CORRESPONDENCE OF THE NEW YORK EVENING STAR.

BIOGRAPHY OF THE LATE KING.

It strikes me that it cannot be out of place to give you a brief sketch of the leading events in the life of the late monarch.

William Henry, third son of George III., was born on August 21, 1765. His childhood presents nothing worthy of notice, except that Mrs. Chapone, the authoress, describes him as being a lively, small, manly child, and fond of fun.

In 1778, he was entered midshipman under the command of Captain Digby, in the Royal George, a 98 gun ship. This was towards the close of the American war. George III., though a very obstinate man, had a fair share of common sense, and determined that his son should work his way up in the navy, the same as any other person's son. He was compelled to do so accordingly.

He had not been twelve months in the service, when he had the good luck to be present at the capture of the Caraccas—this was the engagement between Lord Rodney and the Spanish Admiral, Don Juan de Largara. The admiral was taken prisoner, and brought on board the Royal George. Here he saw the prince William Henry in his shirt sleeves working away with the other middies, and exclaimed, "well may England be mistress of the ocean, when the son of her King is thus employed in her service."

Subsequently, the Prince was in action at the capture of a French man of-war, and three other vessels, and served during most of his time as midshipman in the West Indies, and off Nova Scotia and Canada.

In 1782 he passed the winter in New York. He appears, there, to have became noted as a bold spirited, gallant youth, with the constitutional courage of his family.

While he was in New York, a bold plan was concocted to carry him off from among his friends and comrades. The deviser of this daring project was Colonel Ogden, a gallant officer in the revolutionary army, and who, with his regiment, was stationed in New Jersey.

At this time the Prince was living on shore with Admiral Digby, and as no danger was apprehended, their quarters were very slightly guarded. Ogden's plan was to land secretly on a stormy night, with a small and bold band, to capture and carry off the Admiral and the Prince, and take them to New Jersey. Washington sanctioned the plan, because he thought, if successful, he would the sooner and the better make terms with England for the acknowledgment of American independence. His directions to Ogden (dated 28th March, 1782,) were that no insult or indignity should be offered to the Admiral or the Prince, and that they should be conveyed to Congress.

The plan was not executed. Sir Henry Clinton got a hint of it, and took care that the guards should be doubled, and every precaution taken for the security of the Admiral and Prince. The plan was thus disappointed.

In 1785, the Prince was made Lieutenant. The following year, he was appointed Captain of the Pegasus, and in 1790 was made Rear Admiral of the Blue. This last appointment was made by Order in Council.

In May, 1789, he was made Duke of Clarence and St. Andrews, and Earl of Munster. This, it is said, was delayed until he had repeatedly remonstrated with the King, his father, on the delay in giving him a peerage. He swore, in sailor like fashion, that he purchase a seat in the Commons. He had actually lodged the money (£2000) to effect it.

The title of Duke of Clarence had not been held, I believe, since the time when it was held by the gentleman who was drowned in the butt of Malmesley. When yet a child he had been nominated to the rank of Knight of the Garter. In 1770, the child (5 years old) was made Knight of the Thistle, being the first member of the royal family who had, except George III, worn that order since it was revived by James II, in 1687.

Although made Rear Admiral, the Duke of Clarence did not get any active command. This galled him amazingly, and he was so piqued that he withdrew from the navy in a great measure.

In 1791, the Duke commenced the well known *liaison* with the celebrated Mrs. Jordan—it lasted for twenty-five years. The idea was that she was twenty-three years old at the time of its commencement, but there is reason to believe that she was seven years older. She was, however, a very beautiful and fascinating creature—full of life and spirits—the embodiment of hilarity. She had, also, good temper, and it is said during the 25 years of their acquaintance she and the Duke never quarrelled.

