THE CHRONICLE.

CAMBRIDGE—MD.

SATURDAY MORNING, November 16, 1844

THE ELECTION.—After an exciting political campaign between the two great parties of this country, JAMES K. POLK, the candidate of the Democratic party, has been elected President of the United States for the four ensuing years. In a republican government the people are the rulers. It is their privilege to decide questions of public policy, and to elect men to administer their government. It is natural that there should be a great contrariety of opinion among the people upon both these subjects—of measures and of men.—Charity should prevent either party from arrogating to itself all the wisdom and all the honesty in the country. It is true, sometimes we are so well convinced of the propriety of the measures we advocate that we are completely staggered to see men of intelligence advocating opposite measures, and are apt to attribute to them sinister and improper motives. But we should always allow our neighbor the same privilege and right which we claim for ourselves, that of voting according to his judgment and his conscience. There is neither sense nor reason in carrying our political feelings so far as to disturb those friendly and social ties which should bind us together. In the campaign which has just closed there has been too much asperity of feeling, and too little charity; and now that the canvass is over we hope to see every thing return to its accustomed channel, and all acquiesce in the decision of the majority.

There is one subject apart from the questions which have divided the two parties, that claims the serious attention of every true patriot—that is, the influence which Foreigners who are unacquainted with our laws and institutions, have in deciding the policy of our government. We do not mean to say that all the foreigners in our country belong to either party; neither do we intend our remarks to have a party application. But we do believe unless our naturalization laws are changed, so as to place some greater restrictions upon foreigners in their exercise of the right of suffrage, that in a few years they will have a controlling influence in our elections. Here is a broad platform upon which both Whig and Democrat can stand. Here is a principle in which every true American republican should unite. We are sorry to see that there are many of both parties who are unwilling to take a bold stand upon this subject, and many who are even opposed to it. But we believe there are a sufficient number in the country who consider this subject paramount to all party considerations, and will enlist under the Flag of American Republicanism to overpower all who oppose it, whether they be Whigs or Democrats. We of course do not advocate any ex post facto law which would operate upon those who are already naturalized—they have already been made American citizens in law, if they are not so in feeling and sentiment. But we go heart and hand with that association of American Republicans who are opposed to their becoming American citizens hereafter until they have been living longer upon our soil and have become better acquainted with our institutions.

In advancing our sentiments upon this subject we have consulted no one—but being fully impressed with the correctness of the American Republican principle, we shall advocate it without any reference to the opinions of either Whigs or Democrats on this subject.

OUR COUNTRY.—There can be no doubt that the great mass of the people advocate such measures as they believe will advance the great interests of the country. Their own interest are so closely blended with that of their country, to admit any other supposition is to attribute, to them a want of that principle which nature has implanted in every breast. It is true that in every county aspiring and selfish demagogues frequently arise who are willing to sacrifice every thing that is good and prosperous, to gratify their own individual ambition, and it is also true that the people may sometimes be deceived and humbuged by the specious promises, and the deceptive arguments used by such men; but let the great body of the people understand fully the questions that are at issue before them, their operation and their effect, and they will always rally for the good of their Country. Virtue is a predominant quality in the people. This quality always gives them a desire to support wholesome measures and suitable men.—But intelligence alone can give them the power. It is only by enlightening the minds of the people that we can erect a safeguard against the attacks of corrupt and profligate politicians. American citizens, born and nurtured under our Republican institutions, soon learn by experience as well as by reason, the effects of measures upon the prosperity of their Country. The spirit of republicanism is innate in their bosom. Their Country is their pride and their glory. The destiny of our Republic is safe in such hands. But if the right of suffrage is allowed to Foreigners who are entirely unacquainted with our institutions, and know nothing of our system of government, who never having tasted the sweets of liberty and self-government in their own Country, run mad and riotous in their enjoyment here, and who have not acquired that love of our Country, which is born in the breast of Americans, we do not hesitate to say that we fear the result to our institutions. All the virtue and intelligence of our own people will not be able to counteract the influence of those swarms of convicts, paupers and other emigrants who are coming continually into our Country, unless a change is made in our naturalization laws, requiring a longer residence in our Country before they can enjoy all the rights of American citizens.

ELECTION RETURNS.

MARYLAND.

This State has gone for the Whigs by 3,283.

PENNSYLVANIA.

All the counties heard from and Polk's majority is 6382.

