

NEW GOODS.

THE subscribers have received and opened ready for inspection an extensive assortment of Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Hardware, Boots and Shoes, &c. &c., for sale cheap for Cash or approved produce—a liberal deduction made to wholesale purchasers.

G. H. NITCHIE & CO. Erie street. Nov. 23.

COPPER AND SHEET IRON FACTORY.—The subscribers have received a large supply of stock for the manufacture of articles in the above line, and are ready to execute orders for all kinds of ware in the best manner on reasonable terms, we have also an extensive assortment of the manufactured ware on hand, and would request those who are in want to call and examine for themselves.—Merchandise will be supplied on liberal terms.

G. H. NITCHIE & CO. Erie street. Nov. 23.

BLEACHED AND BROWN SHEETINGS and shirtings, for sale wholesale and retail at 30 per cent less than they have been sold in this market by

G. H. NITCHIE & CO. Erie street. Nov. 23.

CALICOES from 6d. to 5s. per yard, for sale by

G. H. NITCHIE & CO. Erie street. Nov. 23.

BOOTS & SHOES—Men's Kip Boots, Kid Boots, and children's thick Boots, Kip and thick Shoes, for sale at reduced prices by

G. H. NITCHIE & CO. Erie street. Nov. 23.

MOUSLIN DE LANE—Moulin, Merinos, Circassians, silks, Jacquets, swiss and mull muslin, lined cambric, High-top Lawn linen, diapers, cord skirts, &c. &c. for sale by

G. H. NITCHIE & CO. Erie street. Nov. 23.

BROAD AND PILOT CLOTHS, Cassimeres, Sattinets, Moleskins, Fustians, &c. &c. for sale by

G. H. NITCHIE & CO. Erie street. Nov. 23.

FLANNELS, Red, white and yellow woolen, brown and bleached cotton, and a piece of extra fine Welsh, warranted not to shrink, for sale by

G. H. NITCHIE & CO. Erie street. Nov. 23.

HOSIERY & GLOVES—Ladies' worsted, merino, silk, and cotton hose, men's woolen and cotton hose, Ladies' kid, silk, cotton and lined gloves; Gent's, kid, buck and lined gloves; men's and boys' buck mitts and lined kid and cotton gloves, for sale by

G. H. NITCHIE & CO. Erie street. Nov. 23.

GROCERIES, Tea, Coffee, Sugar, Tobacco, spices, soap, starch, tallow and sperm candles, oil, vinegar, molasses, &c. &c. for sale by

G. H. NITCHIE & CO. Erie street. Nov. 23.

CROCKERY, a splendid assortment, for sale by

G. H. NITCHIE & CO. Erie street. Nov. 23.

HIDES, Skins and Furs taken in exchange for goods, by

G. H. NITCHIE & CO. Erie street. Nov. 23.

HARDWARE, wrought horse and cut nails, iron, steel, &c. for sale by

G. H. NITCHIE & CO. Erie street. Nov. 23.

FISH, pickled and dried, for sale by

G. H. NITCHIE & CO. Erie street. Nov. 23.

POWDER, Shot and Lead, for sale by

G. H. NITCHIE & CO. Erie street. Nov. 23.

CASH WILL be paid for any quantity of good Merchantable Wheat delivered, at the Warehouse of the subscriber,

G. S. HAZARD. Erie street. Nov. 23, 1840.

GRINDSTONES.—1,000 pounds of Grindstones of superior grit, for sale by

G. S. HAZARD. Erie street. Nov. 23, 1840.

OHIO STATE JOURNAL FOR THE SESSION. The proceedings of the next General Assembly being looked to with much interest, the Publisher of the Ohio State Journal assures its patrons, that his arrangements will insure, as heretofore, reports which may be relied upon for correctness and fairness.

During the long and arduous contest which has just terminated so auspiciously for the interest of the State and the Nation, the Ohio State Journal has never flagged in its efforts to advance the cause in which it has labored, however dark at times, may have appeared the prospect of success; and now, when the People have triumphed, it will not relax its labors in behalf of the principles for which it has so long contended, nor forget that their ascendancy is to be maintained only by continued exertion and watchfulness.

