

THE STANDARD.

GEORGETOWN, DECEMBER 8, 1840.

THE ELECTION.

The States are now all heard from, except South Carolina, which we consider as having, in effect, chosen Van Buren electors. The official vote of Maine gives Gen. Harrison 219 majority. Mr. Van Buren's majority in Illinois is said to be between 1000 and 2000.—New Hampshire, Virginia, Illinois, Missouri, Arkansas and Alabama have chosen Van Buren electors. These States, together with South Carolina, give 60 electoral votes. The other States, having 234 electoral votes, have chosen Harrison electors.

A QUANDARY.

Before the election the whig editors, orators and office-seekers told the people that the evils brought upon the country by the Van Buren office holders were beyond endurance—that ruin stared us in the face, and would certainly come upon us if there should be no change of officers—that these evils would be remedied and this ruin averted by a change—a change of the policy of the administration was all that was necessary to secure money in abundance and general prosperity throughout the country. The change has been effected—an army of hungry office-seekers have accomplished their ends—they have been chosen the agents of the people to bring about such a desirable change in the affairs of the country. But the tables are now turned; they never expected to accomplish, by a change, what they have promised, and they are now endeavoring to get rid of the responsibility which has devolved upon them. The following extract is from an extraordinary article copied into the Cincinnati Gazette from the Troy Whig, and endorsed by the Gazette as containing "much good sense." The Whig, after expressing the opinion that a United States Bank will not be chartered, and that the sub-treasury law will be repealed, says—

"What then is the prospect before us?—We answer,—it depends upon the action of the PEOPLE. They have to choose which they prefer, prosperity or adversity—if the former, let them adopt those measures which experience has shown to be conducive of it; if the latter, let them adopt those measures which have been conducive of it also.—Whatever is to be our condition, the people alone are responsible. They have put out one administration, and put in another; let them finish the good work they have so gloriously begun, and restore order to chaos—simplicity to complexity."

It is this doctrine hold good, the whigs never should have blamed Mr. Van Buren or any other officer for any imaginary or real evils that may exist. But the doctrine will not stand the test of reason. Discretionary power is always, and always must be, vested in elected officers. Without such power, the representative offices might as well be annulled, and the people become personally their own legislators, and assemble and enact their own laws. But this is neither desirable nor practicable. It is useless to talk about petitions or any other means of correctly ascertaining public opinion than through the ballot box. The officers elected are expected to express the will of a majority of the people, who have delegated to them all necessary legislative and executive power for the term of their election. Gen. Harrison and a majority of whigs in Congress will be held responsible for the accomplishment of what they have promised. They need not expect to saddle all the odium of a failure onto a too confiding people.

Some of the whig papers are urging the necessity of an extra session of Congress to be called by Gen. Harrison soon after his inauguration. This, probably, is to be the commencement of the retrenchment in the government expenditures, which they have promised. An extra session of one month would cost the country only two or three hundred thousand dollars. This would be a very fair commencement of the "reform."

The news of scrambles for office continues to reach us from all parts of the Union. Some whig editors pretend to be very much astonished at the great number of office-seeking gentry among them.

The Boston Post proposes that a society for ameliorating the condition of disappointed office-seekers should be founded immediately, for its aid will be required very soon.

A steam ship, built at New York for the Emperor of Russia, was launched on the 24th ult.

TEXAS.

The Texian Congress convened on the 3d of November, and the President's Message was received on the 4th. The relations of Texas with Mexico continue in a doubtful condition. Rumors had been received that Mexico had contracted in Europe for several vessels of war and an armed steamship, with a view of continuing hostilities against Texas.

The New Orleans Bulletin says—"The Mexican Congress passed, on the 17th October, a law to the following effect: That the government is authorized to contract a loan of \$2,000,000, pledging for the payment thereof the 17 per cent duty; and the President may issue bonds for that amount, which shall be sold to the best bidder, within thirty days. Two-thirds of the proceeds of said loan to be expended in acquiring a marine and other necessities, for prosecuting the war against Texas."

