From the Baltimore Chronicle.

The glorious termination of the election in Connecticut and the triumph of Whig principles in the election of a Governor, members of Congress and members of the Legislature, are calculated to awaken reflections as to the probable fate of the Van Buren party. The defeats which the administration suffered in 1837 and 1838 were considered merely as the effects of sudden excitement, or as the party presses termed it, "of panic" which would be repaired upon cooler reflection operating as the "second sober thought of the people." The glorious whig victory in New York which swept Van Burenism from the popular branch of the State Legislature in 1837 was considered to be merely temporary, and the Loco Focos had no doubt as to their ability to bring about a re-action But the election in 1838 only confirmed the previous decision of the people, and the local elections this spring have proved that whigs still remain invincible in that state. Governor Marcy was always greatly more popular with the people of New York than Van Buren. If he has been defeated by more than ten thousand majority, there is every reason to believe that a still greater triumph awaits the whigs at the Presidential Election.

The election in Connecticut which took place a year ago, and which swept away the Van Buren majority in that state, was regarded as merely a temporary victory, and great calculations were made upon producing a re-action there, but the result has disappointed the hopes of the party, and Connecticut may now be numbered with the Whigs States.

From the elections which have already been held for members of Congress it is evident that unless the administration can succeed in making great changes in Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee and Maryland, the whigs will have a large majority in the next House of Representatives. The effect of such a triumph will unquestionably be the investigation of those evils and corruptions which have tended to empty our National Treasury and which have produced great abuses in the principles of elections and the right of suffrage throughout the country. That the administration will move heaven and earth to avert the dreaded consequences of a Whig majority in Congress, no one acquainted with the character and history of the party pretend to doubt. In proportion as the chance of success becomes weaker the exertions of the party by means of bribery, proscription and intimidation will be increased and in each State as it succeeds another the contest will wax warmer and warmer. It is therefore the duty of the whigs in all the States where elections are to be held to prepare themselves for the coming contest. Although they have not the weapons of power, nor the controul of the public money, yet they have the advantage of truth, of sound constitutional doctrines on their side, and, by proper exertions, will achieve a signal triumph over their adversaries. The next onset will be in Virginia on the fourth Thursday in May. The Globe and Richmond Enquirer are full of appeals, denunciations, and boastings in relation to the contest; more so than is compatible on their with a reasonable expectation of success. In the mean time the Whigs are going coolly to work. They know what interest they have at stake. They are acquainted with the arts and intrigues of their adversaries. They put forth no vain boasting, but from the spirit that is at work among them, we are induced to believe the regeneration and disenthralment of the State from Loco-focoism is at hand.

To the Whigs of Indiana, Kentucky and Tennessee we have a few words to say.—You had with less than six exceptions all the representatives in the last Congress. All we ask, as you have not much to gain, is to hold your own. Do not by disunion or inactivity surrender a single district to the enemy. Your brethren in New York, Connecticut, Georgia and Louisiana have done their duty, and have made great whig gains. Let there not be a corresponding loss on your part and all will yet be well. The spectacle that will then be presented at the meeting of the next Congress of a majority of the representatives, coming forward at the will of the people, to put the seal of condemnation on the measures of Van Buren will be one in the highest degree interesting. It will show to the world, that though public virtue has departed from the breasts of our rulers, and their patriotism has degenerated, yet the people, the source of all power, are pure and uncontaminated, and when they will, public officers must obey, or retire in shame and disgrace.

