in any other country whatever.—They can protect, if they will respect, themselves, in almost every instance.

Madame Celnart expatiates on the rules applicable to Entertainments, Promenades, Parties and Amusements. We have known very estimable and modish folks, who needed, at times, mementos such as the ensuing—"When we intend giving an entertainment, we begin by selecting such guests as will enjoy themselves together, or at least, tolerate one another."—"When we receive a written invitation, we must answer immediately whether we accept or not, although silence may be considered equivalent to an acceptance." "Having once accepted, we can not break our engagements unless for urgent cause" —"An invitation specifies the hour of meeting, and you should arrive at that hour or very little later." "We should avoid putting next one another, two persons of the same profession, for that results in *aside* conversation, which always interferes with general conversation and general conviviality so much to be desired at table." "Remove near relations and cronies as far from one another as possible."—"Guests are never to be *urged* to eat, though a dish of particular *gout* or which they are known to prefer may be pointed out to them." "*Singing* at table after dinner is never practised in houses of people of fashion."—Madame states that each guest should pay a visit to the hosts during the week which follows a grand entertainment. This attention is called *visite de digestion*. "When any of your acquaintance is ill, you should regularly send a domestic to inquire after their health, every day or every other day, according to the severity of the illness." We do not quote any of the *fibs* or White Lies which the Parisian monitress recommends; because we think they are far from being essential to *Politeness*, and we recollect that Mrs. Opie has written a book against them, which might then be opposed to our Book.—*National Gazette.*

GENERAL JACKSON.—Extract from a speech by Mr. Kennedy of Maryland, delivered in Congress, February 19, 1839.

It is now just ten years since the elevation to the Presidential Chair, of the most remarkable man of our times—remarkable as much for the intrinsic properties of his character, as for the singular good fortune that attended him through life. The era of his election to the Presidency was once called the *era of reform*. Some still affect to call it by that name.—To my mind it is chiefly memorable as the commencement of a great delusion—an imposture conducted with no ordinary ability, and propagating its principles by troops of political Islamites as fervent, as obsequious, and as numerous as the faithful who swarmed beneath the grotesque banner of the Eastern Prophet. Ten years have gone by since that eventful epoch—ten long years of various fortune, in which, if the happiness of the American People has not been increased, we may confidently affirm that large and valuable additions have been made to their experience. The occasion offered by the discussions of this committee is appropriate to a survey of this field of experience: and I propose, sir, chiefly to direct my remarks to that end.

No one can forget how peculiarly felicitous to his own fame, and how eminently favorable to the hopes of the country, were the circumces under which General Jackson was first presented to this nation as a candidate for the Presidency.—The men of the Revolution were gone; the field was crowded with aspirants; and the capital had become the seat of numberless intrigues, or—what was principally the same thing—was suspected to be so. In the perplexity of the public mind, and its misgivings lest the popular will should have less to do with the adjustment of this question than the secret management of leaders, there was a sudden uprising of the great mass of the nation to take the selection of the Chief Magistrate out of the hands of the politicians, and preserve it in their own. They chose their candidate in the great military favorite of the day, even while he himself (it was at that time believed) was innocent of all thought of such an honor. General Jackson's imputed moderation of political sentiment; his freedom from party trammels, so signally proclaimed in that famous correspondence with Mr. Monroe; his extreme lenity and kindness towards the old Federal party; his unbounded personal popularity, founded on meritorious military service, his alledged honesty and directness of character, and his boasted knowledge of men; all contributed to give him a position of irresistable command, and to more than compensate for that want of statesmanship and political science which even his nearest friend admitted. With these ascribed qualities of character, he rallied around him not only the largest support of the people, but the aid of the most powerful talents in the nation. It was said—and no doubt it was true—that, in the event of his election, he might have called to the public service a combination of the greatest ability and influence which the country afforded.

