THE STAR.

EASTON, Md.

TUESDAY MORNING, NOV. 26, 1844.

CONGRESS meets on the first Monday in December.

PENNSYLVANIA.—Governor Porter has announced by official proclamation the success of the Democratic electors in this State.

TENNESSEE.—There is nothing definite from the elections in this State, but it is thought that the Clay electors have a very small majority—from 50 to 150.

☞The period at which the Electoral Colleges vote for President and Vice President is the first Wednesday in December, which, this year, comes on the 4th of the month.

☞With this number closes the subscription of those who subscribed for the "Star" extra, until the Presidential election. They will please notify us if they wish to continue as subscribers. We shall spare no pains to make our paper interesting and acceptable to all classes of readers. Send in your names.

☞We understand that the President has appointed Genl. Wm. H. Marriott, Collector of the Port of Baltimore, vice Williams removed.

It is rumored that the Governor of Maryland has appointed Jno. V. L. McMahon, Judge, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Judge Buchanan.

THE U. S. SENATE.—The election of a whig legislature in Delaware gives the whig party another U. S. Senator, making 26 whigs to 25 democrats. It depends upon Virginia to give the preponderance in that body.

It is thought that Mr. Rives will be defeated. If so, and a Democrat be elected, (Governor McDowell is spoken of) the Senate will stand 26 to 26. In that event Mr. Dallas, the Vice President of the United States, will be ex-officio president of the Senate, and have the casting vote.

TALBOT COUNTY COURT.

Present——E. F. Chambers, Chief Judge.
P. B. Hopper, } Associate
J. B. Eccleston, } Judges.

The Court was in session all of last week. Several cases for riot, &c. of but little interest, were tried, and it is thought the Court will remain in session the greater part of this week.

Joseph E. Muse, jr. and Saml. D. Lecompte, were admitted Attornies of this Court.

One among the important trials of last week was that of William Tyler of Dorchester county, indicted for the murder of Wm. W. Graham of same county—argued by Hooper, Hambleton, and Muse for the State; Martin, Lecompte, and James A. Stewart, for Defendant. The argument, which was highly creditable to the counsel on both sides, closed on Thursday at 8 o'clock P. M. The Jury after an absence of about two hours, returned with a verdict of "Guilty" of murder in the first degree.

Tyler is an aged man, and the father of a numerous family. Sentence has not yet been passed on him, and we learn will not be until a point of law raised by his counsel is settled in reference to some informality, between the court and the Jury, in rendering the verdict.

We are unable this week to give a synopsis of the testimony, but shall endeavor to do so in our next paper.

Friday, Nov. 22d.—Court met.—Present same as on yesterday.

State vs. Chaney Baily, negro, indicted for the murder of her child—was argued by Hambleton for State, Martin & Emory for Defendant.—Verdict "Not Guilty" by reason of insanity.

Monday, 25th November.

State vs. Jeremiah Hopkins—Indicted for the murder of Wm. A. F. C. Kemp—argued by Hambleton for State,—Martin and Loockerman for Defendant. Verdict Guilty of manslaughter.

THE PRESIDENT ELECT.—The Presidential election having resulted in the choice of Col. JAMES K. POLK, we feel disposed to indulge in a few reflections on the subject. The contest has been one of unprecedented warmth and bitterness, and we may shortly look for some repose in the political world, and anticipate a return of that social improvement so necessary to the promotion and success of the virtues and stability of society. We cannot say less, than that we feel an inexpressible pride in the elevation of Mr. Polk to the high station which the American freemen have conferred upon him. Possessing talents that eminently fit him for the office; endowed with a patriotism that has never faltered under the most trying emergencies; a firm and devoted adherent to the Union, and a sound republican in his political sentiments, we believe he will so administer the Government as to extend to the people the richest blessings which our wisely framed Constitution can confer. In every station to which the people have heretofore called him, he has won their admiration and gratitude, and in no instance did he ever permit grasping ambition to divert him from the paths of duty, or repay with selfish aggrandizement their confidence, or abuse the trusts confided to his care. Unanimously and unexpectedly nominated for the office of Chief Magistrate, by a convention composed of men as talented and enlightened as ever assembled on any similar occasion, he was complimented and honored—but when the recommendation of that august body is ratified by the suffrages of the people, conferring upon its nominee the presidential mantle, we know he will wear it without a blemish, and when he retires from office, lay it down with credit to himself and honor to the country.

