New in all this there is not any thing to satisfy or console. We know that France is rich, and that she will cheerfully contribute towards the expenses of the State, provided her wishes are attended to, and her dignity and honour maintained. But what occasions these great demands and these enormous expenses?—A large army! And does France regret that she has to support a large army? By no means but what she does regret what does affect her, and annoy her, and tear her to pieces is to see Poland on the eve of extermination, Italian independence crushed by Austrian troops, and Belgium protocoled out of her wishes, her hopes, and her interests, while 300,000 French soldiers are barracked in France and not allowed by the government to fly to the aid of even the heroes of Warsaw. As to the means of France, her resources and capabilities, we know they are endless and immense; and it is therefore we are exasperated against the conduct of a government which acts with less dignity than that of the Duchy of Modena. The promised reduction we laughed at. For sixteen years we have heard the same story, but the reductions have not yet arrived. Perhaps some poor clerks may lose ten pound per annum out of sixty pounds; and perhaps other farthing reflections may be made in order to redeem this absurd pledge. But in moments like the present we do not ask for reductions. Let Poland be saved, and Russian arrogance be restrained, and then indeed we may hope for peace, disarming, and liberty and economy; but still these objects shall be accomplished, we ask not for reduction, but we ask for a wise, national, patriotic, and liberal expenditure.

The paragraph which refers to the non-abrogation of all the measures voted by the last Chamber, has much amused me. Why those votes were made to provide for the case of war—for possibilities which have not arrived—and for a change of policy which should induce France to aid the cause of Poland, and yet, though our Government has not taken one step towards effecting these objects it congratulates the country that its extraordinary resources have not all been consumed.

The sixth fact is as curiously conceived, as it is as curiously expressed. "Je n'ai qu'à me féliciter des relation amicales que les Gouvernemens étrangers entretiennent avec le mien."

How is this? Then why was not the Russian Ambassador present at the opening of the Chambers, and why was the Dutch Ambassador also absent? If this statement of the speech be true, then what is the nature of the reply which the Emperor Nicholas has sent to the demand made now six weeks since on the part of the French Government for an explicit, frank and prompt reply" to the menaces contained in the St. Petersburgh Official Journal? If this statement in the speech be true, then why did the Emperor of Austria lately refuse his consent to a general disarming? If this statement in the speech be true, then why did the Emperor of Russia positively refuse to allow of the mediation of Louis Philippe in the affairs of Poland? And why to the hour does this Northern Autocrat defy France to adopt any hostile measures on behalf of this brave but neglected and abandoned people? And, finally, if this statement in the speech be true, then why has the King of Holland refused to listen to both the advice and entreaties of our Government, and resolved on not acceding to the Protocol of 18 Articles? I know there can be no satisfactory answer given to these questions, and therefore, I call this declaration in the speech of Louis Philippe most mysterious." and I will add contradictory.

The seventh fact is also in the Speech is the announcement of a Treaty having been concluded between this country and the United States of America for the settlement of all and any disputed claims.

I have so recently referred to this subject, and doubted of the existence of the treaty, and argued its conditions, that I shall refrain from making any further remarks, except this—I would say, the government of the United States is Republican and yet Louis Philippe in this very Speech says, "La Chimère de l'République." It is no Chimera in America, at any rate; and all people who desire it for France may be "dreamers," at least in the United States the blessings of this form of government are obvious to men who have their eyes wide open, "dreamers" indeed! We shall see.

The eighth fact is the conclusion of commercial treaties with the Republics of Mexico and Hayti!

I have no doubt the commercial treaties are desirable and wise measures, and I praise the government for taking such steps to ensure a mutual intercourse between these nations. But how could Louis Philip think of entering into treaties with Chimeras? Why, according to his speech, Republics are Chimeras!—And yet, here are commercial treaties entered into with these chimerical governments! There is surely some mistake here. No, no, there is none! Liberty in Mexico is one thing, but Liberty in France is another.

The ninth fact is the evacuation of the Roman States by the army of Austria an amnesty seconded by the Pope—and ameliorations in the Papal Government.

Now, without being rude, or personal, I must beg to doubt the complete accuracy of this announcement. I am entitled to do so, until the statement be confirmed by my own correspondents, and I will tell you why I am entitled to do this. Three months ago, M. Perier made use of similar language in the House of Peers, and the Rentes rose, 5 per cent—I then not merely doubted the fact, but said it was all a mistake. I was right, and M. Perier was wrong. It may be this time that he is right, but I doubt it, and I still expect to learn that the Austrian troops, if not actually in Romania, are close on the frontiers, ready to enter at a moment's notice, should the people again demand their liberty! However, on this subject I have so much to expose, that I must take another tho' early occasion of devoting to the subject the whole of a letter. In the mean time I will, for once in my life, endeavour to imitate Lord Eldon—and doubt.