NEW YORK.

All the counties in and Polk's majority is 5201.

NEW JERSEY,

Has give a majority for Clay of 808.

RHODE ISLAND.

This State has give Mr. Clay a majority of 2502.

CONNECTICUT.

Mr. Clay's majority in this State is 3227.

It is useless to publish the returns from the other states until we receive them in a more authentic form. The returns indicate beyond a doubt that they have gone as exhibited in our table above.

MARYLAND ELECTION.

	Pratt.	Carroll.	Clay.	Polk.
Allegany	1443	1513	0000	67
Anne Arundel	1730	1650	1783	1506
Baltimore city	7968	9190	8414	8887
Baltimore co.	2153	2902	2301	2716
Carroll	1831	1730	1784	1691
Calvert	462	395	451	344
Charles	761	560	287	000
St. Mary's	764	492	349	000
P. George's	1027	749	381	000
Frederick	3133	3105	199	0000
Harford	1490	1411	1519	1248
Washington	2633	2578	68	0000
Montgomery	1083	903	1124	853
Cecil	1524	1585	1527	1503
Kent	701	544	718	527
Queen Anne's	760	745	749	722
Caroline	659	639	103	000
Talbot	773	753	795	712
Dorchester	1328	976	1377	903
Somerset	1304	1031	500	0000
Worcester	1487	1044	1455	910
	35,035	34,495	23,008	19,725
	34,495		19,725	
Pratt's maj.	540	Clay's maj. 3,283		

ELECTORS CHOSEN.

The elections for Electors of President and Vice President of the United States, so far as ascertained with certainty, have resulted as follows:

	CLAY.	POLK.
New Hampshire	—	6
Connecticut	6	—
Rhode Island,	4	—
Pennsylvania,	—	26
Maryland,	8	—
Ohio,	23	—
Virginia,	—	17
South Carolina,	—	9
New Jersey,	7	—
New York,	—	36
North Carolina,	11	—
Georgia,	—	10
Maine,	—	9
Massachusetts,	12	—
Delaware,	3	—
Kentucky,	12	—
Indiana,	—	12
Michigan,	—	5
Illinois,	—	9
Missouri,	—	7
Mississippi,	—	6
	—	—
Total, so far,	86	152

This gives Mr. POLK 14 votes more than enough to elect him. The following states to be heard from:

Tennessee,	13
Alabama,	9
Louisiana,	6
Vermont,	6
Arkansas,	3
	—37

All of which we are inclined to think, from the returns received will cast their electoral votes for Mr. Polk except Vermont.

Louis Philippe's children, grand children, sons in-law and daughters-in-law, amount to 22 in number, and their united ages are 971 years!

EARTHQUAKE AT SEA.—We mentioned yesterday that a shock of an earthquake was experienced at sea, on the 20th of October, by the brig Judson, at New York from Demerara. Capt. Hardie, of the barque Louisa, who arrived at this port from Valparaiso, reports that he and all of his crew felt a shock very sensibly, on the same day, in lat. 22 47 N., long 61 50. The two vessels were four hundred miles apart at the time, the New York vessel being about one hundred miles N. N. W. of the Island of Saba.

Mexican Indemnity Instalments.—The Department of State announces, under date of the 4th instant, that the instalments due on the 30th of April and 30th of July last, under the Convention between the United States and the Mexican Republic of the 30th of January, 1843, were paid by that Government on the 27th of August last.

While thus meeting her engagements and maintaining her public faith under many difficulties, we regret to see such a paragraph as the following in an American paper. The New York Sun of Tuesday last, says:

"We learn that Commodore MOORE, of the Texan Navy, is in town. The Mexican brig of war Santa Anna, from Vera Cruz, with funds to pay for repairing the two Mexican war steamers, arrived on Sunday. Commodore Moore will probably make arrangements to capture the three Mexican vessels as soon as he can get them outside of Sandy Hook."

If Commodore MOORE makes any such "arrangements" in the port of New York, they can only be made by American aid, and by violating the neutrality of the country in which he is sojourning; and, zealous as he doubtless for the interest of Texas, in whose service he holds a commission, we are confident that he would take no step so improper to advance that interest. The suggestion contained in the paragraph has received, we presume, no countenance from Commodore Moore, and is probably without any foundation.—*Nat. Intelligencer.*

From the American Republican.

