LOOK OUT FOR LIES AND HUMBUGS!

We are on the eve of the most important Election.

The Whigs are becoming desperate. Their presses are nearly reckless. Now's the moment for any device they can invent—any misrepresentation they can raise—any humbug they can get up to deceive the people. We caution the public against such tricks. The times are rife with "inventions of cunning and effrontry."

Of this character is the "Astounding Disclosure," got up by the Baltimore Chronicle, and so eagerly seized upon, and circulated by the Whig organ in this City. It reports some lie, 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. The story was intended to show that Mr. Van Buren had been guilty of cheating a Dutch neighbor. This story, as it was in the New York Advertiser and contradicted at the time by the New York Evening Post and Albany Argus, is now unblushingly revived by the Baltimore Chronicle, and eagerly propagated by the Richmond Whig.

We must caution the public to beware. This is to be the month of humbugs. Any thing to mislead the people—any coinage, however gross or however false, is to be circulated for effect at the polls in November.

Of the same complexion is probably, the following awful giving-out in yesterday's Whig.

"We have received from a friend in Baltimore, a letter of great interest on the Pennsylvania elections, which shall appear to-morrow. He traces results to a more deep seated cause than has met the eye—a cause which should eminently alarm the South, and prepare it for that fearful explosion, so long foreseen by the wise as one day inevitable."

Here, is no doubt, another humbug rod in pickle.—The result of the election in Pennsylvania is now to be traced to some 'deep seated cause' which has escaped the notice of every other observer—a "cause which should eminently alarm the South, and prepare it for (some) fearful explosion!" "Are you there, old Trupenny." More Panic! more Abolitionism, we presume! Some of the Northern Whigs ascribe their defeat to one cause, and some to another. The Philadelphia Gazette bungingly traces it "to treasury gold and official domination, extended by the office holders," &c. &c. The Compilar of this city, more justly says, the Whigs "ascribe their defeat to the intollerance and folly of the Anti-masonic party last winter." But here comes the wise Whig and his wiser Baltimore Correspondent, who brings up some strange hobgoblin about the South.—In vain, they have seen Tappan and his crew arrayed against Mr. Van Buren—in vain they see the most active Anti-Van Buren paper in Philadelphia, edited by Friend Poulson, and his sect, also against him.—Still, we are to have some insidious invention, some cause too deep rooted for any man of ordinary discretion to perceive, now put forth to alarm the South, about some fearful explosion. The trick will not take, Sirs, depend upon it. This is the month of inventions—and the people will be on their guards against all such humbugs.—Rich. Enq.

SPECIE CIRCULAR.

We extract the following *precious confessions* from the last New York Herald: [Globe.

WALL STREET, Tuesday, Oct 18.

Several of the papers of yesterday have noticed the state of the money market, and especially the Courier and Enquirer. In this latter journal, there is a long article attributing the present pressure to the recent Treasury order, requiring the purchases of the public lands to be paid in specie. The Courier mixes up so much mere party twaddle with its strictures, that it is difficult to separate the wheat from the chaff.

The Treasury order was generally censured at its first appearance, yet we are not sure but its operation will be more beneficial than injurious. The western banks had been too much extended; too many had engaged in mere speculations in land. The operation of the order was to check those speculations. It must be admitted, however, that this very effect increased the value of the lands already sold to some extent. Whether the order may or may not, cross some of the land speculations of the Courier *clique*, we don't know; but judging from this waking up to its operation after so deep, and so long a sleep, we are half inclined to think so. The Government has a perfect right to issue such orders—power is one thing—true policy is another. We are tempted to believe that the disappearance of western bank currency with which this city was flooded a few months ago, has been driven back by the Treasury order. If so, it has been of use so far. The paper currency of the west required curtailment. If that curtailment affected the value of lands and lots, be it so; who would complain but speculators? The public was not injured, they were benefited.

POLITICAL ANTI-MASONRY.