* * * * * *

In General Jackson, his popularity was the means by which he increased his power; and his power was used, in turn, to enlarge his popularity. With consummate skill (for I do not deny to him great foresight, and management) he turned all the resources of his position to the strengthening of his most cherished attribute. The very boldness his designs seemed to fascinate the public admiration: he dazzled the popular mind by that fearlessness which we were, for a time accustomed to interpret as a proof of his honesty and uprightness of purpose. Least of all men was he suspected of dissimulation; and yet I am persuaded a more skillful dissembler never occupied high station in our country. He flattered the People with the address of a practised courtier, startled & amused them by the thunder-claps of his policy, identified his success with the gratification of their favorite passions, grappled himself with wonderful adroitness to the predominant sentiments, wishes, and prejudices of the great and massive majority—and became a monarch, an autocrat, by the sheer concentration of republican suffrage.

This power he wielded with a stern and inexorable temper of proscription against all who did not bow to his authority, and worship him as the embodiment, the incarnation of the Popular Sovereignty. He was the fountain of honor, the arbiter of disgrace, holding the political fortunes and hopes of his followers at his own capricious disposal. The most indulgent of friends, the most ruthless of enemies, there was no delinquency of the one that he could not overlook; there was no offence offered, he would not visit it with indicitive punishment. He who could not only tolerate, but sustain, protect, and reward the troops of greedy parasites, the defaulters, the public plunderers, that thronged his hall in the guise of friends—men, some of whom were notorious for the derangement of their official accounts—could, nevertheless, pursue, with unprecedented animosity, an unwary trespasser upon the Government treasure—a small defaulter of some three thousand dollars—and, for years, delight himself with the sufferings of his victim He could continue to heap upon this man fresh indignity, disgrace, and pain, even beyond a rigorous judicial sentence, until the humanity of the nation at last revolted, and cried out "For shame!" This could he do, because the unfortunate subject of his wrath had, in an evil hour, ventured to exercise the privilege of a free citizen, and express, in a public journal, his disapprobation of the measures, and his doubts of the political integrity of the Imperial Republican Chief.

THE RACE BETWEEN PORTSMOUTH & BOSTON.—The rumor we published yesterday of the match race between Portsmouth and Boston, was inaccurate, so far as it made Boston the victor in either heat. The race was won in two heats, Portsmouth taking them both.

On the first heat Portsmouth got the track, and the start by about twelve steps, was never headed, and won the heat easily.—Time 3m. 50s.

On the second heat they both had a fine start, and went off at the top of their speed, Boston pushing for the lead. At one time he came up and collared Portsmouth, who soon shook him off, and won the heat by about ten yards.—Time 3m. 48s.

The Intelligencer says:—This time is the fastest second heat ever run at New Market; the track, too was rather heavy.

An immense amount of money had been lost on Boston. The odds in his favor on the morning of the race were 5 to 1.

The Norfolk Herald of Wednesday makes the following comment upon this interesting race:—*Balt. Chron.*

"Never was judgment in horse flesh so completely at fault as on this occasion. The bets were 2 and 3 to 1 on Boston, until the first heat was run; and the sums lost, independent of the stakes, were immense—some suppose $100,000 at least. Both horses were in elegant order. Portsmouth gaily coursed his rounds without a touch of the whip; while Boston was punished at every step; but the *beat* was not in him and could not be whipped out. It is the general opinion that he would have been distanced if Portsmouth had been pushed.

The course was heavy in some parts from the sand; and it is believed Portsmouth could have performed the two miles on the Norfolk course, in less time by 8 or 10 seconds."

REPORTED RESIGNATION OF THE BRITISH MINISTRY.—It appears that on the evening of the 22d some rumors of a change in the British Cabinet prevailed in London. On the morning of that day the House of Lords decided that another committee should be appointed to inquire into the state of crime and the administration of justice in Ireland, notwithstanding a strong opposition to the measure by the prime minister, Lord MELBOURNE. A late edition of *London Standard* says—

STANDARD OFFICE, March 22d—Five o'clk.

We understand that a meeting of the Cabinet Ministers took place this morning at the Marquis of Lansdowne's in Berkeley square, upon the subject of the division last night, in the House of Lords. The result of the deliberation has not yet been officially made known, but it is strongly rumored in the best informed political circles, that ministers have determined to resign.

Seven o'clock.