UP WITH THE FLAG. The "Public Index," published in Portsmouth, Virginia, by Mr. Thomas C. Connolly, late of Baltimore, has hoisted the American Republican flag. Mr. Connolly is a gentleman of cultivated mind and a forcible writer. We hail his adoption of the American Republican cause with great pleasure, as he will be a most valuable auxiliary.

In Boston, and in other places, the American Republican flag has also been run up within a few days—and, in fact, the principles of the party are rapidly spreading, or rather, being manifested, throughout the land. The conviction is becoming deep and general, that there must be an alteration in the naturalization laws; or that we shall subject our government to the control of European powers. It is not alone from the evil of the great influx of free immigrants, however ignorant they may be of the principles of our government, and incompetent to fulfil the duties of citizens intelligibly, that we have to guard; there is another evil of even greater magnitude—that is, the shipment to our country by foreign governments, of criminals and paupers. Official documents shew that this has been done, and that it is contemplated on a large scale. In proof of this assertion we submit the following extracts from a letter received by F. List, Esq., Consul at Leipsic, in reply to a circular issued by the Secretary of the Treasury, on the subject of foreign vagrants and criminals.

"I have made inquiries with respect to the transportation of paupers from this country to the United States; but state affairs being in this country not as openly conducted as might be desired, I have not been successful until of late, when, by confidental communications, I have learned things which will require energetic measures on the part of the United States to be counteracted. Not only paupers, but criminals, are transported from the interior of this country, in order to be embarked there for the United States!"

"A Mr. De Stein, formerly an officer in the service of the Duke of Saxe Gotha, has lately made propositions to the smaller states of Saxony, FOR TRANSPORTING THEIR CRIMINALS *to the port of Bremen, and* EMBARKING THEM THERE FOR THE UNITED STATES AT SEVENTY-FIVE DOLLARS PER HEAD! *which offer has been accepted* by several of them. *The first transport of criminals, who for the greater port haae been condemned to hard labor for life,* (among them two NOTORIOUS ROBBERS, PFEIFER and ALBRECHT,) will leave Gotha on the 16th of this month; and it is intended by and by, to empty all the work-houses and jails of that country, in this manner!! There is little doubt that several other states will imitate the nefarious practice!! In order to stop it, I have sent an article into the General Gazette of Augsburg, wherein I have attempted to demonstrate that this behaviour was contrary to all laws of nations, that it was a shameful behaviour towards a country which offers the best inducement to German manufactures."

* "It has of late also become a general practice in the towns and boroughs of Germany, to get rid of their paupers and vicious members, by collecting the means for effectuating their passage to the United States, among the inhabitants, and by supplying them from the public funds!"

It is also stated, that in a letter from the Mayor of Baltimore, (General Samuel Smith, we believe,) to the President, he says, that fourteen convicts from Bremen had been landed in this city, who had been shipped in irons—and that their irons were not taken off until they were near Fort McHenry. And these fourteen convicts were not only landed on our shores to renew their course of villany; but in five years they were no doubt manufactured into American citizens, with all the rights and privileges of freemen. Can native or naturalized citizens consent to continue a law which thus places on an equality with themselves and children, the vilest convicts of Europe? Is this country to become the receptacle of all the paupers and criminals of the old world? and shall such persons be permitted to interfere with, and perhaps control our elections?

Catherwood's Magnificent Pictures.—Mr. Catherwood, who accompanied our countryman, Stephens, in his exploration among the ruins of Yucatan, has recently returned from England, where he has been for some time engaged in bringing out in lithograph, the splendid views of the more important of the ruined edifices at Uxmal, Palenque and other places visited by the two accomplished travellers. We have seen these magnificent plates, and have never seen any thing *more* magnificent. The colored copies especially, make the most splended Port Folio of pictures to be found any where, and are so highly and accurately finished as really to make it difficult to distinguish between them and water color paintings of a very high order.—They are all copied (greatly enlarged) from Mr. Catherwood's original drawings on the spot, and those who have seen the fine plates in Stephen's volumes can readily imagine how those pictures would look, drawn upon a scale at least double that of the volumes, and with a corresponding increase of distinctness in their minute details. Nothing could be grander or more imposing, and we confidently cherish the hope that the eminent artist will realize an appreciation of his labors, that shall at least approach in this country, the distinguished favor with which they have been received in England, from Royalty and Nobility down to Plebeianism. They are noble efforts of art, and will be imperishable monuments of the skill, taste and perseverance that have given them to the world. We have no authority for saying so, but we have no doubt that either Mr. Catherwood or his friend Mr. Stephens would be happy to show these beautiful productions to any person desirous of looking at them. We ourselves saw them in the office of the latter gentleman, 53 Wall st., but whether they are there now, we are unable to say; nor do we know whether they are for sale in any part of the city; though we presume they will be. At any rate, we hope so.—*N. Y. Courier.*

SEASONSBLE REMARKS.

