

WAINWRIGHT'S CIRCULAR ADVERTISER.

And Farmers' and Mechanics' Advertiser.

"THE BLESSINGS OF GOVERNMENT, LIKE THE Dews OF HEAVEN, SHOULD DESCEND ALIKE UPON THE RICH AND THE POOR."—Andrew Jackson.

VOL. 2.

ELKTON, MD., SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 12, 1839.

NO. 35.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING

BY H. BOSE.

The following gentlemen have been appointed agents for the Circular Advertiser, by whom subscriptions will be received, receipts given, and orders for the execution of work daily forwarded to me:

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Annual Message

FROM THE GOVERNOR TO THE LEGISLATURE OF MARYLAND.

WAINWRIGHT'S CIRCULAR ADVERTISER,
and of the House of Delegates.

Yours being assembled after the first election that has been held since the adoption of the amendments to the Constitution, in regard to the Executive and Legislative Departments, affords me an appropriate occasion to congratulate you and our fellow-citizens generally, that those amendments have been effected without violence or disturbance in any quarter; without interruption to any of the functions of Government, and in strict conformity with the requirements of the organic law itself. This result, which illustrates beautifully and brightly, the forecast of the great and good men who devised our Form of Government, adds another to the many testimonies already in the history of our Country, that the American people are endued with the moderation, the virtue and intelligence, necessary to fit them for self-government. I am firmly persuaded that those changes were called for by the exigencies of the times, and by the wishes of a large majority of the people of Maryland; and I entertain no fear that their operation will prove to be other than beneficial in all future time. To the Government now, in every respect, exemplifies and vindicates Republican principles. These are the prevailing principles of the age, and distinguish the Institutions of our beloved Country, from those of any other in the civilized world. Their influences and tendencies cannot be overestimated, so long as they are fortified by the lights of education, and restrained by the solemn obligations of moral law. It is, then, the imperative duty of those, who shall be clothed, from time to time, with the direction of our public affairs, to use every effort to keep the public mind properly informed; to devise and adopt schemes, which shall place within the reach of every, the humblest citizen, the invaluable means of education, to elevate, so far as it can be done, consistently with the order and spirit of our laws, the tone of public morals to encourage love of order, by example; to enforce, by the rigorous enactment of penal statutes; to preserve individual rights, and the public faith; to defend with inexorable determination, the majesty of the laws; and to protect from the rule grasp of demagogues the independence of those whose peculiar and delicate responsibility it is, to expound it. A democracy, compassed by influences such as these, is the most secure and the happiest Government, that the wisdom and goodness of the Almighty have ever permitted the human intellect to frame.

During the past summer and autumn, our fellow-citizens have had abundant reason to be thankful to an over-ruling Providence, for the health which has pervaded all parts of our State, the prosperity which has marked every branch of industry, and the consequent peace and contentment which, in all the condition of life, has accompanied the payments by the Banks on the 13th of August last, has unquestionably contributed largely to this general prosperity. The conduct of those Institutions, through the gloomy and perilous period of the suspension, their prompt and unceasing efforts to relieve, to the extent of their ability, the embarrassments of the community, and to protect the various interests committed to their charge, and their evident anxiety to resume the payment of their obligations in the precious coins, so soon as it could be done consistently with proper consideration to the respect and confidence of the Legislature, and of every class of our people.

As I consider the vigorous prosecution, and early completion, of the works of Internal Improvement, of vital importance to the State, I cannot withhold the expression of the confidence and deep solicitude I feel upon this subject. The spirit of Internal Improvement, is the characteristic of the age; it pervades this Country; it is rife in Great Britain; it is rapidly extending over the Continent of Europe, and it has recently accomplished the gigantic

task of subjecting the ocean that divides the world from the new, to the mastery of steam. Its progress is every where marked by the development of national resources, and the multiplication of the avenues of individual wealth and prosperity. Situated, geographically, as Maryland is, there is perhaps no State in the Union, more dependent upon Internal Improvement, nor one that offers greater advantages for the prosecution of the system. The territory of the State, lying for a long distance on both sides of the Chesapeake Bay, encloses its local waters, and gradually narrowing, extends accurately along the Potomac to the northern fountain of that River, where it again widens, so as to embrace one of the richest mineral districts of the United States. The chief city of Maryland, at the western extremity of the Chesapeake, is thus brought nearer to the region, where the Minerals, and the inexhaustible treasures of coal and iron, which, but for such avenue to market, would be comparatively inaccessible and valueless. Two of the principal works in which the State is interested, will not only answer the most important purpose of connecting the Empire of the State with the vast country beyond the Alleghenies in the closest bonds of commercial intercourse, but at the same time, they will develop to their utmost extent, resources, whose value to the State must far exceed the entire sum that she can be called upon to contribute.

I herewith lay before you (being Document marked A.) the twelfth Annual Report of the President and Directors, to the Stockholders of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company. This report presents distinctly, the financial situation of the Company, shows an evident improvement in its general condition, and offers new proof, that the management of the Company is competent to the arduous task. It appears that in the month of November last, the Stockholders, in general meeting, determined to pursue the Virginia route from Harper's Ferry, rather than the route on the Northern Bank of the Potomac, as proposed by the act of 1835, chapter 285, for the reason that the cost of the construction of the route on the former route, will be less by \$2,083,217, and the actual loss of capital by pursuing the latter route, would have been equivalent to \$2,653,820.

No official report has been furnished to the President and Directors of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, but I have been informed, in a letter recently received from the President of that Company, that he designs, at an early period of the session, to present a report showing the progress that has been made in the construction of the Canal, the present condition of the Company, and its future prospects. The work has been prosecuted, I learn, with all the energy and despatch, which the means of the Company justified, but under circumstances of much difficulty and embarrassment. The delay of two years in the completion of the Canal, and the stock of three millions of dollars to the State of the Company, could be rendered in any manner available, and the protracted discussion of the last session of the Legislature, involving questions as to the obligations of the State, under her subscription, and the validity of the contract made between the Commissioners of the State and the Company, had the effect greatly to impair the credit of the Company, to excite distrust and alarm in the minds of the contractors, who declined making engagements with laborers, and consequently to retard the progress of the work.

No sale of the certificates of debt of the State, which were received, in virtue of the contract with the Commissioners, has been effected: the Company preferring to raise by temporary hypothecations of the certificates in this Country and England, rather than by forced sales, to incur sacrifices alike injurious to the credit of the State, and to the interests of all the Internal Improvement Companies designated by the act of 1835.