Since the above was written, we learn from the statement of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in the House of Commons this evening, that the report of the resignation of ministers, though not confirmed to the fullest extent, is in a great measure corroborated.

* * * * * *

Upon the receipt of the result of the above vote in the House of Commons, Lord John Russell rose and said, that he should, in the first week after the recess, or on an early day, take the opinion of the House with respect to the Government of Ireland in late years.—(Hear.) The House of Lords had appointed a committee to enquire into the state of Ireland since 1835, on account of the insecurity of life and property in that country. He did not deny the right of their Lordships to appoint such a committee, but he considered that it was vesting the government of Ireland in the hands of the House of Parliament. Lord Melbourne had declared that he would not carry on the government of the country, without he possessed the confidence of the House of Commons, and as he fully agreed with his Lordship, he proposed to take the opinion of the House respecting the administration of Ireland. If the House expressed its dissent of the policy which had been adopted in Ireland, and which was about to be acted upon by his noble friend, Lord Ebrington, he begged to say that his colleagues and himself would relinquish the government to other hands. Loud cries of 'hear, hear."

The New York Commercial Advertiser does not think that this vote will induce the ministry to resign.

The committee appointed by the House of Lords, under the resolution on which ministers were defeated, is very large; consisting of the Lord President, Lord Privy Seal, Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, Marquis of Westmeath, Marquis of Normanby, Earl of Hillsborough, Earl of Gosford, Earl of Charleville, Earl Vane, Viscount Leinster, Viscount Hawarden, Lord Bishop of Exeter, Lord Fitzgibbon, Lord Ellenborough, Lord Clanbrassil, Lord Wharncliffe, Lord Lindhurst, Lord Plunket, Lord Brougham and Vaux, Lord Cloncurry, Lord Hatherton, Lord Glenelg and Lord Carew.—*Balt. Chronicle.*

MR. DUANE'S NARRATIVE.

It has been for some time known that our townsman, W. J. Duane had prepared and caused to be printed, a narrative of the events connected with his appointment as Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, and his removal therefrom for refusing to interfere with the law regulating the deposites of the national treasury. We are indebted to a friend for a copy of this work, which has not been *published.*—The whole must be read to obtain a full view of what the author presents in his well connected exposition. We find in the narrative much to sustain the opinion generally entertained by men of all parties, of the highhanded tyranny of the measures directed by General Jackson, but declined by Mr. Duane; and whatever may be the difference of opinion between the readers and writer of the narrative, on the subject of the Bank, the former will not fail to do justice to the sternness of principle with which the latter resisted the arbitrary declaration of the President.

There is one part of the narrative which must be felt with sensitiveness by Gen. Jackson—we allude to the remark that the statement of Mr. Whitney & General Jackson did not agree, while that of the former was sustained by circumstances.

The National Magazine, in noticing the narrative, holds the following language:—*United States Gazette.*

A calm review of the subject has satisfied us that the act itself was equally unconstitutional, unwise, impolitic and unjust. It had its origin in sordid selfish views; was conducted with an utter recklessness and disregard to the right or feelings of individuals, and inflicted misery and ruin upon thousands. Mr. Duane, speaking of the conduct of General Jackson in reference to the matter, says, "no doubt he has some patriotic motives. No one supposes that he meant to aggrandize himself. Nevertheless he is operated upon by resentments within and influences without. His resentment may be natural at many bitter attacks. The influences are of two kinds; one to accomplish political purposes through affiliated banks the other to make money by land and stock operations; so that however correct some of the motives of the President himself may be, jobbers in politics and stocks have been the true agents in promoting this occurrence."

In Mr. Duane's letter addressed to the President on the 21st September, 1833, announcing his refusal to carry the directions of the Executive into effect, he assigns twelve reasons for such refusal, the two last of which we notice from their connexion with this branch of the subject:—

"11. Because I believe that the efforts made in various quarters to hasten the removal of the deposites, did not originate with patriots and statesmen, but in schemes to promote selfish and factious purposes."

"12. Because it has been attempted by persons & presses, known to be in the confidence and pay of the Administration, to intimidate and constrain the Secretary of the Treasury to execute an act in direct opposition to his own solemn convictions."

