FOREIGN.

LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE.

The ship James Cropper has arrived at Norfolk from Liverpool, and brings a variety of interesting articles relating to the affairs of Europe.

The James Cropper sailed from Liverpool on the 14 September, and has furnished the Editors of the Norfolk Beacon with a series of London papers to the 15th and Liverpool to the 14th September both inclusive.

We learn with satisfaction, that England, Austria, Prussia, the King of the Netherlands, and the King of Wurtemburg, have recognized the legitimate rule of the people's King in France, by renewing the credentials of their Ambassadors at his Court; that a similar sanction is momently looked for from Russia, and that the Kings of Spain and Naples, who, from their near affinity to the deposed monarch, would naturally be the most reluctant to the measure, would find powerful considerations not to deliberate too long, as to the course which circumstances must eventually force on them.

THE REVOLUTION IN THE NETHERLANDS.

The spirit of hostility to the existing dynasty hourly increased. The separation of Holland and Belgium was the rallying cry.—The interesting details, from the Brussels papers under the date of 9th and 10th Sept. occupy many columns—they contain animated appeals to the patriotism and courage of the people to sustain their rights at all hazards, declaring that they are the strongest party—that the government has lost all moral power—that it is on the people's side—that the army is nothing, for the Belgian soldier will not shed the blood of his brethren. All the provinces are declared to be in insurrection, the towns and garrisons only excepted, and that there's was a constrained obedience. As the States General were to assemble in Brussels on the 13th Sept. it was supposed no decisive events would occur before that was accomplished.

On the 8th Sept. by invitation of the Etat Major of the Burgher Guard, a meeting of the members of the States General present at Brussels, was held at the Town Hall, to concert measures essential to the crisis. After an animated discussion it was unanimously agreed as necessary, and a committee of safety was appointed, charged especially with the following objects: 1. To watch over the maintenance of the dynasty. 2. To insure the maintenance of the principle of the separation of the North and South. 3. To take care of the interests of Commerce and manufactures. These points being established, it was resolved that this committee be nominated, in conjunction with the Burgher Guards, the Governor of the Province, and the Regency of the city. These propositions were carried in promptly, and a committee of eight was appointed next day.

BRUSSELS, September 4

Yesterday the commission appointed by the Prince and by the Duke of Ursel unanimously voted the separation of Holland and Belgium, and communicated their opinion to the Prince of Orange. The deputies to the States General now at Brussels were summoned to the Palace to give the opinion. They declared that they would not go to the Hague, and in their opinion the separation of the two parts of the Kingdom was indispensable

The staff of the Burgher Guard and Deputies from all the sections were summoned to the Palace. The deputation of the city of Liege also went thither. There an affecting scene took place. The Prince asked the Assembly what were there wishes. All the Assembly unanimously demanded the separation of Belgium from Holland. M. Moyard, in the name of the Burgher Guard, demanded that the troops should be immediately withdrawn.

RUSSIA.

It appears by accounts from St. Petersburgh of the 25th of August, that the Emperor of Russia had recalled his interdict against French vessels bearing the tri coloured flag. His imperial Majesty has issued an order that all ships bearing the tri-coloured flag may now enter the ports of Russia. This decision was in consequence of the arrival of the messenger bearing the letter from Louis Phillip announcing his accession to the Throne of France. We have no doubt that a formal recognition will be made immediately by Nicholas and forwarded with all speed to Paris.

The London Times of the 11th September says, the Paris papers of Wednesday, contain articles confirmatory of the pacific intentions of the Emperor of Russia towards the new Government of France. It is, indeed, stated M. Pozzo di Borgo has received despatches, stating that the Cabinet of St Petersburgh is preparing new credentials to be sent to him along with the official recognition of the new Government. The prohibition against the admission of French ships bearing the tri-coloured flag into Russian ports has been withdrawn

AUSTRIA AND PRUSSIA.

The Times announces the important fact of the actual recognition of Louis Phillippe, King of the French, by the Emperor of Austria and the King of Prussia. The recognition by both these powers was on ith way to Paris via Berlin.

PRUSSIA.

According to letters of the 8th inst. from Leipsic, symptoms of insurrection have also appeared there, but as in the Prussian towns on the Rhine, the spirit of revolution makes as yet but a sorry figure. The disturbances at Leipsic occurred on the night between the 2d and 3d instant, but did not last more than three hours, having been virtually put down within that time, by the prompt interference of the prince and the military.

AMBASSADOR TO ENGLAND.

