Brown received this information, he darted to the door with the rapidity of lightning. The inner door was open; and the jailor, who had just let some one in, was closing it; as Brown passed violently through it. The jailor knocked him down with a massy iron key which he held in his hand; and Brown was carried back, lifeless, and covered with blood, to his cell.

"Mrs Brown died, and her husband was even denied the sad privilege of closing her eyes. He lingered for some time; till at last he called me one day, and gazing on me, while a faint smile played upon his lips, he said he believed death was more kind than his creditors. After a few convulsive struggles he expired.

"Legislators and sages of America, permit me to ask you, how much benefit has that creditor derived from the imprisonment and consequent death of an amiable man, in the bloom of youth, who, without this cruelty, might have flourished, even now, an ornament and a glory to the nation?"

From the N. Y. Evening Post.

MARYLAND LINE.

Another State has pronounced its verdict in favor of a national treasury. Maryland has united its voice to that of Maine, in the utterance of a judgment which ere long will be unanimously repeated over all the United States. In Maryland the cause of the people has triumphed, and the money charges are overthrown. Wild work has the Sampson of Democracy, rising in its naked strength, made with the Philistine, the troops of Mammon, armed to the teeth with all the weapons and defences of art.

So persists error after error. The dream of the necessity of a union of bank and state is already becoming obsolete; its supporters are covered with defeat and shame, and, five years hence, it will be numbered with exploded superstitions, with the notion that the sun revolves round the earth, and with the belief in ghosts and witches.

Popular elections are stages from which we survey and mark, from time to time, the progress of great principles. It is matter of rejoicing when, looking from those points of observation, we see cherished delusions dispelled, light diffused, and the standard of truth advanced over ground won from the dominion of error. It is therefore that we offer the democrats of Maryland our cordial congratulations we extend to the entire democracy of the United States. Maryland has hitherto been one of the strong holds of the anti democratic party; a position which they held with a most persevering obstinacy.

The constitution of the state which contained some absurd provisions, virtually depriving the will of the people of the choice of the principal officers, favored this. Recently, the whig party, after resisting with all their might a proposal to reform this abuse, have been compelled by the irresistible force of public opinion to assent to a change, the constitution has been altered, and the people in Maryland at this election have, for the first time, chosen their Governor by their own direct suffrages. They have made an honorable and memorable use of this privilege, by choosing a democrat for their Governor.

The result of the election in Maryland is full of encouragement to all our friends throughout the Union who have soon to contest with us the question which shall govern, they or the enemies of *popular rights.*

MARYLAND'S GLORIOUS VICTORY.

From the New Era.

In announcing this glorious result so confidently as we did in our Postscript of last Friday and Saturday morning, we paid but due homage to Democratic Principles, Motives and Feelings under the new and peculiar position of the State in which it has transpired.

For the first time in her history, MARYLAND has been set free to elect her Governor by popular suffrage. It is for Democrats—those ardent lovers of true Republican Freedom—to hail the new dawn of Liberty with a devotion to which the Federal heart must ever remain a stranger. We saw, by the first returns from Baltimore City, that the Federalists were comparatively supine in their zeal, and that the Democrats eagerly held forth their arms to the rising glory which awaited them. The tidings from Baltimore county presented the contrast still more strikingly, and from that hour we could not for a moment doubt the result which is now fully and unalterably confirmed.

This Victory is one of the most impressive and important that the Righteous Cause of Democracy ever achieved. The most impregnable fortress of Federalism in the whole Union has surrendered and it must and will henceforth remain in our possession. The new Governor, Grason, is a Republican of exalted talents, noble disposition, and bright accomplishments, as we shall have an opportunity of showing hereafter. He is probably elected by a larger majority than we gather from the returns.

MODERATE DRINKING

Do not say that I exaggerate your exposure to intemperance. Let no man say when he thinks of a drunkard broken in health and spoiled in intellect, "I can never so fall." He thought as little of falling in his early years. The promise of his youth was as bright as yours; and even after he had began his downward course, he was unsuspicious as the firmest around him, and would have repelled as indignantly the admonition to beware of intemperance. The danger of this vice lies in its almost imperceptible approach. Few who fall by it, know of its success. Youth does not see or suspect drunkenness in the sparkling beverage which quickens its susceptibilities of joy. The invalid does not see it in the cordial which his physician prescribes, and which gives new tone to his debilitated organs. The man of thought and genius detects no paralyzing poison in the draught which seems a spring of inspiration to intellect and imagination. The lover of social pleasure, little dreams that the glass which animates conversation will ever be drunk in solitude, and will sink him too low for the intercourse in which he now delights.—Intemperance comes with noiseless step and binds its first cords with a touch too light to be felt. This truth of mournful experience should be treasured up by us all, and should influence the habits and arrangements of domestic and social life in every class of the community.

