THE STAR.

EASTON, Md.

TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 23, 1844

Democratic Nominations.

FOR PRESIDENT,
JAMES K. POLK,
OF TENNESSEE.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
GEORGE M. DALLAS,
OF PENNSYLVANIA.

FOR GOVERNOR,
JAMES CARROLL,
OF BALTIMORE CITY.

ELECTORAL TICKET.

FOR THE STATE AT LARGE.
WILLIAM FRICK, of Balt. city, for the Western Shore.
ALBERT CONSTABLE, of Cecil, for the Eastern Shore.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS.
1st Disct.—JAS. MURRAY, of Annapolis.
2d " THOS. PERRY, of Allegany.
3d " ED. HAMMOND, of H. Disct.
4th " B. C. PRESSTMAN, of Balt.
5th " W. M. A. SPENCER, of Q. A.
6th " JAS. Ll. MARTIN, of Talbot.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—"Bald Eagle" shall have a place in our next.

The Sketch of the speeches at the Whig meeting in Dorchester is received and shall have early attention.

MR. PRATT'S SPEECH.—We listened attentively on Wednesday last to this gentleman's maiden speech before a Talbot audience. The *matter* and not the *manner* of it will more especially claim our notice for the present. Without intending to apply to Mr. P. the least disrespect, we may remark that the violent rantings and bravadoes of the mere partizan most generally fall short of their aim, or at best do more than provoke a contemptuous smile or an indignant reproof; but very different impressions are made upon the mind when it is appealed to by one who aspires to the lofty dignity of Chief Magistrate of an old and honored Commonwealth. The speech, as we anticipated, was a one-sided party eulogy, arranged with such apparent adroitness and precision, that the removal of a word or the refutation of an expression, would have overthrown the whole fabric, and exposed the legal shrewdness of the author in no very enviable light. The mere man-worshipper—the party-idolater—or he who swallows with the voracity of an Anaconda that which is acceptable to his political palate, and rejects all else though it be garnished with the tempting virtues of truth and reason, doubtless devoured the discourse with a "greedy ear" and stiffened his neck in the triumph of partizan pride. But the man of investigation, who seeks light rather than darkness, may not have received the *ipsi dixit* of Mr. Pratt as all-sufficient either *for* or *against* the various positions assumed in the speech. Upon this assumption we have thought proper to review a portion of his remarks, which we shall do in all candor and fairness.

In the opening of his speech he alluded to his harmonious nomination (rumor and the gentleman are at issue on this point;) also to the favorable aspects of his cause in Worcester, Somerset, and Dorchester, and regretted to acknowledge that Talbot county furnished the only cloud that dimmed the political horizon of Maryland!! He then informed the people that he held in his hand a pamphlet styled "Tract No. 2," which charged him with being opposed to Reform, and as the title expressed its substance he would not intrude upon the patience of his fellow-citizens by reading any other portion of it. Mr. P. then read as follows—"Thomas G. Pratt opposed to giving the people the right of electing their own Governor and Senators, at all times and on all occasions, as proven by the public records and his own printed speeches." We understood him to say that he was wilfully and falsely charged in that paper, and that he would controvert the base attacks of his assailants. He at once entered into a spirited review of his political course in 1836, declared he was not a member of the Legislature at the session of that year, (and no one said he was) and consequently could not have voted either *for or against* the Reform Bill which has secured the people the privileges they now enjoy. Having satisfied himself of his innocence of a charge which existed nowhere but in his own imagination, the wonderment of two-thirds of his auditory spoke an evident sympathy in his behalf. He had been falsely and basely accused, he said, by the "Tract," and he flattered himself that he had successfully and satisfactorily refuted the slanders which party malevolence had propagated against him. Now reader, let us examine the facts in the case. Did Mr. Pratt read the tract? No. Did the meeting know its contents? It is presumable it did not. Did Mr. Pratt allude to his votes on the subject of Reform in 1833, 1834 and 1835? Not a syllable was breathed. Did he not (holding the pamphlet in his hand) lead all present to believe that its contents were false—wilfully false, from the language he used? Such doubtless was the impression he designed to make, and such *was* the effect of his denial of its authenticity. Here we must say, that never did we hear such a quibble from the veriest tyro of a county court bar before. It was the subterfuge of refined deception—and far transcended the almost illimitable range which the "stump-speaker" assumes to be his privilege and prerogative when his opponents are denied the right of confronting him.

