THE CHRONICLE.

CAMBRIDGE—MD.

SATURDAY MORNING, August 24, 1844.

For President of the U. States

HENRY CLAY, of Kentucky.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT

THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN.

FOR GOVERNOR OF MARYLAND

THOMAS G. PRATT.

WHIG NOMINATED TICKET.

FOR THE STATE SENATE.
FRANCIS P. PHELPS.

FOR THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.
JOSEPH E. MUSE Jr.,
JOHN R. KEENE,
WILLIAM FRAZIER,
REUBEN TALL.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.
JAMES SMITH,
JOHN MUIR,
JOHN NEWTON.

WHIG PRINCIPLES.

"1. An honest and economical administration of the government.

"2. A sound currency, of uniform value.

"3. Fair and moderate, but certain and stable encouragement to all branches of industry.

"4. Peace and union; peace as long as it can be preserved with honor, preparation for vigorous war when it is inevitable; union at all hazards.

"5. Men only of character, fidelity, and ability appointed to public office.

"6. Just limitations and restraints upon the Executive power.

"7. A distribution of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands among *all* the States. on just and liberal terms.

"8. A just administration of our common Constitution, without any addition to, or abstraction from, the powers which it fairly confers, by forced interpretation.

"9. The preservation exclussvely by the States of their local and peculiar institutions."

[HENRY CLAY.

THE FRENCH LANGUAGE.—Mr. HAMILTON, a distingushed professor of this language, is now in our town and proposes to establish a class. Mr. H. brings with him testimonials from many gentlemen of high intellectual and moral standing in our country, as to his correct gentlemanly deportment and his ability to teach the language with great accuracy and purity in a very short period by means of the Hamiltonian system. For terms &c. we refer our readers to advertisement.

CLAY, FRELINGHUYSEN, and PRATT.—Long before the Loco Foco nomination for President and Vice President, we were perfectly satisfied in our own minds that Henry Clay would be elected by an overwhelming majority. And when James K. Polk was nominated amidst the discord and jaring of the celebrated "two-third convention" we looked upon the battle as already won by the Whigs. Who, when he reflects upon the character of the two candidates before the people, their public services, their patriotism, their experience in matters of State, and above all their political principles, can for a moment doubt of the election of Henry Clay. Such a doubt is a reflection upon the gratitude of the American republic, a reflection upon their patriotism, and their ability for self-government. And is there any more doubt of the election of Col. Pratt. Look at the last congressional election. Judging from this can any reflecting man believe that Maryland is Loco Foco.—And if Whig, will she not vote for Col. Pratt. In the first place, the Whigs know that the October election is the great battle of the campaign. All their energy will therefore be exerted upon that occasion. Principles. not men, is now the motto of every whig. In the second place, Col. Pratt is a man who has laboured hard in the service of Maryland. He is not only an able man, but a man of great experience in business matters, of correct views, of republican feelings and manners, and above all, the people can judge of his future course, by his past actions and by his public declarations. Whereas his apponent Mr. Carroll, has acquired no reputation for talent, has no experience in State matters, does not mingle with the people and knows not their wants, and exhibits no pledge in his past life or in his public declarations of what are his peculiar views, or what he intends to do, if elected.—Then, can any man, not led away by his partizan feelings, believe that Mr. Carroll can be elected.

MR. VAN BUREN—NEW YORK—TEXAS.

From the New York Republic, August 16.

From the annexed letter of our Saratoga correspondent it will be seen that an attempt has been made to induce Mr. Van Buren to aid in harmonizing the Texas and anti-Texas divisions of the Polk party of this State. The result, however, has been by no means satisfactory to the pacificators. Mr. Van Buren was too old an intriguer to be caught in the trap that was set for him. He has no idea of sacrificing himself to help keep afloat a few brief months longer the sinking fortunes of Messrs. Polk and Bouck. He did not pen his letter unfavorable to the Texas treaty without acquainting himself thoroughly with the views and sympathies of the people of the "Empire State" upon the question. He sees no reasons to change his convictions. On the contrary, he doubtless believes, with the signers of the "confidental circular," that the doctrine of the advocates of annexation is "abhorrent to the opinions and feelings of a great majority of the Northern freemen." He has the sagacity to perceive that in the abandonment of his nomination by the Convention at Baltimore, the party was doomed. He has no faith in its success at the coming election, and he means to reserve himself for better times. If we may infer anything from what he has done, or rather left undone, such are the considerations by which he has at present influenced. The "Northern man with Southern principles" has at length been cornered. No persuasion can make him swallow the Texas pill. However apt he may have been in administering quack remedies to the country, he knows too much of the secrets of the laboratory to subject his own constition to any such doubtful nostrum. We shall soon see him as bitterly denounced for his confumacy as Mr. Benton now is by those who, a few short months since would have given "twenty' forty, fifty, an hundred ducats a piece for his picture in little."

versaries deeper in despondency; but with it hung about their necks, we see no hope for them.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Republic.

