usual hour by Mr. Adams, who announced Mr. Duncan of Ohio, to be entitled to the floor.

Mr. Duncan, not being in his seat,

Mr. Wise rose, and said that as Mr. Duncan was not in his seat, he demanded the Previous Question, on Mr Vanderpoel's appeal, from the decision of the Chair, made last Saturday.

Mr. Dromgoole hoped, that the call for the Previous Question would be withdrawn, as Mr. Duncan might be in his seat in a few minutes.

Mr. Wise replied that he did not wish to cut Mr. Duncan off in his speech, and he would withdraw the demand for the Previous Question.

Mr. Jenifer said that he insisted on the call for the Previous Question, but withdrew it, after a good deal of discussion of too confused a nature to be understood.

Mr. Wise renewed his demand for the Previous Question, and it being seconded, by a vote of Ayes 110, Noes 72, the Main Question was ordered, by a vote of ayes 110, noes 46. So the main Question was put. That Main Question was, "*Shall the decision of the Chair, of last Saturday, that the Whig claimants from New Jersey, shall be allowed to vote in the Preliminary organization of the House, stand as the judgement of the House,*" and it was decided in the negative, by tellers, Ayes 108, Noes 114. So, you will see that it has at last been decided that the Whigs, or Pennington certificate, shall not vote.

After a scene of confusion and disorder, that continued some moments, during which Messrs. Rhett, and others, addressed the chair, to offer several propositions.

Mr. Wise rose, and said, that as it had now been decided that the certificate of Whig Jerseymen, should not vote, he wished to know who could. He therefore moved that the Democrats, or those men, who held the certificates of the Secretary of the State, should be allowed to vote.

Mr. Rhett moved that that motion do lie on the table.

Mr. Wise enquired if his motion was not in order.

Mr. Adams replied it was, and added, that it ought to be decided, because every State of the Union should be heard in this House. New Jersey ought to be heard, and, continued Mr. Adams, she shall not be disfranchised whilst I hold a seat in the Chair. [Huzzaing from the gallery, and loud laughter from the floor.]

Various propositions, for the purpose of getting the House out of difficulty, were now submitted by the various gentlemen; and at least fifty motions to lay on the table; to withdraw, &c. &c. were made, and none of them decided. In consequence of the refusal of Mr. Adams to restrain the debate, the confusion became intense, and I got out at sea, without my book, pilot, quadrant, or compass.

At 2½ o'clock Mr Rhett moved that Mr. Wise's resolution, originally reported by Mr. Graves, which requires the Clerk to call the House, do lie on the table.

The vote was taken by tellers, and was decided by the vote of the Chair, ayes 115, noes 114. The Chair voted in the negative, and declared the vote to be ayes 115, noes 115.

Mr. Smith, of Maine—I challenge the vote of Mr. Naylor.

Mr. Naylor—I challenge the vote of Mr. Smith.

Mr. Smith—Another gentleman has his.

Mr. Naylor—I have mine (holding them up) here they are, endorsed by the people.

Mr. Smith—Another gentleman has credentials as good as yours, and I hand you one of them.

A voice—Its a lie! its a lie!

Great confusion took place, and after all was rendered dark and gloomy again, a motion was made to adjourn, which was carried in the affirmative. Three Whigs, and three Democrats from New Jersey, voted on this motion; but, as the fact did not change the result, no notice was taken of it, and the House adjourned.

You will see by the events of the day, that the Administration will carry the day without difficulty.

Yours, Z.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9th, 1839.

Gen Scott arrived in this city last evening from the North, and with him furnished intelligence, of the refusal of the Cabal at Harrisburg, to nominate him or Mr. Clay, as a fitting, and proper candidate, for the office of President of the United States.

The General did not appear to have been very much chagrined or alarmed about the affairs, though it is very possible, that he did not much relish the idea of having Mrs. Tippy Harrison preferred to him.—He looked good natured about it, and in the course of the evening, in company with a goodly number of friends, and like a wise man discussed the subject, in that way which best become him.