The "Tract No. 2" (and which we published this morning) does not charge Mr. Pratt with voting against the Reform Bill of 1836, and if he ever read it, he well knows it does not. If he had not read it, he presumed largely upon the credulity of his listeners! No one who reads the 'Tract' can say that it charges Mr. Pratt with giving any such vote, and yet this Gubernatorial candidate of the Whig party, argued most lustily to *disprove* a charge which was not made against him. Verily this is the politician's last shift to work upon the sympathy of voters. The "Tract" however does accuse him—aye, and confronts him with an array of documentary evidence which he cannot escape from with all his special pleading, of voting against every reform proposition already mentioned, and he dare not deny it—*nor can he, nor will he.* The extracts in the "Tract" are truly copied from the Journals of Proceedings—Mr. Pratt knows them to be correct—two of the officers of the meeting know them to be correct—and those of his 'right or wrong' followers, who are acquainted with the history of "Maryland Reform," also know them to be incontrovertibly true, and *even they* cannot bring a shadow of evidence *from any official source* to prove them erroneous, as the great "embodyment" of their cause would have our community believe.—The chivalrous son of proud old Prince George, on this occasion, most condescendingly "stooped to conquer," and a few of his faithful followers huzzaed after the fashion of the London populace that cried "long life to Richard, King of England!" "Thanks gentle citizens and friends—This *general* applause and cheerful shout *Argues your wisdom!*"

But again. While Mr. Pratt was fighting his 'air drawn vision,' he entirely forgot to attack the charges that *are made* against him; nor did he retrograde one inch from the eventful period of the contest waged between the refractory "21," and the glorious "19." If he had done so he would have placed himself precisely where the Tract places him, and its truthful details would have defied all his ingenuity at perversion and contradiction. Six *anti reform* votes in the single session of 1835 would have risen in judgment against him, and the living witnesses in his front and rear would have presented too formidable an array of testimony even for the legal and logical erudition of this Gubernatorial candidate to have confronted, much less overcome.

We think we have conclusively shown that instead of Mr. Pratt disproving the charges which arraigned him at the bar of public opinion, he has admitted them fully and satisfactorily, by his refusal to refer to them; that his speech on the topic of *reform* evaded the true issue, viz—his opposition to reform whilst he was a member of the Legislature in the years heretofore mentioned—and that in raising a false issue before the people he is culpable of adding insult to injury, and that he deceived them as to the real question in controversy.

Reader, be you Whig or Democrat, carefully peruse the "Tract"—tear away the hood with which these men have attempted to darken your intellect and to prejudice your mind, that they might the more successfully delude you; search after truth, and fearlessly defend it against all assaults—let them come from what quarter they may. Wealth should not overshadow it—party zeal should not trample it under foot—place nor official station should not laugh it to scorn—and against such efforts let every Republican unloose his tongue and nerve his arm.

Having extended this article to a greater length than we intended, we are reluctantly forced to postpone further comments on the Speeches of Wednesday last until our next paper.

LOUISIANA.—The full returns from this State have not yet reached us. Enough has been heard, however, to justify the belief that the Democrats have triumphed in the State. The Whigs have have been boasting and bragging for some days past over the result but how they received the intelligence we know not, and care as little, since it has turned out erroneous. Which party has carried the Legislature is doubtful. The inequality of representation gives the Whigs an advantage, and they have almost universally succeeded in electing a majority of members. The election of *three* of the four members of Congress is conceded to the Democrats. The popular vote is Democratic, which speaks volumes when we recollect that in 1840 the Whigs had 4000 majority. The Whigs advocated annexation, which is all that saved them from annihilation. The Baltimore Argus, on the authority of Southern papers, states that Mr. Thibodeaux (the only Whig elected to Congress) is an open and zealous advocate for the annexation of Texas, and that a large majority of the Whig candidates for the legislature are also advocates of that measure. Clay being against it, Polk and Dallas will receive the largest majority ever obtained in that State by any Presidential candidate.

From the New Orleans Courier.

THE GENERAL RESULT.—We are sure of a large democratic majority in the convention and a fair one in the Senate. We have no doubt that we shall have a decided majority in the House of Representatives.

As to the State at large, in reference to the presidential election, let us look to the congressional elections as the best criterion by which to form an opinion. In the first and third districts the whigs regarded any opposition to the democratic candidates Messrs. Slidell and Dawson, as utterly hopeless, and they offered none. In the first, they endeavored to bring forward a gentleman of our party of great popularity in the district—but they endeavored in vain; he spurned their offers to vote for him *en masse, without asking him any questions.*

In the third district they got up four whig candidates in succession, who all backed out, having as little notion of the *grinning honor* of being beaten, as Sir John Falstaff had.

In the first district, then, we may safely estimate the democratic majority at 400.

In the third at 800.
In the fourth at 250.
Making in all 1450.

To counterbalance this, the whigs have the second district, in which none of them will be hardy enough to claim a majority approaching to 1450. The utmost they can reasonably expect is about 300—and even that majority would be superseded, if we had fair play with the Elliott votes. With those votes, we should have a majority in the second district, and probably a majority of 2000 throughout the State.