The following resolutions unanimously adopted at an Anti-masonic meeting held in Dauphin County Pennsylvania, will serve to show the perfect agreement in principles and views that exist among the Harrisonites and Anti masons of Pennsylvania. Yet their candidates, Harrison and Granger, are the men for whom members of the Masonic and Odd Fellows fraternites are urged to vote—nay, for whom some of the fraternity are even found electioneering, on the ground that Masonry nor Anti masonry; Odd Fellowship nor Anti Odd Fellowship has nothing to do with the election. That is truly kissing the hand that smites them.

"*Resolved*, That this meeting considering the existence of the Masonic Institution to be the GREATEST POLITICAL EVIL that can befal a nation, and that compared with it ALL OTHER GRIEVANCES are TRIFLING, and easy to be borne, do recommend to the freemen of this county and elsewhere, a firm and uncompromising adherence to the GREAT ANTI-MASONIC PRINCIPLE, that "*every adherring mason is incompetent to hold an office*," and a cordial and vigorous support of General Harrison and Francis Granger, believing as we sincerely do, that if they should be elected, these great and important principles of our party will be carried out.

"*Resolved*, That the objections of the Anti-masonic party to Free Masonry, will apply with equal force to ODD FELLOWS, and all other *secret associations*, and we will continue to oppose *adhering members* of such associations at the ballot box.

"*Resolved*, That the letter of Martin Van Buren to the State Anti-masonic Convention, wherein he avows he is not a political Anti-mason, calls for our condemnation, and we call upon the Antimasonic party to oppose his election."

GEN HARRISON AT HOME.

It is a remarkable circumstance, that Gen. Harrison always fails where he is intimately known. He lived for many years at Vincennes, as Governor of the Territory of Indiana, and the surrounding country was settled under circumstances which, if Gen. Harrison had any thing in his character to win the confidence and affection of those near him, would have attached the settlers to him for ever. He was the organ of communication with the General Government—they had to rely on him; and he had more in his power to attach them to him than General Jackson ever had to gain the love of the people of Tennessee.—The Government was in his hands, and from the exposed situation of the Territory, the people were compelled to look to the Governor for every thing which can endear man to man. There we would have supposed that when the Territorial Governor was so raised in the eye of remote States as to aspire to the Presidency, he would be hailed with universal favor—that local pride and long cherished recollections would be at once rallied around him.

But what is the real state of the Harrison cause in old Knox, the county of his early Vincennes residence? Until Harrison came out, the opposition were able to carry this county; but the late State election, the Harrison elector, a popular man, came out for the Legislature, by way of giving an indication of the strength of the candidate for the Presidency he represented, and he was defeated!

So in the county where he would fain have the country believe he gained a splendid victory, his candidate was voted down, and Tippecanoe is now a second time a witness to his misfortune.

But the most mortifying of all is, that the weight of General Harrison's unpopularity at his own door should break down his party, and his friend and certifier, Mr. Storer, and turn the tide of their success in the Cincinnati district. The banks and moneyed men had worked up a majority for the opposition in the Hamilton district with infinite labor and cost, and the very name of Harrison has instantly prostrated the gradual acquisition of years—And why is this? Is General Harrison odious in his manners? Far from it. He is a hospitable, clever boon companion. He does well enough for a passing acquaintance. It is the thorough knowledge of his incompetency—his utter deficiency in business habits, and his abounding in habits of a different kind, that, in the opinion of his neighbors, entirely disqualified him for a seat in the Legislature, much less the station of President of the United States.

We would ask, with what face can the federal opposition continue to recommend him for the Chief Magistracy of the United States, to people who do not know him, when he is thus voted down by those who know him best?

Globe.

We subjoin from Bicknell's Reporter of this city, an article in relation to the doings of the United States Bank, in violating its charter by dealing in uncurrent Bank notes, which deserves attention, especially as it comes from a paper heretofore ranked among the friends of that institution.

From Bicknell's Reporter and Counterfeit Detector.

THE BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.