PARIS, Sept. 5.

The King has appointed the Prince of Talleyrand Extraordinary Ambassador and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of his Britannic Majesty.—[*Moniteur*,

(*From the Journal des Debats.*)

The appointment of Prince Talleyrand as Ambassador Extraordinary at the Court of London, will excite equal pleasure in France and England.

In France it cannot be forgotten that this great statesman was twice banished from a participation in political affairs by two Governments,—those of the empire, and the restoration,—which he had materially served. Both those Governments have had reason to repent their conduct, and France deprived of the benefit of his talents, has been twice the victim of courtly ingratitude.

England cannot but feel flattered at receiving from the new Government of France an Ambassador who will arrive there preceded by the first diplomatic reputation in Europe. The two countries will see in the appointment one pledge more for the continuance of that peace and good understanding so necessary to the repose of the world.

The age of M. de Talleyrand is no impediment to the vigour of his genius. He is to day, in 1830, as he was in the Constituent Assembly—the faithful representative of the political and philosophical ideas of our era.

SPAIN.

Some late accounts have been received through France, from Irun, which certainly show the unsettled state of the public mind in that part of Spain. In the central every thing remained tranquil and without any appearance of disturbance. The public authorities, in many situations, were afraid of exercising their power, lest the feelings of the people should be irritated. Orders had been issued for driving back, if possible, the emigrants returning from France; but it was not dared to execute them, not merely on account of the unpopular feeling, but lest the French government might take umbrage at the proceeding.—*Courier.*

Extract from a letter dated Bordeaux, Sep. 1:—'I left Marseilles on the 27th August: I stayed a day at Nismes, and another at Toulouse; there had been some troubles and tumult at Nismes between the Protestants and Catholics, who are in great force there, but all was quiet when I passed through, and perfect tranquility reigns every where in the south of France.'

HIGHLY IMPORTANT AND INTERESTING FROM EUROPE.

By the packet ship Pacific, Crocker, arrived at New York on Wednesday, London papers to the 16th and Liverpool to the 17th September were received. The most interesting part of the intelligence from England is contained in the accounts of the opening of the Liverpool and Manchester Rail Way, and the melancholy death of Mr. Huskisson.

The condition of the Netherlands, the disaffection spreading into Germany, and the troubles evidently brewing in Spain, exhibit a state of feeling among the people, which must make royalty tremble, even upon the iron throne of the Muscovite.

GERMANY.

It is asserted in a Vienna paper of August 31st, that for many years past the Exchange in that capital had not experienced so violent a crisis as was then felt. These disastrous fluctuations, it is added, arise from the uncertainty commerce finds itself placed in respecting the ulterior political views of the government. On the receipt of the news from Belgium, the funds fell still lower—but it is added that they afterwards rose again, and that on the part of the Government, measures are taking on the frontiers, to meet all unforeseen events; and the garrisons in the Imperial Austrian States in Upper Italy are reinforced by several regiments of infantry.

DISTURBANCES IN HAMBURG.

A series of riots have broken out in the free city of Hamburg, the original cause of which does not distinctly appear. The cry, however, was 'No Excuse.' Several times the cavalry were brought into use to disperse the mobility. On one occasion, the troops were unhorsed by the barricadoes of chairs and other articles of furniture, with which the street where they were to pass was barricaded. It being dark, the horses stumbled and threw their riders. Ultimately the crowd was fired upon, and ten or twelve killed and thirty or forty wounded. About one hundred prisoners, principally young men, have been taken by the Government, and thrown into confinement. A proclamation, for the enforcement of strong measures, had been issued by the Government. We have seen a letter from Bremen of the 10th September, which brings accounts of disturbances having taken place at Hesse Cassel. The Hessian troops are in motion.—The Elector is still at Carlsbad.

REVOLUTION IN BRUNSWICK AND FLIGHT OF THE DUKE.

It will be seen by the following account, that the people who have for so long been misruled by the Duke of Brunswick, have risen upon their Sovereign, and that he has been compelled to fly from his dominions. 'There is nothing in this to astonish us, says the London Courier, for the conduct of the Duke had for some time been such as none but the most patient people on earth could have endured. The revolt has, however, been attended with some excesses which appear to have been completely wanton; but it is thus in all countries where there is no medium authority between the sovereign and the people when the latter, rendered desperate by oppression, ceases to acknowledge a ruler to whom they had long and patiently submitted. 'There are a variety of accounts, some longer and some shorter, and some official papers.