GET OUT OF THE WAY.—The Hon. Peter Bierce of Litchfield county, Connecticut, one of the Whig Presidential electors in 1840, is out against Clay, and in favor of Polk and Dallas. The Hon. James C. Loomis (Mayor of Bridgeport) has also abandoned Mr. Clay. The New Haven Register says "we caution our friends out of the State against putting Connecticut down for Clay."

The Delaware (Pa.) county Republican, a radical whig paper, refuses to support Clay and Frelinghuysen.

The "Catoctin Sprout" published in Frederick county, Md., doffed its neutrality, and runs up the Polk, Dallas and Carroll flag.

OLD DORCHESTER AROUSED.—The Mass meeting, at Cabin Creek, on Thursday last was an immense gathering. We have heard the number present estimated at from 1000 to 1700! Among the speakers was David R. Stewart, Esq., of Baltimore city, who has heretofore been a leading member of the Whig party. His speech scattered coon fur like chaff before the wind. We expect to be furnished with the particulars of the meeting in time for our next publication.

"High tariff benefits the workmen"—the more toll the miller takes the more meal the farmer gets! Here we have this Whig logic exemplified—

The table cloth weavers of Patterson, N. J., struck on Tuesday for an advance of 20 per cent. on their wages—a reduction to that amount having been made within the last two years.

Daniel Webster said "take care of the *rich* and the rich will take care of the *poor?*" The Patterson weavers would rather take care of themselves.

☞Thomas G. Pratt, Esq., addresses the people of Caroline, &c. &c. to-day. Will some of our friends patiently listen to his remarks, and furnish us with his *arguments?* There is policy in politics as well as in war, and Mr. Candidate Pratt may know something of the art of stratagey, and manoeuvre to suit occasions.

GENL. JACKSON was in good health on the 4th inst., and gave an entertainment to the Nashville Blues, a volunteer corps.

☞President Tyler and his lady are on a visit to Virginia.

☞John Van Buren, Esqr. son of the Ex-president, is addressing the people in favor of Polk and Dallas.

☞At the Democratic celebration on the 4th at Harrisburg, (Pa.) Henry Loyer, Esq. President of the Tippecanoe club in 1840, marched at the head of the procession, carrying a beautiful American flag!

FIRE.—The large barn on the Canton farm near St. Michaels, was destroyed by fire on the morning of the 18th inst. The tenant, Mr. Noah Jefferson, lost all his wheat and corn, one horse, farming utensils, &c., estimated at from six to eight hundred dollars in value. The origin of the fire is unknown.

THE VOICE OF PATRIOTISM.—General Jackson in a recently written letter says—"I thank God for the privilege yet accorded to me of comprehending the designs of the Federal party. As long as I live I will warn my country against the dangers which will attend the success of Mr. Clay's proposition to estabiish another mammoth Bank."

☞The Whigs in Prince George's county have gotten into a snarl, and there has been some sharp biting among a few of them. Mr. Duvall declines his nomination for the House of Delegates, and Robert W. Bowie says, "I cannot rest silent under the false and slanderous charges brought against me by Col. Wooten." This is Mr. Pratt's county.

PHILADELPHIA.—Arrests continue to be made of persons implicated in the late disturbances. Some of them are charged with the crimes of high treason and riot, and others as rioters only. About seven thousand dollars have been raised for the families of the soldiers killed in the riots.

A SIGN.—The Whigs intend to have a merry march of it to the head waters of 'Salt River' next fall. They have already gotten up a new piece of music styled the "Tariff Quick Step."

☞A lad named Daniel Newnam, was killed at Centreville, Queen Ann's county, on Tuesday last, by the accidental discharge of a pistol which he held in his hands.

☞The Boston Greys have arrived in Baltimore on a military visit to that city.

☞The Editor of the Kent News, on the authority of a letter from Mr. Clay, denies the charge of Mr. Clay's being under the age required by the Constitution, when he first took his seat in the Senate of the United States. The News Editor may assert what he pleases, but until he can show a plain sum of substraction to be wrong, he cannot disprove the charge. Mr. Clay was born on the 12th of April, 1777, and was not eligible to the U. S. Senate until the 12th of April, 1807. But we are assured by "A sketch of his Life" that Mr. Clay presented himself at the *commencement* of the session of 1806, when in fact he was inelligible at *any period* of that session.

The Bay State Democrat of the 15th instant contains the correspondence between the editors and twenty-three of the leading Harrison men of Rhode Island in 1840, which announces their renunciations of whiggery. Here are their names:

Wager Weeden,	John S. Eddy,
John Paine,	Samuel H. Wales,
Eli Brown,	Peter W. Ferris,
John H. Weeden,	Philip B. Stiness,
Samuel Ashley,	Jesse Calder,
C. M. Nestell,	Jesse B. Sweet,
Cephas Holbrook,	William C. Barker,
Daniel M. Paine,	A. H. Stillwell,
Laban C. Wade,	Lewis Carr,
Isaac Elsbree,	John C. Davis,
Albert Cook,	Samuel Young
Samuel Warner.	

