From the Frederick Citizen.

ERRORS CORRECTED.

The Whigs are endeavouring to induce the public to believe that the general Administration have expended the surplus revenue of the Treasury, and are now laying the foundation for another public debt. In fact that by the passage of the bill authorising another emission of Treasury notes to the amount of ten millions of dollars that they have incurred a debt of twenty millions of dollars, which they have no available funds to meet. A short statement of facts will suffice to prove the utter falsity of the charges so gravely alledged against the administration, by these Whig Federalists, and at the same time show that they endeavor to gain the people to their support, by deceiving, and imposing on them, the grossest misrepresentations and the foulest of falsehoods.

We therefore lay the following statement in relation to this matter before our readers in order that they may themselves be the judges of the truth or falsity of the charges alleged by the opponents of the general administration, and in conclusion we will examine the condition of our own state for the purpose of showing that by the recklessness and profligacy of the Whigs, the State of Maryland itself is bankrupt.

The following are the resources of the Government.

On deposite with the State	$28,000,000.
Merchants bonds on which the government has extended the time, in order to relieve the merchants,	6,000,000
Due from the deposite banks to which time was given, by the government, payable January next,	5,411,364
	$39,411,364
To this must be added the amount of revenue for the present year, not included above, viz: from land and customs,	15,500,000
United States Bank, bond,	2,300,000
Balance in the Treasury on January 1, 1838,	
Treasury notes authorized by the act of Congress of 1838,	10,000,000
	$67,711,364
The outstanding appropriations for the year 1837, amount to, $16,000,000	
New appropriations for the year 1838, ordinary & extraordinary, 26,000,000	
	$52,000,000
Leaving an excess of means of	15,000,000

in the hands of the government, without including the amount of bonds of the United States Bank falling due after the present year.

The United States government were compelled to issue treasury notes, not from the extravagance of the administration, but from their indulgence to the deposite Banks and Merchants, who were unable to pay immediately the amounts due by them to the United States. But for this indulgence there would be no necessity for the Executive branch of the government, requiring an act to authorize them to issue these notes for a limited amount and a short period.

There is also an attempt made to deceive the public in regard to the amount of these Treasury notes in circulation, which demands refutation. The opponents of the administration, endeavour to impress upon the mind of the public, that the whole ten million authorized to be issued by the act of the extra session, are yet in circulation, and unredeemed—and that when the ten millions authorized by the act of the present session, shall have been issued, there will be in circulation twenty millions of unredeemable Treasury notes.—This is boldly proclaimed by the opposition presses, and here again a simple statement of facts, will prove the unblushing falsehoods, circulated to deceive the people.

By the act which authorized the Secretary of the Treasury, to issue these notes the collectors were compelled to receive them in all payments to the Government, and forbidden to re-issue them. In consequence of this restriction it appeared at the time when a new issue was granted that there had been issued $9,500,000

Of which	$5,500,000
had been paid into the Treasury, leaving in circulation only	$4,000,000

or six millions less than the Lucifer presses, insist are in the hands of the people. So much for the truth of the assertions which are daily poured into the ears of the people by these veritable organs.*

As this article is already long we will postpone our examination of the condition of the fiscal concerns of our own State until next week.

*The following report of the Secretary of the Treasury, shows that on the first of the present month, (June,) the entire ten million authorized by the act of Oct. 12, 1838, had been issued, but that the amount then outstanding was only four millions.

OFFICIAL—TREASURY NOTES.

Treasury Department, June 1, 1838.

The whole amount of Treasury notes, authorized by the act of 12th of October 1837, has been issued by the Treasurer, viz:— $10,000,000

Of that amount there has been returned to the Treasury for duties &c. lands, and in payment of debts to the United States, about	$6,000,000
Leaving	$4,000,000

The Treasury notes issued up to this day under the provisions of the act of 21st May 1838, amount to $800,307,26.

LEVI WOODBURY,
Secretary of the Treasury

FINAL PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

The Supplementary Army Bill has become a law, with the same provisions, neither more nor less, as were published in this paper when it was first introduced into the Senate. An appropriation ($760,000) has also been made to defray expenditures during the current year under the new Army Bill.

