

EXTRACT OF
Mr. PROFFITS'S Speech in the House of Representatives, Feb. 13, 1840.

"Mr. Speaker, I, sir, would be the last person to speak in disparagement of our gallant soldiers, or to detract from the merit of any man. But, sir, I know of no concealed victories. At present I recollect of but one victory gained, and that was on the Withlacoochee, where the gallant Clinch carved a high rank upon the scroll of honor, but, instead of receiving encouragement or even cold justice, was, as I am informed, so shamefully treated by the Administration that he immediately resigned his command. And as to the scattered and war-worn soldiers who have greeted the compassionate vision of my colleagues, all that I can say is, that I have not met such rare curiosities. I have, Mr. Speaker, seen some young gentlemen promulgating our theories, or dancing attendance in our ladies' gallery, dressed, sir, in most exquisite taste, with profusions of beautifully arranged ringlets hanging on their shoulders, perfumed like a milliner, with white kid gloves and massive rings on the outside, and gold chains and richly chased quizzing glasses hanging round their necks. I inquired, sir, who the creatures were, when, to my astonishment, it was informed that it was the remnant of the Florida army returned here on furlough. [Great laughter.] But, Mr. Speaker, my astonishment was somewhat diminished when, upon inquiry, I found that one company of volunteers engaged in this war-chance the Government with Cologne water, Windsor soap, and choice wines, &c.; and it may be that, upon examination, we may find sundry cosmetics, almond paste, &c. to preserve the complexion from injury.

And now, Mr. Speaker, I will, for the benefit of my colleagues, who was so anxious to hear himself talk about the glories of the Florida war, give the House some further information of its progress. For two or three years this Administration has been fighting the Indians, as I have shown you, with Cologne water and Windsor soap; and now, sir, our rulers have determined to change their weapons, and to fight them with dogs. Yes, they have actually turned their attention to dog dealing. And I understand that the President is beset daily with applications for the office of dog-master general, an appointment, sir, ranking somewhat below the English title of master of the stag hounds. I notify gentlemen now, sir, that none need apply for the honorable offices of trainers and whippers in and kennel-keepers and dog-feeders; all those important offices having been imported with the dogs from Cuba. Mr. Speaker, I will not now, for I have not time, notice the evasions and subterfuges and denials and partial confessions of which the Administration has convicted itself on this subject. The time may come when exposure may be necessary. But, sir, I will say that I have no doubt, from all the circumstances and secret attendant upon the purchase of these bloodhounds, that the intention was to use them as they were used by Cortez and Pizarro; and that what the Administration wanted in conduct intended to make up in cruelty. By this, I am not in the pathetic mood to-day. The humanity and good sense and correct feeling of the American People have spoken to the Administration in terms not to be misconstrued, and it has, for the present abandoned its bloody and revolting designs. The country, sir, is not yet in possession of official information from the War Department of the manner in which these bloodhounds are to be used; but, sir, an honorable gentleman from Virginia, (Mr. Wise,) who, I regret to say, is confined by severe indisposition, has communicated with the Department, and the letter of the Secretary of War to that gentleman says that he has given Gen. Taylor orders, from which the following is an extract: "I think it proper to direct, in the event of those dogs being employed by any officer or officers under your command, that their use be confined altogether to tracking the Indians; and, in order to ensure this, and to prevent the possibility of their injuring any person whatsoever, that they be muzzled when in the field, and held with a leash while following the track of the enemy."

