THE EASTON STAR.

Easton, Md.

TUESDAY MORNING, SEP. 26, 1843.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR TALBOT COUNTY.

FOR THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES.
PHILIP F. THOMAS,
BENJ. M. BOWDLE,
RICH'D. ARRINGDALE.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.
For District No. 2.
DANIEL LEONARD.
For District No. 3.
THOS. H. LEONARD.

FOR CAROLINE COUNTY.

For the House of Delegates.
JOHN THAWLEY,
JNO. B. ANTHONY,
ROBERT T. KEENE.

For the Levy Court.
RICHARD JONES,
THOMAS WYATT,
THOMAS V. BISHOP,
ALCAID DAWSON,
JOHN BEACHAMP.

[Day of Election, Wednesday, October 4th.]

PUBLIC MEETING.

In pursuance of public notice in the "Star," the Democratic party assembled at the Court House on Tuesday the 19th inst. for the purpose of filling the vacancy on the Delegate Ticket occasioned by the declension of Mr. Geo. W. Sherwood.

Peter Webb, Esq. was called to the chair, and Joseph Graham appointed Secretary.

The meeting was addressed by Mr. Sherwood, when it proceeded to the selection of a candidate for the House of Delegates, which resulted in the nomination of P. F. THOMAS, Esq.

On motion the meeting adjourned *sine die*. PETER WEBB, Chair'n.

JOS. GRAHAM, Sec'ry.

☞It will be seen by the proceedings of the Democratic meeting of Tuesday last that P. F. THOMAS, Esq. has been nominated as a candidate for the General Assembly to supply the vacancy occasioned by Mr. Sherwood's declension. There is scarcely a voter in the county to whom Mr. Thomas is unknown, and we feel assured that he will (with his colleagues) receive a triumphant support. Let our Democratic friends bestir themselves—let them arouse to action—and the victory is easily won. Our opponents are preparing for their last charge, and if now repulsed by the lion-hearted Democracy their forces will be disbanded; their champions vanquished, and their political overthrow will be complete.

☞The Whigs of this county succeeded on Tuesday last in obtaining the consent of the following named gentlemen to serve them as candidates. For the House of Delegates, Theodore R. Loockerman and John Harper. For County Commissioners—John Clark and Wm. Townsend. We will not follow the precedence set by a neighboring paper, and review the "lives and characters" of these gentlemen—however vulnerable some of them may be politically. We feel so confident of the success of the Democratic candidates that we are content with the mere enunciation of the two tickets claiming the support of the voters of Talbot. Our Whig friends are so noisy upon paper that it takes one a little time to become used to their clamor; but it will be this year as it has been heretofore with them, victory before the election and defeat at the close of the polls. Hence we feel disposed to let them enjoy the anticipation of success, with the single requisition that they will show their hands and define their positions. This is all we ask.

VOTERS OF TALBOT, remember that tomorrow week is the day of election. If you are opposed to public debts and taxation, vote the Democratic ticket.

If you are opposed to the law uniting the collection of State and County taxes, vote the Democratic ticket.

Remember, that the Whig party are justly chargeable with the mismanagement which has brought upon your State an enormous public debt of fifteen millions of dollars, to pay the interest of which you are oppressed by Direct taxation.

Remember your political wrongs, and speak to the authors of them in a language that will cause your public servants to bow to the majesty of the ballot-box hereafter.

Remember, that you will be without a full representation in the next Congress, and that the Senate of Maryland is the cause thereof. Remember these things now, and remember them when you go to the polls to deposit your ballots.

P. F. THOMAS AND THE LIEN LAW.—The Gazette of Saturday last endeavors to injure Mr. Thomas in the estimation of the Mechanics and Workingmen of our county by a repetition of the oft refuted charge that he is hostile to their interests because of his vote in 1838 against the bill entitled an act to secure mechanics and others engaged in erecting buildings in this State, from loss. Mr. Thomas is too well known to the class of voters whom the Gazette would prejudice against him, to require at our hands more than a plain statement of the facts connected with his votes on the bill in question.

