my, has been sometimes said to be mad. He who looks six inches before his nose, and there stops, is very apt to regard him as crazed who only bounds his view by nature's own horizon. We admit, however, that in his contests with the moneyed power which now seeks to enslave the country, Mr. Calhoun is mad. Yes; he is mad, as was St. Paul when he stood up in the presence of King Agrippa, and all the while spoke words of "truth and soberness."

We address the Boston merchants. If such be John C. Calhoun, such his general character as a public man, such his position at the present moment, and such his opinions in regard in the credit system; are not those opinions worthy of the most serious attention and regard? One thing is most clear. Either the system spported by Mr. Calhoun or one of a similar character, must be adopted, or, else we must rush once more into the embraces of another National Bank. Let us, before we madly do so, contemplate that result. The deceptive argument most frequently made use of in support of a great National Bank is, that such an institution is needed to control the smaller banks, and keep them within proper bounds. To any one who is disposed to press this argument, we thus reply: So, then, you want a National Bank on the same principle upon which you would call in a great bully to keep naughty boys in good order. Be it so. But before you do so, let us have we beseech you, some security against the bully himself, lest after he has given the title boys a sound thrashing, and became swollen with rage and self-conceit, he may perchance turn upon us well-be haved and orderly citizens, who are minding our own affairs, and subject us, in a quiet way, to the polite operation of *Lynching*. The precise difficulty lies within the compass of a nutshell It is this. It is impossible to create one bank, with power sufficient to control all the others, without giving it at the same time a power which would be uncontrollable. When heavy bodies cease to descend, when streams roll back to their sources, when the circle is squared, when the secret of perpetual motion is discovered: then, and not till then, talk of governing by paper charters such an institution! ENTHRONE SUCH A BANK, AND WE ENTHRONE A POWER ABOVE THE PEOPLE. In 1816, the Republican party were beguiled and led astray by the plea that such a bank was needed to restore specie payments. Thank heaven and not Nicholas Biddle, that miserable plea exists no longer. We thus come back to the ground which Alexander Hamilton had the honesty and manhood to avow. A National Bank must now be asked for as a *Federal, moneyed, political machine*. In other words, we are asked to change our form of Government. Now, if we are prepared to change our Government, let us have a human sovereign at once. We know not how it may be with others, but for our own poor selves, we would prefer to serve a *Queen Victoria*, a creature of mortal mould, of flesh and blood, and kindly human sympathies.—God save us from the tyranny of a heartless, soulless corporation, armed with the thunders of omnipotence! We have been told to listen to the warnings of Experience. Come, then, thou grey haired monitress, and lead us in the way of wisdom. What says Experience? She lifts her voice and cries aloud, that a moneyed, political machine is the most corrupt, detestable, and dangerous engine in a Republican Government, that the world has ever seen. Must we remember? Is bribing public men nothing? Is turning the vote of legislative assemblies, by base largesses, nothing? Is retaining the highest professional service in the country, by enormous fees, nothing? Is buying the press nothing? Is tampering with voters nothing? Is the lending of money to subservient, and the denying of it to independent men, nothing? Is gambling in the stocks nothing? Is the raising and the lowering of the price of all property, produce, and labor, by eternal contractions and expansions of the currency, until paper money, which should be fixed and determinate in its value, has been made more fluctuating than the commodities it was meant to purchase—is this nothing?—Above all, is the creation of distress in the money market, and the falsely laying it to the charge of the Administration—is all this NOTHING? And if such is the moneyed power when in opposition to the Government, what if this moneyed power and Government itself should concentrate and combine together? where then would be liberty? Like Laocoon, embraced by the foul serpent. In the coils of such a monster liberty would die. No: we recall those words; liberty in this country never dies. Whilst ungalled necks refuse to bow beneath the yoke of oppression, whilst unpolluted hands spurn back dishonorable bribes, whilst fearless hearts knock against the doors of free bosoms, the people will be redeemed, though we hew out their liberties through the fire and the whirlwind of a *revolution*.