The course of the Democratic party is a plain and practicable one. And however much the adversaries of Mr. Polk may attempt to forestall public opinion in regard to his future acts, by misrepresenting him and the party that elected him, we are satisfied that he will disappoint their predictions and win the approval of the great mass of the constituent body. We do not expect him to please the rabid partizan whose selfish feelings will not permit him to see merit in others, or to exercise towards an opponent the least approval, however magnanimously he may have won it. From such men all else than denunciatory opposition would be esteemed gratuitous praise expressed for the accomplishment of some sinister purpose, or for the achievement of an unworthy object. Mr. Polk has been too well schooled in the doctrines of those great men who have with Roman firmness upheld our Republican institutions against all assaults, and saved from the polluted touch of Demagogues the sacred charter of our Liberties, ever to loose sight of the landmarks that unerringly point the way to national peace and to national prosperity. He will be found the able defender of the Constitution—a stern Republican, fearlessly uttering the sentiments of his heart—and the President of the whole people. We feel every assurance in predicting, that Mr. Polk's supporters will have no occasion in after times to regret the support they have given him, but it will be a source of congratulation and pride for them to know the country has received no detriment at his hands, and that an honorable and prosperous administration of affairs has followed his induction into office.

The Grand Result!

DEMOCRACY VICTORIOUS—FEDERAL WHIGERY DEFEATED!

THE *PEOPLE* HAVE SPOKEN, And WHIGERY HAS FALLEN!

Admitting to our opponents the State of Tennessee, the result shows that Col. Polk the "*great unknown*" has 170 electoral votes, and Henry Clay, the "*two well known*" has 105! Showing a majority for the "People's candidate" of 65 electoral votes. Who is James K. Polk? Let the figures answer.

	POLK.		CLAY.
New Hampshire	6	*Rhode Island*	4
New York	36	Connecticut	6
Pennsylvania	26	New Jersey	7
Virginia	17	Maryland	8
South Carolina	9	North Carolina	11
Georgia	10	Ohio	23
Indiana	12	Kentucky	12
Michigan	5	Delaware	3
Maine	9	Massachusetts	12
Alabama	9	Vermont	6
Mississippi	6	Tennessee	13
Louisiana	6	- - -	-
Arkansas	3	- - -	-
Missouri	7	- - -	-
Illinois	9	- - -	-
	170		105

The Globe allows 25,000 for South Carolina, and says, "Colonel Polk has received about 65,000 more votes than *Mr. Clay.*"—Glory enough for a century.

ATTEMPT AT PANIC.—The press of the *late* Whig party, in conjunction with stockjobbers and speculators, are using every effort to make the people believe that the defeat of Clay is spreading ruin and devastation over the country. We can readily appreciate the deep mortification which Mr. Clay's defeat causes many of his partizans, and especially those who looked to his elevation as the only sure means of enabling the mere capitalist to fatten upon the toil of the laborer. Such indeed appears to be the chagrin of some, that no act would be too daring, (as no language is too desperate) if it could satiate the revenge which their political reverses have engendered in their bosoms. We invite attention to the subjoined extract, and ask for it careful consideration. It is from the "New York Post," a leading Commercial paper, and one in which great reliance is at all times placed. After giving the rates and sales of stocks, it says—

The condition of the banks now is, in nearly all respects, as it was at the date of the reports for the 1st of May last.

The whig leaders and editors have led their followers a pretty dance in politics, at the expense of large sums of money in bets and other expenditures, and the same game is now being played in matters of business. The attempt to get up a panic in monied affairs has been commenced, upon various suggestions and pretexts, with no better or worthier motive than to depress prices, with the double object of buying cheap and throwing in advance an odium upon the new administration of the general government. The simple minded who will permit themselves to be thus entraped, may suffer as much by whig rulers in trade as by whig leaders in politics. We have no sympathy with speculators *per se* "any how," but should regret that men of business of any party, should be made the dupes of the cunning and unprincipled, and therefore we advise all to be cautious how they act, in matters of this kind, upon sudden impulses. We are among the number of those who consider the election of Mr. Polk as a most fortunate event, as well for the present as the permanent interests of the country, not only in respect to its business, but to the great principles of constitutional liberty and republican government. We are sure now of an economical, safe and prudent administration of public affairs, an exemption from taxation on the many, to pay the debts or accumulate fortunes for the few, a certainty that capital will be left to flow in legitimate channels of trade, and not buried up in improvements, as they are called, which will not be required for centuries to come, or thrown into a national debt of two hundred millions, to pay improvident obligations entered into, as the result of an illegitimate expansion of the currency. Upon such a system of management of public affairs as we now anticipate, the value of money will be in proportion to the products of labor.