In addition to the general object of the Journal, it will be devoted, during the Session of the Legislature, to a careful and impartial detail of the proceedings in that body. Arrangements will also be made to procure an abstract of the proceedings in Congress; and the readers of the Journal may depend upon the latest and most important news from Washington. For the purpose of extending such information, and increasing its circulation among those who are not its regular subscribers, the Journal will be furnished on the following terms:—

Tri-Weekly for the Session, \$2.00. Semi-Weekly, do. 1.00. CHARLES SCOTT, Publisher.

Columbus, Nov. 13, 1840. P. S.—Printers with whom we exchange, will please publish the above.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!! THE subscriber would inform all his old customers, and the public generally, that in addition to his former Stock of Goods, he has received a small well selected assortment of Dry Goods, consisting of Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, a choice assortment of Calicoes, Ginghams, Sheetings, Shirtings, &c., together with a good assortment of Groceries, the above Goods will be afforded cheap, for cash.

A. A. WILLIAMS. Maumee City, Nov. 14, 1840. 30ft

TARTARIC ACID and Bicarbon Soda, for sale by

E. KITT'S. June 15.

Your friend has been arrested for a misdemeanor, said a barber to one of his French customers. "Ala! he! he!" cried Monsieur, "it is very natural, for he was always a terrible wicked man among his workmen. I hope that Miss Donnan will get good satisfaction."—N. Y. Atlas.

There is one thing that people ought never to do—yes, three; to question the news carrier on his route—to peep over an editor's shoulder when he is writing—or ask the lock of an important newspaper as soon as the mail is open.

The following sign is over the door of an inn in London: "Table bear sold here." A wayward remark that the bear must be the person's own bear.

You Whigs expect that Harrison will work miracles! No, we do not expect that he will work miracles, but we do expect he will cast out devils.

THE GREAT CROSS-DIVIDER.—The Boston Journal cautions Mr. Butler against dividing his last crust with any one.—He had better hold on to the one now in his possession. It is his last one—he will never get another.—Buffalo Post.

LANDSCAPES.—An Irish captain being on the ocean, many leagues from the most remote part of the land, beheld at a short distance a fleet of ships and in the joy of his heart exclaimed, "Arrah! my lad, pipe all hands on deck to behold this rich landscape."

DIED. At Lyme, Ct., on the 29th ult., Capt. EZRA LEE, aged 72, a revolutionary officer. When the British fleet lay in the North River, opposite to the city of New York, and while Gen. Washington had possession of the city, he was very desirous to be rid of such neighbors. A Mr. Bushnell, of Saybrook, Ct., who had the command of a Fulton, constructed such a machine, of a conical form, bound together with iron bands, within which one person might sit, and with cranks and shafts could navigate to any depth under water. In the upper part was affixed a vertical screw for the purpose of operating on the bottom, and to this was attached a machine of powder, which was a clock, which, when run down, giving a gun lock, and the explosion would follow. This machine, which was called, was examined by Gen. Washington, and approved: to preserve secrecy, it was experimented within an enclosure, over 20 or 25 feet high, and kept during daylight locked up in a vessel's hold. The brother of the inventor was to be the person to navigate the machine into action, but on sinking the first time declined the service.

Gen. Washington, unwilling to relinquish the object, requested Maj. Gen. Parsons to select a person, in whom he could confide, voluntarily to engage in the enterprise; the latter being well acquainted with the heroic spirit, the patriotism and the firm and steady courage of the deceased above mentioned, immediately communicated the plan to the officer, which he accepted, observing that his life was at Gen. Washington's service. After practicing the machine, until he understood its powers of balancing and moving under water, a night was fixed upon for the attempt. General Washington and his associates in the secret, took their station upon the roof of a house in Broadway, anxiously awaiting the result. Morning came, and an intelligence could be had of the sub-marine navigator, nor could the boat which attended him, give any account of him after parting with him the first part of the night.

While these anxious spectators were about to give him up as lost, several barges were seen to start suddenly from Governor's Island, then in possession of the British, and proceeded towards some object near the Asia ship of the line—a subject they were seen to put about and steer for the island with springing oars. In two or three minutes an explosion was heard from the surface of the water, resembling a water spout, which aroused the whole city and region; the enemy's ships took the alarm—signals were rapidly given—the ships cut their cables and proceeded to the Hook with all possible despatch, sweeping their bottoms with chains, and with difficulty prevented their affrighted crews from leaping overboard.