It has always been our desire to speak with due decorum, and without the slightest tinge of party prejudice, when alluding to the BANK OF THE UNITED STATES. We look upon the institution as the most influential of its class in the country—and we know that it is conducted with signal ability. We also know that many false and unfounded allegations have been perferred against it, and hence we do not readily attach credit to the charges that from time to time are uttered with regard to it. It is, nevertheless, our duty, as the conductor of a Free Press, and regardless alike of the smiles and the frowns of the Monster, to state facts that pass under our own immediate notice. It was some time since mentioned to us by a respectable citizen, that the Bank was then actually engaged in discounting notes of other banks; in other words of transacting the business of an exchange broker. We discredited the statement at the time, and paid no attention to it, but it has lately been confirmed in so many different ways, that feeling considerable interest upon the subject, and anxious to know the truth, we on the 24th ult. addressed the following note to the President of the Institution.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 24, 1836.

N. BIDDLE, ESQ.
President of the Bank of the United States.

Dear Sir—Having been informed by a respectable merchant of this city, that you are now engaged in discounting uncurrent bank paper; or in other words, of purchasing such paper; and believing that such a course is contrary to the 5th section of the act of Incorporation, I have therefore thought proper to seek for information upon the subject from the proper source, before giving publicity to the statement. My paper being, in a great measure, devoted to matter of banking and the currency, I am anxious to avoid giving any erroneous information through its columns.

An early reply will greatly oblige,
Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
ROBERT T. BICKNELL.

Ten days have elapsed, and not a syllable in the way of reply has reached us. Absolved, therefore, from all delicacy in the case, we have thought it expedienty to spread the matter before the public, believing, as we do, that the following section of the charter prohibits the Bank from dealing in any thing but bills of exchange, gold and silver bullion, and goods pledged for the security of money loaned.

Article V. * * * * THE SAID CORPORATION SHALL NOT DIRECTLY OR INDIRECTLY DEAL OR TRADE IN ANY THING EXCEPT BILLS OF EXCHANGE, GOLD AND SILVER BULLION, OR IN THE SALE OF GOODS REALLY AND TRULY PLEDGED FOR MONEY LENT AND NOT REDEEMED IN DUE TIME, OR GOODS WHICH SHALL BE THE PROCEEDS OF ITS LANDS, &c.

If our construction of the above section be correct, and if the Bank has indulged in the discount line alluded to, the officers of the institution have certainly travelled out of the record, and should be held responsible therefor. "Live and let live," is a good motto, and so long as the Bank did not "porch in our parish," we felt no disposition to hunt up its little peccadilloes, and spread them before the public. But business is business, and if the Monster, not satisfied with its legitimate occupation, shall persist in its attempt to interfere with and injure our vocation, we shall feel called upon in self defence, as well as in our duty to the public, to carry the war into Africa—We will only add, that if we have mistated a single circumstance in the above detail, we pledge ourselves to make suitable corrections, on being satisfied of the error, and we may also remark for the benefit of the public, that we have in our business a sufficient amount of capital to enable us to purchase all the uncurrent bank notes which may be brought to this city, and that we will, hereafter, purchase any description of such paper at least one-eighth per cent lower than the price demanded by the Bank of the United States.

From the Globe of the 21st.

MR. GOROSTIZA.

As in the case of the withdrawal of the French Charge from this country, the editor of the Intelligencer (who then called upon us for the grounds upon which that intercourse was broken off, having them in his own pocket at the time) now calls us for Mr. Gorostiza's manifesto. We would inform the editor of the Intelligencer, that Mr Gorostiza has not been as civil to us as Mr. Pageot was to him; and as he is notoriously the Gorostiza organ, we cannot doubt but that he is as well provided with materials for exhibiting the conduct of the Mexican minister in the best light, as he was to make the most of the French minister's case. The editor of the Intelligencer may, therefore, produce his budget, without taking the trouble of assuming diplomatic airs, and dissembling all knowledge of Mr. Gorostiza's motives and movements. He has doubtless had his fee, and sooner or later he must endeavor to make a Mexican party of his Nova Scotia Whigs. Santa Anna, Bravo, Cos, and Co, are true blooded Whigs of the Intelligencer school, and are quite as much in love with our Democracy as the fat little English editor, and those who rally under the Tory banner. San Jacinto was not more fatal to his foreign allies, than are the victories which Gen Jackson has gained over his immediate friends at the polls. The Santa Annas of the United States have just as much reason to hate the people by whom their ambition is crushed, as the Mexicans have to hate the Texians.