Speculations in lots, wild lands, and stocks, the great "consumptionists" of capital, like Mr. Clay's veracity, is "postponed," and hence, we opine that money is about to be cheaper and more abundant in this country, than it ever has been before, and therefore we admonish our readers not to become the victims of whig panic makers.

From the Pennsylvanian.

A NEW IDEA.—The Richmond Whig has a new idea in relation to the causes that defeated Mr. Clay at the late election. It was not misrepresentations about the tariff, nor foreign votes, but—we will give it in his own words:

"We say, then, that it was the result of a coalition. We do not say that it was an understood, bargained, or acknowledged coalition; but it was the spontaneous compact of men drawn together by one common affinity; and that was disunion. The disunionists of the North, who cry out 'Abolish slavery, or disunion,' and the disunionists of the South, who as vociferously exclaim 'Reduce the tariff, admit Texas, or disunion.' Both of these divided the conservative and restraining influence of Mr. Clay. They knew that defeat to both of their cherished schemes must be the result of his election; that his fearless heart and his stalwart arm would still steer us, as in times gone by, through the tempest which their schemes would raise.

This is certainly a new idea, and will be received north of Mason and Dixon's line with some surprise. It is well known that large numbers of abolitionists voted for Mr. Clay in all the northern, middle and States; in Philadelphia they voted almost unanimously for him; and we have yet to hear of the first one that anywhere voted for Mr. Polk. We know some, who have always before voted with the democratic party, who voted at the late election for Mr. Clay, in consequence of his supposed opposition to Texas annexation. Who does not remember Cassius M. Clay's mission to the abolitionists, and Mr. Clay's last letter to him, showing how desirous he was to get their votes?

And as to the disunionists, it should be remembered that Mr. Polk sustained General Jackson in his decided course against South Carolina nullification, and voted for the "force bill," as it was called, which Mr. Clay did not. Mr. Clay afterwards coldly approved it, but, by his compromise act, shrunk before the storm of nullification in the South—a storm he had done more than any other to raise. The disunionists have certainly nothing to expect from Mr. Polk; and we have never seen an abolitionist that voted for him or expects any favor at his hands. All this, however, is in perfect keeping with the "Whig" and its party. They hunt up everywhere other causes for their defeat than the real ones—unpopular candidates and bad measures.

THANKSGIVING DAY.—It will be observed from the following Proclamation of Gov. Thomas, that THURSDAY, the 12th day December next, has been set apart as a day of general Thanksgiving throughout this State:

PROCLAMATION.

STATE OF MARYLAND, TO WIT:—The general acquiescence of the people of Maryland in the appointments, heretofore made by their Chief Magistrate, of a day of Thanksgiving, praise and prayer, encourages the belief, that a like mode of publicly manifesting our gratitude to the AUTHOR OF ALL BEING, for the abounding blessings of the past year, would be most cheerfully adopted, and would afford a suitable occasion for us all to remember that, however widely, and warmly, we may differ, as to the means of promoting the lasting honor and prosperity of our State, and of our magnificent confederacy, we are one people, with one common courtesy, worshipping one common CREATOR.

Now, therefore, I, Francis Thomas, Governor of Maryland, do most respectfully recommend, that on THURSDAY, the twelfth day of December next ensuing, the people of Maryland abstain from all secular employment and publicly engage in Thanksgiving, praise and prayer to the ALMIGHTY, because of the great blessings enjoyed by them under his Divine protection.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto affixed my name, and the great seal of the State, this eighteenth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-four, and of the Independence of the U. States the sixty-ninth.

SEAL.

By the Governor. FRANCIS THOMAS.
W. V. BUSKIRK, Secretary of State.