The tenth fact is relative to Belgium.

There are only two new features in the Belgian case which the speech announces. The first is, that the King of the Belgians will not be a member of the German Confederation; and the second, that the fortresses erected to protect Belgium or invade France are to be demolished. On the first fact I have no observation to make; but on the second I must say two or three words. The King has spoken of this demolition with enthusiasm. I confess I do not partake his feeling. If the other Powers have really consented to their demolition, it is because they feel, that sooner or later, Belgium will belong to France; and that then it is most important that these fortresses should not be in the possession of this country. As mere military fortresses to France when Belgium shall be united to her, they are subjects of grave consideration. The Great Powers felt that they would be useless to Belgium, but of immense value, some day, or other, to the French nation, and therefore they are to be destroyed. Any other interpretation of this arrangement is, in my opinion, quite absurd and irrational.

The eleventh fact is relative to Portugal. The French fleet has entered the Tagus the demands made have been acceded to, and the Portuguese ships of war are in the power of France.

Well, then, of course there are to be no more expeditions against Toreador, of course the existing Government is to be overthrown, of course the lawful Queen of Portugal is to be conducted in triumph to Lisbon, and of course France is not to stand out with mere apologies to the Sultan, and a few thousand francs in her pocket. We shall see! I do not believe, however, that our Government will on any one to take so noble a line of conduct. I believe that the cause of liberty elsewhere will not be expiated by the French Government, and I am confirmed in this belief by the conduct of the government in connexion last night at the Lisbon affairs of the Chamber of Deputies, "Lisbon was quiet as Lisbon, and that the required satisfaction had been granted." Will this result answer the expectation and come up to the desires of the French nation? I say no!—a thousand times no!

The twelfth and last fact relates to Poland! lo!

When the word "Poland" was pronounced by the King in the chamber, there was a death-like silence. It was as though France desired to explain to her Sovereign that Poland and France were one. Every eye was fixed—not a breath was drawn—no one dared to turn his head to look at the countenance of his neighbour—for, if the King had said "Poland shall be free!" all errors would have been forgiven—all faults forgotten—all France would have illuminated, and every eye would have wept tears of joy.

But Louis Philippe was not so advised! I regret this—I reply, honestly regret it. It would have done more good in France than millions of speeches and millions of promises—and to Europe, Poland, civilization, and liberty, it would have been salvation, honour, and sincerity. But these words were not pronounced, and the phrase about Poland only augmented "to this—I have offered my mediation, which has been rejected. I have endeavoured to rouse other Powers to the consideration of the subject. I wish to avoid the spread of the cholera morbus, and therefore to assure to Poland the nationality to which she is entitled, under the treaties of 1814 and 1815." Not one more word was said. Not one more word was meant. The nationality of which Louis Philippe speaks does not mean that Poland shall become a large, powerful and independent State, in defiance of Russian armies and Russian menaces.—No, no, it only meant that the Duchy of Warsaw shall have a Constitution—be governed by a Polish Viceroy, and be parcelled by the Emperor of Russia! Do you think it means more than this? Then wait and see.

These are the facts of the speech. Examine them, reflect on them, and then tell me whether I was not right when I said in the language of St. John, "Then, because thou art lukewarm, and neither cold nor hot, I will spew thee out of my mouth."

I find the sun has risen, and shines slightly through a lattice covered with honeysuckle and jessamine, which obscure half a dozen panes. I trust then I may in my intention of discussing to-day the opinions Louis Philippe has advanced in his speech, and the opinions of the public on his opinion, and confine myself to the sad news which we have received from Poland.

Yes, indeed, we have sad news from Poland! Golgotha, with a chosen, not defeated band of two thousand men, has been compelled to seek safety in Prussia! That wretched Prussia! Never in the time he is reigning, will our Sovereign do more injury to the honour of the kingdom. Pascewitch, resolute and determined either to conquer or die, has crossed the Vistula at Plock, and is marching against Warsaw with 62,000 men, and the Grand Duke Michael has passed the Narew, and Warsaw is to be defended. It is come to this. Month after month has rolled on, Europe has had time to negociate, to arm, and to interfere; but she has satisfied herself with sighs and prayers, and with empty hopes and idle promises. Poland shall become indeed a victim, and Warsaw shall be reduced to ashes, the public indignation of France will be expressed in more than words, or perhaps the Government will not then march with the people, the people will march without the Government. Each Courier from Warsaw will now be looked for not with hope but horror; and popular indignation will burst all bounds, and sweep all before it—if the French Government shall suffer the extermination of the Kingdom of Poland.