THE NETHERLANDS.

We have inserted below the speech of the King at the opening of an extraordinary Session of the States-General, convened in consequence of the insurrections in Belgium. Great interest was excited on the occasion. 'Never,' says the Hague Courant Extraordinary, 'on such occasion, did the King and Prince of Orange receive more marks of attention and respect by the innumerable multitude, on their way from the Palace to the States-General, as well as on their return.

In the Hall a great number of Members, and the people, when the King on the conclusion of his speech descended from the throne, also manifested the greatest enthusiasm.'

The intelligence from Brussels, the seat of the revolt, is of a dubious and unpleasant character. The Proclamation was burnt, and it was supposed the speech would share the same fate on its arrival. On the one hand, it is stated that the inhabitants are determined to assert their rights at the hazard of their lives: whilst, in other quarters, it is confidently said that the tumults are fomented by a handful of the discontented, and that the respectable inhabitants have no desire for any political changes, and are only anxious to put an end to the anarchy which at present prevails.

HANOVER.

There has been a mutiny in Hanover, where the populace ran through the streets, crying 'Down with the Nobility!

FRANCE.

The surface of things in France was hourly becoming calmer.

The recognition of the new government by Austria has been officially communicated.

Reported Revolution in Portugal.

In letters from Lisbon, dated the 29th of August, it is stated that troubles have broken out in different parts of Portugal, and more particularly at Lhora, where the constitutionalists had assembled in great numbers.

It is stated in letters from Madrid that the fall of Don Miguel was considered as a certainty.—'It seems that insurrection has broken out at Lisbon, and that Don Miguel fled on board of a frigate after he had been abandoned by his soldiers, who are stated to have themselves proclaimed Donna Maria da Gloria.

The last post from Brazil has brought the approbation of the Emperor Don Pedro to the measures proposed to him by the Regency of Terceira, for the re establishment of the Constitutional Charter, and of the Queen Donna Maria on the throne of Portugal. It is generally believed that the Regency will immediately proceed very actively to attain this end.

CHANCERY SALE.

By virtue of a decree of the Court of Chancery, the subscriber will expose to Public sale at Keith's Tavern, on the Annapolis and Baltimore road, on Friday, the 26th day of November inst. if fair, if not, the first fair day thereafter, the land where of Sarah Dorsey died seized, and which were devised to her by her father John Worthington; that is to say, part of a tract of land, called

WORTHINGTON'S BEGINNING,

containing about five hundred acres, adjoining Sprigg's lands, where Merrill now keeps tavern. The above land has a large proportion of wood, and will be shewn by the tenant Mr Elisha Walker. Also about

500 ACRES

of Land called Part of Trusty Friend, Neighbour's Suite, Stooper's Hammer, Yeater's Good Will, Bachelor's Refuge, and the Fire Forge, lying on both sides of the Annap lis road about one mile above the place formerly called Rumsey's Tavern, in the Piney Woods; and will be shown on application to the tenants Samuel Warfield, Richard Disney, and Joseph Miller.

TERMS OF SALE.

One third of the purchase money to be paid within six months from the day of sale, with interest from the day of sale; one other third with like interest in twelve months from the day of sale; and the residue with like interest in eighteen months from the day of sale; to be secured by bond with approved security. On the payment of the whole purchase money and the ratification of the sale, the subscriber is authorised to convey. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock.

LOUIS GASSAWAY, Trustee.

Nov 4 ts

CHANCERY SALE.

By virtue of a decree of the Court of Chancery the Subscriber will expose to public sale on Thursday the 25th day of November inst. if fair, if not the next fair day thereafter, at Hunter's Tavern in the City of Annapolis.

A Tract or Parcel of land called

HOLLIDAY'S PURCHASE,

Whereof Ann R Plummer died seized, lying on the river Patuxent, and adjoining the lands of Mr. Claytor and Mr. Chesson, containing about 426 acres. There are a number of buildings on his land which are in good order, and a valuable orchard, together with a fine fishery. It is deemed unnecessary to give a further description of the above property as it is presumed those inclined to purchase, will view the same. Terms of Sale—one half of the purchase money to be paid on the day of sale, or the ratification thereof, and the other half to be paid within 12 months from the day of sale, with interest from the day of sale, to be secured by bond with approved security—on the ratification of the sale, and payment of the whole purchase money, the Subscriber is authorised to execute a deed. Mr. Joseph Archold, who lives on the premises, will shew the same. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock

LOUIS GASSAWAY Trustee.

