devilish poor reliance on salt water, in a longboat; & if any man ever attempted to humbug him again with that matter, he'd just tell him the story of the voyage he made on board the brig Susan and Eliza, Captain Crowel; and if that didn't convince him he might try his luck at it.—N. Y. Amer.

DEATH OF JESSE BUEL.

It is with regret that we announce the death of our old friend Judge Buel, of Albany. He died on Sunday last, at Danbury, Ct. where he arrived some two weeks since, on his way to New Haven, for the purpose of delivering an agricultural lecture. In the death of Judge Buel the community at large has sustained a loss of magnitude, and the agricultural interest perhaps as great a one as could be inflicted by the death of any individual in the country.

A correspondent at Danbury gives us the following particulars of Judge Buel's illness:

Danbury, Conn. Oct. 6, 1839.

Died, in this place, at the Mansion House Hotel, this afternoon, in the sixty-second year of his age, the Hon. Jesse Buel, of Albany, for many years the efficient editor of the "Cultivator."

Judge Buel arrived here on Saturday the 21st ult., on his way to New Haven, where he had been invited to deliver an address on the following Wednesday, before the Agricultural Society. In the evening he complained of being somewhat fatigued, and retired to rest at an early hour, and before morning had a violent attack of bilious cholic. An experienced physician was called in, by whose prescription he soon obtained relief, and was regarded as convalescent, but before he had regained sufficient strength to return to his family, a fever set in, and in an unexpected hour terminated his useful life and valuable labors.

Well done, New Jersey!

We are indebted to a friend for the following complete returns for the Jersey election; by which, it will be seen, the Whigs have gloriously triumphed:

	Whig.		Van Buren.	
	Council.	Assembly.	Council.	Assembly.
Bergen,	0	0	1	3
Passiac,	1	2	0	0
Essex,	1	5	0	0
Morris,	1	4	0	0
Warren,	0	0	1	3
Sussex,	0	0	1	3
Hunterdon,	0	0	1	3
Somerset,	1	3	0	0
Middlesex,	1	4	0	0
Mercer,	1	2	0	0
Burlington,	1	5	0	0
Monmouth,	0	0	sup. 1	4
Gloucester,	1	4	0	0
Atlantic,	0	0	sup. 1	1
Salem,		0	sup. 1	3
Cumberland,	1	3	0	0
Cape May,	sup. 1	1	0	0
	10	33	7	20

From the Baltimore Chronicle.

THE PATRONAGE OF THE GOVERNMENT.—There is not a man, of either party, whose opportunities led him to a close observation of the means by which the late election in this city was carried, who will deny that the result in favor of the administration was achieved, principally, through the exertions of persons holding office under the General or State Government, or who, in one way or another, derive their support from them. If the party stood in need of an agent to go abroad—to New York for instance, in search of funds—some one in the pay of the Government—the Postmaster, for instance, or one of his deputies or clerks—was found ready for the service. If the party needed money, suddenly, or in large sums, the Custom House, the Post Office, the office of Lottery Commissioners or of Commissioners of Insolvent debtors, or of the guagers, or some of the other dependencies of the party, were the places resorted to—and with complete success. We allege that it is now an understood thing that the officers of the general government shall contribute a part of their salary for the *support of the government and the maintenance of their places*—and that they do give, regularly, and without stint. It is in this way that the patronage of the government becomes so formidable. It is not because the government has offices to bestow that it is to be feared. The gratification of an applicant for public station for the most part weakens the appointing power more than it strengthens it. But it is the use which is made of the emoluments of office, after they are given, that renders the corrupting power of patronage so irresistible. When we consider the vast number of officers in the pay of the United States—the immense amount of the salaries paid to them, and the controlling influence of money in our elections, we cannot but acknowledge that the hand which confers appointments wields, at the same time, the destinies of the nation. We may take an occasion, when the data are at hand, to show how immense is the money power which necessarily belongs to the office holders of Maryland, and to estimate, by calculations based upon our own personal knowledge, what large sums they must have given in aid of the party operations by which Maryland was carried.—Some idea may be formed of the amount of the black mail which is thus levied, from a statement which we find made to our hand, of the expenses of nine collection districts of the State of Maine. The following is the statement:

Wiscasset,	$13,182 62
Waldoboro'	18,269 02
Passamaquoddy	18,457 78
Penobscot	15,539 79
Frenchman's Bay	4,792 90
Machias	2,163 66
Saco	1,318 95
York	1,332 03
Belfast	582 81
Sum Total	$76,829 53

It will be recollected that these districts do not yield one dollar of revenue to the United States. The expenses of collecting the revenue, over and above what is received at all these ports, is the above sum of $76,829 53. That is, in other words, the officers who collect the revenue at the above places, keep all that they get, and are paid besides the above sums for getting it, as salaries and fees.

