

Returns.

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From the Delaware Gazette. DELAWARE ELECTIONS.

Our elections are over, and the quiet which follows such an excitement reigns throughout our city. If ever a city has been disgraced that it is Wilmington, and by the whigs. On no previous occasion has a citizen of another State dared to interfere with our elections; but on Sunday and Monday last, scores—aye, hundreds, from New York and Philadelphia, visited and crowded the whig hotels until after the election.

Why were they here? We trust our fellow-citizens, whigs and Democrats, will ask themselves this question. Why—? For what purpose did the Clay clubs of New York and Philadelphia send committees of their hirelings throughout New Castle county? We do not wish it understood that our feelings are so incensed as to cause us to write in other than a calm and collected manner. We are defeated; we know it, but we are aware of the means with which that defeat has been accomplished, and are ready to pick our flints and try it again.

But look, fellow-citizens, look, we beseech you, at the case. Listen to a few facts and you deduce such inferences as they will justify. A rumor was first started, and by the whigs; for Charley Gibbons read it from a letter to the meeting on Saturday night, that the Executive Clubs of New York intended visiting Delaware to vote, and in order to guard against this the Clay clubs of New York and Philadelphia sent between one and two hundred men to watch the polls.

Is there a man within the limits of Delaware who does not know that this was a ruse—a mere ruse to their true intentions? "Watch the polls!" a pretty idea, indeed, where every vote is known by the judges and inspectors of the election. "Watch the polls!" when dozens of both parties upon the ground knew every man within their own district. It is, indeed, too ridiculous, to talk about, yet John M. Clayton encouraged it in his speech on Monday night. But let us look in the character of the individuals they sent to "watch the polls." The first, was the prince of pipe-layers in Philadelphia; he was sent here, to prevent illegal voting. The second was Geo. Washington Dixon, the editor of an infamous and obscene paper in New York; besides many more known as gamblers, violent whig partisans, and the most abandoned characters.

If they did not come to prevent illegal voting, what was their object? Curiosity? No, it never brought them before, and could not bring them in companies now. They came laden with gold to save their bets, and secure the whig United States senator. No man will deny that we have in Wilmington one hundred and fifty more legal voters than the whigs, yet on this occasion our majority was reduced to about forty or fifty. On the closing of the polls, and until counted out, we confidently expected a close to two hundred majority. The whigs refused to be so trifled with. When the result was ascertained, both parties were deceived. Corruption had worked its way into some portion of our ranks; treachery had been rife, and our proud old whigs only saved the exertions of her dishonest sons.

To our friends abroad we say, although beaten, we are not conquered. No, never! In 1840, the whig ticket was carried by upwards of 1,000, the governor went on to 1,000. Now their governor has the slim majority of 46. To our brother Democrats at home we would say, be not disheartened! Up and at them again. Truth and justice are on your side. Better fall with honor than rise with shame. Your defeat has been bro't about by the most infamous, the blackest corruption ever known here or elsewhere. Bear it as you have always done, and if Congress will pass the general election law before the next contest, you have no cause to fear for Delaware in future.

have created, and of which they have the entire control, be at all affected by the election of Mr. Polk, who will be entirely too cautious to touch it? It is because these worthy whiggery-men, who made the debt of Maryland, held out the expectation that, if Mr. Clay came in, he would pay the Maryland securities out of the pockets of the people of other States? This was the promise by which thousands in Maryland were induced by the coon leaders to confide again in those who had loaded them with heavy taxes, and involved them in millions of debt to make improvements which are not of the least benefit to nine tenths of the people, whose estates are encumbered, probably forever, with these "Maryland securities." We shall see how federalism will dispose of the burden. They have now complete mastery in the State, and must pay or repudiate!

TENNESSEE. The Nashville Union of the 14th inst., publishes the Globe of Wednesday night, which gives returns and reports, and the Nashville Banner, (Whig), of the same date, published returns, and a report "politely furnished last evening by a passenger in the Chattanooga stage," which gives Mr. Clay 400 majority in the State.