UNITED STATES HOTEL,
Saratoga, Aug. 14.

Locofoco Manœuvering—An Attempt to Entrap Mr. Van Buren—The Trout Dinner at the Lake House—The "Fox not Bagged"—Discomfiture of the Hunters, and escape of the Fox to Sharon Springs—Mr. Senator Wright and his Letter—

There has been a very snug little bit of Locofoco manœuvering going on here for the past few days which resulted, as I had previously hinted, in enticing the Farmer of Lindenwold to a quiet, sociable trout dinner at the Lake House yesterday. It has become necessary to the Southern party, that the dissensions at the North should be healed by applying some Kinderhook balm to the sore. Unless the smiling countenance of Matty can be brought to the front of the Locofoco platform, the friends of "Jemmy Polk of Tennessee" are apprehensive that his stern Texas-looking phiz will be too strong a dose for the Northern Locos to swallow; so acting on instructions from the Louisiana Caucus, the Hon. Mr. Slidell, who has been unremitting in his attentions to the ex-President since his arrival among us, had a talk with some of the leading men of the party as to the best means of inducing the rejected nominee to come out boldly and unhesitatingly; in fact, to lay aside his non-committal policy, which they had hitherto found so very convenient, and raise the shout for Polk and Texas.

A public dinner was proposed; but this was too desperate a hazard to run; so to avoid the Scylly of refusal and the Charybdis of neutrality, it was agreed on to invite him to a game dinner at the Lake House. The invitation was given, and as Martin knew his men too well not to know that he could enjoy a good dinner and champagne without committing himself, he accepted it, and the party, by seprate routes, without any parade or cavalcade, met at half-past three at the ground. They strolled along the margin of the lake until the tinkling of a small bell was heard from a back window, and then, one by one, they lodged in and prepared for the bait. Judge Wayne presided, and on his right hand sat the distinguished guests; the remaining chairs were occupied by Blair, of Miss.; Slidell, of Louisiana; Pringle, of Charleston; Bayard, of Delaware; Hillen, Barney, and Frick, of Baltimore; Elliott, of South Carolina;—Nelson, Attorney General; Walter Bowne, of New York; and a moderate Whig named Rogers, I believe from New York, who liked a good dinner, no matter what the company was, whether Locofoco or Whig, so long as the trout was fresh and the Burgundy plenty.

As the evening sun poured his golden flood across the lake, and the smooth glassy surface reflected the dazzling beams back upon the Lake House windows, the curtains were drawn tightly, and, thus, shut out from the rude gaze of the lounger and the eves-dropping of the artful dodger, they devoured the boiled salmon, fried bass, woodcock, patridge and trout, until their Democratic palates were sated with those appendages of aristocratic dinners. Then commenced the game in earnest. I cannot give you any account of "the hunt," but the result is certain that at seven o'clock when the carriages were ordered to the door, "the *Fox* was *not* bagged." As *he* issued from the door, a smile of triumphant statisfaction sat on his cunning features, which was interpreted by a bystander to mean "Gentleman, I am indebted to you for a capital dinner—I can enjoy as many trout and champagne dinners as you wish to give me, but most respectfully decline drinking Texas and Slavery, as a bumper toast." As the party came, so they departed, downcast at their discomfiture. They arrived to a late tea at the U. S., and as they took their seats here and there, so as to prevent the possibility of detection, or of having their flimsy effort revealed by keeping too close to their prey, the chagrin was too apparent on their countenances to doubt how bitterly they cursed the obstinacy of New York's favorite son.

The result was manifest in the betting room that evening, as the Locos, depending on the result of the conference, had been rather bold with their hundreds, for some days previous, but they suddenly drew the purse strings when they discovered that Matty had headed the pack.