Now, we ask if it is surprising that, with such aid as this, Maine should be in the hands of the administration? It is not so bad in Maryland. Fortunately, we have fewer ports and fewer officers. But, even here, the overshadowing influence of the office-holders is seen and felt to a degree appalling to those who know, from historical examples, how easy it is to seduce and beguile a free people into the habitual support of those whose only aim it is to plunder and betray them.

These remarks were naturally suggested to us in reflecting upon what we saw at the recent election here—but, we see that Maryland is not the only State which is honored with this mode of regulating her election. We find it openly avowed in the New York Evening Post, a Van Buren paper, that ALEX'R. MING, Jr., a custom-house officer, had addressed a meeting in South Amboy, N. J. in which he grossly denounced the Governor of the latter State. Ming is in the New York Custom house. He leaves his duties—posts to another State, and, whilst in the employ of the general government, endeavours to influence the votes of the people of New Jersey. He was accompanied by LEVI D. SLAMM, another officer of the New York customs, who is paid by the government for the same service. Will any body ask Gen. Jackson if this is the conduct denounced by him as bringing the patronage of the government into conflict with the freedom of elections?

From the Newark Daily Advertiser.

IMPORTANT DECISION CONCERNING PROMISSORY NOTES.

At the late term of the Supreme Court of New Jersey an important decision was made in the case of Brittin vs. Freemen, affecting usurious transactions with promissory notes, and the admissibility of endorsers as witnesses. As this decision is of importance to the public, we have obtained the following summary of the points decided, for publication. It was decided

1st. That the endorser of a note, or other negotiable instrument, in a suit between other parties thereto, is a competent witness to prove that the instrument, or the endorsement thereof, was made on an usurious or other corrupt or unlawful agreement; or to prove any other matter tending to defeat the plaintiff's recovery: And,

2d. That if the holder of a promissory note, valid in its creation between the original parties, endorsed it to another by a general endorsement, for a less sum than the amount due upon it, after deducting legal interest, the transaction will be usurious, unless the excess retained by the endorser was allowed to him to cover the expense of remittance or the difference of exchange between the place of the transaction and the place where the note is payable; but such allowance must not be used as a mere cover for taking more that legal interest.

3d. That such usurious endorsee cannot recover upon the note against his immmediate endorser. nor against any prior party to the note.

4th. That if the holder of a note transfers it by delivery, or by endorsement without recourse to him, it is a sole and not a discount of the note, and consequently not usurious, though the vender gets for it much less than it is actually worth—provided such transaction was not resorted to for the purpose of effecting a loan at a greater interest than it allowed by law.

FAITHFUL PORTRAIT PAINTING.

We copy the following extract from the Speech of Mr. Legare in the Conservative Convention at Syracuse, from the Albany Evening Journal, and a truer picture of a modern "democrat!" has not been drawn. Most skilfully and justly has the eloquent Carolinian limned every feature—most accurately exhibited every movement, and caught every grace of your loafing Locofoco—your brawling "patriot," who mouths among his fellows about the "purse-proud aristocrat," and inveighs against the rich man as absolutely a criminal for not having been as lazy and as worthless, and consequently as poor, as themselves. Your regular demagogue never urges his followers to emulate the example that has raised their wealthier neighbor above them, but holds him and the fruits of his industry up to scorn and to envy. If there is a human being more disgusting, more loathsome than all others, it is the noisy demagogue who makes it his business to preach jacobin politics, and to unsettle the social feelings by which the framework of society is supported and kept compact. But to the extract.—[N. Y. Gazette.