In addition to the heavy demands for the prosecution of its own work, and the enormous interest to the State on the two million loan, the Company has been compelled to make large advances to the Eastern Shore and the Annapolis and Elk Ridge Rail Road Companies, for the prosecution of their respective works, in compliance with a Resolution of the Legislature of March last. Notwithstanding all these discouragements, the Canal has been steadily pressed forward, and a force varying from twenty-five hundred to three thousand hands, kept in constant employment.

I am assured that the line of the Canal

from Dam No. 5, eight miles above Willamport, to the District No. 6, near the mouth of Great Cacapon River, a distance of about thirty miles, is so near completion, that the water will certainly be admitted during the present winter, and the entire line of one hundred and forty miles, will be in good order, and ready for the reception of the Spring navigation. Of the remainder of the line, from the Great Cacapon to Cumberland, some of the sections are already finished, and others in a state of great forwardness; and most of the heavy sections and masonry are under contract, and in progress. It is believed, with adequate means at command, the entire work may be completed in the year 1840.

I submit to your consideration the policy of so modifying the terms of the act of 1835, chapter 295, as regards the certificates or bonds now issued, or hereafter to be issued, so as to render them more available to the companies intended to be benefited, and alike protective of their interests, and those of the State, which are in fact inseparable.

I herewith, also submit the report of the President and Directors of the Baltimore and Susquehanna Rail Road Company, (being Document marked B.) Their work has been, within the last year, brought so far to a completion, that the travel upon it has for some months been opened between Baltimore and the Borough of York in Pennsylvania. This road furnishes access to a highly important region of a neighboring State, but the road intended to unite its terminus with the Susquehanna, opposite Columbia, is still incomplete. The report states that in consequence of the road not being complete, the Company has been unable to meet the payments of interest due to the State, for the last two quarters. The confident expectation is expressed, that the work will be in full operation, at the opening of the Spring trade, and that thereafter, this difficulty will not again occur.

No official communications have reached the State Department from the Eastern Shore Rail Road Company, or the Annapolis and Elk Ridge Rail Road Company. It is understood, however, that each of those works is being industriously prosecuted, and will be speedily finished.

Another work, of great importance, and deserving high consideration, to which I take leave to refer, is the Tide Water Canal, which the Legislature of 1835, chapter 285, has authorized to be constructed, for the purpose of uniting the right of the Chesapeake Bay, to the right of the Potomac River, to the right of the Delaware River, to the right of the Maryland River, to the right of the Virginia River, to the right of the North Carolina River, to the right of the South Carolina River, to the right of the Georgia River, to the right of the Florida River, to the right of the Alabama River, to the right of the Mississippi River, to the right of the Missouri River, to the right of the Arkansas River, to the right of the Louisiana River, to the right of the Texas River, to the right of the New Mexico River, to the right of the Arizona River, to the right of the California River, to the right of the Nevada River, to the right of the Utah River, to the right of the Idaho River, to the right 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Brandreth's Pills.
QUICKLY—IMPORTANT CAUTION.

VEGETABLE PILLS.

1. Because they are not a quick milking machine, but a scientific compound of a regular physician, which has made his profession the study of his life.

2. Because they are not unpleasant to take, but so distressing to retain, while they are the most effective to operate.

3. Because they are introduced into a family or village, they almost immediately take root, and flourish there as a great call for them, consequently, there had the industry to produce the medicine.

4. Because the name of the Compound Vegetable Pills is so well known, that the name of the Compound Vegetable Pills may be obtained of a scientific physician, whether druggist or dealer, as they are allowed to sell the Compound Vegetable Pills under any circumstances.

It is a Shameful Process.

4. Because a number of the wonderful cures have effected, can be substantiated without any undue means being resorted to, to procure invalid testimony.

5. Because their composition is such that they are equally applicable to the usual diseases

6. Because two, or three, are in general sufficient for a dose — so that, as is the case with the generality of potent inductions — the patient is not compelled to make a resort of them.

to the immediate superintendence of the physician, so that no mistake in the composition or quantity can possibly occur through the carelessness of a less interested agent.

8 Because they quantify the fruits without calculating the system.

9 Because notwithstanding their immense popularity, no person has ever ventured to separate the two.

And lastly, because they are acknowledged to be an almost infallible remedy for Eclampsia, Epilepsy, Fever, and Ague, Dysmenia, Liver Com-

Prepared by your self, that that is beyond any doubt in my mind and if you do not keep your doubts none the less out of the little Sun you will suffer by it for I will Set Fire to your house and send you and your Pills both to hell.

Remember to Apologize.

Ps. the very next time I see any of your dumb stuff in the SUN you may look out for you boys for I will set fire to it so show us a late DRUGGIST.

These invaluable **Pills** are for sale in **Ekton** by C. W. Parker. In **Port Deposit** by A. C. H. Tate. In **Havre de**

Castle by Wm. H. McCullough and Wm. Guthrie, and by all the Principal Druggists in Baltimore, Philadelphia, Washington City, and throughout the United States,—

the Canadas, Texas, Mexico and the
West Indies.
Nov 24—ly

HEADACHE, SICK AND NERVOUS.
Those who have suffered, and are weary of suffering from these distressing complaints, will find in **PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS** a remedy at once cer-

IN DYSPETISIA they stand unrivalled; many have been cured in a few weeks after having suffered under this dreadful complaint for years.

In habitual Costiveness they are decidedly superior to any Vegetable Pill ever yet discovered, and besides this they are recommended by all the most eminent and leading members of the Medical Faculty.

For sale by all the Principal Druggists in Baltimore, Philadelphia and Washington City. Nov. 21—1y

**Peters' Vegetable
PILLS.**

More than three millions of boxes of these celebrated PILLS have been sold in the United States since January, 1835.

they became acquainted with PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS, which in consequence of their extraordinary goodness, have attained a popularity unprecedented in the history of medicine.

When taken according to the directions accompanying them they are highly beneficial in the prevention and cure of Bilious Fevers, and Ague, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Catarrh, Headache, Indigestion, &c.


complaints, Sick Headache, Stomachic, Asthma, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Enlargement of the Spleen, Piles, Cholera, Female Obstructions, Heart Burn, Furred Tongue, Nausea, Distention of the Stomach and Indigestion, Diarrhoea, Catarrhs, etc.

Bowels, incipient Derranged, Flatulence, Habitual Costiveness, Loss of Appetite, Blotched or Sallow Complexion, and in all cases of Torpor of the Bowels, where a cathartic or an aperient is needed.