Mr. Clay, I am told, was not so very good natured about the affair. He had too much good sense to openly break out in a strain of denunciation of the Harrisburg cabal, for that would not do any good; but he looked daggers. In fact, Mr. Clay, for several days, has been unable to control the muscles of his intelligent countenance, so far as to prevent its betraying the storm of rage and disappointment that has convulsed his soul, and blasted every hope.—Indeed, the result that was announced to him last night, he has anticipated for the last ten days, and has embittered his meditations by day, and his dreams by night. He has been most shabbily used by his professed friends, and though he could not possibly have belived for a single moment, that he could be elected, he had a right to expect that his professed friends would not abandon him, in his old age.

The Whigs of the Harrisburg Cabal, arrived in the town to day, and probably expected a warm reception at the hands of their friends and colaborers in "glory and shame," but they were disappointed.

The Scott Whigs looked black at them; the Clay Whigs threw scotch snuff in their eyes, and bade them go to the d—l and shake themselves. Sich a gitting up stairs, you never did see."

The fact is, the Whigs of all sorts, sizes, and colours, except those of the grand cross of Tippecanoe, are most wofully disappointed and dissatisfied. They will swear that they are satisfied, but you may know them too well to believe one word that they say, in reference to the subject.

At 12 o'clock to day, Mr. Adams called the House to order; the Journal was read, when the question pending on Saturday night, whether Mr. Duncan should go on, and read a variety of documents, in connexion with his speech, was announced to be the order of the day.

Mr. F. Granger of New York, took the floor, and opposed the further reading of the documents; and proposed that all action of the House, in reference to the New Jersey contested election, be superintended, till the Whig claimants had an opportunity to send to New Jersey, and take testimony to select the official papers that Doctor Duncan had laid before the Convention.

Mr. Vanderpoel of New York, replied to Mr. Granger. He expressed his willingness to extend to the New Jersey Whig claimants, any privilege that belonged to them; but he was opposed to any delay in the organization of the House.

He then proceeded to propose a series of interrogatories to Mr. Randolph, enquiring of him if it was not a fact, that the Democratic candidates from New Jersey, did receive a majority of the electoral votes of that State at the late election; 2ndly, if the ministerial officers of the State of New Jersey, had any right to suspend any votes that were given at that election, and thirdly, if the Governor and Council, had any right to reject the legal record of any votes that might be laid before them.

Mr. Randolph replied, that there was no doubt that the Democratic claimants did receive a majority of the votes of the State, that ministerial officers had no right to suspend votes that were laid before them.

Mr. Vanderpoel continued at length to discuss the matter before the House, and to insist on the propriety of reading the documents offered by Mr. Duncan.

Mr. Everett, of Vermont, took an opposite view of the case, but he spoke in so low a tone that he could not be heard.

Mr Wm. Cost Johnson followed, when Mr. Black, of Georgia, interrupted him, and demanded a right to the floor, in behalf of himself and colleague. He said that for some days he had been denied the use of it, and he insisted on its use.

[Loud cries of order, and great confusion. Mr. Black still held on to the floor, and continued to insist on maintaining it till Mr. Adams decided that it belonged to Mr. Johnson.]

Mr. Johnson continued his speech, and with strong emphasis, insisted on the propriety of admitting the Whig members, on the authority of the certificate of Gov. Pennington.

Mr. Colquith, of Georgia, a new member, and denominated, I believe, a sub-treasury Whig, next held the floor, in a long address, the object of which was to prove that the Whigs from New Jersey had produced all the evidence it had a right to expect. This gentleman is called at home a State Rights man.