Although we have no knowledge of the reasons given by Mr. Gorostiza for taking his leave, we think the following extract from a letter, just received, sheds some light on the subject:

Extract of a letter received in this city from a gentleman who left Tampico on the 12th of September last.

"The Mexican ports are now open to the Spanish flag, and the Government of Mexico has despatched commissioners to Cuba, for the purpose of raising a naval armament to cruise against the Texians. It is probable that men embarked in this warfare, would or will return to port without prize money? The Texians have no commerce to gratify their enemies with, and all their armed vessels would not equal one decent prize. Therefore it behooves the commerce of these seas to be well protected against piratical movements. Several private letters from the interior of Mexico were shown to me at Tampico, from which the sentiment appears to be universal among the Mexicans, that war will be declared against the United States, in the event of their recognition of Texian independence."

From this it will be seen that Mexico, despairing of success single handed in the contest with Texas, is desirous of involving foreign powers in the war. This can only be done by exciting jealousy of the growing power of the United States. If Spanish vessels from Cuba, or pirates under the Spanish flag can be induced to take part in the war, to prey upon our commerce in the Gulf of Mexico, and if in the collision thus produced, alarm for the safety of Cuba could be excited, the Mexican Government doubtless suppose that the European powers might be brought to make common cause with it in the war against Texas; a war which will be represented by those willing to engage in it beyond the Atlantic, as intended to bridle the spirit of conquest in the United States. The pretext for it, is to be the recognition of Texian Independency!! After the quietus given to this attempt in the British Parliament, we should have supposed further experiment would have been relinquished.

Van Buren or Harrison—That's the point to be decided now; shall the next President be Van Buren or Harrison? In deciding this point, every voter should ask who is Mr. Van Buren? Where does he belong? how old is he? what are his qualifications? what has he done? what measures do s he favor? what policy will be pursued, and whose candidate is he? are his friends united? &c.

Let the same questions be asked with regard to Gen. Harrison: and also, whether it is best to make a man President who is about as old as other Presidents have been when they finished their official terms.

But besides Gen. Harrison, there are two other whig candidates, Judge White and Mr. Webster; and all three are as wide apart in their political views and feelings as they are in their locations. Neither can be or expects to be chosen by the people. But the three are held up on purpose to cheat the people out of their rights, and give the election to the House of Representatives. Will the people agree to this? Will they try to disfranchise themselves? Will they give their votes so as to increase bargaining and corruption? They will not.—Columbian (Ct.) Register.

Multum in parvo.—The following toast was offered on the 17th September at a dinner given by the citizens of Bedford County, Tennessee, to Col. Polk.—It comprises the great political Creed, which Mr. Van Buren will adopt as the chart of his Administration: "*By Wm. Bruce.* Martin Van Buren:—*Against* the Tariff, *Against* a National Bank, *against* Nullification, *against* Internal Improvements by the General Government, *against* collecting taxes off the people, and distributing it among the States for *unconstitutional* purpose, *against* abolition; *for* reducing the taxes down to the necessary expenses of the Government, and *for* an economical Administration of our institutions. Can his enemies gainsay such orthodox doctrine? *We go for measures, not for men.*"

The whig Editors are becoming desperate They are reeling under the blows of the people. Could any thing but the most desperate infatuation have drawn such strains, as the following, from the N. York Courier?

"They (the supporters of Gen. Harrison) know that Ohio with her million of freemen is safe! They know that the Hero of the Thames is to carry every State Northwest of the Ohio—and that *even without the Key-Stone State* he may yet be elected by the People! New York and Virginia, with Massachusetts and the West, can elect him in the Electoral College."

Who can trust any man, that holds out the idea that N. York may yet vote for Harrison? Nothing but the utmost desperation could have prompted so insane an idea

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Talleyrand once said that he despised mankind—a member of the French National convention (Baras we believe,) remarked, "the reason is obvious, he has studied himself too deeply."

EASTON, MD.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 29, 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 3 o' clock, when business of importance will be presented for their consideration.

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

☞ The above meeting will take place at Elijah McDowell's at 12 o'clock, instead of 3 as specified is the notice.

