TEXAS.

The New Orleans Bulletin of the 20th October contains the Message of Presiden Burnet, and the Editor of the paper remarks that it unfolds in a clear and satisfactory manner all the advantages, necessities and prospects of the infant Republic. The tenor of the whole production is manly and dignified, and the sentiments in the man are such as might be anticipated from the first magistrates of the people fighting in defence of their own freedom and rights. The views of the writer, upon the subjects of the most importance to the country, are just, and evince an acquaintance with its wants and resources, which was hardly to be expected from one so recently called to preside at the head of a newly organized government. The finances of the country are first presented to the consideration of Congress, as demanding their earliest attention, and after detailing the proceedings of the Provisional Government together with those of the Commissioners and other authorized agents, for the procuration of funds to sustain them in the arduous struggle in which they were engaged, the matter is referred to Congress, with an injunction that they will as soon as possible adopt some permanent and regular system, for the raising of a revenue to defray the expenses of the government

The circumstances of the late loans effected in New Orleans and the difficulties consequent upon those loans are narrated briefly, and then submitted to the decision of the representatives of the people

Next to finances, the defence of the country and the proper organization of the military force is alluded to, and some useful suggestions relative to the period of enlistment, the payment of bounty in lands, and the proper clothing and equipping of the troops.

After a passing notice of the Navy, Judicial Department, &c., the treaty which was begun and completed last Spring with Santa Anna, as President of Mexico, is spoken of—We have always viewed this transaction of the Cabinet of Texas as one of the most novel proceedings in the history of diplomatic affairs that ever fell under our observation. How they could think of treating with a captive at the head of a free and independent nation seems in our humble judgment somewhat astonishing And even granting that Santa Anna had both the power and ability to treat, the idea of turning loose so faithless a monster at a period when the country was prostrated and defenceless, seems unaccountable And however much President Burnett and his advisers may disapprove of the prompt and efficient measures adopted by the army, we shall ever regard them as the preservation of Texas.

To the heroes of San Jacinto, President Burnet wishes not the honor and gratitude, but also, the liberality and generosity of their Country to be extended. This is as it should be. The defenders of the soil, the undaunted hearts, who stood unmoved and fearless when hope was failing around them, and all seemed lost, who resolved to die or be free, and bravely met, and rushed upon an enemy of overwhelming numbers, conquering solely by their firmness, and bringing deliverance and safety to their country, deserve something more than empty honors! The country which they saved from utter ruin and desolation, cannot pay them too liberally.

The entire message of President Burnet is replete with interest, and by its calm and dispassionate survey of affairs, and sensible review of their wants, is well calculated to inspire additional confidence in the stability of Texas among all classes of our community.

The following document was printed as an appendage to the message of President Burnet of Texas.

To the Honorable Secretary of the Treasury:

SIR—In conformity with the laws creating the offices of Auditor and Comptroller; we have the honor of reporting to you the state of our offices.

The description of claims which have been audited are generally for services rendered in the army, navy, and civil departments, for supplies furnished for transportation, for property impressed into the public service, and for property placed in public service by individuals and valued at the time; some few claims have been authenticated for property destroyed by the enemy, where officers of the army have guaranteed to owners of such property remuneration for their losses, on account of having their means of conveying such property to place of safety; as in the case of the steamboat Yellow Stone. A large number of claims have been presented for horses and other property lost in the service, while in the possession of individuals, and considered as their own property, also for property destroyed by the enemy and by order of the officers of our army to prevent it falling into the hands of the enemy. Claims of these descriptions are not provided for by the existing laws, and we have declined acting upon them until Congress shall pass some general law on the subject.

The claims admitted we have classed as follows; military, including services in the army, supplies of every kind furnished the army, transportation of troops and stores, and all losses incurred for the benefit of the army. Naval, including services in the navy, purchase and repair of vessels outfits and supplies.—Civil, including services in the civil department, rent of offices, &c. Contingent, including printing, stationary, &c.

The whole amount of claims audited and paid by treasury orders from the first of January last, at which time our offices were established, up to the twenty-seventh of September inclusive, is as follows:

Military claims,	$225,154 20
Naval do	27,364 73
Civil, do	8,587 92
Contingent claims,	6,427 84
Total,	$267,534 69

In cases where cash has been advanced, and for supplies furnished by merchants, previous to the first of March last, the orders have been drawn bearing an interest of eight per cent. per annum.