They set forth reasons at length for the change. The Democrat remarks that—

"They are all gentlemen of standing and respectability in Rhode Island, and took a prominent part in the election of Harrison in 1840. The Hon. Wager Weeden was one of the Harrison electors, and the Hon. John Paine has for a number of years been a member of the legislature from Smithfield. The names here presented are but a *sample* of the changes that have taken place in that State; as we are assured by persons upon whom the most implicit reliance may be placed, that at least ONE THOUSAND citizens of that State have left the cause of federalism since 1840, and joined the democratic ranks.

A WHIG FABRICATION.—The National Intelligencer, Balto. Patriot, and other coon journals amongst their scanty catalogue of changes, enumerated Mr. Haswell, the veteran editor of the Vermont Gazette.

Here is his denial of the "foul charge:"

TO THE EDITOR OF THE GLOBE.

I perceive my name in the Intelligencer of this morning, as having renounced my old democratic principles in favor of modern whiggery. *This is an entire mistake.* God forbid that I should, directly or indirectly, aid in the remotest degree the election of Henry Clay to the presidency. The Vermont Gazette, which has been published for nearly SEVENTY YEARS, ever has been, and ever will be, radically democratic. I was in favor of the nomination of John Tyler by the democratic party, believing the leading acts of his administration in accordance with the principles of Jefferson and Jackson. So far from aiding in the success of Mr. Clay, I shall visit Vermont for the sole and only purpose, of casting my vote against him, both at the election in September & November next.

Very respectfully,
JOHN C. HASWELL.

JULY 13, 1844.

A PRECIOUS SET OF SCOUNDRELS.—We are informed by a friend from Providence, that *Lieut. Martin*, of the "Cadets," a strong Algerine company of Providence, who has been detected of *forging* the name of the Mayor of that city to certain bank checks, to the tune of several thousand dollars, has decamped, leaving his bondsmen to "step up to the Captain's office and settle!" It will be remembered that the City Clerk's accounts were found to be *minus* about $6,000, a short time since, and Gov. King is under *twenty thousand dollars* bonds for his bank exploits. What a precious set of scoundrels these Rhode Island Algerines are! These men were all loud in their denunciations of the patriot DORR. These *three officials* have prated much about Dorr's dishonesty. Lieut. Martin! His HONOR the City Clerk!!—and His Excellency Gov. KING!!!—*Bay State Democrat.*

THE MOURNER.—A Lyons journal relates that a few days ago a lady, in deep mourning, with a countenance expressive of profound grief, entered the shop of a chemist of that town, followed by a servant in livery carrying a box, on which armorial bearings were richly emblazoned. She asked for some spirits of wine, while her servant placed the box on the counter, which she opened, and took out a glass bottle as richly cut, containing a heart, and desired that it might be filled with the spirits. The chemist, almost overcome by the sight of the object and distress of the lady complied with her request. He then ventured to express his sympathy, observing that the object of her tender solicitude must have been lost to her at a very early age, from its diminutive size. She replied, in tones almost inaudible from her sobs and tears, "Oh, Sir it is the heart of the being I held most dear in the world—it is that of my poor dear little dog."

MEXICO.—The latest intelligence from Mexico informs us that the Mexican Congress have refused to grant Santa Anna the additional thirty thousand men and four millions of dollars which he required for the invasion of Texas. Mexico, it is stated, has now a force of thirty-six thousand men. Congress has intimated to the President that he can take from this body the number asked for, provided he calls into active service a corresponding number of the "national militia," and that it will allow him one million of dollars if he can raise that amount of money *without forcing the loan.* This proposition does not suit the views of Santa Anna, and unless he can carry out his original plan the invasion of Texas, it is thought, will be abandoned—at least for the present.

A DELIGHTFUL INCIDENT.—At the great Democratic meeting, held on Saturday last at a picturesque spot attached to the farm of John Stump, Esq. on the banks of the beautiful Susquehanna, near Perryville, Cecil county., an incident occurred of a most pleasing character. While Albert Constable was pouring forth rich streams of eloquence, the attention of the assembled mass was directed to a vessel nearing the shore, with the flag of Polk and Dallas at the mast head. Mr. Constable apprised the meeting that he had been informed that the vessel contained, besides the Captain, TWENTY-SIX gentlemen, residing in another part of the county, all of whom had recently deserted from the Coon ranks, and come out for Polk and Dallas. At this announcement the multitude sent up shout after shout; the band struck up "the Campbell's are coming;" and the detachment of artillery present, under the command of Capt. McDowell, rent the air with "the immortal Jove's dread clamors counterfeit" in peal after peal. To convince those who were present, of the reality of these changes, Mr. Constable called on the gentlemen as they came upon the ground to answer in the presence of the meeting, whether they had come out from Coonery or not; all of whom replied affirmatively, and thus made "assurance doubly sure." The coincidence too of one from each State—twenty six—is as remarkable as true, and is pregnant with anticipations of Democratic success in the coming elections.