CHINA.

The ship Ann McKim, direct from Canton, has brought papers of the 25th June. The British squadron had arrived off the Chinese coast with about 14,000 men, which were soon to be landed and the war commenced. Canton was blockaded; but it was supposed ships already in would be allowed to come out, unless prevented by the Chinese. The Chinese were preparing to resist the English near Peking. It was reported that they had sent down a cargo of poisoned tea to be sold to the English sailors; but it was captured by the pirates and sold to the people on the coast, many of whom were poisoned to death by it.

FIRES.

Two fires occurred in Cincinnati on Saturday night, the 28th ult. The first broke out about 7 o'clock and destroyed a packing-shop and two or three dwelling houses on Vine street. The houses were not of much value; the furniture was mostly saved.

The second occurred between 10 and 11 o'clock, in Fifth street, between Lodge's Alley and Walnut street, and destroyed two dry-goods stores with most of their contents.—Podesta's fruit store and a great part of the fruits and confectionaries on hand, and the upper story of Mr. Ruffin's dry-goods store. Most of this property was insured.

These fires are supposed to be the works of incendiaries.

Two other fires occurred on Sunday the 29th. One destroyed a small house between Fifth and Sixth streets. The other broke out in a stable in another part of the city, and was soon extinguished.

About forty buildings in Canajoharie, N. Y. being nearly all of that pleasant village, were burnt on the 19th ult.

EARLY WINTER.—The weather has been unusually cold in this region during the month of November; and the snow, which fell on Friday and Saturday last, is six or eight inches deep.

WABASH AND ERIE CANAL LANDS.—The sale of these lands will commence at the Lima land office on Monday the fifteenth day of February next, and at the Bucyrus land office on Monday the twenty-second day of February next.

From the Cleveland Advertiser.

WHIG PROMISES.

The whigs, we opine, will find it a difficult task to keep their promises good, with the honest farmers of the country. They made them believe that the low price of produce was caused by Martin Van Buren, and they have told them that nothing but the election of Harrison would bring it up. Harrison is elected, and now the democrats are determined to keep punching him and his party, till it is brought about. Here goes a piker from the Coshocton (O.) Democrat:

RAISE THE PRICES.

"We were told that as soon as Harrison was elected 'confidence would be restored'—the banks would give us as much money as we desired, and the farmers would get as large a price for their wheat and corn as they asked. We shall now expect that wheat will be one dollar per bushel, and corn at least fifty cents, if not seventy-five."

"Bring on your money and buy up the farmers' produce at a high price, if you can do it. Keep your promises. Do not have to say that you told falsehoods before the election."

ALABAMA U. S. SENATOR.

The Legislature of Alabama have re-elected Wm. R. King to the Senate of the U. States, by a large majority. So anxious were the federalists for the defeat of this able and laborious public servant, that they have been reporting for some days in their papers with their usual regard to truth, that he was defeated by a Mr. Ball, "a moderate democrat." The federalists in the legislature exhibit-

ited great violence, and actually at one time, would have broken up the legislature, had the democrats not adjourned over to let their "hard cider enthusiasm" abate. These miserable rowdies and instruments of insolent corporations should have had a coon skin shuck in their faces.—Statesman.

From the New York Journal of Commerce.

ARRIVAL OF THE CALEDONIA AT BOSTON.

FIFTEEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE. The Cunard steamer, from Liverpool, at Boston Thursday afternoon. By Harnden's Express via Providence, we have our despatches. The cars of the Boston and Providence railroad were detained until 7 o'clock last evening, for the purpose of bringing on the news; still the Narragansett was here at 10 o'clock this morning. We have London papers of the morning of November 4th.

The news is decidedly favorable on the great question of war in Europe, especially as M. Thiers, the leader of the war party in the Cabinet of France, had found it necessary to resign his position.

The cotton market looked tolerably well. Flour has declined. Money was scarce, though the scarcity had not the appearance of long continued severity.