The amount of orders of this description is fifty nine thousand four hundred and sixty-eight dollars and forty-three cents!

The accounts of Messrs. Bryan and Hall late agents of the government at New Orleans, have been submitted to this office, and now under consideration.

The whole amount of their liabilities is seventy-seven thousand four hundred and sixty eight dollars and seventy six cents, of which the sum of fifty three thousand four hundred and sixty-eight dollars and seventy-six cents, was due previous to the first of September last.

All which is respectfully submitted

By your obedient servant,

A. BRIGHAM, Auditor.

H. C. HUDSON, Comptrolier.

Velasco, 29th September, 1836.

Milk on Rail Roads.—The Boston milk men are being "used up," in consequence of the wise expedient adopted of importing fresh milk at six cents a quart by rail-road from Worcester. The "experiment," it is said, works nicely.

EASTON, MD.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1836.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.
ELECTION RETURNS.

TALBOT COUNTY.

	DISTRIRCTS. Easton,	St. Michaels,	Trappe,	Chappel,	Total.
ELECTORS FOR PRESIDENT.					
VAN BUREN AND JOHNSON.					
Spencer,	147	140	74	118	479
Ely,	147	140	75	118	480
Stewart,	147	140	75	118	480
Lloyd,	147	140	74	118	479
Worthington,	147	140	75	118	480
Frick,	147	140	75	118	480
Thomas,	147	140	74	118	479
Hollman,	147	140	75	118	480
Duvall,	147	140	75	118	480
Brooke.	147	140	75	118	480
HARRISON AND TYLER.					
Price,	178	219	176	84	657
Burchenal,	178	219	176	84	657
Purnell,	178	219	175	84	656
Ricaud,	178	219	175	84	656
Brown,	178	219	175	84	656
Howard,	178	219	175	84	656
Hoffman,	178	219	175	84	656
Kimmell,	178	219	175	84	656
Coale,	178	219	175	84	656
Bowie.	178	219	175	84	656

Majority 176.

CAROLINE COUNTY.

Whig majority in Caroline, 84.

ELECTION RETURNS!
BALTIMORE CITY

"Still true to herself!"

Van Buren,	5742
Harrison,	5634
Van Buren majority,	108
For the Reform Ticket,	5615

ANNAPOLIS.

Harrison,		Van Buren.	
Brown,	156	Ely,	129
Price,	156	Duvall,	129
Burchenal,	156	Lloyd,	129
Purnell,	156	Thomas,	129
Ricaud,	156	Spencer,	128
Howard,	156	Stewart,	128
Hoffman,	155	Worthington,	128
Kimmel,	155	Frick,	128
Coale,	155	Hollman,	128
Bowie,	155	brooke,	128

Whig majority 27.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

The Baltimore Chronicle [Whig paper] states the majority for the Whig ticket to be 184.

CECIL COUNTY.

The majority for the Electoral ticket, favorable to Van Buren and Johnson, in Cecil county, is 84. The reform ticket received a vote considerably larger than that given to our electoral ticket.

ANNE ARUNDEL.

Harrison,	1093
Van Buren,	883
Majority,	210

BALTIMORE COUNTY.—Van Buren majority 497.

FREDERICK COUNTY.—Whig majority reported to be 114.

QUEEN ANNES.—Whig majority 120.

DORCHESTER.—Whig majority 260. In October the highest Whig Candidate had a majority of 300 over the highest Van Buren Candidate. Dorchester has nobly withstood the panic, and her Democracy have proved invulnerable to the false cries of anarchy and bloodshed.

The following returns are unofficially reported by the Annapolis Republican, a Whig paper.

ALLEGANY, Whig majority	250
MONTGOMERY, Whig majority	400
HARFORD, Whig majority	200
PRINCE GEORGE'S Whig majority,	300
SOMERSET, Whig majority,	300
WORCESTER, Whig majority,	250

DELAWARE!—Verbal accounts state that Delaware has gone for Harrison by about 350 majority.