On page 245 of the House Journal of 1838, it will be found that Mr. Williams of Harford, moved that the bill be recommitted with instructions to amend and *enlarge* the provisions of the bill so as to extend to all mechanics, in every branch of business, the like security which is proposed to be afforded to those employed upon buildings.

The yeas and nays are recorded on this proposition, and stand, for it 27—against it, 31. Mr. Thomas voting in the affirmative.

It will be seen by the above vote that Mr. Thomas was in favor of extending, as far as practicable, to *all mechanics*, the benefit of legislative protection.

On page 246, it will be found that the bill was amended, on motion of Mr. Causin (a whig) by adding the following proviso—"provided that the benefit of this section shall be *confined to the party contracting to build*, and who shall complete the erection of the building under his contract &c."

This amendment goes directly to protect the contractor, but not the workmen engaged by him. This was regarded as an insuperable objection, and no doubt lead Mr. Thomas to vote against the bill. That he was in favor of protecting the *employed* as well as the *employer* is apparent upon the face of the proceedings; and to this end he steadily persisted in the various stages of the bill before the House. It certainly cannot be contended that Mr. Thomas is opposed to the interests of our mechanics because of his vote against the Lien Law of 1838, and which law we have shown withholds from the journeyman and laborer the security which it gives to the contractor or employer.

The adversaries of Mr. Thomas have certainly presumed much upon the credulity of mechanics and workingmen, if they suppose the charge they have preferred against him would not be carefully investigated, and the whole truth brought before the public eye. This we have briefly done, and such of our citizens as entertain doubt of the correctness of our statement are referred to the Journal itself, where they will find we are fully sustained in our vindication of Mr. Thomas.

IMPORTANT TO VOTERS.—At the last session of the Legislature a law was passed repealing the act establishing Magistrates Courts in Talbot county. This was done upon numerously signed petitions, and the repealing law is to be submitted to the people at the approaching election for their acceptance or rejection.

We are unable to-day to publish but two sections of the Law—as follows:

SEC. 2. *And be it enacted*, That justices of the peace in Talbot county, shall have concurrent jurisdiction with the county courts, in all cases where single justices now have jurisdiction, when the amount in controversy shall exceed the sum of fifty dollars, but not amount to more than the sum of one hundred dollars.

SEC. 9. *And be it enacted*, That at the next annual election for delegates to the General Assembly of Maryland, the judges of election of the several election districts of Talbot county shall enquire of each voter as he may come to cast his ballot whether he is for or against the provisions of this act, and it shall be the duty of the clerks of said election to make an entry of both the affirmative and negative votes on said question on the poll books, in two seperate columns, to be prepared for that purpose by the sheriff of said county, and it shall be the duty of said judges to count all the votes so entered and make return thereof to the commissioners of said county, and if it shall be ascertained that a majority of votes are in favor of this act, then it shall be operative to the repeal of existing laws conflicting therewith, but if there be a majority against it, it shall be null and void.

☞The Whig leaders have such an aversion to the word Democrat, that they forbear to use it when they can substitute in its place such party appellations as "Vanites," "Loco-focos," &c. Very well gentlemen, any name you please, so you do not shift upon us your own legitimate and well-earned title of "Coonites."

☞We have been compelled to lay over for our next publication one or two communications which we would have published to-day had they been received in time.

TAX PAYERS, read the article in to-day's paper under the caption, "The Whigs and the State's embarrassments."

☞Mr. G. W. Wright declines serving on the Whig ticket of this county as a candidate for the General Assembly.

SENATOR MERRICK.—The Editor of the Kent News addressed a letter to Mr. Merrick on the subject of his retiring from the United States Senate, and received, he states, a reply which authorizes him to contradict the report.

Keep it before the People, That *there were large Whig majorities in both branches of the Legislature by which the Eight Million Bill was passed*, and

Keep it before the People, That had it not been for the passage of that act, there would have been no necessity for the present onerous DIRECT TAX.