The packet ship South America, from New York for Liverpool, was fired upon on the 2d inst. just as she was entering the Channel, by an English yacht full of men. The yacht proved to be a revenue cruiser, and the conduct of the officer in command is severely censured by the Liverpool papers.

A letter received at Boston, dated at Liverpool, Nov. 4th, states that the British Queen steamer, which left Portsmouth for New York, November 2, had put into Hastings. This may be so, but is quite improbable, as Hastings is some sixty miles west of Portsmouth, and it would be strange if the ship were unable to make a port as far east as the one she left. Besides, the agents here have no advices on the subject.

The Great Western which left New York on the 10th of October, arrived at Bristol on the 24th.

There was a terrible collision on the 25th between the Britannia and Phoenix, two steamships which ply between London and Havre. They met at sea, nearly off Dungeness point, in the night. The Britannia struck the Phoenix just before the paddle box, the weakest point of a steam vessel, cutting her down to the water's edge. She immediately began to fill, and soon sunk. The passengers and crew were taken on board the Britannia.

The Queen of Spain has abdicated the throne, and the management of the affairs has fallen very much into the hands of General Espartero.

TYRE AND SIDON TAKEN.—CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 4.—On the 24th of Sept. Admiral Walker, with the Turkish fleet, appeared before Tyre, summond, and took it with 500 captives. On the 26th, Commodore Napier appeared before Sidon and Saïda with two line of battle ships, and with the Austrian division. The Egyptian commander having refused to surrender, Napier commenced fire. After two hours cannonade, the breach was declared practicable, and 1000 British with 1000 Turks and 200 Austrians marched to the storm, and carried the town. The Archduke, Frederick was first in the breach; 2000 Egyptians laid down their arms. The Allies lost 40 killed and 70 wounded. The result has been most complete and speedy. The whole of Lebanon is on fire, Emir Beaschir cannot withstand it. The effect was even worse on Ibrahim's own troops. The corps of 10,000 men, under Ibrahim, dispersed; and on the news of the taking of Saïda, 90 officers, with 4000 men went over to Napier on the 27th. The four consuls, who had left Alexandria, have joined Napier's fleet.

SYRIA.—The blockade of all the ports and coasts of Syria and Egypt, actually commenced on the 6th ult. in consequence of which the government steamer Liverpool, with the London mails for the East, did not proceed further than Malta. The Blockade is intended to be vigorously enforced, that no vessel of any flag, either mercantile or of war would be permitted to enter or to leave Alexandria after the 6th, and doubts were entertained whether even the French steamer would be excepted.

LATER.

The Great Western has brought three days later dates. There is not much of importance, except the speech of Louis Philippe to the French Chambers, which is of quite a peaceable character. The king evinces more anxiety for the suppression of what he calls "anarchical passions" at home than for the dignity or interest of the country abroad.

ANOTHER STEAMBOAT LOST.

The steamer Flying Dutchman, was sunk at Dead Man's bar, below Natchez, the 17th November. Boat and cargo total loss. We have not learned the particulars. About \$120000 insured in this city on the hull, and probably more on the cargo.

YET ANOTHER!

The Chronicle of last evening states, that the Elba steamer sunk in the Mississippi at Canadian Reach, from some accident which occurred while landing freight. Total loss. The Elba was built last year at Pittsburgh, at an expense of \$22,000, and was owned at St. Louis.—Cin. Gas.

FLORIDA.

It will be seen from the copy of the letter published below, received by the Secretary of War from the General commanding the army in Florida, that the recent efforts of the Government to terminate the war with the Seminole Indians by negotiation, through the intervention of some of the most influential of the chiefs of that tribe who had been removed West, has failed in consequence of the usual treachery of the Indians.—Globe.

HEAD QUARTERS, ARMY OF FLORIDA.

Fort King, Nov. 15, 1840. SIR: Early this morning, I was informed by the Arkansas delegation, that some of the prisoners in camp had disappeared during the night. On sending out to the Indian encampment, it was discovered that all the Indians had gone.