Mr. Nesbitt, of Georgia, another State Rights man, followed, and took a decided stand in favor of the admission of the Whig claimants. The gentleman is unfortunately possessed of a very weakly voice and it was found impossible to follow him out

The debate was continued at great length by Mr. Black of Georgia, who having at length concluded, Mr. Underwood, of Kentucky, demanded the Previous Question; and the Main Question, "shall the documents be read," being ordered, it was put, and carried in the affirmative, by a vote of ayes 106, noes 101 So it was decided in favor of the administration that the documents be read.

The Clerk now recommenced reading, and was going on at the time I closed. In the Senate Mrs. Haight was elected Sergeant at Arms and Door Keeper, and Mr. Robert Beal, Assistant Door Keeper.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11, 1839.

At the usual hour the House was called to order. On motion of Mr. Wise an amendment was made to the journal, so as to show that when Mr. Smith yesterday challenged the vote of Mr. Naylor, Mr. Naylor challenged Mr. Smith's.

The Chairmon now stated that the first business before the House was an appeal from the decision of the Chair, made yesterday by Mr. Turney, of Tennessee. The Chair had decided yesterday; that Mr. Naylor's vote should be counted, and from that decision Mr. Turney had appealed to the House.

Mr. Wise demanded the previous question on the appeal, which being seconded, the main question was taken, and it was decided in the negative; ayes 112, noes 118. On this question, six contested whig seats, and four contested democratic seats voted. This, however, did not vary the result

Mr. Adams now stated that the House must vote on the right of the contested seats to vote, and the vote must be taken individually.

Mr. Smith of Maine, said that as those votes did not vary the result, he hoped that the vote on that question be waived.

Mr. Wise moved that the House now go on and decide if the votes of the contested seats be counted, and demanded the previous question.

Mr. Hopkins L. Turney, of Tennessee, rose to a question of order, amid the utmost confusion of the House. He proceeded to say some very hard things, but what, I could not learn. The whole time he was on the floor, the whole House was filled with *exquisite* confusion.

Mr. Turney said something which elicited some very strong remarks from Mr. Stanley, of North Carolina, which I am informed was something in the shape of violent denunciation and a threat of personal violence.

Mr. Duncan, of Ohio, for some reason or other, found it necessary to shake his fit at some one but who, I do not know.

Mr. Curtis, of New York, moved that the House do now adjourn. Not carried.

Mr. Turney withdrew his point of order.

Mr. Wise now demanded the previous question on his motion to take up and decide if the contested votes should be counted.

The main question was now ordered, and the vote was directed to be taken on My. Naylor's case first.

The reading of Mr. Naylor's credentials being called for, they were read accordingly; after which, those of Mr. Ingersoll were presented and read.

After great confusion, the vote was taken by tellers, and decided in the negative; ayes 119, nays 122.

The vote on the New Jersey whig pretenders was now taken, and it was voted that they should not be counted.

Mr Wise moved that the vote on the right of the democrats from New Jersey to vote, be taken, but objection being made, he moved that the vote be taken on the right of Mr. Ingersoll to vote. It was decided in the negative; ayes *none*, nays 157.

Mr. Wise now called up the resolution submitted many days ago, originally by Mr Graves of Kentucky, which called on the Clerk to call the roll, as if no contested seats existed.

By common consent, the ayes and noes were taken on this resolution, and it was decided in the negative—ayes 115, nays 118.

Mr. Rhett's resolution of last Saturday, that the Clerk be directed to call the House, omitting the contested seats, was before the House, and the ayes and nays being taken when I closed,

I think the difficulty will be settled to day or to-morrow.

THREE ¾ O'CLOCK, P. M.

Mr. Rhett's resolution has just been adopted, ayes 138, nays 92.

Of course the House is to be organized by calling the roll omitting the contested seats, which are to be decided afterwards, and before the election of Speaker.

Mr. Campbell of South Carolina, is now on the floor, with a project for a temporary Speaker.

General Harrison was sixty years old on the 9th of February last.

THE WHIG.

EASTON, MD.

