should have been done if the "21" were favorable to reform, then the difficulties now complained of would never have occurred. But they thought proper to treat all propositions made by the "19" with obstinate indifference, thereby showing their unwillingness to elect a Senate on any principle of compromise, and hence the course pursued by the "nineteen." At the meeting in Washton county, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That as soon as satisfactory assurances are given that a majority of Senators will be chosen favorable to the passage of a law calling a Convention for the purpose of remoddelling the present constitution of the State of Maryland, we recommend Robert Wason and Charles Macgill, the Senatorial Electors for Washington county, to enter the Electoral College, and aid in forming a reform Senate, even if the members thereof be selected from the Whig party.

Resolved, That until said assurances be given, we recommend Messrs. Wason and Macgill to maintain the stand they have taken, and not to participate in selecting a Senate, not known to be in favor of a State Convention."

Upon this "ray of light" the Baltimore Chronicle puts an extinguisher. In reference to the language of the above resolutions it authoritatively says:—"If however, the language of the resolutions is to be taken literally, and direct assurances, of any kind, are expected from the Whig Electors, it is proper to say, at once, that such an expectation will never be gratified." So it appears that as much as they dread "anarchy and bloodshed," ruin and desolation, the twenty one are determined to act upon their dignity, and withhold any "*satisfactory assurances*" that will cause a co-operation on the part of the electors from Washington county. This is but another evidence of the obstinacy of the "21" to remedy the evil which their partizans bawl most about. But those that are now inclined to censure the "19" must ere long see into the game which the "21" have been playing since the 19th of September, and upon a calm and impartial view of the history of the case they will be very apt to find it is six of one and half a dozen of the other.

REPROOF! REPROOF!!

The Alexandria Gazetto (a full-blooded whig paper) thus speaks of the false hopes held out by the whigs of Pennsylvania, who shouted victory up to the last moment of defeat, and assured their friends abroad that all were "safe."

As for ourselves, having lost all confidence in the predictions of politicians and the assertions of partizans, the result was not unexpected, although we cannot let the occasion pass without commenting upon the unnecessary boastings of some of the whig presses in Pennsylvania, who, perhaps, deceived themselves, have misled and deceived many out of their State. We perceive, already, that excuses are offered for what is past, and great promises made of what is to be done in November. It is all a CATCH We are sick of such miserable shifts and subterfuges. They do the very harm they are designed to prevent.

The idea of the whigs carrying the electoral vote of Pennsylvania in November, is indeed "all a catch!" The Democracy of the Key Stone State have begun the work in good earnest; victory so far has crowned their exertions, and one more brave blow will settle the business and put whiggery a napping for four years to come at least.

The whigs boast so loudly of their large and increased majorities at the October election that one would suppose they had wrought miracles. But if the reader will carefully peruse the statements of the actual number of votes polled which will be found in another column of this morning's paper, he will see that our ticket has been very generally sustained by a vote equal, if not larger, than that which it received in September. And we have but very little doubt but what Van Buren will receive the electoral vote of Maryland by a very handsome majority, though the whigs are stupidly endeavoring to blend the domestic question of reform with that of the Presidential question, which no man who is not a downright ignoramus can for a moment believe. If Mr. Van Buren be called a *magician* allow him also the attributes of a magician!

APPOINTMENT BY THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.—*Samuel Hambleton, Jr.* has received the appointment of State Attorney in Talbot county, vice Wm. Hayward, Esq. deceased.

GRAIN.—We did not receive yesterday's Baltimore papers, and are therefore unable to give the prices of grain; but we are informed that all kinds of grain stand nearly as last quotations.

An election took place in Wilmington on Tuesday last for members of the City Council and resulted as follows, notwithstanding the corruption used by the Harrisonites; who, the Gazette states resorted to "every species of deception and chicanery:"

Van Buren.		Harrison.	
Townsend,	311	Young,	285
Webb,	298	Hoxley,	257
Bush,	297	Bonney,	253
Coxe,	277	Alrichs,	262

SOUTH CAROLINA.—The Charleston Patriot of Wednesday gives the following as the result of the election, in the City and on the Neck, on Monday, the 17th inst. for Member of Congress from that district:

	City	Neck	Total
H. L. Pinckney,	953	192	1145
H. S. Legare,	733	195	928

Majority for H. L. Pinckney, 217.
For State Senator, J. R. Poinsett is elected over A Mayzick by about 700 majority.

From the Globe of the 22d inst.

OHIO.

Authentic intelligence from Columbus, Ohio as late as the 16th instant, assures us that Vance is undoubtedly elected Governor of that State, although the majority in his favor had not been ascertained

The Legislature we are informed, stands thus:

	VAN BUREN.	HARRISON.
Senate,	20	16
Representatives,	38	34
	58	50

Van Buren majority on joint ballot, eight.

The republican party are rallying with great confidence in carrying the State at the November election.

The whigs claim this State as certain for Harrison. When it is considered that they put down Pennsylvania as doubtful, where the Van Buren men have elected 18 out 28 members of Congress, 7 out of the 8 Senators chosen this year, and 72 out of 100 Representatives, the people will know what value to attach to their estimates. We have yet strong hopes of Ohio.

GEORGIA.

The average majority for the Nullification ticket is 464, and twenty counties to hear from, which gave the Union ticket last year 1,317 majority.

UNITED STATES BANK.—Bicknell's Reporter of Tuesday last says—"We understand from good authority, that the Directors of the Bank of the United States have it in contemplation to propose to our State Legislature, at their next session, to abandon their charter, provided the bonus which has been paid to the State be returned to the bank."