"A HOME MARKET."—Amos Kendall, in an article upon the whig fallacies about a home market asks:—

"Has the building up of Lowell or Nashua increased the price of the farmer's wheat or corn in Ohio, Indiana or Illinois? Every man knows better. Has it increased the prices of the farmer's corn and rye raised in their *very neighborhood?* Every farmer fifty years old who lives there, knows better. He knows that their prices, thirty or forty years ago, were higher than they are now. Southern and western corn and flour have been brought by means of these manufacturing establishments, into competition with those of the New England farmer at his own door, *reducing* prices there *without increasing them* in the regions whence the new supplies come. These are notorious *facts*—the strongest of arguments. To *think* of increasing the prices of western produce by building up manufactures and thus increasing the number of domestic consumers, is as idle as to think of affecting the volume of the Mississippi above or below by throwing the water over the levee at New Orleans with a bucket.

The production of that teeming region is too vast to be affected by an operation so minute.—The Mississippi must have *an ocean* to receive the water of its innumerable fountains, and its valley must have *a world for a market*. To create a *home* market for its production in England or elsewhere by legislation, is just about as ludicrous an operation as digging a *home* reservoir to receive the water of its mighty rivers. As a man of the West we say to the generrl goverment, *clear out our Rivers, improve our Lake and River harbors, protect us from piracy and war on the ocean, and give us the world for a market.* Do this; and in half a century, we will show you the results never surpassed in earthly beauty and protectiveness, since God planted the first garden among the four rivers of Eden.

[COMMUNICATED.]

TO THE WHIGS OF BAYSIDE.

By way of a set off against the proceedings of the Whig Caucus of the 19th inst. I have a question to ask which I hope my Whig friends will frankly answer. After Mr. R. L. Seth was solicited to serve as a candidate for the Legislature, and consented to do so; why was it that those who insisted on his serving, voted in the caucus for John Harper, Esq.? It is well known that Mr. H. received the nomination against his interest and wishes. As Mr. Seth had indirectly consented to serve, and Mr. Harper insisted on not serving, was it not something like trifling with Mr. S. at the expense of his feelings? Did he deserve to be thus hardly dealt by? On the contrary, had he not been the faithful partizan, always ready to lay his shoulder to the wheel when the car would stop without his strength? I again repeat, why was it? Let an intelligent Whig answer. "It was only the *wealth* of the one that made *promised friends* vote in the caucus against the other." Mr. S. was sacrificed at the altar of that *monied aristocracy* whose existence in the whig party every day shows greater developments.

I do not insinuate that Mr. H. is an aristocrat. But the whig party here as elsewhere is seriously laboring under this British malady. It was the influence of a busy little partizan who has been politically dead these five years, but who is showing the astonishining miracle of a political resurrection, that Mr. S. was deprived of his merited nomination. But the ticket nominated under his auspices will fall as he has, *"never to rise again."*

The reason Mr. S's opponent was chosen in preference to himself, it was thought, the nominee would take for U. S. Senator the old *pap*, who, once in the history of Maryland, contrary to the will of his constituents, made a Maryland Senator of his own *relation*. And it would seem that another of the ticket was nominated under the same *fond hopes;* (Mr. Wright was raised in Caroline, and it has been but a short time since he left; and any one that knows any thing of Caroline politics ought to know who she prefers for U. S. Senator.) The ticket externally may appear fair, but nevertheless it is a wheel at work within a wheel enveloped in mystery.

Ye laboring men and mechanics—you who cultivate this green earth; can you throw away your present independence and bow again to that dynasty which has so long ruled and oppressed you? As a Whig I shall look for purer waters;—things are not now as they once were. We have listened again and again to the political preachment of the same babblers; we now find they speak one thing and act another. We hear them at one time declaring that there shall be no taxation, and at another voting for the suspension of County business unless we pay, *when we cannot*, oppressive taxes—They ask for a tariff, and immediately grain falls in price and sugars &c. rise fifty per cent.

"They lead to bewilder,
And dazzle to blind."