The fruits of this intercourse was a large and fine family—the eldest of whom is now Earl of Munster. They all married well—into the first families in the kingdom. Eight children out of ten survive. The Duke and Mrs. Jordon lived happily together until 1811, when it was suddenly broken up. The cause was never exactly known. I believe, in truth, the Duke was tired of the *dama*. The woman of 55 was less attractive than the woman of 20. She retired to France on an allowance of 300*l* a year, and died in 1816 in poverty, caused by giving blank acceptances to a friend. She was not, however, in absolute want, as has been reported.

In 1811 the Duke was made Admirable of the Fleet, in place of Sir Peter Parker. In 1814 he hoisted his flag on being appointed to convoy the Count de Provence (Louis XVIII) to France. Early in 1814 the Duke of Clarence was present *en amateur*, with the British troops at Antwerp, under command of Lord Lyndock. He was at the same time in the midst of the *melee* at Marxem.

On the death of the Princess Charlotte, in 1817, it was considered politic that there should be a batch of royal marriages "to keep up the stock." The Duke married Adelaide, eldest daughter of the Duke of Saxe Meiningen. The marriage took place at Kew, in July 1818—two children, who died young, were the only issue.

In 1837 the Duke was made Lord High Admiral of England. In this capacity he gave much satisfaction to the naval service, invariably giving promotion to poor and well deserving officers. But at the close of 1828, the Duke of Wellington, then Premier, removed him from this situation. It was as Lord High Admiral that the celebrated "Go to Ned letter to Sir Edward Codrington was said to have been written. The fact is, and I state it on the authority of an autograph communication to myself from Sir Edward, no such epistle was ever written.

The Duke of Clarence, before he was King, mixed very slightly in politics. He spoke on the Queen's trial, in 1820, and sided with his brother against her. In 1829 he spoke in favor of Catholic Emancipation.

In June, 1830, he became King, and continued the Duke of Wellington in office. At once he became popular—for he showed himself to and among the people, which George III. had studiently avoided. He walked, unattended, through various parts of London, and thus gained popularity, which he liked.

In November, 1830, the Duke of Wellington's cabinet was broken up. What followed is well known, the appointment of Lord Grey, and the enactment of the Reform Bill. In 1831 the coronation took place, in such an unexpensive manner as compared with that of 1821, that the wits called it a half CROWNATION. Shortly after the King called his bastard son to the peerage, as Earl of Munster, and gave the title and precedence of a Marquis's children to his other illegitimate sons and daughters.

It is said that, at the same time, he offered an Earldom to Colonel D'Este, son of the Duke of Sussex by Lady Augusta Murray. The parties had been lawfully married at Rome, but Parliament declared it null and void, as contrary to the provisions of the royal marriage act. Colonel D'Este said, "No, Sire—I am the legitimate son of my father, and cannot descend to the doubtful situation of your sons, by taking the rank you give them. The son of the Duke of Sussex wants no patent of nobility to give him rank!"

In November, 1834, the Reform Ministry suddenly went out. The Ministry of Peel followed, broken up in April, 1335; and the Whigs came in, by the aid of O'Connell and "the Tail."

On May 24 the Princess Victoria became of age, eighteen. The Queen was unable from ill health to take any part in the festivities on this occasion.

Early this month the King was seized with severe illness. It grew worse and worse, and on the 20th inst. all that was mortal of William IV. had ceased.

The character of the late monarch may be summed up in a few words. He was an honest, plain-spoken, blunt man. He always meant well, but he often acted absurdly. He loved his country, and wished to see all men happy around him.

William IV. remained in full possession of all his faculties until the hour of his death. During the last ten days of his illness, he was uneasy if he missed the Queen from his side, and it is a fact that during the whole of that time, so attentive was she, day and night, that she had actually no time to take off her clothes. What rest she took was in a chair by his bed side. They were certainly a model for married people. The King was nearly 20 years older than the Queen.

By an act passed in 1831, the Queen Dowager has a pension of £100,000 and the use of two palaces; Marlborough House, which was the residence of Prince Leopold, and Bushy Park, where (the other palaces being much out of repair) she will reside in the summer Queen Adelaide continues at Windsor Castle, but is preparing to leave it.

