How a man feels with his head off.—Some of the most eminent physiologists of Germany and France, are pertinaciously arguing the very curious question as to whether a man feels after his head is cut off. And this inquiry is considered by its conductors, to be more than mere physiological interest, because it involves a refined principle of humanity with regard to the punishment of death by the guillotine.

It is conceded on all sides that the *body* does not feel one instant after decapitation; for the brain being the seat of sensation to the whole frame, through the medium of the spinal marrow, every part of the body beneath the joint at which the latter may be divided, must be deprived of feeling. But it by no means follows that the head is deprived of sensation immediately after decapitation, not that it may not retain both consciousness and reflection for several moments. It may not, it is true, like the head of the Irish Knight who was killed by Saladin, in the Holy War, get up and declare that it was never cut off by so sweet a scymitar before; nor like that of the assassin Lebare, swear roundly at the executioner for not keeping a keener axe; but it is quite possible that it may be troubled with very serious reflections upon the irrevocability of its fate, and the awfulness of its deprivations.

In support of this unpleasant theory many facts are adduced with grave vouchers for their authenticity. Among others, is the remarkable case of the unfortunate Queen Mary of Scotts, whose lips continued to move in prayer for at least a quarter of an hour after the executioner had performed his duties. Windt states, that having put his mouth to the ear of a decapitated criminal's head, a d called him by name, the eyes turned to the side from whence the voice came; and this fact is attested by Fontenelle, Mogore, Guillotin, Nau he, and Aldini. On the word *Murder* being called in the ear of a criminal who was executed for that crime at Cablenta, the half closed eyes opened wide with an expression of reproach on those who stood round.

This is recorded in the Medical Gazette for April last; but whether it be believed or not, we see nothing either in theory or recorded fact, to lessen the physiological possibility of consciousness after decapitation. In diseases and dislocations of the spinal marrow, the mind remains in full possession of its faculties, altho' all the lower limbs are utterly devoid of feeling; and at what point of separation are we justified in saying that the mind must losse its rational powers? If the brain retains the images of vision, and the forms of touch, long after the objects which have created them are withdrawn, why may we not suppose that it retains them after an operation of the axe or guillotine? Like the thigh of an amputated, leg, which feels its toes for days, and even weeks, after the operation; it may remain in imaginary possession of all its corporeal members, until the curtains of oblivion are gathered its fading visions and it sinks to repose in the chamber of death.—*New Era.*

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS.

Since the adoption of the Federal Constitution, there have been twelve Presidential Elections, besides that which is now in progress. In two instances, only, has the choice devolved upon the House of Representatives. The first was in 1801, when Thomas Jefferson and Aaron Burr had an equal number of votes in the electoral college, and the second in 1825, when the electoral votes were so divided between Andrew Jackson, John Quincy Adams, William H. Crawford, and Henry Clay, that neither had a majority. The following schedule, from the Journal of Commerce, will show the number of votes received by the principal candidates at each election, from the origin of the government to the present time, and will be gratifying to the curious in such matters.

First Term, 1787. Electors 69. George Washington was declared elected to the Presidency, and John Adams to the Vice Presidency.

Second Term, 1793. Electors 135. George Washington had 132 votes, and was elected President; John Adams 77, and was elected Vice President.—The next highest candidate was George Clinton, who received 50 votes.

Third Term, 1797. Electors 138. John Adams received 71 votes, and was elected President; Thomas Jefferson 69, and was elected Vice President. The next highest candidate was Thomas Pinkney, who received 59 votes; and after him Aaron Burr, who received 30.

Fourth Term, 1801. Electors 138 Thomas Jefferson and Aaron Burr had each 73 votes, John Adams 65, and Charles C Pinkney 64. There being no choice of President, the election was carried into the House of Representatives, and on the 36th ballot, Thomas Jefferson received the votes of nine States out of 16, and was declared elected. Aaron Burr was declared elected Vice President.

Fifth Term, 1805. Electors 176. The new system of voting introduced. Thomas Jefferson received 162 votes for President; George Clinton 162 votes for Vice President, and were elected. Charles C. Pinckney, the only other candidate for the Presidency, received 14 votes, and Rufus King 14 votes for the Vice Presidency.

Sixth Term, 1809. Electors 176. James Madison received 122 votes for President, and Charles C. Pinckney 47. George Clinton 118 votes for Vice President, and Rufus King 47. Madison and Clinton were accordingly elected.