The long and the short of the matter is, that Van Buren has positively refused to take any part in the November election, or to lend his aid to further the views of the "New Party." The Van Buren men have been sacrificed, and it would ill become the idol of that party to lend his influence to build upon their ruins the fortunes of their despoilers. He is too wise, and too much of a statesman, not to see defeat and ruin in the principles on which the "New Party" have resolved to fight the battle. In their overthrow there is still hope left that when Clay has had his "one term" the old party may prove their attachment to their insulted leader, by placing his name foremost in the Convention of 1848. In order to avoid any new importunities, Mr. Van Buren left Saratoga by the early train of cars this morning for Sharon Springs, where he hopes to escape the fusilade of the Southern Guard.

The opinion prevails here, among the Democratic leaders, that Wright's letter is positive and conclusive, and that he cannot on any grounds be induced to allow his name to be employed as a "make peace" to gratify the new party. Attorney General Nelson differs from his friends, and regards Mr. Wright's intensions, as expressed in his last letter, to be to allow his name to be used only when every other candidate has been withdrawn. Defeated in the effort to gain over Van Buren, it is probable that the new party will run Wright as Governor, whether he consents or not.—Wright or Van Buren must be made the pack-horse to carry the North. Van Buren has kicked the saddle off, and now it remains to be seen whether Wright cannot, by compulsion, be made to wear the galling yoke. The Southern party may tighten the girth to its last inch, yet the Texas saddle tree will wring the withers of every full blooded Northern horse they may run on the Democratic course.

Tariff.—A machine by which one American supports another American.

Free Trade.—A machine by which one American starves another American, so as to support a foreigner, an Englishman.—*Centreville Times.*

MR. TYLER'S WITHDRAWAL.—The Madisonian of yesterday contains a letter from Mr. Tyler, addressed "to his friends throughout the country," announcing formally his withdrawal as a candidate for the Presidency. He seems to think that the country is not disposed to do him justice now, and he therefore appeals to posterity.—*Baltimore Pat-*

COMMUNICATED.

MR. EDITOR:—I saw a Free trade Polk Mechanic in a tight place the other day, and if the story is worth publishing, it is at your service. I happened to be in his shop and a farmer steppe l in to buy an article.—Having asked the price, why says the farmer, I can get it cheaper of the same quality in Baltimore—that may be true said the mechanic, they have such a chance of getting materials and there are so many workmen who are obliged to work at any wages, they can afford to sell lower than I can; but ought you not to encourage your own mechanics—certainly said the farmer, for if I give you more for what you sell, you can afford to give me more for my marketing and so we are both benefitted by our home trade—and, said the mechanic, if you send to Baltimore for what you want, you must send the money, where you will not see it shortly again. Now, says the farmer, you have placed me in a quear predicament, I thought you were for free trade buy where you can get the cheapest—if so, if I buy from you I go against your *principles*, if I buy in Baltimore I go against your pocket—what will you do. pocket your principles and my money or stick to your principles and starve upon a theory. I left the mechanic scratching his head for a conclusion. I ask you, Mr. Editor how far this conversation was off from a fair commentary on the Tariff—and was not this talk about supporting our own mechanics genuine common sense, the untrammelled dictates of human nature and his Free trade theory but the effect of misguided party prejudice. Let a farmer send to Baltimore or elsewhere for his carts, his harrows and other things that can be made here, let a gentleman send away for his hats, clothes, boots—let a man about to build a house send elsewhere for his carpenters, bricklayers and you hear it in all directions. The mechanics are indignant and say we are not good enough for him—let him offer for any office, I'll not support him—and yet many of these very men go for free trade, get where you can buy the cheapest, even if you go to Europe for what you want.

A QUID.

We are particularly anxious that our Locofoco friends should see what the New York Evening Post says of the Texas question. Remember that the Post is not only the leading Locofoco paper in New York, but is immeasurably the ablest and most respectable Locofoco paper in the Union, and its orthodoxy has never been questioned:

TEXAS.—The Texas junto, which desires to get the Democratic party into its keeping, apply sundry phrases to those who oppose this precious project, the truth of which it may not be useless to examine. They are termed abstractionists, federalists, abolitionists, and British emissaries. Now we propose to see who the gentlemen thus complimented are, and how far they deserve it.

In the first place, it is worth while to notice, that the whole movement on this subject is in the strictest sense a party juggle—and a very poor one. It would disgrace a thimble-rigger of the most ordinary pretensions.

We are informed by the Baltimore convention "that the annexation of Texas at the *earliest practicable period*," was a cardinal feature in modern Democracy.—Now, we should be glad to know what the "*earliest practicable period*" means. Who objects to annexing Texas "at *the earliest practicable period*?" We see no reason why the moon should not be annexed "at the earliest practicable period"—that is to say, as soon as it can. As soon as the just claims of Mexico can be disposed of—as soon as the question of slavery can be got out of the way, we abandon our opposition to the annexation of Texas.