"Some of these demagogues set up for exclusive friends of the poor man; and what did they do to promote his welfare? Did they teach him to trust in Providence—to conciliate the sympathy and esteem of his fellow-men, or to put his own shoulder to the wheel? Did they dwell, for his encouragement, upon the unspeakable blessings with which he was surrounded in this country—emphatically the country of the poor man? Did they point to the glorious results with which it was covered all over—of industry stimulated by poverty and relying under Heaven only on an honest heart and a good right arm? Did they tell him that this mighty State, of whose beauty and grandeur he (Mr. Legare) had, until a few days past, but a very inadequate conception, was one vast monument of what poverty and labor, with good morals, could achieve in a few generations? Did they speak to him of the Astors and Girards, who, beginning in a condition as humble as his, had risen to be more than the princes of the earth?—No! no! The language they held to him was in a far different strain—it was the language which 'the tempter, ere the destroyer of mankind' addressed to his victims—the language of pride, envy, despite and despair. They did indeed unlock to him the strong boxes of the rich, but not with a view to awaken in him the generous and comfortable emulation which their example was so well fitted to inspire. They did speak to him of the Astors and Girards—but they did not tell him that these colossal fortunes were the natural fruit and the appropriate reward of long years of patient, indefatigable industry, of sagacious enterprise, of sober self denial, of nights of watching and of anxious days, of perseverance amid discouragement, of courage and constancy under misfortune and difficulty—they did not tell him this, and then say, 'go and do thou likewise, for thou canst.' They taught him to sit down, fold his arms in repining querulous listlessness, and indolence—to hate all business but politics, and to look upon the Commonwealth as his spoil—to revolt against his destiny without making one effort to better his condition—to blaspheme the God who had cast his lot in this most blessed of all lands—to curse his brother, whose crime was that he had set him an example of successful industry—to find fault, and virtually to rebel against the institutions of his country, which had protected him in every right, and offered him inducements to the exercise of every talent and capacity. Instead of putting into his hands the plough or the spade, the axe or the plane, instead of pointing him to the ship or the counting-house, they armed him with the torch of the incendiary, and if not with the dagger of the assassin, yet with the far more unsparing sword of revolutionary vengeance; and, when they had thus completely corrupted and debauched him, perverted his understanding with the sophistry of hell, filled his heart with the gall of bitterness darkened and perplexed all his views of his own condition and the condition of society; when they had driven him to phrenzy and desperation, and made him fit only for the cell of the maniac or the felon, they capped the climax of their offences against society by a still greater crime—by that inexpiable crime of which the Jacobins of France had been said to be guilty—the crime of rendering liberty itself odious. They blasphemed and prostituted the very name—the sacred name—of popular government, and they called the desperado, the dupe and the victim of their wickedness—'a DEMOCRAT!'"

CAMBRIDGE CHRONICLE.

"The union of the Whigs—for the sake of the Union."

CAMBRIDGE—MD.

SATURDAY MORNING, October 19th, 1839.

FOR PRESIDENT,

HENRY CLAY,

OF KENTUCKY.

Subject to the decision of a National Whig Convention.

In the publication of the election returns for Dorchester County, in the "Aurora" of the 7th inst., we observed the Whigs were designated Federalists, and the Loco Focos Democrats. Our object and wish is to disseminate truth and justice among the people, & as we have ever denied the right of the Loco Focos even to the *name*—to say nothing of the *principles*, of Democracy, we propose to the "Aurora" to discuss this matter in our columns, fairly and dispassionately, so the people may "see the right and approve it." If the Loco Focos are entitled to the name they have assumed, far be it from us to wish to "rob them of that which cannot enrich us, and will make them poor indeed." If not we require them to batte under true colours, and not advocate the principles of Federalism under the guise of democracy. We do not throw this gauntlet by way of boasting; our object is to ascertain whether the name of Democracy properly belongs to the Loco Foco party. If the "Aurora" declines meeting us upon this question, we shall construe their silence into a consciousness of the weakness of their right, and as establishing the absurdity of their claiming to be the exclusive democracy of the country. If they agree to meet us, let them commence the discussion by establishing their claims to the principles of Democracy; ours will be the task to controvert their arguments upon this point. They have assumed the name, we deny their right, and it necessarily devolves upon them to substantiate their title.

THE LATE ELECTION.—We noticed in the "Aurora" of the 7th inst. some remarks, relative to the result of the recent election in this county and congressional district, which we intended to reply to, but which we neglected in our last. The remarks we refer to after *expressing* a disappointment at the result,—and doubtless some persons *felt* all that was expressed,—claim the poll between Mr. Dennis and Mr. Stewart as a test of the relative strength of the two parties in this district. We happen to know something about the expectations of the Loco Focos of electing their candinates for congress and the Sheriffalty, and the premises upon which they predicated their arguments; enough, we think to convince the 'Aurora' that the strength of its party instead of increasing has been sadly on the wane.

