

Remarks of Judge Hanson before the Convention in Baltimore, April 10th 1840.

It has become apparent, to the great bulk of the American people, that the present Administration of their government is not fitted to increase or preserve the blessings and privileges of a free and intelligent nation; to foster the pursuits of a laborious, ingenious, and spirited population; that it is not in accordance with the genius, past history, or future destinies of a vast republican Empire; that its principles and measures, as well as its calculations, to consolidate the credit, strength and resources of State Sovereignties, as they are to bind together, and cement a confederation; that it has failed to engender or keep alive a veneration for the constitution or to cherish an unalienable love for the Union; that it has on the contrary, by incessant and unrelenting assaults upon capital, good faith and enterprise, disunited the interest and thereby torn asunder the good feelings, which bind men to each other; that it has destroyed that salutary confidence which is essential to this Commonwealth, and all the communities that compose it; that it has in fine chilled the hearts and the hopes of the poor and shut the hands of the rich. It is therefore, that we hail the approaching whig national convention, to be held in the city of Baltimore on the 4th day of May next, as an unerring harbinger to the coming of better things; that we greet the numerical power, (composed as it is of all classes,) and to which the intelligence from every quarter, daily adds rank to rank, and squadron to squadron, as a perfect manifestation of the thorough and sweeping change in the conduct of public affairs, resolved upon by the people. We rejoice, that our fellow citizens (since what is past cannot be recalled) are so far benefited by present suffering, as to be awakened to a sense of impending evils, more serious and calamitous; and of which few can fail to perceive 'the inevitable ruin.' Surely our administration presents us to the whole world, as a nation of contraries and contradictions; we are held up to other nations in every fantastic and antagonistic position, that a people can be regarded; our principles and our practice are perfect antipodes to each other; theories, abstractions, solecisms and paradoxes, make up the sum of our political economy; while the political empirics, driven from their moorings the once fast anchored axioms of the constitution, a constitution to which Washington had affixed his seal and given verity by experience.

Our perversions and absurdities indeed almost afford plausibility to the assertion of the ancient Philosopher, that there once existed a race of men of a conformation entirely different from those of our generation, and who shall undertake to deny the possibility; that at some distant era, when History shall again be handed down by allegory and tradition, that a people who are perpetually moving one way and looking another, shall not be represented as a race of men, who carried their faces behind them, and turned their backs upon themselves. So singular is the incongruity between our words and our actions, that no disinterested spectators, even of the present age, can fail to be struck with amazement, by professions, continually at variance with conduct; with results diametrically opposite to those professed to be intended; and of causes simulating effects, between the beginning and end of which, no connecting consequences, ever existed. Vain however, would be the attempt, to enumerate all the inconsistency of those who deal with the obliquity of partizan tacticians, instead of applying the established principles of statesmen.

The poor man is to be enriched, by reducing the wages of labor; the rich are to be impoverished by the hoarding of their gold; the products of the earth, instead of being cultured by the sweat of the brow, are to wither and die amidst idleness, hunger and desolation; all surplus produce is to rot in the granary of the Farmer, for the want of markets, furnished by the employments of artisans, and labourers, fisheries, factories, work shops, roads and canals; the condition of the country is to be improved, by arresting all improvement; debts are to be paid by the annihilation of property. The interest on loans, is to be discharged by borrowing from the lenders of the capital; gold and silver are to represent, instead of being represented by paper and credit; and whilst the precious metals are promised in abundance they are again buried beneath the face of the earth, the vaults of banks or the strong boxes of avaricious thrift; or melted down for the gold services of plate which adorns the Presidential dinner table, of the very republican nabob at Washington.

