EASTON GAZETTE.

EASTON, Md.

SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 30, 1856.

FOR PRESIDENT,

MILLARD FILLMORE.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

Andrew Jackson Donelson,

OF TENNESSEE.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

EASTERN SHORE—JAMES WALLACE, Dorchester.
WESTERN SHORE—J. DIXON ROMAN, Washington.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS.

1. Dr. ROBT. GOLDSBOROUGH, Queen Ann's.
2. EDWIN H. WEBSTER, Harford.
3. CORNELIUS L. L. LEARY, Baltimore city.
4. THOMAS SWANN, Baltimore city.
5. FREDERICK A. SCHLEY, Frederick.
6. AUGUSTUS R. SOLLERS, Calvert.

AMERICAN POLICY.

"PLACE NONE BUT AMERICANS ON GUARD.

"*Against the insidious wiles of Foreign influence, I conjure you to believe me, Fellow-citizens, the jealousy of a free people ought to be constantly awake: since, history and experience prove, that foreign influence is one of the most baneful foes of Republican Government.*—WASHINGTON'S FAREWELL ADDRESS.

"*My opinion with respect to immigration is that except of useful mechanics and some particular descriptions of men and professions, there is no need of encouragement.*"—WASHINGTON.

"*It does not accord with the policy of this government to bestow offices, civil or military, upon foreigners, to the exclusion our of own citizens.*"—WASHINGTON.

"*The foundation of my preference is that* MR. FILLMORE *has administered the Executive Government with signal success and ability. He has been tried and found true, faithful, honest and conscientious.*"—HENRY CLAY.

"*I hope we may find some means in future of shielding ourselves from Foreign Influence—political, commercial or in whatever form it may be attempted. I can scarcely withhold myself from joining in the wish with Silas Deane, that there were an ocean of fire between this and the old world.*"—JEFFERSON.

"*Foreign influence to America, is like the Grecian Horse to Troy: it conceals an enemy in its heart. We cannot be too careful to exclude its entrance.*"—MADISON.

"*Lord preserve our country from all foreign influence.*"—THE LAST PRAYER OF GEN. JACKSON.

"*If there be those, North or South, who desire an administration for the North as against the South, or for the South as against the North, they are not the men who should rgive their suffrages to me. For my own part, I know only my country, my whole country, and nothing but my country*"—MILLARD FILLMORE'S ADDRESS ON HIS LANDING AT NEW YORK.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, at this office, two apt and industrious boys, from 12 to 15 years of age, to learn the printing business.

THE Editor of the Brownsville, Tenn., Journal has abandoned the Democratic party and declared his adhesion to Fillmore and Donelson. So it spreads.

GOV. TRIMBLE, of Ohio, having been represented as favoring Buchanan's election, the veteran pronounces it a falsehood, and says he is for Fillmore "first, last, and all the time."

WE have on our table a sample of new Polish Wheat, from James B. Hdams, Esq., raised on his farm in Bayside District, which for beauty, roundness and fullness of grain, surpasses any we have as yet seen.

KENTUCKY AMERICAN STATE COUNCIL.—Hon. Thos. H. Clay, of Fayette, the eldest and favorite son of the "Sage of Ashland," was unanimously elected President of the American State Council of Kentucky on Wednesday last, in the place of Major E. B. Bartlett, who declined a re-election on account of his duties as President of the National Council.

AN EXCELLENT MOVE.—We observe from one of our exchanges that a petition praying the United States Senate to request of the heirs of Henry Clay the publication of the letter of Mr. Buchanan upon the charge of "bargain and corruption," is being extensively circulated in Philadelphia, for signatures. This is a capital move, as it is due both to the living and the dead that the matter should be set at rest, and that the "charge" should crush as it will, its founder and instigator.

OUT FOR FILLMORE.—We notice, says the Cincinnati Times, that Col W. H. H. Taylor, formerly Postmaster of this city, and lately claimed as a supporter of the Cincinnati Platform, has declared for Fillmore and Donelson. He delivered an able speech before an American meeting at Cleves last night. The old Whigs of the country are beginning to wake up all over the Union. They never can support the traducer of Henry Clay.

BALTIMORE CITY WHIG CONVENTION.—This Convention assembled in Baltimore on Wednesday last, for the purpose of receiving and extending a hospitable reception to the delegates to the old line National Whig Convention which meets there on the 17th prox. The claims of Mr. Fillmore were beautifully extolled and portrayed by several members of the Convention. An address was prepared and read, inviting the Whigs of the United States to send delegates.