Seventh Term, 1813. Electors 217. James Madison received 128 votes for President, and De Witt Clinton 89. Eldridge Gerry 131 votes for Vice President, and Jared Ingersoll 86. Madison and Gerry elected.

Eighth Term, 1817. Electors 217. James Monroe received 183 votes for President, and Rufus King 34. Daniel D. Tompkins 183 votes for Vice President, and John E. Howard 22. Monroe and Tompkins elected.

Ninth Term, 1821. Electors 232. James Monroe received 231 votes for President, and Daniel D. Tompkins 218 for Vice President.

Tenth Term, 1825 Electors 261. Andrew Jackson received 99 votes for President; John Quincy Adams 84; Wm. H. Crawford 41; Henry Clay 37. Neither candidate having a majority, the election was carried into the House, where, on the first ballot, John Quincy Adams received the votes of 14 States out of 24, and was declared elected. Seven States voted for Jackson, and 4 for Crawford. John C. Calhoun was chosen Vice President by the Electoral College, having received 182 votes The next highest candidates were N. Sanford, who received 30 votes, and Nathan Macon, who received 24.

Eleventh Term, 1829. Electors 261. Jackson received 178 votes for President, Quincy Adams 83 John C. [illegible] for Vice President, and Jackson and Calhoun elected.

[illegible]3. Electors 268. [illegible] votes for President; Henry Clay 12, John Floyd 11; William Wirt 7. Martin Van Buren received 189 votes for Vice President; John Sergeant 49; William Wilkins 30; Henry Lee 11; Amos Ellmaker 7. Jackson and Van Buren elected.

[Deferred.]

TWENTY FOURTH CONGRESS,
SECOND SESSION.

Reported for the American.

IN SENATE

Tuesday, December 6.

Mr. GRUNDY, from the committee appointed to wait on the President and inform him the two houses were ready to receive any communication he might be pleased to make, reported that the President would make a communication to day at 12 o'clock.

The message of the PRESIDENT was received and read, occupying nearly an hour and a half.

On motion of Mr. GRUNDY, 5000 extra copies of the message. and 1500 copies of the documents were ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr. HUBBARD, 1500 extra copies of the report of the commissioners of the Land Office were ordered to be printed.

DEATH OF MR. GOLDSBOROUGH,

Mr. KENT then addressed the Senate to the following effect:

Yonder vacant seat, heretofore so ably and so faithfully filled, but too significantly indicates the object of my addressing you at this time.

I rise, sir, for the purpose of announoing to you and to the Senate the melancholy intelligence of the death of my worthy and excellent colleague, the late R H. GOLDSBOROUGH. He departed this life during the late recess, after a short illness, in the midst of his usefulness and at a period when we should have been justified in allotting to him many years of vigorous health.

But few individuals have occupied a greater share of public estimation in his native State than Mr. Goldsborough. He filled, from an early period of his life with no inconsiderable degree of reputation, various public stations, and was twice elected to a seat in this body. Possessing the advantages of a liberal education, which had been well improved, with the most polished address, he was ever found a ready and efficient debater, remarkable for his courtesy and politeness. He may truly have been said to be "a man of manners and of letters too."

Mr. Goldsborough's exertions for the benefit of his fellow men were not confined to political life. He was pre-eminent as an agriculturist, making frequent and judicious experiments, expressing his views by very able essays, thereby directing the attention of the agriculturists to such objects as were calculated to ameliorate and improve the condition of exhausted lands. Truly exemplary in all the relations of private life, as a friend and neighbor, and in the domestic virtues he was unrivalled.

To me, personally, his loss is intensely afflicting. A severe hoarseness under which I have labored for some time obliges me to be thus brief. I therefore beg leave to offer the following resolution:—

Resolved, unanimously, that the members of the Senate, from a sincere desire of showing every mark of respect due to the memory of the Hon. Robert H. Goldsborough, deceased, late a member thereof, will go into mourning for him one month, by the usual mode of wearing crape on the left arm.

On motion of Mr. KENT, the Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Tuesday, Dec. 6th.

Mr. D. J. PEARCE, from the joint committee appointed to wait on the President and inform him that the two Houses were organized and ready to receive from him any communication that he might be pleased to make, reported that they had discharged that duty and that the President would make a communication in writing, to both Houses at 12 o'clock this day.