Your obedient servant, O. P. Q.

From the Athenian (Georgia) of the 23 Aug.

Mr. Shaw—By giving publicity to the following letter from the Post-Master at Rossville, the object of the writer will be most readily accomplished, viz: to diffuse generally, the knowledge of a remedy for a distressing or alarming accident to which all are more or less liable; and the rapidity with which the poison is absorbed, makes it exceedingly desirable that some antidote should be applied before it can be done under the direction of a physician.

The Family Ferns (the 1st order of the class Cryptogamia) is very numerous. I am not prepared to say that this species may be found abundantly in this vicinity, but presume it may. To the intelligence and respectability of Mr. Coody, all who have acquaintance with him will cheerfully bear testimony.

Yours, respectfully,

H. HULL.

Dear Sir—I herewith enclose you the *Snake Fern* which will cure all kinds of *Snake Bites*. It has been known to effect a cure when the patient's teeth had to be forced apart. It should be bruised (top and roots) and infused in water or sweet milk (the last is preferable) and taken as the stomach will bear it; till the symptoms subside.

I have no doubt but that it would be a valuable medicine in the case of Hydrophobia.—I have lived in this nation 26 years, and have never known or heard of an Indian being affected with that disease. It is certainly worth trial.

Yours, respectfully,

JOSEPH COODY.

Dr. Hull.

From the Southern Agriculturist.

OKRA.

"This fine vegetable appears no where to be so justly appreciated as in the neighbourhood of Charleston—here it furnishes a portion of the daily food of, we believe, at least three fourths of the inhabitants of the city during its season. In fact, we know of no vegetable which is so generally used by both rich and poor, or which so justly merits the encomiums bestowed upon it. When served up, simply boiled, we admit it is not the most palatable vegetable we ever eat, but in the form of soup, well boiled, with a proper supply of tomatoes, &c. we doubt whether it is excelled by any other in the world, either in flavour, wholesomeness or nutriment. Surely our poor have cause of thankfulness, that our climate admits of its being grown in such quantities as it is. Although in such high estimation among us, yet we have rarely met with it any where else, and where we have it has not been appreciated, chiefly owing to their ignorance of the proper mode of cooking, for, except in the form of soup, and that properly cooked, most persons would pronounce it a sorry vegetable, and unfit for frequent use."

A quarry of beautifully variegated marble has been opened in the neighbourhood of Nashville, Tennessee. It is susceptible of a very fine polish, and some of the shades and colours are said to give it a close resemblance to the rare antique.

From the St. Louis Times, Aug. 27.

AFFAIR OF HONOUR.

The personal difficulties, which have, for some time existed between Maj. Biddle and the Hon. Spencer Pettis, and which grew out of a political discussion in the public prints commenced last Spring, was terminated yesterday by an appeal to arms. The challenge, we understand, was given by Mr. Pettis and accepted by Major Biddle. The parties fought on the Island opposite the city. Maj. Biddle is near sighted, which may explain the reason why, as the challenged person, he brought his antagonist within five feet, the distance at which the parties actually fought! And we regret to add, that both gentlemen are dangerously, if not mortally wounded.—Maj. Biddle is shot through the abdomen, the ball lodging within. Mr. Pettis is shot thro' the side, just below the chest, the ball passing entirely through his body.

We understand that the conduct of both parties on the ground, was entirely honourable, and evinced the utmost coolness and courage, as well as regard for those laws which custom has prescribed for such occasions.

From the Fredericktown Herald.

The Editor of the Fredericktown 'Herald' has received a letter from a friend dated 'St. Louis Mo. Aug. 28, which gives the following account of a murderous duel which took place between Mr. Spencer Pettis, lately elected a representative in Congress from Missouri, and Major Biddle of the U. S. Army, which resulted in the death of both the combatants.