WON'T STICK.—Of the regular democratic Electors in Virginia, two have already boldly repudiated Buchanan. Charles Irving, says, "though all his life an active Democrat, he cannot support Buchanan, because his antecedents show him to have occupied, and now occupies the anti-slavery ground held by Seward, Willson & Co."—Mr. Goode, says, he "cannot longer support the Democracy." He is an old line Whig, and being opposed to some of the features of the American party, he has acted with the Democrats,—but having been in Congress with Mr. Buchanan and knowning he cannot be trusted on the slavery question, whilst from being with Mr. Fillmore and admiring his true manly and consistent course, he says he can be *relied* upon, therefore he goes heartily for Mr. Fillmore.

MASSACHUSETTS ALL RIGHT.—We notice the old line Whigs of the Bay State have enthusiastically endorsed the nominations of Fillmore and Donelson This is the way they roll into line. This secures beyond a doubt this State for Fillmore.—New York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Illinois, Kentucky, Louisiana, Georgia, Virginia, North Carolina, and Maryland have already endorsed Fillmore and appointed delegates to the Whig National Convention. Other States are making preparations for the appointment of delegates, while some of them think it not necessary as the whole Whig vote will be cast unanimously for Fillmore, whom they say can alone administer the government with an eye single to the glory, perpetuity and harmony of the country and all sections of the country.

THE MEETING ON TUESDAY.—Truly are we glad to record the fact that the friends of Fillmore and Donelson bore witness to the importance and necessity of the case by their large attendance on the occasion of our organization. Never have we before seen such enthusiasm and interest. When the friends of the great statesman came from every corner and section of the county to testify their love and adhesion to the Constitution, we can but think that our course is just, our principles right and our triumph sure. The glow of patriotism and fidelity to the laws of the land, a desire for union and harmony, seem to course vividly thro' the veins of the people, and they are determined that no sectional candidate shall preside over their interests and rights—but on the other hand, he who knows no North, no South, no East, no West, shall govern them, and quiet the sectional bickerings and strife which are now going on over the country.

The friends of the above candidates met also in the evening and organized a Fillmore and Donelson club, the proceedings of which, as well as of the meeting in the afternoon, will be found in another column. We hope the friends of the American candidates generally will form similar clubs in every district in the county. Remember you cannot do too much, whilst a little indifference might be the cause of serious disaster to the party in the county. But we think you have nothing to fear. Keep up your zeal and courage and our word for it you will realize by your efforts the noble and inspiring maxim, that "Americans shall rule America."

EXPEDIENCY VERSUS PRINCIPLE.—The words, "I believe Mr. Fillmore is the best, safest, most reliable, patriotic and National man before the people, yet in the face of all this I cannot support him, because his chances and prospects of success are not so good as those of Mr. Buchanan," are now dropping from the lips of those men who profess to be warm and enthusiastic admirers of his greatness and superior qualifications for the office for which he is now a candidate. He is admitted by all whose minds are free and open to a fair and honorable discussion of his brilliant merits to be the only candidate, who in the event of his election could quiet the distracted condition of our once peaceful and happy land, and bring together the exasperated elements of our country in harmony and unison. In the face of these broad facts, against the solemn convictions of their hearts, and against *principle*, and for the delusive purpose of expediency or policy they vote for Mr. Buchanan. This we undertake to say, is a mistaken notion. This principle, we assert, if carried out is a most dangerous one, and if allowed to prevail is subversive of the best interests of our country. Why not, you who believe in Mr. Fillmore's faithfulness, in his devotion to his country and her good, vote for him and trust to consequences? Who can say there is no chance for him? Who can say he will not carry as many States South as Mr. Buchanan?—No one, save a fanatical trickster, and no one will believe it save a preconstituted and stubborn Locofoco. The indications are, that Mr. Fillmore will carry ten of the Southern States out of fourteen, with his prospects daily brightening—and does this look as though he would not carry a State, as some Squatter Sagnicht politicians have the audacity and hardihood to assert? But leaving Mr. Fillmore's prospects alone, we do not think the principle a correct one—and one which should prevail over the *conviction* of the heart and the judgment of the mind and understanding.