WHIG ELOQUENCE.

The Danville (Pennsylvania) Intelligencer gives the following account of the harangue delivered before a Clay club at a recent celebration. The orator said:

"Mr. President, (great cheering) Henry Clay, sir, (cheers) the tariff, (hear, hear,) the Clay Club, as some people call it, (here followed great cheering, with cries of "spread yourself," "go it while you're young.") The locofocos are all (here the cheering was so immense that the rest of the sentence could not be heard.) Coon skins and hard cider**** Two dollars a day and roast beef, (groans) six-and-a-quarter cents a day and sheep's pluck (cheers) Mr. President, I'm stuck."

Here the speaker sat down, completely exhausted, amid the shouts of the multitude, safely delivered of the above speech. We are happy to say that no accident happened to the speakers, except that they were chased a short distance on their return home by the neighbor's geese, on account of their being a little *green.* Verily we fear that Columbia county will be revolutionized.

If this had been at Philadelphia, we would have thought it was Mr. Reverdy Johnson's recent speech, which is reported at length in the whig papers, as the most spicy and sarcastic effort of the day.

We noticed, a few days since, the fact that Mr. Prentiss, of Mississippi, had declared that he adhered to Mr. Clay. It is now announced that Mr. Cost Johnson, of Maryland, and Mr. John M. Clayton of Delaware, will also adhere to the sage. We hope so; and we also hope that Mr. Webster, Mr. Adams, Colonel Stone, Mr. Saltonstall, and the balance of the surviving members of the Hartford convention may stick. Webster's praise of General Jackson's proclamation did the General more harm than everything said against him by Mr. Webster and Clay and Clayton and Adams, and the whole federal pack combined before and since. Let them shinny on their own side hereafter, and we will be perfectly satisfied.—*Globe.*

NEW STEAMBOAT.—We learn that the steamboat Thomas Jefferson, recently sold at Norfolk, was purchased by Capt. L. G. Taylor, of Balt. city. She is to take the place of the Maryland, which has for nearly a quarter of a century been running on the Chesapeake, during which time, we believe, she never met with any serious accident.—Balt. Sun.

At a whig meeting a few days ago, one of the speakers was talking of grafting the different kinds of fruit, and said: "My friends, I should like to know, by grafting a Poke-stalk on a Hickory tree, what that would bring forth?" A Democrat standing by, with a hickory twig in his coat, made answer—"A President."—Good!

Henry Clay has never carried the State of New York, and what is more, he never can or will. To use the language of Mr. Frelinghuysen, "The atrocious murder of Cilley," and the "seven deadly sins" of his green old age, will not be forgotten, however lightly the offences of youthful days might by some be regarded.—*Troy Budget.*

It was JAMES K. POLK, who declared on the floor of Congress in the memorable panic session, *The question, Mr. Speaker, is whether we shall have a republic without a bank, or a bank without a republic.—Democratic Union.*

Michigan.—Gen. Lewis Cass, it is understood, intends to be the democratic candidate for the U. S. Senate next term, in place of Hon. A. S. Porter, whig.

☞A minister out West, advertises, in the hope of making young people come forward, that, during the warm weather, he will marry them for a glass of whiskey, a dozen eggs, the first kiss of the bride, and quarter of a pig."

Charles County.—The Whigs of Charles county have nominated as their candidates for the House of Delegates, Gen. J. G. Chapman, Col. John Hughes and John D. Freeman.

☞The Steamship Hibernia arrived at Boston on Wednesday last. The intelligence she brings is unimportant.

☞Poverty hides virtues—Riches vices.

HERE THEY COME IN SOLID COLUMN!!

WHERE ARE THE WHIG LEADERS of 1840?—We are able to give a further response to the interesting question. When we placed it at the head of an article in our paper a few days ago, we gave a list of the leading men in this county who had been surfeited with "hard cider," and had resolved to oppose the election of the Kentucky aspirant.

Since that article was written, the following names have occurred to us. It will be seen that whiggery has lost some of its brightest jewels.

Dr. J. CAROTHERS, of Wilkins township has formerly seceded from Clayism.

NATHAN MEANS, of Mifflin township, is known as a most obdurate and unyielding anti-mason and Harrison man: he cannot we are told support Clay.

JOHN WILLOCK, Esq., of the city is no less distinguished for his devotion to anti-masonry than for his heroic behaviour in the late war. Mr. W. went with all his might for his old commander HARRISON, but will not support HENRY CLAY, a man whom HARRISON said had treated him with the "blackest ingratitude."