Such may be the interpretation of this phrase; and such may be the sense in which thousands of Democrats will take it; but such is not the sense in which the Texas hocus-pocusers mean it.

The annexation of Texas with them means nothing more than the *extension and perpetuation of slavery at the risk of war and with war if it cannot be got without.* It is the pure Southern Upshur-Tyler scheme; it is the pill without the gilding—the dose without the sugar.

It is plain enough to see, that if this question had been committed at the outset to men of mind large enough to take in all the interests of this great nation, Mexico would have been satisfied, the question of slavery avoided, and Texas annexed with honor and satisfaction to the entire people. But for our shame and misfortune the matter fell into the hands of a few fanatics as crazy on the subject of "domestic institutions" as the maddest Abolitionists in the Union—men who believe, or affect to believe, that the *summum bonum* of republican freedom lies in the possessing a few hundred slaves; and by these slave-holding fanatics was the question of Texas, a great question of extension of empire, dwarfed into one of enlarging the influence of that pernicious institution which defaces and disgraces our otherwise glorious country.

This abortion, rejected with contempt and disgust by the whole country, a few Northern Democrats are swaddling and nursing and trying to coax into life.—Now we say it with mere reference to the interests of the party, interests which no wise person can overlook, that any Northern Democrat who seeks to identify the party with the extension of slavery, and to make that the rallying question, is only fit for bedlam; no greater political insanity can be imagined.

Slavery is an old, decrepit, worn out feudal institution. Shall the young Democracy, in its heroic youth stifle its ardent nature by so unnatural an alliance?—Where slavery and slave representation exist under the Constitution, let them exist. It is the bargain—it is the bond. But to extend these evils to another portion of the Western hemisphere, and, above all, to make this the rallying cry of the party, is evidently suicidal.

Those sagacious gentlemen, therefore, who undertake to denounce such Democrats as are content with the old issues as abstractionists, &c., are acting perhaps with less sense than they may imagine.

With some people names have weight. Mr. Van Buren, Mr. Wright, Mr. Benton, to say nothing of the many prominent Democrats in this State, have declared their irreconcilable hostility to the Texas scheme, urged on the new ground of slavery and for the benefit of slavery.

Is it to be supposed that these gentlemen are all to come to the right about face, because a few men in Baltimore see fit to pass a resolution in regard to which they received no mandate from the people? If the Democratic party has such ability to "jump about and turn about," as they would imply, not Mr. Polk but Mr. Clay should have been our candidate.

THE SPIRIT AS IT SHOULD BE.

In 1765 the Stamp Act was passed by the British Parliament. In that year "associations were formed throughout America against importing British manufactures until that law was repealed. In order to remedy the deficiency of British goods, the Colonists applied with diligence to domestic manufactures. To increase the quantity of wool, they abstained from eating lamb. (*See Grimshaw's History of the U. S.*)

Now, though the Brtish lay enormous duties on our Cottons, Flour, Wheat, Tobacco, in fact on every article which we attempt to export; yet the Polk party go for the *free* importation of all British manufactures.

In 1789 on the 30th April George Washington appeared in Congress and took the oath of office as first President, wholly clothed in garments of Amanufacture. (*See Parley's life of Washington.*) Now the Polk party would have you clothed in foreign clothing upon the principle of free trade.

In 1802 Thomas Jefferson the great apostle of Democracy and whose principles the modern Democrat worships, said in his proclamation to the people of the U. S.

"The Americans should consider it their first duty to encourage & foster domestic manufactures, that they might be independent of Foreign Nations and make within themselves in time of Peace what they would require in time of War. In 1828 General Jackson (their latter days saint) in a letter to Col. Patterson said "upon the success of our domestic manufactures, as the handmaid of agriculture and commerce, depends, in a great measure, the independence of our country and I assure you that no man can feel more sensibly than I do, the necessity of *protecting* both."

And yet the Polk party call themselves Jefferson, Jackson Democrats, contending for the very worse.

Oh consistency! thou art a jewel.

Old Hickory could elevate his thoughts to the liberty and prosperity of his country. Young Hickory has not grown big enough to see beyond the liberty of Texas.

WHIG.

MISSOURI ELECTION.—The St. Louis Republican says there is no doubt of the election as Governor of Edwards, (Hard) by some 4,000 majority.