We hope therefore that these professed admirers of Mr. Fillmore will look well into the consequences before they cast their votes upon such a dangerous pretext, for Mr. Buchanan. If all who believe Mr. Fillmore should be *elected* and doubtless he will, would vote for him, his election is sure, by an overwhelming majority

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A TRUE PREDICTION.—The Hon. Humphrey Marshall declared on the floor of Congress a few days since, that Mr. Fillmore would carry seven, if not ten, of the Southern States, and that he was willing to stake "his reputation upon the truth of the prediction." Col. Marshall is a very sagacious man, and his caculations rarely fall short of their mark.

Read the letter on our first page, from the Baltimore Patriot, by a "Henry Clay Whig," who fixes beyond a question, the charge of "bargain and corruption" by Buchanan against Henry Clay. Mr. Buchanan's friends may talk and wriggle as much as they please, and try to explain it away, by saying Henry Clay would have challenged him to "Mortal Combat," but they cannot, nay, never can absolve him from the infamous charge.

PERSONAL COMPLIMENT TO MR. FILLMORE.—A party of twenty gentlemen of this county, being desirous of procuring a portrait from life of the Hon. MILLARD FILLMORE, the only conservative and national man now before the people as a candidate for the Presidency, despatched an Artist to the city of Buffalo, a few weeks ago, for the purpose of obtaining it. The Buffalo Commercial advertiser, of the 18th inst., thus speaks of the result of the labor of Mr. T. C. Ruckle, the Artist, to whom the commission was assigned:

"Mr. Ruckle has completed his task, and the portrait is now on exhibition at Coleman's Gallery. As a likeness, it is very accurate, while the style is peculiarly appropriate to the subject. It is pure and artistic in coloring, but entirely without ornament or decoration. The artist has had but little time to devote to his task, but he seems to have fully understood the simple, manly, statesmanlike character of Mr. Fillmore, which he has portrayed so ably on the canvass.

Upon his return Mr. Ruckle stopped for a few days, in the city of Baltimore, and afforded the citizens there an opportunity of seeing the great statesman's portrait. The Baltimore American says:

There is now on exhibition at the establishment of Messrs. Samson, Cariss & Co., a portrait of Hon. Millard Fillmore, painted by Mr. Thomas C. Ruckle, an artist of this city. It is a faithful picture of the great statesman upon whom the eyes of the country are now turned. It is in a frame of the style of Louis XIV., and is a credit to the artist as well for the perfect likeness, as the beauty of the execution. Mr. Ruckle was employed some three weeks since by a party of gentlemen in Talbot county, to go to Buffalo, expressly for the purpose of painting the portrait.

As soon as Mr. Ruckle presented himself to Mr. F. the request was at once granted, and the artist accomplished the task in a remarkably short period of time, but did not fail to obtain all that was required at his hands. It is pure and artistic in color, but without ornament or decoration, presenting the great man as near unto life as it could be done on canvass. Mr. Fillmore was himself very much pleased with the effort, and before Mr. Ruckle left Buffalo, handed him the following expression of his gratification:

"BUFFALO, Aug. 26, 1856.—Mr. Ruckle, an artist, from Baltimore, having been commissioned by some gentlemen in Talbot co., Md., to take my portrait, I am happy to say that I think he has succeeded in obtaining a good likeness, and this I understand to be the general opinion of my friends, who are more competent to judge than myself, as no man can judge well of his own likeness. MILLARD FILLMORE."

T. C. Ruckle.

We are happy to say to our readers that the Portrait reached here last evening, in charge of Mr. Ruckle, and will be deposited in the Office of the Gazette, where all can have an opportunity of seeing.

The well known reputation of Mr. R. as an artist and the comments above given, relieve us of the necessity of giving it further notice.

EASTON, August 26, 1856.

Pursuant to public notice, a large and enthusiastic meeting of the friends of Fillmore and Donelson was held at the Court House to-day at 2½ o'clock, for the purpose of organizing for the approaching campaign.—On motion, Jas. Parrott, Esq., was called to the Chair, and S. T. Hopkins, appointed Secretary.

The object of the meeting was then stated by John Frazier, Esq., who delivered an eloquent and forcible address on the issues of the day, and concluded by a motion to appoint a committee to report resolutions for the action of the meeting, and also to nominate a Central Committee for Talbot County. The Chair then appointed a committee of two from each district, who retired, and after a few moments reported through Dr. Cox, their Chairman, the following resolutions:

Resolved, That it is the desire of this meeting that the true interests of the country demand the election of Fillmore and Donelson to the office of President and Vice President of the United State.