Mr. E. WHITTLESEY gave notice that he should to-morrow, move the repeal of the 15th rule of the House, so far as it directs the calendar to be taken up after the 6th day of the session.

Mr. GILLETT gave notice that he would, to-morrow, submit a proposition for the repeal of that rule of the House which requires a vote of two-thirds to suspend a rule or to change the order of business.

A message was received from the President of the United States by the hands of Andrew Jackson, Jr. Esq. his private Secretary, and was read by the Clerk.

The message having been received and read,

On motion of Mr. LOYALL, 15000 copies of the message and accompanying documents and 5000 copies of the message without the documents were ordered to be printed.

The CHAIR communicated a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting the annual sistement of the state of the Finances.

On motion of Mr. CAMBRELENG, 20,000 copies were ordered to be printed.

The CHAIR also communicated a report from the Secretary of the Treasury showing the receipts and expenditures of the United States for the last year; also an estimate of the appropriations for the service of the year 1837; also a letter transmitting the Report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office; all of which were laid on the table and ordered to be printed

Mr. E. WHITTLESEY called up the motion yesterday submitted by him for the immediate appointment of the standing committee.

Mr. PARKS moved an adjournment: agreed to.

The House then adjourned.

From the N. O. Standard of the 15th Nov.

On dit.—It is stated by gentlemen recently from Mexico, that most foreign merchants there had submitted to the forced loans, except the American; and that in consequence of the Mexican authorities seizing and selling the goods of the latter, our Charge des Affaires and the Mexican minister Tornel, had a dispute which produced a challenge from Mr. Butler. Tornel declined the honor; and when threatened to be cowskinned, demanded the interference of the Mexican president.

Americans have scarcely a more bitter enemy than Tornel, in consequence of his superabundant vanity being wounded by not having ostentatious respect paid him when in this country.

A large portion of the village of Johnstown, in Montgomery county New York, was consumed by fire on the night of the 24th November. Among the buildings destroyed was an Episcopal church together with a fine bell, and an organ which had been presented to the church before the revolution, by Sir William John on.

MORE AGITATION.

It appears from the subjoined article that in a very short time a grand "onset" is to be made by the abolitionists, the design or probable result of which yet remains a mystery—Ed. Whig.

The following article is from the New England Spectator, published in Boston.

The Slavery Movement.—The plans and operations of the American Anti-Slavery Society have never been more extensive than at the present moment Lewis Tappan and R.G Williams have met the friends of the cause in the city, and made highly interesting and important statements.

1. They have now in the field or prepared to enter fifty agents. These are soon all to meet in New York city, to receive suggestions from Mr. Weld, who has the general control of the agencies, to devise plans for occupying the country, and to receive instructions as to their fields and plans of labor.

2 Two missionaries are to be sent to the West Indies, to ascertain facts respecting the results of British emancipation, &c.

3. Rev. Dr. Beman is to go on a mission to Europe

4 The publications of the society shall be sustained. Now, about 12,000 each of the monthlies are circulated.

The annexed paragraph is from the Journal of Commerce, and deserves the public attention

"We are credibly informed that the abolitionists are about to make another onset preparatory to which all their agents who could be collected from the different parts of the country, have been in secret conclave in this city for nearly a fortnight. When they get their plan of operations sufficiently concocted, about fifty emissaries will proceed to the work of agitation, and if they do not shake our Union to pieces, it will be better than our fears. We are certain they will accomplish that, sooner than the immediate abolition of slavery.

We received information of the meeting of this precious assemblage, on Friday evening, but at the request of a friend forbore to mention the fact. The convention had then been in session about a week, and it was supposed would keep in session about ten days longer.

But the place of their meeting is a profound secret. The reverend agitator from Oneida, Beriah Green is here, and it is supposed that Birney is here from Ohio. Indeed all the master spirits of this scheme of anarchy, are skulking about the city.—We understand that Birney counsels a new and general crusade of agitation, and assures the convention that he has reason to believe that the moment the whole north are united on this subject, the southern people will emancipate their slaves.—We must confess we look with deep regret upon this new movement of these incendiaries From the recent stillness on the subject, and the comparatively moderate tone of their publications; we were hoping the storm was past, and that, with the close of the Presidential contest, the country would be allowed a season of repose. But we are mistaken—The bitter fountains of strife are to be re-opened,—And if the work of agitation is to be prosecuted with the increased exertion of which we hear, we must confess we tremble for the result.