THE ELECTION.

We lay before our readers all the returns that have officially been received by us. Our opponents have succeeded in carrying the State by a majority of three thousand. We didnot for a moment suppose that the people of Maryland could be driven to an abandonment of their principles by the extorted representations made by our opponents relative to the question of Reform; though we were well aware that every effort was making and still farther exertions would be used to affright the timorous, deter the unsettled, and cajole the weak into a persuasion to blend the question with that of the election of President! And we unhesitatingly declare that the result has been effected by the panic, the power, and the money which have all been unitedly brought to bear upon the election just closed. We had a better opinion of the freemen of one of the "old thirteen;" and though they have preferred Harrison to Van Buren, we believe the causes that have mainly lead to such an expression of their sentiments will yet be the means, sooner or later, of regenerating the State. They will be the means of bringing about a reformation in our State Government that will place the mantle of true *sovereignty* upon a people who are now, and long have been groping their way in naked deformity under a fictitious belief of enjoying all the rights and immunities which it is capable of bestowing.

REFORM.

We hope the friends of Reform in this County and elsewhere in the State, will remain firm and unconquerable in their zeal for the promotion of so desirable a measure. Certainly they will not yield their vigorous support when their aid is most required? They cannot desert a measure big with the fate of future place and happiness to the State; for if they desert the cause now and suffer it to slumber from their apathy, they deserve all the oppression that the present unequal and corrupt Constitution inflicts upon them, and instead of enjoying the privileges of freeman they will be but one step above the condition of Russian serfs; the one being the slave to an aristocratic Constitution, the other to an individual despot. We are neither for blood, for anarchy, nor for overthrowing the Constitution and Laws; but we are for a reformation in the Government of the State, and so far as our feeble exertions will aid in its accomplishment we pledge a fearless, an independent, and a hearty support. We conceive the present, the time for all men to speak out; and if it be fairly ascertained the people seek nor desire no change, then be it known if "Rome must fall *we* are innocent!"

If the oppostion really are disposed to tranquilize the present state of affairs (and our Governor appears so to talk) let the 21 repent of their obstinacy, effect a compromise with the 18, and elect a Senate pledged to call a convention for the purposes of Reform, which will give the people an opportunity next year to send such men to the House of Delegates as will almost unanimously ratify the act. But if they decline such a course, and no Senate is made through their dignified obstinacy, then the Government must come to an end—and the people will have to go to work and build up a new and beautiful fabric, in the place of the old patched one that now totters in the storm that rages round its walls!

CAUTION.

We would caution our friends to be careful in putting too much confidence in the election reports of the opposition press. Confident of defeat, but with a view to operate upon the elections that are now going on, or are yet to take place, they catch at every trifle, and bawl "victory" when victory is as far from being achieved by them as it was by their Hero at the battle of the Thames!

THE PROCLAMATION!

We received by last night's mail the proclamation of Governor Veazey, which we place before our readers this morning. We are not disposed to find fault, but we think the order appended to it in bad keeping with the manifested desire of the Governor to restore peace and beget harmony.

PENNSYLVANIA.

The following extract is from a letter to the Editor, received by the Steam Boat last evening. It is from a gentleman of strict veracity, and implicit confidence can be placed in what he states:

BALTIMORE, Thursday Evening 10th Nov.

"The accounts from the papers received this evening (10th) from Philadelphia of both parties, state Pennsylvania to have gone for us. The Pennsylvanian (V. B. paper) states that Van Buren has received a majority of 5,000, and the National Gazette (Whig) awards him 2000. You have enclosed the result of the election in Connecticut which has also gone for Van Buren—with the returns from Ohio, by which you will see that Van Buren's gain in the counties heard from since October last is upwards of 1700. A corresponding increase in the balance of the State will ensure him its vote."

P. S. Since writing the above, the following slip has deen received from Pa.

Van Buren	17,718	maj.
Harrison	11,001	"
Still later.	6,717	
Armstrong; V. B. maj.	500	
Crawford, V. B. "	600	
	7,817	
Mercer, maj. for Harrison	800	
Van Buren majority,	7,017	

The following counties to be heard from. Butler, Cambria, Erie, Clearfield, Potter and McKean, Venango and Warren. These counin October last gave Van Buren a majority of 1324.