Resolved, That in the nominations of Fremont and Dayton, we recognize men whose election would destroy the peace of our Institutions and sever the bonds which unites the two sections of our country.

Resolved, That in the nominations of Buchanan and Breckingridge, we have presented, men sectional and who claim their election solely upon sectional grounds, and as such, and by reason of the obnoxious platform upon which they stand, cannot command our sanction or support—believing that their success would result in the inevitable overthrow of the Union of these States.

Resolved, That in Fillmore and Donelson we have combined all those elements which constitute them suitable candidates for the highest offices in the people's gift—suited in all respects to the existing momentous crisis in public affairs—and whose election is imperatively demanded in behalf of the peace and perpetuity of the common country;—that the former service of Millard Fillmore and his course and policy in the administration of the government while they command our support and admiration, claim the unqualified support of the national and conservative of all parties.

The committee also recommended the following persons as the Central Committee for Talbot County, viz:

Easton District—Dr. C. C. Cox, Richard Thomas, Dr. S. Harper, A. P. Jump, S. T. Hopkins.

St. Michaels—Wm. S. Ridgaway, Andrew O. Oxenham, Wm. P. Blades, Rd. H. Adams and Jno. M. Frazier.

Trappe—Wm. J. Trippe, M. T. Goldsborough, Chas. R. Mullikin, Chas. Bowdle, and John Baggs.

Chapel—John R. Hopkins, C. S. Clark, Jas. H. Ridgaway, Thos. Arringdale, Jr., and H. P. Hopkins.

Bay Hundred—Dr. W. N. Pindle, J. W. Kemp, Wm. K. Lambdin, Gilbert M. Sears, and Alex. H. Seth,

Which report and resolutions were unanimously adopted. Dr. Cox then arose and addressed the meeting with his usual eloquence and ability, after which the meeting adjourned. JAS. PARROTT, Pres't.

S. T. HOPKINS, Sec'y.

EASTON, August 26, 1856.

Pursuant to notice, the friends of Fillmore and Donelson assembled in large numbers at the Court House at 8 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of organizing a Fillmore and Donelson Club in Easton District. On motion, Thos. C. Nicols, Esq., was appointed President, and A. P. Jump, Secretary.

The object of the meeting being stated, a Committee of five was appointed to retire and report permanent officers for the Club. After a few minutes absence the committee reported the following gentlemen as officers of the Club, which were unanimously adopted, viz:—Dr. C. C. Cox, President: Rd. Thomas and Thos. C. Nicols, Vice Presidents; A. P. Jump, Recording Secretary: S. T. Hopkins, Corresponding Secretary: L. H. Campbell, Treasurer.

A Committee composed of Rd. Thomas, Saml. T. Hopkins, and A. P. Jump, was appointed to prepare a Constitution and by-laws for the government of the Club, and to report the same the next meeting. A committee was also appointed to procure a room for the meeting of the Club. The temporary President then vacated the chair for the permanent President, who in return, thanked in a few neat remarks, the meeting for the honor thus conferred upon him. A. P. Jump being then called, addressed the meeting. After which it adjourned to meet on Wednesday evening next, at 7½ o'clock, the evening agreed upon for the meeting of the Club. T. C. NICOLS, Pres't.

A. P. JUMP, Sec'y.

MR. FILLMORE ACCEPTS THE GEORGIA NOMINATION.—It will be seen by the following letter, that Mr. Fillmore accepts the nomination for the Presidency, as recently tendered by a State Convention of the citizens of Georgia. He pledges himself that "if elected, he will use his best endeavors to administer the Goverment, as to restore harmony to the conflicting sections, and maintain a cordial union between the States, by giving to each and all, that protection which the Constitution has guaranteed." This is liberal, patriotic, and truly national doctrine.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 31, 1856.

H. V. M. Miller, Esq.

SIR:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 12th inst., informing me that at a Convention of the American party of the State of Georgia, held in the city of Macon on the 8th and 9th inst., I was unanimously nominated as their candidate for the Presidency of the United States at the ensuing election.