The report of the death of one of the Electors of North Carolina by the upsetting of the stage appears by the following paragraph from the North Carolina Standard, to have been incorrect,

Mistake—We last week stated, on authority of an article in the Raleigh Register, and from reports, that William P. Ferrand, Esq. of Onslow county, one of the democratic Van Buren Electors of this State, had been unfortunately killed by the capsizing of the stage between Cheraw and Camden, but we are gratified in being able to state, that the gentleman unfortunately killed, as above stated, was a nephew of William P. Ferrand, Esq. the Elector; and that the last named gentleman is safe and in health, and will in all human probability, be in Raleigh at the appointed time to unite with the other Electors, in casting fifteen Electoral votes of North Carolina for the Democratic candidates, Martin Van Buren for President, and Richard M. Johnson for Vice President of the United States."

Scraps from the Boston Pearl.

Courtship.—Sergeant Bunting says that the great secret of success with the women is to 'ask soon' ask often, and never take a refusal.'

Vulgarity is the soul of wit, if we may judge from the names of the late novels The last we have heard of, is the forthcoming one of *Tommy Dubikins.* It is said to be a personal satire on Earl Grey and the Duke of Brunswick.

Eating.—'De gustibus non est disputandum! The French eat frogs—the Chinese, rats—the Otabietans, dogs; the New Hollanders ants, and students in anatomy, at Edenboro,' turn an honest penny by selling the muscular portions of their subjects to the sausage makers.

It is almost worth one's while to be sick occasionally for the sake of the pleasures of convalescence—the joy with which one greets again his favorite haunts, and the solid enjoyment of a ravenous appetite.

The deepest malice often vents itself in the lightest ridicule. He who is passionate and hasty is generally honest—it is your cool dissembling smiling hypocrite of whom you should beware.

A man possessing universal benevolence, can hardly fall deeply in love, unless with the whole sex. An affection, confined to one object, indicates selfishness.

Suicide is said to be caused by a derangement of the brain, upon an inability to shed tears, when excited by grief. Of course those who cry easily, are in little danger of insanity or self-murder.

Says Gregory—'Vanity is the passion of a little mind, and a cold heart.' It may be true, where vanity is a passion—absorbing every other feeling, but vain men are often generous, also

We are in humour for making quotations, to-day. The following may be misanthropic but thousands will bear witness to its truth. Howard makes Regulus say—

I have too deeply read mankind
To be amused with friendship; 'tis a name
Invented merely to betray credulity;
'Tis intercourse of interest—not of souls.

It has been well said that in this country there is no crime but poverty. It might be said of the whole world, in all ages it was Shakespeare who wrote,

Plate sin with gold,
And the strong lance of justice hurtless breaks;
Arm it in rags, a pigmy's straw doth pierce it.

A wit is not often seen to laugh at jests. They are things he is too well acquainted with. 'Wit is only news to ignorance.'

Laughter should not be restrained on ordinary occasions, but if one wishes to do so, he can by sucking in his cheeks.—Dean Swift made the discovery, and was never seen to indulge in cachination. It is hardly necessary to say he was dispeptic.

A young man of extraordinary talents, without a competitor, is very likely to be spoiled.

A man of little mindin high station, has to make so much effort to support his dignity, that he is capable of doing little beside.

Now the Whigs are "rowed up Sault River," they will probably growl and snar at the "Regency" and the "office holders," boast of what they will do "next time," and begin to make preparation for *another* "last *desperate effort* to rescue the Constitution" from the people.—*Cayuga Pat*

It should be mentioned, that Governor Veazey was supported in his valorous call to arms by one, a Major Contee, whose card to the corps, must be familiar to the public. Honor to whom honor is due.—*Metropolitan.*

On Monday 29th ult. at the Convent of the Visitation in Georgetown, the following young ladies underwent the ceremony of taking the white veil:—Miss Elizabeth Grennell, of Charles County, Md., now Sister Baromea aged 16 years, Miss Ann Hurley, of Philadelphia, now sister Mary Rose, aged 19; Miss Rosey Neal, of Charles County, Md now sister Mary Leonard, aged 16; Miss Mary Hunter of Baltimore, now sister Mary Loretto, aged 16.

