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THE KENT NEWS

CHESTER TOWN, MD.

Saturday, November 24, 1848

☞The Whigs of Millington had an illumination and procession on Wednesday evening last in honor of the election of Taylor and Fillmore.

ROBBERY.—The dwelling house of Mr. John L. Bowers, near George Town Cross Roads, was entered on Tuesday night last and robbed of two overcoats and a quantity of valuable articles.

Election Returns.

NEW YORK.—The official returns have been received; Taylor has a majority over Cass of one hundred and three thousand nine hundred and fifty nine. The vote is as follows:

Taylor,	218,551
Cass,	114,592
Van Buren,	120,519

PENNSYLVANIA.—*Official.*—The following is the result of the election in Pennsylvania:

Taylor,	186,413
Cass,	172,661
Van Buren,	11,200

Taylor's majority over Cass 13,451 and over both Cass and Van Buren 2,252.

NEW JERSEY.—*Official.*—The following are the official returns from New Jersey:

Taylor,	40,009
Cass,	36,880
Van Buren,	849
Taylor's maj. over Cass,	3,129

VIRGINIA.—The Richmond Times, of Wednesday morning last, makes the majority for Cass in all the counties of the State but five, about one thousand. In four of these counties Polk had a majority of 58, and the fifth is a new county.

☞The Cattle Show and Fair, which was held in Easton, Md., last week was numerously attended, and the exhibition proved highly satisfactory to those in attendance.—The Gazette says:

The weather was auspicious, and nothing was wanting to make the exhibition useful and interesting. Yesterday afternoon, W. W. W. Bowie, Esq. of Prince Georges, delivered an address before the societies, and quite a large audience. We had not the pleasure of listening to the address, but have heard it very highly spoken of.

FLY IN THE WHEAT.—The farmers in this section of country complain that the fly is committing extensive depredations on the Wheat. The general appearance of the fields is much less promising than usual at this season of the year.—*Cecil Whig.*

We hear the same complaint from our farmers in Kent; the fly has destroyed a greater part of the wheat that was seeded early.

☞General Zachary Taylor was born on the 24th of November, 1784, and was 64 years of age yesterday.

☞The sloop Gen. Washington had not arrived when our paper went to press.

☞The Whig State Central Committee has issued the following address to the good people of our noble old State:

FELLOW CITIZENS.—A few weeks since upon the eve of the great political contest which has just terminated; in view of the distinguished character and claims of the men presented by the Whig party of the country as candidates for the offices of President and Vice President of the United States in view of the great issues involved; of the influence which the decision of the Ballot Box was destined to exert upon the future prosperity of the country, and by your own solemn obligations a scitizens; we appealled to you to survey the ground calmly, and to meet honestly the high responsibilities which on the 7th of November would devolve upon you. That important day has passed. Your duty has been faithfully performed, and now we have the gratification of offering to you our heartiest congratulations upon the glorious result of a contest which has elevated ZACHARY TAYLOR and MILLARD FILLMORE to the high places of the Nation. These distinguished citizens have been elected by an overwhelming majority of the popular vote, and it is a source of peculiar pride to us all, that Maryland, true to her past history, and faithful to those conservative principles she has ever professed, has come into the line of victorious States with so triumhant majority.

While every exercise of the right of suffrage is an important occasion, and every election involves political principles, the contest which has just closed, differs in some respects from those which have preceided it. Heretofore, the struggle has been mainly for and against certain prominent measures, and the seperating lines of party have been strictly drawn. The contest of 1848 has been waged upon the broader batle field of great national principles, essential to the continued and prosperous operation of our free institutions. The sancity of the Constitution—the capability and right of the people to govern themselves—the responsibility of the Executive, and the restrained and judicious use of the Veto power—the peaceful policy of our earlier Presidents—economy and purity in the administration of the General Government—have been the great issues upon which the people have recorded their solemn judgment.

The position of our candidate has also been a peculiar one. Avowing himself a Whig; his adherance to the principles of that party repeatedly announced; presented to the suffrages of the people as the candidate of their Convention—General TAYLOR goes into the Executive office encumbered by no partizen pledges, but promising to administer the Government with the Constitution for his guide, and the great interest of the whole nation as the end and aim of his effort. His past history and his own great character, give us sufficient assurence that his administration will be firm, judicious, moderate illustrious and national. His whole carear has evinced his patriotism. His early education, the circumstance of his youthful life, his contact with the men of puter era and the bias of his own judgment, have made him severely and purely Republican. The intervals of service, and the leisure of the camp, have educated him, not in the trickery of politicians, but in that statesmanship which is born of well directed reading, and the observant habits of a disciplined mind. The purity of his life and the unbending honesty of his character, have never been questioned even by his political opponents.