On Monday, being the anniversary of the battle of Waterloo, the flag which the Duke of Wellington must send in homage as the tenure on which he holds the estate of Strathsfieldsaye, was transmitted to the King. He took it in his hand and said, "Ah, that was a glorious day for England." He turned to Dr. Chambers, and said, "You must keep me alive one day more or the Duke cannot have his Waterloo dinner. You must tinker me up for this one day."

He took no formal leave of his family. They were sent for when he knew his danger to be immediate, and remained with him until he died.

The Duke of Cambridge, Viceroy of Hanover, was his only relatives, except the Princess Victoria, who was not with him during his illness. The Duchess of Kent and Princess Victoria did not, it is remarked, send any inquirier to Windsor as to the King's health. Perhaps this was the result of a very intelligible feeling of delicacy on the part of the heiress of the throne.

The King's funeral will take place on July 6. His body has been embalmed, much water was found in the cavity of the chest. During the few last days of his life, the King sat on his couch, with his chest resting on an easy chair, to mitigate the great pain caused by his severe cough.

A post mortem cast of his face and head has been taken for his children. His domestics at Windsor were admitted to see his body, which has been deposited in a shell, as decomposition had commenced. The funeral will be almost private, by his own desire.

The public mourning will be general. It commences this day by an order from the Lord Chamberlain.

The King signed some necessary document the day before he died.

Every shop in London was closed out of respect to the late King.

The Proclamation of Queen Victoria took place on Wednesday. The Queen arrived at St. James' Palace, and was present when, with the usual state this was done. She was led to the window, according to form, and was hailed by the cheers of the multitude. The proclamation took place also in the city of London.

She held a council, and gave numerous audiences, chiefly to official persons. She then went back to Kensington.

On Thursday evening, a message from the Queen was read in Lords and Commons, requesting them to expedite public business, as there must be a dissolution of Parliament. The oath of allegiance to the Queen is "saving the rights of any issue to his late Majesty, by his consort Queen Adelaide."—On Tuesday the oath named Queen Alexandrina Victoria, but since then it is Victoria alone, such being her signature.

What her policy may be no one knows. I think it will not be very decided. To Lord Melbourne she appears to have a personal dislike; perhaps on account of the Norton case.

The Duke of Cumberland is now King of Hanover; he swore allegiance to his niece, and took his seat in the Lords. He has left England for Hanover.

Among those of the Commons who have taken the oaths is General Evans. He was hailed with much applause.

THE LATE KING WILLIAM IV.

The London Morning Chronicle has five columns as a biographical sketch of WILLIAM THE FOURTH. He was born on the 21st of August, 1765. At the age of 13 he was a midshipman, and though the son of a king, (George the Third), was kept on a footing with the other midshipmen. Under Admiral Rodney, he was in the fleet which in 1779, captured the whole of a Spanish convoy. Eight days after he was in a serious fight with the Spanish fleet under the command of Don Juan de Langara. The residue of his time as a midshipman the prince served in the West Indies, and off the coasts of Nova Scotia and Canada. On the North American station he served under Lord Keith in the Warwick, when he captured *L'Aigle*, a large French frigate, *La Sophie* of 22 guns, and the Terrier sloop of war, off the Delaware river, 11th September 1782. He afterwards joined Lord Hood, who introduced him to Nelson on board the Barfleur. In 1783 he was appointed third lieutenant of the Hebe frigate. In 1786 he was appointed first lieutenant of the Pegasus, of 28 guns, and soon after he was made captain, and ordered to Nova Scotia. He then proceeded to the Leeward Islands, and was there under the command of Nelson. Nelson spoke very highly of him as an obedient and attentive officer. In December 1787, after returning to England, he was appointed to the command of the Andromeda, frigate, in which he sailed for the West Indies. The 19 of May, 1786, he was created Duke of Clarence and St. Andrews in the kingdom of Great Britain, and Earl of Munster in Ireland.—On the 3d of September he was made Rear Admiral; afterwards he became Admiral of the Blue; and upon the death of Sir Peter Parker, in 1811, he was made Admiral of the Fleet.