Domestic productions are to be encouraged by bounties upon foreign fabrics; and whilst there is to be abundance of poverty, to furnish plenty of rags, readily converted into Hieroglyphic shiplasters, and these are to be the only manufactures, which are sure to flourish, with or without a tariff; with or without foreign use or domestic consumption; unless indeed the treasury notes of the Government should enter the list as a competitor and thus clearly demonstrate the financial ability of the head of the treasury, and with the aid of Mr. Buchanan, a (capital Old Federalist) home markets are to be discharged, and all labour to be rewarded at a penny a day, as in China. Amidst these anomalies, all Banks are to be put down by the destruction of one, whilst in the place of that one, thousands are to be erected and fostered, by way of proving that none ought ever to have existed; and whilst that one, consisting of three fourths of its capital, of the hard earnings of husbands and fathers, for the support of widows and children, is to be crushed, at all hazards, myriads are to start up with no capital at all, for the benefit of speculators, and adventurers, and thus the administration's sympathy, for the orphan and the aged soldier, is to be illustrated, and hard money only to be trusted in the hands of absconding sub-treasurers; and as if this war upon property, upon the pursuits, business and enterprise of every man and all classes of men, were not too much to be endured, and too gross a fraud upon a sagacious and thinking people, their morals, their religion, their elementary

political creeds, coeval with their declaration of Independence, are all to be desecrated by absurdities, which have not even the "bad eminence" of being compatible with themselves.

Truly the measures and the doctrines of this northern man with southern principles, are sufficiently party colored to denote that equivocation and paltering in a double sense which none but a proficient, in the black arts of a magician in this age of reform could have the temerity to practice. At one moment this northern man with southern principles, this Harlequin, Proteus-like Diplomatist, holds out to the North, Gen. Jackson's great proclamation, the force act, and the second article to wit: that article, under which the Prince of Nullifiers, (now a repentant and pardoned sinner) was to be hung up, drawn and quartered. In the next, whilst in one breath, he eulogises in a lovely song, the Palmetto,—he declares to the Unionist of the South, that no colors are to be unfurled but the colors of the Union; in another he whispers to the fanatic of amalgamation that all colors are alike, and that liberty knows no distinction. But lo! and behold, in one month, nay not one month, we see him, (or rather hear him,) ready to shed the last drop of his northern blood, in the support of southern principles, and in defence of the rights of the slaveholder; of rights to which the abolitionist contends christianity affords not the least shadow or pretense of existence.—Christianity! yes, these administration tergiversators, have christianity in their mouths; that sort of christianity which expelled from the national councils, the ministers of God; that christianity, which would extend to the poor Indian, its blessings of civilization, by extermination and indiscriminate murder; yes the christianity of those, who would, as if there were not already more than enough of yelpers at the capital; augment the pack by the importation of bloodhounds from Cuba; of blood hounds to act the part of a christian army; of bloodhounds, curs and mongrels, pampered upon the bread and substance of the land, whilst the poor revolutionary pensioner without whose heroic achievements (with no bloodhounds for an ally) this land would never have been a land of liberty, are naked and starving for the want of the miserable pittance, which is at this moment, withheld from them; not in order that a "better currency" than rags should cover their nakedness and stay their hunger, but that a "better currency" should line the pockets of minions and favorites, who would never have earned it by honest industry. It seems, however, that this importation of bloodhounds; this stain upon the escutcheon of the nation is to be forever obliterated; and how do you think Mr. President and gentlemen—why forsooth, I am told that it is asserted, (I know not upon what authority it is avouched) that when an Indian shook his blanket at one of these blood hounds, he put his tail between his legs and run like a sub-treasurer. But we forbear; let there be no acrimonious feelings, bitterness or wrath, in the midst of the cheers & hopes that surround us. We are all one people, and we trust that there is more of error than of vice among us. We are ready to offer our arms, & to take to our bosoms every deluded son of our country, and go hand in hand to the rescue. We see the day not far distant, when those who infest the Palace, block up the avenues of the Senate, forestall public opinion, waste their time and compromise their honor and independence, in pursuit of office and emolument may be reformed into better citizens and more useful men.