This letter was returned by the President as inadmissible, and Mr. D. says, p. 119, that the reasons above quoted constituted that part of the communication to which exception was taken In a letter to Mr. Donaldson, October, 5, 1833, Mr. D. thus vindicates their truth.—

"These, and my other reasons, for refusing to remove the deposites, were not hastily formed or wantonly uttered. My confidence in their soundness rested upon a mass of circumstances. The President himself could give negative evidence. What patriot or statesman, or even disinterested person, urged him to remove the deposites? Were the only patriots or statesmen of the country to be found in the banks and clubs of Boston, Albany, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore? Did a few individuals at Washington represent the public virtue or private disinterestedness of the Union? The President was exceeding anxious to have at least a majority of the cabinet with him; and, to gain that object, would undoubtedly have told them, if any patriots or statesmen sustained his course. To my knowledge to such support was ever given or appealed to. For my own part, I confidently assert, that of the many persons who wrote and spoke to me on the subject, there was not one whose zeal could not be fairly traced to the spirit of faction or of speculation. My belief on this point, therefore, was not factitious or voluntary, but absolute and inevitable."

EASY METHOD OF DETECTING THE COUNTERFEIT COIN NOW IN CIRCULATION.—The following simple experiment, which has laid the foundation of one of the most splendid of modern sciences, readily enables any person to discover spurious coin. Take a clean slip of common sheet zinc, about two inches by one half, and lay it upon the tongue, and on bringing the silver coin and zinc together, a pungent and disagreeable taste will be perceived. Substitute, now, a coin suspected to be counterfeit, in the place of the genuine coin, and a very slight, if any taste will be perceived. The false coin of half dollars, dimes, and half dimes, is made mostly of German silver, and produces scarcely any galvanic action with a piece of zinc.—The above test is almost infallible, and recommends itself from its simplicity. P.

Fairfax County, (Va.) March, 1839.

From the Baltimore Chronicle.

RHODE ISLND ELECTION.

The election for Governor and members of the Senate and Assembly took place in Rhode Island on Wednesday. There were three tickets in the field—two Whig tickets and a Loco Foco. There is, consequently, no choice for Governor. The united vote of Sprague and Burges, the true Whig strength, is 2756. The Loco's vote 1918. Showing a Whig majority of 838.

The following is the result of the vote for Governor with the exception of three towns, for which we are indebted to the Boston Atlas.

PROVIDENCE COUNTY.

	1839			1838	
	Sprague.	Burges.	Bullock.	Sprague.	Francis.
7 towns yesterday,	963	288	891	1449	1358
Cumberland,	70	57	78	148	133
Smithfield,	91	51	121	204	190
10 towns,	1124	396	1090	1801	1681
KENT COUNTY.					
2 towns yesterday,	291	13	159	323	252
West Greenwich,	42	00	52	59	96
Coventry,	143	00	131	168	151
4 towns,	476	13	342	550	499
NEWPORT COUNTY.					
Newport,	329	5	140	367	144
Middletown,	48	maj		70	17
Portsmouth,	41	maj		116	77
Little Compton,	54		22	71	50
Tiverton,	59		131	82	126
5 towns,	531	5	293	706	414
BRISTOL COUNTY.					
3 towns yesterday complete,	200	11	193	295	168
Total,	2331	425	1918	3352	2762

Three towns—New Shoreham, Jamestown, and Hopkinton, are yet to be heard from. They will give, it is supposed, a majority of about 50 against Gov. Sprague.

The Assembly will consist of

Whigs.	43
Loco Focos.	29
Whig majority	14

The entire Whig Senate is said to be elected—but of this there is some doubt, as the scattering votes may have prevented a choice.

The vote is an unusually small one; this is partly to be attributed to the violent storm, which prevented many from going to the polls, and partly to an unusual and unpardonable apathy on the part of the Whigs.

By the present law in case of an election of a majority of the Senate, no new election will take place. If a majority of the Senate is not elected a plurality elects on the second trial.

From the Baltimore Chronicle.