THE MUSQUITO.—This tormenting insect, happily known only by report in England, is justly an object of dread to all new comers.—A young lady from the Highlands of Scotland, having had her imagination worked upon, during a voyage to India, by the terrible description given of it by the officers of the ship, who felt a pleasure in teasing the Griffins, (new comers,) and having heard by some means that it had a proboscis or, trunk, on seeing an elephant near the beach where they landed, exclaimed as she caught the arm of one of the passengers for protection, 'Is that the animal ye ca'a musquetee?'

DEFAULTERS & THE INDEPENDENT TREASURY.

We find in the Intelligencer, quoted from the New York Courier and Enquirer, an article on the "The Safety of the Strong Box System." Appended to it, as well as paraded in other Opposition papers recently, is a new edition, probably the twentieth or thirtieth, of a list of old defaulting collectors, during the last fifty years.

The moral and intelligent Federalists have the effrontery or ignorance to charge all these defaults to what they call the Sub-Treasury system or principle, when, in fact, every one of them happened under the United States Bank and pet bank systems.

1. Let an abused and misled community be admonished that the defaults hung up in such large capitals and large sums, of Wiley P. Harris, Littlebury Hawkins, Samuel Findley, and others, all, all occurred while the United States Bank or the State banks were keepers of the public money. They were a part of, and an incident to, those systems, and inseparable from them, rather than belonging to the "strong box system," or to an Independent Treasury.

2. Let the people know, also, that besides those defaults, there have happened, under the United States Bank and State bank systems, the additional defaults and losses, by banks themselves, of many millions.

Besides those in the year 1837, exceeding ten or fifteen millions—part of which has not been paid, though most of it probably will be—there is the following list of bank defaults, scarce a dollar of which it is likely will ever be paid.

Statement of balances stated to be due the United State on the 10th November, 1834, from banks formerly depositories of the public money, as per report of the Secretary of the Treasury to Congress of the 12th December, 1834; with the credits to which they are entitled for payments since that date, and the balance due from them November 10, 1837, after deducting those credits, and including interest from the date of their stoppage of payment to that day.

Name and style of the Bank	Balance due 10th Nov. 1834, per report Sec. of Treasury Dec. 12, 1834.
Saline Bank of Virginia	$10,021 00
Juniata Bank of Pennsylvania	3,200 00
Bank of Washington, Penn.	2,484 57
Cumberland Bank of Alleghany	1,176 61
Bank of Somerset	55,273 41
Miami Exporting Company	8,791 00
Farm. & Mech. Bank of Cincinnati	36,966 01
Bank of Vincennes	168,328 27
Bank of Missouri	113,552 22
Bank of Edwardsville	46,800 00
German Bank of Wooster	39,364 00
Centre Bank of Pennsylvania	8,928 48
Franklin Bank of Alexandria	48,000 00
Bank of Columbia	215,287 61
Bank of Illinois, Shawneetown	28,367 85
Far. & Mech. Bank of Indiana	23,925 00
Bank of Steubenville	134,036 38
Tombickbee Bank	82,910 64
Bank of Nashville	6,267 00
Bath Bank of Maine	20,623 05
Bank of Alexandria	21,200 30
	1,075,954 00

Interest from time of failure to November, 1837.	
$12,025 20	3840 00
2,981 48	1,411 93
66,329 09	10,549 20
39,923 29	161,595 13
109,010 13	44,928 00
20,445 69	7,499 92
40,320 00	167,924 38
18,650 57	15,345 11
3,504 92	7,421 29
4,052 47	
	891,966 84

Balance due November 10, 1837, including interest to that day, after deducting payments.	
$22,046 20	7,040 00
5,466 05	2,039 92
118,589 23	19,340 20
76,889 30	328,763 40
222,562 35	91,728 00
64,843 78	16,428 40
88,320 00	383,211 94
21,845 56	18,023 16
226,462 95	134,257 02
2,546 06	24,943 79
17,295 77	
	1,892,642 05