CONNECTICUT.

The returns from 54 Townships give the following result.

Van Buren majorities	3780
Harrison "	3240
	540

P. S. Returns from 5 more Counties.

Hartford, New Haven and Litchfield give Harrison a majority of 370. Fairfield and Middlesex give Van Buren a majority of 935.

"Add the counties west of the river will give about 200 democratic majority, so you may reckon the State safe, by 500 majority for Van Buren.

VIRGINIA.

From the Lynchburg Democrat.

Chesterfield, Van Buren	303	
Whig,	235	
	146	
Prince George, Van Buren	154	
Whig	71	83

OHIO PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

From the Wheeling Times, Nov. 6.

We have delayed the publication of our paper till a late hour this morning in order to give partial returns of the election in Ohio.

Belmont county,	Harrison majority,	309
Muskingum,	do	1281
Guernsey,	do	422
Carroll,	do	100
Harrison,	do	100
Franklin,	do	700
Jefferson,	Van Buren majority,	400
Licking,	do	690
Fairfield,	do	1000
Knox,	do	390
Perry,	do	475

In the above counties Van Buren's majority is 43.

PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION.

	Congressional vote in October		Presidential vote in Nov.	
	Van Buren,	Harrison,	Van Buren,	Harrison,
*Adams,	1313	1344	974	1284
¶Allegheny,	2884	3155.	maj. 400	
Armstrong,	163maj.			
Beaver,	maj. 250			
¶Bedford,	800maj.		maj. 400	
Berks,	4276	3160	4967	1583
Bradford,	1385	1494		
Bucks,	3085	3260	maj. 200	
Butler,	1433	970		
Cambria,		36		
Centre,	2085	637	800maj.	
Chester,	3311	3427	maj.556	
Clearfield,	455	288		
Columbia,	1260	1002	1631	555
Crawford,				
Cumberland	1839	1715	255 maj.	
Dauphin,	1834	1609	1290	1977
Delaware,	10[illegible]3	1100	maj. 195	
Erie,	1172	1727		
Fayette,	2075			
Franklin,	1795	1703	maj. 500	
Greene,	1177			
Huntingdon,	1793	1022	maj. 1400	
Indiana,	823	1100		
Jefferson,	290	355		
Juniata,	644	519	50 maj.	
Lancaster,	4207	5389	maj. 2250	
Lebanon,	1051	1186	1127	1434
Lehigh,	1756	1495	1987	1783
Luzerne,	1631	1644	1000maj.	
Lycoming,	1522	987	700maj.	
Mercer,	1285	1731		
*Monroe [new county]†	1146	205	1000 maj.	
Mifflin,	1036	575	169 maj.	
Montgom'ry	3194	1963	3446	2409
*Northampt.	2154	1012	2214	1253
¶Northumb.	1362	919	600 maj.	
¶Perry,	1100	421	850 maj.	
Phil. City,	3072	5374	3026	5755
Phil. county			7957	6536
*Pike,	346 maj.		199	27
Potter & McK	384	62		
*Schuylkill,	1128	935	1380	687
*Somerset,	577	1453	maj. 1600	
¶Susquehan.	902	875	270 maj	
Tioga,	1217	105	73 maj	
Union,	1391	1170		600
Venango,	600 maj.			
Warren,	512	251		
Washington	2537	2766		
¶Wayne,	580	234	310 maj	
*Westmore	2871	1574	1500 maj.	
York,	3366	2414	2387	1576
	86,415	72,967	40,082	34,960

Van Buren's majority, 5862

†Vote in October last, for Congress, Wagner, 1146, Weygandt, 205.

*In part. ¶Reported.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY,
THOMAS W. VEAZEY,
Governor of Maryland

A Proclamation.

WHEREAS, by the Constitution of this State, and with the view, as well of perpetuating an essential branch of Legislative Department of the Government, as of providing for such changes in the members there of eriodically, as the people might desire to make, it was provided that the people of the several Counties, and of the Cities of Baltimore and Annapolis, duly qualified as electors, should, on the first Monday of September last, elect two persons for each of the said counties and one person for each of the said cities, to be Electors of the Senate, who were required to meet in the City of Annapolis, on the third Monday of said month: and they or any twenty-four of them, so met, were directed after having qualified in the manner provided for, to proceed to elect fifteen Senators, who, when so elected, and duly qualified as such, were to constitute "the Senate of Maryland" in the place of those who then constituted that branch of the General Assembly.