REMARKABLE PRESENTIMENT.—In the last Doylestown (Pa.) Democrat, we find a notice of the death of Beniah Holdren, of Nockomixon, at the advanced age of 91 years. He died on the 14th of October, and the Democrat states that, "on Saturday previous to his death, his daughter, with other friends, paid a visit to the old people; found them in good health, and passed a very agreeable evening and morning. The old gentleman was sensible, agreeable, talkative and happy, and partook of a hearty breakfast, after which he observed—'Now, my friends, this is the last meal I shall ever eat; I am about to die.' It was in vain that his friends endeavored to dissuade him from such an idea—he the more resolutely persisted in it, and said he was called and must obey; but while he yet had breath and the power of speech, he wished to give some instructions with respect to his worldly concerns, his burial, &c., and immediately commenced. Some few minutes after he closed his last direction, he was struck down with a paralytic stroke, and never spoke more. He lingered, however, on the brink of death, until Monday morning, when he expired without a groan."

SLAVE TRADER CAPTURED.—An officer of the Porpoise, arrived at New York, reports that the famous Spanish slave brig Bolladere was captured by H. B. M. brig Albatros, on the 10th of August, in the neighborhood of Galenas, Africa. She has made 22 or 23 successful voyages, and has during the time been captured three times, each time condemned and sold, and every time bought by the slavers.

She was built at Baltimore, and sent from that port to the colony of Liberia, with emigrants, and sailed for Havana with a cargo of slaves.

Her sailing qualities were so remarkably good that nothing on the Coast in the shape of sailing vessels could overtake her, and she was so highly prized by her owners that every voyage she made she was newly coppered and rigged. On her return from a very successful voyage she was rebuilt, and most of her upper works were made of mahogany—so highly they did prize her. Consequently, her capture has caused more excitement on the Coast than the capture of any other vessel for years past.

The Porpoise brings home five American distressed seamen from the Cape de Verds, left there by American whalers.

San Marino, a small Republic in Italy, between the Appennines, the Po, and the Adriatic, is the oldest Republic on earth. From a letter from G. W. IRVING, Esq., to the American Quarterly Review, we learn that San Marino is only forty miles in circumference, and its population about 7000. The Republic was founded more than 1,400 years ago, on moral principles, industry, and equality, and has preserved its liberty and independence amidst all the wars and discords which have raged around it. Bonaparte respected it, and sent an embassy to express his sentiments of friendship and fraternity. It is governed by a Captain Regent, chosen every six months by the representatives of the people, (sixty-six in number,) who are chosen every six months by the people. The taxes are light, the [illegible] are well cultivated, and on all sides are seen comfort and peace, the happy effects of morality, simplicity, liberty, and justice.

WHIG REPORTS.—Reports have been industriously circulated in this city, which have reached other places, that the returns of the Berks county election were not legal, and that they would be rejected by Governor Porter, who, it is alleged, is in town. These stories have been got up to affect the election in Delaware, and are entirely destitude of the slightest foundation. The returns are not irregular, and the governor, we learn, has not been in town. This absurd rumor is supposed to have been manufactured by political gamblers.

The returns of the election are added up by the commonwealth, and the governor then proclaims who are elected. The electors meet on the first Wednesday of December, at Harrisburg.—*Pennsylvanian.*

A HANDSOME ACT.—Mr. O'Sullivan, the editor of the New York Morning News, had betted $150 against a beautiful saddle horse, upon some praticular result, and won his wager. The horse was accordingly sent to the winner. But he, having learned that it was a favorite with the wife of the loser, rode it to the house of the lady, and there assured her that he could not deprive her of her pet, and begged her acceptance of the animal. The offer thus gracefully made, was graciously accepted.

Magnetic Telegraph between N. York and Boston.—Arrangements are in progress, the Tribune says, which bid fair to be entirely successful, for establishing a Magnetic Telegraph on the plan of Professor Morse, and under his direction, between New York and Boston. It would no doubt be soon followed by the establishment of a similar communication between New York and Baltimore through Philadelphia, thus connecting all these and intermediate points with the seat of government by this almost miraculous invention.

WHIG DOCTRINE.—The following capital hit at the humbug doctrine of the whig speakers that *the more toll the miller takes the more meal the farmer gets*—we beg pardon, we mean—that the higher the duties the lower the prices of articles on which they are imposed—we find in an exchange paper:

"If with high duties, prices are so small,
With higher duties they'd be none at all;
And thus, perhaps, in time's eventful round,
We'd have good coffee *nothing* by the pound.