Thus has ended all our well grounded hopes of bringing the war to a close by pacific measures; confident in the resources of the country, the enemy will hold out to the last, and can never be induced to come in again.

But the day before yesterday the chiefs not only expressed a willingness but a desire to emigrate to the West.—Acting up in full faith to the promises I had made to them, their conduct is only to be attributed to the faithless disposition which has ever characterized them.

The partial delay caused by the armistice has not tended to the injury of the operations in Florida, inasmuch as it has been conducive to the health of the three regiments which have suffered so severely—they will now be enabled to take the field in larger force.

Immediately upon the withdrawal of the Indians, orders were transmitted to commanders of regiments to put their troops in motion, and before this communication reaches you they will be scouting in every direction.

Having left nothing unattempted with the means in my power, I shall now press the war with increased energy and hope soon to apprise the Department of the capture or destruction of some of the enemy.

I have the honor to enclose to you a copy of the order issued on the renewal of hostilities.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, Your obedient servant,
W. K. ARMISTEAD,
Brig. General Com. Army of Florida.
Hon. J. R. POINSETT, Secretary of War,
Washington, D. C.

From the Ohio Statesman.

FEDERAL WHIG LIES.

We did hope that after the election was over, the federal whig press, would assume at least decency and plausibility in their lies, but being successful during the heat of the campaign, in forcing their forgeries upon the people, they now think it necessary to continue on.—The following, we believe, has been in all the federal papers in the State, it is about a match for the dastardly lie of the Journal of this city, that we printed Abolition tickets in our office.

"For the benefit of Abolitionists.—The Baltimore Patriot asserts upon good authority, that THOMAS EARLE, the abolition candidate for Vice President of the United States, voted the Van Buren ticket in the city of Philadelphia, on Friday the 30th of October last."

Mr. Earle notices this as follows:

From the Ballot Box.

Having received a letter from Chester Co. Pa., which states that a report is circulated there, with a view to injure the Liberty ticket, that I have publicly announced my intention of supporting Van Buren for the Presidency, and thinking it probable from other information, that similar reports have been circulated elsewhere, I deem it proper to state, that I have at no time within eighteen months past, entertained or expressed any design of supporting Mr. Van Buren's re-election, nor have I induced any one to support it. I gave not, during the last year, nor the present, participated in any political meeting of either of the two prominent parties, nor have I, to my knowledge, in either year, voted for any candidate for legislative office, except such as returned favorable answers to questions put to them by the friends of the anti-slavery cause.
THOMAS EARLE.
Philadelphia, Oct. 27, 1840.

A STATE BANK, WITH 30 or 40 BRANCHES.

This appears now to be the scheme which the federal whig party are to try for at the next legislature. It is not difficult to perceive the main object to have the whole banks of the state to be brought in as branches of this great mammoth, which would only get those bankrupt institutions all brought under the wings of the state, and make the whole people thereof a guarantee for them and their concerns, and by that means consolidate the whole money power—we were about to say—no, not the money, but the rag power of the state, by which to rule the people in a manner worse than by an Autocrat of Russia or a Parliament of England. Will the people submit to this infamous outrage upon their lives and their liberties?

Let every thinking man turn his attention to this all important subject, and let every honest man who values the liberties and the safety of himself and his family, lift up his voice against any such project. Can any one be so blind as not to see that by such a system the people would be tyrannized over by money dealers and shavers, not only in their business concerns but in all points in which their very lives as well as their liberties are

involved. A law could not be made, nor one repealed, but with the sanction of the most heartless set of men that the world has been afflicted with.

Let our people look around, and see what has been done for the people by State Banks in other states: Indiana, Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana, &c. have state banks, but have they in the least improved their currency? Not in a single instance; but, on the contrary, they have, in every case, made bad worse.