The majority of Mr. Dennis, in this county, at the late election was 149 votes, being 61 votes more than Mr. Goldsborough's majority at the special election. This majority was obtained under the most adverse circumstances. The people, generally, of Dorchester were deeply prejudiced against Mr. Dennis for his opposition, in 1837, to the regularly nominated Whig candidate for congress. That prejudice had in some measure been allayed by time, but every effort was essayed to rekindle it. Mr. Donoho traversed the county animadverting upon Mr. Dennis' course in the most virulent manner. He was charged with being a Van Burenite in disguise, and accused of forming a coalition with Mr. Stewart for the purpose of paying him back for the services rendered him by the Van Buren party in 1837. Mr. Dennis was prevented by indisposition from visiting the different sections of Dorchester, and of course Mr. Donoho's assertions went uncontradicted. In the face of these aspersions his majority was nearly double that of Mr. Goldsborough's at the Special election. This certainly shews an increase of the whig strength since that time, and a "consequent falling off" of the Loco Focos? The "Aurora" may deny the vote of last spring was any test of the strength of the two parties, we will therefore anticipate them, and quote their own language for the proof of what we have alledged.

"The Van Buren party, although in a minority at the recent election in this county, have great cause to rejoice at the rapid increase of their strength." * * "It is but a flimsy excuse to say their (the Whigs,') defection was owing to their not being a turn out. The facts conclusively demonstrate a clear gain on our side, and a consequent falling off on the other." Aurora, of the 11th March 1839.

It must appear plain to every one, from the above extract, that the "Aurora" considered the vote of last spring an evidence of the strength of the parties; and when we ascribed our meagre majority to "their not being a turn out," it was denounced as a "flimsy excuse." We found it impossible to convince the aurora that the whig majority in this county was but very little greater than that obtained by Mr. Goldsborough. We therefore regard the result of the late election in this county as highly gratifying in its character, and it "conclusively demonstrates a clear gain of 61 votes on our side, and a consequent falling off on the other. This too was accomplished at a most serious disadvantage.

"The day was fair, and the turn-out unprecedented, and we have gained two delegates in Somerset. The Whigs made extraordinary efforts, and yet they have lost ground." This is the language of the "Aurora" of the 7th inst., relative to the result in Somerset County. With great deference, for the *sound* opinions of the "Aurora" we beg leave to disagree with them upon this point. We think Somerset County done nobly. With one effort she nearly disengaged herself from the trammels of Loco Focoism. One more essay will entirely free her. Despite the alarming dissentions that existed among the Whigs in that County, Mr. Dennis obtained a majority of 37 votes over Mr. Stewart, (and it is conceded on all sides, if no defection had existed, his majority would have exceeded 100,) which shows a clear Whig gain of 126 votes, in the short space of six months, and that too under the most unfavorable circumstances. The "Aurora" may enquire how we arrive at this conclusion, and we will tell them. In March last an election was held in Somerset County, under a law abolishing the Levy Court and Commissioners of the Tax, and substituting a board of County Commissioners in their place. The Van Buren candidates were elected, by an average majority of 99 1 2 votes, and the result was thus announced in the "Aurora." "One thousand guns for the redoubtable freemen of Somerset! Most glorious result! The six Van Buren Commissioners elected by a handsome majority!" In another part of the article it says: "When Somerset has thrown off the shackles of Whiggery, Talbot too, and Caroline almost—all sister counties.—Dorset is shivering in the wind, must quake, and hold herself ready to join hands." This language will be found in the "Aurora" of April 1st. 1839.

What was the result of the election in Somerset? The Whigs elected their Sheriff, 2 Members of the Legislature, and one County Commissioner. If "Somerset threw off the shackles of Whiggery" in March last, and a Van Buren majority of 99 votes, was the true state of parties in that county, how have the Loco Focos "gained two delegates in Somerset?" They may alledge that the Whigs elected their whole ticket in Somerset last fall, and but one half this, but that argument will avail them nothing, for, according to the "Aurora," the Whigs of Somerset last Spring were routed "horse, foot and dragoons,"—Somerset "had shaken off the shackles of Whiggery," & stood redeemed. In this aspect of the case, we cannot see how they have gained any thing in Somerset; on the contrary it appears very plain to us they have lost considerably. The Whigs "have cause to felicitate themselves" upon the election of their Sheriff, one County Commissioner, and two Delegates to the legislature, in a county that six months ago, gave a majority of 99 for the Van Buren candidates. The fact is the Loco Focos have lost ground in both Talbot and Caroline. In the former county their majority last fall was nearly 150 votes, and at the late election it did not exceed 45; in Caroline the Whigs elected one delegate to the Legislature, and the Loco Focos two by a greatly diminished majority.