The efficacy of these Pills is so well known, and their use so general, that fur-

Washington

HOTEL,

ELKTON MD.
THIS large and commodious Hotel situated on the corner of Gay and ...

of the first order. Every satisfaction will

be rendered to His friends and all others that may favor him with their patronage. His Table will always be loaded not only with the substantial of life, but the luxuries of the season, and his Bar supplied

with the very best liquors the cities can afford. He hopes to receive, as he will use every exertion to merit, largely of the public patronage. Respectfully,
GEO. H. ROYCE.

Срп. 10

Maryland Legislature.

STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE SENATE.

On Internal Improvement—Messrs. Stewart, Wilson, Ricard, Matthews, Wagon, Hoon, Danahoe, Martin and Abbott.

On the Militia—Messrs. Ely, Beckett, Danahoe, Matthews, (of Charles) Wagon, On Invalid Pensions—Messrs. Ricard, Matthews, Scott, Eddison, and Stewart.

On Pensions—Messrs. Wilson, Stewart, Danahoe, and Martin.

On Colored Population—Messrs. Pratt, Beckett, Matthews, (of Charles) Goldsborough and Evans.

On the Library—Messrs. Ricard, Stewart and Danahoe.

On Divorcees—Messrs. Matthews, (of Charles) Maguire, Ely, Matthews and Parnell.

On Engraved Bills—Messrs. Scott, Matthews, (of Charles) Ricard, Goldsborough and Evans.

On Finance—Messrs. Parnell, Beckett, Eddison, Ely and Evans.

On Judicial Proceedings—Messrs. Maguire, Pratt, Scott, Potts and Matthews, (of Allegheny).

On Corporations—Messrs. Pratt, Stewart, Scott, Matthews, (of Allegheny) and Danahoe.

On Insistent Laws—Messrs. Beckett, Pratt, Goldsborough, Stewart and Martin.

STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

On Ways and Means—Messrs. Page, Ridgely, Wharton, Spencer, McPherson, Cagle and Thomas.

On Claims—Messrs. Eatep, Townsend, Wilmer, Watson, Keene, Wilson and Boyle.

On Grievances and Courts of Justice—Messrs. Bowie, Parnell, Spencer, Cagin, Thomas, Schley and Mason.

On Internal Improvements—Messrs. Woodson, Cagin, Pratt, Handy, Conners, Mauley and Blocher.

On Colored Population—Messrs. Solters, Bowie, Orrick, Roberts, Matthews, Conners and Eiler.

On Corporations—Messrs. Spencer, Ridgely, Handy, Stewart, Fitzhugh, Roberts and Schley.

On Pensions and Revolutionary Claims—Messrs. Jones, McManara, Haddison, Berret, Waters, Primrose and Helien.

On Education—Messrs. Shaw, Collins, Calvert, Williams, of Son, Shover, Lloyd and Watkins.

On the Militia—Messrs. Mauley, Stewart, Neff, Bell, Watson, Hook and Parnell.

On Insolvency—Messrs. Ridgely, Handy, Boyle, Stevens, Gillespie, Parnell and Blocher.

On Divorcees—Messrs. Risteen, McManara, Beall, Stewart, Leary, Watkins and Berret.

On Crimes and Punishments—Messrs. Mauley, Pratt, Spencer, Roberts, Williams, of Son, Shover and Gillespie.

On Pensions to Insane Persons by County Assessment—Messrs. Stewart, Forwood, Neff, Calvert, Hook, Woodford and Swann.

On Agriculture—Messrs. Bruce, Roberts, Tyler, Hammond, Lloyd, Woodford and Davis.

On Manufactures—Messrs. Townsend, Leary, Ponder, Hellen, Colston, Hope and Hammond.

On Inspections—Messrs. Gillespie, Tyler, Fitzhugh, Ford, Wilson, Hardcastle and Matthews.

On Lotteries—Messrs. Parnell, Nicola, Stewart, Williams, of Har. Roberts, Tyler and Colston.

On Expiring Laws—Messrs. Solters, Roberts, Blier, Blocher, Redden, Williams, of Son and Hammond.

On Engraved Bills—Messrs. Redden, Orrick, Wilmer, Charles, Blocher, Blier and Beall.

Wednesday, Jan 9, 1839.

In the House of Delegates, Mr. Ford presented a petition of sundry citizens of Cecil county, praying the repeal or amendment of all that part of the act passed at December session, ch. 212, which provides for the assessment of damages on the line of the Eastern Shore Rail Road, and also praying that in all such cases the parties may have a trial by jury.

Which was read and referred to Messrs. Ford, Primrose, Spencer, Keene, Nichols, Jones and Conners.

Correspondence of the Baltimore American.

ANNAPOILIS, Jan. 9, 1839.

In the House Mr. Blocher presented a petition with several resolutions attached thereto, setting forth that the Legislature has no constitutional right to tax the people of Maryland for the purpose of raising money to make roads or canals in any foreign State or Territory; That the Legislature cannot do that indirectly through a corporation which it cannot do directly itself; That any obligation which the Legislature has made or may make pledging the faith of the State to raise money to make rail roads or canals beyond the limits of the State are unconstitutional and void, and the people are not bound to pay them.

Mr. Collins presented a petition asking the Legislature to pass a Law to authorize the Thompsonian practitioners of medicine to charge for their services.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Republican.

ANNAPOILIS, Jan. 9, 1839.

Dear Sir: The contested election from Kent county was before the House to-day. An animated discussion took place on the order submitted by Mr. Spencer, on

the 4th inst., instructing the committee on elections, that "if from certified copies with the seal of office annexed, of the Clerk of Kent county Court, from the certificates duly made and affixed to the poll book on the day of election, by the proper judges who held said election in the several precincts of that county, on the 31st day of October last, it shall appear that the said William S. Lasse, received a sufficient number of votes to entitle him to be returned as a member of the House of Delegates, that he is *prima facie* entitled to his seat in this House, and ought to qualify as a delegate from Kent county."

Messrs. Williams, of Harford, and Spencer, of Queen Ann's counties, took part in favor of the order, and Messrs. Handy, Ridgely and Pitts, spoke in opposition. On the question being taken the order was negatived, Ayes 37, Nays 33.

The resolution introduced by a gentleman offering a premium of \$50,000 for an effectual remedy against the wheat worm or Hessian fly, was taken up for consideration. On motion of Dr. Wharton the sum was reduced to \$10,000. Mr. Spencer moved to amend the order by offering a premium of \$50,000 for an effectual remedy against the wheat worm and tobacco worm, which was carried. On motion of Dr. Risteen of Baltimore county, the resolution was further amended by offering an additional premium for a remedy against grasshoppers. The proposition was then taken up for consideration.