Now, here, sir, is a new era in Indian fighting. The dogs have arrived, sir, and according to the letter of Mr. Magenis, the trip from Cuba to Florida did not agree with them. In his letter to the Secretary they are described as "being very much reduced, and feeble, for want of proper food." Well, sir, we will suppose the dog feeder to have done his duty, and that the dogs have been properly nourished and medicated and well fed. Now, sir, for the "field operations." Thirty-three bloodhounds, all in fine spirits, with five Spanish trainers to make them swell at the right place; the dogs all muzzled, as "per order," and thirty-three men all mounted, each leading a dog in leash, are in the field; the veteran dogs before, and the more inexperienced puppies behind; the officers of the dog regiment give the order to march, and a way they go, colors flying. I have not understood, sir, whether a band of music is to accompany them for their encouragement, or whether the march agreed upon in our glorious old national air of Yankee Doodle, or the rogue's march, or some new tune composed expressly to beat the musical ear of this Spanish dog regiment. But, sir, I am delaying the operations of our army by this discussion. We will suppose the dogs upon a trail of hostile Indians; as the scent becomes strong, their blood-thirsty propensities increase. They are at all times hard to manage, and we must excuse our dog leaders if they are not proficient in the art. They are in the brush, amid thickets of the hammock; the dog runs on one side of a tree or brush, and the dog-leader the other; the leash is entangled, and a parley must be held whether the dog or the dog-leader shall take the back track; the dog pulls one way and the man the other, and the dog, fierce, impatient, and snuffing blood, growing restive under this restraint and bad management, breaks loose, and away he goes, leashed and muzzled. And then for the orders of the Secretary. They are positive, sir, and the dog leader, dreading a court-martial for disobedience of orders, bellows at the top of his lungs, "Stop that dog! stop that dog!" The Secretary says that "in no case must the dogs be let loose when tracking the Indians." But, sir, the dog is gone, leashed and muzzled. Now, sir, this is no caricature. I am told by one well acquainted with the ferocious character of these bloodhounds, that if once they smell blood, or become excited in the chase, a dozen men can scarcely hold them. But, sir, suppose that no accident of the kind occurs—suppose that the dogs behave very decently, and obey orders as strictly as any of their two-legged brethren, and that after pursuing a trail they come close upon a hammock where the Indians are concealed. The Indian deliberates slim upon the party as they approach. The whites perceive them not. At the first fire, and before you are aware of their proximity, down come all your Spanish allies, some killed, the balance wounded; the man shouting to the onslaught, the dogs howling—and away go the Indians; or it may be that they will stand their ground and drive your men back to St. Augustine again. And then, sir, we will, I suppose, cease operations in Florida until an ambassador, who is a good judge of dogs, can be appointed to visit Cuba and buy a fresh cargo. In the mean time we will, I presume,

try the old method of Cologne water and Windsor soap. Now, sir, is not this a history of this dog experiment?

I tell you, sir, that these dogs will only serve to let the Indians know where you are, and to let you know where the Indians were. I will say nothing, sir, of a thousand other deficiencies in this mode of warfare. Mr. Magenis, who, I understand, is a very estimable gentleman, in his letter further says: "That the dogs rarely or never give tongue to warn the Indians of the approach of their pursuers." So, Mr. Speaker, these dogs will occasionally give a howl when on the track, and then I suppose we all know what becomes of the Indians. And I would further suggest, Mr. Speaker, that, if these Spanish trainers should not be disposed to come to very close quarters, they have but to give the dogs a hint, and a howl sufficient to startle all the Seminoles in Florida will be the consequence. But, Mr. Speaker, if your army should be so fortunate as to defeat a handful of these naked Indians, and one warrior and two youths should fall in a fray, O what a flourish of Administration trumpets we shall hear proclaiming the success of this experiment.

Sir, (said Mr. P.) if the House is not too much fatigued, I will give another of the Secretary's reasons for the use of dogs. (Cries of "Go on, go on.") I will quote his own language: "I have always been of opinion that dogs ought to be employed in this warfare to protect the army from surprises and ambushes." Now, Mr. Speaker, these dogs, if I understood the Secretary, were to be used to catch the Indians; but, according to this order, they are to be used to keep the Indians from catching us. I thought the difficulty was to find the Indians; but by this I understand that they are to prevent the Indians from finding us, or at least from finding us as sleep; for the Secretary speaks, in another part of the letter, of "dogs being used to guard the encampment," and to "prevent surprises." Now, an enemy anxious to avoid battle does not often take you by surprise. Sir, I am not well versed in this Florida war business; but I most sincerely hope, for the peace of the people of Florida, and for the safety of the army, that the troops do not all go to sleep at night, and trust to the dogs to guard them, which is certainly to be inferred from the words used, to "guard the encampment." But, Mr. Speaker, I will criticize this matter no further at present; but, did I choose to do so, I could say much, sir, about the extravagant and useless expenditures made in the prosecution of this war. I could show that between twenty and thirty millions have been squandered, foolishly squandered; and that, in all probability, as much more will be expended if this Administration remains in power. But, sir, I will at this time prosecute the inquiry no further; but will merely enter my protest against the action of the Government when expending the money due the Cumberland road in the Cuba dog market.