Principal due November 10, 1834	$1,075,954 00
Interest thereon to Nov. 1837	891,966 84
	1,697,920 84
Deduct payments since Nov. 10, 1834	75,278 76
Aggregate balance due Nov, 1837	$1,892,642 08

3. This amount—of near two millions—much exceeds all which will probably be lost by all collecting officers since the foundation of the Government; so that if the defaults of the latter were properly chargeable to the system of an Independent Treasury—which it is palpable they are not—they would be far less than the losses by the banks themselves. If the injury was added which has been sustained by the depreciated paper of banks taken for public dues, and by the seizure of our dividends by the United States Bank, and its inability, by losses, to make dividends on our stock for some years, the aggregate, as shown in the report of the Secretary of the Treasury to the House of Representatives last winter, and as illustrated in Mr. NILES's speech, would exceed six or seven millions.

That report we republished below, as it exhibits facts officially and responsibly, in contrast to newspaper guesses and speeches.

4. Now, by the Independent Treasury, all these immense losses by banks are entirely avoided, and it is designed to secure the United States against most of such losses by individuals, because the Independent Treasury supersedes the use of banks, in a great degree, and it subjects individuals to new penalties, as well as requires new and important securities and guards.

5. The public will thus judge which is the best, the *strong box system* or the bank system; and which has caused, or is likely to cause, most losses by defaults.

If the Opposition had half the decency, intelligence or morality, to which they make pretence, we should hear no more from them of the old defaults of collecting officers under their favorite systems of the United States Bank or of the State banks, as an argument against an Independent Treasury.

Letter from the SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY, transmitting information in relation to balances against deposite banks, collecting offices, losses on duty bonds and depreciated bank notes

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
February 27, 1838.

SIR: The following report is submitted in compliance with a resolution which passed the House of Representatives on the 19th instant, in these words:

"Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be requested to communicate to the House—

"1st, The amount of balances against all banks which have been used as public depositories that is not secured, or will probably be lost, adding thereto the estimated loss that has accrued by taking on public account depreciated bank notes.

'2d. The amount of balances against all kinds of collecting officers which has not been secured, and will probably be lost.

"3d. The amount of losses which has accrued through failures in payment of duty bonds."

In answer to the first inquiry, as to "the amount of balances against all banks which have been used as public depositories that is not secured, or will probably be lost, adding thereto the estimated loss that has accrued by taking on public account depreciated bank notes," I would observe, that it is computed those balances so lost will be about $1,000,000, and the loss by taking such notes about $5,500,000; making, in the aggregate, $6,580,000. This is without the addition of any interest, as are the subsequent statements. If interest was cast on the above sums the aggregate would exceed $13,000,000.

The data on which this computation rests are, that the nominal balance against banks that have been public depositories and in default are now, though excluding what stands to the credit of disbursing officers, about $7,000,000. Of this sum near $1,076,000 stands against old bank depositories, and the residue against recent ones. The loss to the Treasury by taking depreciated notes in 1814, '15, '16, and '17, is estimated at quite $5,500,000; and there is now on hand of such notes, then received and never paid away or collected, about $80,000 more, as is more fully detailed in a report to the Senate from this Department, made the 1st instant. These constitute an aggregate of $12,580,000.

The following deductions have been made from it. It is difficult to decide what losses will be sustained by the recent failures of banks that were public depositories. But supposing the most favorable result, till further experience, I have considered it proper to make no estimate that any loss will happen in the end and I have computed that only about $1,000,000 will be lost by the old failures of bank depositories. The data are so few and imperfect that nothing has been added for any damage which has recently been sustained by the United States from any of its officers or creditors having taken on public account depreciated notes. The whole sum to be deducted is, therefore, $6,000,000; leaving $6,580,000 as the aggregate of the losses previously sustained from the sources mentioned in the first branch of the resolution.

In answer to the second inquiry, as to "the amount of balances against all kinds of collecting officers which has not been secured and will probably be lost," I have, after careful examination, computed that it will not exceed from $900,000 to 1,200,000. From the long period covered by these balances, connected with their great number, it must be obvious that the amount which has been wholly lost cannot, in many cases, be ascertained with accuracy.

But the data for this estimate are as follows: The nominal amount of such balances is about $2,500,000. Schedules of most of them late as October, 1837, with certain explanations, may be seen in a report to the House of Representatives, made by this Department on the 15th January last; and another, with more detailed explanations, is now preparing, in conformity to a resolution of the Senate, passed the 15th instant. From the whole amount, there should first be deducted a sum for what has been ascertained to be probably secured or paid. This ranges from $1,000,000 to $1,150,000.