The day of deliverance is approaching. The day of our travail is come; the day when we may all rejoice, that the Old Petticoat Granny, William Henry Harrison is at hand. We do therefore hail him as our deliverer; we are not ashamed in our agony and dismay, to cry out for his help; yes the old petticoat General, William H. Harrison, comes to our rescue. He comes; the coward who in every battle was victorious; the coward who never turned his back upon the enemy of his country; the coward who in every conflict with Tippecanoe to the Thames, was seen 'with his beaver up,' to course along the lists, scattering his lightning around; and whilst in the hottest of the fight, and in every post of danger the fire of his eye gleamed like a sword, and his own peculiar voice was heard ringing in the ears of every soldier, those memorable words, "stand to your guns, my boys never surrender," till not a foe was left upon the field. This he we claim as our deliverer. We look to him; yes to him, W. H. Harrison, to restore the perished credit and fill the exhausted and pillaged coffers of the country. We look to him, W. H. Harrison; who retired from office poor and in debt, whilst he replenished and filled the national treasury with millions of dollars, not one of which, ever stuck in his palm in passing through his hands. It is to him William Henry Harrison, we turn, who was the adviser, the friend, the father to every poor emigrant, who settled beyond the mountains; who was always ready to take by the hand, the poorest settler of the meanest log cabin in the wilderness; it is him that we look once more for peace and plenty, for private and national prosperity, for a restoration of all the privileges and blessings of freemen; in a word we look to him, under the blessings of providence, for the great consummation of public and private faith. 'Tis to such a deliverer we look; to "our old tried hard cider, log cabin, Tippecanoe. Not to such a deliverer as the Emperor Alexander of Russia, he the deliverer who delivered Kings, Emperors, and a whole continent of nations into the hands of the Holy Alliance; but we seek to be delivered from an alliance, than which none was ever more unholy, and from under the pressure of which, no people ever groaned more, than we the people of the United States: 'tis to such a deliverer we look. And if in as mongrel a pack, as was ever littered in a kennel, there be not included in the deliverance, a pair of notable twins engendered in the cabinet of the kitchen, then in the language of the facetious old Knight, "there is no skill in surgery."

But let us no longer linger with the past, for the time has come, to give thanks and rejoice. Those upon the look out, are proclaiming joyful tidings from all around us. Land is once more in sight, and our perils at an end. Too long have we been at sea, without chart or compass, "tossed about by every wind of Doctrine," but the great swell of public opinion is setting; the under tow of intrigue and corruption is running out, sweeping along with it, the turbid feculence, that polluted the land, we trust, to be, for ever "in the dark ocean of oblivion buried"—the rain bow of promise is again to be seen; distempered elements are every where, dispersing, and the prow of our Bark once more points, to a haven of safety.

With the memorable words of Harrison, for our motto, if we unfurl upon our banners "stand to your guns my boys and never surrender" and inscribe upon our ballots "the people must do their own voting & their own fighting" then we will fill three-fourths of the ballot boxes in the country. Animated, then by these hopes, and toiling in one cause, there is every incentive to greet our coming friends, to Maryland, at the approaching National Convention. We therefore hope that our whig fellow-citizens, need only to be reminded, of the duty to extend the hand of good fellowship, and open wide the door of hospitality, throughout the State, to the friends of him, the string of whose latch was never pulled in, when the stranger needed shelter; and as it is expected, that at the approaching celebration, that the public houses of accommodation, may not be sufficient, for the reception of all our numerous visitors, we undertake to assure all those, who may honor us with their company, of the shelter and comfort, of at least our own roof trees, and with as good entertainment, as ever log cabin and hard cider afforded.

The following remarks of Mr. Pope of Kentucky, were delivered in the House of Representatives on the bill for an appropriation for the Red River Raft, and we call the attention of our readers to the concluding sentence. There is a profound philosophy in it. The people have been so long on one side that the energies of the nation are paralysed, they must turn over and will turn over to restore the proper circulation.