The following view of the result of the elections for the next Congress, so far as they have taken place and the political divisions of the representation in last Congress from those States where the elections have not been held, forms an appropriate conclusion to this article. The Whigs have great advantages for the rest of the contest, but they can afford to lose nothing. The annexed tables are from the New York Express:—

THE TWENTY-SIXTH CONGRESS,

One hundred and fifty-seven members of the next Congress have now been elected. They are divided politically as follows:

	26th Congress		25th Congress.	
	Whig	V. Buren	Whig	V. Buren
Maine	2	5	3	5
N. Hampshire		5		6
Vermont	3	2	4	1
Massachusetts	10	2	11	1
Connecticut.	6			6
New York.	21	19	10	30
New Jersey.	6		6	
Pensylvania.	11	17	11	17
Delaware.		1	1	
South Carolina.	2	7	7	2
Georgia.	9		1	8
Arkansas.		1		1
Louisiana.	2*		1	1
Ohio.	8	11	11	8
Illinois.	1	2		3
Michigan.		1		1
Missouri——.		2		2
	81	76	67	91
	76			67
Whig maj.	5			24
	21			
Whig gain.	29			

*1 Vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Rice Garland, Whig.

The elections in nine States, and an election to fill a vacancy in Louisiana. take place in the course of the present spring and summer, when the remaining eighty five members are to be chosen. The following shows the politics of the members from those states in the last Congress:—

	Whig & Cons.	Van Buren
Rhode Island,	2	—
Maryland.	5	3
Virginia.	7	14
North Carolina.	8	5
Alabama.	2	3
Mississippi.	2	—
Tennessee.	10	3
Kentucky.	12	1
Indiana.	6	1
Louisiana (vacancy)	1	—
25th Congress	55	30
26th do so far	81	76
	136	106
	106	
Whig majority	30	

THE CONNECTICUT ELECTION.

The news of the Whig victory in this State is fully confirmed. The Whigs have carried every thing, and that by majorities so decisive as to leave no hope for Loco Focoism hereafter. The following are the returns from all the towns but four.

GOVERNOR.

	1838			1839		
	Ellsworth.	Beers.	Phelps.	Ellsworth.	Niles.	Phelps.
Counties.	W.	L.F.	Cons.	W.	L.F.	Con.
Hartford.	5,214	3,592	728	5,235	4,080	445
N. Haven.	4,482	3,574	154	3,881	3481	131
N. London.	3,359	2,425	89	2,832	2,743	17
Fairfield.	4,304	3,395	100	2,870	2,485	75
Windham.	2,412	1,759	82	2,170	2,013	43
Litchfield.	3,886	3,388	105	3,746	3,326	77
Middlesex.	2,076	2,110	29	1,643	1,832	—
Tolland.	1,560	1,383	204	1,653	1,401	169
	27,293	21626	1,494	24,030	21,361	957

From the Balt. Chron. of Thursday last.

Now that the Loco Focos are losing ground they are consoling themselves with vain boasting of what they intend to do in future. The GLOBE comes to us filled with extracts from the Connecticut papers, giving reasons why they were defeated and hopes of success to come. We have no objections to this practice of self-consolation. It inspires the party with hope, while at the same time it gives new vigor to the whigs. The course of the Loco Foco papers reminds us very forcibly of old times—the times when J. Q. Adams was President. Any one who peruses the Administration papers of 1827 and 1828 will be so forcibly struck with the similarity of the reasons offered for defeat at that time by the Adams party, with the reasons offered by the Loco Focos, as to imagine that there had been some lessons taken from former experience. At that time as news came in from State after State adverse to the Administration, it was thought that defeat was occasioned by indifference, and that the grand rally at the Presidential election would fix all things straight again. Thus the hopes of the friends of Adams were kept excited, until they were banished entirely, by the large vote given to Gen. Jackson. We think the "signs of the times" are sufficiently ominous to the Van Buren party. Every election gives some indication that the whigs are alive and will march up to the contest in 1840 with bold and determined hearts resolved to redeem and disenthrall the government. Van Buren is mortified at the inauspicious appearance of things. The arts which he employed to obtain power will not serve to retain it. The magician's wand is gone. Even the simple hearted Virginia Senator, Mr. Roane, in a speech which he delivered in the Senate, and which was at once copied into the Globe, declared that he had often visited the "white house," and had studied Van Buren's character closely, but he could find no evidence to satisfy his mind that the President was a magician! His intriguing character will serve him no longer. The promises which he made to obtain power have answered their purpose. His party is a selfish party, looking first to their own interest, and then to the interest of the public.—Every move he makes now to gain a friend may lose him a dozen. Thus beset with difficulty on every side, he has to carry on an administration governed by no one principle that is sanctioned by a majority of the people, against an opposition gathering strength by time, and which is calculated, if united, to insure his final overthrow at the close of his present term of office, and he will then retire without being able to point to a single measure, originating with himself, that has proved in any great degree to be of benefit to the nation, or that will endear his name in the memory of his countrymen.