GOOD HUMOR IN POLITICS.—It was quite remarkable that notwithstanding there has been great political excitement, and many hard words uttered, yet at the election yesterday there was perfect good humor manifested among the people of all parties. This is right. It is a manifestation of both good sense and sound principles. We are a repuclican people, and the party that is up today may be down to morrow. Majorities fade into minorities, new parties, sects, and divisions. In all this round of change, each individual should recollect that each other has the same rights as himself. He should recollect that his own fortunes may change; above all, he should recollect that his character as a man and a citizen are more important than his character as a partisan.

As a republican, he should meet his fellow-citizens in the spirit of equal rights. As a man, he should meet them in the spirit of kindness of feeling, forbearance towards their faults, and charity towards their motives. Had he thought more of this in time past, and practised more on the true principles of a Christiaa Republic, our political strifes would be rather a strife in generosity and an emulation in public virtue than the broils of excited partisans.

We say this, at the close of an election, in reference to the manner in which victory and defeat (let it come to whom it may) should be received. No partisan of our countrymen can ever be regarded as enemies; and, therefore, no partisan should exult over another in the manner of enemies. We have a right to rejoice in the success of our opinions and principles, but we have no right to embitter the feelings of our opponents: for they are our fellow-citizens, and we may need their sympathies and assistance in the common concerns of our country. We know not who may have occasion to rejoice over the general results of the pending contest, but whoever it may be, we trust he will remember that all citizens are members of a common country and a common brotherhood of men. We are Whigs, feeling the full sympathies of Whigs; but not on that account, we trust, less liberal and patriotic in sentiment and purpose.—We trust that if differences of policy, or differences in the choice of men continue the necessity for parties, we may act as patriots, and walk together towards the great objects which every Republican and Christian should have in view—the welfare of his country, the progress of republican institutions, and the elevation and happines of the human race.

[*Cincinnati Chronicle.*

CONGRATULATORY LETTERS.—We are daily receiving letters, not only from various sections of our own state, but from other states, congratulating us on the stand which we have taken in behalf of American rights, and promising cordial co-operation in the endeavor to protect American interests from being controled by foreigners. It is universelly admitted that, unless there be a change in the naturalization laws of the country, so as to prohibit immigrants from interfering in our elections as they do at present, it will become difficult to prevent our country from being controlled by foreign influence. The necessity for instantaneous and energetic action is so apparent, that there are few persons who really have the welfare of the nation at heart, who express an unwillingness to engage in the effort to reform existing abuses. American citizens of all parties will rally under the standard of their country; and we shall be greatly mistaken if the American Republicans will not be able to exhibit so strong an army to the national representatives at their next session, as will induce them to make the riquired change in the naturalization laws. But should their petitions be denied, the remedy will be in their own hands at the next election of members of congress, and it must be applied. The contest will be between the Americans and the foreign interest—the citizen and the foreigner; and the issue cannot be doubtful. We believe that the citizens of our country are sufficiently intelligent and patriotic to govern themselves; and that they will be careful to preserve to themselves the right of managing their own affairs.—*Balt Clipper.*

AN ERROR.—It has been stated to us, that some of our naturalized citizens suppose, that the design of the American Republicans is to deprive them of the right of suffrage. This is an erroneous expression. All foreigners, whether naturalized or not, who may be in the country at the time a change may be made in the naturalization laws, will be entitled to their rights as citizens, if they have been, or choose to become naturalized. The operation of the change is intended to bear exclusively on future immigrants. The faith of the nation is pledged to those who have already become inhabitants of our country; but we have the right to prescribe the conditions upon which foreigners shall be hereafter received; and to that object the labors of the American Republicans are directed. In these labors it is the interest of all to unite.—*Ibid.*

"OUR COUNTRY."—This is the motto which we adopted on hoisting the American Republican flag, and we deem it the most appropriate that we could select, inasmuch as we go for the rights and interests of the whole country, disconnected entirely from any existing party. It matters not to us what party a man may have been heretofore attached, if he be favorable to the proposed change in the naturalization laws, and to the principle that America is to be governed by Americans, he shall be cordially welcomed into the American Republican ranks. We hope to see a perfect union of Americans, native or adopted, to carry out the great principles for which our goverment was organized, which cannot be done unless the country be preserved from the control of foreign influence.—*Ibid.*

From the Baltimore Clipper.