We understand the Hon. William C. Rives said some time since, if James K. Polk was elected President he should go to Canada. We would advise him to have his clothes washed and slope; for we doubt not the State of Virginia can very well dispense with his services; and she has spoken to him in a voice of thunder that she does not wish to be "embarrassed by his opinions."—[*Lynchburg Republican.*

WHITE HOUSE.—Among other consequences of the election of Mr. Polk, it is said, will be to locate in the White House at Washington the handsomest and perhaps the most accomplished lady that ever presided in its stately halls. Mrs. P. has for some years been remarkable not only for personal beauty, but for that greater charm, graceful manner and a highly cultivated mind.

POOR CONSOLATION.—The *Boston Post* says: "Daniel Webster—the distinguished and successful friend of that eminent private citizen, the Hon. Henry Clay—spoke at the Faneuil Hall Whig meeting last evening. He was in high spirits, which were, however, rather damped by some waggish Stentor singing out, "*It shall be your turn next!*" "

☞Mrs. Polk, wife of the President elect, was formerly a Miss Easton, of Tennessee, who, with Mrs. Donelson, did the honors of the "White House" during Gen. Jackson's term. Her marriage with Mr. Polk was solemnized at the Presidential mansion.

☞The N. York Morning News, states that a Democrat from Albany, speaking of the last *alias* of the Whigs,—"American Republicans," remarked, that after having gone down the Alphabet to W. for names, they had now recommenced at the top with A.

It is said that the Hon. Silas Wright, Governor elect of the State of New York, will occupy his seat in the U. S. Senate during the month of December. He does not assume his official duties as Governor until January.

☞The New York Express of Saturday week has the following:

BISHOP ONDERDONK.

BISHOP ONDERDONK, of this diocese, is to be presented for trial to a Convention of Bishops, to assemble on the 10th of December next, in this city. Bishops Meade, Elliot and Otey, are the presiding prelates. The trial is instituted, we learn, on the motion, suggestion, and request of the Bishop himself.—[*Express a few days since.*

A correspondent corrects us and other journals, as follows:—

Many of the paragraphs which have appeared in the city papers, in reference to the trial of Bishop Onderdonk, have been singularly incorrect, and as the matter is one of very general interest, it is proper that they should be corrected.

1st. It has been strongly intimated, if not directly asserted, that the memorial from several clerical and lay gentlemen, to the House of Bishops, at Philadelphia, emanated from the opposition party in this Diocese.

Correction.—It originated with certain delegates from South Carolina, Georgia and Ohio.

2d. It has been suggested that these memorialists acted in a secret, underhand and unfair manner towards Bishop Onderdonk.

Correction.—They addressed to him a respectful note, and enclosed a copy of the memorial which they intended to present, containing the names of the witnesses to whom they referred.

3d. It has been suggested that Bishop Onderdonk openly expressed to the House of Bishops his desire that the charges should be investigated, and that in consequence of such request, Bishops Otey, Meade and Elliott, assumed the work of enquiring into the truth.

Correction.—No such desire was openly expressed to the House, and the investigation was entered upon by those Bishops without solicitation.

4th. It is said that these prelates are to preside on the trial.

Correction.—Being the *presenters* they cannot sit as Judges, and the Court will consist of all the other Bishops who may assemble; seven constituting a quorum.

5th. It is stated in the paragraph above quoted, that the trial is instituted on the motion, suggestion and request of the Bishop himself.

Correction.—That the converse of this proposition is true, is sufficiently evident without mentioning particulars, from the last letter of the Bishop to the people of his charge, in which he speaks of his presentment as the work of his enemies, and states that "a few specifications * * have been deemed sufficient to warrant the further and more formal investigation of a trial."

In conclusion, this case of so painful interest to the Church, being thus in the hands of the proper authorities, and Bishop Onderdonk having earnestly appealed to the public to suspend their opinion until the trial shall have been held, it is respectfully submitted to the Editors of newspapers, that both justice and propriety demand that they should allow the matter to rest in quiet.