A GOOD BEGINNING.—The Whigs of the House of Representatives in the last Congress tacked to the appropriation bill a proposition that the printing for the Executive Dpartments should be given out by contract, upon proposals previously advertised for. Heretofore the work, amounting to several thousand dollars per annum, has been given to the Editor of the Globe, who was permitted to charge the highest prices. By the following article from the *Madisonian*, it will appear that the work will be performed by other hands. *So far so good.*—Balt Chron.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT PRINTING.—The printing for the principal Executive Departments, for some years past bestowed nearly exclusively on the editor of the Globe, and executed at his own prices, has, we understand, been contracted for, to be done by others, at prices far below those which he offered to do it at, though far below those which he has been charging heretofore, with the exception of printing the census when the returns shall have been made.

Thus is he shorn of ten to twelve thousand dollars a year profit. Verily, *the dynasty of the Globe approaches its end.*

THE NEW YORK CITY ELECTION.—The Commercial Advertiser of Tuesday evening thus speaks of the morning of the first day of the election—"The day is bright with promise of the result of the political conflict which commenced this morning. Both the general and the special meetings of the Whigs were nobly attended last evening, and the bosoms of our citizens were evidently and on all hands animated by the best spirit—exactly that spirit which must ensue success. This morning early, the banners of our country were proudly floating from the committee rooms of the whigs; a bright sun gladdens the project; and a bracing atmosphere renders it a capital day for hard working. It will revive the spirit even of the invalid, to be abroad on such a day as this, and we trust all such, who desire to exercise their right of suffrage, will discharge the duty today, lest it should be cloudy and unpleasant to-morrow."—*Ib.*

From the New Orleans Courier.

LATEST FROM MEXICO.

The arrival of the schr. Woodbury furnishes news from Tampico to the 15th inst. Defeated, and almost without followers, the federal General, Urrea entered Tampico a few days before. The army o Bustamente was approaching, and it was said intended to give up Tampico to be pillaged by the soldiers. The utmost alarm prevailed in Tampico among the natives and foreigners, without distinction. General Mexia was closely besieged in Tuspan. The troops of the central government had made themselves masters of the bar, as well as the approaches by land, and it was thought Mexia could not long hold out.

This news may be considered important. The success of the armies of the centralists is calculated to make the government of Mexico more unbending than ever in its relations with foreign powers. If it does not lead to the rejection of the treaty with France, it will certainly make the President of Mexico less disposed than ever to do justice to the reclamations in favor of American citizens. The protection of our trade in and with that country will require vigorous measures on the part of the government of the United States: and we hope they will be taken forthwith.

Extract of a letter, dated—

"TAMPICO, March 14 1839.

Our political horizon is very squally. The government are sending forces upon this place from all quarters; and it is rumored that the destruction of this town is contemplated. The Americans have made a representation, through our consul, requesting protection from our government, which we hope will be sent immediately. All was quiet at Matamoras."

The amount of American property now in Tampico is computed by the merchants at near one and a half millon of dollars. The booty would be rich, and too tempting for Mexican rapacity to resist.