The celebrated Horse Industry, died lately in Virginia. He could not have been purchased for less than $20,000.—*Alex. Gaz.*

Mr. Van Buren's Cabinet.—It is rather early to talk about this, but a Washington Correspondent assures us that the Secretary of State will be Mr. Rives of Virginia, and that Governor Marcy, of this State will probably come into the War Department. Mr. Woodbury our correspondent thinks, is the only member of the present cabinet that is likely to be retained.—*N. Y. Jour. Com.*

Three Great Physicians—The bed side of the celebrated Dumoulin, a few hours before he breathed his last was surrounded by the most eminent physicians of Paris, who affected to believe that his death would be an irreparable loss to the profession. "Gentlemen," said Dumoulin, "you are in error I shall leave behind me three distinguished Physicians." Being pressed to name them as each expected to be included in the trio he answered, "Water, Exercise, and Diet."

Education.—Education is a companion which no misfortune can depress—no clime destroy—no enemy alienate—no despotism enslave. At home a friend—aboard an introduction—in solitude a solace—in society an ornament. It shortens vice—it guides virtue—it gives at once grace and government to genius.—Without it what is man? A splendid slave; a reasoning savage! vassillating between the dignity of an intelligence derived from God, and degradation of brutal passion.

As a young man, who had just been elected a member of the Legislature, was passing a neighbor on the first day of the session, the neighbour inquired of him where he was going. "Going to the House to be qualified," said he. "You had better have been qualified before you were chosen," returned the interrogator.

Truth uttered by Accident.—A clergyman lately preached a ranting nonsensical sermon to the small edification of his audience "Who is the parson?" asked one of his hearers of an old lady, who had been equally a sufferer "I don't know," she answered; "but he is one of the missionaries for the *profanation* of the Gospel, and he seems to be a master in his way," The good soul meant propagation.

Good Manners.—"My Lord said a newly appointed chaplain, "I have not been accustomed to the fables of the great, are there any ceremonies to be particularly observed of which I may be supposed to be ignorant?" "I don't know" of any thing," said his Lordship, "except that it is considered very vulgar to put your knife in your mouth." "I wonder," said the old Dutchess of G., "that Mr. S., who has lived all his life in good society, should be so vulgar as to help any body upon the plate which stands before him, instead of using that the servant presents." Her Grace was actually drying a snuffy pocket handkerchief at the fire while she uttered this criticism.

Norfolk, Nov. 23

Early yesterday morning the North Carolina 74 got under weigh from her anchorage below the Navy Yard, and with her canvass from main to royals all set, moved gracefully past our town to the anchorage off the Naval Hospital. Hundreds crowded to behold her and although from the light breeze Old Rip was evidently not wide awake, all contemplated the glorious spectacle with admiration and conscious pride. The North Carolina will soon depart from our waters, and wherever she may wend her way—on whatever sea she will bear the sparkling banner of the American Union—the wishes and prayers of our community will attend her—. Beacon.

Office of the Mobile Commercial Register, Nov. 28, 1836.

Senatorial Election.—A friend at Tuscaloosa writes us under date of the 22d inst.

"Col. McKinley was yesterday elected Senator in Congress, to succeed Gabriel Moore, the White incumbent. His majority was larger than ever we expected, as there was a full opposition vote. We thought the anties would run no candidate, but they tried Judge Hopkins. McKinley had 72 votes, Hopkins 45—Van Buren majority 27. Only three or four members did not vote, so that it was a full poll, and exhibited almost two to one in our favor. This too, after the anties browbeat us all summer, that they had large majorities in both houses! Who will believe them hereafter in any claim they make.

The Tennessee valley has turned out nobly, and given Mr. Van Buren great majorities. The State is secure by five thousand at least. The feeling here against our State Branch is strong, and according to present appearances, will go the whole length of opposition to all concerned in the management, if the rumours are sustained by the Commissioners report.—That and the election makes long faces.

The Hon. John McKinly, whose election as U. S. Senator, is announced above, is one of the electors on the Van Buren ticket. He was the predecessor of Gabriel Moore, in the Senate, and was a faithful, honest and able Senator. He will represent his State honorably and diligently. His election will be acceptable to the friends of the administration, and as agreeably to its adversaries as any man of his political way of thinking could be.

EASTON, MD.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1836.

The Saturday News.—This very excellent paper sustains its high literary character. It came to us last week printed on a mammoth sheet containing an enormous quantity of matter.

The Sketch Book of Character, and the "Celebrated Trials" are interesting publications and worthy of patronage. See advertisement.