Again, we address ourselves to the merchants of Boston. Now we reason, now we exhort, now we use the words of peace loving, order-loving, country loving remonstrance. Time was when the name of Boston merchant was sterling from one end of the country to the other. Is it so *now*? Shall not that time return again? The press is unmuzzled—the avenues to the pupular ear and eye are commanded. The night of fanaticism, delusion, and humbug, draws to its close. Behold a *star* in the East. The Magi come with frankincense and myrrh, to do their homage and present their oblations. We recur once more to the name of the statesman, which we have placed at the head of this article, and conclude with the expression of our deliberate opinion, that if this beloved Boston is in coming years to be, in truth, the headquarters of *sound* principles, it can only be by the aid of a constitutional currency, and by union UNDER the Constitution.

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JUSTICES AND JUDGES.

During a hasty pursual of the Constitutions of the different States, the following memoranda were made of the mode of appointment and tenure of office of the Judges and Justices of the Peace. We believe it correct; and that its publication at this time may be acceptable to some:—Chamb'g. Repos.

ALABAMA—Judges of the Supreme Court elected by the Legislature, and hold their offices during good behavior—Justices of the Peace as the Legislature may provide.

CONNECTICUT.—Judges and Justices of the Peace are appointed by the Legislature—the Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts, hold their office during good behavior—all other Judges and Justices of the Peace 1 year.

DELAWARE—Judges hold their offices during good behavior—Justices of the Peace 7 years.

GEORGIA.—Judges of the superior court elected for 4 years—Justices of the inferior courts appointed by the Legislature during good behavior, Justices of the Peace are nominated by the inferior courts and commissioned by Governor during good behavior.

INDIANA.—Judges appointed by the Governor and Senate for 7 years—Justices of the Peace elected by the people for 5 years.

ILLINOIS.—Judges elected by the Legislature and commissioned by the Governor during good behavior—Justices of the Peace as the Legislature may provide.

KENTUCKY.—Judges and Justices of the Peace appointed by Governor and Senate, during good behavior.

LOUISIANA.—Judges appointed by Governor and Senate during good behavior—Justices of the Peace as the Legislature may provide.—

MRYLAND.—Judges hold their offices during good behavior—Justices of the Peace 1 year—appointed by Governor and Senate.

MAINE.—Judges and Justices of the Peace appointed by the Governor and Council—Judges during good behavior but not beyond the age of 70—Justices of the Peace for 7 years.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Judges and Justices of the Peace are appointed by the Governor and Council—the first during good behavior and the latter for 7 years.

MISSISSIPPI.—Judges appointed by the Legislature and hold their offices during good behavior—Justices of the Peace as the Legislature may provide,

MISSOURI.—Judges by the Governor and Senate, and hold their offices during good behavior—Justices of the Peace as the Legislature may direct as to number, duties and duration in office.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—Judges appointed and hold their offices as in Massachusetts—Justices of the Peace for 5 years.

NEW YORK.—Judges of the Supreme Court appointed by Governor and Senate, and hold their office during good behavior or until they are 60 years of age—Judges of the country Courts hold their offices for five years, Justices of the Peace nominated by the Supervisors, and commissioned for 4 years.

NEW JERSEY.—Judges of the Supreme Court hold their offices for 7 years—elected by the Council and Assembly, and commissioned by the Governor

NORTH CAROLINA.—Judges appointed by the Legislature—during good behavior—Justices of the peace nominated by the Representatives and commissioned by the Governor during good behavior.

OHIO.—Judges appointed by the Legislature for 7 years—Justices of the Peace elected by the people for 9 years.

PENNSYLVANIA—Judges and Justices of the Peace appointed by the Governor alone during good behavior—the latter without limitation as to number.

RHODE ISLAND.—Judges elected by the Assembly.

SOUTH CAROLINA—Judges elected by the Legislature and hold their offices during good behavior.