The Great Foot Race at Hoboken.—Yesterday the Great Foot Race on the Beacon Course, New Jersey, came off. It ended in the success of John Barlow (English) who completed his ten miles in 54 minutes and 21 seconds. There must have been at least thirty thousand persons present on the stand and in the ring. The time of the principal race was as follows:

BARLOW—	1st mile,	5 minutes	10 seconds
	2d " 5	" 15	"
	3d " 5	" 22	"
	4th " 5	" 25	"
	5th " 5	" 28	"
	6th " 5	" 32	"
	7th " 5	" 33	"
	8th " 5	" 36	"
	9th " 5	" 35	"
	10th " 5	" 25	"
Making 10 miles in		54 minutes	21 seconds
Steeprock, (the Indian)		54 minutes	33 sec's.
Greenhalgh	55	" 10	"
Gildersleeve	56	" 1	"

First prize, $700, John Barlow.
Second prize, $250, Steeprock, (Indian.)
Third prize, $150, Greenhalgh, (English.)
Fourth prize, $75, Guildersleeve.

Only twelve persons had entered for the race. There was previously a race which although not advertised, resulted as follows:

Three miles for a purse of $200—$50 to the second man in.

The competitors for this race were: Edwin Brown, Ambrose Jackson, William Fowl, and —— Myers.

	First Mile.	Second Mile.	Third Mile.
Brown,	1	gave out	
Jackson,	2	1	1
Fowl,	3	3	2
Myers,	4	2	gave out.
Time 5 m. 10 sec.		5.30	5.36

Jackson won the first prize in 16 minutes and 16 seconds, Fowl coming in a short distance behind him.—*N. York Plebeian.*

PAINFUL ACCIDENT.—We are grieved to be compelled to record the occurrence of a most melancholy accident which happened in this city on Saturday last, by which a sprightly and intelligent lad, aged twelve years, a son of Judge Sturgis, lost his life. The particulars, as far as we have been able to learn them, are as follows: It seems that a few of the school boys had been projecting a sham fight, with toy cannons, which was to come off on the 9th. One of the boys in preparing his cannon, put into it a few buck-shot, but they were afterwards all withdrawn, as was supposed at the time.—When the boys met, the parties were arrayed against each other, and the cannons touched off, when it proved that a large buck-shot was left in one of them, which struck the unfortunate boy in the neck, and caused his death in a few moments.

It is hoped that the occurrence of this truly melancholy calamity may prove a warning to the youth of our city to be careful what use they make of such dangerous articles.—*Columbus (Geo.) Enq. Nov. 13.*

Election Returns.

We shall continue to give the official returns as we receive them.

ALABAMA.—The returns come in slowly from this State. Polk's majority will be about 10,000. In 1840, Democratic majority 5,520.

LOUISIANA.—Democratic majority estimated at 1,000!

MICHIGAN.

The Democratic majority will be about 5,000. The following gentlemen (all Democrats) are elected to Congress:

1st district—Robt. McClelland, re-elected.
2nd " John S. Chipman, succeeds Lucius Lyon.
3rd " James B. Hunt, re-elected.

The legislature will be almost unanimously Democratic in both brnaches, thus securing a Democratic Senator for 6 years, in the place of the Hon. A. S. Porter, Whig.

CONNECTICUT.—*Official.*

Counties.	POLK.	CLAY.
Fairfield	4309	5159
Hartford	5400	6045
Middlesex	2353	2323
New Haven	4351	5152
New London	3270	3642
Litchfield	3728	4089
Tolland	1948	1965
Windham	2418	2477
	27,786	30,852

Clay's majority over Polk, 3,066
Birney (Abolitionist) rec'd. 1,782 votes.

DELAWARE—OFFICIAL.

	Polk.	Clay.	V. B.	Harr.
Sussex,	1876	1868	1584	2053
Kent,	1416	1573	1096	1593
New Castle,	2677	2816	2195	2321
	5969	6257	4875	5967
		5969		4875
Clay's majority		288	Ha'r m.	1092

The Whig Governor is elected by a majority of 45 votes.

NEW JERSEY.—OFFICIAL.

Counties.	1844. Polk	1844. Clay	1840. V. B.	1840. Har'n
Atlantic,	848	493	846	425
Bergen,	1440	979	1346	977
Burlington,	3017	3730	2405	3417
Camden,	1208	1448	new county.	
Cape May,	314	780	194	696
Cumberland,	1371	1519	1190	1497
Essex,	3655	5471	2832	4636
Gloucester,	902	1411	1773	2388
Hudson,	703	1129	501	732
Hunterdon,	3386	2544	2733	1830
Mercer,	1577	1883	1494	2022
Middlesex,	2023	2321	1683	2014
Monmouth,	3434	3221	2880	2953
Morris,	2466	2903	2150	2509
Passaic,	1291	1602	962	1362
Salem,	1493	1775	1302	1582
Somerset,	1978	2139	1345	1721
Sussex,	3490	1295	2932	1171
Warren,	2899	1645	2466	1419
	37495	38318	31034	33351
		37495		31034
Clay's majority		823	Il's maj.	2317.