During this scene of consternation, the deceased came to the surface, opened the brass head of his aquatic machine; rose, and gave the signal for the boat to come to him, but they could not reach him, until he again descended under water, to avoid the enemy's shot from the island, who discovered him, and commenced firing in his wake. Having forced himself against a strong current under water, until without the reach of shot, he was taken to tow, and landed at the Battery amidst a great crowd, and reported himself to Gen. Washington, who expressed his entire satisfaction, that the object was effected, without the loss of life. The deceased was under the Asia's bottom more than two hours, endeavoring to penetrate her copper, but in vain. He frequently came up under the stern galleries, searching for exposed planks, and could hear the sentinels cry. Once he was discovered by the watch on the deck, and heard them speculate upon him, but concluded a drifted log had paid him a visit—returned to her bottom and examined it fore and aft, and then proceeded to some other work, but the impossibility of penetrating her copper, for want of resting power, saved the lives of hundreds. The longest space of time he could remain under water was two hours. For a particular description of this sub-marine curiosity, see Stillman's Journal of Arts and Sciences.—Silliman's J. A. 46.

ANOTHER HERO GONE.—Jonathan Mason, a soldier of the Revolution recently died in N. H., at the age of 84 years. It is stated that he was once taken prisoner, and that on being brought before Gen. Burgoyne, that officer questioned him as follows:—

"Well my lad, what do you think of yourself now?"

"Same as I always did."

"But what do you think of being prisoner?"

"Why, I think that you and all your men will be in the same fix in three weeks."

"All the yankees in America can't make me a prisoner of war."

"You'll see."

In three weeks sure enough—Burgoyne and all his men fell into the hands of the Yankees.

LAST NOTICE. TO ALL those indebted to the late firm of REED & HOSMER.—All accounts due said firm, unless settled during the next week, will be placed in the hands of a lawyer for collection.—All those wishing to save cost had better call, as there will be no respect paid to persons.

S. T. HOSMER, Maumee City, Nov. 23, 1840.

RAHS! RAHS! HOW THEY RUN!—The Globe of the 9th inst. says: "It becomes our duty to announce to the public, that we have received returned of the election in a sufficient number of the States to render the final result no longer doubtful. Gen. HARRISON, the standard bearer of the Federal and Abolition parties, has been elected, if the process by which this has been brought about can be called an election!"

About the time of this announcement, AMOS KENDALL announced the death of that national nuisance, the Extra Globe; but, still hankering after the "excitement of composition," and the emolument thereof, proposed to publish Kendall's Epitaph, and left Washington. He left Cincinnati yesterday SUNDAY.

FRANCIS P. BLAIR, Kendall's coadjutor in the Globe and in the Ketchikan, has sailed from New York for Cuba.—Cin. Hall and Gaz.

GOOD.—The New Orleans Picayune relates the following good joke:—

As the "handsome auctioneer" was yesterday "knocking down" in the Arcade with all the ardor of his profession, and crying out at the top of his voice "five hundred dollars! five hundred dollars!" some one told an honest Kentuckian that it was a bet he was offering on the election of Van Buren. The contractor elbowed his way up to the stand, and pulling out a wallet well filled with notes, said, "look here, stranger, I'll over that five hundred, and give you a small vein I have been on. Old Fitzpatrick says that he has 'huffed off' our Whig friend, and caused much amusement among the by-standers at the same time.

CHENANGO COUNTY.—The result in no county has given more general satisfaction than the Whig majority in Chenango. It is the residence of the Hon. John C. Clark, the able and fearless Conservative member of Congress. No where has the battle been more fiercely fought, and every man and appliance in a desperate and unscrupulous party could command, were brought to bear against the Whigs and Conservatives. But all was in vain—the friends of the country nobly withstood the shock, and the flag of "HARRISON and TYLER" floats triumphantly over the hills and valleys of Chenango, unchanged and unscathed. The majority for Clark, granted when the efforts of the Locos were mainly directed to the county ticket it is 300, and for Harrison, the majority is still greater.—Buffalo Post.

ONE OF THE CONSPIRATORS CAUGHT.—Mr. Grinnel has just returned from Boston, where he went to appear before the Grand Jury, with reference to the slanders against Clark, which appeared in the Boston Post and Bay State Democrat. The editor of the Post has given up the name of the author of the letter in which it is stated that Governor Seward was in custody, and that Moses H. Grinnel had absconded, and that an officer had been sent in pursuit of him. The libel is not a personage than Le D. Stumm. Mr. Stumm will not have the benefit of a Sinecure Trial before Mr. Recorder Morris. He will be obliged to answer before a tribunal, where justice will be done him, which is, as the Irishman said, the only thing he has to fear.—N. Y. Dem. Press.