While his great qualities of soldiership made the war which has just terminated, a succession of brilliant victories, he has given conclusive evidence during its progression of a sound and discriminating judgment, a clear and quick perception, an unerring appreciation of character; and a high administrative faculty, while at all times, under the uniform of the soldier, beat the heart of the considerate and humane man.

A mind so well balanced, is not likely to be shaken by eminence of station and the possession of power; and we confidently anticipate in his administration a restoration of the purer and better days of the Republic. We look for the adoption of an enlarged and liberal policy, an honest and uniform regard to the Constitution, and a truly democratic obedience to the will of the people.

We have no wish at this time to indulge in any severe review of the policy of the administration which is so soon to retire from power. The sublime spectacle presented to the world upon the 7th of November of millions of freeman, scattered over an immense expance of territory, calmly and peacefully deciding upon a change of national policy and rulers, not only demonstrates the admirable nature and operation of our Republican system, but also presents one feature of peculiar interest and encouragement to the truly patriotic. The election just closed, has shown conclusively, that however powerful the spirit of party may be and however seriously an unwise administration may tamper with the institutions and interests of the country, there is a recuperative energy in those institutions, and an intelligent and manly honesty in the people, that set at naught the schemes of the corrupt, and give assurance of the perpetuity of the Republic. *Faith in the People*, is a cardinal maxim of our Whig creed. *Obedience in the People*, a characteristic of our Whig practice. The election of Gen. Taylor has justified our confidence in the one, and we do not doubt that his administration will establish the truth of the other.

Fellow-citizens, once more we congratulate you upon these great results, and these cheering prospects. We congratulate you as men who have labored together in a good cause and achieved a great victory. We congratulate you in the name of a common country, whose best interests, we believe that victory will advance, and whose prosperity it will develop and promote.

I. N. STEEL,
THOMAS SWANN,
ISAAC MUNROE,
J. P. KENNEDY,
TRUMAN CROSS,
S. COLLINS,
GEORGE BROWN,
J. H. DUVALL,
GEORGE E. SANGSTON,
O. C. TIFFANY,
JOHN PICKELL,
WILLIAM CHESNUT,
R. H. COLEMAN,
G. AV. SPRECKELSEN,
AUSTIN DALL,
JAMES FRAZIER,
J. MORRISON HARRIS,
COLEMAN YELLOT,
ASA NEEDHAM,
JOSEPH SIMMS.

DEFEAT OF THE BRITISH.

GREAT SLAUGHTER.

The British have met with a repulse at Moolstan, India, which they attempted to besiege and capture. A force of 7000 regular British troops, with natives amounting to 25,000, and 75 pieces of ordnance, were unable to take the town, defended with the most determined fury, that withstood all assaults, by about 12,000 natives with 52 guns.

A long account of the fighting, which lasted several days, is published in the English papers, and the butchery was terrible. In an attack the Europeans found four hundred men in a narrow square, and shot or bayoneted every one of them. A mine has been blown up by them and hundreds of scorched and shattered bodies were found piled over them. Sixty of those who had cut down Ensign Lloyd when parleying with them were destroyed by her Majesty's 10th, only five of the party escaping. The artillery destroyed 100 in one mass. Several officers of distinction fell, and the British force finally retreated. The place was much stronger than had been imagined.

MORTALITY.—Last week there were 249 deaths in New York, 130 in Philadelphia, 69 in Boston and 61 in Baltimore.

A LESSON FOR DUELLISTS.

Major Borland, an officer who bore himself with the gallantry of a true soldier upon the battle field of Mexico, has in some way or other recently given offence to a Mr. F. B. Flournoy, a member of the Arkansas Legislature who not obtaining the particular satisfaction he desired has incontinently challenged him. The Major is at present, by the appointment of the Governor, a member of the United States Senate, and a candidate for the seat made vacant by the death of Senator Ashley. We refer to the matter with extreme pleasure, inasmuch as it furnishes a bold and manly instance of superiority to the absurd and pernicious custom, too long tolerated by public opinion. With a standard reputation for courage in its legitimate exercise in the capacity of a soldier, voluntarily taking the field in defence of his country, Major Borland was enable to hold the spurious article of the duellist at its true value, and reject the display of it as unworthy of the character of a gentleman and citizens.