The Banner has the best opportunities of getting correct returns, with the Chattanooga passenger, as the person to whom the official returns are made are Whigs; and therefore we think the State has gone for the Whigs. The Globe further remarks: The gains in his (Col. Polk's) favor had been such in every portion of the State as to justify the belief that his majority in it would be about 2,500. The principal falling off is in the Western portion of East Tennessee—the returns from which reached us last. The late Judge White resided there, and we think it probable that his friends—he had many, and warm ones—recalled Col. Polk's opposition to him when he was a candidate for the presidency in 1836.

It is most likely that Col. Polk has lost the State, but he and his friends will feel amply compensated for its loss, by the recollection that it gave him the largest vote ever given to any candidate for any office before, that his own county (Maury) gave him an increase majority of three hundred and seventeen, while Mr. Clay's county (Fayette) gave him an increased majority of only one hundred and fifty-one; and that Tennessee does the whigs no good, as the democrats will have a majority of sixty-five electoral votes, and a popular majority of about sixty-five thousand votes without it.

THE POPULAR VOTE. The Globe makes the following estimate of the popular vote. Full returns have been received from about one-half the States, and partial returns from all the others except Arkansas. The late election for governor and a member of Congress enables us to make a close estimate for Arkansas.

Table with columns for State, Polk, and Clay, listing election results for various states.

Polk's majority over Clay in the United States, 65,622. The estimate of the vote of Illinois, Missouri, and Alabama, are founded on the late elections for members of Congress and State officers. It is possible the result in all of them, on the presidential poll, may show that we over-estimate them four thousand votes. Make this large allowance, and Mr. Polk's popular majority over Mr. Clay will be SIXTY THOUSAND!

ADOPTED CITIZENS. We agree with the Plebeian, it is usual for the Whigs, on every occasion when they are defeated in a political contest with the Democracy, to give vent to their disappointment in bitter revivings against our adopted citizens? Smarting as they are at this moment, under the reverses which they have so suddenly met with, we are not at all surprised to find them indulging again in their old habit. They are now busily engaged in sowing the seed of prejudice in the minds of many of our native born citizens, by representing that the decisive defeat sustained by the Whig party, is attributable entirely to the support which the Democracy received from a portion of the naturalized citizens. In refutation of this sweeping charge, we give place to the following appropriate remarks of the Buffalo Courier.

It is not true that the Whig defeat has been brought about by the support the Democratic party has received from adopted

citizens, and the attempt to create the impression that it is, is a base incendiary effort to arouse passions and prejudice that there is no excuse for kindling into life, in the hope that from the ashes of overthrow the elements of future victory may be raked up and endowed with vitality and power. The success of the Democratic party is entirely owing to the fact that their principles are identified with liberty and that those of their opponents are hostile to the spirit of our institutions and the welfare of our country. That a large portion of naturalized citizens have acted with us is true, and is equally true that they would have acted with the Whigs had their principles and policy of the latter been more congenial than ours with freedom and equal rights. We should have been equally successful had those adopted citizens who gave us their support acted with our opponents, and no one acquainted at all with the philosophy of the human character will have the hardihood to deny the plain truth of this position. But besides this they do not hold the balance of power, and if they saw fit to act an alien spirit instead of as American citizens, they could not control our elections.

We are glad to see that so many, having fled from oppression in their own country and sought an asylum and a home with us, have the good sense not to support here the principles from which they fled, and whose practical operation abroad they have so happily made their escape. The idea is perfectly absurd that we are indebted to their assistance for success, or any possibility could do so. Our victory has been achieved through the honest intelligence and patriotism of the people at large, and the attempt to attribute it to any other cause is a fraud and perversion. In this city we had the aid of a majority undoubtedly of the adopted citizens, but in the country where we had no such aid our gains have been nearly as large. The town of Collins for instance, gave us a handsome increase, and the only vote of any foreign born individual that is known to have been offered at the polls was a Whig one tendered by an unmaturalized Irishman. Our strength is mainly in the rural region where there are but few who are not natives of the country.