The express Mails.—The Post Road Bill passed both Houses, after striking out the section which directed the abolition of the Express Mails. These mails will of course continue for another year, unless the Postmaster General himself shall order otherwise.

The Harbor Bill.—This important bill, making appropriations for continuing the construction of such breakwaters, harbors, &c. as have been already commenced, finally passed both Houses on Saturday night, with an amendment, restricting the expenditure within the current year to one half of the amounts appropriated by the bill. The aggregate amount of these appropriations is about a million and a half of dollars.

The *new* Harbor Bill (that is, the bill making appropriations for new works of this description) failed altogether, from the want of time to act upon it.

The Fortification Bill.—The annual bill of appropriations towards completing fortifications passed both Houses.

Indian Appropriation Bill.—This great bill, involving appropriations to the amout of two or three millions of dollars, finally passed both Houses.

New York Fire Bill.—The bill for the remission of duties on the importation of goods destroyed by the great fire in the city of New York has passed both Houses, and with the preceeding, may be considered a law.

Officers of the Customs.—A proviso has been passed for the benefit of those officers of the Customs whose compensation fell short by the operation of the act of Congress of the year 1832.

The Maine Boundary.—A provision has been made for indemnifying the State of Maine for expenses incurred in consequence of the imprisonment of Messrs. Greely and Baker by the British authorities of New Brunswick.

Provisions to the following effect have also been made in several enactments, viz:

For the expense of outfit of the New Mints for the coinage of silver.

For the expenses incurred by the erection of the Territory of Iowa.

For the expenses of the Orphans' and Criminal Courts for the District of Columbia.

For the investment in State funds of the amount of proceeds of the Smithsonian legacy, until Congress shall think proper to appropriate it to the purposes for which it was devised.

For the expense of standard balances to be furnished for the use of the several States by Mr. Hassler.

For carrying on the Public Buildings in Washington for the current year.

For the expense of carrying into effect Mr. *Sergeant's* resolution calling for information, to be collected during the recess 'concerning steamboat-boiler explosions.

To extend the time for issuing and locating Virginia Military Land Warrants. [Not the scrip bill: that bill fell through

To defray the expense (16,000) of erecting a new Court-House for the county of Alexandria, in the District of Columbia.

To authorize the sale of the lands reserved from sale on the borders of the Erie and Wabash Canal.

For the settlement of the claims of the State of New York for expenses incurred for militia services during the late disturbances on the northern frontier of that State.—*Nat. Intelligencer.*

From the National Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON, July 10.

CONGRESS.—The two Houses of Congress adjourned yesterday, at 12 o'clock, having completed all the business which it was possible for them to complete, but leaving unfinished and defunct upon the tables at least one half of all the business prepared for their action.

Of the nature of the business before Congress, neglected or pretermitted, or, at any rate, not finished, we shall probably give an account at greater leisure. There are some reports and resolutions, also, which enter into the proceedings of the House of Representatives for the last two days, of which some account has yet to be given.

Of the occurrences of Saturday, not yet noticed, the two following are the most consequential.

THE UNITED STATES AND MEXICO.

Mr. Howard, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, made a report on Saturday last in the House of Representatives, upon the Message of the President of the United States at the commencement of the session, and the several subsequent Messages on the subject of our relations with Mexico. It is due to the gravity of the subject that this report, with a minority report by Mr. Cushing, one of the members of the committee should be published in this paper, at large, as early as practicable; and this shall be done. Meanwhile, we are enabled to state, from a hasty look at the report, that the committee incline to consider the conduct of the Mexican Government to have been less direct, in reference to the proposed mediation, than is consistant with fairness of purpose, but do not consider any legislative action necessary on the subject at the present moment, and therefore refrain from recommending any.

Mr. Cushing is of opinion that the offer by Mexico to submit to arbitration has been made in good faith, and with honest intent, but at the same time, if it should appear otherwise, he would be as prompt as any other member to resent a different purpose on the part of Mexico, should such purpose be made evident.

From the Lancaster Intelligencer.

TO THE PUBLIC.

ANOTHER BENJAMIN SHECKLE'S CASE OF PROSCRIPTION.