TENNESSEE.—Judges appointed by the Legislature, and hold their offices for 12 years—Justices of the Peace elected by the people for 6 years.

VIRGINIA.—Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts elected by the Legislature and hold their offices during good behavior—Justices of the Peace as the Legislature may provide.

VERMONT.—Judges and Justices of the Peace elected annually by the Legislature.

From the Baltimore Republican.

SHAMEFUL OUTRAGE.

With their usual audacity, the hoco-poco organs, "Tray, Blanche and Sweetheart" were yelping forth their falsehoods in concert yesterday in reference to a most disgraceful riot commenced in the vicinity of this office on Wednesday night. There now needs no question as to which is the real mob party. The whole course of the opposition from the very commencement of the campaign has been one of bravado outrage. We have already referred to their ruffianly attack upon a democratic procession in the upper part of the city a week or two since, and at the time remarked upon the infamous appeal made by that vile press, the Chronicle, in which the hoco-pocos were called upon to arm themselves for the commission of violence. We held up the poor dastard who conducts that paper, to deserved condemnation for thus stimulating a turbulent spirit among the rash and reckless ever too ready for the commission of violence and hinted at the probability of such appeals bringing a deep stain upon the city, which her citizens might long have cause to regret. Such a result was only prevented on Wednesday night by the forbearance of the great mass of the Democracy then assembled to learn the returns of the election as they were given from our window. Up to the time of the ruffianly attack from those in front of the Chronicle office, we never saw a more orderly collection of people any where under similar circumstances. The origin of the attack was from the hoco pocos. This assertion we make upon the authority of these who witnessed its commencement, and from one gentleman particularly, who is not enough of a partizan to have any partialities or to entertain any prejudice in the matter. From these sources we assert as fact, that the bloody outrage of Wednesday night was commenced by a party in front of the Chronicle office who seized upon the drum of some boys who were amusing themselves, who upon the aggression made their appeal for redress to some of those on the outskirts of the assembly in the lower part of the street, and who in a little skirmish retreated to their friends followed by an overpowering mass of the original offending party. *The first pistol was fired opposite the Marine Bank and by a Whig.* This was the first we heard of the matter & and it was this murderous commentary upon the advice of the fellow, who to the disgrace of the press has charge of the "Chronicle," signal for the general melee, which had it not been for the prudent appeal to the pride and patriotism of our friends by Major Hillen, would have been but another indelible blot on the good name of Baltimore. Even at the height of the turbulence a large portion of the party at our door remained perfectly quiet hearing the returns, without mingling in any manner in the affray. The slanderous articles in the hoco-poco presses of yesterday were infamously false from beginning to end. They were intended for effect in order to draw off from their own party the just reprobation which their ruffianly acts so richly deserve.—Had we chosen to spread the outrages not threatened but actually committed on this office before the community, in order to procure public sympathy or the protection of the *City Guards*, we might tell of two attempts to fire our premises within the last six months, of our office being entered after the paper was worked off and the cases turned topsy-turvy on the floor, and other similar acts of violence. We were silent because we hoped through watchfulness to catch the aggressors and to administer that summary punishment which we shall feel justified in using upon those who would make such attempts upon our premises for the gratification of their own or the political hatred of others, and it may be of higher game.

In regard to our course during the campaign we have nothing to rebuke ourselves with. We have carefully abstained from all personal attacks upon the legislative candidates of the opposition. With but two exceptions, their names have not even been mentioned by us, and but two or three harmless squibs have been left off at either of those where names we have used. We have condemned every thing calculated to excite a mischievous excitement, and peacefully inclined ourselves, had hoped that the election might have passed off with a like disposition. We have witnessed within the last month, a strong inclination on the part of the whigs to produce riot and disorder. The campaign has been a heated one and necessarily so from the very circumstances connected with the contest. None but a social incendiary would wontonly have added fuel to the fire which but a breath might have kindled into a most destructive flame Yet what has been the conduct of many of those whose position among the opposition gives them a mischievous influence. Insult, pursonal attack, slander, threats and bullyism never more disgracefully marked any party. *They have proved themselves to be the real mobites and destructives.*

THE WHIG.