"I perceive in your last paper that you advert to a personal chastisement inflicted by Major Thomas Biddle, on Mr. Spencer Pettis, our lately re-elected representative in Congress. You were inaccurate, however, when you stated that they both belong to the same political party. Major B. is opposed to the Jackson Administration, and was the author of an anonymous communication which appeared in the St. Louis 'Times,' some two or three months ago, commenting very severely upon the political course, capacity, &c. of Mr. P. which produced a newspaper war between the parties. The last communication in the public prints, from Mr. P. was of a nature so highly offensive to Major B. that he inflicted upon Mr. P. a severe personal chastisement a few days before our late election. Mr. P. by the advice of his friends, as I understand, took no measure to obtain redress until after the election. But soon after that event which resulted in favour of Mr. Pettis, he challenged the Major.—And on Friday afternoon last, the affair was finally terminated on the island opposite the upper part of this city. On account of Major B. being very near sighted, FIVE FEET was the distance agreed upon,—and at this murderous proximity to each other they exchanged shots. They both fell at the first fire, and were immediately pronounced by their medical attendants mortally wounded. Mr. Pettis died yesterday (Saturday,) having been entirely shot through the abdomen.—Major B. still survives, although there is scarcely a hope of his recovery. Numbers of the citizens of St. Louis lined the bank of the river opposite the scene of action, and I will leave you to imagine the feelings of the friends of the combatants, who were only partially concealed from their view, when they heard the report of their pistols and saw persons from each party run down to the river for water—thus showing that both were wounded. The conduct of both these unfortunate gentlemen is universally admitted to have been entirely unexceptionable when on the field.—Major Biddle is a paymaster in the U. S. Army, & brother to the President of the U. S. Bank. He is married, but has no children.—Mr. Pettis was unmarried."

'P. S.—Major Biddle is dead.'

From the Louisville Advertiser.

St. Louis, Aug. 23, 1831.

Sir:—A duel between the Hon. Spencer Pettis, and Thomas Biddle, took place last Friday afternoon, at precisely 5 o'clock, on the island opposite this city. It appears that Mr. Pettis had fully made up his mind to die, and that like a man, having practised from three feet to any distance, and became a good shot at any distance. Maj. Biddle always said that Pettis's friends would be his murderers, as he was confident he would kill him, and that he would escape with at most a trifling wound; until they arrived on the ground, where he found Pettis as firm as a rock, and not until they took their stands, did Major Biddle change in the least. Pettis' second made some objection to a percussion pistol of Biddle's, and asked Pettis if Biddle should fight with it; Pettis inquired of Lieut. Martin Thomas (his second) if the flint and pan were good: his second replied there was no mistake about them: 'then,' said Pettis, 'let him have it.' When they took their stands, Biddle declared, in the presence of God, he had no animosity against Mr. Pettis. Pettis looked over his shoulder at Biddle, but made no reply. Pettis' second then objected to the position that Biddle placed his feet in. Biddle's second replied there was no understanding as to the manner they should place their feet: 'Pettis' second then said, 'Mr. Pettis, you can place your feet in what position you please;' Pettis said he was ready.—(Distance five feet, wheel and fire.) The word was then given; Biddle fell at the report of the pistols which were at the same instant; Mr. Pettis' friends caught him before he fell, and as Pettis raised over in his friend's arms, he smiled and said, 'did I behave like a man?' his friend replied, 'yes, Pettis you did, and have done like a man.' Mr. Pettis was shot through the side, and died Saturday afternoon, at 5 o'clock, and was buried yesterday, (Sunday). It was the largest funeral I ever saw in this place. Major Biddle was shot in the side. The ball lodged. Mortification took place yesterday about 12, at noon, and I have this moment heard of his death. He died early this morning.

Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS:

Thursday, September 15, 1831.

COUNCIL CHAMBER,

Annapolis, Sept. 8th, 1831.

The Governor and Council will meet on Monday, the 19th instant.

TH: CULBRETH, Clerk.

The Rev. OTIS A. SKINNER, of the First Universalist Church and Society, of the city of Baltimore, will perform Divine Service, in the Chamber of the House of Delegates on Tuesday evening, the 20th instant, at half past 7 o'clock.

We are authorised to annouce Mr. WESLEY LINTHICUM, as a Candidate to represent Anne-Arundel county, in the next Legislature of Maryland

To the Voters of the City of Annapolis.

The Subscriber offers himself as a Candidate to represent the City of Annapolis in the next General Assembly of Maryland, and respectfully solicits the votes and interests of his fellow-citizens.

ROBERT WELCH, of Ben.