A NEW POSITION.—The Federalists assume as many positions as Proteus had shapes. They are like the weather cock and the wind—one turn both turn! They have been keeping up a regular panic chorus of a most distressing and soul stirring description. They have invoked all the powers of eloquence to their aid—they have appealed to the passions of the timorous, and solemnly declared that the course of the nineteen would lead to anarchy and bloodshed. They have asserted too, that public credit would be destroyed, that brother would be arrayed against brother in deadly conflict, and that the best interests of the State would be annihilated by the unprecedented act of the "nineteen," whose daring course would pervert the fundamental principles of the government by an open violation of the constitution of the State, and that a dreadful chaos would exist where once was systematic order.

Now let us look at another position. Yesterday has passed and gone, and to-day brings with it a new idea for the Whigs. They now say and clamorously declare too, that the Governor has the privilege and power to convene the old Senate (yes the old Senate of notorious memory!) and that it has the power under the Constitution to continue in full force and operation until a new one is made, and free to exercise all the legitimate powers belonging to such a body. Now this is adding another patch of precedent to the ancient garment under which we are so *equally* protected. Or it may more properly be called an improvement upon the Galvanic art—for they intend to restore life and animation to a dead and defunct body, and cause it to assume all the functions of vitality it possessed before its expiration. But we ask the unprejudiced and honest reader if such be the true construction of the constitution, as the Whigs now assert to suit some sinister view, and if the old Senate have the right to sit unlimitedly until a new one is made, where in the name of all that is just was the use of the hue and cry raised by the anti-reformers, about the dreadful consequences that they predicted would arise from the refusal of the "19" to join the "21" in making a Senate when the *then* existing Senate had the power to sit *ad infinitum!* as is now contended they have.

It appears plain to our mind that the woeful predictions, and wonderful exaggerations, that a non-compliance of the "19" to co-operate with the "21" to perpetuate the abuses of our State Government, elicited from the anti-reformers, were a tacit acknowledgment that the rottenborough "HOUSE OF LORDS" had not, at the time those predictions were made, the unreasonable power now claimed for them. And we should like to know by what new constructions they have made the wonderful discovery of the constitutionality of continuing a legislative body that is virtually extinct, and whose epitaph is even written by an insulted people in the indignation they have shown to several of the ignominious acts which characterized its last moments. It is piling Ossa upon Olympus—insult upon oppression

It is morally impossible that the novel positions assumed by the anti-reformers and office holders can all be at one and the same time correct; for if the *new idea* they have started about the perpetuation of the term of the old Senate, whose *disinterment* we presume is to take place *after* the Presidential election, be orthodox; their panic cries of ruin and bloodshed eventuating from the course of the "19" must be recklessly false, and vice versa; though be it understood we acknowledge the correctness of neither. But to show the fallacy of their reasoning and their glaring inconsistency we will only ask why did they arouse the fears of the timorous—alarm the weak and womanish and make the very "welkin ring" with horrid lamentations about a bloody revolution that the best blood of Maryland would not appease, and this done when they knew that the old Senate could, in the event of the failure to elect a new one, assume its place and quietly perform its duties as heretofore. The October elections are over, and their management has had partially the effect that was desired; they have secured a large majority in the House of Delegates—but we are happy to say the great mass of the people are not yet overawed or seduced by their trickery, and this new scheme will open the eyes of the people to the baseness of the course pursued by those who cry loudest against the "19:"

In our opinion the term for which the late Senate was elected virtually expires at the end of the year, if not at an earlier period. For after the time set apart by the constitution or established by precedent to elect a Senate shall have passed, with it also expires the limited time of the Senate that existed previous to that period. If a failure to make such election occurs a remedy must be sought different from that of reviving a body whose powers have actually ceased to exist, and whose members stand in the capacity of other citizens.

Now to prove our position, and to show that the Senate cannot constitutionally continue to act for a term longer than that for which it was elected, and that that term is only 5 years, we have but to quote the 19th article of the Constitution, where the fact is fully demonstrated.

Article. 19. That, in case of refusal, death, resignation, disqualification, or removal out of this state of any senator, or on his becoming governor, or a member of the council, the senate shall, immediately thereupon, or at their next meeting thereafter, elect by ballot (in the same manner as the electors are above directed to choose senators) another in his place, for the residue of the said term of five years.