On the subject of Wheat worms, Hessian fly, Tobacco and Grasshoppers, and on the subject of the resolution, the following gentlemen took part: Messrs. Williams, of Harford, and Spencer, of Queen Ann's counties, took part in favor of the order, and Messrs. Handy, Ridgely and Pitts, spoke in opposition. On the question being taken the order was negatived, Ayes 37, Nays 33.

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Would you believe it? Some of the "wag" boys are here, trying to be retained, and their only reason is the "good of the public" and so brazen-faced are these impudent lads, that one of them, a member of your City Council, who assisted in the expulsion of Mr. Grey (I) their late clerk, is urging, (by proxy) his claims, to be retained "under inspection." I wish I were the Governor for the time being, that I might pass upon the merits of him, and his modest associates, and it would be, by the application of a square deal, as the best remedy for such consummate assurance.

The town has been some little excited by the rumor, that an "affair of honor," was likely to "come off," between a gentleman of Baltimore, and a member of the House, in consequence of the former applying to the latter, some epithets which were inconsistent with the dignity of his station among the "Honorable." I shall advise you of its termination, and in any event, you will not have to complain of Baltimore's chivalry.

The Governor is in fine spirits, and shows none of the embarrassment, which you would suppose inseparable from his new station. He *grasps the helm of State with all the self-possession of a weather-beaten mariner*, who has marked the variations of the political compass, and learned to hear unheeded, the whistling of the approaching storm.

Give him a crew of good democratic sailors, and you need have no fears of a safe and prosperous voyage to good old "Maryland."

Yours, FRANKLIN.

ANNAPOILIS, Jan. 10, 1839.

Dear Sir: The question of the contested election from Kent occupied the attention of the House today, to the almost entire exclusion of other business. A discussion took place and an order was submitted by Mr. Williams, from Harford, similar to that offered by Mr. Spencer, instructing the committee, which was negatived by a close vote. The whole matter was finally referred to the committee on elections, without instructions, by a vote of 37 to 36, where it now rests.

In the Senate but little business was transacted. Several of the members of the body are confined by indisposition. In consequence of this the Senate has adjourned until Monday next.

His Excellency, Governor Grason and family arrived here to-day per steam boat Maryland.

There appears to be trouble in the High Court, about U. S. Senator. The party has been in court almost every night for a week, without agreeing upon a man.

The guild of the "Chronicle" was here yesterday—it is presumed, with despatches from the master ship in Baltimore. No doubt he returned as he came, with his "fingers in his mouth," and doubt in his mind, as to the man to be fixed upon. Yours, FRANKLIN.

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Dear Sir: But little business was done in the House to-day—several bills were granted to bring in bills, and several bills of a local nature introduced and acted upon. They have been in session all day, and adjourned over till Monday, and a number of the members of the House being effected by the "gass" originating from the peculiar manner in which the Hall is heated, (by flues) the House also adjourned until Monday, in order that a change may be made, and the Hall heated in a different manner.

The city is literally crowded with strangers; they are "as thick as three in a bed," in all the hotels and boarding houses, and many have been forced to "find quarters" with private families.

Respectfully yours, FRANKLIN.

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ANNAPOILIS, Jan. 14th, 1839.

DEAR SIR: To-day little has been done in either branch of the Legislature. The Senate awaited the arrival of their President, and soon after adjourned. In the House some bills of a local nature were disposed of, when an order was submitted, proposing to admit within the bar of the House, the gentlemen from Kent, who are present, claiming their seats as members.

This gave rise to some discussion, which afforded me an opportunity of listening to Mr. Spencer, of Queen Anne's. He is a gentleman of fine address and great fluency, and is destined to occupy a prominent place as a debater, if he will avoid the error too prevalent among the younger members, of too often claiming the office of plate to the speaker.

To-day, I paid my respects to the Secretary of State, who was busily engaged in the Executive Chamber, in the discharge of his official duties. I found him affable and attentive, preserving all the while, that dignified deportment, so essential to his station.

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From the New Orleans Courier.

LATEST FROM TAMPAICO.

By the schooner Henry Clay we have received Tampa papers of the 8th and 12th of last month, and make such translations as time will permit. It may be well enough to remark that those papers contain nothing later from Vera Cruz than the capture of the city.

There is published a correspondence between the federal general Urrea, and the government chief Canizales, from which it appears that both parties in Mexico are equally resolved to resist aggression or invasion from France.

It appears that General Urrea and his federal adherents remained undisturbed at Tampaico.

TAMPAICO, December 12.

We learn by a private conductor that the citizens of Tula and Rio Verde have declared in favor of the re-establishment of the federal constitution of 1824.

It is reported here that the city of Guadalupe has also declared for the federal system.

It is further asserted that Gen. Canizales has abandoned his army in this vicinity in the greatest distress, and gone to join Gen. Pico, who is still lying from Mamoral, his troops having declared for the federal system.

Since the above was put in type, we learn that the Henry Clay crossed the bar of Tampaico on the 15th December, and the pilot told the captain that the Mexican troops had also driven the French out of Vera Cruz.

A letter from Victoria, received at Tampaico, Dec. 12th, gave information of that city having declared for the federal party.

To sum up, it may be said that the indignity by this arrival, warrants the suspicion that Mexico is about breaking up as a nation into a number of independent state sovereignties. But we must still hesitate as to the adoption of this opinion, until we hear further from Santa Anna, and his army.

FROM MEXICO.

Our last ship from New Orleans contains intelligence brought by the schooner Haliza from Vera Cruz, December 23d, which goes to confirm the previous accounts respecting a conflict between the French troops and the Mexican forces under the command of Santa Anna.

The statement that the Mexican chief had been killed, and that the French had taken possession of the city, is not a very reliable one, and the report is not confirmed by the French residents in Vera Cruz for preparation for their departure, and sixty days have been accorded to the French to evacuate the city for the same purpose. It was currently reported that the Mexican government had resolved upon the expulsion of all foreigners, without exception.

From the same source we derive information that part of the French fleet had moved from Vera Cruz to other Mexican ports. The corvette *Crocodile*, commanded by the Prince de Joinville, had gone to Havana on a cruise, and there now remain but four vessels of war before Vera Cruz. The blockade of the town is nevertheless strictly maintained, and no vessel is allowed to enter.

The French brig *Marie Therese* had been chartered by the French admiral to leave in ten days for New Orleans, with one hundred and twenty French residents. The army of Santa Anna, about seven thousand strong, is said to be encamped within a few miles from the town. There was no U. S. vessel at Vera Cruz. An English frigate was lying at Sacrificos, and an English packet before the castle.

The ladies of New Orleans are making arrangements for a ball on a magnificent scale, to be given to the gentlemen of that city some time in March. The *Picayune* says the subscription list is already very extensive.