I will, in conclusion, add, that the day was, sir, when our Indians were conducted without the use of dogs, or without applying to a degenerate nation to send us auxiliaries. When the gallant Wayne and his illustrious scholar, Harrison, led on the armies of our country; when such men as Davis, and Owen, and Spencer, and Warrick, and Johnson, and their brave associates in arms, served in the ranks of Indian war, then, sir, we heard nothing of dogs, and dog trainers, and dog-leaders. The laurels won on the Miami, at Fort Meigs, at the Thames, at Tippecanoe, were unsullied by the use of such vile means. And, sir, I agree with my colleagues, that if I were an officer of the American Army, rather than suffer my efforts to be paralyzed, and my profession disgraced by the imbecile conduct of this Administration, I, sir, would retire from the service.

GOOD NEWS FROM PHILADELPHIA.

We are indebted to the New York Evening Post of Monday for the following cheering intelligence from Philadelphia. The source from which it comes will, of course, entitle it to a conspicuous place in the columns of the Globe.—Nat. Int. "The elections for Alderman, &c. being the first under the new Constitution, took place yesterday, and have resulted rather unfavorably to the democratic cause in this city and the incorporate district; this is, in some measure owing to the division in the party, caused by the unsettled question of resumption, and the excitement raised by the Whigs on the subject of banks, currency, &c. We elected but one regularly nominated and true-blue Democrat in all of the fifteen wards, viz. in Upper Delaware. The editor of the American Sentinel, an ultra bank Democrat, received a democratic nomination in Dock Ward, and, being supported by a portion of the Whigs, and in consequence of there being two Whig candidates running, was elected; but in the thirteen other city wards Whigs were elected; in six of the seven wards of the Northern Liberties the Whigs succeeded—in three of the four wards of Spring Garden, three wards of Moyamensing, and one in South-wark. Should matters continue in the present unsettled state, I shall not be much astonished if the Opposition succeed in the city and county next fall. Last fall our majority in the county was about twenty-five hundred. So we go!"

THE BOUNDARY QUESTION.

It is a matter of gratification to find in the British Provincial papers language and sentiments partaking of a moderate and peaceful spirit in reference to the question in dispute between the United States and Great Britain. The Quebec Gazette expresses the belief "that England would rather relinquish a portion of her rights than proceed to hostilities." A Halifax journal adopts the sentiment, and says: "From all we can learn of the value of the disputed territory, apart from other considerations, we think this would be the more judicious course, as a war with the United States, let it terminate as it would, could not but be attended with the most disastrous consequences."

As to the "value of the disputed territory," it is probable that England estimates it very highly. Yet there are other and better modes by which she may procure it than those of force, which latter, it may be observed, can never prevail. The territory in question is worth far more to Great Britain than to the State of Maine, since it lies between British Provinces. Let England offer a fair equivalent, such as the navigation of the St. John's or a suitable price for the land. There would be no difficulty, we presume, in effecting a satisfactory negotiation, while attempts at intimidation will result in widening the breach between the two nations.—Balt. A-merican.

WATCHMAN.
SALISBURY:
FRIDAY, APRIL 3, 1840.

REPUBLICAN WHIG CANDIDATES
FOR PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON,
OF OHIO.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
JOHN TYLER,
OF VIRGINIA.
FOR GOVERNOR,
JOHN M. MOREHEAD,
OF GUILFORD COUNTY.