EASTON, MD.

Tuesday Morning, Oct. 9, 1838.

VICTORY.

TALBOT REDEEMED.

GRASON'S MAJORITY 134.

AVERAGE WHIG MAJORITY IN 1836 [illegible]

AVERAGE REPUBLICAN MAJORITY IN 1838.

157!

THE ENTIRE DEMOCRATIC TICKET ELECTED.

We congratulate the people of Talbot for having thrown off the time-worn yoke of what is now called modern whiggery. The people have seen and felt the wrongs that a selfish political junto in this State have endeavored to fasten upon them, and like freemen worthy of their liberties, they have broken asunder the shackles of oppression, and stood proudly forward in vindication of their rights. Talbot stands gloriously beside her sister counties, and her name is fore most in the great regeneration of the State. Insulted freemen have spoken—Democracy triumphs—and the rights of the people will now be regarded.—Though the people, for a time, may submit to Legislative wrongs, they will ultimately refuse to be trampled in the dust, and their oppressors will be indignantly rebuked through the ballot-boxes, the only safeguards of liberty, whenever they attempt to infringe the sacred rights of freemen.

Talbot, magnanimous Talbot, deserves the thanks of the whole Union!

—o—

HUZZA FOR THE 2ND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT!

Every county in Mr. Pearce's district has spoken in a manner not to be misunderstood. Will Mr. Pearce disregard the "signs of the times?" We shall see.

THE LEGISLATURE—The Senate stands 10 Democrats and 10 Whigs—the Senator from Montgomery was elected by our party and is claimed by it, which will give us 1 majority. The House stands 37 Democrats and 37 Whigs. There is a tie in Kent between Messrs. Kirby (Dem.) and Constable (Whig) and a tie in Frederick between Messrs. Geyer (Dem.) and Beckenbaugh (Whig)

☞ Col. Samuel Moore has received the Democratic Republican nomination for Mayor in the City of Boltimore.

By last night's Mail.

VICTORY!!!

MARYLAND REDEEMED.

A DEMOCRATIC GOVERNOR!!!

GREAT, GOOD AND GLORIOUS!

THE DEMOCRATS HAVE DONE THEIR DUTY!

MARYLAND JOINS HANDS WITH MAINE!

THE BALL IS ROLLING ONWARD CONQUERING AND STILL TO CONQUER!

GRASON

IS ELECTED.

The Whigs had a majority in 1826 of

3,685!

The Democratic Majority for WILLIAM GRASON will not vary much from

300!

when the returns shall be corrected, thus showing a change in his favor of over

4000!

This is indeed a most glorious triumph, whose true value to the Union cannot now be fully estimated.—For ourselves, when we bear in mind that Federal Whigism has held unabated sway in the State since 1830, we look upon what has been done as an unexampled victory. Can our opponents now hesitate to concede that the ball of Democracy is rolling onward?

☞ The Lady's Book for October has been received.

TREASURY NOTES.—There was, on the 1st inst a balance only $8,096,460 01 of Treasury notes outstanding.

Election Returns for 1838.

ELECTION RETURNS FOR TALBOT COUNTY.

	Districts. Easton,	St. Michaels,	Trappe,	Chappel,	Total.
Democratic Ticket.					
For Governor.					
William Grason	197	230	142	163	732
For Senate.					
Nicholas Martin	195	230	166	164	755
For House of Delegates.					
P. F. Thomas	208	233	149	163	753
Daniel Lloyd	201	232	138	171	742
M. O. Colston	194	237	139	158	728
For County Commissioner.					
R. Arringdale	194	230	139	162	725
Whig Ticket.					
For Governor.					
John N. Steele	160	199	152	87	598
For Senate.					
Joseph Bruff	159	201	127	86	573
For House of Delegates.					
John B. Kerr	153	191	134	90	568
Geo. Dudley	155	198	150	84	587
Jno. H Harris	158	198	153	80	589
For County Commissioner.					
Thos. O. Martin	163	201	152	85	601

ELECTION RETURNS FOR CAROLINE COUNTY.