We have received the first No of the "Delawarean," published at Wilmington, Del.—It supports the national administration and is purely Democratic, we believe, in its principles. It was formerly printed at New Castle under the title of "The New Castle Gazette.'

The Ladies Book.—The December No. of this interesting work has been received. Its embellishments are very beautiful, and the original and selected matter which it contains exhibit much taste and talent The valuable aid of Mrs Sarah J. Hall greatly enhances the interest of the work.

WHO'S TO BE SENATOR?

Who is to be the successor of the Hon. R. H. Goldsborough? These are questions we often hear asked and as differently hear answered.—In connexion with the subject we have heard the following gentlemen named for the station: Messrs. Earle, Page, Emory, Steel, Kerr and Loockerman! 'Six Richmond's in the field!' well, well, which will be the victor remains not with us to prophecy, like the "Bugle" whose "by authority" blast strikes Mr. Kerr peremtorily from the list.

The U. S. (Philadelphia) Gazette of last week published the following paragraph:

"A friend writes to us from Maryland that it is probable that the Hon. John Leeds Kerr of Easton, will be elected U. S. Senator for that State."

On which the Bugle thus discourses:

The above which we copy from the U. S. Gazette, is an exemplification of the old saying "to hear news you must go from home." Several gentlemen of high standing have been spoken of, to fill the vacancy from Maryland, in the Senate of the United States. The claims of the gentleman, named in the above paragraph, have certainly been warmly urged by his immediate friends, but we have yet to learn that he is the most prominent candidate. Without intending to interfere with the claims of Mr. Kerr, or to detract from any merit he may possess as a politician, we candidly give it as our opinion that he will not be selected as the successor of Mr. Goldsborough. However, as Mr. Ritchie says, "we shall see!"

The flame kindling.—We were in hopes that the very general reprobation which abolitionism and its aiders and abettors had met with throughout the county, had silenced it possibly forever. But the paracidal arm of fanaticism is about being bared for another and a sanguinary contest, and the incendiary torch re-supplied with fresh oil that will make it burn with renovated vigor. The rights of the South are to be invaded, and peaceful pursuits thrown into confusion, by those officious and intermeddling fanatics. We learn from statements in the New York papers that fifty agents are now at work with Tappan, Birney and other leaders in secret conclave in the city of New York, devising schemes to effect their unhallowed objects as early as possible. When they mature their plans and set them in motion their power will be felt to a very sensible degree, and go very far, we seriously fear, to weaken the social and political bands that unite us as one nation.

The following resolutions were adopted by the Legislature of Vermont which adjourned a few days since:

Resolved, by the General Assembly of the State of Vermont, that neither Congress nor the State governments, have any constitutional right to abridge the free expression of opinion or the transmission of them through the medium of the public mails.

Resolved, That Congress do posses the power to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia.

We learn from the Baltimore American that the Hon. William S. Fulton one of the Senators from the new State of Arkansas is a native son of Maryland, who gallantly stood forth in defence of her soil in the last war, in the capacity of aid to Colonel Armistead during the bombardment of Fort McHenry. Subsequently Mr. F. acted as Private Secretary to General Jackson during the Seminole campaign; he was afterwards appointed Secretary of the Territory of Arkansas, by the President, and at a later period became Governor of the same Territory. On the admission of Arkansas as one of the States of our confederacy, he was elected by a nearly unanimous vote of the Legislature to the seat in the Senate of the United States which he is about to occupy.

ELECTORAL ELECTION.

Missouri.—The official majority of the Van Buren Electoral ticket over the Union ticket in Missouri is ascertained to be 3,604 votes.

Illinois.—Official—For Van Buren Electors 17,275 votes; for the Union ticket, 14,292 votes.

Arkansas has chosen Van Buren Electors. So says a letter received by the Editors of this paper from that State.

Mississippi is now the only State remaining to be heard from.—National Intelligencer.

The New York Board of Brokers has voted $2100 to charitable institutions.

The Duke of York with thirty thousand men
March'd into France and then, march'd out again.

☞ The Whig Governor, and the Whig House of Delegates, and five Whig Senators have been at Annapolis, and—they have marched home again. The Governor was delivered of a Message—the House adjourned—and the people have a public treasury *minus* some thousand dollars for the extra session. That's all The Governor and his one volunteer found no opportunity of shedding the blood of their fellow citizens. "Othello's *occupatums's* gone." There is now a pleasant prospect of peace, as His Excellency finds that he could not incite the people to a civil war as seemed to be the intention of his incendiary Proclamation.—*Columbian*

The Delaware State Journal thinks that the report of the resignation of Mr. Clayton, as U. S. Senator, is premature.