We are authorized to announce Col. JOHN M. SMITH, a candidate for re-election to the office of Sheriff of Davidson County.

MEETING IN DAVIDSON.

Mr. Morehead addressed a very large assembly in this county on last Tuesday, and from the manifestation of approbation expressed while he was speaking, and the numerous warm and open declarations which we heard among the crowd afterwards, we should argue the very soundest state of feeling in favor of Harrison and Morehead. Judge Saunders was not present; business had called him to Johnson Superior Court, where he thought he had the whole field to himself and took distance accordingly; but we learn that he was encountered by Mr. Manly, who is on the Harrison Electoral Ticket for the district, and it is believed that he will look out for a soft place some where else.

Mr. Morehead addressed the people of Davis and Surry last week, and we find the Whigs in both these counties in the very best spirits. We will say nothing for the present, but if the spoilers do not find "breakers ahead" in North Carolina we will confess our ignorance in navigation.

THE VOTE OF THE U. S. SENATE REFUSING GEN. HARRISON A MEDAL.

Mr. Cushing, a member in Congress, has published a letter referring to the journals and other authentic documents to show the action of the Senate on that occasion, and it turns out to be exactly as we have already stated. The charge which the federalists seized upon, and which induced the first vote, is stated to have been that of improper conduct concerning the commissary department of the North Western Army, and was first put afloat by some obscure but maligning individual belonging to that department.—The call for an investigation was made as we before stated, the matter was referred to a Committee, of which Col. R. M. Johnson, the now Vice President, was the Chairman, and so triumphant was his vindication, that the vote of thanks which we have already published was passed the same day in both Houses without a division. Mr. Cushing's letter is in the National Intelligencer of 24th of March.

We are thus particular in referring to it, because our neighbor of the Carolinian has published a garbled statement of this matter which leaves the impression that the final action of Congress was to refuse him this meed of honor. We have no doubt he was misled by other prints in this particular, but as an honorable journalist, anxious to publish only the truth, especially when it does injustice to a tried soldier and a patriot, finding that he has been misled, he ought, and we hope will correct this impression, by giving the whole truth.

GEN. HARRISON'S AGE.

Our friend, the Senior, in his last, as in divers other numbers, refers to Gen. Harrison's extreme old age, & calls him "superannated," "a weak and pliant old man," &c. Now it happens that he was just 67 years old on the 9th day of last February; but so active are his habits, and so abstemious has been his life, that he retains his corporeal faculties in a most extraordinary degree. One not acquainted with his history to look at him would pronounce him not more than 55. But as to his intellect, it is useless to say a word. Any fair man, who will peruse his various writings, will pronounce his mind of the very first order. But a word to our cotemporary. Is it not somewhat rash and unadvised in him to be talking about people's ages? He ought to remember that he is himself falling into the "saw and yellow leaf" of time, and one score more may bring him into the contemptible predicament of the venerable Hero of the Thames. He ought to cherish his own gray locks, and to claim for them the honor immemorially yielded them. He ought not to be joining with children in the cry of "go up bald head." If he does not mind the bears may catch him.

EDITORIAL ACCESSION.

General Duff Green, one of the very ablest writers in America, has come out with a Prospectus to establish a Harrison Daily and Weekly paper in Baltimore. He can tell us some things which we ought to hear of Calhoun and his tail. We have no doubt but that General Green has been badly treated by his quondam friends: the reason for it he will no doubt make appear in the due course of his career. The Whigs ought not to lose so valuable an auxiliary for the want of patronage. If Gen. Green will send us a Prospectus, we will assure him of some support among his old admirers.

THE GRAND JURY MATTER.

We decline, for the present, to publish the LECTURE to the Grand Jury on the naughtiness of their conduct in expressing their views on political matters, concocted, we learn by two gentlemen lately from Florida, (one an office-holder,) and purporting to be signed by five very estimable citizens of this County, constituting a part of the Jury. We do this because the signatures to the copy furnished us, are not in the hand writing of the gentlemen whose names are to it, and because we learn there is serious doubt

whether all of them signed it, or authorized their names to be signed to it. If these gentlemen will, however, relieve us from this difficulty by sending us an authentic copy, or in their proper hand writing request us to publish the one furnished, or if they will call in person and make the request, we will publish the paper with alacrity.