Abolition vote 131. There were 212 ballots for electors rejected.

PENNSYLVANIA.—(*Official.*)

By the table given below it will be seen that the net gain for POLK over SHUNK is 2985. Shunk's majority in the State was 4397. Who is James K. Polk? Here is the answer.

Counties.	*Polk.*	*Clay.*	*Birney.*
Adams	1891	2609	6
Allegany	5743	8083	435
Armstrong	1983	1453	38
Beaver	2172	2792	270
Bedford	2989	3147	5
Berks	8674	4000	3
Bucks	5251	4862	27
Bradford	3568	3235	63
Butler	2112	2247	185
Crawford	3334	2636	139
Chester	5550	6070	106
Columbia	3370	1738	1
Cumberland	3155	3092	5
Cambria	1123	996	2
Centre	2425	1860	7
Clinton	875	788	
Clearfield	874	544	
Clarion	1883	814	7
Carbon	905	531	
Dauphin	2401	3285	16
Delaware	1466	2090	15
Erie	2226	3621	74
Elk	128	101	9
Fayette	3429	2804	35
Franklin	3293	3901	
Greene	2354	1418	18
Huntingdon	2575	4086	
Indiana	1440	2200	80
Jefferson	731	591	5
Juniata	1260	1089	
Luzerne	3950	2699	29
Lancaster	5943	10295	21
Lebanon	1791	2636	
Lehigh	2811	2553	
Lycoming	2629	2012	19
Montgomery	5596	4491	49
Mercer	2869	2810	604
Monroe	1806	414	1
Mifflin	1519	1818	9
McKean	129		
Northampton	3870	2776	
Northumb'land	2146	1547	7
Perry	2321	1370	
Philada. city	5369	9317 }	222
" county	13482	13972 }	
Pike	769	151	
Potter	554	240	50
Somerset	1035	2660	6
Schuylkill	3404	2571	3
Susquehana	2697	1802	93
Tioga	2193	1169	23
Union	1765	2788	18
Venango	1377	966	65
Washington	3973	3772	296
Wayne	1657	899	15
Wyoming	899	814	13
Warren	1149	899	17
Westmoreland	4978	2672	71
York	5071	4237	1
	167245	160863	3133
	160863		
Polk's maj.	6.382 over Clay.		

Foolish Experiment.—Grafting hog's tails upon pear trees to make them bear roasting pigs.

From the Delaware Gazette.

DELAWARE ELECTIONS.

Our elections are over, and the qu[illegible] which follows such an excitement reig[illegible] throughout our city. If ever a city has be[illegible] disgraced that city is Wilmington, and [illegible] the whigs. On no previous occasion [illegible] a citizen of another State *dared* to interf[illegible] with our elections; but on Sunday a[illegible] Monday last, scores—aye hundreds fr[illegible] New York and Philadelphia, visited us, [illegible] crowded the whig hotels until after the [illegible] lection.

Why were they here? We trust our [illegible] low citizens, whigs and Democrats, [illegible] ask themselves this question. Why—[illegible] *what purpose did the Clay clubs of N[illegible] York and Philadelphia send committee[illegible] their hirelings throughout New Ca[illegible] county?* We do not wish it underst[illegible] that our feelings are so incensed as to ca[illegible] us to write in other than a calm and [illegible] lected manner. We are defeated; we kn[illegible] it; but we are aware of the means [illegible] which that defeat has been accomplish[illegible] and are ready to pick our flints and tr[illegible] again.

But look, fellow-citizens, look, we [illegible] seech you, at the case. Listen to a[illegible] facts and then deduce such inferences [illegible] they will justify. A rumor was first s[illegible] ed, and by the whigs—for Charley C[illegible] hons read it from a letter to their mee[illegible] on Saturday night—"that the Empire [illegible] of New York intended visiting Delaw[illegible] *to vote;*" and in order to guard against [illegible] the Clay clubs of New York and Phila[illegible] phia sent between one and two hun[illegible] men "to *watch* the polls."