The facility with which the Loco focos canveer about is truly amusing. For ten long years have the ears of the party been tickled with the eloquence of their orators against Mr. Biddle, for interfering in the political concerns of the country. No epithet has been left unused which could be applied to him to excite popular indignation against the Bank over which he presided. Yet with all their eloquence, all their charges, all their denunciations, they failed to furnish the least particle of proof that Mr Biddle either officially or individually interferred with political affairs, except in the exercise of the common right of voting. Yet because it did not publicly appear that he was so interferring, the Loco-focos in their wisdom thought he ought to interfere, and therefore charged him with secret electionering. After remaining firmly at his post when the waves of popular prejudice were beating against the Bank, he took occasion, when all further hostilities were suspended to resign his situation and retire to private life. This course was gall and wormwood to the Globe and its supporters. In times of trouble in the politics of Van Burenism, the party could be rallied by the watchwords "down with Nick Biddle and the Bank," but Biddle being out of the way the party are left with only the ghost of the Bank to battle against. Upon the election of Mr. Dunlap to the post made vacant by Mr. Biddle, the Globe took occasion to put forth some friendly advice to the new incumbent to beware of interfering in political offairs, as it was it was the rock upon which the Banking institutions would be destroyed. This advice was very wholesome and we may hope that Mr. Dunlap had it copied on parchment, framed and hung up in the parlour of the Bank, for reference in times of trouble, and we would suggest to the Globe that the article should be stereotyped and placed side by side in the daily paper with the prospectus for the extra weekly Globe, wherein the *hard money* publisher of that paper promise to receive all kinds of paper money and of all denominations in payment for the said sheet.

We have been led to the above reflections by observing the active interest taken by the President of the Bank of Virginia in the success of the Van Buren cause in that State. He was an active delegate in the recent self-styled "Democratic Republican, State's Right Convention," composed of the Chairman of the Committee of Correspondence of the State, and has entered warmly and zealously upon the discharge of the duties of that office. All this too, in the face of the oft repeated warnings of the Globe against the active participation of Bank Presidents in the political affairs of the country. We have waited patiently and examined the columns of the Globe anxiously, to see its over-scrupulous editors administer a warning dose to the partisan Virginia Bank President, but all our examinations have been in vain. Not a syllable has been said or written on the subject at all by the Globe, and we suppose that in the case of *Dr.* Brockenbrough at least, the administration has wheeled about, and looks with favor upon the attempts which he is making to bend Virginia to the car of Van Burenism. In the meantime, however, the lynx-eyed Virginians are taking up the subject and exposing the hyprocricy of the party. The independent *Whig* press throughout the State are pouring out broadside after broadside against the political Bank President until he finds his berth two warm for his comfort. He has called to his aid the venerable Editor of the Richmond Enquirer, who defends his friend on the ground that he was appointed a delegate to the convention by his party, he was appointed Chairman of the Central Committee by his party, and therefore has a perfect individual right to do all he can to resuscitate the fortunes of the party, and "sink or swim" with Van Burenism. So then all the virtuous indignation of the Loco Focos against the influence of Bank Presidents resolves itself into this; when they lend their aid for the Van Buren party, they are true patriots and friends of the people and have a perfect right to perform any political feat; when they give their voices and votes in opposition to Van Buren, they are ruffle-shirts, silk stocking aristocrats, seeking to ride rough-shod over the liberties of the people! This is admirable logic and the perfection of political consistency. A true specimen of Loco Focoism, which subscribes to all creeds, embraces all doctrines, supports all principles, and applauds all actions which will secure their ascendency, increase their power, and strengthen their ability to hold on to the reins of government, war against the best interests of the country, and trample under foot the will of the majority. We look to Virginia with confidence that the corrupting the proscribing, and the demoralising tendency of Loco Focoism will receive at the hands of her freemen at the coming election a blow severe, as to prostrate Van Buren's hopes forever in that State.

CHRONICLE & REGISTER.

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

CAMBRIDGE, MD.,

SATURDAY MORNING, April 27th 1839.

FOR PRESIDENT,

HENRY CLAY,

OF KENTUCKY.

Subject to the decision of a National Whig Convention.

☞The Orphans' Court of this county, will sit on Monday the 6th day of May.