☞ We have *honored* Governor Veazey by giving his message a place in our columns. Thanks to our stars,—"His Excellency" is a Whig of '34. This quiets some compunctions of conscience we have had in wasting so much space upon so feeble, vindictive, and undignified a document. We trust we shall never be wanting in a like disinterested service to "all the ent and all the respectability party,"—particularly, when so exquisite an exhibition of its exclusive claims is offered ready elaborated to our hands. For the present we expect large refreshing of gratitude from those whom "the King delighteth to honor." God save the King, may the shadow of his intellect never be *less.*—*Columbian.*

A Tipperary Boy.—The Clonmel Advertiser, an Irish paper, tells a story of Martin Power, a Tipperary drinker, which is a little too marvellous. This man, who is called a "sky farmer," and is seventy two years of age, has for forty years drunk on an average 30 glasses of whiskey per diem. On one occasion he drank 23 pints of cider in less than an hour—On another day he drank to himself four quarts of raw whiskey, and recently he became 'a case' for his Worthip the Mayor, having taken, according to his own admission, 40 glasses, an excess of ten beyond his usual complement. He was never known to be ill an hour, or in bed after four o'clock in the morning. Calculating the 30 glasses a day for 50 years, the total will be found to be 137 hhds, 23 gallons about as much as would float a man of war.

[Communicated for the Whig.]

Mr. Sherwood:—Dear Sir, I am not a political firebrand, nor do I desire to produce dissention or revolution (except by the voice of the people) in my own my native State. But I do at all times wish to see justice and equality run pari passu with the wants of the people, and their true interest and republican principles at all points steadily maintained. Peace, harmony and justice are the elements of my political creed, and whenever I see them attacked, or in danger of collision, I as one proceed to the anilysation of the cause and if in my humble opinion the conflict is brought about by the introduction, or perpetuation of anti-republican principles and doctrines; I at once dissent without regard to party, and put my everlasting veto upon the perpetation of the mischief. After much careful consideration and reflection, I am prompted to say and declare, that I am not *opposed* to reform, legitimate reform, nor do I regard the present constitution of Maryland as the prayer of St. Cyerostom, that cannot be touched by the hand of man without the change of sacrilege and impurity.

I here will ask the question, does the present constitution of the State give to her citizens equal rights and equal privileges? any man of common intelligence at all acquainted with the subject will without hesitation respond no. Why should the people have agents to do that which they themselve can do? or in other words, why should they elect electors for State Senators, when, if, the constitution was changed and the choice brought immediately before them, they could do their own business with less difficulty and more satisfaction, than is now done by the juggling of electors and the management of political demigogues. Men would *then* be elected to that honorable station who would at least command the respect of their *own* party, and perhaps that of their opponents. Swaggering Bobidils would then be frowned down, and honest men succeed them. If then the constitution do not give to her citizens equal rights and privileges, I would ask is not reform reasonable? is it not anti-republican to oppose it, and is it not servile to submit without it. I dislike revolution I dislike it exceedingly, I abhor to see long established usages broken in upon and destroyed, where they are known to promote the interest and happiness of a people. But is this the case as it regards the present government of Maryland? are her citizens equally benefited by it? surely not. The crisis loudly calls and demands a change, and it must and will be accomplished, ere the note already sounded shall cease to ring.

What can we expect from the recently appointed Senate? They are the sworn friends of the existing Constitution. They must maintain their old federal notions and support their old federal friends at all hazards. I here will boldly assert, that the appointment of the new Senate has been made with an eye single to the continuation of the present state of things in Maryland. I have always belonged to the anti-Van Buren party and still belong to it, and I hope from principles; but I cannot stand idly by and see the interests and rights of the people trampled upon, the character of the State traduced (for she is republican) and dishonor brought upon her by this agglutinated band of old Federalists, life officers and their adherents. Reform must be effected at least so far as it regards the elections of Governor and Senate and Clerks, with limitation to their term of service, by the people, and the abolition of the Council. The people have only to be enlightened upon these subjects to make them at once adopt them, they cannot object. It is their interest, it is their business, and their liberty and prosperity are involved in it. The constitution

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