There have been, heretofore, men possessed of moral courage sufficient for an emergency of this kind, but they are of rare development. The formalities of the code are generally carried through, wholly or in part. By some preconcerted arrangement or well managed inadvertance, the police are put upon the track or a correspondence ensues between the seconds and an amicable adjustment upon some technical point occurs, and the parties assume the fanciful reputation of courage enough for the extremity. Thus while no blood is shed, there is none the less of a public recognition and encouragement of the practice of duelling. But it needs a true man to set his face against the whole system; to call in no second; to conduct the correspondence himself, and at once to refuse the challenge.

There is one thing indispensible to the character and position of that man, who moving in the society by which duelling is recognized, refuses a challenge. He should never afford by his conduct a plausible ground of offence. It is not the refusal to fight a duel that can constitute the gentleman by any means on the contrary, the very fact that he is challenged is prima facie evidence of some wrong done.—And it is an essential pre-requisite of a refusal to fight, on principle, that the challenged should be an unoffending party; or that, having in hot blood, or, by inadvertence, done his friend a wrong, he should frankly apologise. So much for the challenged—for the challenger we have nothing to offer. He has no excuse or palliation but in the, falacious system of which he is the weak exponent; without the sanction—under the condemnation indeed, of laws human and divine, he will, we have reason to hope, soon be without social connivance at the practice. And the moment this is withdrawn duelling will cease.

In the case before us, the matter in dispute seems to have originated in some passages in a newspaper bill upon the subject of the election of United States Senator.—Mr. Flournoy thought that injustice had been done him in some remarks of Major Borland, and having understood that the latter had in private acknowledged this injustice, the former required him to make the same acknowledgement publickly.—Major Borland refused to make any acknowledgement and the challenge is given to which the Major replies in the following terms:

LITTLE ROCK, Oct. 29 1848.

SIR—Your Letter of yesterday, by Mr. Traphall, has been received.

I understand it to be a challenge to fight a duel, because I refuse to comply with a demand which I regard as unreasonable and improper;

* * * * * *

There was a time, when a stranger in this State, I deemed it not improper to accept a similar invitation and exhibit to the public that steadiness of animal nerve which some men call courage. If, during that time you had called on me, I might have taken occasions to shoot you. That time has passed. Since then, circumstances have materially changed. As the call of my country, true courage was needed in the field, for the defence of her interest and honor I placed myself in positions where shooting and being shot at, for a proper purpose, became my duty. From the manner in which I performed that duty and from other causes, I find myself no longer stranger, but well known to the people of Arkansas. Indeed, they have been so kind as to indentify my character and interests with their own, and make them the objects of their public care and favor. They should satisfy the ambition of any man. It does satisfy mine. Satisfied with such a position, I will not forfeit it. I have neither the disposition nor the purpose, nor, as I conceive, the right to do any act, either of my own accord, or at the suggestion of others, calculated to change it, or in any degree, detract from its true value and dignity. The acceptance of your challenge would, in my estimation, as in that of all sensible men, be such an act. I, therefore, decline it.

"When, from the performance of such duties, as I have mentioned, or from any other causes, you find yourself in a position similar to mine, I think you will join me in looking down, very contemptuously, upon the ambition of a duellist. But, until then, should your aspirations for notoriety, and your thirst for blood continue, you must seek their gratification in conflicts with those of propensities equally low; or what would be more creditable to to your chivalry, wait until our country's *next* war, and then seek that occasion for display it which you avoided in the last."

We must admit that there is a drawback upon the better spirit of the letter in the last sentence. It is if not a gratuious, an uncalled for insinuation, or rather allegation, against Mr. Flournoy, and should never have had place in such a document. It no doubt provoked a card which followed, and in which the Major was posted as a liar and a coward. A street fight was expected to take place between the parties, but at the latest dates it had not come off.—*Baltimore Sun.*

Arrival of the Steamer Acadia.

7 DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Steamer Acadia arrived at Boston on Saturday evening last. She sailed from Liverpool on the fourth, and brings seven days later intelligence, after a passage of fourteen days.

ENGLAND.