Now according to the *figuring* of the "Aurora" the Whigs have gained in Dorchester 61 votes, and 136 in Somerset. How then, "in this aspect of the case, have they cause to felicitate themselves upon the diminished majority of the Whigs?" The "Aurora" will not deny its own statements, and alledge that the result of the last spring's election in Dorchester and Somerset was not a fair test of party strength. It is somewhat surprising to us that that press should so soon become oblivious to the language of its former statements, & thus expose themselves to the charge of misrepresentation. We hope they will not accuse us of illiberality for looking over our file of their paper for statements wherewith to convict them of deception. We are anxious to place such matters in their true light before the people, and dispel from the minds of the Loco Focos, the delusion which the gratulations of the "Aurora" are calculated to engender. They are daily losing ground in the first Congressional district, and should be apprised of it.

It was remarked by an ancient writer, that the *suppressio veri* and the suggestio falsi were the strongest charges which could be made against a public writer. Whether they lay at the door of the "Aurora" we leave our readers to determine.

GEORGIA ELECTION.

We have returns from but four counties in Georgia. We give them compared with the vote in 1837 for Governor.

	1839.		1937	
	(W.) Dougherty.	(L. F.) McDonald.	(W.) Gilmer.	(L. F.) Schley.
Chatham,	260	330	411	573
Bulloch,	7	312	11	282
Effingham,	143	66	160	130
Richmond,	449	372	826	448
	859	1080	1408	1433
		859		1408
		221		25
		25		
Loco foco gain		196		

It will be seen that the Whig gain in the three first named counties is 193, while the loss in Richmond amounts to 301. The loss in this latter county is entirely owing to the depopulation of Augusta, the chief city, by the ravages of the yellow fever. The vote has fallen off largely, but much more so on the Whig than on the Loco-foco side. These few counties hardly furnish a criterion by which the result in the state may be judged. It will be some days yet, before we can make a guess.

THE NEW YORK BANKS.

The New York Banks have resolved, without exception, to continue the payment of specie for all their obligations. It remains to be seen whether they will be able to sustain themselves in this determination. The contest between an irredeemable and a redeemable currency must necessarily be conducted at great odds for the redeemable, and nothing but great advantages—such as a decided balance of trade and the possession of very strong resources, can prevent the redeemable from being worsted. We have not room for the comments of the New York papers upon the subject—but present the following from the Courier and American, as embodying their views:

From the Courier and Enquirer.

As soon as the action of the Bank here, in relation to the bills and post notes of the Bank of the United States, became known, and the inferences from that action admitted, the great question which agitated the city was—Will our banks also suspend? In reply to this question we remarked, that if our banks could sustain themselves, it was their duty—no matter at what sacrifices—to continue to meet all demands against them in gold and silver; but if, on the contrary, the practicability of weathering the storm was doubtful, or manifestly impossible, their suspension after first paying out the specie in their vaults, became a public duty—that it was a very clear case to us that no attempt at sustaining themselves by a ruinous curtailment of discounts, should be resorted to, if there was a prospect of its failing, after increasing the distresses of the commercial community, and at the same time destroying their own prospect of ultimately meeting their engagements with the public.

These views have undergone no change; but we are happy to add, that we were waited upon yesterday afternoon by a number of gentlemen whose declarations admit of no question, and whose knowledge of the state of our banks enables them, to speak authoritatively—who assured us that the deposite in the banks are so small and the line of discounts reduced so low, that it is entirely in the power of the banks in the city to continue specie payments without resorting to a farther curtailment of one dollar, and that they are fully determined to continue to meet all their obligations in gold and silver, let the course of banks in other cities be what it may.

A general meeting of the officers of the different banks took place last evening, at which it was resolved that they should continue to meet all demands upon them in gold and silver, and so long as they have a dollar of specie at their disposal, assist each other in carrying this resolution into effect.

From the Baltimore Chronicle.

CONSUL TRIST.