TUESDAY MORNING, DEC. 17, 1839.

FOR PRESIDENT,
MARTIN VAN BUREN
OF NEW YORK.

FIRE.—We understand that Mrs. Catrop's Farm House, situated on the Dover road and within two or three miles of this place was entirely consumed, together with its contents, on yesterday afternoon. The fire it is supposed caught from the chimney.

We are gratified to find a commendable zeal manifested on the part of many of our citizens to bring the fire department of our town under a better and more efficient system of operation than has heretofore prevailed. This can easily be effected, by a similar co-operation on the part of the town authorities, with whom it measurably remains to afford the required water facilities, by means of additional pumps, and the improvement of those which are already erected. At a proper time this unquestionably will be done; which in conjunction with two well organized fire Companies, will be a protection of incalculable importance to the property of the town and its immediate vicinity.

THE MAIL.—We were sadly disappointed in not receiving the mail last night. Winter has now commenced, and unless the Baltimore Clipper can run hard up upon our shore and deliver the mail in proper time, we shall have to down upon our knees and pray the "Sun" to give us light that will enable "Martin Van Buren" to perform his contract according to agreement, which he has not done two weeks out of twelve during the year. Mark that Mr. Kendall!

The Republican members of the Virginia Legislature held a meeting at Richmond early this month, at which they resolved to support John Y. Mason, Esq. as their candidate at the approaching Senatorial Election. Arrangements were also made in reference to an Electoral Convention, for the purpose of nominating an Electoral ticket. The Richmond Enquirer adds—"*all is well* in the Old Dominion. No man could have witnessed the harmonious spirit, the generous concession, the noble enthusiasm, of the meeting of Thursday night, without seeing that the Republicans of Virginia are determined to do their duty in the approaching contest. Such a spirit will command success. Mr. Rives will be defeated. The nominee of the Harrisburg Convention cannot carry the vote of Virginia; and this glorious old State will be once more found elevating her sacred State Rights' banner, and surrounding it with an additional wreath of victory."

☞The presidential candidate of the whig party is now before the people of the country, and we know what we have to combat with. Heretofore they have had no fixed principle to govern them save that of "uncompromising hostility to Martin VanBuren." The political character of General Harrison is strongly tinctured with the prejudices of every faction of the present day that makes up the opposition to the National Administration. The subjoined article from the Globe portrays the leading features of the General's political character so vividly that we cannot resist its re-publication. We shall hereafter notice the "General" more at large; in the meantime we content ourself with the Globe's remarks.—"The nomination of Gen. HARRISON has set Whigery free.—The whole South, under a common impulse will turn from him. The discharge of the great leader of "the aristocracy of wealth"—(shall we call it an "*honorable discharge?*")—at once dissolves the powers which cemented the strength of the Opposition in the North, and extended it through the South by the potency of its machinery. The manager of this great modern influence, which kept alive the lurking principles of original Federalism, was Mr. CLAY. His genius, energy, skill, and indefatigable perseverance, together with his unbounded control over the partisans around him, were barely sufficient to keep the system up, and give it occasional glimpses of success. The sacrifice of the leader seals the fate of modern Whigery. HARRISON is nothing but the mummy of defunct Federalism. His political education was in the standing army of the elder ADAMS, and he understands Federalism in no other mode than that taught under the symbol of the black cockade. The attempt of the New York and Boston Federalists to revive in his person the old regime, is like that of the legitimates of Europe, when they sought, under Charles X, to bring back in France the days before the revolution. The surrender of the Duke of Wellington and Sir Robert Peel, and their conservative system in England, to make way for a superannuated subaltern of the school of Lord North, with a view to the revival of the odious principles of George III, would be a fit parallel for the late Federal policy of Harrisburg.