To the Voters of Prince George's and Anne-Arundel Counties, and City of Annapolis.

Fellow-Citizens,

John B. Brooke, Esq. having declined a poll for Congress in this district, at the next election—We take the liberty to recommend to the Voters of Anne-Arundel county, the City of Annapolis and Prince-George's county, ALEXANDER KEECH, Esq. of Prince George's, as a suitable person to represent this district, in the next Congress of the United States. *Many Voters.*

The new "CENTRAL COURSE" *at Baltimore.*

The gentlemen who undertook, some months since, to establish near our city a "Central" Race Course, on an enlarged and liberal scale, appear, by the following from the American Turf Register and Sporting Magazine, to have met with the success which might have been expected, from the zeal, care and judgment with which their undertaking has been conducted. From those who have had the most active agency in the enterprise, we understand that finer sport and a greater concourse of people may be expected than have ever before been seen on a Maryland Turf. It is ascertained that for a single race of four miles and repeat, besides the regular races, *seven* horses will contend, each so swift and powerful that his owner wagers $500 on him, to which the liberal and popular proprietor of the course, Mr. Selden adds $1000, making already a purse of $4500. In other stakes there are horses entered from as far as Poughkeepsie on the North River, and the course has already become, as its name purports, the "Central Course" for the North and the South, on which the best horses of the Union, with an innumerable train of amateurs, friends, backers, breeders, owners, trainers, &c. will meet. It is estimated that these meetings, Spring and Fall, will lead to the expenditure of very large sums of money in Baltimore, besides making its natural advantages and its social and business resources more widely and generally known. So obvious are the benefits to be anticipated, that the steam boat companies, keepers of public houses and some public spirited individuals, as well beyond as within the state, with true discernment and a liberality to be highly commended, have voted to give handsome *extra* contributions annually. But it is not only the owners of steam boats and stages and public houses that will be benefitted. We shall have near us a great biennial horse market, and every branch of business will be more or less assisted; and all should concur in supporting the undertaking, instead of leaving it, as is too often the case, to be kept up by the exertions of a few—suppose 2000 visiters, Spring and Fall, five days each, to average an expenditure of $5 each would leave $100,000 in Baltimore. The course is a beautiful one, about five miles out, on the new Franklin or old Frederick road, inclosed by a *close high paling*. A very large house has been built in a most beautiful situation by the Proprietor, which will be ready for the accommodation of the public by the middle of next month. In the mean time the Franklin or Frederick road affords to the course the most beautiful ride in the vicinity.

It will be gratifying to the public to see that most particular precautions have been taken to save the Central Course from the reproach of encouraging gaming—for no person concerned in a gaming table can ever be admitted as a member, or start a horse on the Central Course.

Baltimore Races over the Central Course.

The first meeting on this new and beautiful course, will commence on Tuesday, the 25th of October, and continue four days.

First day, a race of two mile heats, for $200; entrance $10. Also, on this day, (if made out) immediately after the regular race, will be run the sweepstakes of two mile heats; entrance $200, half forfeit: for three year old colts and fillies. This stake will be open to subscribers until the 1st of August; four or more to make a race.

Second day, the great post sweepstakes, four mile heats, entrance $500, p. p. to which the proprietor adds $1000. To this there are now six subscribers, to wit:—J. C. Stevens, J. Craig, Dr. John Minge, Col. William Wynn, John C. White, and Gen. E. Irvine.

Third day, three mile heats, purse $500; entrance $16. On this day, 10 made sweepstakes, exceptance of mile heats for colts and fillies, three years old; entrance $100, half forfeit. This stake will be open to subscribers until the 25th of October; four or more to make a race.

Fourth day, the jockey club purse; four mile heats; purse $700; entrance $20.

J. M. SELDEN, Proprietor.

Extract from the Rules and by-Laws of the Maryland Jockey Club for the Government of the Central Course.

"No person shall start a horse for any purse under the control of this club, other than a member, he being at least one third bona-fide interested, and producing satisfactory proof of his horse's age; nor shall any member start a horse, if his entrance and subscription be not paid before starting.

"Any person desirous of becoming a member only for the purpose of starting a horse, may do so, he being approved by the Club and paying double entrance.

"No two riders from the same stable shall be allowed to ride in the same race; nor shall two horses trained in same stable be allowed to start in the same race.

"Riders shall not be permitted to ride unless well dressed in jockey style:—to wit, jockey cap, silk jacket, pantaloons, and half boots.