On Saturday last, I was discharged from the employment of the state, as a fireman on the engine Montgomery, running between Columbia and Philadelphia. I have reason to know that my conduct, during the time of employment, was not of an exceptionable character; and I refer to those engaged with me, whether or no I performed my duty. It is true I am a Democrat—consequently a Porter man. I know that we live in a free country; and I thought that every man had a right to express his own opinion, without being an object of persecution and oppression. Although in the service of the state, I could not forget that my principles were the same, and that nothing should change them. I may have avowed this, but I do not recollect; at least I did not believe it was criminal to speak as I thought. On Saturday last I was discharged I had been discharged before, but was re-engaged again. When I inquired the reason for my discharge, I was told that I had been speaking in favour of David R. Porter, and that, on this account, my services were no longer needed. I make this plain statement to the public—not for any political effect—but for the purpose of showing how I have been persecuted for holding honest opinions. I am a poor man, but I am a Democrat, and it will require more than such oppressions as this, to change me.

NICHOLAS SPRINGER.

☞Biddle missed a figure most handsomely when his agents attempted to run up exchange with the hopes of producing a re-shipment of specie to Europe. There never was a greater failure. Sterling bills for the "Great Western," we notice went off at 8½. This does not much look like sending back the specie this country has been so largely receiving.

THE WHIG.

EASTON, MD.

TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 17, 1838

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.

FOR GOVERNOR,

WILLIAM GRASON,

OF QUEEN ANN'S.

Day of Election, First Wednesday in October.

☞We are indebted to the politeness of the Hon. J. A. Pearce for a very valuable public document on the "commerce and navigation" of the U. States.

☞With much reluctance we take up our pen to repel the wanton and malevolent attack made upon the friends of the General Administration in this county, by that receptacle of political depravity, generally known as the "Easton Gazette." The very dainty expressions which it uses, we pass unnoticed, for they can strike no one with surprise who is at all acquainted with the source from whence they emanate. In point of fact, we pronounce the entire article a tissue of *falsehoods* from beginning to end, without even the redeeming quality of *decency* to recommend it to the favorable notice of the most bigotted of the worshippers of that oracle.

But to the point: That veritable print says essays:

"We see *little squads* of them nightly gathered together, concocting plans and schemes of operation. We learn from a gentleman that the vile and infamous calumny against Dr. S. M. Jenkins, the Examiner General of the E. Shore, was gotten up at one of these said caucuses. Which said calumny may be set down as a fair specimen of the future products of the same filthy source. The authors of this base *falsehood* have had neither the decency nor *politeness* to publish the card of the Dr., denying the whole statement; nor even to *mention the fact that he denied it.* Their purpose is to prevent the correction from meeting the eyes of their readers."

We quote nearly the entire article as much for the benefit of the Examiner General, as for purposes of comment, and will as briefly as possible, strip it of its deceptious plumes and show it up in its naked deformity. So far as regards the "little squads" that nightly gather together, we give it a flat denial, and call for proof to sustain any such assertion.—Touching the *gentleman's* (?) information, we as promptly *deny what he has communicated* (if it ever were communicated) and pronounce *it* also totally destitute of truth; and unless the writer for the Gazette can exculpate himself by giving some tangible cause for the broad assertion, we will as promptly charge the deliberate propagation of a falsehood, to call it by no harder name, upon him It must rest somewhere, and it should be fastened where it legitimately belongs, that honest and respectable men may henceforward loathe and detest its author. Nothing should shield him from the treatment which he deserves—no not even his *gray* hairs!

A word or two for the "Examiner General" & we are done. For the first time we have learnt that a respectable citizen—a tax-payer too—has not the right to avail himself of the columns of a newspaper to ask a question of a public officer, common in the mouth of nearly ever y one. Was it not a very general rumor here at least, though report says elsewhere, that the sum of $800 had been, or was to be paid, to the Examiner General, in addition to his salary, for certain services said to be rendered by him? It was; and the interrogatory propounded on the 3d inst., was no doubt based upon that report, for it certainly was not concocted by any caucus to our knowledge, but committed to paper and handed to us for publication by a respectable gentleman of the county, who, like us no doubt, saw no impropriety in asking a public officer to tell the *truth* of the matter. We have fallen indeed upon evil times, when a citizen is debarred the right of knowing the application of the State's money, which his industry aids in swelling, and in the expenditure of which he feels a common and laudable interest.