Harrison's impetus in the last Presidential election was derived altogether from the unprecedented efforts of the Bank of the United States in Pennsylvania, and the neighboring States—by the use of Mr. Webster's name, instead of his own, on the Massachusetts ticket, by the struggle of Mr. Clay's friends in the West to hold his party together for his own behoof, in the approaching contest—by the diversion of Judge White in the South, all plying the panic of the Specie circular, in co-operation with the fever of speculation. These powerful adjuncts gave the electoral vote of a few states to a man, who, in his best days, with the utmost exertion, failed to obtain the vote of his own State for the office of Governor against the former Commissioner of the General Land Office, Mr. Brown, by about 30,000 votes. Now that the Bank power has lost its command—that the chiefs that supported him look rather for their future success in an oblivion of the present party distinctions—that circumstances have thoroughly dissipated former delusions—no efficacy will be found in a mass of regimentals to secure even the small vote which the powerful causes to which we have adverted, once gave Gen. Harrison. That he is really put forward by those who now have nominated him, under the expectation that he will encounter a new defeat, is evident from the course of the Opposition towards their friend, Mr Clay. While they were elated with the temporary success of 1837 and 1838, General Harrison was not thought of as a candidate for the Presidency by the great body of those who have now nominated him. The caucus at Washington that called the Harrisburg Convention were almost unanimous in their preference for Mr. Clay; and it is only because of that collapse in their high pressure system, which has rendered success hopeless, that they have abandoned their leader, whom they idolized, as the instrument of their great achievements. Now they have no hope that his labors can restore the cause, and they give such honors as the party can bestow, to one, who it is supposed, can concentrate certain local factions, to maintain them in the possession of what they consider "the spoils" of two or three State Governments. To this object they have surrendered the prominent representative of their political principles, and have conferred the highest distinction they can give as a party, on one whom they universally admit to be an imbecile, and therefore wholly incompetent to the station to which they have nominated him."

MESSRS EDITORS.—I am no prophet or the son of a prophet, but from the signs of the times, I predict that the following will be nearly the result of the next Presidential election, & would thank you to put this estimate on record to be referred to after the election.

Van Buren.		*Harrison.*		*Doubtful.*	
Maine	10	Kentucky	15	Vermont	7
New Hampshire	7	Michigan	3	Connecticut	8
Massachusetts	14			Rhode Island	4
New York	42			Delaware	3
New Jersey	8			Louisiana	5
Pennsylvania	30				
Maryland	10				
Ohio	21				
Indiana	9				
Illinois	5				
Virginia	23				
North Carolina	15				
South Carolina	11				
Georgia	11				
Tennessee	15				
Mississippi	4				
Alabama	7				
Missouri	4				
Arkansas	3				
	249		18		27

Balt. Rep.

THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE.

The circumstances attending the organization of the House of Representatives will place this gentleman in a prominent attitude before the people of the union. That they will make him *favourably* known to her reflecting citizens of all parties we sincerely believe; that they will create for him a strong attachment among the advocates of liberal principles we need not add. The well earned laurels acquired by him in the hotly contested political struggles of his native state, have been eclipsed by the discretion and propriety of his conduct in the delicate situation in which he has been placed on the more extended sphere of national concernment. As a member of the Virginia Legislature, Mr Garland's reputation was of the first order; splendid talents and highly cultivated acquirements, unflinching devotion to the political principles of his choice, and great amiability of temper and a spotless integrity were universally conceded to him. It will be no derogation to him with the 'unterrified Democracy' of this city, but on the contrary a still higher recommendation, that during his brilliant legislative career he never sacrificed principle at the shrine of temporizing expediency, nor was ever diverted from the unceasing advocacy, of doctrines of genuine and radical democracy by the dictation of would be leaders, the solicitations of selfish demagogues, or the adverse influence of any extraneous interests.