	Districts. Denton,	Upper,	Lower,	Total.
Democratic Ticket.				
For Governor.				
William Grason	216	116	245	577
For Senate.				
John Boon	211	131	242	584
For House of Delegates.				
M. W. Hardcastle	220	121	245	586
R. T. Keene	219	119	250	588
J. B. Davis	214	108	236	558
Whig Ticket.				
For Governor.				
John N. Steele	200	202	181	583
For Senate.				
Thos. Burchenal	194	186	180	560
For House of Delegates.				
W. M. Hardcastle	195	202	173	570
Wm. Orrell	199	194	173	566
Willis Charles	192	193	193	578

Burchenal DEFEATED. Steels' majority only 6! Keene and Hardcastle elected.

QUEEN ANN'S.

For Governor,	
Wm. Grason	686
For Senate,	
R. Goldsborough,	674
House of Delegates.	
Wm. A. Spencer	671
Peter Wilmer	678
L. Roberts	676
Whig Ticket.	
For Governor,	
John N. Steele	641
For Senate,	
Browne	658
For House of Delegates.	
Pardee	650
Wright	660
Hemsley	652
For county Commissioner.	
Anthony	654
Whig	
Harrison	675

KENT COUNTY.

Van Buren.		Whig.	
Wm. Grason	544	J. N. Steele	530
Wilmer	529	Ricaud	536
Lassell	536	Constable	535
Primrose	539	Gale	513
Kirby	535	McDaniel	534

ANNAPOLIS CITY.

Van Buren.		Whig.	
Wm. Grason	141	J. N. Steele	146

DORCHESTER COUNTY.

Governor.

VAN BUREN.

Wm. Grason,	847
Senate.	
Thomas Breerwood,	857
Assembly.	
G. A. Z. Smith,	865
John Rowins,	866
Philip Graham,	820
Wm. Geoghehan,	800

WHIG.

Governor.	
J. N. Steele	1113
Steeles' majority 260	
Senate.	
T. I. H. Eccleston,	1073
Assembly.	
Henry Page,	1090
Henry L. McNamara,	1073
Joseph Nicols,	1069
Whitefield Woolford,	1062

CARROLL'S FIRST FRUITS!

303 majority for GRASON! where our most liberal claim never exceeded 200! Let Maryland hoco pocos take warning!

CARROLL COUNTY—COMPLETE.

Grason, Governor,	1646	Steele, Governor,	1343
Maulsby, Senate,	1621	Shriver, Senate,	1355
Powder, Del.,	1669	Cockey, Del.,	1363
Berret "	1600	Atlee "	1327
Shower "	1620	Scott "	1363
Boyle "	1638	Wampler "	1343

BALTIMORE CITY.

GOOD WORK FOR SIX MONTHS.

In APRIL *the hoco-poco majority was* 620,

On WEDNESDAY, *it was reduced to* 117!!!

Grason Gov'ner	6074	Steele Gov'ner,	6191
Stump Senate	6039	Stewart Senate,	6208
Belt Delegate,	6040	Pitts Delegate,	6226
Seidenstricker	6026	Ridgely	6205
Gallagher	6037	Leary	6201
Stansbury	6032	Watson	6144
Preston	6025	Collins	6200

BALTIMORE COUNTY

Grason Gov'nr..	2452	Steele Gov'nr.	1477
Ely Senate,	2478	Williamson Sen.	1383
Risteau Del.	2441	Carroll Del.	1510
Orrick	2470	Winder	1424
Turner	2451	Childs	1377
Hook	2350	Haughey	1322
Fitzhugh	2377	Goodwin	1362

COMMISSIONERS FOR BALTIMORE COUNTY.

Dem.		Hoco-poco.	
Walker,	787	Trimble,	505
Welsh,	767	Chapman,	515

FREDERICK COUNTY.