The English Parliament has again been prorogued to December 12.

The London Herald intimates that Sir Robert Peel is ready and willing to resume the Premiership and only waits permission.

IRELAND.

The State Trials commenced at Dublin on Friday the 13th instant. The Attorney General gave his fiat for issuing writs of error under certificates lodged by O'Brien's counsel on the trial at Clonmel. Consequently the distinguished prisoner will be brought to Dublin and the writ argued before the Court of Queen's Bench, from whence, if the decision is unfavorable, it will be removed to the House of Lords.—A simular sanction has been granted in favor of Meagher, McManus and O'Donoghue.

FRANCE.

The election of President continues to engross general attention. A majority of the members of the Assembly had resolved to postpone the election until February, but Cavaignac decided against the postponement, and all opposition was checked. The election will therefore take place on the 11th of December. The friends of Louis Napoleon feel confiden. of success.

THE CHOLERA.

This dreaded disease is progressing insidiously in various parts of England, but is not creating undue alarm. The weekly deaths is still below an average of the last five years.

RATES OF WAGES IN ENGLAND. Mr Aikin, the agent of the Lawrence Mills at Lowell, says the following are the rates of wages of operatives in some of the principal manufacturing districts in Great Britain:

In the Linen Mill at Belfast, wages from 11d. to 13d. per day, average 6s. a week, equal to $1 44.

In the cotton Mills which I visited at Greenock at Glasgow, in Scotland, wages ranged from 4s to 8s. 6d. a week; average not over 7s. 6d., equal to $1 80.

In the large Woollen Mills at Leeds, wages ranged from 6s. to 10s sterling a week; average not over 9s., equal to $2 16.

In the two best Cotton Factories I visited at Manchester, one of them spinning fine Lace Thread from No. 200 to 400, and the other spinning No. 40 Muel Twist, the average wages paid to men women and children, as given me by the proprietors, was 12s. a week, equal to $2 88. At the same time, the proprietors informed me, that their rate of wages was considerbly above the general rate.

AN EXTRAORDINARY ELOPEMENT.—The Cincinnati Commercial records an extraordinary elopement and marriage which took place in that city last week.

The lady in question belongs to a family worth a million of dollars, and has been denied, (so the story goes) her choice several times. She has at length, a husband, and she obtained him in her own way, and that was a silent one. It appears that the young heiress, who is in sure expectation of some *hundred thousand*, a few days since ordered her *coachman* a respectable young Irishman to "bring out" the carriage, as she was desirous of taking a little exercise. The young coachman obeyed, and away they went. It is not known what direction was taken, but sure it is that on Wednesday last the parties who left as above described, returned man and wife. The coachman had actually married his young mistress, and is now the happy husband of one of the most interesting and beautiful ladies in our city, one whose wealth is immense, and whose standing is acknowledged to be every way desirable.

CHLOROFORM AND CHOLERA.

A London correspondent of the N. Y. Commercial says that among the multifarious remedies employed, chloroform has just been tested by one London practitioner, who reports having used it in 12 cases, in 10 of which it was attended by perfect success, while as regards the remaining two, which proved fatal, the chloroform was not restored to until the patients were both sinking.

The sufferer is kept under the influence by inhalation as long as the bad symptoms recur. In some instances he will sleep twenty minutes or half an hour, in others for several hours, and on awaking will again be seized. One of the cases required the use of the chloroform at intervals for 24 hours. Although, however, these trials of chloroform seem satisfactory and hopeful, it will not do to be very sanguine regarding them. Innumerable other remedies of their first trial in this disorder have been reported upon as equally successful, and in the course of a short time have been found as inefficient as those which they were to displace.

☞The citizens of Louisville, Ky., have appointed a committee to invite Gen. Taylor to visit that city, on his way to Washington.

☞The Odd Fellows in Philadelphia have purchased a lot of ground, containing thirty-two acres, for $32,000, as a burial place for their members.

☞Capt. Robert H. Morton, who was twice Native American candidate for Canal Commissioner in Pennsylvania, died at Harrisburg on Monday.

MR. FILLMORE IN NEW YORK.

On the occasion of the arrival of Mr. Fillmore in N. York on Tuesday, he was waited upon by a large number of citizens, and among them was the Whig General Committee, who called in a body.