Nov. 4

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel county, letters testamentary on the Personal Estate of John Tydings, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said estate, are requested to present them, properly authenticated, and those indebted are desired to make immediate payment.

RICHARD THOMPSON, Ex'r.

Oct. 21.

Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS:

Thursday, November 4, 1830.

HYMENEAL.

Married on Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. *J. G. Blanchard*, Mr. JOHN W. DARBY, of Montgomery county, to Miss ELIZABETH GOLDSBOROUGH, of this city.

For the Maryland Gazette.

THE ELECTION AND A CONVENTION.

The Elections for the House of Delegates are over in Maryland; and although there is a large majority of Anti-Jackson delegates elected, the Senate stands firm and secure; for the Military Chieftain there are eleven Senators and only four against him, so that Maryland, is Maryland still.

The victory, to those who are unacquainted with the political history and character of the state, may seem astonishing; but let it be remembered, that until the last session there was always; since the election of John Quincy Adams, a large majority favourable to his administration, and opposed to Andrew Jackson, large enough to over rule the Senate on all Elections made by the joint ballot of both Houses; and even at the last session there was only a Jackson majority of *one single vote* in the House of Delegates, so that the Jacksonians of Maryland stand upon better ground, for their numbers have increased, since the Presidential elections of 1824 and 1828.

And though there is a large majority of Anti-Jackson members elected to the House of Delegates, yet it is a fact that less than five hundred votes in upwards of forty six thousand votes which were genuine, has changed the political character of the State. In some instances Delegates were elected by very small majorities, as low as four, seven, ten, twenty one, &c. and some are elected by the *divisions* among Jacksonians, but take the aggregate votes given on each side, or the average majorities given in each county and city, and it will be found that there is less than one thousand votes difference in the whole state; yet we are told of a glorious Anti-Jackson victory in Maryland, when the truth is Maryland remains as she was two years ago. The election of Sheriff also interfered with the election of Delegates, and many voters who could carry their favourite Sheriff cared little about the Assembly-men. They said 'Jackson is in, and will be in for two years more before the Presidential election comes on, so that we are not now going to vote for a President; when that time arrives we shall show our strength.'

The peculiar Representation of the people of Maryland in the Legislature is not known to many citizens of other states, it is not even known by thousands of Marylanders. A county with a small population elects four Delegates, and two electors of the senate, and a county with a large population does the same. Frederick county with about seven thousand voters has no greater political power in the Legislature than Calvert county with less than one thousand, Baltimore city with nine thousand voters has the same political power as Annapolis with about three hundred. Frederick, Washington, Harford and Baltimore county, and Baltimore city, contain a larger number of voters than all the rest of the state put together, and also furnish more revenue to the State Treasury than all the rest. In War they must find more than half of the men called upon to do military duty. In peace or in war they have to pay more than one half of the Taxes, and yet they only elect eighteen members of the House of Delegates, and only nine out of forty Electors of the Senate. These are *facts* and facts scarcely known in other States, and but little known in Maryland, and it may well be asked does Maryland enjoy a Republican form of Government? she does in name, but not in reality.

And what will this state of things lead to? what ought it to lead to? To a complete, a Radical change in the constitution of Maryland, a change that will give to the state a real republican form of Government, and which is guaranteed to her by the United States constitution; that will place all the citizens of Maryland on a perfect equality as regards political rights, and until this is done, peace and prosperity never can be expected in the state.—We have seen the state convulsed for almost thirty years between the republican and the federal party; we have seen its destinies controled by the vote of one man, and we have seen it convulsed of late years, and it is now convulsed by the Jacksonians and Anti-Jacksonians, but neither party, Republican or Federal, Jackson or Anti-Jackson, have yet had the boldness to come forward upon true Republican principles, *each party has been afraid of their popularity with the smaller counties in the state*, for there is a majority of small counties, and so long as the present state of things continue in Maryland the people can be, and will be ruled by a minority.

We have heard much of Jackson and Reform, let us leave Andrew Jackson, President of the United States, to take care of the affairs of the general government, let him continue to reform the abuses, that he may find there; and there he will find enough to do but let us look to Maryland, to a reform that will put all her citizens on an equal footing, that will remedy existing abuses, that will give to the people their just weight in the affairs of the government, and that will prevent so many alterations of the constitution.