The union of William the Fourth, with the celebrated Mrs. Jordan, commenced in 1790, and endured for twenty years. She was one of the most captivating women of her time, and the King was very much attached to her. She was of the Theatre. By her he had several children. In 1810 they parted which gave Mrs. Jordan the greatest pain. His pecuniary embarrassments, she says, were the cause of the parting. In 1818 he was married to the now Dowager Queen Adelaide. As Duke of Clarence, he advocated Catholic Emancipation in the House of Lords, and made a speech in its behalf.

June 26th, 1830, the Duke became King of England on the demise of George the Fourth. He was a man altogether the reverse of George the Fourth, and more like his father George the Third. His course as King is in the memory of the public.

MR. WISE AND THE TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

Mr. Wise writes thus to Judge Hopper, by whom he is invited to attend the Maryland State Temperance. Society:

"Now, sir, I am thirty years old, and for the last eight years and some months of my life, I have not tasted a table-spoonful of ardent spirit, or drank one half of a gallon of wine."

From this we should be inclined to believe that. Mr. Wise was altogether reformed, but for the incredulity produced as to every thing he utters by the close of his letter. He says.

"I state the fact then to the nation, that some of the higher Executive officers at Washington are, and have been *notorious drunkards*—drunkards in my sense of the term, habitually affected by ardent spirits—drunk at least once a week—impaired in constitution by the use of strong drink, and I further state, that I have often heard the reason assigned, and believe it was a valid one, for the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States not sitting in the evening, after dinner, when the public business required it, that many of the members were so much in the habit of intoxication, that they were not only unfit themselves for public duty, after a certain hour in the day, but were likely to prevent others in discharging their duty by interrupting the order of proceeding. During the latter part of the session of Congress, when the two Houses were compelled to sit late, members too drunk for the decency of a tavern bar-room, were not uncommon sights in the Senate chamber and in the Hall of the House of Representatives of a Republic, whose fathers handed down to it the hallowed and immutable truth, "that no free Government or the blessing of liberty, can be preserved to any people, but by firm adherence to justice, moderation, temperance, frugality, and virtue!!" These are facts, sir, which in my name, if you choose, you may bring to the attention of the Convention as worthy of the attention of the people.

... utterly opposed to making the Temperance cause a political engine in any way whatever; but if the friends of temperance will aid in ridding Congress of sots—no matter to what political party they may belong, for they are a disgrace and an actual injury to any party—they will be subserving their own work of good morals, and do the country some service. Indeed, the facts which I have stated, apply with equal force and truth to both whigs and tories, in about the exact ratio of their numbers in the list of public men; and let me not be misunderstood as reproaching the administration, except so far as high and responsible executive officers are entrusted to intemperate incumbents, whose habits are known by the boys on the streets of Washington. I have been a candidate three times for the suffrages of the people in the oldest district of Old Virginia, proverbial for "*honey drams*," "*mint juleps*," "*hail storms*," "*slings*," "*dew drops*," and every description of nectared drink, and have never found it necessary or requisite to obtain a single vote, to resort to the vulgar graces of the familiar cup.

"I have written too much, and more than I intended, and must subscribe myself, respectfully yours, the friend of Temperance,

HENRY A. WISE"

If Mr. Wise means, by "*the higher Executive officers at Washington*," those next to the highest, there never was a more *notorious* untruth uttered. There is not a member of the President's cabinet who might not well be chosen from an unbroken life of settled abstemious habits, to preside over the temperance societies of the country. If their example, in this respect, were imitated universally, there would be an end of distillation, and the art soon lost upon earth, *without being missed*. There is not an individual among "*the higher executive officers*" (including the highest) at Washington, who could not justily claim for himself the character for temperance which Mr. Wise arrogates for himself.