Being already in the field as the candidate of the American party of the Union, I cannot feel otherwise than flattered and honored by the support of my nomination. My political sentiments are too well known to need any recapulation here, and my character and former services are the only pledges which I can offer, that I will, if elected, use my endeavors so to administer the goverment as to restore harmony to the conflicting sections and maintain a cordial union between the States, by giving to each and all that protection which the Constitution has guaranteed. If my friends believe that I have sufficient intelligence to know their Constitutional rights, and sufficient honesty and moral courage to maintain them, they will be satisfied with this, but if I lack either, no pledge could supply the deficiency or justify them in giving me their support.

I accept the nomination so generously tendered with a greatful appreciation of the honor done me by the Convention, and beg leave to express to you my thanks for the kind manner in which you have been pleased to communicate the result of their deliberations.

I remain your friend and fellow-citizen.

MILLARD FILLMORE.

DEMOCRATIC ECONOMY.—One of the resolutions of the platform adopted by the Democratic Convention at Baltimore in 1852, and solemnly re-affirmed by the delegates of the same party in a *National* Convention, at Cincinnati in 1856, announces it as one of the cardinal principles of the "American Democracy," *that it is the duty of every branch of the Federal Government," to enforce and practice the most rigid economy.*"

The present Secretary of the Treasury announces that for the fiscal year ending on the thirtieth of June last, the expenditures of the Goverment amounted to the sum of *seventy-one million, two hundred and twenty-six thousand, eight hundred and forty-six dollars!*

Mr. Pearce's adm'n, cost in one year,	$71,226,847
Mr. Fillmore's adm'n, costs for one year,	37,121,394
Difference for one year - - -	$34,105,453

By reference to the report of Mr. Corwin, the Secretary of the Treasury under Mr. Fillmore's Administration, we find that the expenditures of the Government during the fiscal year 1850-'51, amounted to the sum of $48,075,878. Of this sum, $10,954,484 was paid for expenses incurred by the administration of Mr. Polk, on account of the Mexican war, leaving a balance of $37,121,394.

ABOLITIONISTS FOR BUCHANAN.—There has been a large accession of Abolitionists, in New England and else where, to the cause of Mr. Buchannan. William Lloyd Garrison, Parker Pittsbury, Wendell Phillips—these are the jewels which the Democratic party is adding to its treasures, and the Anti-Slavery Standard, of Massachusetts, and the Anti-Slavery Bugle of Ohio, are now co-workers with the Washington Union, Richmond Enquirer, Ohio Statesman and Cincinnati Enquirer.

FILLMORE'S LETTERS.

As the "bogus Democracy" are publishing in a garbled form the old letters of Mr Fillmore, on the subject of Slavery, we deem it necessary to publish them entire for the benefit of the people.

These letters together with his acts while President show that he is a man on whom we can confidently rely for the perpetuation of the rights of the South.

BUFFALO, Oct. 17, 1848.

SIR:—Your communication, as chairman of a committee appointed by the anti-slavery society of the county of Erie has just come to hand. You solicit my answer to the following interrogatories:

First, Do you believe that petitions to Congress on the subject of slavery and the slave trade, ought to be received, read and respectfully considered by the representatives of the people?

Second, Are you opposed to the annexation of Texas to the Union, under any circumstances, so long as slaves are held therein?

Third, Are you in favor of Congress exercising all the constitutional power it possesses to abolish the internal slave trade between the States?

Fourth, Are you in favor of immediate legislation for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia?

I am much engaged, and have no time to enter into any argument, or to explain at length my reasons for my opinion. I shall, therefore, at present, content myself by answering all your interrogatories in the affirmative, and leave for some future occasion a more extended discussion of the subject.

I would, however, take this occasion to say, that in thus frankly giving my opinion, I would not desire to have it understood in the name of a pledge. At the same time, that I seek no disguises, but freely give my sentiments on the subject of interest to those for whose suffrages I am a candidate.

I am opposed to giving any pledge that shall deprive me hereafter of my discretionary power. My own character must be the guarantee for the general correctness of my legislative department. On every important subject I am bound to deliberate before I act, and especially as a legislator—to possess myself of all the information, and listen to every argument that can be adduced to my associates before I give a final vote. If I stand pledged to a particular course of action, I cease to be a responsible agent but become a mere machine. Should subsequent events show beyond all doubt that the course I had become pledged to pursue was ruinous to my constituents, and disgraceful to myself, I have no alternative, no opportunity for repentance, and there is no power to absolve me from my obligation. Hence the impropriety, not to say absurdity, in my view of giving a pledge.