AND WHEREAS, Eighteen of the persons, who were chosen as Electors, in pursuance of the aforesaid provisions of the Constitution, and in conformity to Law, have failed to perform the duty enjoined upon them as aforesaid, by refusing and continuing to refuse, or neglect to meet the other Electors who have attended, qualified and held themselves in readiness to perform their duty, in consequence whereof no new Senate has yet been elected;

AND WHEREAS, the said unfaithful agents of the people, in addition to their violation of duty as aforesaid, seem vainly to have imagined that the effect of their conduct would be the destruction and overthrow of the Constitution and Government of the State, which many if not all of them, had heretofore sworn to support; and, accordingly presumptuously proceeded to recommend measures for substituting another Constitution and Government for that which they seem to have supposed they had destroyed, or, at least, mortally wounded;

AND WHEREAS, sundry evil disposed, or misguided citizens have taken and are continuing to pursue and prosecute measures in accordance with said recommendation, and designed to carry out and consummate the disorderly designs and purposes aforesaid;

AND WHEREAS, these unprecedented, unconstitutional, disorderly and Revolutionary occurrences and proceedings, although wholly inefficient to accomplish any of the avowed objects of those engaged in them, are fraught with incalculable evils and mischiefs, and must if persisted in, and sustained by any considerable portion of the people greatly disturb the tranquility and peace of the State—impair her credit and resources—arrest her great works of internal improvement—blight her lately brilliant prospects of increasing prosperity, and, finally, involve us in all the horrors and unspeakable calamities of anarchy, intestine commotion and CIVIL WAR, and therefore demand from the Executive the adoption of such Constitutional and legal measures as may seem to them best adapted to quiet the public mind, which has been thus wantonly disturbed, to defeat the unwholly designs and purposes aforesaid, and maintain and support the Constitution and authority of the Government, by all the means and powers with which they are entrusted;

AND WHEREAS, we are well advised, and entirely satisfied, that the aforesaid unfaithful "Trustees of the public," and their abettors, have as entirely mistaken their power of destroying the Constitution and Government of the State, as they have clearly violated a solemn duty—that the Constitution and Government yet exist in all their integrity and power—that the Senate elected in September 1831, continues to be "the Senate of Maryland," and will so continue until superceded by the election of successors, as constitutionally and lawfully provided for, and, with the House of Delegates elected in October last, now constitute "the General Assembly" of this State;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, THOMAS W. VEAZEY, Governor of the State of Maryland, with the advice of the Council, and in virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution, deeming it proper and necessary in the present crisis of our affairs, that the General Assembly should be convened before the time fixed for the next annual Session, to which it stands adjourned, DO HEREBY APPOINT AND PROCLAIM

MONDAY,
The 21st of NOVEMBER,

Instant, as the time of the next meeting of the General Assembly and call upon and require the several Senators and Delegates to attend at the Seat of Government, on that day, to take into consideration the present condition of our public affairs, and adopt such measures as to them may seem meet and expedient in relation thereto, and for the transaction of such other business as the welfare of the State may require.

And I do furthermore declare and proclaim, to all whom it doth or may concern, that, as Chief Magistrate of the State, I shall exert to the utmost, all the powers which have been, or may be vested in me by the Constitution and Laws, and which it may become necessary to employ, to curb the spirit of anarchy, disorder and revolution, manifested by the aforesaid conduct and proceedings, and to support the Constitution and enforce the laws upon all offenders against their majesty, who shall proceed, by OVERT ACTS either of resistance to the constituted authorities of the State, or of carrying out and consummating the revolutionary designs and purposes of the aforesaid recusants and their abettors; and I do hereby require and enjoin all civil officers of the State, to be vigilant in the performance of their several and respective duties, at this important crisis, and upon all military officers and citizens to hold themselves in readiness, in case their services may become necessary in aid of the civil authorities, to maintain the public peace, repress disorder, uphold the Constitution, or enforce the Laws; and, finally, with humble supplications for, and reliance upon Divine Providence for direction and aid and also with the firmest reliance upon the people of the State, to support, and if necessary, enforce the declaration, I do solemnly DECLARE AND PROCLAIM that the Constitution of the State MUST BE PRESERVED, and the Government maintained, *as they now are*, until "altered, changed or abolished," in the manner Constitutionally provided for.