NEW SPANISH IN TEXAS.—A Texas paper, mentions the discovery of a new harbor at the "West Pass" of Galveston Bay, about 20 miles from Galveston. A new city called San Luis, has been laid out on an island of that name, separated from the main land by a strait of 100 yards wide, over which a bridge is now in process of construction. The depth over the bar, at low tide, is 12 feet, and the harbor is said to possess great advantages over Galveston, in regard to the facility and safety of approaching it. The island of San Luis it is said, is not liable to overflow, and the site is free from marshes. Lots have been sold at a good price. It is in contemplation to run a railroad 14 miles long, from San Luis to the river Brazos.

THE EXTRA GLOBE.—This vile sheet has expired by its own limitations—Amos has pocketed more than \$50,000 from the paper, and now issues proposals for a faithful and not a KENDALL'S EXPOSITOR. We agree with a friend that he has exposed himself already sufficiently.—Harrisburg Intelligencer.

TAKE CARE OF YOUR BACON.—To prevent it from getting rusty, after the Bacon has been sufficiently cured, put it into a box of the size of the piece of Bacon, covering the bottom of the box with hay; then wrap up each piece of Bacon in sweet hay, and between every piece introduce a layer of hay. The method will prevent Bacon from rusting, and keep it for 12 months as good as it was on the first day of salting.

SHORT ACQUAINTANCE.—Felix Grundy (of happy memory) says that four years ago nobly knew General Harrison. By news from the west, it appears he is getting acquainted with the folks amazing fast.—Mobile Advertiser.

MEASURING CORN.—The following rule for ascertaining the quantity of shelled corn in a bushel of any diameter, is by Wm. Murray, Esq. of St. Croix, and was read before the St. John's Collection Agricultural Society, and communicated by the editor for publication in the Southern Agriculturist.

"RULE.—Having previously levelled the corn in the house so that it will be of equal depth throughout, ascertaining the length and breadth and depth of the bulk; multiply these dimensions together, and the product by 4, then cut off one figure from the right of this last product. This will give you many bushels and a decimal of a bushel of shelled corn. If it be required to find the quantity of ear corn, substitute 3 for 4, and cut off one figure as before.

EXAMPLE.—In a bulk of Corn in the ear, measuring 12 feet long, 11 feet broad, and 6 feet deep, the e will be 316 bushels and 6 tenths of a bushel of shelled corn, or 663 bushels and 6 tenths of ear corn, as—

12 11 6
— 11 11
132 132
— 6 6
792 792
— 6 6
8168 6436

"The Decimals 4 is used when the object is to find the quantity in shelled corn, because that decimal is half of the decimal 8, and it requires two bushels of ear corn to make one of shelled corn. In using these rules a half bushel may be added for every hundred; that amount of ears results from the substitution of the decimal."

Somewhat for the bright side. Now look at the dark. North Alabama appears to have gone all 'tother way. The Ohio Statesman brags that nine counties heard from are all Locofoco, and give near 8000 majority! We give a few counties as announced.

Madison county V. B. maj. 1507
Jackson " " 2057
Montgomery " " 448
Send the schoolmaster down that way.

NORTH CAROLINA.—The following returns have just come in from the "Old North." Our allies from all parts assure us fifteen thousand!

Nov. 1840 Aug. 1840
Har. V. B. Morehe id Saunders.
Washington 432 54 378 96
Bertie, reported 122 — 483 463
Send the schoolmaster down that way.

Whig gain in these two counties, since August last, 202.

States County has, we learn, given the Harrison ticket 50 majority, instead of 21 as reported yesterday, being a Whig gain of 61 since August.

Later.—The Norfolk boat last night brought us the full return from Halifax County, which has given a majority for Harrison of 483. 11 August, the vote stood as follows:—Harrison 448, showing a gain of 87 votes.—Baltimore American.

ILLINOIS.—In 80 counties heard from, Harrison's majority is 2,051. In the remaining 6 counties the Locofoco majority in August was 1,563. If the returns shall be correct, there is little doubt that Harrison has received the vote of the State.—Lon. Jour.