Is there a man within the limits of [illegible] aware who does not know that this w[illegible] guise—a mere *ruse* to their true intenti[illegible] "Watch the polls!" a pretty idea, in[illegible] where every vote is known by the ju[illegible] and inspectors of the election. "W[illegible] the polls!" when dozens of both pa[illegible] upon the ground knew every man w[illegible] their own district. It is, indeed, too [illegible] ulous, to talk about, yet John M. Cla[illegible] encouraged it in his speech on Mo[illegible] night. But let us look in the charact[illegible] the individuals they sent to "watch [illegible] polls." The first, we are informed [illegible] *Bela Badger*—the prince of pipe-l[illegible] in Philadelphia; he was sent here, to [illegible] vent illegal voting. The second was [illegible] *Washington Dixon*, the editor of an [illegible] mous and obscene paper in New Y[illegible] besides many were known as *gambler*[illegible] olent whig partisans, and the most [illegible] doned characters.

If they did not come to prevent i[illegible] voting, *what was their object?* Curi[illegible] No, it never brought them before [illegible] could not bring them in *companies* [illegible] They came laden with gold to save [illegible] bets, and secure the whig United State[illegible] ator.

No man will deny that we have in[illegible] mington *one hundred and fifty* more [illegible] voters than the whigs, yet on this oc[illegible] our majority was reduced to about [illegible] or fifty. On the closing of the polls [illegible] until counted out, we confidently ex[illegible] well on to two hundred majority. [illegible] whigs refused to bet on 150. But [illegible] the result was ascertained, both [illegible] were deceived. Corruption had [illegible] its way into some portion of our [illegible] treachery had been rife, and our pr[illegible] citadel was only saved the exert[illegible] her lion-hearted sons.

To our friends abroad we say, al[illegible] beaten, we are not conquered. No[illegible]

In 1840, the whig ticket was car[illegible] upwards of 1,000, the governor we[illegible] 1,000. Now their governor has t[illegible] majority of 46.

To our brother Democrats at h[illegible] would say, be not disheartened! [illegible] at them again. Truth and justice [illegible] your side. Better fall with honor t[illegible] with shame. Your defeat has be[illegible] about by the most infamous, the [illegible] corruption ever known here or els[illegible] Bear it as you have always done [illegible] Congress will pass the general elec[illegible] before the next contest, you have [illegible] to fear for Delaware in future.

THE ATTEMPTED PANIC—SEC[illegible] The Globe, in the course of some [illegible] about the panic which interested [illegible] tors are getting up, has the followi[illegible] gard to Maryland, which is worth [illegible] tention of those who now have t[illegible] control of the States' interests an[illegible] and about which we saw so muc[illegible] whig presses and heard so often [illegible] mouths of whig stump speakers [illegible] must meet the responsibility—th[illegible] undisputed control of the State, [illegible] be held strictly to an account—th[illegible] backing out now.

"It was but a day or two since [illegible] National Intelligencer told us tha[illegible] *land securities*"—a fine name fo[illegible] exceedingly insecure, depending e[illegible] coonery, now wielding the who[illegible] of the State—were falling, falling [illegible] next breath, a multitude of manu[illegible] just rising out of the earth in e[illegible] of Mr. Clay's election, were tum[illegible] ruins, because Mr. Polk was Pr[illegible] lect! and as a consequence, there [illegible] ing in the world for people to do[illegible] down and make another deluge [illegible] tears. This being the lamentab[illegible] the country, we do not see wh[illegible] consolate dependants on descend[illegible] and falling factories should not a[illegible] Mr. Miller in his ascension robe[illegible] could not be a better scheme fo[illegible] up a panic, and profiting by it. [illegible] pes they could make would of co[illegible] away their property, and the cu[illegible] might appropriate it.

But, to consider the particula[illegible] of mischief consequent on the [illegible] Mr. Polk—the sudden tumble [illegible] land securities." How has it [illegible] Maryland is a mighty good fede[illegible] government is altogether in fed[illegible] they made these valuable securit[illegible] credit, and expended (most ec[illegible] no doubt) the avails in most val[illegible] nal improvements. The admi[illegible] ciers and capital improvers are [illegible] ent denouncers of repudiation. [illegible] should the beautiful system w[illegible]

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