"No professional gambler, nor any interested in a public gaming table, or who shall have been so interested, within twelve months previous to this day, shall be admitted as a member of this club.

"No horse, owned in whole or in part by a professional gambler, or by any person interested in a public gaming table, or who shall have been so interested within twelve months preceding the time of entrance, shall be allowed to start for any purse of this club."

The public may be assured of the best accommodations, with every precaution and strictest police to insure decorum and prevent accidents; whilst the best sport ever witnessed in Maryland is insured by the number and character of the horses already entered, and the many more which it is known will be in attendance; coming, as they will, from Poughkeepsie in the north, and Carolina in the south. It is expected there will be not less than sixty race horses on the ground.

Editors, throughout the union, friendly to the sports of the turf, as accessary to the improvement of the horse, will please insert the above.

Editor of the American Turf Register and Sporting Magazine.

ELECTION RETURNS.

ALLEGANY COUNTY.

	Jackson.		Anti-Jackson.	
	M'Mahon.	Swann.	Ridgely	Shriver.
Glades,	31	32	63	62
Selby's Port,	66	61	71	71
Little Crossings,	41	39	45	37
Western Port,	119	133	54	53
Frostburg,	100	110	119	107
Cumberland,	182	172	212	200
Old Town,	51	47	41	33
15 Mile Creek,	12	12	33	33
Flintstone,	62	62	70	70
Total,	664	668	688	660

FREDERICK COUNTY.

	Jackson.		Anti-Jackson.	
	Beall.	Dorsey.	Potts.	Kemp.
Buckeye's-Town,	176	172	210	211
Frederick,	643	621	489	473
Middle-Town,	476	472	402	401
Creager's-Town,	197	196	260	259
Emmitsburg,	243	242	221	213
Taney-Town,	303	302	369	369
Westminster,	464	464	413	408
Liberty,	174	175	382	382
New-Market,	218	217	278	285
Hauver's,	178	178	50	50
Woodsborough,	204	203	242	241
Petersville,	155	155	95	95
Total,	3,431	3,397	3,410	3,402

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

	Jackson.		Anti-Jackson.	
	Mason.	M'Gill.	Chagett.	Tilghman.
Hager's-Town,	484	491	452	433
William's-Port,	232	234	187	176
Sharpsburgh,	202	201	293	284
Hounsborough,	311	273	185	135
Cave-Town,	347	353	174	167
Clear Spring,	214	211	178	174
Hancock,	127	120	89	55
Total,	1,937	1,905	1,558	1,424

CHARLES COUNTY.

	Jackson.		Anti-Jackson.	
	Stoddert.	Queen.	Chapman.	Mercer.
First Dis.	124	116	155	150
Second,	230	224	136	118
Third,	85	84	201	202
Fourth,	121	124	173	174
Total,	560	548	646	644

KENT COUNTY.

	Jackson.		Anti-Jackson.	
	Raine.	Comegys.	Osborn.	Hynson.
Upper District,	138	137	185	179
Middle,	192	189	153	154
Lower,	162	161	157	154
Total,	509	499	497	486

TALBOT COUNTY.

	Jackson.		Anti-Jackson.	
	Stevens.	Bearden.	Dickinson.	Kerr.
Easton,	147	150	154	155
St. Michaels,	133	131	202	203
Trappe,	50	42	198	185
Chapel,	106	110	87	67
Total,	436	433	641	638

CAROLINE COUNTY.

	Jackson.		Anti-Jackson.	
	Tolley.	Eyden.	Burchinal.	Carter.
Upper District,	133	127	200	198
Middle,	206	209	212	218
Lower,	221	224	203	203
Total,	560	560	615	619

DORCHESTER COUNTY.

	Jackson.		Anti-Jackson.	
	Hooper.	Woodward.	Slicer.	Keene.
[illegible] Market,	147	149	87	85
[illegible],	136	133	114	114
[illegible] Creek,	105	100	139	133
[illegible]'s,	49	49	217	217
[illegible] Island,	16	15	55	55
[illegible]bridge,	134	138	183	183
[illegible],	78	78	84	85
Total,	765	756	1,036	1,030

SOMERSET COUNTY.

	Jackson.		Anti-Jackson.	
	Stewart.	Polk.	Bell.	Teackle.
[illegible] Springs,	108	101	89	87
[illegible]mmon's,	154	157	118	111
[illegible]kin,	114	82	99	102
[illegible]per,	108	106	63	60
[illegible]cons Ame,	125	108	189	184
[illegible]ers' Quaker,	48	54	91	87
[illegible]in,	38	38	58	60
[illegible]kley's	142	161	280	294
Total,	827	812	987	987

WORCESTER COUNTY.