The next Legislature will have more Whigs in it than any Legislature that ever assembled in Missouri, but still the Locos will have a majority. The St. Louis Republican (Loco and anti-Benton) claims that there are 64 anti-Benton men elected, 24 for Benton and 10 doubtful. In the 64 are included all the Whigs.

Nothing new from Indiana.

KENTUCKY ELECTION.—The Louisville Journal of Monday last has the following gratifying statement of the result in Kentucky:

KENTUCKY ELECTIONS —O. K.—We have very few additions to make to our table. We learn by a letter from Frankfort that returns, official and unofficial, have been received in that place from all the counties in the State, except Marshall, Perry and Letcher, and that Owsley's majority is 5,401. The counties to be heard from will probably reduce it to 5,000. The majority for Dixon will probably be about 12,000, though we cannot state it with accuracy, as in several counties in which the returns are unofficial the votes for Lieutenant Governor are not given. The Whig majority in the Legislature is much larger than it was in 1840 or in any other year, and the vote for members of the Legislature affords a better criterion of the strength of parties in this State than that for Governor In this election, the Whigs of Kentucky have not only beaten the Locofocos of this State, but of the United States, as it united the party to make Kentucky the battle field of the Union. Well, their thousands and tens of thousands of tracts and dollars have been expended in vain, for Mr. Clay's majority will be from 20,000 to 30,000. Locofocoism has exhausted itself in Kentucky, and our noble State is gloriously, thoroughly, enthusiastically Whig. A thousand heaven ascending shouts for her!

Religious Tolerance.—The following anecdote was first published in a New York paper a number of years ago. With regard to Archbishop Carroll, it is said that in every thing of doctrine or of practice that rested in his own discretion, a more *truly catholic* individual never lived.—*Boston Journal.*

"One of the editors recollects that when comparatively a child, he was invited to dine at Boston, with a friend. After being seated a while, listening to the conversation of men whose age and piety almost led him to an adoration, a young clergyman entered, and seeing the venerable Archbishop Carroll of the Catholic Church, Bishop Parker, of the Protestant Episcopal Church, Doctor Elliot, of the Presbyterian, and Doctor Stillman, of the Baptist, sitting on the sofa, lifted up his hands and exclaimed, 'can it be possible that I find the heads of four denominations sitting together.' The Archbishop instantly answered, "why should we not sit on the same seat here? We intend to be Christians, and I believe good ones. I trust we shall occupy the same seat in Heaven." How valuable it would be to society, if all men, of whatever religion, had the same charitable feelings. The earth again would approach nearer its primitive paradise."

Excruciating.—That miracle of wit, the editor of the Post, takes up some room this morning in proving that Henry Clay is a decendant of Adam, whom he calls the "first old Tory and Traitor;" and asks triumphantly whether the base author of our fall shall be rewarded for his treason in the election of his immediate descendant. From whom did Polk spring? It won't be necessary to go *so far back* in his ancestral line to find a tory and a traitor.—*Boston Nettle.*

The Cut Inferential.—The Tylerites of Virginia have written letters to the Locofoco Presidential Electors, to ascertain whether they, the Polk Electors, will vote for Tyler for President, if the latter's friends should vote for the Polk ticket, and prove, by the endorsement on their ballots, to outnumber the Polkites. The idea is absurd, but still some of the Electors have consented to give an answer. Among others is that queer fish and muddy-headed writer, William H. Roane. He says he will give no pledges on the subject, and as much as intimates that Mr. Tyler has few friends in Virginia. He concludes his letter with the following pregnant enquiry:

"I take leave, gentlemen, to repeat, that if after the exposition I have made of my feelings and opinions, you think proper to use me as your organ, the will of the people shall not be defeated by any act of mine.—Should I become such by virtue of the instructions you seek to give me, may I not ask what course I will be desired to take in regard to the office of Vice President; *as recent events* have proven how *vastly important* it is that *that office* should be filled by a man of wisdom, virtue, and disinterested republican feelings and conduct?"