In this very election we look in vain for a Democratic majority in any town or city between Buffalo and New York. Rochester, Utica, Albany, Troy and all the cities and villages without exception that we are aware of gave whig majorities. Even in Buffalo we would probably have had the same way, if the open coalition of the Whig party with the proscribed Native Americans had not driven a great many right-thinking honest men both native and foreign born to the support of the Democratic ranks. The truth is that this false and disgraceful pretext which the Whigs put forward, is only an insidious and cunning device to make it appear as if they were defeated on some other ground than the anti-American character of their principles, which was the true cause, and to excuse the open adoption by them of the old federal principles which they have long in secret cherished, which their open coalition with the Native American party has compelled them to assume the responsibility of, and which they have now apparently resolved to put forward under the mistaken idea that they can induce the American people to join them in a politico-religious crusade nominally against a class of inhabitants, but in reality against the pillars and buttresses of the temple of freedom.

EXECUTION FOR MURDER. Mrs. Child, in her "Letters from New York," gives an account of a poor German emigrant who was executed in that city, and afterwards learned to be innocent. The case of the poor German is indeed very touching, and is thus related by Mrs. Child:

"A few years ago a poor German came to New York, and took lodgings where he was allowed to do his cooking in the same room with the family. The husband and wife lived in a perpetual quarrel. One day the German came in the kitchen with a clasp knife and a pan of potatoes and began to pare them for his dinner. The quarrelsome couple were in a more violent altercation than usual, but he set with his back towards them, and being ignorant of their language, felt in no danger of being involved in their disputes. But the woman, with a sudden and unexpected movement, snatched the knife from his hand, and plunged it into her husband's heart. She had sufficient presence of mind to rush into the street and scream murder.

"The poor foreigner, in the meanwhile, seeing the wounded man reel, sprang forward to catch him in his arms, and drew out the knife. People from the street crowded in, and found him with the dying man in his arms, the knife in his hand, and the blood upon his clothes. The wicked woman swore in the most positive terms that he had been fighting with her husband and had stabbed him with a knife he always carried. The unfortunate German knew too little English to understand her accusation, or to tell his own story. He was dragged off to prison, and the true state of the case was made known through an interpreter, but it was not believed. Circumstantial evidence was exceedingly strong against the accused; and the real criminal swore that he saw him commit the murder.

"He was executed, notwithstanding the most persevering efforts of his lawyer, whose conviction of the man's innocence was so painfully strong, that from that day to this, he has refused to have any connection with a capital case. Some years after this tragic event the woman died, and on her death-bed confessed her agency in the diabolical transaction; but her poor victim could receive no benefit from this repentance. Society had wasterly thrown away its power to stone for the grievous wrong."

The Philadelphia Post Office—it is said that Col. Thomas B. Florence is to supersede James Hay, jr. in the Philadelphia Post Office.

BRUTAL MURDER.

Tuesday night, at 8 o'clock a most brutal murder was committed on Fells Point by a party of Spanish sailors from on board a barque lying at the wharf. It appears that they were passing along Caroline street, when at the corner of Willk street one of their number was struck with a stone. One of them was then heard to swear that he would kill the first if he saw that he came across, and on passing a short distance below Willk street, a German shoemaker named Henry Henshel, happened to be standing at his door, when they were seen to make a rush toward him, and he fell inside his house a dead man. On examining him he was found to have a stab in his left breast, the knife entering his heart, and another behind his right ear. He is said to have not uttered a word after he fell. Capt. Fields, of the night-watch, was immediately in pursuit of the murderers, and succeeded in arresting six Spanish sailors, one of whom was identified by a witness as the man who raised his arm at the time of the attack on the deceased. They were all believed to have changed their clothes, and at a late hour last night a search warrant was issued to examine the vessel with the expectation of finding the marks of their guilt on the clothes which they had worn in the early part of the evening.

It is supposed that the murdered man was heart-rendering in the extreme. Around the corpse were assembled the widowed mother and four children, in an agony of grief for their sudden and irreparable loss. The interior of the house exhibited signs of poverty and desolation, though everything was clean and tidy.—Sun.