Of the nominal balances, a further sum, equal to near $300,000 has never been put in suit; and, in most cases, this is believed to have appear to be due when the that nothing would offered, and the allowances made which were considered legal and just. In several of the cases also, in which the debtors are reported as insolvent, and the claims entirely lost, the latter are larger in amount than was probably the real damage to the United States; as the parties must sometimes have had equitable set-offs not allowed, informal vouchers rejected, or good ones lost, and other defences, which death, accident or poverty prevented them from offering.

Under these circumstances, an exact estimate is impracticable as to what should be deducted for these last reasons; but from $100,000 to $150,000 not considered too much. The whole real loss which is likely to happen from this class of officers is, therefore, supposed not to exceed from $900,000 to $1,200,000.

In reply to the third inquiry, as to "the amount of losses which has accrued through failures in payment of duty bonds," I think it has not been far from $6,500,000. It will probably range between that sum and the sum of $6,800,000.

This result is collected from actual returns of bonds unpaid and in suit, which, at this date, are supposed to exceed $7,500,000. It is the best judgment I am able to form on the subject, from a few general considerations, without a particular knowledge in each case, as to the insolvency of most of those who made and have neglected to pay their obligations.

Respectfully,
LEVI WOODBURY,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Hon. JAMES K POLK,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

CONSERVATISM,—The remarks of Mr. Osgood on Conservatism are admirable, exhibiting as they do the only true philosophy on the subject. The party that adopts the name of "Conservative," holds the absurd notion that existing institutions must be preserved just as they are, even after their vitality is gone, and be perpetuated as the Egyptians preserved their dead by embalming. True Conservatism, he says, is that which, seeing the changes required by time, is not afraid to propose them; which removes what is decaying; supplies what is deficient; remodels what has become antiquated; alters when alteration is expedient; and is continually adding to the beauty, strength, and consequently to the durability, of the fabric.—[*Worcester Palladium.*

JOHN JACOB ASTOR, of New York, is said to be worth the trifle of twenty-five millions of dollars—more than twice the sum left by Stephen Girard. This, at six per cent, would produce one million five hundred thousand dollars a year—one hundred and twenty-five thousand a month; four thousand one hundred and thirty-three dollars a day—one hundred and seventy-three dollars an hour—two dollars eighty-seven and a half cents a minute—and nearly five cents a second! He will be rich by and bye.

A shrewd and lively young belle was introduced a few evenings since, to a bombastic little youth, about as diminutive in his personal appearance as a man can well be. After conversing with her for some minutes, he turned to leave the room, when as he was on the point of opening the door, the young lady innocently observed, "Pray don't trouble yourself, there is the key-hole.—*Boston Express.*

Lord Durham intends to visit New York and Washington prior to his return to England.

THE WHIG.

EASTON, MD.

Tuesday Morning, Oct. 16, 1838

The Governor of Maryland has appointed Jos. H Nicholson Secretary of State, in the place of John H Culbreth, Esq. resigned.

☞ The absence of the Editor will be a sufficient apology for any deficiency in to-day's paper.

The Whigs in their last agonies, have asserted that Mr. Maulsby, the Democratic senator elect from Carroll county is not eligible. The Carroll county Democrat thus disposes of the matter: "It is false that Mr. Maulsby is not *eligible* to a seat in the Senate. He is eligible. The charge that he is not, is a last resort of the whigs! It is a poor electioneering trick."

GEORGIA BANKS.—The Banks in Georgia resumed specie payments on the 1st inst.

The Easton Gazette of Saturday says:

Mr. GRASON, Governor elect, visited our town yesterday,—a crowd of *expectants* took this early opportunity of paying their court.

Query—Does the Gazette man include himself among the number? If so we predict he will be mistaken.

PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION.

MAKE WAY FOR THE OLD KEY STONE.

Porter's Majority, as far as heard from is 6,348. It will probably reach 15,000.

The Ball of Democracy still rolls onward.

From the Baltimore American of Monday—a Whig paper.

SOUTH CAROLINA ELECTION.

A letter from the Mercury office dated 11th inst. says:

"J. E. Holmes, for Charleston District, and Col J H Elmore, for Richland District, both Sub Treasury, have been elected to Congress by decided majorities."