All JOB WORK, done at this office, must be PAID for at the time of its delivery.

We have received the first number of a religious paper published in Washington, and edited by the Rev'd. Phillip Slaughter, entitled "The Metropolitan Churchman and Literary Gazette." The mechanical execution of the paper is very neat, and the editor seems well qualified for the task he has assumed.

That able exponent and defender of Whig principles, the NATIONAL MAGAZINE, for April, has been received. We too sensibly feel our inability to comment with justice upon the several articles which fill this No, but our humble opinion is that it is unsurpassed by any periodical in the country. It was promised by the publishers in the March No. that the engraving of Henry A. Wise should appear in this No.; but, a note of the publishers states that it was stolen from the office of the painter. It will however appear in the June No. The publishers say "several persons are suspicioned of the theft who could only have been influenced by political motives."

THE WEATHER.—We have for several days had cloudless skies and gentle breezes from the South.—Spring is with us with her gorgeous train of flowers. The fields are spread with carpeting of green; and the song of the merry plough-boy mingles with the mocking bird's as he contemplates the enlivening appearance of nature.—The smiling groves seem to woo the invalid to their shades where he may inhale the delightful fragrance floating upon the gentle airs of Spring. How delightful, to walk abroad on the face of nature at this season of the year, and see her shaking off the trappings of winter, and arraying herself in the glittering robes of Spring. This is the season to take a ramble with the ladies. Their hearts melt in gratitude to the Dispenser of all things, for the beauty and innocence with which he is pleased to deck the garden of nature, and the fortress of their hearts is more easily stormed than at any other period of the year. Allow us though to persuade such as wish to stroll among the fields, not to approach the spot where "sand thistles" grow. One unfortunate *step* might crush their hopes forever.

A Communication, signed "A Spectator," appeared in the last "Aurora" which seems to require a short comment from us. The writer attempts to prove the analogy between "Boston federalism" and "Dorchester federalism." It it needless to waste ink in order to prove the utter absurdity of his proposition, as every man possessing ordinary intelligence is aware that Democracy and Federalism have long since ceased to agitate the political divisions of our country. The *name* of Democrats has, it is true, been *assumed* by the Loco Focos; but no analogy can be drawn between principles which have for years slumbered "with the Capulets," and applied to those which exist at the present day. In the whole catalogue of principles which divide the two great political parties of the day, no one principle is involved, which is analagous to those held by the "Boston federalists," that cannot be equally applied to either party of our country.

We do not know who "A Spectator" is, and without stopping to enquire, we should suppose he was once deeply tinctured with Boston Federalism, or has been most wofully disappointed at the recent change in the law abolishing the Levy Court. Be it as it may, he shifted his coat too soon, and presents a salutary warning to others who may be inclined to lean to the side that apparently holds the sceptre of power. The tenor of "A Spectator's" remarks evidently prove that he is labouring under the consequences of overweening and blasted ambition. May all others as destitute of principle suffer a like remorse.

For the Chronicle.

Lines.

If sorrow e'er should darken thy glad brow,
Or misery chill the gushings of thy heart;
If thou too must like others bend to fate
And see thy hopes all one by one depart:
There is a heart that still would sigh for thee,—
Though faded be thy gentle loveliness—
And with thine own link its dark destiny,
And share thy sorrows or thy happiness.

If friends, now smiling, e'er should frown on thee—
And coldly shun thee as an outcast vile;
If scorn assails thee with its blighting breath,
And slanders base, thy purity revile:
I still would fondly clasp thee to my breast,
And soothe the anguish of thy bleeding heart;
There thou might'st pillow thy sweet head in rest,
'Till, for a while, grim death should'st bid us part.

The star-lit eye, the cheek of Tyrean red—
The pomp of show, nor wealth of India's isle,—
I seek not, ask not, but would'st give them all
To win from thee one kind, approving smile.
Oh! list thee then the humble minstrel's song,
For thee 'tis breathed and for none else but thee—
May'st thou be still the brightest star among
The brilliant lights of earth's bright galaxy!

* * *

Cambridge, Md.