Grason, Gov'nr.	2532	Steele, Gov'nr.	2532
McElfresh, Sen	2411	Potts, Senate,	2570
McPherson, Del.	2569	Thomas, Del.	2481
Unkefer	2500	Warfield,	2447
Harritt	2448	Schley,	2525
Biser	2524	Beckenbaugh	2515
Geyer	2529	Hammond	2516

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

Grason, Gov'nr.	2225	Steele, Gov'nr.	1964
Wason, Sen.	2187	Kershner, Sen.	2006
Wharton, Del.	2221	Jacques, Del.	1985
Mason	2221	Newcomer	1968
Byer,	2198	Fletcher	1967
Grove	2169	Sheiss	1938

CALVERT COUNTY.

Grason, Gov'nr.	357	Steele, Gov'nr.	415
Parran, Sen.	356	Beckett, Sen.	416
Kent, Del.	355	Sollars, Del.	423
Allnutt	334	Hellen	423
Weems	349	Stephens	415

PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY.

Grason, Gov'nr.	502	Steele Gov'nr.	673
Brooke Sen.	505	Pratt, Sen.	562
Scott Del.	512	Ghiselin Del.	559
Day	486	Wootten	569
Bowie (W D)	518	Bowie (T F)	575
West	514	Calvert	550

(Not complete.)

ANNAPOLIS CITY.

Grason, Gov'nr.	141	Steele, Gov'nr.	146
Sellman, Senate,	128	Magruder, Sen.	158
Welch, Delegate,	143	Swan, Delegate,	144

HARFORD COUNTY.

Grason, Gov'nr.	1256	Steele, Gov'nr.	1113
Scott, Senate,	1271	Moores, Senate,	1104
Maulsby, Del	1264	Boyd, Del.	1094
Hope	1266	Billingslea	1166
Williams	1264	McCoy	1096
Forwood	1220	Luckey	1096

CARROLL COUNTY.

Grason, Gov'nr.	1646	Steele Gov'nr	1342
Maulsby, Sen.	1621	Shriver, Senate,	1355
Powder Del.	1669	Cockey Del.	1363
Berrett	1600	Atlee	1327
Shower	1620	Scott	1363
Boyle	1638	Wampler	1343

KENT COUNTY.

Grason, Gov'nr.	544	Steele, Gov'nr.	530
Wilmer, Sen.	529	Ricaud, Sen.	536
Primrose, Del.	539	Constable, Del.	535
Lassell	535	Gale	513
Kirby	535	McDaniel	534

CECIL COUNTY.

Grason, Gov'nr.	1356	Steele, Gov'nr.	1251
Evans, Sen.	1357	Parker, Sen.	1236
Comegys, Del.	1312	Ford, Del.	1262
Foard	1338	Simpers	1270
Gillespie	1335	Maxwell	1246

ALLEGANY COUNTY.

Grason, Gov'nr.	000	Steele, Gov'nr.	000
Matthews, Sen.	000	Brace, Sen	000
Neff, Del.	000	Pigman, Del.	000
Huddleson	000	Black	000
Blocher	000	Holt	000

ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY.

Grason, Gov'nr.	000	Steele, Gov'nr.	000
Sellman, Sen.	000	Magruder, Sen.	000
Higgins, Del.	000	Ridgeley, Del.	000
Hammond	000	Estep	000
Thomas	000	Watkins	000
Warfield	C00	Tyler	C00

CHARLES COUNTY.

Grason, Gov'nr.	510	Steele, Gov'nr.	715
Matthews, Sen.	624	Hughes Sen.	614
		Bruce Del.	676
		Beale	595
		Matthews (J A)	720
		Brawner (Ind.)	632

ST. MARY'S COUNTY.