By the bye, how long is it since the political squad who got up this protest, or whatever it may be called, have thought it sinful to make such recommendations?

THE COURSE OF OUR NEIGHBOR.

It is not in our nature to be rude or uncivil to our cotemporaries, especially to our friend & neighbor, the Senior, who is left to wend his way as he best can with the responsibilities thrown upon him. What a figure does the Carolinian now present? Louder than the loudest a few years ago in reprobation of the corrupt dynasty of Martin Van Buren—violent almost to fury against the means by which they came into power and were endeavoring to hold it—indignant at the grovelling principles professed by the successor of Gen. Jackson and the practices based on them, no paper in the South called more loudly or gallantly to the rescue. But now, alas, how changed!! It is true, for very shame's sake, it dare not name the deed it is doing, nevertheless it is substantially and efficiently a Van Buren paper: it goes for all the prominent measures of the Administration—for the Sub-Treasury—the surrender of the Public Lands for the disfranchisement of New Jersey, and even apologizes for the employment of the Spanish dogs against the Indians.—It is true, it does not buzz for Van Buren, but (what is the same thing) it is more persevering and unscrupulous in misrepresenting the character of his opponent than any paper in North Carolina, and it goes for Van Buren men for every thing. The Globe, the Richmond Enquirer, the Standard and Albany Argus, are weekly sources from which it draws for apologies and glosses for the vile birds of prey and their doings.—This is the course of the whole party herabouts: they are ashamed to own Van Buren, yet they are doing all they can to make converts to him. And why is this? Have these obnoxious objects been changed? Is Mr. Van Buren less a sycophant now than formerly? Are the spoils less the claim of victors than they were? Are defaulters more punished? Are the expenses of the Government lessened? In a word, is there any change for the better in the men who administer the Government? If not, why do we find our neighbor so different in position? Is it because the Nullifier and the proclamaionist have shaken hands? We trust not. For we can see no good to come of a union so unnatural: Charleston may become a Navy Yard and Mr. Calhoun's name be patronized by Executive influence for the succession: but what can we of the old North State hope for? What can the South hope for from this chaffering and bargaining between hollow-hearted leaders at Washington. Look at the present state of the country! See the Court Dockets and the Prices Current, and tell us what the hard money prospect has done! What will the consummation of the scheme bring to the South. We answer ruin.

Our Davidson Subscribers are informed that last week's papers were duly packed for them. We expect they have been received by this time, as we learn they passed through this place from the South on Tuesday and Wednesday last. A bill legalizing marriages between blacks and whites, has passed to a second reading in the Senate of Massachusetts by a vote of 17 to 7. The following are some of the extracts, which the Richmond Whig has culled from the files of the Enquirer, giving Mr. Ritchie's testimony in favor of Gen. Harrison: "From the Richmond Enquirer, Jan. 9, 1813. "Gen. Harrison, in spite of the difficulties which surround him, seems determined to press on to Detroit. Neither the cold nor the badness of the roads can deter him from his enterprise. If he fails, the world will excuse him, on account of the difficulties, which encompass his path. If he succeeds, those very difficulties will enhance the lustre of his success. "If he has been reported rightly, Harrison is a man of ordinary promise. War has been his favorite study. At a very early age, he was with Wayne in his famous campaign against the Indians. A gentleman of very high standing, who held an important post under him during the last fall, compares him to Washington. He is as circumspect as he is enterprising—as prudent in collecting the means of an attack, as he is vigorous in striking the blow."