The ephemereal hopes of 1840 are gone while we are left to battle with taxation and want. I have tried the Whigs and know their principles, and henceforth will abjure them forever.

It is the duty of every good citizen to oppose aristocracy in all its forms and shapes; to do this we must oppose the success of the present Whig ticket. I again say, I do not think them all tinctured with this republican poison; but their election would be the first step towards reinstating those who have it bred in their bones. And this is why we should reject the present ticket and check this spirit of aristocracy now in its germ.

Bayside. A WHIG.

[We insert the above communication at the request of its author. We have no reason for doubting his sincerity of purpose, or calling in question the purity of his motive. Our Whig friends however, will be better able than ourself to test the correctness of the whole subject.—Ed. Star.]

INSURRECTION AT MANILLA.—*Great Conflagration—Two Thousand Buildings Destroyed!*—A Boston newspaper gives an extract from a letter dated Manilla, the 5th April last, giving an account of an insurrection there, and of the conflagration already reported, which destroyed about two thousand buildings.

"During the last month there was an insurrection at this place, caused principally by one of the old Catholic priests, who altered his belief, and began to preach in Manilla city, but was soon banished from that place, under penalty of death should he enter it again. From thence he went to the native villages, where there was quartered a regiment of soldiers, and soon obtained many followers. The Governor of Manilla forthwith sent a regiment to destroy the town and people. (This regiment was composed mostly of soldiers drafted from this city.) The moment they arrived they turned to and killed all their officers, and, with the assistance of the old priest's followers, marched to Manilla, and during the night scaled the walls of one of the largest forts, secured all that were in it, and then blew up one end of it.

After that they proceeded to the magazine, which had but one entrance, and that was secured by seven iron doors. They succeeded in forcing three of them, when, much to their surprise, the fort was retaken by the Governor's troops, who marched into the fort, and after a little skirmish, took them all prisoners. A few days since 62 of them were shot and 48 strangled to death.

"Last Saturday there was a tremendous fire at this place, which consumed about 2000 buildings, and came near destroying the whole city. It is painful to go on shore and see the people; some have lost their children, and some their parents, by the flames. You cannot go ten paces among the ruins without coming in contact with a corpse."

The same writer says that the Java sea is full of pirates, from the islands of Mindon and Celebes.

HORRIBLE SUICIDE.—The Cincinnati Message says: "We were informed yesterday of a most melancholy suicide, which took place in this city on Thursday morning. The victim was a native of Poland, a man perhaps thirty years of age, and but a few months in this city. His name, we learn, is J. Kamalenoski, the son of a wealthy citizen of Warsaw. He had received an accomplished education previous to his departure from his native land, some seven years ago, and spoke seven different languages with ease and excellence. Soon after his arrival in this country, he became acquainted with a girl near Norfolk, Virginia, and married her in twelve months from the time he landed in the United States. He emigrated with his family consisting of a wife and five children, to this city during the past summer. Soon after the arrival here, a young man named Joyslin, formerly a neighbor to the wife of Kamalenoski, became very familiar about the house. Finally about three weeks ago, the wife of Kamalenoski left her home and her children, and took up her residence with Joyslin, on Longworth street, where they lived as husband and wife, until Wednesday evening last, when Joyslin told her that he had a wife in Virginia, and that it was his determination to return to her on the following morning. Mrs. Kamalenoski remonstrated with him, and bursting into tears, begged him not to desert her, after having seduced her from her husband's roof. He disregarded her entreaties and avowing his determination to leave the city. The deluded and vicious woman returned to her husband, who had in the meantime been made acquainted with her conduct and throwing herself at his feet, prayed his forgiveness and that of her children. The husband turned scornfully from her, without uttering a syllable—went and unlocked his trunk, took a pistol therefrom, and shot himself through the heart!

THE MORMONS AND ANTI-MORMONS.—From the following which we copy from the St. Louis New Era, of the 12th inst., we think it probable, that there will be some ugly work about Nauvoo shortly.