LIST OF THE APPOINTMENTS OF THE PREACHERS OF THE PHILADELPHIA ANNUAL CONFERENCE.

South Philadelphia District.—S. Higgins, P. Elder.
Union—J. Kennaday, from N. York.
Ebenezer—M. Sorin.
Salem—I. T. Cooper.
St. Pauls'—L. Scott.
Western Church—P. Coomb.
Southwark Miss.—L. Prettyman.
Wesley Chapel—D. D. Lore.
Asbury—Allen John.
Haddington—J. R. Willet.
Chester—J. Edwards. G. Orem.
Radnor—J. B. Ayres, F. Grand,
Soudersburg—E. R. Williams, and one to be supplied.
Strasburg—E. Kennard and one to be supplied.
Columbia—Elijah Miller.
Susquehannah, Miss.—H. Sutton,
Harrisburg—Wm. Barnes.
Phœnixville—D. Shields.
Lancaster—J. Neille,
Springfield—J. Bissey, T. Lumpson,
West Chester—Wm. Urie,
Halifax—D. Davidson and one to be supplied.
Dauphin—W. McCoomb; V. Grane.
J. P. Durbin, President of Dickinson College.
Domestic Miss.—J. Woolsten.
North Philadelphia District—J. Smith Jr. P. E.
St. Georges—R. Gerry.
Nazareth—J. Nicholson.
Kensington—H. G. King.
St. Johns'—R. M. Greenbank.
5th Street—T. J. Thompson.
8th Street—A. Atwood, from New Jersey.
Harmony—T. B. Tibbles.
Holmesburg—J. Lednum.
Frankford—R. W. Thomas.
Germantown—G. Lacy,——Talf.
Bustleton—Wm. Williams.
Doilstown and Allentown Miss.—J. Hand.
Lehmans' Chapel—T. McNamee.
Norristown—G. Barton.
Bristol—Wm. Glentine, and one to be supplied.
Philadelphia Circuit—Lippencott, J. Henry.
Pottsville—Wm. Cooper.
Easton—J. S. Inskip.
Mauch Chunk—C. J. Crouch.
Tamaquid—G. Wilshire.
Reading and Pottsgrove, Miss.—J. Roach and J. Mann.
Orwicksburg and Hamburg Miss.—Jas. Flannary.
Stroudsburgh and German Miss.—J. Harmer and one to be supplied.
Chesapeake District—D. Daily, P. E.
Smyrna—J. Humphrys, W. C. Thomas.
Dover—L. Storks, B. F. Price.
Middletown and Cantwells bridge—Edwin L. Janes.
Denton—J. Bayne and one to be supplied.
Caroline—E. Reed.
Easton—J. Cunningham.
Talbot—William Allen, G. Shock.
Centreville—J. Bell, Wm. McMichael.
Church Hill—S. Drain, J. W. Henderson.
Kent—James L. Houston, J. Mason.
Cecil—Grace and Atmore.
Nottingham—Wm. Torbert, M. D. Curtz.
Elkton—S. B. Hagany,
Delaware City—Wm. Rider, J. D. Curtis.
Wilmington—J. Lylnand.
New Castle—J. H. McFarland.
North East—J. W. Pierson.
Frederica—R. E. Kemp.
Delaware District—H. White, P. E.
Dorchester—J. D. Onins, J. Watson.
Cambridge—T. J. Quigley, J. Quimby.
Salisbury—J. Carlisle, Wm. Quinn.
Princess Anne—D. Lamden, J. Allen.
Accomac—Jas. A. Massy,——Berridge.
Northampton—J. T. Hazzard,——Dougherty.
Snow Hill—J. S. Tailor, John Ruth.
Lewis and Long Neck Miss.—Wm. Spry and one to be supplied.
Naswaddox and Indian Miss.—J. Hargas.
Milton—S. Townsend, Chas. Karsner.
Milford—Wm. Conoly and one to be supplied.
Charles Pitman,—transferred to the New Jersey, Conference.
E. S. Janes,—transferred to the New York conference.

We find the following article in the Richmond Whig. The note is dated from Henrico County:

A small incident happened at a cock-fight in this county last Saturday, too good to be lost. It