The U. S. schooner Woodbury was at anchor off the town. At the earnest solicitations of the citizens, the commander consented to wait a few days till the danger was over.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE LEGISLATURE.—The Legislature of Maryland, after a session of more than three months, adjourned on Saturday afternoon, between four and five o'clock. Although much of its time was wasted in unprofitable and trifling discussion, and although it left many things undone which ought to have been perfected, it passed many laws which will greatly redound to the public advantage. Amongst these, may be enumerated—

The Act providing the Ways and Means to meet the subscriptions on the part of the State, to works of Internal Improvement, by which the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company and the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, will be enabled to realize the amounts severally subscribed in aid of those enterprises.

The Act appropriating one million three hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars to the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, by which that Company will be enabled to prosecute its work with vigor, until the meeting of Congress, when new and more satisfactory arrangements will be made for its completion to Cumberland.

The act to guarantee the payment of Bonds to the amount of a million of dollars to be issued by the Susquehanna and Tide Water Canal Company, which will place the early completion of that most important work beyond contingency.

The Bill making another appropriation, on the part of the State to the Susquehanna Rail Road Company, to the amount of $750,000.

And the Bill to enable the Annapolis and Elk Ridge Rail Road Company to avail itself of the subscription of the State to that work.

It is to be regretted that the Legislature did not think proper to guarantee the Bonds which the city of Baltimore will be obliged to issue in payment of her subscription of three millions of dollars to the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company; but we shall not complain. Much has been done for the cause of Internal Improvement, and our city may now advance in her onward career with the certainty that the enterprise of her people will be sustained by the settled policy of the State.—*Balt. Chronicle.*

From the Globe.

"The paper money party evince an unflinching determination to *rule* the country or to *ruin* it; and, unhappily, the means which they have in their hands, and which they use without stint or scruple, enabled them to do a great deal towards accomplishing their parricidal work."

It is but a few days since that in the Globe there was a notice by the Secretary of the Treasury, that he had in circulation upwards of seven millions of Treasury Notes. The Administration is the only party that issues *paper* money, and it needed not such a sage as the Editor of the Globe to assure us that it evinces "an unflinching determination to *rule* the country or to *ruin* it." We had thought that since the Treasury notes were the only irredeemable paper currency in the country, the Globe would for a season cease its denunciations of paper money for fear of affecting its own party. But defeat leads to desperation and hence there has lately appeared a series of articles in the Globe to show the uselessness of Banks and a paper currency, because the Island of Cuba has neither.—*Balt. Chron.*

From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

MASSACHUSETTS.

FOURTH DISTRICT.—A fourth trial for the election of a member of Congress in this district was made on Monday last. A slip from the office of the Bay State Democrat, Van Buren paper, brings us returns from all the towns, with the following results.

For Parmenter, V. B.	4972
Brooks, Whig,	4432
Abolition.	512

Parmenter's majority, 28.

Of course, where the run is so close, there will be some doubt as to the result until the official returns are declared. At the previous (third) trial the votes stood thus:

Parmenter,	4478
Brooks,	3768
Abolition.	731

THE MURDER OF ZELLERBACK.—Yesterday afternoon, Musselman, alias Kobler, the individual arrested in this city, supposed to be the murderer of the Jew pedlar, near Lancaster, P., undewent an examination before Justic Kemp, which resulted in his commitment, to await the requisition of the Governor of Pennsylvania. No witnesses were examined, except a German girl, who, however, could throw no light on his transactions elsewhere than in Baltimore, and for a day or two in Philadelphia. Sundry queries were put to him, the substance of a communication from the mayor of Lancaster, to which he answered, though not very satisfactorily. He appeared to have entirely forgotten every thing like dates, and his story is one which it will require a Lancaster *Dutch* Lawyer to unravel. The youth Wilman, who was with him in the capacity of a servant, seems to be an unsophisticated genius, perfectly good humored, and altogether incapable of thinking a wicked action, let alone doing it.—*Balt. Sun.*

COUNTERFEIT.—A ten dollar note, on the Hagerstown Bank, was offered in a store in Baltimore street, yesterday morning, which was detected as counterfeit. It is marked letter B. No. 3,852, payable to A. Young, and signed Eli Beatty, Cashier, and Otho Lawrence, President. The paper is too light and the engraving passably executed.—*Ib.*