A proper course on his part would have procured the insertion of the Examiner General's reply in our paper. But we will never yield an atom of the right we possess in controlling our own columns, much less concede to any man the anticipation of his wish in such matters.

☞The Gazette in speaking of the appointment of Mr. Grundy as Attorney General, says, that Mr. Butler will hold the office until September "when we *suppose* Mr. Grundy will have packed up his duds in Tennessee, and have had time to "*curse and quit,*" and concludes by pedantically asking—"What will Mrs. [meaning Mr.] Grundy say to this?" He would say, should he ever see it, which we fearfully doubt,

"'Tis well;—enjoy that petulance of style,
And, like the envious adder, lick the file!"

☞Henderson the Forger who recently escaped from the Washington City Jail, was arrested at Cincinnati on the 4th while taking passage for New Orleans.

Conservatives.—The Whig presses are felicitating themselves upon the vain hope that "these third party" men will be able to make a "show" in October next, and be greatly instrumental in defeating the election of Mr. Grason. We think they reckon without their host. The question upon which they split from us, will rather increase instead of diminish his vote in Talbot..

The Great Regulator Regulated.—We stated in our last that a majority of the Philadelphia Banks were in favor of an early resumption of specie payments, but Mr. Biddle and some two or three institutions whose souls and bodies (we beg pardon, corporations have neither bodies to be kicked—nor souls to be damned) were in the hands of the great "leader" opposed the course recommended.—The people, whose patience has been nearly exhausted by humbug letters from Biddle to Adams, containing promise after promise to resume, but all of which he has redeemed just as he has his "promises to pay"—not at all—growing clamorous, and his excellency, Gov. Ritner, finding the course of Biddle and his immediate satellites too glaringly ridiculous for further countenance, issued his proclamation on the 10th of July inst., through which he *demands* the banks of Pennsylvania to RESUME SPECIE PAYMENTS ON OR BEFORE THE THIRTEENTH DAY OF AUGUST NEXT. Thus will be removed every obstacle to a general and early resumption by the Banks.

☞The trial of Wm. Stewart, arraigned on suspicion of murdering his father, has been postponed until the fall term of Baltimore city Court.

Ritner, the minority Governor of Pennsylvania, is bringing down the screws of proscription, finding how successfully his friend Biddle has applied them in money matters, and his minions are busily engaged in executing his orders. Read Nicholas Springer's card in another column of our paper, and then ask yourself, do we live in a free government?—No! say the Whigs, "free suffrage is a curse to any people."

Destructive Fires.—The extensive Steam-engine manufactory of Mr. Jno. Reeder, situated on the south side of the basin in Baltimore was last week destroyed by fire.—On Wednesday night last, a fire broke out in the engine house, at the depot of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Rail Road Company, at Canton, near Baltimore, about 12 o'clock, which destroyed the building, and two of the locomotive engines entirely, and another partially. Loss estimated at about $20,000, most of which, it is supposod was insured.

Calvert County.—The following ticket will be supported by the Democratic Republicans of Calvert county:—

For Senator—John Parran.

For House of Delegates—Daniel Kent, Jas. G. Alnut, Lochie L. Weems.

There was but one death in the city of Cincinnati during the week ending on the 4th inst. and that of an infant of 14 months old.

Clayton, the great western æronaut, made a balloon ascension, on the 4th inst. from Cincinnati, taking up with him a married lady.—Nothing had been heard of the ærial travellers up to the 6th inst.

☞The Mayor of Charleston, in his official statement of donations received for the relief of the sufferers by the late destructive fire in that city, states the amount to be $180,506 87.