RICHMOND ENQUIRER, 19th Oct., 1813.—Referring to the Battle of the Thames: "We have not words to express the joy which we feel for the victory of Harrison—never have we seen the public pulse beat so high." "And well may we rejoice. We rejoice not so much for the splendor of this achievement as for the solid benefits which it will produce. Yet, in point of splendor, we have no reason to believe that when we receive the official accounts, we shall sustain any disappointment. The skill with which the plan was combined for over-reaching the flying enemy, the small portion of Harrison's force which were able to come up and cope with him, consisting principally of Mounted Rangers under Johnson and Ball, and the short period in which the victory was achieved will, we are inclined to suspect, impart to the character of the most gallant and brilliant achievement. But its solid benefits require no official accounts to embellish them; almost every eye sees them, and almost every tongue can tell them. It gives security to the frontier. Ohio may now sleep in security. The treacherous mother that nightly used to clasp her infant to

her breast, may rock its cradle in peace. The chain which bound the red man to the English white man is broken." &c. &c. "These benefits we owe to the intrepidity of Perry, who paved the way, and to Harrison, whose skill, prudence, and zeal, have at length reaped their just reward. This gallant General has now put all his enemies to shame. After struggling with difficulties under which an ordinary man would have sunk, after passing through a wilderness of morass and mud, so difficult of success, that the wagon horses could not carry provender enough to support them during the journey, he reached the consummation of all his labors; repairs the vices of Hall; wipes off the stain which he had cast upon our arms; stands on the ruins of Malden; muzzles the Indian war dog; and proves to the world, that Americans want only an opportunity to display the same gallantry on the shore which they have upon the wave."

But again—in the spring of 1814, a proposition was made in Congress to create the office of Lieutenant General. Disasters had attended our arms upon the Niagara and the St. Lawrence. No one doubted the valor of our troops; but a General was wanted to inspire them with confidence and lead them to victory. Gen. Harrison has been the most successful of our commanders. He therefore was nominated for the elevated office in the following fervent and patriotic language, written by the present Editor of the Enquirer. After referring to various acts of gallantry by our troops, the Enquirer proceeds: "On the Thames they were crowned with a brilliant victory, because they had HARRISON to lead them. New glories would have encircled them at Montreal, if their commanders had conducted them to the walls. Give us officers but worthy of these men, and no troops in the world would be able to vanquish them."

"Where are we to meet with such a leader? By what qualifications are we to know him? He must not be merely brave, but bold and enterprising and decisive—always seeking an opportunity to strike at his enemy. He must be as prudent as he is brave—always seeking for information to regulate the blow; he must be abstemious in his habits, not too much given to the pleasures of the table; but his mind always devoted to the exercise of arms. He must have an eagle's eye, forever on the watch, inspecting the condition of his camp, and inducing every responsible officer to attend to the discharge of his duty. Sloth and indulgence must flee from his presence. His officers respect and fear him, while his men love and respect him. He is ambitious of fame, but he studies best how to deserve it. He is attached to arms—not so much because it is his business, as his pleasure."

"If any one should ask where such a man is to be met with?—we answer to the best of our abilities, in the man who has washed away the disasters of Detroit; who had every thing to collect for a new campaign, and who got every thing together; who waded through morasses and snows, and surmounted the most 'frightful climate' in the Union; the man who was neither to be daunted by disaster, nor difficulties under any shape; by the skill of the civilized or the barbarity of a savage foe, the man who won the hearts of the people by his spirit, the respect of his officers by his zeal, the love of his army by a participation of their hardships—the man who was finally triumphant over his enemy. Such a man is WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON."

The most extraordinary sitting that ever took place of the House of Representatives, or perhaps of any other Legislative body since the Creation, commenced on the 24th inst. It began at the regular hour of meeting at 12 o'clock on Tuesday, and continued, without intermission all that day, and throughout the night following, up to 5 o'clock last evening, comprising the space of twenty-nine hours.

The subject was the bill for an issue of Treasury Notes, and the struggle appears to have been between the Whigs, who desired to be heard upon it, and the friends of the Administration, who desired to force the bill out of the Committee of the Whole, so as to bring it within the control of the Previous Question, by which the Debate might be stopped, and the bill put on its passage.