But it is upon the field where he stands exposed to the scrutinizing gaze of the people of the whole union, that he has achieved still higher renown. Called one year since by the popular body of our National Legislature, very unexpectedly, and without the utterance of wish upon his part, to fill the responsible trust of Clerk of the House, made vacant by the death of the late incumbent, he discharged its duties with credit to himself and satisfaction to his constituents. The lapse of the past year has placed him in the midst of a crisis well calculated to test his energy, discretion and self command. That he has borne himself nobly and calmly under his difficulties we need not say, for it is the unanimous meed of the reasonable of all parties. His course has been well considered, well fortified, and well carried out—Neither the insulting taunt or haughty bravado of the heated partizan have for a moment sufficed to ruffle the cool placidity of his temper. All reasonable objections for his proceedings have, with the permission of the House, been ably and triumphantly refuted.

It is with regret therefore we learn, that feelings of delicacy have determined Mr. Garland to decline a re-election, in order that the violence of political opposition, or the hatred of personal enmity, may have no cause to question the purity of his motives. We hope our friends in the House will by no means consent to this, but that they will by a strong and flattering vote again place him where he has been so useful.—New Era.

☞QUERY.—The laws of Maryland enact that no free negro from another state shall remain more than ten days in this state after his arrival, under the penalty of being sold out of the state. We have heard that the commander of a certain vessel under English colors, that arrived at this port from Bermuda a short time since, with several negroes as part of the crew, has discharged them in this port, and left them destitute of money.—The question now is, whether those negroes would come under the act above mentioned, or would they come under the act relative to pauper passengers. They have been cast here upon our shores, and if illegally, on the case first alluded to, they cannot be sent into bondage; if brought in illegally on the second supposition, we presume they must be sent back to the place from whence they came. For our part, we consider the captain should in either case be complied to bear the punishment.—Balt. Sun.

From the Washington Globe.

HARRISBURG CONVENTION.

HARRISBURG, PA. Dec. 7, 1839.

Gentlemen:—The Convention met this morning, and several of the Clay and Scott delegates made speeches, giving in their adhesion to the nomination of the "Hero of North Bend." A letter was read from Mr. Clay, evidently written to provide for a defeat, in which he gives his reasons for not withdrawing his name and his determination to be satisfied with the nomination. If he is so satified when he learns, as he will most undoubtedly from his friends, the unfair means by which it was brought about, I am much mistaken in the man. It is a triumph of Thadeus Stevens over Mr. Clay, because he would not give his adherence to the doctrines of Antimasonry.

Gov. Owen, from the committee which last night had leave to sit again, reported that they had agreed to nominate John Tyler, of Virginia, as the candidate for Vice President, by a unanimous vote, except the delegation from Virginia, who declined voting, from feelings of delicacy. The Convention confirmed the nominations reported by the committee, and, after some few resolutions, &c. adjourned.

Most of the Clay men having left town, the Harrison men who remain, together with the bores and the party here, have commenced the campaign by a direct insult to the friends of Mr. Clay. They have this evening splendidly illuminated the Antimasonic Headquarters, and are now having a public rejoicing for their victory over him, and for the success of *their* candidate. Some of the friends of Mr. Clay remonstrated, but it was of no avail, and they are already disgusted at the proceeding.

INDIANA LEGISLATURE.

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 2. 1839.

"I take the earliest opportunity to inform you of the result of the formation of our General Assembly. The Hon. James G. Reed, of New Albany, was elected Speaker on the first ballott, and all the other officers of the lower House are Democrats. In the Senate the Democrats elected three out of four of their officers, and had they been aware of their strength they could have elected all.

I now feel confident that Indiana is safe for the Administration against the Harrisburg Convention nominhtion."

BANK FAILURES IN MAINE.—The Augusta Age says:—"We learn from good authority, that in addition to the Washington County Bank, of Calais, the Franklin Bank, at Frankfort, and the Mechanic Bank, at Waldoborough, have failed. The same thing is reported, and probably correctly, of the Agricultural Bank at Brewer. Most of these institutions will, it is expected, be wound up by Commissioners to be appointed by the Supreme Court. The Charters of the remainder will, without doubt be taken away by the Legislature.