In the city of Charleston, Holmes' majority over Legare is 433.

NEW JERSEY ELECTION.

The result of the Congressional Election appears to be involved in very great doubt—Both parties claim the majority, and some of the leading papers in New York express the opinion that the official returns only can settle the question. For instance, the N Y Commercial of Saturday afternoon thinks that the Whig ticket is elected by 112 majority. The Journal of Commerce, Saturday, 2 P M publishes returns which "if they are correct," show a Van Buren majority of 64. The Newark Daily Advertiser of Saturday, 9 A. M Post of Saturday afternoon makes the Van Buren majority 34.

From the N Y Courier, Oct. 13, 2 P M.

NEW JERSEY—Rumors are again contradictory as to the result in this State. The Whigs claim on their advices a majority of 114; the administration party claim a majority of 128. As the latter have better opportunities of procuring information, we presume they are not far out in their calculation.

The Philadelphia National Gazette of Saturday afternoon says—

"The result of the New Jersey election is very doubtful. Many contradictory rumors are afloat. Returns from all the counties, just received, give a Whig majority of 191. We advise no betting."

GEORGIA ELECTION.

The State Rights Congressional ticket is probably elected, but it will be recollected, that a majority of these, although claimed by the Whigs, are in favour of the Sub-Treasury and opposed to a U S. Bank—In speaking of the election:—The Augusta Chronicle remarks: "In the twenty-two counties which remain to be heard from, at the election for Governor in 1837, Schley had a majority over Gilmer of 1,642 votes. If, therefore, those counties gave the same majority for the Union Congressional ticket, the lowest candidate on the State Rights ticket will be elected by 250 votes. The six highest on the State Rights ticket are elected beyond doubt, and, we believe, the other three are also elected, but by very small majorities."

OHIO ELECTION.

We have, as yet, no direct returns from Ohio. The Washington Globe of Saturday night, referring to accounts received by letters and slips, says that the four Congressional districts heard from, now represented by three Whigs and one Conservative, will be represented in the next Congress by four Administration members.

The full official returns of the recent election in Maine give the following result:

Democratic majority over Kent,	2,439
Democratic majority over all,	3,112
Conservative vote for F. O. J. Smith,	270

OFFICIAL.

NAVY GENERAL ORDER.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
October 1, 1838

It having been represented to this Department that the regulations prescribing the "uniform dress" for officers of the navy, are not, in all cases, conformed to. It is hereby ordered that all officers on service, or reporting for service, do wear the uniform dress or undress to which their rank entitles them, as established by the said regulations.

J. K. PAULDING.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

William M. Anderson, of Chillicothe, to be "Surveyor of the Virginia Military District within the State of Ohio," in the place of Allen Latham, resigned.

Felix H. Siau, to be Consul of the United States for the Island of Guadeloupe

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF MARYLAND.

Counties.	Whole number of Delegates.	H. of Del. W.	H. of Del. V.B.	Senate. W.	Senate. V.B.
Allegany	3	0	3	0	1
Washington	4	0	4	0	1
Montgomery	4	2	2	0	1
Frederick	5	2	2	1	0
Prince Georges	4	4	0	1	0
Charles	3	3	0	0	1
St. Mary's	3	3	0	1	0
Calvert	3	3	0	1	0
Anne Arundel	4	4	0	1	0
Annapolis city	1	1	0		
Baltimore Co.	5	0	5	0	1
Baltimore city	5	5	0	1	0
Carroll	4	0	4	0	1
Harford	4	0	4	0	1
Cecil	3	0	3	0	1
Kent	3	0	1	1	0
Q. Anne's	3	0	3	0	1
Talbot	3	0	3	0	1
Caroline	3	1	2	0	1
Dorchester	4	4	0	1	0
Somerset	4	4	0	1	0
Worcester	4	4	0	1	0
	79	40	36	10	11

*There is a triple tie in Kent and a tie in Frederick.

RECAPITULATION.

FOR GOVERNOR.

	Grason maj.	Steele maj.
Talbot	133	000
Caroline	000	6
Queen Ann's	45	000
Kent	14	000
Cecil	105	000
Harford county	138	000
Baltimore county	975	000
Baltimore city	000	117
Carroll	303	000
Frederick	tie	tie
Washington	261	000
Montgomery	000	110
Charles	000	205
Anne Arundel	000	70
Allegany	115	000
Calvert	000	58
St Mary's	000	335
Dorchester	000	260
Somerset	000	135
Worcester	000	379
Prince Georges	000	71
Annapolis city	000	5
	2089	1751
	1751	

338 Grason's maj.

There may be some trifling inaccuracies in the above recapitulation, but the majority cannot be varied much.