	Jackson.		Anti-Jackson.	
	Wilson.	Purnell.	Spence.	U. Purnell
[illegible]-Hill,	196	188	200	207
[illegible]mon's,	68	59	106	105
[illegible]bourne's,	220	218	50	51
[illegible]'s,	109	109	64	64
[illegible] Roads,	94	84	185	182
[illegible]'s,	90	85	272	268
[illegible],	356	216	282	283
Total,	1103	1023	1159	1160

MARYLAND ELECTIONS.

	Jackson.	Anti-Jackson.
[illegible]ecatur,	0	2
[illegible]ashington,	2	0
[illegible]derick,	1	1
[illegible]tgomery,	0	2
[illegible]ce-George's,	0	2
[illegible]rset,	0	2
[illegible]rles,	0	2
[illegible]nt Mary's,	0	2
[illegible]e-Arundel,	0	3
[illegible]apolis,	0	1
[illegible]timore City,	1	0
[illegible]timore County,	2	0
[illegible]lford,	0	2
[illegible]cil,	2	0
[illegible]en-Anne's,	2	0
[illegible]t,	2	0
[illegible]bot,	0	2
[illegible]line,	0	2
[illegible]rchester,	0	2
[illegible]rcester,	0	2
[illegible]merset,	0	2
	12	28

The election for municipal officers in the [illegible] of Charleston, which has been so warmly canvassed, has gone against the "Union and State Rights" party. Henry L. [illegible]ckey, Editor of the Charleston Mercury, and a distinguished advocate of "nullification" doctrine, has been elected Intendant [illegible] the city, in opposition to J. R. Pringle, the present incumbent, by a vote of 1040 to [illegible]; the number of votes being greater than [illegible] given at any preceding election.

From the Baltimore Gazette.

THE GALE AT CUBA, &c.

Our correspondents of the Philadelphia [illegible]ited States Gazette, have received Havana papers to the 27th August, from which they have made the following translation.

From the Neticiosa Mercantil of Aug. 26.

On the 13th inst. a violent hurricane took place in the province of Cuba, which, from the great violence and the damage caused, is [illegible]paralleled in the recollection of the oldest inhabitants of the province.—Some of the walls in the Moro Castle have been rent, also the magazines, and part of the Walls of the Military Hospital, but fortunately no lives were lost, owing, no doubt, to the unfortunate accident having taken place from half past ten to one in the morning. Seven vessels (names not mentioned) were wrecked in the harbour, besides others on the coast. Many of the buildings of the city have suffered considerably, (churches and dwelling houses.)

In the country the spectacle presented is truly heart-rending. Several persons lost their lives, besides all their crops. The coffee plantations have suffered considerably; and the loss on goods stored, and crops in the field, is estimated at several millions. By such a lamentable catastrophe the inhabitants are thrown into great consternation, being apprehensive of a famine.

DESTRUCTIVE HURRICANE AT AUX-CAYES, JACMEL, JEREMIE AND ST. JAGO DE CUBA.

The schooner Cicero, Watts, arrived here yesterday from Port-au Prince, whence she sailed on 30th August. From the report of Captain Watts, and a passenger in the Cicero, the Editors of the American learn that on the night of the 12th and morning of the 13th August, a violent hurricane passed over the town of Aux Cayes and nearly destroyed it, leaving only 8 houses standing. The loss of lives was immense, supposed to be not less than 8 hundred to one thousand. The bodies of 2 hundred persons were found after the storm had subsided. The vessels in the harbour were all destroyed: the brig Calhoun, and schr. Pomona, both loaded for Boston, were wrecked, the captain, mate and 2 seamen of the brig saved; the entire crew of the schooner perished.

The town of Jeremie was almost in ruins, only 10 or 12 houses standing. Many lives were lost; the President, narrowly escaped being buried under the ruins of his house, which was blown down.

The town of Jacmel was nearly destroyed and all the vessels in the harbour totally lost.

The coast of all kinds in the vicinity of the towns of Aux Cayes, Jacmel and Jeremie were very much injured.