L.S. Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the State of Maryland, at the City of Annapolis, this eighth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six, and of the Independence of the United States the sixty first.

THO. W. VEAZEY.

By the Governor,

THOS CULBRETH, Clerk of the Council,

STEAMBOAT BURNT AND MANY LIVES LOST.

Destruction of the steamer Royal Tar of St. John N B by fire, and loss of many lives.

This fine steamer, 400 tons burthen, commanded by capt. Reed, which has been plying the last summer between St. John, N B and Portland, took fire on her passage to Portland, at two P. M. on the 25th inst in Penobscot bay, within two miles of the Fox Islands, and was destroyed. The fire took under deck, and had got such ascendancy before it was discovered that the fire engine, which was also under deck, could not be got out on account of the intense heat, which also prevented the men below from working the steam engine sufficiently long to run her on shore The revenue cutter from Castine took off the surviving passengers and crew. It is thought that as many as thirty lives are lost.

TOPLIFF'S NEWS ROOM,
BOSTON, Oct. 19, 9 o'clock, P. M.

Loss of the British Steamer Royal Tar.

Captain Thomas Howes, of the steamboat Bangor, has politely furnished us with the following particulars of the loss of the above vessel, obtained from one of the passengers:

The steamer Royal Tar, Thomas Reed, master, of and from St Johns, N B for Portland, left on Friday 21st inst with about 90 to 100 passengers, including crew. On deck were an elephant, two camels, several horses, and a number of caged animals, comprising a travelling caravan.

On Tuesday, 25th, when crossing Penobscot Bay, and within about two miles of the entrance of Fox Island thoroughfare, it was found that the water was out of the boiler, and as the wind was blowing a very heavy gale from N W at the time, the boat was anchored for the purpose of filling the boilers, and in about an hour after (about two P. M) she was discovered to be on fire.

The engineer with fifteen other persons immediately jumped into the largest boat, and made for the nearest land to leeward, which they reached in safety in about four hours. Capt Reed promptly took a possession of the only remaining boat, and took a position at a short distance to the windward. Three gentlemen passengers, good swimmers, committed themselves to the water, and were taken up by Capt Reed.

The cable was slipped and sail made on the boat with the hope of reaching the shore, but the flames spread so rapidly from aft to forward, that her mainmast was consumed in a few minutes, and her tiller ropes being burnt away, she drifted broadside to the wind directly out to sea.

A signal of distress had been made, and it was fortunately discovered by the Revenue Cutter, stationed at Castine, then about four or five miles to winward, and she promptly bore up to her relief Capt Reed put on board of her the persons in his boat, and then immediately commenced taking off those remaining on board the Royal Tar.

At this time she was a mass of flames nearly from stem to stern; a small space forward which had not yet taken fire, with the bowsprit, bobstay, &c., was crowded with the survivors. Those on the quarter deck were driven overboard by the flames, and such as survived were hanging to the davit tackels, chains and ropes attached to the rudder.

Many were suspended by ropes, secured on deck, but as the fire reached them, were precipitated into the sea and drowned. The cutter unfortunately had no boat of sufficient size to render any assistance in taking off the sufferers, and having gunpowder on board, Lieut Dyer, in command, did not deem it prudent to approach very near the wreck—so that the work of rescue was unavoidably very tedious.

Capt Reed, however, firmly and resolutely persevered with his boat, though it was with some difficulty that he could obtain an efficient boat's crew to approach the wreck, fearing the elephant would go overboard and destroy the boat.'

The last boat left the wreck a little before sunset, with one solitary frantic female the last on board, whose sister and child had both perished before her eyes. The loss of lives estimated at from 25 to 32, not been inserted on Captain Reed's passenger list—the precise number cannot be ascertained.