LIST OF THE MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATURE

OF MARYLAND, 1838.

BALTIMORE CITY.

Senator—David Stewart.

Delegates—Charles H Pitts, James L Ridgely, Cornelius J. L. Leary, Dr. Stephen Collins, William H. Watton.

ANNE ARUNDLE COUNTY.

Senator—Alexander C. Magruder.

Delegates—C. S. Ridgely, Richard Estep, Dr. Wm. W. Watkins, George Tyler.

CALVERT COUNTY.

Senator—John Beckett,

Delegates—Augustus R. Sollars, Thomas I. Hellen, Francis Stephens.

FREDERICK COUNTY.

Senator—Richard Potts,

Delegates—J. McPherson, George Schley, Daniel S. Biser, Grafton Hammond.

One vacancy in consequence of a tie.

ST. MARY'S COUNTY.

Senator—Richard Thomas.

Delegates—J. M. S. Causin, William Coade, Dr. Joseph Shaw

CHARLES COUNTY.

Senator—Alexander Matthews.

Delegates—Henry C. Bruce, A. H. Brawner, John A. Matthews.

PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY.

Senator—Thomas G. Pratt

Delegates—Robert Ghiselin, W. T. Wootten, Thomas F. Bowie, Charles Calvert.

KENT COUNTY.

Senator—James B. Ricaud.

KENT COUNTY—According to the official returns published in the Kent Bugle, there has been but one Delegate elected—Mr. Primrose Three other candidates, Messrs. Constable, Lassell and Kirby, have each 535 votes, and there is consequently a *triple* tie.

DORCHESTER COUNTY.

Senator—Thomas J. H. Eccleston.

Delegates—Henry Page, Henry L. McNamara, Joseph Nicols, Whitefield W. Woolford.

SOMERSET COUNTY.

Senator—Alexander Donahoe.

Delegates—Dr. Wm. Williams, William W. Handy, Noah Ryder, B. J. Jones.

WORCESTER COUNTY.

Senator—William U. Purnell.

Delegates—Teagle Townsend, Thomas A. Spence, John Selby Purnell, Geo. R. Redden.

BALTIMORE COUNTY.

Senator—Hugh Ely.

Delegates—Dr. Thomas C. Risteau, Dr. John C. Orrick, James Turner, Marcus R. Hook, Henry M. Fitzhugh

HARFORD COUNTY.

Senator—Otho Scott.

Delegates—Gen. I. D. Maulsby, Thomas Hope, James W. Williams, William L. Forwood.

ALLEGANY COUNTY.

Senator—William Matthews

Delegates—John Neff, Jonathan Huddleson, Daniel Blocher.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

Senator—Robert Wason.

Delegates—J. O. Wharton, John T. Mason, Dr. Byers, John D. Grove.

CECIL COUNTY.

Senator—Levi H. Evans.

Delegates—John W. Comegys, Samuel B. Foard, George Gillespie.

QUENN ANN'S COUNTY.

Senator—Robert Goldsborough, Jr.

Delegates—William A. Spencer, Pere Wilmer, Lemuel Roberts.

TALBOT COUNTY.

Senator—Nicholas Martin.

Delegates—Philip F. Thomas, Morris O. Colston, Daniel Lloyd.

CAROLINE COUNTY.

Senator—John Boone.

Delegates—Matthew W. Hardcastle, Robert T Keene, Willis Charles.

CARROLL COUNTY.

Senator—William P. Maulsby.

Delegates—Jacob Powder, James G. Barret, Dr Jacob Shower, John B Boyle.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Senator—Horace Willson.

Delegates—Richard R Waters, Robert T Dade, Wm M Stewart, Wm C Wilson

ANNAPOLIS CITY.

Richard Swann.

From the Carroll Democrat.

MORE FEDERAL OUTRAGE.