Mr. Wise probably will say he meant some of the heads of the bureaus when he spoke of higher executive officers, those being higher than clerks. If this subterfuge be resorted to, we can say to Mr. Wise, if he will get up a committee at the next session, and prove his charge even by "*boys in the streets*," the "drunkard" will doubtless be dismissed. If, in the meantime, Mr. Wise will name his offenders, we will give publicity the accusation, and call on all good men to take note, so as to be able to bear testimony in support of the prosecution.

So far as Congress is concerned, we also enter our dissent to Mr. Wise's sweeping denunciation We have never witnessed more than *three* or *four* instances of inebriety in the House. They were on occasions where the close of the session, or some other exhilerating event, tempted to indulgence. The few cases which we have either heard or witnessed were for the most part among Mr. Wise's political associates; and this circumstance may explain how it happens that Mr. Wise has taken up an opinion so unfavorable to the sobriety of Congress. He has judged from the company he kept. We think such a charge, from such a quarter, as indelicate towards his own friends as it is unjust to others.—*Washington Globe.*

☞ A man hung himself at Doylestown, Pa, the other day.—THE REASON—'He had but five cents, a jack-knife, and a quid of tobacco in his pocket'—this was enough—a true yankee would have petitioned the Legislature for a bank charter upon such a capital, and then have had more property than many who have succeeded in a similar application.—*Boston Post.*

CORRUPTION.

The editor of the Chronicle is exceedingly down in the mouth, on account of the result of the election, as well he may be, and talks blusteringly about contesting the election, on the ground that corruption has been employed We have no desire to triumph over a fallen foe, and should have let him pass, but for his denunciations, and anathemas. That corruption was employed is very certain, but it was employed by his party, not ours, which could be proved against them in many instances, were it necessary. They brought many men from abroad, and voted them. They bought votes, and as high as forty dollars was offered for a single vote. They employed threats to intimidate those of our friends who were actually discharged because they would not prostitute the elective franchise to sustain the shin plaster candidates. As a striking evidence of the fact that intimidation was employed by our adversaries, we would remark that one of the opposition tickets was voted in the fourth ward with both the opposition candidates erased, and both of ours inserted in their place, and as evidence of the use of corruption we give the following affidavit:

STATE OF MARYLAND, }
ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY, TO WIT: }

On this 26th day of July, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven. before the subscriber, one of the Justices of the Peace, for said State, in and for said County, personally appeared BENJAMIN DENOON, and made oath on the Holy Evangelist of Almighty God, that CHARLES HANSON yesterday came to me and said, if he would go to the upper district and vote his sentiments, for Kennedy and Ridgely, that he would give him two barrels of corn.

Fourth Election District.
Sworn before DANIEL LAMBORN.

COME ON MACDUFF.—Let the editor of the Chronicle and his friends contest the election. We would desire no better sport. We can bring some of the silk stocking gentry from Philadelphia and elsewhere, to the bar of Congress. We have the facts.—We say, then, go on. We are ready for them.—Balt. Rep.

MOWING MACHINE.

A second trial of Wilson's newly invented Mowing Machine, in the vicinity of New York, has been quite successful. The Courier of Friday last says—"After a careful examination of it we venture to predict that it will entirely supersede the use of the common scythe wherever the land is free from stones. The machine is pushed forward by a single horse, and does its work not only in a far superior manner to the common scythe but with one man and horse, will with ease cut down 10 acres of grass in a day. Its perfect simplicity is a guaranty against its getting out of order, and its value to the farmers cannot fail to be astonishingly great. Every man who cuts his 30 or fifty acres of grass, will find it his interest to use one of these machines, while upon the praries of the Great West, and in our grain districts, it will be of inestimable importance. Having some knowledge and experience in farming, we can speak confidently of the entire success of this invention, and shall in a few days lay before our readers the certificates of the most practical Farmers in our State, that Mr. WILSON has invented one of the most valuable labor-saving machines ever introduced in agriculture."