If ever the opposition in this county had a devoted partizan, it was JAMES MCAULEY, Esq. Mr. McA. takes little part in politics now, but cannot support CLAY.

THOMAS M. MARSHALL, Esq., although a younger soldier than many in the anti-masonic ranks, had few superiors for zeal, talent, and industry. He has refused to assist in elevating the man whom the organ of the Blue Noses denounced as a "gambler" a "duellist," and an "immoral and profane man."

Dr. Alex. W. Black, has heretofore been a devoted and prominent member of the opposition party. But he recoiled from a political connection with the corrupt crew who are seeking to bolster the falling fortunes of the Bargainer and Compromiser. The Doctor could more easily swallow all the physic in his office, than gulp down CLAY and his heresies.

James H. McClelland, Esq., supported Harrison in 1840 with right good will. He was put forward by the coons and occupied a leading position among them. He now goes strongly for the Liberty ticket.

George Stewart, Esq., was elected an Alderman of this city by the whigs in the opening of the campaign of 1840. It is a small praise to MR. S. to say that they have not in their party as effective and strong stump speaker as he is. They put him forward on all occasions, and relied on him especially, when the working men were to be operated upon. He has found that the whig party is no place for a man honestly devoted to the interests of the many, and he now goes for POLK and DALLAS.

We will here close the second chapter on the seceders from federalism in Allegheny county—not because we are short of materials, but because the present article is long enough already. We shall perhaps continue this subject, at some future time. For the present we will only say that we have not given the names of any but prominent men, men who figured as leaders, speakers and committee men. We can form no just estimate of the number of the *rank and file* of the Harrison party of this county, who will not rally under the CLAY standard.—*Pittsburg Post.*

THE RENCONTRE AT FREDERICK.—A friend has furnished us with the following statement, which may be relied upon as the true version:—"Doct. Tyler went into Walling's hotel, for the purpose of seeing a patient; but finding that the sick person had gone to Mr. Zimmerman's hotel, was going out through the bar room, where Gov. Thomas had entered a few minutes after Doct. Tyler had gone up stairs. As soon as Mr. Tyler saw him he drew back and presented a pistol, a six barrel revolver, at which the Gov. made at him, when Mr. Walling caught the Gov. The Governor then remarked, "Mr. Walling are you going to see me imposed upon," and the Doct. backing towards the door, presented the pistol at Mr. Thomas. Whereupon the son of Mr. Walling closed the door upon Doct. Tyler. Dr. T. then proceeded to his house—the Governor following him a few minutes afterwards, and walked up and down the court house pavement for 15 or 20 minutes or so,—the Doct's. son having threatened that he would shoot him. The Gov. was then prevailed upon by his friends to return to the hotel, with which request he complied. The Governor at his own especial request was searched, and the search resulted in establishing the fact that, with the exception of a small pen knife, he was totally unarmed. Mr. Tyler had then a writ served upon the Governor, and upon a hearing being had before Judge Marshall, the case was dismissed. A great excitement prevailed in Frederick, and Mr. Tyler was much censured for his conduct in the affair.—*Balt. Argus.*

The Russian Emperor in England.—The London journals abound in notices of the Emperor NICHOLAS and his movements during his late visit to England.—His Majesty no doubt saw much to observe, and he appears to have kept an open eye for every thing worthy of note. At the review got up for him at Windsor he paid but little attention to the Guards, with all their splendour of equipments and exactness of drill; but the regiments that had served in India and China received his closest inspection. He was reminded of this partiality of attention, and said, "It is true, for although your Guards are noble looking troops, I confess that I looked with far more interest on the sort of soldiers who gain the victories in India and China for you."

The deportment of the Emperor during his visit indicated a man superior to the forms and shows of state—a man impressed with a sense of the reality of things, and with his own responsibilities and high duties. His dress was without decoration: his habits were simple; his generosity profuse. His displays of the latter might have been for effect, although it does not appear that he is at any time deficient in that quality.

Communication.

[FOR THE STAR]

Mr. Editor:—A recent publication in the columns of the Easton Gazette of the 6th of July, calls for a little noteriety from us that we neither wished nor expected. We allude to the "formal resignation" of Mr. Hazel, a quondam minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church. We have no wish to interfere with the local difficulties beyond our charge, and certainly have no personal interest at stake; and being a stranger in Easton, we cannot enter into the mournings or rejoicings which this event may have occasioned. But as the reasons given by the gentleman, that lead to his resignation, are of a general character, and misleading in their issue, and now public property, we deem them just grounds for animadversion that the public mind may not be abused.