AMERICAN RIGHTS.

The platform upon which the American Republicans have erected their flag, is large enough to afford room for every man to stand, who is disposed to support American rights, American principles and American interests. He is not interrogated as to his religion, his native country, or his former political preferences.—With these we have no concern. All that can be required is, that he shall be an American citizen in heart, and sustain his country against all foreign combinations and influences.

The American Republican party has been forced into existence by the indiscretion of foreigners, who, not content with acting as citizens of the country of their adoption, have thought proper to erect themselves into a distinctly organized class and to draw a line of demarcation between themselves and other citizens. To resist such combinations became indispensible to the preservation of American rights; and hence the union of American Republicans, without distinction as to old perties. In the language of a New York paper—"this new party owes its immediate origin to the folly of our adopted citizens in forgetting that when once naturalized they become *Americans,* and that thenceforward, it is their duty—a duty which they owe alike to themselves and the country of their adoption—to act without reference to the country of their birth. By acting as *Foreigners* and claiming consideration as such, they forced upon the reflecting portion of the people a consideration of the dangerous consequences which may ensue hereafter, from the extension of the elective franchise to thousands and tens of thousands of emigrants, who with honest intentions but in ignorance of the true character of our institutions, may be induced to act together, not as *Americans,* but as *Foreigners* entitled to take part in the government of the country of their *adoption.*"

We cannot do better than to append the following remarks on this subject, extracted from the same paper. They are judicious, and we believe express the sentiments of the American Republicans of Maryland:

As the natural consequence of the crude state of this new party when first it presented itself to the public, they adopted a *name* which of necessity compelled the reflecting portion of the people to hesitate in giving them their countenance or support. Their first rally was under the title of

"NATIVE AMERICANS,"

which (apparently) excluded from their party all who had not been born in the United States, and virtually *proscribed* every adopted citizen, not only from the ranks of their party; but from all the places of honor and profit to which the constitution and the laws of the land made them eligible. A very little reflection demonstrated the evil of such an organization, its proscriptive and anti-republican character, and its equally proscriptive and offensive name; and in consequence, it was abandoned for the more appropriate, just, and popular designation of

"AMERICAN REPUBLICANS."

This is the only title under which they are now known; and under this, every adopted citizen who honestly thinks that the time has arrived when the naturalization laws should be modified or repealed, may rally with a clear conscience, and without injustice to his countrymen now in the United States, or to those who may hereafter come among us. Every adopted citizen should be as sincerely "American Republican" in his feelings as if he were born in this country; and it is just as much his duty to guard our institutions against the evils which may result from too large an increase of ignorant European voters who do not and cannot understand our peculiar institutions as it is the duty of the Native born citizen. The appeal, therefore of the American Republican party for a modification of the existing naturalization laws is made with equal force to the judgment and patriotism of every American citizen, whether NATIVE OR ADOPTED; for nothing can be more manifest than that the *adopted* citizen is as deeply interested in the preservation of our Institutions as are those who are *natives* of the soil. With the solitary exception of being ineligible to the Presidency, they have every right and every interest in common with us; and it is as much their interest and their duty to guard our common rights as it is the interest and duty of the native citizen. Suppose a thousand persons were admitted into a room in which they were very comfortable and secure, but were well satisfied that the admission of more would endanger the safety of all—would it be wise in those already admitted, to throw open the door *to all new comers* simply because they themselves had been admitted? Most assuredly not.—And so with the adopted citizen already among us.—They have been admitted to all the rights of native born citizens, and amongst others, to the free exercise of the elective franchise; and of these rights and privileges, *no human power can legally divest them.* But does it follow that if their experience and good sense teaches them that our institutions may be endangered by too great an infusion of emigrants ignorant of our peculiar institutions, they are not at liberty to take precautionary measures against the evil? Far from it.—They are under as many, nay, in one sense under more obligations, to use all proper means to perpetuate our Institutions than those who have so freely invited them to participate in their benefits.