For the residue of the said term of five years! Now we cannot conceive any difference between the term of service of those senators elected by the electors, and those elected under the above quoted article. Certainly there can be none, and if it be admitted that no difference exists in the time for which they are chosen under both articles (the 15 and 19 of the constitution) it must also be admitted the *term of service* is explicitly LIMITED TO FIVE YEARS, by the 19th article of the Constitution.

Those remarks are hastily thrown together but we may hereafter resume the subject.

THE MOUNTAIN LABORED AND FORTH CAME A MOUSE!—The Grand Jury of Alleghany county, after a *patient* sitting and *much* deliberation, have presented the "Eighteen Electors" as unfaithful public agents and disturbers of the public peace. If the gentlemen comprising the Grand Jury of Alleghany will look at the oath they have taken—but which it appears they have forgotten in those hot piping times of panic—they will find they have arrogantly exercised a power which it now here allows. Their duties do not require them to take cognizance of "matters and things" happening beyond the limits of their own, and within the jurisdiction of another county. Indeed, the only inference which now remains to be drawn from the august presentment of that sage grand Jury is, that they have tampered with their oath, and become themselves "disturbers of the public peace" by attempting to exercise an arrogant and insulting privilege over the acts of individuals in the public capacity of Grand Jurors.

The Grand Jury of Frederick acted quite differently in their presentment of the Constitution of the State as a *nuisance!* They assumed no official authority—nor have they indicted any individuals,—but have only held up as a *public nuisance*, the unequal and corrupt constitution of the state. Such a course is commendable, but that of the Alleghany Jurors is foolish and absurd.

"WHO ARE THE ABOLITIONISTS?"

Is there a man in Talbot county, professing to be a Whig, and at the same time a friend to his country, but who justly feels rebuked and ashamed of the party to which he is attached, if he frankly answer the above question? We are aware that their are certain political aspirants and reckless partizans in the Whig ranks who will say it is all "humbuggery," to talk of Abolitionism, and so endeavor to soothe the passions of the people on the subject; because forsooth one of their candidates for the Vice Presidency (Mr. Granger) is a violent "red mouthed" fanatic, and a leader of the ruffian crew of northern incendiaries who are now ready and are but waiting the word of command to hurl amongst us the torch of discord and disunion. The Boston Post thus answers the question, and in answering shows that the LEADING ABOLITIONISTS ARE LEADING WHIGS!!

"The leading abolitionists are leading whigs throughout New England. Who are your Sewalls, your Chapmans, your Whittiers, in Massachusetts, but whig abolition "managers?" Who is the president of the National Abolition Society? Arthur Tappan of New York a bitter whig. Who is the first Vice President? Samuel Fessenden of Maine, a personal and political friend and fellow student of Daniel Webster, and the most violent whig in the State, and who addressed a negro caucus and persuaded the blacks of Portland to vote the entire whig ticket. Who are the leading abolitionists in New Hampshire? Storrs, Root, Cutter, Ward; all whigs. Who sheltered and protected the Englishman Thompson when he was at Concord? Kent the leading whig of the town. Thus we might go through every New England State and find the leading abolitionists leading whigs.

☞ We have received a number of a new paper called "The People's Press," published at Princess Anne, Somerset county, by J. S. Zeibler. It is friendly to the present administration and a zealous advocate for the election of Van Buren and Johnson. It promises to be a valuable auxiliary to the cause which it has espoused.

☞ We can assure our subscribers, whose papers are left at the "Oak," that any failure in their delivery is solely attributable to causes entirely unknown to us; as they are regularly deposited in the Post Office here previous to the departure of the mail. We will endeavor however, for the future, to insure their more regular delivery.

QUEEN ANNE'S COUNTY.

We are highly gratified to learn that the people of Queen Anne's have nominated a ticket for the Provisional Reform Convention, which is to assemble at Annapolis, on the 3d Wednesday of next month. For we consider a crisis has arrived in the affairs of Maryland that requires the frank and unbiased sentiments of every freeman to be fully expressed, that the decision of the people on the highly exciting question of reform may be fully ascertained. We understand the ticket for Queen Anne's county is composed of the following named gentlemen:

LEMUEL ROBERTS,	R. B. CARMICHAEL,
KENSEY HARRISON,	ROBT B. A. TATE,
EDWARD COPPAGE,	JOHN E. GIBSON.