So far as we can gather from that confused gingle of words, the reasons that led to Mr. Hazel's removal are two: first, *the unity of the Church*, and secondly, the late movements of the General Conference of the M. E. Church. The first of these, we are informed, has been a subject of calm reflection for five years—viz: the unity of the Church, and of course, the absence of this sine qua non in the M. E. Church. No one will question but there is at least time enough to settle this vital point; and now as Lord Bacon has laid it down as a settled principle in phylosophy, that whatever moves slowly to its place will rest more permanently when once fixed there, it is to be hoped that this philosophical principle will find a full application to Mr. Hazel, and that the world will see hereafter, a man settled and firm in principle and practice. But our quondam preacher says he has had "his doubts about continuing a member and minister of the M. E. Church for more than five years," and that he has only been held by the "predilections and prejudices of early education." Feeble indeed were the ties that bound him to us, we all admit, however we may question their nature. But we have no reason to lament that the gordian knot has been cut, since the church is neither split nor sunk by this sad catastrophe. But seriously has Mr. H. had doubts for five years about continuing a member and minister of our church, and these doubts grounded too not on the propriety of the measures, viz: whether he could get more good or do more good in another church; but about one of the essential elements of the church, yea, doubtless, about her very being! Behold the number of texts he quotes for unity, and especially about Peter and his rockship—the old hobby of Papists and high churchmen. Has he indeed had doubts of the validity of his own *baptism* while *baptizing* others;—has he doubted of our ordinations while assisting in the sacramental services;—has he dared to unite others in holy wedlock while doubting, like other high-churchmen, of the legitimacy of Methodist marriages? Alas, for this "consciencious christian;"—*his principles* were surely of a 'loose' and 'liberal' character: may God deliver us from all such consciencious 'christians;'—for this kind of consciencious ness reminds us of one whose conscience condemned him for neglecting his prayers and the sign of the cross, while his unholy hands were reeking with innocent blood. He that can believe Mr. H. sincere in these assertions may Selah. The public will excuse us for discussing the abstruse point of church unity in a political journal; yet, if Mr. Hazel wishes to inform the public on this subject, as he seems to do, he can have discussion under other circumstances at his own convenience, notwithstanding his superior light from five years' study, and other advantages as a professional man. In the meantime however, we can assure the public that there is quite as much unity in the M. E. Church on all the essential elements of a christian church, as any other on earth, not excepting that in which Mr. Hazel intends to make his home. And it is singular that Mr. Hazel should assign this as one of the leading causes of his leaving the M. E. Curch, while it is known that he has sought or is seeking a communion whose claims to unity are not a whit before those of the M. E. Church—knowing as he does that the church into which he is going has long been convulsed by two violent parties, and that to such an extent in Maryland, as to prevent for some time the election of the highest dignitary of the church, thereby laying himself open to the keen rebuke of deception and hypocrisy at least in this affair.