It must be born in mind that ours is a government of experiment, and that it has already undergone many essential changes. Among other things it is decidedly more Democratic *now* than when our existing naturalization Laws were passed; and the policy and propriety of those laws, have been directly and very materially affected by the increase of our population and the universal extension of the Elective Franchisa. We hazard little in saying that one cause of their adoption was the restriction which every where existed upon the exercise of the right of voting, and the universal prevalence of an opinion, that the accumulation of property and the obtaining a certam position in the country, was *prima facia* evidence of an ability to exercise safely the first great right of the Native Citizen. Another reason as we all know was the desire to increase our population and develope the resources of the country. The latter reason has long since ceased to exist; and the changes which have taken place in the character of our government by the removal of all restrictions upon the right of suffrage, together with the every day experience of all intelligent citizens, whether native or adopted, have produced a well grounded conviction among the reflecting and patriotic portion of our people that there is emminent danger to our institutions from the further infusion among our voters of men who do not and cannot understand the peculiar character of our Government, the wants of our country, and the responsible and sacred character of the Elective Franchise.

These are the opinions of nearly all the intelligent naturalized Foreigners among us; these are the sentiments and opinions of the *American* Republican party.

A TRUCE TO POLITICS.—The long battle has been fought; on whose standard victory has perched we know not as yet, but this we know, that we, and our friends, and the whole country, are entitled to a long interval of repose. There has been enough of excitement, of activity, of commotion, of intense and isolated concentration upon one object; health of mind, of body and of soul demands a respite; and above all we need a time of exemption from the evil passions, the exasperations, the fierceness and recklessness that are engendered by such a contest. We have need to open our hearts now, for a season, to sweeter and more soothing influences; to cultivate mutual kindness, and love of all for country's sake, and charity and friendship and universal good will. As war is known to steel the hearts of the people by whom it is waged, to deaden their sensibilities and to generate both coarseness and hardness of heart, so it is in the nature of fierce political conflict to militate against the finer and gentler impulses and emotions of a nation's heart; to stir up animosities, to sever the bands of kindred, to excite a harsh and irascible and vindictive spirit. After war a long reign of peace is needed to repair not only the physical but the moral mischiefs of which war has been the cause; and so after the strife of the ballot box, with its months, not to say years, of preparatory struggle and contest, it behoves a people to address themselves assiduously to the cultivation of all those humanizing, purifying, softening influences to which strife of any kind is antagonistic, and without which no political triumph or arrangement of things could give us peace and happiness.

Gladly, therefore, we bid farewell to politics for a while; at least to the strife and turmoil and commotion of politics. We renounce caucusses, conventions, mass meetings, processions, torch light marches, clubs, estimates, comparisons of returns and calculations of chances. All these, and other adjuncts of the great struggle, have had their day and place, and now, like the scenes and properties of a melo drama that has had its run, they may be stowed away in vaults, garrets and lumber rooms, until the lapse of time calls them forth again from their inglorious repose, again to do their spiriting in the heat and bustle of some future contest. Sufficient for the day is the evil thereof; sufficient for the four years have been the protraction and eagerness of the fray; let us sit down in peace and quietness, for at least a year or two, contemplate the blessings and enjoyments that are vouchsafed to us so freely, whistle care and contention to the winds, abjure President-making, protest against the annexation of Texas with all our might, even if Mr. Polk is elected with that bit of Captain Tyler's thunder in his breeches pocket, and make ourselves as comfortable and happy as circumstances and a clear conscience will permit."

The editor then refers touchingly and beautifully to the many blessings we of this country enjoy, informs his readers of his intention during the coming time of truce from politics, to devote himself to efforts for their entertainment and edification, more varied and miscellaneous than circumstances have permitted for a long time past, and concludes thus:

"And so, kind reader, we take our leave for the present of active political exertion; glad of the respite to which you and we and the country are entitled; determined to enjoy it, as little disturbed as may be by recollections of past hopes that may not have been fulfilled, and clinging with unshaken trust to the belief and hope that with our country all will yet go well, however unpropitious may be the aspect of things in reference to the great issues on which we have been contending.—*New York Com. Adv.*

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borne upon his shoul
a place of safety.

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