The American and four European ships will choose four ladies to perform the duties of the evening.

There are some gentlemen, and as a matter of course, a strict propriety, the married ones are to invite the bachelors, and the single girls the married men.

A TRIAL which is exciting deep interest is now in progress at Philadelphia, before the Court of Oyer and Terminer. The defendants are Harry Chauncy, William Nixon and William Armstrong.

Chauncy, the first as principal, the two latter as accessories. Chauncy is a physician of the Thompsonian school, and it is alleged that in an endeavor to produce an abortion, he gave the deceased medicine which caused her death. The most extraordinary feature of the case is that he was engaged on both sides. No part of the evidence will be published until the trial is over.

NEWSPAPERS TO DRINK.—I positively never knew a man in the country who was too poor to take a newspaper. There are to be eight daily papers, read no papers, but what they borrow. As I speak generally, I hope I offend no one. If I do, the greater the necessity to speak out. Every man is able conveniently to take a newspaper. How many who think themselves too poor to take a newspaper, but for the number of daily papers, and the price of a single copy, are indeed—Ben. Franklin.

Correspondence of the Pennsylvania.

HARRISBURG, JAN. 1839.

THE INAUGURATION.

The re-election of Pennsylvania from the thrall under which she has grown for the last three years, has happily consummated—the democracy of the state have now a Governor to whom they can point with pride and pleasure as one whose whole public life has been marked with devotion to the rights and benefits of the people, and in whom they can have the utmost confidence as the supporter of those interests and rights.

The imposing ceremony of the inauguration took place this day, and it is supposed that the number present to witness it exceeded any ever before assembled in Harrisburg.

At an early hour in the morning, crowds were seen wending their way to the Capitol, and notwithstanding a severe snow storm, that continued without intermission until 11 o'clock, the number kept increasing until not only the Hall of the House of Representatives, but every avenue leading thereto was crowded to overflowing. Great numbers of ladies were present, and a person who had been accustomed to visit the Hall while the Legislature was in session, and who had not been aware of the occasion which

Twenty-fifth Congress.

THIRD SESSION.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, JAN. 17.

The debate on the motion for appointing a select committee on the Stewart vote, continued till a late hour. The House finally agreed to appoint the committee by ballot.

The House then proceeded to the election of the committee. The first ballot resulted as follows:—

Total number of votes given,	210
Necessary to a choice,	105
Of which Mr. Harlan received—125 votes	
Mr. Curtis	123
Mr. Wise	120
Mr. Dawson	119
Mr. F. A. J. Smith	117
Mr. Elmore	112

And there six were declared elected.

A great number of other gentlemen were voted for, but failed to obtain the number of votes necessary to elect any one of them.

The House therefore proceeded (at a little after ten o'clock) to a second ballot which resulted as follows:—

Whole number of votes	125
Necessary to a choice,	63
Of which Mr. Cushman received 99 votes.	
Mr. Hopkins 98.	
Mr. Hubley 94.	

And were declared duly chosen. The committee being completed, the House at a little before 11 o'clock adjourned.

FRIDAY, JAN. 18.

As soon as the journal was read, Messrs. Elmore, Cushman and Hubley, the three democratic members of the committee, asked to be excused from serving on the committee. The question was taken on each declaration severally, and they were excused.

The House then proceeded to ballot, but the first ballot resulted in no choice. Upon the second ballot Messrs. Martin, Taylor and Wagner were chosen. After many proceedings and much disorder, the House adjourned.

SATURDAY, JAN. 19.

The whole of this day's session was taken up in hearing and discussing the applications of Messrs. Taylor, Martin, and Wagner, to be excused from serving on the Stewart vote committee. The two former were excused, and the House refused to excuse the latter by a vote of 105 to 102. At the close of the session, Messrs. Foster and Owens were appointed to fill the two vacancies created above.

Before the adjournment of the House, Mr. Wise introduced a resolution authorizing the committee to appoint a clerk and a printer, also giving the members of the committee leave to absent themselves from the House during its sittings; and, if necessary, to proceed to New York to prosecute the investigation.

Maryland Legislature.

January 10.

On motion of Mr. Evans, Leave was granted to the committee on corporations, to report a bill to be entitled, an act to incorporate Perryville Academy, in Cecil county.

In the House, the clerk of the Senate delivered the report of the trustees of West Nottingham Academy.

January 14.

In the House, on motion of Mr. Comery, Ordered, That he have leave to withdraw from the files of the house, the petition and accompanying papers of Robert H. Hays of Cecil county.

January 16.

In the House, Mr. Handy, from the committee on contested elections, made a report on the claims of Benjamin Kirby of Kent county, and Robert Welsh of Annapolis city, both claiming seats in the House. The committee are of opinion that neither is entitled to his seat. The consideration of the report is postponed until the 24th instant.

Mr. Pitts asked and obtained leave to bring in a bill, the object of which is to relieve the Legislature from the applications for divorces, by giving the County Courts jurisdiction in such cases.

Mr. Mason reported a bill for the protection of unmarried females.

Mr. Blocher reported a bill to protect mechanics from losses they might sustain in building or repairing houses.

January 17.

In the House, Mr. Pratt presented the memorial from sundry citizens of Georgetown, for the retrocession of a part of the territory of the District of Columbia, to the State of Maryland, which was referred to the consideration of the House of Delegates.

January 18.

In the House, the petition for annexing a portion of the District of Columbia to Maryland was received from the Senate. The House then resumed the unfinished business of yesterday, being the bill to establish a municipal jurisdiction over a part of Anne Arundel county. The subject was debated until a very late hour, when the House adjourned without the question being taken upon it.

January 19.

In the Senate, the bill to amend the Constitution of Maryland was on its second reading, when Mr. Stewart offered an amendment thereto, and the bill and

amendment were both laid on the table. In the House, Mr. Ford reported a bill entitled an act to incorporate the Eastern Shore rail road company, passed at a December session, 1833, chapter 28.

As soon as the journal was read, a motion was made and carried to take up the unfinished business of the day before, being the bill to establish a municipal jurisdiction over a part of Anne Arundel county. A call of the House was ordered. The doors having reported that he had notified the absent members that their attendance was required, the House proceeded to the consideration of the business upon which a call of the House was made.

The bill was amended so as to require the expenses attending the establishment of the district to be paid by those living within its proposed limits.

The bill was then passed by a vote of 48 to 19.

This bill has occupied the House for the last three days, and gave rise to a debate not only upon the question of the expediency of having the question of Reform in its most extensive scope.