All parties were probably thoroughly wearied of the contest before it ended, but the Whigs appeared to have got the best of it, for the House at last adjourned, after so long a contest, without taking the bill out of the Committee of the Whole; with the understanding, however, on all hands (we hear) that the bill is to be finally acted upon to-day.—National Intelligencer.

The First Gun from Illinois.—An extract of a letter from Vandalia, says:—"There was an election held in this precinct to-day. The Harrison ticket was elected by a majority of 42. Last fall the Van Buren ticket was elected by a majority of 30 votes. Total Whig gain 72 votes. The candidates were run on strictly party grounds."

A Gun from Dayton, (Ohio).—At the charter election held Saturday 7th inst. in Dayton, Ohio, the Whigs elected their candidates by an average majority of 260, or two to one.

A Whig Triumph.—The recent election in the Northern Liberties, Philadelphia, resulted in a decided victory for the Whigs. They carried their candidates in a majority of the wards, and wherever there was any thing like a struggle, the triumph was signal and complete. The Whigs were successful in five wards out of the seven, and by a very handsome aggregate majority.

A Harrison Victory.—The friends of Harrison and Tyler achieved a great victory at the recent election in Adams county, Pa. They elected a very large majority of all their candidates, and by an aggregate vote of the most satisfactory description.

An election lately took place in Robinson county, Tennessee. The Whigs have revolutionized the county. And they will revolutionize the State.

The N. Y. Evening Post (L. F.) says:—"The town elections in Massachusetts show that we have rather lost than gained in that State." True enough; but the Globe will not own it.

PENNSYLVANIA.

The result of the elections in the city and county of Philadelphia, on Friday last, evince some state of public feeling in respect of the Presidency, in favor of the Harrison ticket. The county districts of Montgomery, Northern Liberties, Kensington, and Germantown, exclusively, of the old Harrison ticket, revolutionized the county. In Philadelphia, the Harrison ticket has been triumphant. Ingersoll as emphatically as onel John Thompson, Buren electoral ticket, ed but incline voters to Third Ward, South-wark, canvass of about six weeks, friends of the interior to communicate it to the voters it more important, the rapidly declining sentiment in Philadelphia in favor of which Col. T. has more than 250 majority, the Van Buren ticket, ward has elected 7000.

We assure our Harrison friends, on the 30th of Oct., to exhibit a gain in Philadelphia, prize all parties. We in what we see daily state. These things are not said in sincerity.

From the Wheeling, A LOCO-FOCO.—A loco-foco exclaims, who Echo responded—Tippecanoe! Of his services and bravery, mains? Echo responded—the Thames!! He still seeming ignorant, Echo responded—Fr. Meigs!

O where shall I find my Echo responded—At North Bend!!! A year after this where? Where? Echo responded—In the

Unparalleled.—Several passed over the line of the Weldon Railroad a few New York, in 7 days, had 4 days passage from London, and 3 from Charleston on the Wilmington and [Wilmington N.]

Bloodhounds.—It is said do not succeed so well as they find it difficult the difference between an or a white man. So the indiscriminately.

From the Penn Van Democrat. Distressing.—We regret 29th ult., a daughter of Mr. 14 years, of Barrington, N. from eating poisonous mushrooms of school hours, she went into a neighboring tion and sweet Sicily root, sufficiently acquainted with they mistook counts of poison which they all are freely the afternoon, the one died and died in a short time, ten more of both sexes were convulsions; but we strong hopes are entertained them all.

The Michigan Statesman, girl, about eight years old, woman, residing about 8 was frightened in such a manner on Wednesday last, we about two hours after her small lad, dressed himself, chased her as she was going house."

A fine lad about ten years Philadelphia on Monday evening, consisting in dragging an engine the engine passing over his fell at the same time, and him crushing both of his

Valuable Improvement.—An of forming the twist of spinning is said to be destined to of twisting. The twist is trip-hammer, consequently the same size, and of equal completely overcome the complaint of in surplus of themselves properly.