The day that Ohio establishes a State Bank, that day she sells her liberties, not for gold, but for the mere shadow of it! That day will be the last of her liberty, and first of her most abject slavery! Perish the villain that first proposed the measure! Let the hand be withheld that first lifts a pen in advocacy of it! Let every friend of such a ruinous measure be denounced as a public enemy!—Cin. Adv.

OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

The Cincinnati Gazette, which may be looked to as the official organ of General Harrison, as we all know it is of his committee, has the following correct announcement "from the throne," or at least from the power "behind the throne."—This is given as the "second sober thoughts."—The Gazette also announces the rise in "whiskey."—Statesman.

From the Cincinnati Daily Gazette.

CABINET WARE.

MR. EDITOR:—At an adjourned meeting of the Quid Nunc Society, the list of prominent names from which General Harrison's Cabinet, mayor may not be formed, has undergone the process of a reconsideration, and the following list is now offered as the result of their second sober thoughts. It has been formed on the supposition that Mr. Clay and Webster will be candidates for the succession, in which case neither of them can be in the Cabinet, consistently with President Harrison's views of propriety.

State Department.—Horace Binney, Edward Everett, John M. Clayton, William C. Rives, William Preston, J. J. Crittenden, and last, though not least, the venerable and venerated John Q. Adams.

Treasury.—John Davis, Horace Binney, Gulian C. Verplank, William Gaston, Nicholas Biddle.

Navy.—Samuel Southard, N. P. Tallmadge, William Gaston, Wm. H. Seward, John C. Spencer, John Davis.

War.—Winfield Scott, Wm. Preston, Willie P. Mangum, John Bell, Lewis Cass, Thomas Metcalf.

Attorney General.—J. J. Crittenden, John C. Spencer, John M. Berrien, David B. Ogden, John L. V. McMahan, Bailie Peyton, John Sergeant, Hugh Legare.

Postmaster General.—Thomas Ewing, Elisha Whittlesey.

From the Moxingun Valley.

THE HARRISON ADMINISTRATION.

The cause of the whig victory will be the cause of their defeat. The political elements already forbode this event. A party which comes into power by such unhallowed means, cannot retain that power.

The whigs are waking up to the reality of their situation. The hard cider dissipation is about over—sober moments spent in sober reflection, afford but little promise of a successful Administration.

Already are leaders beginning to review their course in the late struggle, and their PROMISES to the people. Impossibilities are surrounding them. Mr. Van Buren's administration was denounced as extravagant and corrupt; it was oppressive to the people;—it was taking care of the rich, while the poor were disregarded;—it had tinkered the currency till we had no currency left;—it had spent millions upon favorite partisans, while the man of different political sentiments was spurned from its bounty;—the industrious classes of the country were made to suffer by its "experiments," and not satisfied with robbing the honest tiller of the soil of his well earned profits, by reducing the prices of produce, it must introduce the examples of European dynasties, and bring down the wages of the laborer to a nine-pence a day. Were not these a few of the innumerable false charges which the Harrisonites rung through this country to frighten the people?

In every township—in every neighborhood, the active leaders of Harrison pledged themselves to the people that if they would put out Mr. Van Buren and place Harrison in his seat, all these complained-of evils should be remedied. Were not these PLEDGES made? Did not every man hear them? Let no man forget them, then.

The Harrisonites promised, (and by their promises did they elect their candidate) that—

① The expenses of the Government being extravagant, should be brought down to 13 millions of dollars, which they all say is enough.

REMEMBER THE PLEDGE.

② That within six months after it was known that Harrison was elected, money would be plenty, and in general circulation.

REMEMBER THE PLEDGE!

③ That wheat should demand One Dollar and a Quarter a bushel; Corn Fifty Cents; Pork Six Dollars; and other articles of agricultural growth, in proportion.

REMEMBER THE PLEDGE!

④ That the SALARIES of members of Congress, and all the officers of the Government, being extravagantly high, and corrupting to the spirit of

Democracy, should be greatly reduced; and that should be one of their first reforms in coming into power.

REMEMBER THE PLEDGE!