We must now turn our attention to the second cause assigned by Mr. Hazel for leaving our ranks, viz: the doings of the late general conference. The charge is "that the M. E. Church has gone far beyond the limits of the scriptures, and that *efforts have been and are being made* in her to take cognizance of subjects of a political and secular character,—to enact laws regulating the conduct of her members in relation to these subjects contrary to and in immediate conflict with the civil authority." Again says Mr. H. "the church in her corporate capacity assumed a position of authority derogatory to the civil institutions, and one which the scriptures neither bind them to or justify them in." This quondam parson says also, "that the subject of Slavery is one of a political nature!" This is luminous logic for the intelligent people of Talbot. We do not know in what school Mr. H. got his "*early education,*" but had always thought it was a settled point in the christian world, that slavery was also of a moral nature, whether subject or not to the jurisdiction of ecclesiastical bodies. But Mr. *H.* will not give his opinion of slavery in the abstract; it does not fall in with his purpose. Now we should like to know what he meant by "slavery in the abstract;" whether it is abstractly wrong or abstractly right;—abstractly political or abstractly moral; or whether, after all this flourish, it is not merely an abstract puff of an abstract man. But really what has the general conference done that has so alarmed this "consciencious christian" as to make him pull up stake and run so *lustily* for securer quarters? has it enacted any law on this subject either for the ministry or laity? *Not one.* Has it assumed any new position on the subject? *Not at all.* It is hard here to treat Mr. *H.* as a christian or a gentleman; when we see him endeavoring to mislead the public on this exciting subject, we cannot but think he has violated the ninth command and "borne false witness against his neighbors." Now what is the whole matter that Mr. Hazel mystifies—mysufies so as to "make the worse appear the better reason?" Why, the whole is that the M. E. Church in her collective capacity refuses to have a Slave-holding Bishop, and that for reasons so obvious that a child can appreciate them—viz: from the nature of her organization, and the confliction of sentiment on the subject of Slavery in the four quarters of the union, East, West, North, and South. The M. E. Church cannot control the opinions of the North on this subject any more than she can the South; the North cannot nor will not allow Slavery in the ministry or laity, but the South will in both. But then here is the *difficulty:* the duties of our Bishops require them to go into all parts of the whole Church, Ea[illegible] but this a *Slave-h[illegible]* What then can t[illegible] under these circu[illegible] men as can fulfil[illegible] pacy according to [illegible] and to remove the [illegible] become so entang[illegible] fil the duties of the [illegible] us has never been [illegible] *divino* of order, [illegible] but act on this [illegible] would break us up [illegible] san episcopacy. [illegible] to pursue this cou[illegible] Conference; it wa[illegible] Paul acted when [illegible] that his ministry [illegible] Jews while his cir[illegible] jection to the Gent[illegible] holding Bishop is [illegible] while his *not hold[illegible]* to him in the Sout[illegible] ference has made [illegible] subject for the min[illegible] Church, and this [illegible] known, and if he d[illegible] if he did not, why [illegible] of which he was i[illegible] this whole matter [illegible] fish in a difficulty, [illegible] the water in order [illegible] All that Mr. Haze[illegible] fiable aggressions,' [illegible] et cetera, may all [illegible] would remark, how[illegible] the first who has [illegible] feeling against the [illegible] old game, and co[illegible] day. The people [illegible] made to believe th[illegible] rallied around Wa[illegible] the infant republic[illegible] as the firmest frien[illegible] has showed herse[illegible] peaceful and orde[illegible] much as any of the [illegible] fare of her count[illegible] have any designs [illegible] motely to transcend [illegible] ity. The M. E. C[illegible] scribe from the hea[illegible] der unto Cæsar th[illegible] him," and if her in[illegible] ed, *some* Cæsars th[illegible] long since have [illegible] notice, passingly, [illegible] about the institutio[illegible] a "loose and liberal [illegible] to admissions into [illegible] men whose "literar[illegible] justify them in ente[illegible] vast magnitude," a[illegible] cultivation disqualif[illegible] against the inroads [illegible] ations of novelty." [illegible] well from Mr. Haze[illegible] ter confess at once, [illegible] a few other unstabl[illegible] that there was laxi[illegible] of the Church, or d[illegible] ver seen the yieldin[illegible] ple of Talbot, or bee[illegible] tle spot that gave [illegible] examined and admit[illegible] quired at his hands [illegible] ces of a divine call [illegible] qualifications for the [illegible] conduct has prove[illegible] never had. How [illegible] any man render him[illegible] the estimation of the [illegible] es, when it is know[illegible] speaks is indebted [illegible] stitutions for whate[illegible] have in society. M[illegible] M. E. Church took [illegible] mercy and charity, [illegible] institutions she has [illegible] has that is worth [illegible] while it is wrong for [illegible] parents, or men to [illegible] so long will this con[illegible] temptible. All Mr. [illegible] "the method of con[illegible] —excitement,—spa[illegible] we do not deem wo[illegible] coming as it does fro[illegible] tian,' who is himself [illegible] modic delusion. A[illegible] cination; Joe Smit[illegible] tribe, and last, the' [illegible] ton, have all ventur[illegible] gainst the rock of f[illegible] metamorphoses thro[illegible] sed he has now turn[illegible] et—for, says he, "in[illegible] future can be more [illegible] the tendencies of th[illegible] dissolution and dec[illegible] guish between false [illegible] it will equally show [illegible] ally afraid that th[illegible] would fall and inve[illegible] whether the eye of [illegible] not say ambitious) [illegible] distance something [illegible] ring than the revenue [illegible] ages, or the humble [illegible] circuit; and in that c[illegible] of Easton will have [illegible] ment his loss as the [illegible] occasion. There are [illegible] be replied to in this [illegible] under other circumst[illegible] ourself and the rea[illegible] cing the closing para[illegible] in his inglorious flig[illegible] throw some heavy [illegible] to kill, but simply t[illegible] Yea, he must have [illegible] censure when intend[illegible] rage the feelings of [illegible] friends, by the public[illegible] signation;" had this [illegible] left, doubtless, to th[illegible] his old friends, and s[illegible] the church generally [illegible] to his old friends [illegible] "read, investigate, pr[illegible] and heart." This [illegible] is easy to give good [illegible] a lesson or two. O[illegible] Revelation, 2d, 5th, [illegible] from whence thou ar[illegible] do thy first works; o[illegible] thee quickly and rem[illegible] of its place except th[illegible] ond lesson is, that w[illegible] another church to d[illegible] bout it. We have d[illegible] his "formal" and vi[illegible]

Now, Mr. Editor, [illegible] umns this once, and [illegible] from Mr. H. shall ca[illegible] obscurity unless he [illegible] mind in regard to th[illegible] in that case the war [illegible]

Yours respectfully, [illegible]
St. Michaels, Talbot [illegible]

Anns Arundel Co[illegible] ic convention which [illegible] tion of the rail roads [illegible] ted Dr. Allen Thom[illegible] Jas. S. Owens, Jas. M[illegible] Dorsey, as candida[illegible] county in the next [illegible]

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