☞ We conclude to-day the Biography of the patriot and statesman Martin Van Buren. It will be read with interest and admiration by the admirers of genuine worth and talent; and especially by those who delight in contemplating the character of a *self-exalted* man, whose early genius broke the shackles of humble life, and elevated its possessor to offices of high trust and distinction in the councils of a great nation.

REFORM! CO-OPERATION!

At a recent meeting of the friends of reform in Frederick County we are happy to see a mutual co-operation of the members of both parties. So it should be throughout the State, and then a new constitution would soon be presented to the people not unworthy the age in which they live.

"The meeting was organized, by calling GIDEON BANTZ, Esq. (the late Whig Senatorial Candidate) and Col. JOHN H SIMMONS, (V. B.) to the Chair, and appointing Mahlon Talbott, (late Sheriff of Frederick county, a whig) and John Sifford, Esq. as Secretaries. The Hon. Henry R. Warfield, Hon. W. C. Johnson, Hon. Francis Thomas and Col H. McElfresh, addressed the meeting in eloquent speeches, which were responded to be frequent animated and enthusiastic cheers.

On motion of the Hon. Wm. C, Johnson, the Chair appointed the following gentlemen, as a committee to draft resolutions: Wm Cost Johnson, (whig) Washington Burgess, (W.) Dr. Robtert C. Commings, (W.) Mahlon Talbott, (W.) L. P. W. Balch, (W) Jacob Markwell, (Van Buren,) Madison Nelson, (V B) John Rigney, (V B) John Branner of J. (V B) John B. Boyle, (V B) Chirstian Gotzendanner, (V B) Col. John McPherson, (V B) Dennis Dorsey, (V B.)

We will publish the entire proceedings on Tuesday.

GEORGIA.

GOOD ENOUGH!!

Returns from 81 Counties give the result below. There are nine counties to be heard from, all Union counties except one. There is now no doubt but what the whole Union Ticket has been elected, with the exception of General Coffee, whose death recently occurred. Dawson will probably be the 8th elected. In the Legislature 84 counties return 143 Union men and 110 State Rights.

Recapitulation of 81 Counties.

UNION TICKET.		STATE R. TICKET.	
Cleveland,	27,652	Aliord,	28,047
Coffee,	26,584	Black,	27,637
Glascock,	45,813	Colquett,	27,920
Grantland,	27,392	Dawson,	28,248
Haynes,	27,543	Habersham,	27,854
Holsey,	27,257	Jackson,	27,724
Jackson,	27,209	King,	27,723
Owens,	28,379	Nesbit,	27,662
Towns,	27,603		

OHIO.

The returns from this State are of the most cheering nature. And we religiously believe "the giant of the west" will give her electoral vote for Martin Van Buren and Col. R. M. Johnson, at the November election. The parties stand precisely as they do in the present Congress—10 Federalists and 9 Democrats.—Taylor Webster is certainly re-elected; the assertions of the Whig papers to the contrary notwithstanding. Vance (whig) is elected Governor by a majority of from 5 to 7000. But the Democratic majority in the Legislature on joint ballot is 8; consequently Mr. *Solitude* Ewing will not be re-elected to the U. S. Senate. The defeat of Mr. Baldwin (the V. B. Candidate for Governor) may be solely attributed to his vote in the Senate of Ohio in 1820 favorable to selling white men into slavery—a political sin, heinous enough to defeat any man—and which damning offence will in November, rise up in judgment against General Harrison, as it has done against Mr. Baldwin, at the recent election. So mote it be.

FOR THE WHIG.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural Society for the Eastern Shore, held on the 27th October 1836 The following resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That we feel the deepest sorrow at the death of our late chairman, the Hon Robert H Goldsborough. Possessed in an eminent degree of social qualities, which threw a charm around his society, and endeared him to a large circle of friends; in him too, were happily blended the virtues of the patriot, the accomplishments of the scholar, and the polished manners of the finished gentleman.

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