THE GREAT REGULATOR.—The Rochester Daily Advertiser gives the following table of prices of the great staple article of the West, from 1817 to 1821 The advocates of the U. States Bank claim as one of the virtues of that institution, that it averts extraordinary fluctuations in prices. Let us see how it has done this.

In 1817, when the late United States Bank went into operation, wheat was sold in Rochester, from $1 72 to $2 25—average $1 98 per bushels.

In 1818, wheat sold in the same market from $1 to $1 06—average $1 03 per bushel

In 1819, average reduced to 92 cents!

In 1820, do do 25 cents!!

In 1821, do do 40 cents!!!

Precious evidence of the infallible efficacy of the "National Regulator!"

GOOD FARMING.—Mr. Reynolds, an enterprising and highly intelligent farmer of the State of Delaware, sowed on the 17th of March last some spring wheat that he obtained from Rome, N. Y. from which he expects to reap twenty-five to thirty bushels to the acre. The Delaware State Journal says that the same gentleman had in 1835 one hundred bushels of corn to acre, and that he has at present fields which promise even a greater yield. With such lands no man should even dare to whisper a word about hard times.—Balt. Amer.

A Scrap from Job.—Our old friend Job Haskell, in his speech at the Park meeting delivered himself of the following blunt piece of logic:—"Scripture tells us that it is easier for a camel to pass through the eye of a needle, than for a rich man to enter into the kingdom of Heaven." The rag regency tells us, through their letter to the President, that, 'wealth is the test of *merit*. Now if both be true, what a *meritless* set of vagabounds must heaven be filled with!"—*N. Y. Sun.*

A correspondent, in alluding to the "shut up shop" resolutions of the Baltimore whigs, inquires whether their defeat was not owing to a careless mode of carrying those resolutions into effect. He asks whether, in shutting up their shops, the whigs were not so unfortunate as to shut IN some of their political friends, and thus to prevent their attendance at the polls? He also inquires whether this is part and parcel of the great political revolution about which Mr. Webster spoke, when he made his famous Sunday speech in Baltimore? As revolutions do not go backward, he seems disposed to think that this must be a new one Besides, the Webster resolution was at its height on Sunday, whereas the Baltimore people were in the midst of theirs about the middle of the week. Perhaps the Baltimore whigs can give a satisfactory reply to our puzzling querist.—Globe.

GENERAL GAINES.—The Boonville (Missouri) Herald of the 1st instant, says: "The warworn veteran, General E. P. Gaines, of the United States army, passed here this morning on board the steamboat Wilmington, on his way to Fort Leavenworth—the object of his trip being, as he informed us, to suppress the symptoms of Indian hostility manifested in that quarter. He authorizes us to state, that the Potawatomies will be removed from the Platte at all hazards, so soon as the Government of the United States shall authorize him to proceed against them. We consider ourselves peculiarly fortunate in having the protection of our frontier committed to this venerable specimen of American valor. May Heaven speed his progress. He carries safety, if not immediate peace, to Upper Missouri."

A BASE INSINUATION.

"The big ship is to be brought round to Norfolk to be coppered—the copper will be furnished by a certain member of Congress, whose election cost him, say thousand guessers not less than $50,000; a very large sum indeed, but one that can be easily made up by adding one or two cents per pound on the cost of the copper. A fair business transaction."—Chronicle. Now for the truth—the Navy Commissioners are under written contract for all the copper they may want for the public service during the year. Messrs. Crockers of Taunton, Massachusetts, it is believed will be found the contractors to supply what copper may be required at the Navy Yard. Gosport, besides the act of Congress passed April 21, 1808, contains the following section: "No member of Congress shall directly, himself, or by any other person in trust for him or his use, under take, execute, hold or enjoy in the whole, or in part, any contract to be made with any officer of the United States in their behalf, or with any person authorised to make contracts on the part of the United States." The editor of the Chronicle will perceive that no member of Congress can have any contracts with the Government while acting as a member.—*Balt. Rep.*

SUGAR BEET.—It is stated in the Cambridge Chronicle that Dr. MUSE, of that county, is cultivating with great success the sugar beet, having a crop of them now growing which promises remarkably well. Though the crop has of course not yet reached maturity, one of the beets taken from the ground was sixteen inches in circumference, thirtheen inches long, and weighed between five and six pounds. Dr. MUSE is an intelligent and liberal agriculturist of Dorchester county, and in these prompt and effective experiments with the sugar beet, is conferring a benefit on the cause of agriculture.—Such timely and well directed efforts, will greatly tend to hasten the period, when our country will wholly supply its own wants in the article of sugar, from its own resources.—Balt. Patriot.