REMARKS OF MR. POPE ON THE RED RIVER RAFT BILL. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, March 3, 1840. The business before the House being the motion of Mr. BIDDLE to instruct the committee, to whom was referred the bill from the Senate appropriating \$85,000 for the removal of the Red River Raft, to inquire—

1. Whether the advance of money of the Bank of Arkansas, which is one of the objects of this bill to reimburse, was not made with full knowledge that the agent of the United States, who effected the loan, was acting in defiance of positive instructions from his superiors as well as in the face of a known refusal by Congress to appropriate money to the work.

2. Whether the estimate on which this bill is founded was not made by said agent prior to the closing up of the Raft in August last; and whether any satisfactory data exists for computing the probable cost of removing the present impediments to navigation.

3. Whether the sum appropriated by this bill is called for in the estimates accompanying the President's Message.

4. Whether the bill is not of such a character that it ought to have originated in this House.

My principal objection to the instructions moved, (said Mr. Pope,) is that they may occasion delay in the passage of this bill. One ground assumed by the gentleman is, that the Senate ought not to originate large appropriations of money, because all bills for raising revenue must commence in this House. There is, indeed, this view of the gentleman from Pennsylvania, but I respectfully submit to his candid consideration, whether that question has any necessary connexion with this particular bill, and, if the long usage of this Government is to be changed, would it not be more proper to settle the general principle by a declaratory resolution, without reference to any particular measure? I am opposed (said Mr. P.) to a reference of this subject to the Committee on Roads and Canals, or that on Commerce. The expediency and necessity of this work have been long since decided on by the proper committee and Congress, and it only remains for the Committee of Ways and Means to provide the funds; and I must, therefore, insist that the bill be referred to that committee.

This bill, for commercial and military purposes, is not liable to the constitutional objection to the appropriation proposed for the Cumberland Road, and prompt action on the part of Congress is demanded by the interest of the Government, and the commerce and safety of the people on Red River. I will not pretend, (said Mr. P.) that I have any invincible constitutional difficulty about the Cumberland road, a great national work, to which, under other circumstances, I should be induced to lend my feeble aid, but I am not prepared to force appropriations on the Administration against their will and beyond their means, and thereby furnish a pretext for a loan, Treasury notes, or new taxes. We are, indeed, (continued Mr. P.) in a strange condition. This nation of seventeen millions, the second commercial people on the globe, in a time of profound peace, with no enemy except about 500 or 1000 straggling Indians and runaway negroes, has not revenue sufficient to meet the ordinary and current expenses of the year. The President told us in his message, in December, that our Treasury was in good condition—that all was well—and yet, in six weeks afterwards, he informed this House that the strong box was empty, and that we must try the credit system once more, by an issue of nearly five millions of Treasury notes to pay our debts. A fine commentary, indeed, on this hard-money Government. It seems to me (continued Mr. P.) that we must have an efficient set of political managers at the helm of State. I feel confident that if we could put a bold and enlightened statesman, another Alexander Hamilton, at the head of the Treasury Department, with authority to devise ways and means for our deliverance, that in one hundred and twenty days, the sun of confidence, credit, and prosperity would once more shine forth and dissipate the gloom and despair which now pervade this free and once prosperous people.

I remain reluctant (said Mr. P.) to vote for large appropriations during the present Congress for another reason. The party now in power have had a monopoly of all the honors, emoluments, and patronage of this Government for the last twelve years, ending on the 3d day of March, 1841, and we ought not to compel them to retire from power with the specie boxes all empty. It would seem that fairness and decency would require the present incumbents to leave General