MISSISSIPPI.—Forty-seven counties of Mississippi give Harrison a majority of 3, 116. The remaining counties, last year, gave McNeil, Locofoco, a majority of 239.—Louisville Journal.

LOUISIANA.—The N. O. Bee, of the 9th inst., gives returns from 26 of the Louisiana parishes, in which Gen. Harrison's majority is 2,671. The editor adds, with a peculiar margin of his paper: "O-h-e-r returns have come in which will swell our majority to 5,600.

MAUMEE CITY, Nov. 20, 1840. The Lycium met pursuant to adjournment. The meeting was called to order by the Chairman of the former meeting who, after the proceedings of that meeting were read, introduced the President, Dr. Horatio Conant, to the Chair.

The society were then in an able manner addressed by the Rev. Mr. Chapin, after which the President, on motion of Gen. Hunt, was invited to deliver the next lecture on Friday evening, Dec. 4, 1840.

On motion the society then adjourned. C. MATTHEWS, Secretary.

The Lycium will meet on Tuesday evening, at half past 8 o'clock P. M., instead of 7 o'clock, as previously noticed. The same will deliver his lecture. The meeting of the Lycium will be at the usual time and place. C. MATTHEWS, Secretary. Nov. 23, 1840.

JOHN RANDOLPH.—Those who never saw this remarkable accident in nature—who never heard him in Congress, have much cause of regret. His manner in debate was peculiarly his own—original and forcible. Though occasionally excessive and exceedingly erratic he scattered around him flowers so beautiful, and so few were withered at his serious wanderings, and followed him with pleasure wherever he chose to lead them. He never lost a good thought or a fine image that occurred to him, either in conversation or solitude, but treasured it in the book and volume of his brain, till it was wanted, and he never failed to let it out when he had an opportunity. His intellect like the deadly snow, withered every thing it swept across, and his opponent was sure to quail and shiver beneath his touch.

The sessions were blessed with the most cordial harmony, and the excessive bitterness of his feelings indicated a ferocious and manly character. He indulged more in satire than logic, more in invective than in reasoning; but there was a fasci- nation about him as an orator, that few could or were willing to resist. His very silence was something eloquent, and the mere motion of his finger or his head often conveyed as much meaning as the most finished or elaborate sentence. But between his delivered and published speeches there is no comparison. In the latter you lose that charm by which you were bound when you listened to what he uttered; the attitude, reticulation, emphasis, action are gone. The skeleton is left, but the spirit has fled; the body is there, but the soul is no more.

To judge of John Randolph as an orator, he must have been heard when his mind was in the plenitude of its power, and his imagination still luxuriating in the delicious world of youth and poetry. Burke seemed to be his model, and Shakespeare his constant companion. From both he drew largely, and with the latter he was as familiar as Alexander was with the works of the immortal Homer. His mind and habits were wholly avowed to the necessary routine and details of business. The mere labors of legislation were not suited to his temper or intellect, and his membership of a Committee and of the House, he was almost insupportable.

Randolph in tall, meagre, and bodily formed. His eyes were black and piercing, his complexion sallow and cadaverous; his hair smoothed down over his head, and tied in a cue; and his voice, though of no great compass, was uncommonly clear and distinct.

How FRUIT SHOULD BE TAKEN.—Fruit should be taken as a article of food, either as a whole meal or part of one. Perhaps an error in regard to fruit has done more mischief than that which prevails—at least in practice—that fruit is not food, that we may eat our usual allowance of food, and afterwards a quantity of fruit in addition.

As to the irregular use of fruits between our meals, as is the way of most children, and even of some adults, we conceive it to be absurd. Nothing sooner breaks up digestion and induces derangement of the stomach and bowels, than eating irregularly between our meals, even when the substance eaten is in itself unexceptionable. It is, in fact, one of the most prolific causes of our summer and fall complaints; and hence the importance of understanding this whole subject, and of governing ourselves and our families accordingly.—Boston Trav.

WABASH AND ERIC CANAL LANDS.—The time of commencement of the public sales of the United States Lands on the line of the Wabash and Erie Canal, advertised by proclamation bearing date, October 1st, to be held at Lima Land Office, on the 13th of March, and at Bucyrus Land Office on the 23d of same month, have been changed by the President, to commence on Monday, 15th of February next at Lima, and on Monday, 22d of same month at Bucyrus.