"On Wednesday last a meeting of Delegates from Hancock and the surrounding counties was held at Carthage. They had been appointed at previous meetings of the people opposed to the Mormons. The official proceedings have not yet reached us, but we learn from the Burlington Hawk Eye of Saturday last, that the resolutions adopted, were of the strongest kind. They declared, if Gov. Ford would not surrender Jo Smith" on the requisition of the Governor of Missouri—which he has refused to do from political considerations—that they would call in aid from other counties and *other States*, to assist them in delivering him up. As rumors were prevalent that a number of the citizens had had their lives threatened by the Mormons, the meeting resolved to avenge any blood that might be shed. They agreed not to obey the mandates of the Mormon officers of the county, who have been put in power by the Mormons, the whole county treasury being now at their disposal. There is considerable excitement—the crisis seeme to be rapidly approaching—and we greatly fear the consequences. All may be remedied, if the Mormons, as a religious body, will but eschew politics and amalgamate with our citizens—but we fear it is too late to do even that."

☞A Letter From Gen. Jackson appears in the Pittsburg Post, relative to the conduct of Judge Brackenridge, (now a candidate for Congress in that district,) in which the General charges him with violating his oath as a sworn interpreter, by interpreting falsely the answers of Governor Callava, who was arraigned before General Jackson in Florida for secreting the papers of the Videl family, not long after the cession of the territory to the United States. Brackenridge has published a reply, declaring the statement false.

The Whigs have brought out candidates for the Legislature in Carroll County.

From the New Orleans Courier.

MARSHAL BERTRAND.

We learn with infinite satisfaction that Marshal Bertrand one of the purest and bravest spirits that figured under the empire of Napoleon, arrived here this morning. He came from Havana to the mouth of the river in the French brig of war the Mercure, Captain Dubut, and was brought up to the city in one of the towboats. We understand it is the Marshal's intention to remain here only a few days, merely for the gratification of his curiosity to visit a place which acquired a renown in arms under the immortal Jackson, that must be grateful to the ancient French warrior. The Marshal is accompanied by his son, Napolean Bertrand, a gentleman about 30 years of age, upwards of six feet high, of very pleasing appearance, and, as we learn of rare accomplishments and acquirements. The Marshal is aged about seventy years, but of robust health and vigorous frame, a strongly marked countenance, and even to a stranger his appearance would indicate a man who had passed through many stiring and trying scenes. The Marshal was received at Havana with marked distinction and liberal kindness—waited upon and feted by the most distinguished inhabitants, and treated in all respects as a man of his celebrity deserves.

Will our fellow citizens of New Orleans be backward to welcome among them one of the most remarkable men of this remarkable age, so prolific of great characters? We hope not; and we observe with pleasure that Major General Lewis has called a meeting of the officers of his division tomorrow morning for the purpose of greeting the Marshal by a military visit. It has been suggested that first night of his stay here would be welcomed in an appropriate manner by a serenade; and we mention it under the persuasion that our musical friends will attend to the hint, and fulfil the suggestion with their usual spirit and promptitude.

The name of Marshal Bertrand is inseparably connected with that of the great man whose existence has left its impress upon the era in which we live. Bertrand was his most confidential, his bosom friend—and adhered to his fortunes through all their changes—accompanied him to his last residence in that black and miserable isle where he expired, waited upon him with brotherly attention in his mortal sickness, listened to his last words, and witnessed his dying struggle. If he had no other merit, yet the chosen companion and dearest friend of Napoleon would deserve the affection and the respect of every right-minded man.

TOUCHING RECITAL.