The following contains a statement of most horrid, deliberate murder which we [illegible] heard of in modern times. It may be relied on as authentic.—*Knoxville Register.*

TAZEWELL, (Tenn.) Sept. 24, 1836.

SIR:—A murder was committed in Claiborne Co., near this place, on the road leading to Kentucky, last week, in cold blood, under the following circumstances: William Hurst shot Thomas J. Berry, who expired in a short time after. The parties were brothers-in law; bad feelings had existed between them; the deceased had occupied the house where Hurst now lives; had removed to the Crab Orchard, in Kentucky, with his family; returned a few days back to this neighborhood, as *stated*, with a view to have satisfaction. On the day of the fatal deed, Berry (whose father lives in this neighborhood) borrowed a gun of one of his brothers, walked past Hurst's house several times, and stopped out of sight Hurst's eldest son discovered him, and hallooed to his father that Berry intended mischief. Berry then came in sight, and walked towards Hurst and his wife, both then standing in the road. On nearing, Berry levelled his rifle. Hurst got behind his wife, and used her as a shield, Berry still dodging to get an aim or sight to shoot Hurst. In the mean time, Hurst sent his son to borrow a rifle. This Indian struggle lasted fifteen or twenty minutes, the contending parties being some three feet apart. Berry, finding he could not get a shot at Hurst, without probably hitting his wife, which he did not want to do, took the rifle in one hand, and drew his butcher-knife with the other. In the act of doing so, Hurst's son handed his father a loaded rifle, who instantly shot Berry through the body mortally. Berry also fired, but missed, the ball grazing the side of Mrs. Hurst's head. The two rifles cracked within a second of each other, Hurst firing first. After being struck, Berry made an effort to reload, in a few minutes took off his shot-pouch, laid his rifle against the fence, and soon fell and expired. After falling, water was handed to him; he spoke a few words—that he had come to kill Hurst, but Hurst had killed him. Hurst asked his forgiveness, and Berry gave him his hand in token, and in doing so, expired. Hurst gave himself up, was tried by a called court next day, and acquitted. Berry has left a widow and small family in Kentucky. I have thought proper to give this brief statement of the case to prevent false rumors, &c.

The ludicrous effect produced on a body of armed Mexicans who beheld, for the first time, the movement of a steam-boat, is thus described by one of their officers:

At the time of the Texan campaign, General Gouna from the interior province of Guanajuato, while on the banks of the Brasos with his troops, ordered seven of his men, who could swim, to go into the water, and *stop a steam boat*, filled with Texan soldiers, which was approaching at the rate of ten or twelve miles an hour But as she came roaring on, sending forth columns of smoke, with her sides barricaded with cot on bales, not only did the selected seven retreat, but the whole force—eight hundred men—stood appalled at the serpent of fire, as they thought her. When opposite the valiant army, the engineer let off a terrific blast of steam, and the cavalry wheeled and fled. The infantry broke their lines, dropped their muskets, and followed in the retreat, and the steam-boat was miles away before the soldiery could be rallied to fire a gun. Indeed, it was with the utmost difficulty they could be prevailed upon to approach the banks of the river at all, and when they did so it was with fear and trembling.

From the Augusta Constitutionist.

GEORGIA ELECTION.

We publish in our table the returns from 59 counties, the recapitulation of which is below. It will be seen that the majority of the state rights ticket begins to diminish, and all the strong state rights counties have been heard from, while we have to hear from many union counties. From the 31 counties to be heard from, only 7 are expected to give small majorities to the state rights ticket. With regard to the complexion of the legislature, in the 73 counties heard from, 123 union men have been elected, and 97 state rights. The returns from the counties to be heard from will considerably increase the majority already obtained of 26 votes.

The freemen of Maryland, at the election for Electors of President and Vice President, on the FIRST MONDAY OF NOVEMBER NEXT, will vote by general ticket throughout the State. Every voter will have the right to vote for TEN ELECTORS This being the first time when the vote will be thus made under the law, due care should be taken that it be universally understood throughout the State.

GRAVE ABOVE GROUND.—On the banks of the Ohio river between Maysville and Wheeling, there is a cast iron coffin supported by pillars, about two feet above the surface of the earth, with the following inscription:

"In memory of Andrew Ellison, who departed this life, January 12, 1834."

The deceased was an eccentric but fortunate man, he was one of the first settlers in the Western country, and hewed down the woods with his own hands. He left about two hundred thousand dollars to his widow on condition that she burried him according to his directions. She is required to remove the coffin to any place in which she may take up her abode. By marrying again she forfeits the whole estate.

The number of post offices in the United is 11,000; the amount of postage received is about $2,000,000 a year.

The United States.—All the United States covers a surface of nearly two million and a half square miles, capable of five hundred millions of human beings.

Never apply twice for the same favor, unless the circumstance of the case are changed. A second refusal is always more bitter than the first.

It is against the law in Charleston, S. C. for a retailer of spirituous liquor to put up a screen or curtain between his door and the bar.

Red haired men make the best troops, for they always carry their *fire locks* upon their shoulders.

A coquette has been compared to those light wines which every body tastes and nobody buys.

We should always repay confidence with sincerity.

Since the recovery of the $30,000 in gold, stolen from a steam boat on the Sound, it has been ascertained that the captain's son, the steward, and some other persons belonging to the boat, were the robbers.

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