Whig Doctrine.—"It is a fundamental mistake, that the people may be governed, or will govern themselves, by reason," says the N. York Commercial, a thorough-going Whig paper. And the Providence Journal, another zealous advocate of modern Whiggery asserts, that "FREE SUFFRAGE IS A CURSE TO ANY PEOPLE." Farmers and Mechanics what think you of a party whose press thus arrogantly strike at the proudest rights of a freeman, and brand you with their insulting doctrines as incapable to be governed by reason? Elated by a momentary triumph over you, and deluded into a belief that the power of the Government is within their reach, they throw off their disguise, and with an effrontery bordering on madness, they show you their miserable anti-republican doctrines by giving utterance to their true feelings. The political war now waging is between the Aristocracy of wealth on the one hand, and the people—the honest and industrious yeomanry of the country who live by the sweat of their brows—on the other. Many of the latter, it is true, are inconsistently found in the ranks of the former, misguided and deluded by the syren songs of promised wealth and luxury, and, strange to say, battle against the best interests of themselves, their children and their country. We cannot but think however, that the dawning of a brighter day is at hand. The darkest hour of the night is said to be that which immediately precedes the break of day—and a darker political crisis has never existed in this great Republic than now does.

Certainly their is not one member of the Whig party, as it is called, who is so blinded by party devotion, so lost to all that is noble and patriotic, as to declare, in accordance with the above first quoted sentiment, that the people can neither govern themselves, nor be governed by reason! If their is, we lament his political prostitution and sorrow for his imbecility of mind.

We can hardly persuade ourself that their lives amongst us any so abandoned to party politics, or so blinded to the blessings of universal suffrage, as to admit for one moment the correctness of such poisonous doctrines as these leading Whig Journals have propagated. Happy are we indeed, that such consummate impudence comes not from the party to which we are attached; for if it did we should think it doubly ominous—ominous of defeat—and if not defeated ominous of the triumph of rankest Aristocracy over the good old Democratic rights inherited from our patriotic fathers!

E. S. Rail Road.—We with great pleasure insert in our columns to-day the remarks of the Princess Ann Free Press, in reply to some cursory observations made by us on the 3d. inst. in relation to the expenditures of this company. If we unintentionally done injustice, we cheerfully publish the very satisfactory remarks of the Press, that any unfavorable impression growing out of what we then frankly observed, may be timely checked.

☞We have just seen some remarks from the pen of the usually correct Editor of the Easton Whig that have rather surprised us, and as they seem of rather a cursory character we shall not endeavor to notice them with much formality. We are sure he knows us too well to suppose for a moment that we would not join him heart and hand in ferretting out real abuses in any department of our State Administration, but on this occasion we think he shews himself misinformed. He asks "whether the Treasurer of the Eastern S. R. R. Company has ever made any official report to the public, showing the manner in which the $22,000 placed in his hands for disbursement have been expended," &c. The Editor of the Easton paper is entirely mistaken in regard to the amount of money placed in the Treasurer's hands—Instead of $22,000, the State has only paid $10,000 of the million appropriated and the private stockholders $2,500. A part of this sum has been accounted for in the first annual report of the Directors of the E. S. R. R. Company to the stockholders of said company on the 4th Dec. 1837, which report was made public through the columns of this Press, and also by the circulation of extra copies. If he "has not seen any such expose" it is certainly not the fault of the officers of the Company, nor of any one concerned with it. We doubt not the Treasurer will be prepared to make his report in due season. As to the pay of the officers of the Company, as now organized, we can inform him as follows—we believe their salaries are less than those of the officers of any similar company in the United States The President is to receive $1,000 per annum; the Secretary $600; the Treasurer $500, and the Commissioners $2 per day when on duty—the latter, however, we are told, has not been definitely fixed.

From the Dorchester Aurora.