⑤ That the people being ground down by high taxes—a burden too intolerable to be borne—they would as soon as the people elected Harrison, remove the weight of oppression, and unshackle our prosperity!

REMEMBER THE PLEDGE!

⑥ That general prosperity should smile upon the land; distress should be ended; general peace forever established.

The people will never forget these pledges; and the anxiety already evinced by those who confided in the promises, and the attempt of those who made them to avoid the responsibility, if they fail, is an earnest of the doom and the disgrace that fate has in waiting for the Administration coming into power by such infamous means.

WILL THEY DO IT?—The Erie Gazette, a paper under the control of the U. S. Branch Bank, calls for a repeal of the Independent Treasury Law. Dare the whigs hazard the safety of the public monies, by a repeal of that important and salutary measure? We shall see.—Clear. Adv.

FARMERS LOOK OUT FOR THE WEAVEL.

During the administration of the elder Adams the wheat of these United States was totally destroyed by the weavel—after the election of Jefferson they entirely disappeared, and our farmers suffered but little from the ravages of this destructive insect until the election of J. Q. Adams in '24. They again disappeared immediately after the election of Jackson—since which time they have not troubled the country.

The above coincidence added to the following statement made by one of our oldest farmers, leads us to make this prediction—on coming into our office some three months prior to the election, he boldly stated his misgivings as to the result of the re-election, of Mr. Van Buren. We asked him for his reasons.—Said he: we have had quite a "sprinkle" of the Hessian fly—they are uniformly followed by the weavel—I'm an old man and never yet saw a Federal administration without weavel—I have supported five democratic Presidents, and never lost a bushel of wheat during their administration. I fear our weevil is again doomed to the fell destroyer.—Scioto Valley Post.

A POSER FOR WHIGS.—Gen Washington and Mr. Van Buren both signed laws providing for the collection of the revenues of the General Government in gold and silver only, and for signing such a bill, Mr. Van Buren is denounced as a monarchist. Why do they not denounce Gen. Washington in the same terms?—Will the whig leaders answer this fair question.—Onondaga Standard.

COUNTERFEITS.—Altered \$5 Notes on the German Bank of Wooster, are in circulation. The one's are made to read five, and the figure five on the die is pasted over the figure one. The letter S is also left off the word dollars. By holding the bill to the light, it can be easily detected.

THE MORMONS.—This sect held a semi-annual conference at Nauvoo, Hancock Co., Ill., on the 31 October. The large number of 5,000 was present, including elders and preachers. About 100 were baptized. The church, (says a correspondent of the Peoria Register,) seems to be in a much more prosperous condition than at any former time.—Several families have arrived from England, belonging to the church. This sect has been very industrious in building houses and raising provisions. Four or five stores, a saw mill, and two water mills, have recently been erected; and a large stone meeting-house 120 ft long and 80 or 100 ft wide, will soon be commenced.—St. Louis Rep.

MONOPOLY.—A gentleman in London has just concluded a contract for the exclusive navigation of steamers up the River Amazon for forty-five years. The same person is now in negotiation for the establishment of a line of steamers between England and Brazil.

ARAB CARELESSNESS.—Generally speaking among the Arabs, there is the greatest inattention to the business on which they are engaged. A man who strikes a blow with a hammer seldom looks to where the instrument falls. A carpenter, with a chisel or a plane, takes no trouble to watch what his tool is doing. There is little regard to lines or angles. If a nail is driven, no trouble is taken to ascertain whether it is too large or too small for the purpose proposed. Nothing is made to fit. There is no adaptation of means to ends. Every thing is "out of place; and it perpetually happens that articles are bought or manufactured of which there is a large supply in the magazines, if anybody knew where to look for them. But this state of things is not peculiar to Egypt; it pervades the East.

A THRIVING VILLAGE.—A Michigan paper published at Jackson, says: We have in this village one distillery in operation, and two others in the progress of erection—one ball alley, three billiard rooms, fifteen places for retelling spirituals liquors, and the State Prison.