But how is this to be done? It can only be done in one way, and that is by calling a Convention; a convention in which the people of Maryland will be fully and fairly represented. And now is the time to call a convention; now is the time, before the state is again thrown into convulsions by the election of Electors, who are to choose another senate. Let a convention be called before it is ascertained whether we shall have a Jackson or Anti-Jackson Senate, and for this purpose let memorials be presented to the next legislature, requesting them to pass a law authorizing a Convention of Delegates to meet in the month of May next, to form a Constitution for Maryland.

It must and will come to this at last, and the sooner the better The constitution of Maryland will either be radically reformed, or a new one adopted. The people will not always submit to oppression and injustice, nor they will make any and every sacrifice before they submit.

Let a Convention then be called in Maryland, this is the interest of all parties; let preparations for doing so be made without delay, this is of much more importance to Maryland than who shall be the next Governor, or the next President; this is of much more importance to the people than the success of any party in the state, this is the interest of

MARYLAND.

To the Editor of the Maryland Gazette.

DEAR SIR:

The result of the late election has played the deuce with the consistency of the partizans of Henry Clay in this devoted State. Poetic Ovid, in all his imaginary transformations, never figured to himself so complete a metamorphosis, as the followers of the gastronomic candidate for President of these United States now present. The pure, the enlightened, the undefiled, who *ante bellum*, thought, or rather said, it was pollution to touch even with the tips of their fingers, a particle of the floating *rino* of the treasury, have now their palms wide open to receive and shatch the glittering gold. Office! office! is the cry. A good fat office, says Mr. ——— I will have. Did I not give a breakfast, and lead up six and fifty reeling fellows to the polls? I must be clerk to the council, says squire———, for to ensure success and union in our ranks, did I not most unanimously, in obedience to the church and state command, yield my pretensions as a candidate for the legislature? Did not all my friends go with me to a man! The clerkship I must have. It was my ulterior purpose. Such disinterested sacrifices men't, nay command official reward. Mr. ——— steps up and says, sir, I am a candidate for the inspection of tobacco, will you sign my petition? you stand high with our party; your name will have great weight; your independent spirit has always commanded respect. Excuse me, sir, if you please. I do not wish to offend, but you must excuse me. Why, wont you sign my petition? No, sir, I have really too much respect for you, to become a witness of your political degradation. What do you mean? Exactly what I say, sir. That wont do, explain yourself fully for my private satisfaction. Well, sir, I will do so. You were a very active man during the canvass, supporting the friends of Henry Clay for the legislature. One of your principal reasons for pursuing this course, was, as you often told me, that you were opposed to proscription, and this turning out of office; that it was aristocratical, and had a tendency to abridge the freedom of thought and action. I believed you to be sincere in your objections, altho' I frequently told you, your view of the subject was narrow and limited. I find now that your political exertions were not based upon principle, but upon sordid, selfish considerations. That your object was to produce a change in the state, that you might profit by the change. Knowing these to be facts, I cannot subscribe to your list, and thus become a willing evidence of your inconsistency and degradation of character. It is true, sir, I told you all these things; and likewise exerted myself to create a similar impression upon some others! but you know all's fair in politics. I know no such thing, sir, and will not advocate any party who will act in this destitute, unprincipled manner, to attain their ulterior purposes. Well, sir, I might as well have the office, as another, for it is resolved that the present incumbents are to be turned out. Then you are in the secret? Why, I know something about things. Well, if you know something about things, I suppose you know that the old inspectors are not to be replaced. Why, sir, to be candid, you must know, that it was the intention of our party, had it succeeded last year, to have given Mr. ——— the slip, so of course he will not be put back. Mr. ——— we all admit to be a good inspector; but he is considered to be too infirm; and Mr. ——— you know was put in by Gov. Kent, out of family favour, and this you know don't answer in our republican land. The people don't like such things. So upon the whole, I think their chance is slim. Further sir, these gentlemen did nothing for their party, they had no influence; and we are not willing that the soldiers who do the work, who fought the battles and won the fight, should go without their reward; while gentlemen reclining at their ease in Baltimore, run away with the spoils. Well sir, perhaps you had better take a chance there are a good many now who are after the same things and the more the merrier. Yes, sir, that's true, I know twenty-three already, who are out with their petitions; and there are several more in this county, who will be sneaking after the same thing before the new Governor and Council is made next winter. But you had as well sign my petition? I cannot indeed sir, I should like to befriend you, but really you must excuse me. I do not like to put pen to paper, recommending a man for office, before I know to *whom* he is to be recommended. But tell me one thing Mr.——— don't you think now that you were wrong in maintaining the anti-republican, aristocratical and absurd doctrine, that office should be for life. Why to be honest, I must confess that my opinions have undergone some change upon that subject.