Mr. Steele.—Many evidence were wanting to convince us, that the Whigs generally have not been, and are not the cordial friends of Reform, the fact of Mr. Steele being nominated by that party, as their candidate for Governor, would be sufficient. It is a little singular that the very first candidate for the highest office in the State, regularly brought out by them to be voted for under the Reform Constitution, should be an individual heretofore inflexibly and uncompromisingly opposed to the Reformation effected. It is well known here, and cannot be denied, that Mr. Steele, in the various speeches he has from time to time made in this county, when a candidate as elector of Senate, and also for the House of Delegates, has most bitterly opposed the changes which have been effected in our Rotten Borough Constitution. He was opposed to giving the people, directly, the power to choose their own Governor—opposed to giving each county, a Senator to be elected by the people; opposed to a change, putting Clerks and Registers in office for a term of years—opposed to any increase of delegation from the larger counties—opposed to giving the City of Baltimore any extension of delegation beyond the two she originally had,—and, in fine, opposed to any material innovation in the Constitution. His votes, too, in the House of Delegates, we have no doubt, will conclusively demonstrate, that Reform never had a more thoroughgoing adversary than was exhibited in the opposition of Mr. Steele. Under these circumstances, is it not strange that this gentleman should be proposed as the whig candidate for the highest office at the very first election under the Reformation, brought about after hard toil and unceasing struggle, on the part of the friends of Reform, to effectuate the desired change? Is it not a mockery of Reform, thus to select a fast friend of the old constitution, as the first candidate among the whigs.—Does the fact shew any respect to the republican friends of Reform, and the advocates of the people's rights, who have straind every nerve to improve our constitution, and make it accord with the enlightened spirit of the age in which we live? As if to make the mockery more complete, M. Kerr, a distinguished whig, who had been, and was a friend of Reform, was vetoed by the whig Convention; and Mr. Steele, the unwavering opponent of Reform, received the nomination!

So we go! Call this backing your friends, Reformers, on the Western Shore? Are you prepared to elevate those who have, upon this question, been thus hostile to your ardent principles? Or will you rather sustain countenance and suport, the talented farmer of Queen Anne's, Wm. Grason, who has stood by you upon this question, and has perseveringly advocated, with all his zeal, the wholesome reformation in your constitution? There has been no sectional feeling on the part of Mr. Grason—the whole State, with her diversified interests, has been his field of action. No contracted policy, has marked his course. He appears before you the enlarged and comprehensive Statesman, and you will be regardless of your own cherished interests and principles, if you do not give him a warm support.

☞Every one remembers the manly intrepidity of Mr. *Fairfield*, the Democratic candidate for Governor of Maine, on the occasion of a demand for an investigation of the causes which led to the death of his colleague, the lamented *Cilley*. The Boston "Post" speaks of him thus;—

"JOHN FAIRFIELD is emphatically a self-made man. He commenced life a *sailor before the mast*, and by his own unaided efforts—by an industry which has never tired—a spirit of perseverance which no reverse could check, he has worked his way, step by step, along the path of honor and usefulness, until his fellow citizens, with a unanimity unparalleled, have called upon him, not only unsolicited, but against his will, to be their candidate for *the helm of State.* Nothing save a special interposition of Providence, can defeat his election; and in him Maine will have a governor who would honor any State, or any station. Mr. Fairfield is forty-five years of age. He furnishes a bright example to those young men of talent, who are profusely scattered over the country, and who have to but gain the courage to grapple with misfortunes, which resolution and firmness will overcome, to earn for themselves the honors and confidence of their fellow citizens."

Federal Creed.—The Federal party "thrives best" in times of distress and panic. Such is the Whig creed. On all occasions they manifest their opposition to a sound specie currency among the people; they are determined to keep up the shinplaster system, if possible, till the October election, as they hope to thrive best by it. Let this be remembered by the people!—*Phil Times.*

Private Banking.—We understand that the $5,000,000 Bank which has been projected here under the General Banking Law is soon to go into operation, and that J. W. Olcott, Esq. of Albany, has been chosen President and accepted the appointment.—*N. Y. Jour. Com.*

The President of the United States, it is said, intends this summer to visit the White Sulphur Springs and other watering places of good repute in the Alleghanies.—*Alexandria Gazette.*

The Hon. Jole Parker, has been nominated by the Governor and Council of New Hampshire, for the office of Chief Justice; and Leonard Wilcox, Esq for Associate Justice.

The Queen of England was 19 years of age on the 24th of May.

The citizens of Louisville, (Ky.) are resolved to subscribe four hundred thousand dollars to light their city with gas.

A. F. Shriver, Esq. has been nominated by the Whig Convention of Carroll County, as a candidate to represent that county in the State Senate, in place of E. Brown, Esq. resigned.

The Bank of Tennessee, we understand, will commence discounting about the 5th of next month. The paper issued by it will be made payable at the end of twelve months.