Harrison and his Whig friends a small cash capital to commence business on. [A laugh.] Mr. Speaker, (continued Mr. P.) I hope to have the usual indulgence in digressing a little from the subject under consideration. I have not the pleasure of an intimate acquaintance with the hero of Tippecanoe and the Thames, or the farmer of North Bend, and shall not deal in extravagant eulogium, I will not (said Mr. P.) attempt to prove that he is a greater military man than Bonaparte, Julius Caesar, Lord Wellington, or even old George Washington. He is a plain unassuming Virginia gentleman, well educated and much formed, with talents highly respectable and much experience, and his conduct, civil and military, has received the approbation of his country. He has long resided in the West, where he fought for us, and his feelings and sympathies have become identified with the great mass of his western people; and I will add, that he has ever been at heart a Christian in the cause of the poor and humble settlers of the western forests. I have been assured (continued Mr. P.) by officers who served under him, that he was a brave and humane commander, ever ready to share with his men the dangers of the field and the sufferings of the camp. A change of administration (said Mr. P.) seems to be essential to the healthy action and well-being of the body politic, and it is not congenial with the spirit of our free institutions that the Executive power should be continued long in the same hands. The People have, with too much confidence, been for a time lying on one side, but they are so disturbed and bedevilled about their trade, business, and currency, that they will turn over, and expunge the men in power. Yes, sir, (addressing Mr. Petrack,) I tell you, the People will turn over; it is as certain as death and the taxes. [A great laugh.]

LATEST NEWS FROM ENGLAND.

The packet ship South America, from Liverpool, arrived at New York Sunday afternoon, brings Liverpool dates of the 20th, and London to the 19th. The uncertainty of the proceedings in the Pennsylvania Legislature, and the deficiency in the Manhattan Bank, information of which had been received in England, had depressed the value of American Securities. U. S. Bank shares were quoted on the 19th at 116 1/2 a 16 10, about 5 lower than the previous week.—Rothschilds' debentures had however improved and were advancing. A plan has been organized by Dr. Thomas Baring for the sale of American securities in Paris, four of the principal bankers there are at the head of it. The stocks are to be placed in their hands as security for the debentures they will issue and sell, and for the interest which they will pay. It is supposed this will open a vast mart for the sale of our Stocks.

The London Corn market was rather lower, but the duty had declined 1 per quarter, and was 28.8 pr. quarter.

In the week ending 14th March, the imports of Cotton into Liverpool were 18,169 bales, the sales 14,350, prices were then steady.

On 19th March the Cotton market at Liverpool was heavy, and a small reduction in price had taken place. 35 vessels had arrived from the U. States.

The Liverpool Corn Market was also declining; flour dull there.

The expedition to China is the great object of public attention in England, and it seems to be confidently expected that Pekin will share the fate of Delhi. The Governor General of India had, it is said, declared war against China; and this has not been positively contradicted in the House of Commons, as was stated in some of the evening papers of Saturday. Lord John Russell merely said the Government had not received intelligence of the event, and Sir Robert Peel, in the debate which followed, seemed to take it for granted it was true.

The Bank of England had declared a dividend of 3 1/2 per cent. for the previous six months.—The London market was easy, but commercial prospects still gloomy.

The new French administration seems to be in difficulties, and it is said has not the cordial support of the King. All the Belgian ministers had resigned.

It is strongly rumored that the King of Holland has determined to marry his late mistress; and that this step is so unpopular in Holland, that he will resign his crown.

By the ship Memphis, arrived at New York, on Saturday, from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 16th of March, we have the following news:

In the House of Commons, March 10, the Chancellor of the Exchequer moved for a select committee to inquire into the effect produced on the circulation by the banks issuing notes payable on demand—which was agreed to.

Mr. Leader's motion for an address to be Queen to pardon Frost (the Chartist) and his two companions, was carried five voting in its favor. On the 13th Lord ... gave information about China. The reported declaration of war by the Governor General was without foundation. The East India Company would have nothing to do with the measures taken by England, except to afford aid, if required. The Governor General had been instructed, however, to make preparations for war.

LOSS OF THE SHIP ROMAN.

Captain Anderson, of the ship Richard Anderson, arrived at Liverpool on the 13th March, made the following report:

On the 13th ult. at 30 minutes past 3 A. M., Holyhead Light in sight, distance twelve miles, the Richard Anderson came in contact with the ship Roman, Salisbury from Savannah. Both ships were standing on the same tack, when the Roman came up with the Richard Anderson, passed under her lee, went ahead, tacked, and came in contact.