COMMERCE OF BALTIMORE.—According to Lyford's Price Current, there was imported into Baltimore during the quarter ending on the 21st of March, 28,638 bags of coffee from foreign ports, and 1,208 bags coastwise; molasses from foreign ports 2,690 hhds. 135 tierces, 661 bbls., coastwise 1,340 hhds., 1,036 tierces, 905 bbls.; sugar from foreign ports, 2,195 hhds., 38 tierces, 1,707 bbls., 462 boxes, coastwise 3,520 hhds., 67 bbls., 90 boxes.—Balt. Sun.

CHRONICLE & REGISTER.

"Constans et lenis, ut res expostulet, esto."

CAMBRIDGE, MD.,

SATURDAY MORNING, April 13 h 1839.

FOR PRESIDENT,

HENRY CLAY,

OF KENTUCKY.

Subject to the decision of a National Whig Convention.

THE AMERICAN SILK GROWER, is at our table with its usual punctuality. This work continues to maintain its popularity, and it well merits the patronage of those who are engaged in the silk culture.

We committed an error in our last paper in supposing Mr. Bradshaw's Hotel was set fire to from political motives. Recent developements have satisfied us that robbery and plunder were the sole objects of the incendiary.

THE LADY'S BOOK for March has been received. We but do justice to the work when we pronounce it the most instructive and delightful monthly in the country. The articles are from the pens of some of our most popular writers, and are characterized by a fine taste, simplicity and evenness of style, and purity of thought. This No. is also embellished with the *spring fashions*, coloured,—a pattern of a *window curtain*, coloured,—the *farmers return*, a steel engraving,—*patterns of embroidery*, and *two pages* of music. We publish in another column the contents of the April No., to which we invite the attention of our readers.

The Legislature rose on Saturday evening last.—As they were about rising, a motion was made to authorize the clerk to provide suitable furniture for the Hall before the meeting of the next Legislature, which produced quite an amusing debate. An Eastern Shore member who had been as mute as a statue all the winter, made three speeches upon the all absorbing subject. Doct. Risteau, the Demosthenes of the house, opposed the motion. He thought the floor should be covered with zinc, as the frequent passing to and fro by the members would wear out the best Turkey carpet in one session He concluded his remarks by invoking the blessings of heaven upon the members, *per secula seculorum*, which was welcomed with a roar of laughter.

The "Baltimore Republican," in mentioning the fact of the dastardly attempt to assassinate us, remarks; "there is no danger if the old adage be true, "a man born to be hung &c." This expression bespeaks a depraved and corrupt heart, and but confirms the opinion we have ever entertained of the editor of that paper—that he would not blush to say any thing which would minister to the gratification of a bosom "where corruption boils and bubbles until it o'erruns its stew"—

"Whose conscience hath a thousand several tongues,
And every tongue brings in a several tale,
And every tale condemns him for a villian."

Loathed and detested by every virtuous man in the community, he serves as a melancholy warning against the iniquitous and corrupting influence of Loco Focoism. The solitude and moralizing influence of the penitentiary might reclaim his lost character, and unless the kindness of his friends induce them to adopt this *dernier* resort, it would be madness to suppose he can ever be restored to the rank which nature intended he should enjoy, and which he has forfeited by his manifold deflections from honesty, and innumerable infringements upon the laws of morality.