The supreme Court of Alabama has decided that the law requiring Councellors and Attorneys at law, before entering upon the practice of their profession, to take an oath against duelling is unconstitutional.—*Nashville Union.*

There is a general shout of triumph through the Whig ranks at the result of the late vote on the Treasury bill. It is premature. They have yet another power to contend with—*the people*—before they can make a permanent record, that the government of the country it subdued by the Banks.—*Charleston Mercury.*

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION.—Representatives in Congress are to be chosen in fourteen States the present year, and the elections will take place in the following order:

Louisiana, 1st Monday in July.
Illinois, Missouri, } 1st Monday in August.
Vermont, 1st Tuesday in September.
Maine, 2d Monday in September.
Georgia, 1st Monday in October.
Arkansas, 1st Monday in October,
South Carolina, 3d Monday in October.
New Jersey, 2d Tuesday in October,
Pennsylvania, 2d Tuesday in October.
Ohio, 2d Tuesday in October.
New York, 1st Monday in November.
Massachusetts, 2d Monday in November.
Delaware, 2d Tuesday in November

The election in Louisiana commenced July 3d and continued three days.—Boston Atlas.

Acidity of Stomach.—Persons troubled with acidity after eating will find benefit from the use of Soft Charcoal. A piece about the size of a Chesnut placed in the mouth, and retained for half an hour will usually afford relief. If portions of the Charcoal chewed fine, should be swallowed, or even the whole of it, no harm will arise, but frequently decided advantage An increased quantity of Saliva by this means is passed into the stomach, which with the Charcoal is useful in promoting digestion. The writer has derived much advantage from it, and hopes that Editors generally will copy this, for the sake of suffering humanity.

Tuck in your Ruffle.—"We have a few nails to make," said a blacksmith to his son as he came from school at 12 o'clock. Thomas tucked in his ruffle and took off his coat, and was a blacksmith until he earned his dinner, and then ate it with a good relish. "Put on our ruffle, Thomas, it is schooltime now," said the father. Thomas expected it, and felt as happy with his ruffle tucked in, as his playmates at their play.

It would be no bad notion, "in these hard times" for many a young man to tuck in his ruffles, and swing an axe, or hold a plough, or make a nail—for many a young man, whose expectation of riches from the gains of trade are sadly disappointed, to earn a living in some calling which the world honors less but pays better—some humble occupation which, while it holds out no delusive hope of immense wealth by a single speculation, assures him of food and raiment.

We would here recommend agriculture, in a special manner. Not such farming as consists in first running in debt for land and mortgaging the back for payment; then borrowing money to put up fine buildings, and then hiring men to put on the farm. No! this is not the way. But lay your own shoulder to the wheel—tuck in your ruffle and earn your bread by the sweat of your brow. It will be the sweetest you ever ate.

I don't like to see—a dirty shirt covered with a clean dickey; a working man who has two hats wearing the best every day; windows patched with paper, rags, or turf: a hearse standing at a landlord's door; a sweep passing through a crowd; a woman's bootlace dangling loose; orange peels thrown on the foot path; good meat thrown to dogs; a woman beating her child because it had nearly been run over; two men fighting a pitched battle on a Sunday afternoon; a man, after breaking a square of glass in a window, running away to escape detection; a child crying for hours together in a cradle, a poor lad going to the factory very much out of health; a man stuffed with rich food until his legs are obliged to be tied up; a bed room comb left full of hair; a servant waiting at the table with dirty hands; a woman slipping in at the back door of a public-house, with a little jug, at tea time, a justice fining persons for getting drunk, who friquently gets fresh himself; a beggar exhibiting his wounds and deformotions on the road side; an old man of 76 and a girl of 17 going to the church to be married; a drunken coachman driving his horses at full gollop down the street; obscene and immoral prints in a bookseller's shop window; poor men pressing into the shop where the most violent newspaper is to be sold; clothes lying to be moth eaten, while there are so many backs without covering; a coach horse with bleeding shoulders; children's shoes unbuttoned; and stockings out at the heels; an umbrella on a windy day with two broken bones; a shop with dirty windows; a poor ragged wife seeking her husband at twelve on a Saturday night.—*Educational Magazine.*

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