Mr. Hone, Chairman of the Whig General Committee, spoke as follows:

SIR: The Whig General Committee wait upon you in a body to express the pleasure they feel, not only in the triumph of their principles, but a pleasure augmented by the agreeable fact that it elects you to the second office in the Federal Government,—you, a New York boy, born on our soil, a noble son of our own institutions, who has made his own way ahead by his own industry, and energy, and devotion to correct, sound principles. It is known to you that the first choice of the General Committee was not the illustrious man just elected President,—for our hearts were pledged else where,—but for the position you are to hold, you were our first choice, and whatever temporary disappointment we felt in the first result of the Philadelphia nominations, was immediately alleviated by the agreeable intelligence that you were to share its fortunes and its honors. New York knew you. Your name was familiar to our ears. You were the real favorite son of the State,—and from the moment the ticket was formed, we gave to it our hearty, and energetic and undivided support.

Sir, in tendering you our congratulations, we may add that we look to you to contribute your part, and we know we look now with no prospect of disappointment from you, to a sound, healthy, and, patriotic administration of the Government. You will do all you can to put the Ship of State on the right tack. You will engage in no intrigues, and no corruptions, that think only of a party, and nothing of a Republic. You will use what influence you have to protect Commerce, Agriculture and Manufactures—to save the country from Foreign Wars, when wars are unnecessary, and to preserve the Public Peace, when with honor peace can be preserved. Indeed, we may say we took to you and, to the illustrious man connected with you to undo much of what has been done, or if not able to effect all that, certainly to do little or nothing, the like of which has been done for four years past. We want a patriotic, honest Government. We want a Government for the good of the People, not the good of a party only—and we are, sure that in looking to you, we look to one who will ever mantain and never desert the Right,

Mr. Fillmore replied in the following words:

MR. CHAIRMAN: A compliment from a City like yours the Empire City, not only of the Empire State, but the Commercial Emporium of our whole common country could never be properly replied to by me, even if I had time to prepare—but the suddenness of your announcement and the warmth and heartiness with which you have welcomed me, quite unfit to make any reply at all. I can only thank you, in my embarrassment—but I am sure that it is not to me this tribute is rendered but to the illustrious man under whose name and under whose principles we have achieved the brilliant civil victory that the Telegraph for the week has been sending to us. In that man, and his simplicity, energy, and straightforwardness, I have the highest confidence. I have never had the honor of taking him by the hand, or of meeting him face to face, but I have studied well his character, and I feel therefore, that I know him well—for it is a character plain and open, to be read by everybody, and not of that complex nature that deludes and puzzles the observer.

I have no doubt that under this administration you will realize all the high and patriotic expectations that you entertain, and that the country will receive an impetus and a direction, under his honest hands, that will go far, not only to make it flourish, but to make its institutions endure.—I look to him with confidence for a restoration of sound Republican principles, and for an administration of honest men: and with him, I am sure, we shall have the government of the popular voice—not the expression of the arbitrary will of one man. What the people demand, the people will have and upon them will depend the success of the administration of Zachary Taylor. [Cheers.]

Gentlemen, I thank you heartily for the kindness with which you have welcomed me, and I wish you all happiness and prosperity. [Prolonged cheering]

THE U. S. SENATE.—On the 4th of March next, the U. S. Senate will be composed of 33 Locofocos and 27 whigs, giving the latter the Senators to be elected in Ohio and North Carolina, and counting John P. Hale as a Whig. This ensures a locofocos majority of 6. The Philadelphia American says:

On the 4th of March, 1851, the terms of 21 Senators will expire—13 Locofocos and 8 Whigs. Of these 13 the Whigs may count upon gains in the following States: 1 in Iowa, 1 in Florida, 1 in Tennessee, 1 in N. York, and 1 in Pennsylvania; with chances for one in Indiana and one in Wisconsin. Assuming an aggregate gain of 5, the whig majority on the 4th of March, 1851, would be four. The terms of the 8 whig Senators which expire at that time, will doubtless all be filled with Whigs, as they occur in States of decided politics.

THE CASE OF MRS. JAINES.—In reference to a paragraph which we copied from a Phiadelphir paper yesterday, the Bulletin of that city says:

"The latter part of the statement, in regard to annulling the decision, is of course gratuitious. We believe the mandamus has been issued, but we do not know how the determination of the court to reverse the decision, can be known before the opening of the term."

BUSINESS OF THE ELECTORAL COLLEGES.