The prompt and praiseworthy decision of captain Reed, in securing the boat, was the only means by which the life of an individual could have been saved. The elephant, camels and horses jumped overboard and all the animals in the cages were burnt.

None of the passengers or crews, baggage, was saved. Many of the trunks &c, were thrown overboard in the hope they might be picked up.

The cutter landed the survivors about 8 P. M. at the isle of Hunt, where they received the most hospitable treatment from the inhabitants. We learn there was a large amount of specie on board the Royal Tar.

A CHAPTER FOR WHIGS,

The last paragraph should be treasued up by all who like to see the difference between acts recorded and acts not recorded.

Such means as were resorted to for the purpose of defeating us, says the Baltimore Republican would disgrace any party. That there were very many illegal votes forced upon us, there can be no doubt; and in support of the assertion it may be proper to state, that men professing great respectability, endeavoured to force in votes in Wards to which they knew they did not belong, and made arragements for voting the same men in different Wards; and notwithstanding their pretended abhorrence of negro voting, George Baily, Druggist, and William Gist, White Lead Manufacturer, rode up in a hack with a coloured man, when it was so dark as to render it almost impossible to discover the colour of his face to the with ward polls, and insisted upon his vote being received In that instance they were defeated; but in how many similar efforts they were sucessful it is impossible to say.

With such efforts against us, and such an adversary to contend with, it is a matter of surprise that we were not beaten; but our friends met them with a firmness, zeal and determination worthy of all commendation, and which showed the high value they placed upon true republican principles, their detestation of corruption and corrupt principles, and their determination to maintain their rights.

Among other desperate means resorted to by our opponents, were those of their cooping up all the vagabonds and loafers they could find in the city, and feed them for several days previous to the election, and then clothe and lead them up to the polls and vote them; and to buy up those who could be prevailed upon for any price to sell their votes, some of which instances some of them will be called upon to answer for."

Semi-weekly Report.
Office of the American, Nov. 8 1 P. M.

FLOUR.—The transactions in Howard street Flour are principally for small parcels, at $9,50 a $9,62½, and the market is firm. The wagon price is $9,25 a $9,37½.

Sales of City Mills Flour at $9,50. No Susquehanna in market.

GRAIN.—A cargo of 5000 bushels German Wheat, arrived since our last weekly report, has been sold at $2,07 per bushel. There are no supplies of Maryland or Virginia Wheats of moment arriving—reds are worth, as in quality, $1,50 a $2,05.

The market is for the present bare of Corn. A sale of mixed Virginia was made yesterday at 85 cts. We quote Md. white at 85 cents, and yellow at 88a90 cts. Rye is worth $1,20 and upwards. Oats, 48a50 cents.

MARRIED,

At Woodville near Baltimore, on Tuesday evening last, by the Rev J. R. Keech, JAMES MURRAY LLOYD of the E. S. Maryland, to ELIZABETH CAMPBELL, second daughter of M. McBlair.

DIED,

At his residence, Mount Pleasant, near Easton, on the 8th inst Howell Bowers, a member of the Society of Friends in the 55 year of his age, after a short and painful illness which he bore with Christain patience and resignation. He was an affectionate husband, a kind parent, beloved and lamented by a unmerous circle of friends, and relatives. A few days before his death he expressed entire submission to the Divine will, and his assurance of a blessed immortality.

In this county, at the residence of their father, October 23d, 1 o'clock, in the morning, Mary Amelia, aged 6 years and 10 months.

Sophia Ellen, October 23d, 10 o'clock, A M aged 8 years and 3 months.

Adam James, October 24th, aged 13 months.

John Henry, October 30th, aged 3 years 7 months, the children of John Valliant, Esq.

At New Castle, on the 1st of November, George Read, Esq, District Attorney for the State of Delaware, and eldest grandson of the signer of the Declaration of Independence of the same name. His frank, generous, amiable manners, united to his extensive and varied literary attainments, endeared him to his domestic circle—whilst the loss of his abilities as a Lawyer and advocate, will be felt by society at large.

At his residence in Caroline county on Friday the 4th inst. Mr Thomas Kelly.

©Maryland State Archives, msa_sc4925_scm13074-0685