"I'm laying down the law," as the client said when he floored his counsellor.

No *glasses* affect the eyes more unfavourably than glasses of *brandy*.

Most insects play on some instrument. The musquito blows an octave trumpet, the doe bug a bassoon, the cricket turns a grindstone, and the bull frog plays the Scotch bagpipe.

One hundred and thirty six German emigrants arrived at New Orleans, Nov. 26, from Bremen.

SPURIOUS BILLS.—The Marlborough Gazette states, that altered notes of the Frederick County Bank, from one to ten dollars, are in circulation.

The Supreme Court of the United States have decided that the section of law which provides that "no person under the age of twenty-one shall be enlisted by any officer, or held in service of the United States, without the consent of his parent, guardian, or master, first had and obtained, if any he have," does not apply to the case of minors who have no parent, guardian, or master.

AN EARTHQUAKE.—By the North Alabamian of the 18th ult. we learn that a severe shock of an earthquake was felt at that place on the 13th about the break of day.

PORK.—They don't seem to be inclined to "go the whole hog" in Cincinnati this year.—There had not been a single contract for hogs made in that city up to Tuesday week. Three dollars were offered for hogs of two hundred pounds and upward, or only 1 1-2 cts. per lb but refused.

RIVERS NORTHWEST—The accounts to the last of November, state the Illinois to be completely closed, the Missouri unnavigable from floating ice, and the Upper Mississippi threatening to close up in several places.

During the past year 558,068 copies of the scriptures were issued by the British & Foreign Bible society.

It is the law of Georgia, that in case of divorce, the innocent party only has the privelege of marrying again during the life time of both parties.

VICTORIA AND PRINCE ALBERT.

We find the following in a private letter from England, written by a gentleman who passed some days with Lord Broughman, at his country residence. "It is said to be settled, that the Queen is to marry Prince Albert, of Saxe-Coburg—at least, so says Lord Broughman whom I heard relate, in a manner altogether inimitable, a circumstance which took place at Windsor, the other day, at one of the royal dinners. The Queen took from her bosom a beautiful rose, and, in a very significant manner, presented it to the Prince. His Highness joyfully received it, but as he was cased up in regimentals—for you must know that he is a military man, though not quite so remarkable a one, perhaps, as Napoleon was; he had no where to place his token flower.—With that striking presence of mind, however, which is always manifested by royal personages in situations of difficulty, the bridegroom elect seized a knife from the table, which he gallantly plunged into the breast of—his coat, and placed the rose in the hole thus made, and wore it with the same feeling of triumph that swelled the bosom of a knight of old, when bearing a glove or scarf, the gift of his "ladye love." Since the Hanoverian line has occupied the British throne, the wives of the kings it has furnished have been drawn from Germany, and now its first queen is to have a German husband. It is a pity, a very great pity indeed, that out of all the men now living in England, there cannot be found one worthy to share the royal couch."

FOREIGN ITEMS.

BY THE LIVERPOOL.

Cotton had advanced in consequence of large purchases on speculation. Those purchases however were based on the supposition that our crop would be late in going forward, and short withal.

The intelligence by this arrival is more favorable, in a commercial and financial point of view, than any one would have dared to expect. General Bernard, formerly in the engineer service of the United States, and more recently French Minister of War, was stated to be at the point of death. Mr. Hagerman, the eminent Paris banker, had died

H. M. S. Imogene arrived at Portsmouth, an the 13th, from South America, having on board $2,500,000 on account of the Bank of England.

A fire occurred at Constantinople, in the American quarter, 15th October, which destroyed 400 houses.

Dreadful inundations had been occasioned in Lombardy by the continued rains.

Mr Jaudon was again compelled to obtain a loan, which he succeeded in doing, to the extent of £260,090, and which enabled him to meet the payment of his acceptances falling due this week.