PROSCRIPTION has again raised its "gorgon head." The work of decapitation has been commenced, and, until the vengeance of the executioners is glutted, it never can subside. Wearied with long repose, they have cast around a scrutinizing glance, and selected subjects for the stroke of the proscriptive axe. Like the blighting influence of slander which assails the most virtuous members of society, their blows have been directed against the worthiest and ablest officers Doct. Jones, the able and efficient Postmaster at Washington city, has been removed from Office solely to still the howlings of a thirsting, hyena-like Loco Foco. Mr. Skinner, who has for a long while filled the office of Postmaster for Baltimore city, will be removed shortly to make room for Joshua Vansant, one of the infamous "nineteen," who sacrificed the welfare and honor of his State upon the unrighteous shrine of party,—who attempted to overthrow the established government of the state, and reduce its well organized system to chaos and confusion,—a treacherous and unprincipled Loco Foco. We blush to include in the catalogue the name of Gen. Van Rensselaer, who, bared his good right arm in two sanguinary wars in defence of our liberties,—who bore a conspicuous part in the trying scenes and events of the revolution,—whose blood reddened the soil of his country, and who has been *proscribed*, in order to reward a ranting partizan who considered himself a better soldier, not in the service of his country, but in political sophistry and cunning.

What a striking contrast does this course present to that pointed out by General Jackson to Mr. Munroe. How much holy horror was expressed by him at the idea of a President "indulging in party feelings." It seemed almost to cause his blood to chill and freeze, and heavy drops of cold sweat to dampen his brow. In one of his letters to Mr. Munroe he says—"in every selection, party and party feelings should be avoided. Now is the time to extirpate that *monster*, called party spirit. Consult no party in your choice" This was the hypocritical advice of a low but ambitious spirit. His subsequently avowed principles and conduct conclusively shew that it was given merely for the purpose of removing the obstacles in the way of his elevation to the Presidency. No sooner did he become the tenant of the White House than, at one "fell swoope," he hurled almost every opponent from office, and supplied their places, without regard to merit or capacity, with men wholly destitute of character, and whose only virtues consisted in their party servility. What, therefore, he had so wisely cautioned Mr. Munroe against, he was guilty of himself, but the act was stript of its criminality, being committed by the "greatest and best" of mankind—who had "filled the measure of his country's glory." Mr. Van Buren pledged himself to "follow in the footsteps of his illustrious predecessor"—to finish the work so gloriously begun. We had thought the sword of proscription had spent itself in the General's reign, and was rusting in its scabbard for want of victims. But others remained, were discovered, and, without the courtesy of an examination into their official conduct, have been dismissed from office. Will the people of the United States approve the ingrate who has thus sacrificed the grey headed veteran of the tented field to the slavishness of party; and deprived of bread in the evening of his life, the revolutionary patriot who perilled his life in defence of his country's rights; and who reposed upon the damp earth, the broad canopy of heaven his only covering, but to be rewarded, when old age is thickening around him, with base ingratitude! The response will be heard in 1840:—that it will be one universal, simultaneous burst of virtuous indignation we doubt not.

The Wilmington (Del.) Journal announces the death of HEZEKIAH NILES, Esq. the founder and for many years the editor of Niles Weekly Register. Few persons labored more incessantly than Mr. NILES, for the cause of the manufacturers; and none perhaps, with the exception of the venerable Matthew Carey, have applied themselves so thoroughly and industriously, and carefully, to the collection of facts, upon the science of political economy.

Mr. NILES had for some years previous to his death, ceased to be concerned in the Register.

From the Patriot.

EASTERN SHORE RAIL ROAD.—The following resolutions passed to Legislature on Saturday last.—The object avowed on the floor of the House was to enable the Eastern Shore Rail Road Company to pay off its debts and liabilities.

It will be seen that to enable the Company to draw on the treasury, the private stockholders owning 1133 shares have first to advance their instalments, and that on that being done $200,000—of the State's subscription is to be paid—and that the Legislature has expressly declared that no other instalment on the part of the State will be paid until all the private stockholders have first paid.—Whether this will ever be done is a problem difficult to solve.—The State being a preferred stockholder to the amount of one million, private stockholders must have strong faith in the profitableness of the investment, if they proceed under the present disposition of the Legislature towards that work—one thing seems to be admitted on all hands, that the State will never go beyond the amount of her original subscription, and recent estimates give room to fear that the road cannot be constructed much under two millions of dollars.