SCALED TICKETS.—A correspondent of the Pennsylvania says.—We have the information from undoubted authority, that in Centre county, in this State, some of the Iron masters placed scaled tickets in the hands of their workmen, to be voted for HENRY CLAY, thus controlling by compulsion the suffrages of men who depended upon them for a living, and refusing to allow a poor man to think for himself. We boldly make this charge upon the Federal Whig party, knowing that we can be sustained by the facts.

No WHIGS HERE!—Niles's Register says that 15 Democrats and 2 whigs are elected from Charleston to the State legislature. The Register would surprise us by naming the two. In truth there has not been one avowed whig, so far as we know, elected in South Carolina, either for the federal or State legislature. Every man elected from Charleston is an open and avowed locooco democratic republican.

Valuable Dogs.—The London Times of the 2d of October, contains an account of the sale of pointer dogs, the property of Mr. Edge, of Strelley, near Nottingham.—The highest price was given for a dog two years old, which was purchased by the Marquis of Anglesea, for £84 sterling (nearly \$400). Other dogs sold for various prices—from 10 guineas to £55.

An increased Clay vote.—There is one State, and but one, in which Federalism has increased its vote since 1840. It is Rhode Island. Harrison carried it by 1,977 maj.; Clay has now succeeded by 2,502, showing a Federal increase of 525. A most natural and fitting result in the Algerine State.

American Apples for the London Market.—The new packet ship Saranank will take out with her several thousand barrels of apples. This fruit finds a ready and profitable sale in London and other cities of England.—Phlada. Adv.

CIGARS AND COLDS.—It should be remembered that a cough is always an evidence that some impurity is lodged in the lungs, which, if not speedily removed, will so irritate those delicate organs, as to produce inflammation of the lungs—a disease which we all know is the high road to Consumption.

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills are a most delightful medicine for carrying off a cold; because they expel from the system all morbid and corrupt humors, (the cause of every kind of disease,) in so easy and natural a manner, that the body is relieved of all its ailments, and by magic. Four or five of Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills, taken every night on going to bed, will in a short time remove the most violent case of cold, but if used occasionally afterwards, will keep the system so completely free from all bad humors, that disease in any form will be absolutely impossible.

Sold by Shepherd & McNeal and Chas. Robinson, Agents, Easton, Md.

Price Current. Baltimore, Nov. 23, 1844. GRAIN.—Wheat remains pretty steady in price, and the supply fair. We quote \$8 to 93 cents for red, of good to fair quality; and 75 to 87 for inferior to fair parcels. Maryland white, for family flour, continues to command 95 cents to \$1.05. Rye is worth 68 to 69 cents. Oats, new white may be quoted at the time of closing this report, 38 to 40 cents, the former rather under fair quality; and new yellow 40 to 42. The supply of old yellow is small, and is worth 5 1/2 cents. Oats may be quoted 24 to 26 cents, and white Beans have sold at \$1.12, a few small lots early in the week at 1.25.

AGRICULTURAL NOTICE.—The Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural Society for the Eastern Shore, will hold their next meeting at "Grosses," the residence of Kennedy R. Owen, on Thursday 28th inst. A punctual attendance of the members is requested. By order, M. T. GOLDSBOROUGH, sec. Nov. 25.

A SPECIAL MEETING of the Directors of the Talbot County Library Association will take place this evening at 7 o'clock at the office of Joseph Graham. Important business will claim the attention of the Board. Nov. 25. JOS. GRAHAM, Sec.

LYCEUM.—There will be a meeting of the "Lyceum" to-morrow (Wednesday) evening at 7 o'clock at the office of Doct. Cox. The members are earnestly requested to attend as business of importance will be had before them. By order B. C. Nov. 25. J. HOPKINS TARR, Sec.