NEW MOVE.—The New Orleans Picayune announces the arrival of several Indian Chiefs in that city, who in company with an army of 200 U. S. soldiers, are going to Florida. They are from the West; and the object of their visit to Florida is to convince their red brethren that the country West of the Mississippi is pleasant to remove to. This move and the "talk" with General Armistead present a new feature in the Florida war, from which we shall doubtless learn another lesson upon the subject of temporizing with those difficulties which cannot be overcome by actual encounter. If we were an Indian—we are not sufficiently experienced to withstand such an appeal. We may therefore from this time forward consider the "talk" as a mere end.

EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN OHIO.—The last Report, says the Brother Jonathan announces that the Church is in a highly flourishing condition, and we glean from it the following statistics:—Churches 45. Baptisms in the year 365.—Communicants added 481. Died or removed 185. Total number present 3132. Confirmed 122. Married 95.—Funerals 122. Sunday School scholars 1532. Contributions for benevolent objects \$2,424 33.

LIFE OF GOLDSMITH.—The Brothers, Harper, announce the forthcoming of a life of this beautiful writer, by Washington Irving, Esq. It is to be published in two volumes, family library edition. From the known reputation of the biographer, and the adaptation of his elegant and flowing style to the subject, we but echo what will be the universal opinion, in saying that this work will be one of the best that ever emanated from the pen of Irving.

It is rumored says the Buffalo Patriot of the 17th, that one of the largest and best boats on Lake Erie, has been destroyed by fire. The boat left Cleveland for Buffalo on Saturday, 14th inst., and has not been heard of, though three boats had arrived from the Lake. On Sunday night, about 1 or 2 o'clock, the wind blowing a gale, a very bright fire was observed on Sturgeon Point towards the Canadian shore, and fears are entertained lest it might be the boat referred to.

Old winter, with his white head and grizzled beard is approaching. We feel his icy breath moving along our river banks, and receive an occasional visit from the dust of his mantle. People begin to wrap up in great coats and cloaks, and boys steal off on the slight snow surface at daylight, to track the timid deer. Hunting will be glorious sport in these parts the coming winter. The woods are full of game of every sort. Can we not get up a great hunt—such a one as we had last winter; but a regular down easter. Let's try!

Editors sometimes make random shots, and hit the mark, and it is said, "a hit bird flutters," which means as we suppose, that a person lairly perforated, is speechless. Now what care we for that silent angler, which will not brook an occasional ally. It only proves that the ball hit its mark, and that is just what we intended. Better get over it. A pet about such things, injures no one so much, as he who indulges it—and then affected contempt from such a source is perfectly harmless. N. C. J.—(rough call "mong Jeantlemen.)

LOCAL.—The work on the side cut connecting the main trunk of the Wabash and Erie Canal at this place, with the river, has been recommenced, and is progressing with great rapidity. A great number of laborers are employed.

ALABAMA.—In Mobile county, the Harrison ticket received a majority of 432—being a gain of 334 since August. The following slip, from the Tuscaloosa Whig contains highly cheering intelligence.—Phil. Inq.

TUSCALOOSA, Nov. 10.—The Cause of Reform Triumphant.—The returns from the county show a Whig gain, since the Congressional election, of 120 votes; the votes stood then, Whig 1192; Democrat 993. The vote now stands, Harrison 1207 Van Buren 890.

Shelby county, also, shows an increase majority for Harrison beyond all expectation; the vote at the Congressional election, stood Dem. 489, Whig 571. The vote now stands, Har. 650. V. B. 350, showing a considerable Whig increase.

MAKE ROOM FOR PICKENS COUNTY!—Entire overthrow of Van Burenism in this county; look at the change, at the Congressional election in this county, the vote stood Dem. 957 W. 784. By the return just received, the vote stands Harrison 1000, Van Buren 816. We have verbal news from a passenger, who says that Gen. Harrison would go ahead of Mr. Thornton's vote in Greene county, in the Presidential election. Mr. Thornton's vote for State Senator has already proved a Whig gain in that county of 800 votes.

We do candidly believe that Alabama will give Gen. Harrison, at least 3000 votes over Van Buren.