In roder to fulfil the decree of the American People, as expressed through the ballot-boxes on Tuesday of last week, it will devolve on the Electors of President and Vice President of the United States to meet at the capitals of their respective States on the first Wednesday of December, and there discharge their duty according to certain forms of law. These forms, as prescribed by the Constitution of the United States, are, that the ELECTORS, when so assembled, shall vote for President and Vice President *by ballot*—naming in their ballots the person voted for as President, and in *distinct ballots* the person voted for as Vice President. This having been done, they are then to make *distinct* lists, of all persons voted for as President; and of all persons voted for as Vice President, and of the number of votes given for each; which lists they are sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of Government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. It is usual, we believe, for the certificates to state that "the Electors voted by ballot for President and for Vice President naming in their ballots the person voted for President, and in distinct ballots the person voted for for Vice President." These lists are usually transmitted to the seat of Government by a special messenger. The President of the Senate is required to open the certificates and count the votes in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, and the persons having a majority of all the electoral votes are declared to be President and Vice President elect. This ceremony, in pursuance of the act of March 1, 1792, takes place on the second Wednesday of February.—*Intelligencer.*

DID HE RUN?

John Van Buren, who by the way is one of the most witty of all stump speakers, stated in a speech during the late canvass, that Gen Cass, would need affidavits to prove that he did run for the Presidency. It would seem from the following, that his friends are coming up nobly to his relief in this respect, and whatever doubts may have arisen as to whether he run in this county, are now, we presume, put finally at rest.—[Cecil Whig.]

State of Maryland, }
Cecil county, Sct. } Before the subscriber, a Justice of the Peace in and for the State and county aforesaid, on this 10th day of November in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and forty eight hundred and forty eight, personally appeared Ed. S. Maphetty who being duly sworn did depose and say that he religiously believes that Lewis Cass was a candidate for the Presidency in this said year and that to his certain knowledge the said Cass did receive some votes in Cecil county.

{Seal.} In witness, whereof, I hereunto set my hand and seal the day and year above mentioned,

Sworn and subscribed before me
JEE. H. JOIST.
(Signed) ED. S. MAPHETTY.

TRIAL FOR ARSON. A female, named Susanna Holt, was tried before Frederick County Court, on Saturday last, on the charge of burning the barn of Larkin Hood. The Examiner says:

This cause created some little excitement in the Court, more from the fact that the prisoner was a woman—had been confined in jail on the charge for some three months—the enormity of the crime and the serious consequences involved in the issue, than from the importance of the cause itself. The prisoner was promptly acquitted by the jury; and the verdict was received amid an outburst of feeling of delight, by a crowded Court room

SENTENCE OF A LAWYER.—Jas. K. Martin, heretofore a member of the Philadelphia Bar, was convicted of grand larceny, and sentenced to a fine of one cent and costs, and restore the money and chattels stolen, undergo an imprisonment in Eastern Penitentiary, at labor in solitary confinement, for the period of 2 years and 11 months.

IMMIGRATION THIS YEAR.—The total number of emigrants arrived at New York from foreign countries, from 1st January to 1st of November, is 158,623, and during the month of October 14,904.

NO PROMOTION.—The election of Gen. Taylor to the Presidency will not occasion a vacancy in the regular line of the army, as the law which created the office of Major General, which he now holds, abolishes it in the event of death, resignation or dismissal.

MORE DIFFICULTIES.—A late arrival at New York brings news of difficulty brewing at Buenos Ayres, between the government of that country and the American Charged' Affairs. Also between the government and the German Counsul. Rasse seems to have set his face against all foreigners.

FIRE.—The Woollen factory of Mr. Kennedy, one mile from Fredericksburg, Va., was consumed by fire on the 16th inst.

HEALTH OF MR. CLAY.—The Lexington Observer of Saturday last, says:—

"We are gratified to be able to state that Mr. Clay's health is improving, though still confined to his bed and very feeble."

AN AFFRAY, growing out of political excitement, took place on the day of election, at Munfordsville, Ky., between Mr. Stiffy and Capt. Gardner, late of the Kentucky volunteers, to which Capt. G. was instantly killed.

THE CHOLERA.—A telegraphic dispatch from London received at Liverpool on Saturday, Nov. 4 (the day on which the Acadia left,) states briefly that "*the chalera is on the increase.*"

☞Sixty-one years ago the first white citizen moved into Ohio.