I am aware that you have not asked any pledge, and I believe I know your sound judgement and good sense too well to think you desire any such thing. I was, however, to prevent any misapprehension on the part of others, that I have felt it my duty to say thus much on the subject. I am respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

MILLARD FILLMORE.

To WM. MILLS, Esq.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 31, 1848.

HON. JOHN GAYLE—*Dear Sir:* I have your letter, of the 16th instant, but my official duties have been so pressing that I have been compelled to neglect my private correspondence. I had also determined to write no letter for publication bearing upon the contest in the approaching canvass.—But as you desire some information for your gratification in regard to the charges brought against me from the South on the slavery question, I have concluded to state briefly my position.

While I was in Congress, there was much agitation on the right of petition. My votes will doubtless be found recorded uniformly in favor of it. The rule upon which I acted was, that every citizen presenting a respectful petition to the body that the constitution had the power to grant or refuse the prayer of it, was entitled to be heard; and therefore the petition ought to be received and considered. If right and reasonable, the prayer of it should not be denied. I think all my votes, whether on the reception of petitions, or the consideration of resolutions, will found to be consistent with this rule.

I have none of my Congressional documents here, they being at my former residence in Buffalo, nor have I access to any papers or memoranda, to refresh my recollection; but I think at some time while in Congress I took occasion to state in substance my views on the subject of slavery in the States. Whether the remarks were reported or not I am unable to say, but the substance was that I regard slavery as an evil, but one with which the national government has nothing to do; that by the Constitution of the United States the whole power over that question was vested in the several States where the institution was tolerated. If they regarded it as a blessing, they had a constitutional right to enjoy it, and if they regarded it as an evil, they had power and knew best how to apply the remedy.—I did not conceive that Congress had any power over it, or was in any way responsible for its continuance in the several States where it existed. I have entertained no other sentiments on this subject since I examined it sufficiently to form an opinion, and I doubt not that all my acts, public or private, will be found in accordance with this.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

MILLARD FILLMORE.

THREE DAY'S FILLMORE RALLY.—The Staunton (Va.) Spectator announces a grand rally of the friends of Fillmore, to take place in that town on the 28th, 29th and 30th of August. Among the distinguished speakers who have promised certainly to be present are Thomas S. Flournoy, John Minor Botts, Henry Winter Davis, John S. Pendleton, James F. Strother, and Alexander Rives. A number of other distinguished gentlemen have been written to but they have not yet been heard from. The large warerooms of the railroad depot have been secured as dining halls, and an old-fashioned barbecue has been determined upon.

Barnum is going to hire a surgeon to examine the body of James Buchanan for that "drop of Democratic blood!" "Blue lights" will be used on the occasion and ten cents admission charged.

REVENUE LAWS.—Since the adjournment of the last General Assembly of Maryland, it has been the fashion for leading papers and orators of the Locofoco party to make a great outcry about the efforts of the American members of the Legislature to relieve the people somewhat of the heavy burthen of taxation, which has been weighing upon them so many years. It will be remembered that the Stamp Tax was repealed, and the Direct Tax reduced to 10 cents in the $100. By these Acts relief was given to nearly every species of property holders. The deficiency thus occasioned was proposed to be supplied by increased license to Ordinary Keepers and to heavy dealers in Merchandise.

The [illegible] was opposed at by the enemies of the American party. It was said to be a foolhardy tampering with the financial affairs of the State; and certain to result in ruin and disgrace to all as Marylanders. We do not propose to find fault with the croakers. We could not expect them to praise any action of our party. But we propose to show, so far as it can be ascertained at present, that the action of the late Legislature has not in any wise impaired the finances of the State.—The full figures cannot, of course, be given until after a full [illegible] year. But the data [illegible] we give below, [illegible] which we are indebted to the courtesy of the Comptroller of the Treasury, [illegible] that the [illegible] will likely be a certain diminution.