We were perfectly astounded at the returns from the above counties, as the Loco Focos were bragging of having revolutionized these counties, but the contrary is proved.

than seven purpose of face of solving time Freshm Cuba, or a method of exter — or all of these equally important, going to have ano — a war. We love va — the epic of life," and can it be to the few re — Florida. Certainly under circumstances so — those which have thus far — this wicked campaign, if it — all, is life without spice. At all events, such is the opinion of General Armistead.

It seems, that by means of the blood hounds, or some other means, the army have cornered an old Seminole Chief, who proposes to have a "talk" with the General. The General will doubtless effect a treaty in this "talk." Our experience on the subject of Treaties thus made, has not been sufficient. We need additional proof to that a treaty adduced in the burning city, and massacred inhabitants of Florida, that a nation of Indians who have been driven to desperation by the treacherous policy of their enemies, will not observe a treaty made and ratified with one or two of their number. Again—as there is no other war at the time; and we have expended but forty millions of dollars in this one, it is necessary to resort to those expedients already tried and proved abortive, in order to protract it from year to year, so that the super abundance of money in the Treasury may not be there useless.—There is nothing like devising ways and means to expend money; and this "talk" between the Seminole Chief and General Armistead, we may reasonably hope, will produce this much wished for and desirable result.

"QUODLIBET"—containing some annals thereof, with an authentic account of the origin and growth of the borough and the sayings and doings of sundry of the towns people, interspersed with sketches of the most remarkable and distinguished characters of that place and its vicinity.—Edited by Solomon Secondthoughts, Schoolmaster, 176. Never was name more profaned, or infamy clothed in a fairer garb. It is indeed a whitened sepulchre. It is a wonder, that for twelve years past, a majority of our countrymen should have been found to support it. They were deceived; but will be so no longer.

We regard the election of Gen. Harrison as a death blow to the party. They may rally for a while; but not again in numbers sufficient to regain the ascendancy. Their organization, against all their efforts to the contrary, cannot be sustained. The effects of their institutions, destined as they are to exercise a temporary influence, more obnoxious than they yet have upon the commercial, manufacturing, agricultural, interests of the country will open many eyes, yet blinded by the mists of the spoliars. In this manner, many will honestly forsake the party—while others governed by the desire for office, or emolument, will from motives more questionable, do likewise. The whigs will thus increase in numbers—but it may be well questioned, whether such increase is desirable.

Certainly, the fact that they will increase, is a strong reason why the whig party should sustain and improve its present organization. It has by that alone, to preserve its purity as well as strength, else it will lose in the one what it gains in the other, until it degenerates into a state of corruption and wickedness like that from which it has delivered the country.

REJOICING FOR VICTORY.—Every Whig paper that we take up is full of congratulations to its readers, and of the country, for the success of Old Tip. Never before, since the first note of Independence broke upon the thunders of the Revolution, have the people of this Republic had cause to be thankful for any event, so much as for that which delivers them from the corruptions, schemes and villainies of the disorganizing administration of Martin Van Buren. It is a victory which we rightly regard as a re-commencement of all those glorious principles, that found their way into existence, through the blood of martyred thousands,—a recuperative force resulting from a better and lighting experience of measures which derived their origin and being from selfishness and iniquity, and were sustained only to promote the pecuniary interests of an unprincipled faction.

Gen. Harrison comes into office with the moral power of the people to sustain him.—Since the days of Washington, no President has possessed the same means of carrying into effect the comprehensive design of our Republican form of Government, or of giving to its separate functions the vigor, activity and elasticity, necessary to the growth, prosperity and happiness of a great people. The people look to him for a bold and decided correction of the abuses of his predecessor; and as the instrument by which the government is to be restored to that purity in all its departments, which prevailed during the administration of his illustrious prototype. They look to him, for an instant removal of all those political charlatans, who have batten upon the spoils of office, at the expense of principle and character, and an immediate termination to that petty intrigue, which has rendered us miserable at home, and contemptible abroad. Time will prove that they do not look to him in vain.

FLORIDA WAR.—Well! we're going to have as end of the Florida war again. It

purpose of face of solving time Freshm Cuba, or a method of exter — or all of these equally important, going to have ano — a war. We love va — the epic of life," and can it be to the few re — Florida. Certainly under circumstances so — those which have thus far — this wicked campaign, if it — all, is life without spice. At all events, such is the opinion of General Armistead.

It seems, that by means of the blood hounds, or some other means, the army have cornered an old Seminole Chief