Have those interested, in New York and elsewhere, given up their importunities for the removal of Mr. Trist from his post at Havana? We have not seen that for some time past there has been any action on the subject. A few weeks ago the shipping masters and captains of vessels of New York and Boston were all alive to the villanies practised by this officer, but now they seem to have resigned all and given up as it were in despair of ever having their grieavances redressed. This should not be. All the circumstances ought to be pressed home upon the President, and he should not be suffered to rest until he gives a conclusive, if not satisfactory answer, to the various petitions. If addresses to him prove unavailing, there is yet a resort. Petition the House of Representatives for an examination into his conduct, setting forth the manifold causes which conspire to warrant his immediate recal.—Independent of the oppressions exercised towards our seamen, which alone are quite sufficient to displace him, the duty which the government of the United States owes to all civilized nations enjoins that he should be removed. There is scarcely a shadow of doubt resting upon the mind of any observer, that he has prostituted his office for the prosecution of the slave trade—the African slave trade! Almost weekly we have some accounts going to confirm the apprehensions of those who are earnest in their disposition to abolish this traffic. Vessels are captured, prepared and fitted for bringing Africans to America, which are sailing under American colors—furnished with American papers—and demanding the privileges which all American vessels do, to traffic where they please unmolested. The papers in many instances have been traced to Consul Trist, at Havana, and in all the others they are supposed to come from him. Is not this sufficient cause for investigation, and will Congress hesitate to institute an enquiry? Before we are scarcely aware of it this nation may be drawn into difficulties with Great Britain, because of the determination of that power to search all vessels on the high seas which she suspects of being engaged in the slave trade.

THE UNITED STATES BANK IN EUROPE.

The most interesting items of intelligence in the English accounts by the Liverpool are the various and, in some degree contradictory, statements in regard to the refusal of Messrs. Hottinguer & Co., to honor the Bills of the United States Bank drawn against the sales of cotton. The version of this affair which is given in the English papers is evidently distorted by prejudice, as are also, plainly, the comments of the New York Journal of Commerce. We suspect that the truth is most exactly told by the London correspondent of the Courier and Enquirer.

The Philadelphia United States Gazette states positively that private letters had been received in that city stating that the business had been finally arranged and the bills duly honored. Mr. Jaudon was then in Paris. It is also said that specie enough had gone forward from this side within a few weeks past to meet the bills. We consider the occurrence unfortunate for American securities and there can be no doubt that the suspension in Philadelphia will tend to add to the distrust.

OHIO ELECTION.

Our returns from Ohio are meagre. In Franklin county, the entire whig ticket is elected, and Gen. Green, Whig, is elected State Senator from Franklin and Pickaway. In the latter county the Loco-foco ticket of House of Delegates has succeeded. In the Senatoriul district composed of Clarke, Champaigne and Logan counties, Gov. Vance, Whig, has succeeded by a majority of about 400. In Guernsey county, the Whigs have elected a member of the Legislature, being a Whig gain. In Belmount the Loco-focos have succeeded, as they did last year. In Jefferson county, the Loco-focos have also succeeded in electing Senator and Representative, being a gain of one. In Delaware the Loco-focos have elected their ticket. In Muskingum county the Whig ticket is elected. These are the only counties heard from, and they show thus far that the gains and losses are equal. The Loco Focos in the last Ohio Legislature had a majority of six on joint ballot.

Commend us to a loco foco for cool impertinence. There is a degree of sang froid about them, which, while it disgusts cannot but create a smile. As an instance, we may notice the invitation contained in the last 'Frederick Citizen,' for Mr. Potts, the Whig State Senator from that county, to do the behests of the loco foco party, or resign his seat. The paper which preaches this doctrine to Mr. Potts was and is among the loudest to applaud the course of the North Carolina and other United States Senators, who, although they received the most pointed hints that they would gratify their constituents by pursuing a certain line of conduct, or making way for those who would do so, yet held on to their places. It is about time that the loco focos should cease their eternal clatter about "instructions"—While they preach one thing and practice another, their labored arguments go for nothing.

POPULARITY OF THE SUB-TREASURY.

A writer in the National Intelligencer says:—"While the Van Buren party proclaims that the Maryland election has been carrried by the popularity of the sub-Treasury, the Whigs admit the sub-Treasurers and their allies contributed largely to carry that election, and that their contributions are well calculated to carry elections in other States." He is right. We are perfectly willing to concede that the sub-Treasury contributed to the defeat of the Whigs in this State. The agents of the machine, which, according to Cambreleng, is now in operation "in spite of the lamentation, of the people, here and elsewhere," made large contributions to sustain it. This even the loco focos cannot deny with a good grace.