A letter to the editor of the Savannah Republican, dated Jacksonville, East Florida, details one of the most cruel instances of destitution and its results which we recollect to have read. The incident, which we give in the writer's own words, occurred near tho town of Alligator, The father of a family, consisting of a wife and two sons, in the vicinity of that place, was taken sick, and owing his illness, there being no food in the house the wife took the gun for the purpose of procuring game. Having wandered out of the way, she got lost, and after three day's solitary adventure in the wilderness, she at last, weary and sick, found her home, and her husband a corpse! Being unable to act farther, she sent her eldest boy to the house of a neighbor, some seven or eight miles off, for assistance.—The little fellow, shortly after his arrival at the friendly roof, through previous sickness and present excitement beyond his years, became ill, and before he could tell his tale, he died! A few days afterwards the house was visited, when oh! deplorable sight! along side of the father were found the dead bodies of his wife and remaining son! The tale is short but true—they had all perished through starvation! The tear of sympathy will freely flow when recounting such events.—*Picayune.*

SINGULAR OCCURRENCE.—One of our oldest and most learned divines on Sunday morning suffered a temporary and rather serious absence of mind; but before the hour of morning service arrived, was supposed to have entirely recovered and went to his church to perform the duties of his calling. He proceeded regularly with the services of the day, and preached an extemporaneous discourse which was declared by many who heard it, to be one of the most eloquent, perspicuous and argumentative sermons they had ever listened to.

After the clergyman arrived home it was noticed that his mind was again wandering, and proper medical treatment was resorted to and he has since in a great measure recovered. He states that he has not the slightest recollection of preaching on the last Sabbath or even of being at church, so that he must have delivered an eloquent and lucid discourse while in a state of suspended intellectual action, a phenomena certainly of a curious and unusual character.—The only discrepancies observed in the services of the day were two: after reading the commandments the clergyman repeated the sixth and when giving out the second hymn he gave out the same one which had just been previously sung.—N. Y. Tribune.

Disasters at Sea.—The New Bedford Mercury of Monday contains the following account of melancholy disaster at sea, copied from the log-book of schooner Zenobia, Capt. Owens, from Baltimore at that port:

"On Thursday, the 7th inst. lost overboard from the fly-gib boom, Samuel Maffit of Talbot county, Md.—Every effort was made to save him, but in vain, as it was blowing heavy.

Vermont.—Mr Mattocks the Federal candidate for Governor of Vermont, loses his election by about 1000 votes: The abolitionists hold the "balance of power" in Vermont.

Submission to the will of the majority, is the duty of all who follow the usages of party.

POLITICAL.

THE WHIGS AND THE STATE'S EMBARRASSMENTS.

Our ingenuity is completely puzzled to know what language to employ in order to convey a proper conception of our indignation, when we witness with what sang-froid a Whig will assert that the Democrats are equally at fault with *themselves* in bringing about the onerous debt under which the State of Maryland is now groaning. We detest—we scorn the unblushing effrontery of those who *know* better, and pity the *ignorance* of those who are led astray by the wily machinations of those who are always "lying in wait to decieve." Whenever a Democrat charges the fact upon a Whig that it was a measure of his party which plunged the State recklessly into this enormous debt he is immediately told that is was no more a *Whig* measure than it was a *Democratic* measure.

In their craftiness, the Whigs when about to undertake a scheme of doubtful result, are generally too successful in wheedling and cajoling some few unsuspecting democrats into their employ in order to aid them in making a safe retreat from the odium of a failure. That a diminutive few of the Democratic party did favor, by their act, to a small extent, the "internal improvement" *bubble*, we do not pretend to disguise; but we do deny that it ever was a *Democratic measure*, notwithstanding the Whigs are quite active in endeavoring to make it, at least, in *part* so:—But we think before we are done with this article we will show to the contrary.

For our present purpose, we will confine ourselves pretty much to the act authorizing the Eight Million Loan; as it seems that that was the fatal stroke which prostrated our State in the mire of almost inextricable difficulties.