Grason, Gov'nr.	000	Steele Gov'nr.	000
——— Senate,	000	Thomas, Sen.	000
Key, Delegate,	000	Harris	000
		Causin, Delegrte,	009
		Coale	000
		Shaw	000

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Grason, Gov'nr.	742	Steele, Gov'nr.	852
Waters, Del.	933	H. Willson* Sen.	797
Dade	783	R. J. Bowie	767
		Steuart* Del.	832
		W. C. Willson	820
		Gaither	745
		Dawson	640
		Clopper	602
		Gaither*	547

*Are Whig Reformers.

WORCESTER COUNTY.

Grason, Gov'nr.	060	Steele, Gov'nr.	090
Ayres, Senate	000	Purnell, (W U)	
Purnel (C) Del.	000	Senate,	000
Whitelock	000	Townsend, Del.	000
Holland	000	Spence	000
Irving	000	Purnell, (T S)	000
		Redden	000

RECAPITULATION.

FOR GOVERNOR.

Grason,	(Dem.)	Steele	(Whig.)
Baltimore city	6074		6191
Baltimore county	2452		1477
Frederick "	2532		2522
Washington "	2226		1966
Calvert "	357		415
Prince Georges	502		573
Annapolis city	141		146
Harford county	1256		1113
Carroll "	1646		1343
Kent "	544		530
Cecil "	1356		1251
Montgomery county	742		852
Queen Ann's "	686		641
Caroline "	577		583
Talbot "	732		598
Dorchester "	853		1113
Somerset "		maj.	124
Worcester "		"	379
Anne Arundel "		"	70
Charles "	510		715
Allegany "	115	majority	
St Mary's "			335

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

ROCKVILLE, Oct. 3, 12 o'clock at night.

Dear Sir: The returns are all in for this county. I give you below a statement of the vote. You will see that we have done as well, or better, than our friends calculated.

Steele's majority is 110. We have elected two thorough-going Van Buren Sub-Treasury Democrats to the House of Delegates. The Senator, Dr. Horace Willson, is a Whig, but decidedly with us on the Reform question in the State. Stewart, one of the Whigs elected, is also with us on that question, and both of them elected by our party in opposition to the regular Whig ticket.

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CONNECTICUT ELECTION.

From a Correspondent of the N. Y. Evening Post.

POST CHESTER, Oct. 1, 1838.

"Sir: The election for town officers in the town of Greenwich, Connecticut, concluded this day. There is an average Democratic majority of 30. Whig majority last year 50."

☞ We congratulate our friends in Caroline, Queen Ann's, Kent and Cecil, on the victories they have achieved. They stand nobly regenerated and disenthralled. But the glory belongs to Talbot—the triumph to the State.

One Hundred Guns for the Eastern-Shore!

The Whigs claimed 800 to 1000 majority for Steele on this Shore. He just escapes with 477 all told.—Glory enough for this side of the Bay.

ELECTIONS.—The elections take place this week in Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Ohio.

THE RESULT OF THE ILLINOIS ELECTION.

The Chicago Democrat of the 19th of Sept. (the last received,) says: "We have ample confirmation of our last week's statement, that Mr. Douglass has received upwards of a hundred votes more than Mr. Stewart;" and yet it seems that Gov. Duncan takes the responsibility of expunging the polls, and giving the minority candidate the certificate of election. The Democrat then gives us the following lines:

"Douglass elected by the People—Mr. Stewart by the Governor and Secretary."

INSPECTOR'S ELECTION. GLORIOUS NEWS FROM WASHINGTON COUNTY—RITNER DEFEATED AT HOME.

Our intelligence from Pennsylvania continues to wear the same pleasing aspect. It will be seen that Joseph Ritner is defeated at home, a majority of the districts in Washington county having gone against him. This, we presume, is because the people "know him." His Excellency's fate "at home" is a symbol of the result on this day, when his piebald administration will receive its quietus at the hands of the yeomanry of Pennsylvania.

DEMOCRACY is a plant congenial to the American soil and will there flourish and produce abundantly of its rich fruits unless checked out by the noxious weeds of Federalism. Its seminal principles are imbedded by the hand of the great Author of the human mind, in every young man's bosom, and there they will grow, if they are not destroyed by the frosts of selfishness.