A British sloop of War arrived at Port au Prince, previous to the sailing of the Cicero, the officers of which reported that during the late hurricane she had put into St. Jago de Cuba in distress, and had found the town nearly demolished, many lives were lost and all the shipping in and near the harbour had been destroyed. Two American vessels had been driven ashore near the entrance of the harbour, and it was supposed that all on board had perished; no bodies having been found on or near the wrecks. The coffee crops in the neighbourhood of St. Jago, suffered severely, and much injury was reported to have been done in the vicinity of the town.

No damage was done to the town of Port au-Prince, though it was said that the coffee crops throughout the island of St. Domingo had sustained considerable damage.

Passengers in Cicero, Capt. John Fletcher, of the brig Evergreen, of Wilmington, N. C lost at Jacmel on the night of the 12th of August; crew saved with the exception of one man.—Capt Thomas S. Haynes, of schr. Henry Clay, of Baltimore, was lost at Jacmel; crew saved with the exception of one seaman named George Bean, of St Marys Md. Josiah Stover, of schr. Columbia, of Portsmouth, N. H. lost at Jacmel at the same time.

Mutiny on board the Revenue Cutter Morris.

This cutter, which has been employed by government for several weeks past, on a survey of the coast and harbours of Maine, is mentioned in the Bangor Journal as having arrived there, August 31, Richard Derby, Esq. commander, Lieutenants Gold, Carter and Martin, all well. The Portland Advertiser of Tuesday evening states that she arrived there that morning from a cruise—men in a state of mutiny, and six of them in irons; and contains the following advertisement—

"Wanted, for the Revenue Cutter Morris, twelve able American Seamen, one competent Boatswain, and one Cook, to serve for one year. They shall be well fed and paid at the end of every month.—Apply on board to RICHARD DERBY, Captain.

Portland, Sept. 6.

HEAVY DAMAGES.

An action for slander was tried in the Superior Court, on Saturday, growing out of larceny of a quantity of sovereigns, in which George Belden was plaintiff, and John G. Miller, defendant.

It will be recollected that the office, No. 48, Wall street, was feloniously entered on Saturday afternoon, June 11th, and robbed of two hundred and thirty-eight sovereigns, by two lads named Edward Jones and Frederick Edes, who were tried and convicted of the offence at the July term of the General Sessions, and adjudged to the House of Refuge.

It was given in evidence that the office in Wall street was jointly occupied by the plaintiff and defendant, as a Brokers' Office, though not as general co-partners. On Thursday, the 9th of June, they purchased between 350 and 400 sovereigns, of which, ten were sold by Mr. Miller, and 140 by Mr. Belden before the robbery. Mr. Miller was absent from the city at the time of the robbery, and when he returned, being informed of the loss, he directly charged Mr. Belden with the commission of the offence.

It was clearly proved that Mr. Miller made the charge against Mr. Belden, and the Jury this morning gave a verdict for the plaintiff of Four-thousand Dollars damages.

N. Y. Jour. Com.

THE PLAGUE.

M. Pariset, who has spent some time in investigating the causes and nature of the Plague, has established three propositions, as the result of his labours;—that Egypt is the sole focus of the Plague, that it did not appear in the world until Egypt ceased to embalm the dead, and, in order to extirpate it, Egypt must return to her ancient custom or adopt general measures of police and health, as in Europe. We are not furnished with the train of reasoning, by which M. Pariset has arrived at this valuable discovery, if it be one. He states that in the Grotto of Samoun, a series of vast and lofty saloons connected by passages so narrow that he was obliged to crawl upon his knees, he found the mummies of crocodiles of all sizes, ranged in layers from the floors to the roofs, to the number of several millions, wrapped in immense quantities of linen; they were better clothed than the Egyptian peasantry of the present day.

The Mobile Register of the 31st August states that it had rained there almost incessantly for the preceding three weeks. The Alabama river, at Montgomery, had risen twelve feet. The cotton crops, particularly on the rivers, are said to have suffered materially, and the rot had shown itself in an injurious extent. The country between Mobile and Pascagoula (the mail route to New Orleans) was completely inundated,

From the Norfolk Beacon, Sept. 11.

MILITARY.

Company 1. First Regiment U. S. Artillery, from Fortress Monroe, under the command of Capt. F Whiting, and Lieuts. Naumer and Palmer, arrived here yesterday, about 2 P. M. in the steamboat Hampton, and immediately embarked in one of the transportation company's boats for Newbern, N. C. via the Dismal Swamp canal: A finer body of men we have never looked upon.

A friend from Manchester informs us that a short time since, Maj. Burley Smith, with some of his family, were in the pastures just at sunset gathering a few berries, when they