The pressure for money has reached the Amsterdam where it is severely felt. The Dutch Government are endeavoring to effect a loan of fifty millions of guilders.

The suspension of cash payments by so many banks in the United States, produced in Paris no very strong sensation.

The ship Ironside, an iron vessel of beautiful construction, arrived at Liverpool on the 7th Nov. after a fine passage from Pernambuco.

PEYTEL, notary of the town of Bours, was guillotined on the 4th Nov. Peytel contracted a marriage with a young lady of property, with the intention of murdering her, to acquire her fortune. She made a will in his favor, and was five months *enciente* when she was found assassinated

General Barnard, formerly aid de camp of Napoleon, and lately Minister of War, died on the 5th of November, at the Palais Royal, of which he was Governor, after a long illness.

Mr. Webster, who was expected in the Liverpool, is to come in the London packet Mediator.

Mr. Jaudon has published in the London papers a statement of the affairs of the United States Bank, in which the liabilities were put down at $33,306,520, and the assets at $72,178,244.

Entire regiments of the French troops about Algiers have been cut off by fevers. Several batallions of 600 have lost 200 each. At Philippville, 950 soldiers were crowded into a miserable building, not capable of holding 290.—In Constantine, many of the sick were lying in the streets.

The President steamship, colleague of the British Queen, is at Liverpool, getting in her machinery complete in all other respects. She comes over in March, under the command of Capt. Fayrer, late of the Liverpool.

Prince Albert has left England; he returns in March, and marries the Queen in May.

BALTIMORE PRICE CURRENT.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Office of the Balt. Sun.
Baltimore, Dec. 13.

GRAIN—

WHEAT.—Sales of strictly prime red were made in the middle of the week at $1,07; and white do. suitable for family flour, at $1.44, which show a material decline since our last report. Sales of Rye at 56a58 cents.—Oats dull at 28 cents Sales of new white Corn at 45a48 cents, and of new yellow at 50a51 cts,

MARRIED

On Saturday, the 14th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Allen, THOMAS N. NELSON, Esqr. of Baltimore, to Miss CAROLINE, daughter of Maj. John Dawson of this county.

In Centreville, on Thursday 12th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Bell, Mr. WM. W. AUSTIN, *Printer*, formerly of this place, to Miss MARY CLAYTON, of Centreville.

Though *we* did not witness the celebration of the nuptials of our brother of the *craft*, yet we are sure it was an *imposing* scene, and sincerely hope their *forms* may be *locked up* in love through life—may they never differ in any *case* about the least *matter*, and never want for *quoins*—and when hard *pressed* by old age, and death puts a (.) to their existence, may their names be *registered* in heaven.

RELIGIOUS NOTICE.—The Reverend Bishop Waugh, will preach this evening at the M. E. Church in this town at half past 6 o'clock,

TEACHER WANTED.

THE TRUSTEES of Primary School district No. 5—Election District No 3, wish to employ a teacher capable to teach the usual branches of an English education; particularly Grammar and Arithmetic. Testimonials as to character and capacity will be required.

Application can be made to any of the following trustees.

HUGH S. HAMBLETON
HARRISON AUSTIN,
JOSEPH WILLIAMS,
dec 17 tf Trustees.

Additional Supply.

LOVEDAY & MULLIKIN, have just received and opened at their Store House, in Easton, an additional supply of

WINTER GOODS,

which added to their previous stock, renders their assortment very general and complete, they invite the attention of their friends and the public generally.

dec. 17—3w

LOOK AT THIS.

THE subscriber having declined Business, (& intends leaving the State,) requests all those indebted to him to call and settle their accounts before the twenty-fifth of February, as further indulgence cannot be given.

JOHN H. K. SHANNAHAN.

N B. The subscriber can be found at the old stand now in the occupancy of Mr. SHIELDS from Baltimore.

J. H. K. S.

dec 17 1839. (G3weow)