FATAL ACCIDENTS.—We learn from the intelligencer that Joseph Whalen, of Georgetown, a hack driver, was thrown from a horse which he was riding, on Friday night last, and so injured as to survive but a few hours. The same paper states that on Saturday last, John B. Scott, of Richmond, Va., while on a gunning excursion, was accidentally shot with his own gun. He died instantly, the whole load having entered his head.—Balt. Chron.

THE BANK OF ENGL

The reduction of the Specie in England to two millions sterling wo der it next to certain that that in forced to a suspension. The been constant and the failure of th the hope that it can be arrested, pension.

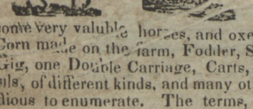
SUSPENSION IN DELA

We learn from the Wilmington Banks of Delaware, on hearing o in Philadelphia, immediately follo

PUBLIC SA

THE subscriber intending to lea offer at public sale, on WE 6th of November, (if fair, if not the his residence at Gadds Ferry, all consisting of

Horses, Cattle, Hogs



some very valuble horses, and oxe Corn made on the farm, Fodder, S Gig, one Double Carriage, Carts, sils, of different kinds, and many oth dious to enumerate. The terms, commodating, will be made known Attendance given by

SAMUEL

October 19th, 1839. 3w

NEW STO

THE undersigned having asso together, in the town of Camb pose of transacting the mercantil store room nearly opposite Messrs son's, and formerly occupied by M Pattison; would respectfully inform the public generally, that they are large and handsome assortment of

Staple and Fancy Dr

selected with great care and attent the present and approaching seas der the most favorable circumsta for cash, and at the height of the Stock consists in part of

GENTLEMEN'S

CLOTHS, blue blk, a green;

CASSIMERES, plain an

SATTINETTS at all p

VESTING, plain and fig Merino;

LADIES' WEA

MOUSELAIN DE LAINES BLK. ITALIAN LUSTRING Blue blk POLTE DE SOUIE A handsome assortment of ENG Victoria and Blanket SHAWLS Linen C. HANDKERCHIEF stiched;

CORDED SKIRTS, GLOVES Plain and figd. Swiss, Camb. a LIN;

A beautiful assortment of IRIS Also a full supply of DOM HARDWARE, CUTLERY, all which will be sold at a very CASH, or to PUNCTUAL custo are respectfully invited to call and selves.

The public's ob't. serv'ts.

THOMAS BRI

WM. H. PAT

October 19th, 1839. 3t

TEACHER WA

THE Commissioners of Prima na district wish to employ charge of the school in Vienna. teach the different branches of an embracing the lower branches of would be preferred. Testimonials rity and competency, will be requi be directed post paid to the subscr Post Office.

By order,

JAMES

Oct. 19th 1839. 3w

NOTICE TO CRE

WHEREAS Matthias W. tioned for the benefit of th the Judge of the Orphans' Cou him from confinement, appointed benefit of his creditors. Whereas W. Bonner before his discharge one Solomon Frazier, for the con 00 as mentioned in the deed, and entertained whether or not Mr him that sum, and as Trustee I tain the fact. It is my wish, and for all persons who Mr. Frazier come security for Mr. Bonner, to with Mr. Nathaniel E Green at before the first day of December having claims against Mr. Bonn Frazier, to file them in the Cle fore the first day of December ne ject to deprive Mr. Frazier of a paid for Mr. Bonner.

SAMUEL G.

Oct. 19th 1839. 4w

MISS HONEY

GALLERY OF CUTTIN

DLE WOR

will be open at Mr. Yates' Ho 28th October.

This interesting Lady, a nati

Born without

has acquired such use of a comm by holding them in her MOUTH out of Paper the most curious a

CUTTIN

ever attempted; such as the like ed Americans and Europeans, to of others; such as

WATCH PAPERS,

LANDSCAPES,

The Lords P

perfectly legible; not only the o ble copperplate engraving.

She Writes, Draws, and does work, with the utmost facility a sive variety of specimens of her are for exhibition in the house sh elegant works are for sale. She occupation from 10 A M. till 9

ADMITTANCE, to obtain a P (cut in a few seconds, WITHO Honeywell) 50 cents—Children FILES neatly Bronzed and Fra

M.

Oct. 19th 1839. 3w

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