The Richard Anderson lost jib-boom, head, cut-water, stem, and larboard cathead, the anchor falling on the Roman's decks: the latter vessel sunk in two hours. The crew were saved; Captain Salisbury died in one hour after he came on board of the Richard Anderson.

It appears, from a statement made by the officers and crew of the Roman, that, when she came head to windward, her forebraces, or pins, parted, which allowed the head yards to run square and give her a sternboard. The moment she was perceived to be in stays, the Richard Anderson's helm was put hard up, but the ship would not pay-off in time to clear the other.

From the Liverpool Albion. Captain Salisbury, as we have stated, died almost immediately after leaving his own ship; from what cause is not known, probably from distress of mind, as he was personally uninjured. He was a very respectable worthy man, an American by birth, and an experienced seaman.

He was engaged upwards of twenty years in the trade between China and New York. About six years ago, we understand, having realized a handsome sum, he retired from a sea-faring life, and commenced business in New York, but proving unfortunate, he resumed his old profession. The present was his first voyage to Liverpool. In compliment to the memory of the deceased, the American vessels in port displayed their colors half-mast.

Advices from Canton to the 15th of December had been received. There was no news of any importance beyond what we have had by arrivals direct. The British vessels were still at Tongkoo.

The Calcutta Courier states that the European force to be employed on this occasion will consist of not less than ten regiments; six of whom will be sent direct from England, two from Calcutta, and two from Madras.

It is said in a report not known, but it was deemed probable that it would be directed against Canton or some other point on the coast of which forcible possession would be kept until the Chinese Government could be brought to reason. The last accounts from China are dated the 8th of December. The Emperor had addressed to Governor Lin a decree prohibiting the importation of all British goods, and trade with China was consequently at an end.

The Chinese are making vigorous preparations for a desperate resistance. Large bodies of Chinese troops have landed at Macao.

The London Money Market continues favorable. Bullion was coming in fast; about \$3,000,000 were expected by ships on the way. Exchange upon all places except New York, are turning more in favor of London.

From the Liverpool Albion of March 16th. GREAT IMPORT OF COTTON.—Yesterday not less than fourteen vessels laden with cotton to the amount of about 25,000 hales entered the Mersey. Of these, twelve were from New Orleans, one from Charleston, and one from Natchez. At least a score of cotton ships are now due.

CLOSURES AND ARRIVALS OF THE DAILY MAILS AT BALTIMORE POST OFFICE.

	Closes.	Arrives.
Eastern Express	8 1/2 A. M.	9 1/4 H. M.
Eastern Express	2 1/2 A. M.	11 P. M.
S. A. M.	8 A. M.	9 A. M.
Washington Extra	2 1/2 P. M.	7 P. M.
Western	3 P. M.	4 A. M.
Frederick extra & Winchester	9 P. M.	4 P. M.
Waldon, via Norfolk	8 A. M.	9 A. M.
York, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and North Western	8 A. M.	3 P. M.

April 4, 1840. The change in the time of closing the mail has been made in consequence of the departure of the cars 30 minutes earlier than was anticipated in the notice of April 1st.

FOURTH WARD TIPPECANOE CLUB.—There will be a meeting of the Tippecanoe Club, No. 4, THIS EVENING, the 14th inst. at half past 7 o'clock, in the room of the Academy, Ensor street, adjoining the Independent Engine House. Punctual attendance is requested. By order, JOSEPH C. BOYD, Rec. Sec'y.

FIFTH WARD TIPPECANOE CLUB.—The members of this Club will meet in Mr. Sharp's School Room, Ensor street, (near Market), THIS EVENING, at half past 7 o'clock. Persons wishing to become members, will please attend or send their names. By order, JAMES H. VALICOMT, Rec. Sec'y.

SEVENTH WARD TIPPECANOE CLUB.—The members of the Seventh Ward Tippecanoe Club will meet at "North Bend" THIS EVENING, April 14th, at half past 7 o'clock. Punctual attendance is requested, as business of importance will be presented. All persons in the ward disposed to join the association, will please be punctual, as business of importance will be submitted. CHAS. W. HANSON, Pres't.