The bill was advocated by Mr. Watkins, the originator of it, on the ground of the inconvenience of the persons at such a remote distance from the seat of justice.

Mr. Cassin and Mr. Handy thought it would be better to let the question of Reform in its most extensive scope.

Several other gentlemen expressed their views upon the immediate question, and also upon the propriety of further Reform in the State.

January 21.

In the Senate, leave was granted Mr. Evans to report a bill to incorporate the village of Port Deposit, and he accordingly reported a bill for that purpose.

In the House of Delegates, Mr. Watson obtained leave to introduce a bill to prohibit betting on elections.

On motion of Mr. Maubly, it was ordered that the committee on crimes and punishments inquire into the necessity of reporting a bill to secure (by the passage of penal enactments) the purity of elections.

Bills before the House of Delegates.

FORGIVEN SLAVES.—The bill reported by Mr. CAUSIN on the 7th inst. "To provide for the redemption of FORGIVEN SLAVES" passed.

1st. That any slave who shall escape from his owner in this State, into any other State or district of the Union, shall be deemed guilty of felony.

2nd. Upon conviction of the offence by a jury, such slave shall be sold after ten days' notice by the Sheriff of the County, and after deducting charges, he shall pay the proceeds to the owner of the slave.

3rd. Upon evidence of the fact of the escape of such slave, either by affidavit before any person authorized to administer the same, or by indictment of a grand jury, it shall be the duty of the Governor to demand such slave from the authorities of the State or District into which such fugitive slave has escaped.

4th. The purchaser of such slave sold as aforesaid shall give bond for the removal of such slave from the State, and on default, the Sheriff shall again sell the slave.

No. 7. "To regulate proceedings in Courts of Equity in certain cases"—reported by Mr. MASON.

This bill proposes that hereafter, when a party complainant in court shall die, having heirs at law, who if adults, would be proper parties to suit out instead of the deceased party, the court may enter the said heirs as party to said suit, although under the age of twenty-one years—and the case shall proceed as if the party were still living.

No. 8. Supplement to the act of 1835, ch. 200, relative to CANALS AND PENNSYLVANIA—reported by Mr. PRATT—This bill relates to the compensation to Sheriff making sale of a Negro Convict under the original act.

No. 10. Supplement to the act for the dissemination of Literature in this State. Reported by Mr. ORRICK.

This bill gives to the Trustees of the several Schools, Academies and Colleges, that receive donations of money from the State, for the benefit of the poor—discretionary power as to the number of poor children to be admitted, provided said number shall not exceed twelve.

No. 11. To protect the reputation of unmarried Females—reported by Mr. MASON.

1. Provides that all words spoken maliciously touching the reputation, chastity or virtue of unmarried females shall be deemed slander, and so treated by the Courts.

2. Authorizes such females so traduced or defamed, to maintain an action for slander and recover judgment.

3. In case of her being under age her parents, guardian, or next friend may sustain such action.

4. The husband may sustain such action for slander against his wife previous to marriage.

6. In all such cases, proceedings shall be the same as in actions for slander in other cases.

No. 12. OYSTER LAW. Reported by Mr. HANCOCK. To repeal the act of 1837, relative to the destruction of Oysters in the waters of this State, passed December Session 1833, ch. 254.

THE SWARTWOUT COMMITTEE.

The people of the United States have marked the universal, palpable, glaring dishonesty which has recently, more often since its origin, distinguished the tactics of the Federal party. The course which the leading men of this almost desperate party have pursued in the Illinois election, in the New York election, in the New Jersey election, and in the Pennsylvania election, has excited the alarm and abhorrence of the honest men of all parties who love their country, its institutions, and immutable justice, more than the most of the hour. Subsequent events have shown that the people every where have been shocked at the fraud and violence thus resorted to by Federalism to carry its point among the people. And yet what do we see now in the Capital of the Union? The House of Representatives has been, during the last week, a scene of phrensy, and the result was to back a committee by secret vote. This coalition of the Conservatives and Federalists, under the auspices of Messrs. Rives and CLAY, has been attended by circumstances, and consummated by an act, which puts a badge of turpitude on the transaction beyond the advances of partisan skill to conceal. The new coalition had their nightly caucuses, and it was then that the covenant was made that the union and many proposition of Mr. CASSIDY, who introduced the resolution for inquiry, should be voted down. The Federalists objected to the appointment of the committee, and the result was the usual mode. The rule of the House which gives the appointment to the SPEAKER, gives this officer, third in grade in our Government, to a double responsibility for that which he is obliged to do in the face of the House and country. For a fair and impartial discharge of its duty he is accountable to both. At the representation of the majority in the body electing him, that majority is made responsible to their immediate constituents, and when that majority sustains an Administration, the Executive head, and all associated with him, are, in some sort, held answerable to the people. The House which gives to eminent men, from both sides, capable and willing to conduct the closest and keenest scrutiny. But the new-born twin Opposition exclaimed against that species of distinct responsibility which fixes the public on an individual through the majority electing, and the administration in turn, are subjected to that most omnipotent of tribunals in the political affairs of this country, the PUBLIC OPINION. The cerberus party of banks clamored down the time-honored usage of the House. The Speaker was not the proper officer to summon this grand inquest. The House must do it and take the responsibility, they insisted. To this Mr. CASSIDY assented, & modified his resolution to raise the investigating committee by the open vote of the House—by the voice vote. Of all things, this was most revolting to the new coalition, which had organized in caucus for the appointment in secret, not of a committee to detect frauds and defalcations against the Government, but of a political insinuation, to deliver in secret for false pretexts and colorable accusations against the Administration, and thrown up for Messrs. CLAY and RIVES a sort of common platform to stand upon, in their joint attack upon the Republican principles and party of the Union.

We have also understood that the Committee have determined to commence their investigations in the city of New York, and will leave here this evening for that city.

The Committee are composed of the following gentlemen: Messrs. Harlan, Curtis, Wise, Dawson, Smith, Hopkins, Owens, Foster, and Wagner.—*Nat. Int.*

THE GOLD EAGLE.

This beautiful coin, after a long absence, has re-appeared in our country. The mint at Philadelphia is striking them, and a quantity has arrived here. It is not only a noble coin, but, in its improved appearance, a fine specimen of art. As yet only the mint in Philadelphia has issued this coin; but the branch mints will soon follow, as it is found that Philadelphia is an exceedingly difficult place to diffuse the coins from. It is found that they diffuse much better from other points, and therefore the coins of the branches will be sedulously attended to.