TEACHER WANTED.—THE Trustees of Primary School No. 5, Election District No. 2, wish to employ a Teacher for the ensuing year. Testimonials of moral as well as literary qualification will be required. Letters addressed to any, or all of the Trustees, post paid, will be duly attended to. J. W. S. McDaniel, John W. Kemp, Jas. Dawson, Trusts, Nov. 19—5f

Teacher Wanted. THE TRUSTEES of Primary School No. 4, in Easton District, are desirous of procuring a Teacher, competent to teach the usual branches of an English Education, for the year 1845. Address the undersigned, at the Post office, Easton. EDWARD LLOYD, CHAS. LOWMEDES, H. L. EDMONDSON, Balt. Amer. copy and send bill to Trustees, Nov. 19—3w

TO RENT, for the ensuing year, that well known Brick Tavern, the EASTON HOTEL, at present occupied by Robert Larimore, Possession given on the first day of January next. For terms apply to RICHARD THOMAS, Agent Nov. 19—5w for Wm. S. Thompson.

TAXES!—TAXES!! THE undersigned having been appointed Collector of County Taxes for Talbot County, hereby gives notice that he is now prepared to collect the same. He is determined to close the collection as speedily as possible, and persons who will do well to call and settle, as he cannot give any unreasonable indulgence owing to the lateness of his reception of the books. H. Y. P. GEOGHEGAN, Nov. 19th, 1844.—3wG Collector.

NEW FALL & WINTER GOODS. WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED a full supply of Goods, adapted to the present and approaching season, which we offer to our customers and the public on very reasonable terms. SAML. MACKAY & SON, N. B.—H. C. Mackay has this day withdrawn from the above firm. The business will be conducted under the same name of S. M. & Son. Nov. 12—3f0

FALL & WINTER GOODS. THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE just received a very general assortment of GOODS, suitable for the present and approaching season, and respectfully invite the public to call and examine them. W. H. & P. GROOME, Easton, Oct. 22.—5w

BORDLEY & COX, COMMISSION MERCHANTS. No. 6, Bowly's Wharf, Baltimore, WILL attend to the sale of Grain, Flour and Country Produce generally, and also to the purchase of Goods, &c. REFERENCES: Messrs. Clark & Kellogg, Baltimore. Beale H. Richardson, Esq. Hon. E. F. Chambers, Kent county. J. B. Eccleston, Baltimore. Hon. P. B. Hopper, Queen Anne's co'ty. James Parrott, Esq., Talbot county. Baltimore, Nov. 5, 1844.—4f

FOR SALE. TWO LOTS OF GROUND, containing each one fourth of an acre; one of which adjoins the residence of Mr. Hy. Catrup, and has a Carriage-house and part of a Stable thereon; the other is nearly opposite, and is improved by an Ice-house. If the above Lots are not sold by Tuesday, Decr. 3d, they will on that day be exposed to public sale at the Court-house door between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock. Terms See made known on application to Nov 12—4t H. E. BATEMAN.

TEACHERS WANTED. THE undersigned, Trustees of School District No. 2, wish to employ two Teachers, male and female, for said school, who are competent to instruct in all the ordinary branches of an English education. Satisfactory recommendations will be required in reference to qualification and moral character. Applications will be received up to the 7th Decr. next. All letters addressed (by mail) to the subscribers on the above business, must be free of postage, or they will not be taken out of the office. JOHN HARPER, R. VALLANT, RICH'D. C. LAIN, St. Michaels, Nov. 12—3t Trustees.

GREAT BARGAINS!!! SELLING OFF AT COST! BY virtue of authority derived from the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, we will dispose of (at private sale) the entire STOCK OF GOODS belonging to the late G. Turbutt, dec'd., at retail or otherwise, consisting of Cloths, Cassimeres, Sattinets, Merinos, Flannels, Vestings, and a great variety of other Articles, suited to the present and approaching season,—all of which will be sold at cost for cash, or exchanged for all kinds of country produce. As we are anxious to dispose of the present stock, great bargains will be offered. J. E. & S. B. TURBUTT, Ex'rs. Nov. 19—4f of G. Turbutt, dec'd.