A very adriot way of saying that the man who was last elected to that office, and by recent events got to be President, had none of the qualifications which he here says should be possessed by the Vice President.—True—true, every word true.—*Balt. Patriot.*

The Methodists.—The New York Post gives the following abstract of the minutes of the Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church:

"From the minutes of the Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church for the year 1843—4, just published, it appears that the net increase of members during the year was 102,831. This added to the increase of the previous year, namely, 154,624, makes the unprecedented increase of 257,455 in the short period of two years, and the whole number of members of the Methodist Episcopal church, 1,171,856. The number of the travelling preachers, or regular cleagy, is 4,282, of the superannuated, or wornout travelling preachers, 339, and that of the local or lay preachers, 8,087. Total number of preachers, 12,708. In other words, the number of preachers in the United States and Texas exceeds that of the standing army of the United States. It is a fact worthy of notice, that out of the whole number of travelling preachers, it was found necessaey during the last year to expel only two from the connection. One was a man in the western part of the State of New York, who was found guilty of forgery; the other was a member of the Holston Conference, whose offence is not mentioned. The number of withdrawals, however, was very considerable, being no less than thirty-one. The ministers who withdrew were all members of the Northern Conference, and the principal, if not the exclusive cause of their withdrawal was, probably, the church's connection with slavery in the South.

It the Methodists should continue to increase at the rate they have done during the last two years, they would overshadow all the other religious denominations in the land. But contraction and expansion belong to churches as well as banks; and we perceive, from the minutes of the conference last held, before making up the accounts for the year, that a reaction has already commenced. Within the bounds of these four conferences, namely, the Baltimore, the Philadelphia, the New Jersey and the New York, the aggregate decrease was 7,514. In the city of Baltimore the white membership was reduced from 9,239 to 8,782, and the colored membership from 4,530 to 3,453, showing an aggregate decrease of 1,534. The twenty four churches of the city and liberties of Philadelphia have had their white membership reduced from 11,099 to 10,345—and the colored from 231 to 177; aggregate decrease, 799. The white membership of the twenty-two churches of New York city and county has decreased from 9,746 to 9,424, but the colored has insreased from 34 to 54; nett decrease, 302. In the five churches of Brooklyn, the white membership has been reduced from 2,020 to 1,820, and the colored from 11 to 8; total decrease, 203.

In some of the villages and other small towns in this neighborhood, the decrease is still more remarkable. Thus, at Flushing, the number of members of the Methodist Episcopal Church has been reduced from 145 to 100; at Bushwick, from 129 to 59, or more than one half.

It is to be observed that there are other Methodist organizations besides that of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and to some of them the seceders may have attached themselves. Removals beyond the boundaries of the conference may account for other portions of the decrease. But the decrease in the societies throughout the bounds of the four conferences last held is so general, that we cannot but attribute a great part of it to that ebb which is sure to follow a great flood, as well in religious as in commercial and financial affairs.—*N. Y. Post.*

They are growing a giant at Coxsackie, in this State, who promises to overtop all competition in this country or Europe. His name is Nathan Lampman, and he is sixteen years old, weighing 198 pounds, standing at this time 7 feet 1 inch in height, and growing "like mad." He is described by Dr. Smith as "a great, tall, awkward, good natured, sixteen years old boy." He is believed already to have the longest legs on the continent, and has actually grown nine inches the last year. He is an ambitious youth, and has great desire to outgrow all creation; an aspiration quite likely to be reached, for he has good health and good habits. The doctor thinks he will reach at least another foot, and on the whole, we have a very good prospect of raising an "Empire" giant.

PRESERVING FURNACES.—1 dozen improved Preserving Furnaces with a general assortment of Hollow ware for sale by

WHITE & ANDERSON.

CLAY, FRELINGHUYSEN AND PRATT!

Great Whig Mass Meeting at Salisbury!

☞By order of the Whig Central Committee for the State of Maryland, a MASS MEETING for the Sixth Congressional district will be held at Salisbury on

THURSDAY the 29th AUGUST, INST.

It is confidently believed that thousands will be in attendance. Several members of Congress and other gentlemen of distinguished ability are expected to be present and address the meeting, among whom are—

Hon. John M. Clayton,	William H. Collins, Esq.
Hon. Thomas G. Pratt,	Charles H. Pitts, Esq.
Hon. James Alfred Pearce,	Severn T. Wallis, Esq.
Hon. John M. S. Causin,	Thos. Yates Walsh, Esq.
Hon. John P. Kennedy,	Augustus W. Bradford Es
Hon. John Wethered,	Reverdy Johnson, Esq.
Hon. Thos. A. Spence,	Geo. R. Richardson, Esq.

A collation will be given on the occasion, and amp provision made for all who may attend. The peopl generally, and the Clay Clubs throughout our Sta and the State of Delaware, are respectfully invited attend with their bands of music and banners.

Come one! come all! and let us have a rally worth the glorious cause for which we contend.

☞Speaking will commence at 10 o'cloce, a. m.