It is now thirty-five years since an eagle has been coined at our mint.—*Globe.*

THE JURY. In the case of the Commonwealth against Dr. Chauncey and others, for the murder of Eliza Sowers, in an attempt to produce an abortion, returned a verdict, convicting Chauncey of murder in the second degree, and acquitting Nixon and Armstrong.

[Pennsylvania.]

Correspondence of the Baltimore Republican.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 17, 1839.

DEAR SIR: I have just received the glorious news of the special election held on the 15th inst. in the Senatorial District, composed of the counties of Cumberland, Franklin and Adams, to supply the vacancy created by the death of Mr. Cassat, (deceased). This district, at the election in question gave 120 votes to Mr. HARRIS, and now gives 210 majority for the Democratic candidate, this is truly a gratifying result—showing a democratic gain of over 1400 votes, in about three months. This is the first opportunity the people have had of placing the seal of their condemnation on the infamous scheme attempted to have been carried out by Ritten and his profligate advisers, and in a district too, where the arch fiend, (Stevens) has heretofore held undisputed sway.—Gen. Miller, the successful candidate, was the President of the Committee of Safety, or *Redeem*, (as they called them), during the recent connection at Harrisburg.

We saw yesterday a note, purporting to be issued by the "Commercial Bank of Baltimore," made payable to Richard Norris, and signed John McKim, President, and Charles Pleasant, Jr. Cashier. As there is no such institution in our city, our country friends, for whom there is no doubt this caution is especially intended, should be careful how they receive money without a proper examination. The engraving of the above note is as bad as it can well be, it being almost impossible to make out the vignette and ornamental devices.—*Baltimore American.*

From the Alexandria Gazette.

It was stated that Judge WILKINSON, who was engaged in the late affair at Louisville, visited that city for the purpose of consummating a marriage contract with the following notice, which we find in a Kentucky paper, shows that the unfortunate affair did not alienate the affections of the fair one:

MARRIED.—In Harlan, Ky., on Thursday evening, the 3d instant, Judge WILKINSON, of Mississippi to Miss ELIZA COOPER, of the former place.

GOOD NEWS FOR SOME.—A grocer was fined two dollars and costs, yesterday afternoon, for dunning a customer. He professed to have a charge of \$1.17 etc. against the plaintiff, and "rang, or caused to rang," his bell, daily and nightly, for some indefinite time, at the same time—"Pay that dollar and seventeen cents!" Finally the dunned called in the grocer. The grocer thought it comfident hard that he could neither put a man in jail, nor torment him to death in his own house, for such a trifle. His honor labored for some time, but he could not find his rights—and that there was time to all things; even to dunning a man that don't owe and won't pay, or a man that does owe and can't pay.—*Boston Gaz.*

LIFE IN THE SOUTH WEST.

THE DUEL.—The duel which some months since was agreed to be fought upon the Mississippi, at Memphis, on Saturday the 30th December, by the notorious duellist, McClung, and Mr. Menifee, a merchant of Vicksburg, and brother of the member of Congress from Kentucky, transpired on the day appointed.

The reason of the long delay before the parties met, was that they might have time to wind up their earthly affairs, as the conditions under which they were to meet, required more than probable that both parties would fall. The history of the difficulty has been told us as follows: That McClung, from some cause, cowardly or avaricious, Menifee, who, (probably anxious to avail himself of the advantages of the challenge, knowing the duelling character of McClung with the pistol to be a "dead shot") afterwards sought McClung in a grocery, and beating him most unmercifully, finally kicked him into the street. McClung challenged, and Menifee accepted.

Menifee, above his eye, his adversary's sword supposed, having struck the ex-*duellist's* lock, after he had pulled the trigger, but before the cock had struck the percussion cap, the resistance of the ball so deadened its force, that although it fell on the cap, it failed to explode it. The ball glanced, and its indented or flat side struck Menifee above the eye, and wound around between the skull and the skin to the back of his head, where it was extracted.—When McClung saw him fall, he raised his rifle and aimed at which Menifee's second remarked to him that he might be premature in ceasing his rifle, as Menifee was not killed—to which he replied, "I'm glad of that, for now I shall get another shot." "If not at him, I take his place,"—rejoined Menifee's second.—Menifee's surgeon says he cannot survive, although there are slight hopes to the contrary; it not being ascertained certainly that the skull was fractured; but he is said to be delirious. The affair, it seems, is not ended. Either Menifee or his second is again to meet McClung. This statement came to us from an eye witness.—*Memphis Courier.*

"INCIDENTS OF TRAVEL."—The reviewer of Stephens' Travels in the January number of the North American, says that "a person favored by circumstances, may reach Mount Calvary within thirty-three days after leaving Broadway. Thirteen days may be taken to go to Rome, to Paris, three to Marseilles, ten to Syria, four to Jaffa, and one from there to Jerusalem."

THE CECIL GAZETTE.

"REPRESENTATIVE OF THE LAW AND CONSTITUTION."

Elkton, Md.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 26, 1839.

A half year's subscription will be given to any person who will furnish us with copies of the Cecil Gazette for September 21st, and December 23d, 1838. They must not be mutilated.

Our thanks are tendered to LAM. H. EVANS, Esq. of the Senate of this State for a copy, in pamphlet form, of the Annual Report of the Treasurer of the Western Shore to the Legislature, also to SAMUEL B. FARR, Esq. of the House of Delegates, for the Journal of proceedings of that body.

We cannot comply with the request of our Port Deposit friend. The duties of our office are such as to prevent us from paying any attention to our paper which is necessary, much less of attending to matters unconnected with it.

UNITED STATES SENATOR.

We learn from the Annapolis Republican of Tuesday, that at a preliminary meeting of the Whig members of the Legislature, on Friday last, it was decided that Col. WILLIAM D. MEXTER should be supported for reelection as Senator, for six years, from the 4th of March next. Col. M. received 27 votes, being a majority of the whole, on the first ballot. There were fifty-one of the fifty-two members present.

"THE HERMIT."—The Alexandria Gazette mentions a report that letters have been received from Nashville, which state that Gen. Jackson has been turned out of the church for bad preaching.

In reference to the above atrocious calumny, which is going the rounds of the Whig prints, the Baltimore Republican very justly asks—"Can any thing be found in any of the Democratic papers, that even shadows the smallest degree of low, foul scurrility as is here furnished? The true Democracy would blush to own an associate, who was capable of thinking much less of writing or publishing, such calumny, and it is our opinion, that the wretch who would soil his press with such infamy, deserves to be treated as a common felon, and driven from human society."

IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT.