Now it so happens that when this tremendous loan of Eight Millions of dollars was authorized by an act of the Legislature, that the Democrats had not enough out of the eighty members in the House of Delegates to make three sets of members to demand the yeas and nays. If our memory is faithful, the Whigs had at that session about SIXTY-TWO and the Democrats EIGHTEEN members. In looking over the Votes and Proceedings we find that this fatal law passed the House of Delegates by a vote of 48 to 29. And if we are correct (which we doubt not but that we are) in our present opinion with regard to the relative strength of the two parties, it will be perceived that if *every* Democrat had voted against the bill, it would still have become a law. Therefore we cannot detemine by what sort of conscience the Whigs can attempt to shift any portion of this odium upon the shoulders of the Democrats. How they can for one moment entertain an opinion otherwise than that it was, and is entirely a Whig measure—a child of their own conception—of their own creation and bringing forth,—a monster of their own maturity, we cannot divine. We should not have indicated that they *entertain* any other opinion; in that we are wrong; we know they *do not*, they *cannot*, except those poor silly souls who are duped by their insinuating masters. Suppose the State had proved a successful adventurer in this stupendous scheme of internal improvement—in this wild, riotous and reckless spirit of speculation, and a seeming merit had followed in the train and attached itself to those would be mighty statesmen, would the Democrats have been allowed to share in the smallest degree any portion of this merit? Would they dared to have begged the favor of having their names placed with this mighty Whig galaxy? We opine not. The very idea of a Democrat being, in the most remote degree, entitled to a ray of this glory would have been ridiculed to scorn. Be off, you dog—you who proved yourself so close fisted and penurious about a few MILLIONS of the people's money need not *now* attempt to gambol in the halo of our well earned glory. It is true we guiled some few of you into our ranks to suit our purposes—to make you our "*scapegoat*" in case of a failure in the issue of our schemes; but we have succeeded, therefore away with you,—we have no further use for you. This is somewhat a picture of the taunting language which would have assailed the ear of every Democrat in every quarter of the State.

And is it not hard too that if the Democrats have to bear an equal portion of the odium of this scheme of humbuggery, that they should be deprived of an equal share of emoluments of those internal improvement companies? If we are correctly advertised of the facts they have the giving of offices amounting to at least $100,000,-00, which we verily believe to be more, if not twice as much, as is in the gift of the State government. Besides a large patronage at their disposal of another character. Now if their monster of a child claimed equal paternity with the Democrats as with the Whigs, why not bestow its filial bounties equally upon one as upon the other? Instead of that we find all its lucrative offices comparatively speaking, bestowed upon Whig favorites. When this law was passed, three commissioners of loans were contemplated in its provisions to travel over part of Europe, *ostensibly*, for the purpose of negotiating the loan of Eight Millions of Dollars: well let us see who were appointed; and let us see if either of them was a Democrat. The first name which presents itself to our minds is that of the Hon. Judge Buchanan, one of the Judges of the Court of Appeals: And who is he pray? Why a whig. The next is Col. Emory: and what was his party politics? Why ultra Whig to be sure. And who is the third and last of those commissioners of loans? Why a certain Mr. Peabody, a rabid whig, and who has since become, by residence, if not by expatriation an Englishman. Those three Honorables were selected and appointed, and sent to Europe at a heavy expense,—all to be paid out of the people's money. And what did they do? Did they negotiate the loan required by the State? Not they! After enjoying the *royal* luxuries of England and France for a good part of a year two of them returned home as they went; and the other become so much enraptured with the English manners that he concluded here to stay. Still we are told that the Democrats are as much to blame for the creation of the State debt as the whigs.

We have shewn that if every Democrat had been present and had voted against this ruinous law still it would have been enacted in the House of Delegates. Now let us come to the Senate and see how matters stand there in regard to parties. The Senate at that time was composed of fifteen members only; and when this bill of monstrosities came up before it, for its final action, thirteen members were present, eleven voting for it, and two against it, all whigs. Now, surely, no matter how much one may be disposed to distort the truth, he has not the smallest pretext in the world to say that it was in any part a Democratic measure during its passage through the Senate. Let it be borne in mind, too, that this very same Col. Thomas Emory, who was afterwards made one of the commissioners of loans, was then a Senator and voted for this very bill.

Now is it not strange, that in the face of all these facts, there should be found one soul who pretends to any thing like truthfulness, with boldness sufficient to stand up and declare that the Democrats are equally culpable with the whigs for bringing the State in its present horrible dilemma?