MISSISSIPPI ELECTION.

The only additonal information brought by the Express Mail, of the election in Mississippi, is contained in the following extract from the Augusta Constitutionalist of the 1st instant.

"MISSISSIPPI.—By this day's western mail, we have received Mississippi papers containing returns from Lowndes, Kemper, Monroe, Choctaw, and several other counties, of the election for members of Congress. Messrs. Gholson and Claiborne, the Van Buren candidates, were carrying every thing before them."

MR. WALKER.—A late number of the Mississippian says:—"We have seen it stated in several of the whig presses, that Mr. Walker is opposed to the administration, and in favour of a national bank. The story is a fabrication in every particular. It is one of those whig slanders which is promulgated for political effect, and with which their journals are at this time so rife. Mr. Walker is an ardent supporter of the administration, and a determined opponent of a national bank. He is not a man to temporize, or desert his political friends for the ranks of the enemy. He is now on a visit to Texas, where he has been warmly received, and honored with a public dinner, and every demonstration of respect from that brave and chivalrous people."

☞ Dr. Franklin is said to have instituted the cultivation of Broom Corn in this country in this singular manner:—"A lady in Philadelphia held an imported clothes' whisk in her hand, and whilst examining it as a novelty, he found a single grain still attached to the stalk; this he planted, and a large and increasing article of usefulness has been thus perpetuated in the United States."

The following toast was given at an entertainment at Flatbush, New York, the other day:

By COL. JESUP.—The Times.—They require more sowing—more hoeing—more mowing—less importing—more exporting—less presumption—more gumption—less consumption—more redemption, and less suspension of specie paying.

We have just conversed with a gentleman from the northern part of the State, who assures us that the democracy was never stronger than at the present time —He states that those counties are thoroughly opposed to any National Bank. Such also, beyond a doubt, is the sentiment of the East. These sections of our State are independent of banks and bank influence. Their politicians and their presses are true to their principle and the right policy of the country.—Mississippian.

WHITE AND HARRISON.

The Boston Courier, the leading federal paper in New England, and known to be the organ of Mr. Webster, in noticing the late response of General Jackson to Judge White, describes the Judge as "A paltry conceited intriguer, willing to descend, if such a fellow can descend, to any trick, however vile, and to violate all the requirements of HONOR and FRIENDSHIP to further his purpose." Western Telegraph.

NEW WHEAT.

The Fredericksburg (Va.) Herald of Saturday says: The first wheat brought to our market this season, was a lot of about 90 bushels, on Thursday, from the County of King George, of excellent quality, which sold for $1 67 per bushel. Although the crop in this State, it is feared, will prove a short one, we are pleased to hear that the quality of the grain is generally very good.

The Staunton (Va) Spectator of the 20th instant says: "The wheat harvest generally is just commencing in this county; being about three weeks later than usual. The crop is much better than the most sanguine anticipated in the early part of the season, and the grain is of excellent quality. The rye crop in general is excellent, and oats most abundant. The corn crop, also, is very promising."

WHEAT IN MISSISSIPPI.

The Manchester (Mi) Whig of the 7th of June, says the crops in that State are unusually promising Some of the planters in Holmes county had at that early date gathered fine crops of wheat, and were preparing it for market. Mississippi will this year raise her own corn and wheat, and make a large portion of the provisions for which she has hitherto been dependent upon other States. Her cotton crop will not fall short of 375000 bales. This at ten cents per pound, will amount to fifteen million of dollars, which will greatly overpay her foreign debt.