The following table exhibits the returns of the Clerks of the Circuit Courts and of the Clerks of Common Pleas for the six months ending June 30, 1856, and are compared with the only returns for the corresponding six months for the year 1855:

County	1854.	1855.	Increase	Decre.
Allegany	4,399.35	4,312.28	[illegible]	158.98
Washing.	6,200.00	4,900.57	1,299.43	
Frederick	11,388.72	8,917.[illegible]	[illegible]	
Balt. Co.	9,182.[illegible]	7,290.[illegible]	[illegible]	
Baltimore	111,002.[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Com. Pl.				
Carroll	4,354.14	3,675.31	679.23	
Harford	4,318.54	3,430.27	888.27	
Howard	1,[illegible]	1,[illegible]	[illegible]	
Mont'gom.	2,217.97	1,619.10	728.87	
A. Runde'l	3,056.70	2,625.46	431.24	
P. Georges	2,533.65	1,595.93	937.72	
Calvert*	1,044.28	545.05	499.23	
Charles	1,861.68	1,155.55	706.13	
St. Mary's*	2,333.56	1,175.50	1,158.06	
Cecil	6,438.41	4,314.27	2,124.14	
Kent	2,071.58	1,539.20	432.38	
Q. Anne's	2,043.71	1,906.64	137.07	
Caroline*	1,910.62	1,520.35	390.27	
Talbot	2,369.28	2,161.14	148.14	
Dorchester	3,159.69	2,530.95	628.14	
Somerset	3,873.81	3,278.99	494.82	
Worcester	3,690.78	2,628.41	972.37	
	$227,310.44	$155,078.41	$72,304.03	$158.98

——The counties marked thus* show Returns, not Receipts.

It is here seen that the returns from Clerks of Courts alone, for the specified six months, show an increase of revenue over the corresponding months of the preceding year, almost equal to the entire revenue *for one year* from the Stamp Tax—that revenue having been, for the fiscal year ended 30th September, 1855, $72,664.07. It will also be remembered that the above figures for six months of 1855, *include* the revenue for that entire period from the Stamp Tax: while the figures for 1856 include that revenue for but three months.

This statement is sufficient to show a gratifying condition of our finances: and ought at once to silence the croakers whose text has been: "ruin brought upon the State by the American Party."—*Annapolis Gazette.*

THE AMERICAN

CENTRAL COMMITTEE,

FOR Talbot County are requested to meet in Easton, at the Court House, on *Tuesday next, the 2d prox.*, at 2 o'clock P. M. A full attendance is required, as business of importance will be brought before the Committee. [aug 30

MR. EDITOR:—Please publish the inclosed Card, and much oblige your friend,

THOS. BEASTON.

CARD.

HEARING that the question is frequently asked in political circles, "Who will Beaston vote for this fall?" and also hearing that some have answered that question to his prejudice, whether designedly or not, he will not say, as he is very cautious in imputing wrong motives to *any* man.

Now in as much as Beaston is the best qualified to answer the question, and in as much as he is always ready (so far as in his power lies) to gratify the reasonable desires of any mortal man; and for the further reason, that he is not ashamed nor afraid to declare the convictions of his judgment on *any* subject which he verily thinks it his duty to do so.

Be it known, therefore, to all who are, or may be concerned, that Beaston will (Providence permitting) in November next, cast his vote with a great deal of *pleasure*, for MILLARD FILLMORE—believing him to be *the* man for the times.

THOMAS BEASTON.

Easton, Aug. 23, 1856—3t

Prices Current.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Aug. 28, 1856.

WHEAT—About 25,000 bushels offered. Sales as follows:

White, ordinary to fair,	1 35@1 45
" good to prime,	1 48@1 55
" choice for family flour,	1 56@1 57
Red, good to prime,	1 35@1 44

CORN—About 25,000 bushels offered; sales of

White, per bushel,	56@61 cents.
Yellow,	58@60 cents.
OATS, per bushel,	33@35 cents.
RYE—Md. and Penna., per bushel,	73 cents.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 27.

WHEAT—Demand moderate.

Red, fair to prime, brought	1 50@1 55
CORN—Yellow,	55@60 cents
OATS, per bushel,	40 cents.
RYE, per bushel,	75 cents

Died,

In this town, on Sunday evening last, ALLEXINE OTHELIA, youngest child of Calphus and Mary E. Elliott, aged 2 years, 3 months, 5 days.

[Balt. Amer. Democrat and Annapolis Gazette please copy.]

Weep not, dear parents, though your youngest and tenderest flower has been nipped in the bud—but rejoice that the brittle cord of life has been snapped while in innocency and purity.—and that this little departed one has been transplanted from a world of sin and affliction to a pure and holy land,

"Where its spirit rests safe at home,"

and beckons you on to join in the sweet praises of Heaven. C.