TO LET FOR THE ENSUING YEAR, all that fine brick dwelling and outhouses, situated thereon, the property of the late P. H. Feldeman and now occupied by Mrs. A. K. Hensley. The dwelling and store room will be rented together or separately as may be desired. For further particulars apply to PHIL. F. HENSLEY, Sept. 3—4f

EASTON HAT AND CAP

BEASTON announces to his friends and the public generally that he is now ready to serve them with HATS and CAPS of the latest and most approved styles at Baltimore prices for cash or approved trade.—Call and see. Nov. 12—6wG

New Goods.

THE subscriber having just returned from the cities of Philadelphia and Baltimore with a very heavy stock of GOODS, offers them to the public at prices extremely low. The stock is adapted to the wants of the people generally,—comprising a GREAT VARIETY OF DRY GOODS, A VERY EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF BOOTS & SHOES; HATS AND CAPS; Groceries—uncommonly cheap; HARDWARE & CUTLERY; CHINA, GLASS AND QUEENSWARE; EARTHEN AND HOLLOWWARE; Lumber and other Building MATERIALS & UTENSILS. Individuals and families will consult their interest by calling and examining for themselves before they are supplied elsewhere. Grain and all other kind of country produce purchased at the highest prices. WM. POWELL, Wye-Landing, Nov. 19, 1844.

New Fall and Winter GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER informs his customers and the public generally, that he has just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore with an extensive assortment of DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, &c. ALSO, A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF BOOTS AND SHOES, MEN'S AND BOYS' CAPS,—together with a great variety of other articles, all of which will be sold cheap for cash, or on short credit to punctual customers. He returns thanks for the patronage heretofore received, and hopes his old customers and the public generally will not neglect to favor him with a call previous to purchasing elsewhere. WM. B. WHEELER, Easton, Nov. 5, 1844.—4f

Fall Goods.

selected with great care, consisting of FRESH GROCERIES, HARDWARE, and a general assortment of DRY GOODS, all of which he will sell at a reduced price for cash, or in exchange for country produce. The public's ob't. serv't. JAMES WARNER, N. B.—All persons indebted to me for the last six or twelve months past, are requested to come forward and settle the same, or their accounts otherwise will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection, according to law. Oct. 8th, 1844. J. W.

New Fall Goods

N. COVINGTON having commenced business in Easton in the Store-house recently occupied by Mr. Thor. C. Nicols, has just opened a large stock of NEW GOODS, consisting of a GREAT VARIETY OF ARTICLES usually kept in a country store. As no books will be kept (goods being sold exclusively for cash) exceeding small profits will be charged. Purchasers are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves previous to making their purchases. Easton, Oct. 28, 1844.

TRUSTEES' SALE.

WOOD LOTS, near the village of Trappe, about eight acres each, will be offered at public sale on SATURDAY, the 7th day of December next, opposite the Store-house of Stevens & Mulliken, at 1 o'clock p. m. Mr. —, who has recently surveyed the lands, from which these Wood Lots are detached, will give the necessary information.—The terms are, bond with good security, bearing interest, in instalments of six and twelve months. John. Borman Kerr, Tench Tilghman, John Stevens, Trustees. Easton, Nov. 19, 1844.—3wG

VALUABLE MILL PROPERTY for Sale.

THE undersigned will sell at private sale the Steam Grist and Saw Mills at Easton Point. These mills are eligibly situated on Thread Haven river, within one mile of the town of Easton. Grain and timber can be brought by water to the doors, and the access in that way is so easy and convenient that large quantities of grain is annually brought from the lower part of Talbot and Dorchester counties. The Grist Mill is now in very successful operation, and the machinery in excellent order. To an enterprising man with some capital, and acquainted with the business, these mills would be invaluable. If the above mentioned mills are not disposed of at private sale, by the 10th of December, they will be let rent the ensuing year. For terms, which will be very pleasing, apply to either of the subscribers. Edw'd. M. Dawson, Jacob C. Willson, Richard Thomas, J. E. & S. B. Turbutt, Nov. 19