We contend, in conclusion, that this was a whig scheme throughout, and one of the most reckless order; and that they, and they *alone* should bear the whole of the odium.—*Annapolis Star.*

[From the Baltimore American.]

DEDICATION OF THE ODD FELLOWS HALL.

The splendid new Hall, erected by the Independent Order of Odd Fellows of this city, was dedicated yesterday in due form. The Grand Lodge of Maryland, and the visiting Lodges of other States, assembled at an early hour in the morning in front of the Maryland Theatre, Front street, in full regalia.—The subordinate Lodges of this city and the delegates from Lodges in almost every part of the Union, to the Annual Communications of the Grand Lodge of the United Session in this city, formed in Gay street with the right resting on Forrest street.

At 8 o'clock the Lodges were formed into line, two members abreast, under the direction of P. G. M. HENRY S. SANDERSON, as Chief Marshal.

At half past 9 o'clock, the processsion, which was interspered with music, handsome banners and various emblems of the Order, giving to the whole a very beautiful and imposing appearance, moved off.

By far the most interesting sight in the Procession was the large Car, drawn by four beautifully caparisoned horses, in which were seated nearly one hundred children attached to the School established by the various Lodges for the education of the sons and daughters of deceased members. The children were all well dressed, and their happy smiling countenances imparted great interest to the scene, and excited the warmest sympathies of every beholder. The evidence of the practical charity and well applied benevolence of the Institution was every where beheld with demonstrations of the liveliest satisfaction.

Next came a barouche, in which were seated Rev. E. Y. Reese, of Maryland; Rev. Albert Case, of South Carolina; Rev. H. Letzinger, and Rev. George M. Bain, of Virginia, Chaplains.

A barouche containing James L. Ridgely, P. G. M. of Maryland; E. H. Chapin, M. W. G. M. of Massachusetts; and Gen. A. S. Hurlbut, P. G. of South Carolina, Orators of the day.

The rear of the procession was brought up by twelve barouches, containing Representatives from twenty States in the Union to the Annual meeting of the Grand Lodge of the United States.

After passing through several of the principal streets the procession continued on to Howard's Park, where, after an Anthem by the Choir in attendance, a prayer was offered by the Rev. Eli Yates Reese, of this city.

The Introductory Address, which was to have been delivered by James L. Ridgely, P. G. M. was dispensed with in consequence of the lateness of the hour. An Ode, composed for the occasion, was then sung by a large and efficient choir of male and female voices.

An eloquent Oration was then delivered by E. H. Chapin, M. W. G. M. of Massachusetts. Another anthem by the Choir and a prayer by Rev. Albert Case, D. D. G. S. of South Carolina, concluded the exercises in the Park.

The ceremonies being over the Procession was again formed into line and marched to the New Hall in Gay street, where the ceremony of dedication took place in the usual form. The dedicatory prayer was made by the Rev. H. Letzinger, R. W. G. Chaplain.

The Grand Secretary having read the record of the Dedication, the officers of the Grand Lodge solemnly attested it.

An Ode, composed for the occasion, was sung by the Choir.

The Master of Ceremonies then introduced Gen. A. S. Hurlbut, P. G of South Carolina, who delivered an Oration appropriate to the occasion.

At its conclusion an anthem was sung by the choir; and a prayer made by the Rev. George M. Bain, P. G. M. of Virginia.

The ceremonies of the day were brought to a close by the performance of a piece of Music by the bands.

Beat This Who Can!!—Yesterday morning an Irishman named Peter Kerney, in the employ of Mr. Gustavus Beall, shouldered and carried (in one bag) 11½ bushels of wheat. The wheat weighed 61 lbs. per bushel, making in all 701½ lbs.—*Cumberland Gazette.*

We knock under—we can't beat either the story or the Irishman.

It is rumored, (says the Washington Capitol) that Col. Gardner has been appointed to the Auditorship made vacant by the resignation of the Hon. Mr. Whittlesey.