Mr. Williams, of Harford county, has obtained leave to bring a bill to abolish imprisonment for debt. We hope it will receive that success which is merited by a subject deserving it. It has long been a matter of surprise to us that this relic of barbarism should, in an enlightened age like this, disgrace our State. We can see no reason why a man should be incarcerated in a prison among villains of every description, for the only crime of being poor; nor can any argument be sustained to prove the expediency of the system. Justice and humanity demand the expurgation of this foul blot from our statute book, and they eventually must and will prevail.

THE AMERICAN MIRROR.—We have neglected, until the present moment, to notice the above periodical published in Baltimore by Messrs. Brooks & Snodgrass. This silence on our part is hardly excusable, for two good and sufficient reasons; one of which is, that it is a work of rare merit, and the other, that Mr. Brooks, one of the editors, is a native of this country, and consequently entitled to an earlier notice from us. But it is never too late to do good. We therefore say to our readers, if you wish to subscribe for a good periodical—one that is so recommended as embracing all that is interesting as well as instructive—fall not to render your assistance to the AMERICAN MIRROR. The prospectus will be found in another column, and a copy of the work—the January number, just received,—can be seen by calling at this office.

RUEL WILLIAMS (democrat) has been re-elected to the U. S. Senate from Maine.

RE-ELECTION OF DANIEL WEBSTER.—In the Senate of Massachusetts on Thursday the 17th inst. the Hon. Daniel Webster was re-elected to represent that Commonwealth in the Senate of the United States, for the term of six years from the 4th of March next.

OFFICIAL FEES.—The Editor of the Albany Journal estimates the income of the United States' Attorney for the Eastern District of New York to be from fifty to eighty thousand dollars a year. If we are not misinformed, the fees of other officers of the United States in the same district amount to princely revenues, far exceeding in annual amount the salary allotted to the Chief Magistrate of the United States.

It appears from the annual report of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Rail Road Company, that during the past year 146,410 persons have travelled on the Road, a great portion of whom have passed over a considerable length. The total amount of receipts from passengers during the year was \$256,796. The revenue for the transportation of merchandise during the same period was \$41,204. For transporting the Mail the Company receives an annual compensation of \$27,500. The total receipts were \$371,514.

From the Keynote.
APPOINTED BY GOVERNOR PORTER.
FRANCIS R. ELLIOT, Esq. of Dauphin county, Secretary of the Commonwealth.
OVID F. JOHNSON, Esq. of Dauphin county, Attorney General.

MARRIED.
In Wilmington, on Wednesday morning last, by E. W. Gilbert, Mr. WILLIAM BROSKE of Cecil Co. Maryland, to Miss ANNEA NICHOLS of Wilmington.

DIED.
On the 12th inst. at the residence of his mother in Newark, Del. ALEXANDER MACMILLAN, late of Wilmington, in the 44th year of his age.

BALTIMORE MARKET.—Jan. 23.
FLOUR.—The receipts of Howard street flour are quite large—and but little doing from stores. The price from Rail Road this morning is uniform at 98, and the prices from wagons vary from 88 to 95, 102 per boll. The store price is very unsettled, some holders being willing to sell at \$8.12 1/2, while others are firm at \$8.25.

GRAIN.—There has been very little wheat at market; a sale of a small lot of good Maryland red was made yesterday at \$1.50, and other small parcels at \$1.75 a bushel. We quote good to prime reds at \$1.75 a bushel.

Sales of both White and Yellow Corn, at 86 a 87 cts.
We quote Rye at \$1.13—sales at the latter price.
Several cargoes of Oats were sold yesterday and to-day at 45 cts.

A small lot of New York Cloverseed was sold this week at \$14 per bushel, which is the only transaction we have to report.

Caroline Augusta Chase, and seven hundred and thirty-five other ladies, in Lynn, have petitioned the Legislature for the privilege of marrying black Indians. This is a cut at the wide-limbed hands—or, perhaps some of those ladies, despairing of having a white offer, and so on to try to do better.

HUMANITARIAN.—We understand that dangerous disorder has been prevailing extensively in some parts of Chester county, and we are sorry to learn that fatal consequences to the lives of children have been experienced. Several children, and men, in the vicinity of Catoctinville, have been bitten by dogs supposed to be rabid—two or three have died of the bad effects. Quite a number of valuable cattle, swine, &c. have also been lost from the bite of dogs. Active measures should be adopted by our citizens to prevent the extension of this mania.

[West Chester Record.]

We regret to learn that Mr. Menifee, the gentleman who was engaged in the affair with Mr. McClung, near Vicksburg, on the 29th ult. has since died of the wound he received.—*Natchez Courier.*

ELKTON LYCEUM.

On Thursday evening next, January 21st, there will be a lecture—after which the following question will be discussed: "Does man depend more on his mental than on his physical constitution for his superiority over the brute creation?" By order,

H. McCULLOUGH, Secy.

For the Cecil Gazette.

LYCEUMS.

Schools of Academies that are calculated for the advancement of science, have been called Lyceums, after a building at Athens, in which Aristotle, the prince of philosophers in his age, gave lectures on those branches of science, in which he was supposed to have derived the intellectual views of his contemporaries. It is very natural for us, in constituting schools or institutions for a similar purpose, to borrow the name. The business of instruction,—and especially that which is commonly called education, the student is employed in the acquisition of language, by which he is prepared, either to profit by the acquisitions of others, or to communicate his own. In our case, we suppose individuals to be prepared in both these respects, and that we may proceed directly to the consideration of such subjects as may be offered. It will be only necessary for individuals or members of the society, to form accurate notions of what they propose, or to pay such attention to what is proposed, as will enable them to understand what is proposed by others.

Lyceums in this country, were first established by the intelligent mechanics of the New England States, about thirty years since; and heretofore, they have been almost exclusively confined to debates of an important and practical nature. Soon, however, the attention of men of talent was drawn toward them, sufficiently to induce them to afford their co-operation; such men as Governor Everett, Judge Story and Mr. Webster, professed their aid, and delivered lectures on a variety of subjects. Now, ministers, judges, lawyers, physicians, and other literary characters, are found among the zealous patrons of these institutions; and wherever established, they have been found to do much to elevate and refine society.

As such an institution is formed in Elkton, where a lecture on some interesting subject once a week, will be followed by the discussion of a problematical question, it is hoped the intelligent citizens of the place will encourage the undertaking. On the ladies we especially depend. Their countenance is encouragement. The Lyceum is designed to be a place of social improvement in subjects that are calculated to elicit the finer feelings of our nature, and to render the members useful to each other and to the community.

D. M. H.

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In Wilmington, on Wednesday morning last, by E. W. Gilbert, Mr. WILLIAM BROSKE of Cecil Co. Maryland, to Miss ANNEA NICHOLS of Wilmington.