TIPPECANOE CLUB, No. 7.—The Seventh Ward Club will assemble at North Bend, No. 11 Water street, on WEDNESDAY EVENING NEXT, 15th April, at half past 7 o'clock. Members, and all other Whigs of the ward disposed to join the association, will please be punctual, as business of importance will be submitted. R. H. COLEMAN, Sec'y.

ATTENTION! EIGHTH WARD.—The Delegates of the Eighth Ward to the Young Men's National Convention are requested to meet at Herriott's hotel, on WEDNESDAY EVENING NEXT, at half past seven o'clock. Punctual attendance is requested as business of importance will be submitted for their consideration. THOMAS W. JAY, Chairman.

TIPPECANOE CLUB, No. 9.—Will meet at the American Coffee House THIS EVENING, at half past 7 o'clock. Persons wishing to become members, can either name forward in person or send their names. JOHN W. WOODS, Rec. Sec'y.

T. W. T. C.—The Tenth Ward Tippecanoe Club will meet at Mrs. Temperly's, corner of Howard and Mulberry streets, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 15th inst. at half past 7 o'clock. The friends of Harrison and reform in the ward, are invited to attend. By order, E. O. D. POOR, Sec'y.

ELEVENTH WARD TIPPECANOE CLUB.—The members of this club will meet THIS EVENING, the 14th inst. at Hamilton Jones', Pratt street. The roll will be called at 8 o'clock. All persons friendly to the election of Harrison and Tyler are respectfully invited to attend. An address may be expected. ZEPH. TURNER, Cor. Sec'y.

BALTIMORE COUNTY.—The friends of Harrison in Baltimore county are requested to meet at "North Bend" in the city of Baltimore, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th April, at 3 o'clock, p. m. for the purpose of organizing the party in the county. J. H. HARRISON, Sec'y.

FOR SALE.—A pair of gentle, well broken and elegant black carriage HORSES, at a great sacrifice. Enquire of the editor or of Goddard's Livery Stable, M. 14 P. M.

CIDER.—10 lbs. "TIPPECANOE CIDER," a superior article. Received and for sale by NORRIS & FAIRBAIRN No. 2 Pratt st. between Gay & Fred'k.

OIL & CANDLES.—4000 gallons Bleached and Unbleached Sperm OIL 3000 do do do Winter White do 3000 do Common and Whale Oil, in hds. tes. and hbls. And, 100 boxes New Bedford and Sperm CANDLES—received and for sale by PARKHURST & NYE, 54 Bowly's wharf.

TOBACCO, &c.—650 boxes "J. Hare's" Sweet Cavendish TOBACCO 85 do "Ken & Hare's" do do do 124 do "P. Laby's" pound lump do 150 do Small Lump 12 & 16 lbs. to the various brands 225 qr. boxes Havana SEAGARS "Mud" brand 167 qr. and eighth boxes do do "Jaguers" do 104 tenth do "Cigarillo Embueto" 500,000 Domestic manufacture, various qualities (denture) 85 bbls. St. Domingo LEAF TOBACCO, entitled to duty do Cuba do do S. D. WALKER & Co.

LAW NOTICE.—CHARLES H. PITTS AND JAS. E. STEWART, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, have REMOVED to the office in FAYETTE STREET, a few doors east of St. Paul street, opposite Barham's Hotel. They may be engaged at all times, during business hours, when not engaged in Court, or absent from the city. In the absence of either of them, the other will attend to the business of the office. 13 P. M.

RICHARD J. MATCHETT, Job and Book Printer, Over N. E. Corner Gay and Lombard streets, HAVING RECENTLY ADDED A VARIETY OF ORNAMENTAL TYPE AND OTHER ARTICLES, prepared to do work in his line in a superior manner, and on accommodating terms.

All the Law and Commercial Blanks for Sale. An Apprentice of suitable education and qualifications will be taken.

PRINTED LAWS.—New style—just received and for sale by G. B. HOFFMAN & BROTHER.