☞ Mr. Samuel Lewis, of Great Barrington, Berkshire county, Mass. has raised 230 bushels of rye on five acres of land, being 46 bushels to the acre.

AWKWARD MISTAKE.—"What is your business, Madam? asked a counsel recently of a witness on the stand, 'I keep a seminary for the DESTRUCTION of young ladies,' was the answer.

SILK CULTURE.—Messrs. Prince and Sons of Flushing L. I. have lately sold to one company alone, Morus Multicaulis trees, to the amount of $66,000.—The Hon. Ambrose Spencer, near Albany, has had 43,000 worms hatched out of one lot this season, only four of which were lost.

DEATH AT THE HERMITAGE.—The Nashville Whig of the 17th ult. says:—

"We learn with regret that Col. R. E. W. EARL, long an inmate of Ex-president Jackson's family, died at the Hermitage yesterday. Col. Earl was an accomplished artist, and as a gentleman universally esteemed for his amiable and agreeable manners."

JOSEPH BONAPARTE, and suite, arrived at N. York on Sunday, in the packet ship Philadelphia from London.

MEXICO AND TEXAS.—It is stated in the N. Orleans papers that Mexico will soon recognise the Independence of Texas.

POLISH DENATIONALIZATION.—The Poles have been recently forbidden to wear the Polish costume, and commanded to assume the Russian—which, they are told, is much more economical. The tyrant Nicholas it seems by this is determined to destroy every vestage of the nationality of the Poles. The same expedient was once adopted with success, by the British Government, to break the spirit and union of the Highlanders.

Matthias, the false prophet and imposter, with a beard a foot long, has gone to "Texas to make proselytes."

John B Henderson has been convicted of forging Treasury notes at Washington, and has been sentenced to pay a fine of $50, and to suffer ten years imprisonment, at hard labor.

A SINGULAR CASE.—The Louisville Journal says:—"A Mr Edmund Keene Burke, of Mobile, a most unfilial young reprobate, was recently ridden on a rail by the citizens of that place for breaking two of his fathers ribs, and running away with the third—that is to say, he run away with his old father's young wife, his own step-mother, and married her!"

TRANSPOSITION.—An old covie ordered his son to turn out the saddle and hang up the mare. Said he to a neighbor. 'When I come home yesterday, I found my wife ajar, and the doors sick a-bed, the gate had left the boys open, and the field was in the hogs; so I caught up a hog and broke it over every rail's back in the field, and every pumkin took a hog and run!'

RITNER AT HOME.—Ritner has been defeated in his own County, Washington, where his friends have been counting on a large majority. The Democrats have carried 17 out of the 25 districts in the county.

RETURN OF THE PRESIDENT.—The President of the United States returned to the seat of government on Tuesday last, from his visit to the Virginia Springs. He was in excellent health.

FARMERS' WORK FOR OCTOBER.

ON THE *FARM*.

This is a month, as every good farmer knows, in which all our energies should be put forth, for besides saving that which we have already made, much must be done to lay the ground work of next year's crops; and with a view of bringing its appropriate labors to the notice of our readers, we will endeavour briefly to detail them.

FALL PLOUGHING.

As opportunity presents itself, all stiff, clayed grounds intended for spring culture, should be ploughed up this and the ensuing month: By ploughing 7 inches deep and taking furrows 9 inches wide, the furrows will be laid at an angle of about 45 degrees, the best possible position at which ground can be laid to receive the greatest amount of benefit from the fertilizing effects of winter frosts and snows. Grounds thus treated are always infinitely better suited to the purposes of spring culture than if left untouched. But besides the advantages arising from the mellowing effects of the weather, much less work will have to be done in the spring when time is valuable.

GATHERING OF CORN.

If your corn is sufficiently hardened, it should be got in the latter end of this month: by so doing you save much from the ravages of crows and those animals that prey upon the corn

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