A Wretch.—A vile and heartless wretch at Madison, (Indiana) was recently sent to catch a horse; having some trouble, in consequence of the animal being frolicsome, he deliberately took out his knife, and cut out the horse's eyes. After being lynched by the citizens, he was permitted to escape.

WHIG & ADVOCATE:

EASTON, MD.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 8, 1837.

MR. WISE AND THE TEMPERANCE CAUSE.—We publish this morning a communication from a highly respectable source, animadverting upon the correspondence between Judge Hopper and the Hon. H. A. Wise. We regret that the *true* friends of Temperance should resort to any course that would in the smallest degree tend to impede the onward march of a cause in which so large a portion of the people are deeply interested.

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION.

FIRST DISTRICT.

	Dennis (Ind't)	Handy (W)
Dorchester	288	597
Somerset	1081	381
Worcester	707	431
	2076	1409
	1409	
Dennis maj.	667	

SECOND DISTRICT.
OFFICIAL VOTE.

	Pearce (W)	Evans (V B)
Cecil	801	962
Kent	481	310
Queen Anns	476	419
Caroline	437	282
Talbot	527	412
	2722	2388
	2388	
Pearce's maj	334	

THIRD DISTRICT.

	Worthington (V B)	Brown (W)
Balt. Co.	1504	1144
Harford	716	740
Carroll, part	393	172
	2613	2056
	2056	

557 Worthington's maj

FOURTH DISTRICT.

	(V B)	(W)
Balt. City	12093	11526
Annapolis	285	258
Anne Arundel	1947	2039
	14325	13823
	13823	
	502	

The average majority in the District of Messrs. Howard and McKim (Republicans) over Messrs. Kennedy and Ridgely (Whigs) is 251.

FIFTH DISTRICT.

	Johnson Indep't	Kimmell W
Part of Frederick & Carroll Counties	900	692
Montgomery	392	461
	1292	1153
	1153	
Johnson's maj.	139	

SIXTH DISTRICT.

	Thomas (V B)	Merrick (W)
Frederick [part]	698	283
Washington	1328	1328
Allegany	732	851
	2758	2462
	2462	
Thomas's maj.	396	

To the Editor of the Whig

A late number of the Temperance Herald contains a letter from the Hon. Mr. Wise of Virginia to Judge Hopper of this State in reply to an invitation from the latter to attend and address the Temperance Convention in Baltimore.

On occasions like that, when distinguished men have been invited to attend public meetings, it has been the unvarying usage to publish both the invitation and the acceptance or refusal. In this case, the letter of the honorable Judge has been withheld, and this fact, taken in connection with other circumstances, affords ground for the suspicion that the slanderous remarks of the Congressman were not altogether gratuitous, but were called forth by some similar observations of the Judge.

As members of the Temperance Society and early and ardent friends of the cause, we feel fully justified in asking that the invitation to Mr. Wise be also placed before the public, If the Judge be innocent of any design to wield the sacred cause of Temperance as political engine, then has the Congressman gone entirely out of his way to give expression to his spleen against the Administration. The respect which we have entertained for the Judge induces us to hope that the publication of his letter will absolve him from the suspicion of an attempt covertly to give the administration a stab under the guise of zeal for the cause of Temperance,

Presuming that the late and present Presidents and the members of their Cabinets are fully competent to their own defence when specific charges shall be made, we shall of course, not say one word in their favour. But before we conclude, we put it to the conscience of the Judge to say what beneficial result to the Temperance cause he could anticipate from his invitation to the individual above named? Why *of all men in the United States*, he should select *him*, who is so well known to entertain the most bitter and personal hostility to the whole administration party Why, as a man holding a high and honorable civil station and being moreover a minister of the Gospel proclaiming peace on earth and good will to man, he should choose to invite a man whom common & credible report ascribes profanity in conversation, and who is so peculiarly objectionable to a large number of Temperance

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