Resolved by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the Treasurer of the Western Shore, be and he is hereby required to advance immediately to the Eastern Shore Rail Road Company on the State's subscription to the Capital Stock of said Company, an amount sufficient to meet the present necessities of the said Company, in carrying on its present operations, which amount shall be certified by the President and Directors of said Company to the said Treasurer, and shall not exceed two hundred thousand dollars, provided a like proportional payment shall have first been made in cash by bona fide stock-holders owning at least eleven hundred and thirty-three shares of the capital stock of said Company.

And further resolved that on other instalment shall be paid on the State's subscription until after a like and proportional instalment has been actually made in cash by bona fide stockholders owning at least twenty-five hundred and fifty-four shares of the capital stock of said Company.—Balt. Chron.

GENERAL SCOTT.—The following was the reply of Gen. SCOTT to the notes of his New York friends, inviting him to a public dinner in that city. His conduct upon this occasion exhibits great good sense and sound judgement. He will gain more by his refusal to take the dinner, than he would have done by accepting it. In due time, Gen. SCOTT may aspire to any place—even the highest in the gift of the people.

Head Quarters Eastern Division,
Washington, April 6, 1839.

GENTLEMEN—I have had the honor to receive your two notes, which I beg permission to consider as one—the sentiments and many of the signers being common to both—inviting me in terms as felicitous as they are partial and flattering, to a dinner in the city of New York, in testimony of the estimation in which you are pleased to hold my long endeavors in the service of a country that is equally dear to us all.

Among you, I have the happiness to recognise many an old and kind friend, and not an individual whom I should not be proud to make one.—If, then, I find myself compelled to decline the high honor tendered by such persons, on the part of the great city of the new world, I trust you will do me the justice to believe it is from no want of reciprocal consideration and esteem.

Those sentiments are deeply impressed on my heart. But my position as a soldier, bound by peculiarities and duties to country and government—the necessity of continuing itinerant, I know not how long, and the danger of seeming to seek, in violation of military propriety, such honors—all have recently admonished me to accept no public entertainment whatever.

In the sentiments expressed,
I have the honor, gentlemen,
To subscribe myself
Your grateful and devoted ser'vt.
WINDFIELD SCOTT.

To Messrs. James Tallmadge, Philip Hone, Wm. A. Daer C. W. Lawrence, Aaron Clark, Augustus Fleming, P. G. Stuyvesant; Charles King, Jas. G. King, Daniel Jackson, David B. Ogden, J. Watson Webb, G. Griswold, Thads. Phelps, N. Prime, C. T. Davis, S. B. Ruggles, Edwd. Curtis, Saml. Ward, Jacob P. Giraud, &c.—Balt Chron.

MARRIED.

In this county on Thursday evening last, Mr. *Samuel G. Fleharty*, to Miss *Mary Dawson*.

OBITUARY.

Departed this life on Tuesday evening the 4th inst. Mr. *William Byus*, in the 68th year of his age.

Another great spirit of the Revolution is fled! Another who boldly perilled his life in defence of liberty and his country, is gone to the world unknown! He who has often stood unscathed among the missiles of death, has at last fallen before the unsparing scythe of time! A man, once active, vigorous, and warm with life, now lies prostrate, lifeless and cold, in the silent bosom of the grave!

"How mysterious! I gaz'd, as oft I gaz'd the same,
To try if I could wrench aught out of death,
Which would confirm, or shake, or make a faith,
But it was all a mystery:—Here we goe,
And there we go:—But where? ——"

Wm. Byus entered the service at fifteen, an age when persons are, for the most part, mere children, and alarmed at the very name of war. As nature designs men for the performance of various duties and functions, so she has endowed them with various capacities. Some are fitted to adorn the domestic and social circles—some to shine in the cabinet, and others to flourish in the field. Of the last description was the lamented object of this obituary. Although exposed to the fatigues and dangers of war at so tender an age, his bravery and his conduct were not sur-