Mr. ——— says he was reformed out of the levy court; it is nothing but fair that I should go back again; and I should go back, I know, if that brawling fellow ——— would hold his tongue; but he made such a splutter, and circulated so many circulars, that he thinks he is verily entitled to my office. He must have a sop, a constable's birth wont suit him, he is a cut above that, and I am really afraid for the good of the party, and success of Henry Clay, that I must remain in private life. However, I will talk to our members, and tell them how ungrateful they will be, if they slur my pretensions. I know they don't like to give offence. Gregory Gridiron, another very conspicuous electioneering character in the small way, exclaims loudly that I must be collector of the county taxes. There are none who have done more for the party in a sly manner than I have. I am the very man to broil the taxes out of the people. I work almost by magic. I went the whole hog. I have no idea of giving the most important offices to half-way fellows. Two and two and three and one men don't suit these times. I'll kick if I don't get the collection. But the devil of it is there are so many candidates for this situation. No less than ten that I know of. Yes, and some of these too I have heard cry corruption, corruption, about turning out, removal and reform, until they got hoarse. Now just look at their sincerity! none so much for turning out; none so hot for office as these very fellows. I was always too cunning for that. I was always in favour of turning out, for I knew if none went out, I never should get in. I will have the collection. I am a consistent man; and if the levy court that is to be don't give the appointment to such consistent men as I am, they had as well pack off to Botany bay, for they will be out cliff and clean enough next year.

Mr. Go Waddle has a very liquorish tooth for the chief judgeship of a certain election district. He exclaimed the other day, that he was entitled to it upon party grounds. That altho' he electioneered against turning out, yet he was only opposed to removing friends. Rising upon his feet and displaying a quantum of protuberant importance, he emphatically observed—The recent great change in the state, has produced a corresponding change in my mind; I am now clearly and decidedly of the opinion that our political opponents ought to be removed, to make way for us who have always been in favour of our friends. Good policy, and the crisis of the times, demand at our hands that we should make a general sweep. Having placed our friends snugly in office, as we can do, if our great men only act wisely (which I doubt, for greatness and wisdom seldom go together) we can then cry up again the old tale that it is wrong to remove, aristocratical, &c. &c. There will be no inconsistency in this; and believe me, if the papers will only commence the old song, all of us, who get in, will join in the chorus, for it will be our interest so to do. Thus by turning all our opponents out, and putting all our friends in, we shall form such an impenetrable phalanx opposed to the corrupting and anti-republican system of turning out, that all the combined forces of the hero of two wars and forty frays' cant shake us, or hurt the hairs on our big bull's tail.

This, Mr. Editor, is the way the world wends. I speak of the political world. The moral world revolves upon the same suple axis. Mankind are much alike. To-day they are pure—they preach against corruption. They act against it. They vote against it. To-morrow finds them the advocates of this condemned, repudiated, and impure dogmas. Insincerity and accursed hypocrisy, are too truly characteristic of the present times. All is fair, as a means, so the desired end is gained. In politics this has always been the result of rotten governments and the borough mongering systems. How lamentable is the fact when we see such influence, taking a deep hold and spreading far and wide among the rough and hardy sons of a republic. From the specimens given, and which are extracted from real life, a lesson may be learnt, that consistency is a jewel, and honesty a pearl beyond price.

Yours sincerely, OLD RIFLE.

U. S. SENATOR.—Samuel Prentiss, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, has been elected a Senator to Congress from the State of Vermont, for the term of six years from the fourth of March next, in the place of the Hon. Dudley Chase, the present senator, who declined a re-election.

OHIO.

The returns from this State begin to come in, in more authentic form;—Those received yesterday incline us to believe that Gen Lucas, the Jackson candidate for Governor, has succeeded by a respectable majority. From present advices we are also of opinion that there will be a *Jackson* majority in the Legislature.

The Columbus Bulletin of the 20th had received returns from *forty counties*, of which *twenty eight* had given majorities for Lucas, and *twelve* for M'Arthur. Lucas' aggregate majority was about 8000. The editor of the Bulletin adds:—'There is every probability in favour of a majority for Lucas, of from *two to three thousand*. That he is elected, no one can now, well entertain a doubt. Letters & intelligence received at this office last evening serve fully to confirm this opinion.'