On Thursday morning after the election, a concentration of young bullies, belonging to the Tory Whig party of Carroll, took shelter in a house, second door east of our office. About eleven o'clock, when in the act of serving our friends, with a statement of the polls in front of the office, our little dried up person, was most furiously attacked and be-labored by a young Bully, the Nephew of the wonderfully popular Tory-Whig candidate, and chief Judge of the Orphan's Court, Abm Wampler. A few friends surrounded us at the time, who interposed all of their might and strength, to save our life—they effected that object, but it was at the expense of many cuts and bruises, from these young ruffians, about eight in number, headed by Judge Wampler, who we heard distinctly; command his nephew to renew his attack upon a peaceful and respectable citizen, laboring under at the time, severe indisposition, (who he had previously knocked down.) His orders were promptly obeyed, and with the use of a cane, levelled to the ground a second time, our invalid friend, whose office it was simply to save us, acting in the character of a peace maker. A second friend, for simply rushing in between the man that was hammering us, and ourself, for the purpose of staying the hand of slaughter, was knocked down; two of his teeth kicked out, and dreadfully bruised on his body. A third friend, who kindly risked his life in the conflict, and in the capacity of a peace maker, received a severe blow which disabled him. By this time, a large number of persons collected, of both political parties. Amongst them was ——— who exposed his person in the midst of threats and danger, sueing incessantly for peace, and through the kind interposition of a gentleman, who was well known to have no other object than good. peace, and happiness at heart, was the infurious storm subsided.

We were much injured, it is true, on the head and body; but not a drop of democratic blood did the Tory let out of our veins. We attribute this miraculous escape not to our own skill or strenght, but to the kind and parent interposition of an all-wise and powerful being, who only knows the integrity of our soul in the discharge of our duty, and the part we have taken in the recent matchless political struggle in the State particularly in Carroll county.

We should enter more largely into the particulars of this outrage, did we not know that the accomplices in this lawless mob, would have to atone for their conduct at the bar of Justice.

From the Eastern Argus of September 25.

MORE VICTORIES IN MAINE.

Extract of a letter from the county of York.

ANOTHER FEDERAL REACTION.

Another trial to elect a representative took place in Biddeford on Monday last, which resulted in the choice of the Democratic candidate, Colonel Harrison Lowel, Biddeford last year sent a Federalist, and on the 10th inst. gave a majority for Kent of 67 votes. We thus see that the march of Democracy is onward.

Shapleigh has also elected a Democratic representative. The delegation for York county is now complete and will stand 17 Democrats to 7 Federalists. Last year it stood 15 to 9, so that we have gained two Democratic members in York.

From the New Jersey Eagle.

MARYLAND.

GREAT AND UNEXPECTED VICTORY.

Behold bright freedom's flag in triumph wave,
In glit'ring splendor o'er corruption's grave!

This victory is one of the most impressive and important that the righteous cause of Democracy ever achieved. The most impregnable fortress in the whole Union has surrened, and it must and will henceforth remain in our possession.

GOOD SIGNS IN CONNECTICUT—We congratulate the Democratic press of Connecticut on the signs of promise given in the town elections in the southern sections of their State, on the 8th inst. The old town of Groton, hallowed in the remembrance of Democrats as the theatre of one of the last but most sanguinary struggles of Democracy during the Revolutionary era, manifested the true spirit of her people, by a large and increased majority for the maintenance of the principles of Democracy. New London, too, never evinced a more determined spirit to jump from the Old Saybrook Platform, and throw off the yoke of Hartford Conventionism, than she has in the late election. Never, since that ancient city was wrapped in flames by the murderous bands of Arnold's mecenaries, were the Democracy more united in the support of their common cause than at the present moment.—[Bay State Democrat.

Lord Brougham was burnt in effigy at Quebec on the receipt of the news of the annulling of Lord Durham's ordinance. A similar sentence was to be executed on Lord Melbourne.

A rather novel ceremony took place in the Upper Town, last night after dark, which we are sure "astonished the natives." A colossal figure of Lord Brougham, mounted on an illuminated platform, which moved on four wheels, was drawn through all the principal streets, surrounded by men with flaming torches, and followed by a great crowd of people uttering all kinds of unmusical sounds. The figure was finally conducted to the Place d'Arms, there burnt, amidst the vocifierations of the multitude. The crowd then dispersed, apparently in very good humor, and we believe without any accident.

THE CORN IN MISSOURI.—The Jeffersonian, of Jefferson City, Missouri, says, "It has been many years since the corn crop has come in as well. One dollar and a quarter per barrel is all that is now asked for the present crop, most of which, owing to the favourable season, has already come to maturity. We have never seen the brows of our enterprising farmers clad with greater appearance of content.—Not disheartened at their success last year, when seed time came again, they

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