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to this scheme, will take it as an insult, to ask them about the California Gold. At the commencement of the Mexican war, and ever since, the cry has been gold, gold many an unfortunate man pictures to himself the riches of the mines of Mexico, as well as of her churches, and in imagination fancied he saw himself, returning from the field of slaughter with his pockets filled with gold and a golden Jesus upon his shoulder.

Alas! how have such dreams been realized. In many cases the dreamers have been left to die under a scorching sun where their bones are left to bleach and decay. Of those that returned with scarcely an exception they have a broken constitution. Still with all these historical facts, the people rush blindly on, nor will they see, until they feel. Excuse the length of this article as I feel that it is a time, when to be silent is a sin.

Next week I expect to prepare a *golden article* upon the early settlement of Virginia.

Respectfully,
GEORGE P DAVIS.



CHESTER TOWN, MD.

Saturday, January 20, 1849.

Speech of Hon. J. A. Peace.

We publish in our paper to-day an able and interesting speech of Mr. Pearce, in the Senate of the United States, on a bill introduced by Mr. Dix, of New York, to admit certain articles, the growth and production of Canada, into this country, free of duty. The articles proposed to be admitted, free of duty, are wheat and breadstuffs generally, and should this bill become a law, all the protection now offered to the Agricultural interests of this country, would be taken away entirely. Mr. Pearce has met the bill at the very outset, and has ably and promptly stood forth in behalf the Agricultural interests.

Health of Chester Town.

We believe that there is not a more salubrious location on the Eastern Shore of Md. than Chester Town. A friend has handed us, a bill of mortality for the year 1848.—Our population, white and colored is about 1350. The deaths reported are as follows:

Whites—Adults—13; Children 12, of the children 9 were under 1 year old, and 7 under 6 months. Of the Adults, 8 were males, 5 females—3 died of Consumption; 2 of Pleurasy; 1 of Paralysis; disease of kidneys 1; from a fall and fit 1; old age 1; Bilious fever *none*. Coloured—adults 5—Children 5; of the adults. 2 males, 3 females; drowned, 1 adult; from a fit 1; old age 1; burned 1, child; billious Fever, *none*. The total of deaths, white and coloured 35.

The deaths are only a fraction over *two and a half per cent.*

The following is the mortality in Boston during the last year—we presume about 4 per cent:

The mortality in Boston for 1848 is a little over 4000 in number, decrease of nearly a hundred on the year 1847, but an increase on 1846 of about 700. The mortality in 1846 was 3389; 1847, 4121.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK.—The February No. of this popular work has been received. It is embelished as usual, with numerous engravings, and marked by elegance and taste in the mechanical departments, and possesses the usual variety and interest.

BURNING OF THE STEAMER EMPIRE.—The splendid steamer Empire State, of the N. Y and Boston line, via. Fall river, was burned on Saturday night last to the waters edge, at the latter place. So sudden was the fire that it was found impossible to save anything, the boat was valued at $15,000,—insured for 100,000.

☞THE Advertisement of WM. H. BLACKISTON, late Collector was unavoidably crowded out this week, and shall appear in our next.

DEATH OF MR. SEVIER.—The following is the most explicit account of the death of Senator Sevier, of Arkansas, that has yet been received—which we find in the Cincinnati Enquirer of Wednesday last:

"Judge Wiseman, who arrived from below yesterday, states that when the Phœnix on which he came, touched at Napoleon, month of the Arkansas river, the remains of the Hon. Ambrose H. Sevier, late Senator from Arkansas, were there awaiting conveyance to his former residence. He had died at Judge Johnson's, about 20 miles below Napoleon, of what disease, Judge W. did not learn, but it was not cholera."

THE CHOLERA.—This disease is rapidly abating at New Orleans. On the 5th inst., there were 69 deaths—44 from cholera. On the 6th inst., 44 deaths—22 from cholera. On the 7th, 47 deaths—25 from cholera. On the 8th, 46 from cholera deaths at the Charity Hospital were 9, and the admissions 4. For the week ending the 7th inst., the whole number of cholera deaths were 442.

Correspondence of the Kent News.

From Washington.

Mr. Polk Levee—The Inaugural Ball—Gen. Taylor—Corruption among the office Holders—The Antonia Pacheco case—Mr. Benton—Calhoun &c. &c

WASHINGTON, Jan'y 16, '49

Never was there a day more lovely! Our streets are thronged with people of a variety of stamps. The President holds a levee to night, and of course the white house will be crowded with those who wish to see and be seen. Great preparations are making for the Inaugural Ball. The tickets are to be $10.

It is supposed that Gen. Taylor will certainly be here by the 22d February. If he does not get a brilliant reception, which he desires to avoid, he will get a most *hearty* one. The full-length portrait of him in the rotundo of the Capitol is said to be a fine likeness, with the exception of the expression, that being too harsh. He is said by a friend of mine here from Baton Rogue, who is personally acquainted with the General, that he possesses a most fascinating and bland expression. How awfully bad must the present dynasty feel to have to give place to so estimable a man, and one they tried so hard to crush. A man who will be vigilant to hunt up riscality and have it punished.—He will find enough of it to do. Never were words more justly and truly spoken than when Mr. Westcott declared in his place in the Senate, that "if the people knew the extent of the corruption that existed among the powers that be, [the high and the low alike] they would come here and by violence turn them out of their places into the Potomac." The Florida Senator did not *then* give an idea even of what I know (as does every one else who has sought to) does *now* exist; but it was well to have such good Locofoco authority for the fact. What a *dark* yet truthful picture I could draw you of individual cases of unrighteousness among these official gentry here, if I thought it proper to do so. "Armed neutrals," sycophants and ponderers and cringers to power may talk of *proscription* as much as they please, but it will avail nothing. Every man who has other means of living, and those who have been long in office, that are corrupt and sycophantish, &c. will have to give place to others as competent or more so, and who may be more worthy, or have not the abundance of this world's goods, that those now living upon the public crib possess. They will all go.—The largest number of *sensible* men, would agree that it is proper they should.

The debate in the House upon the bill to grant the heirs of Antonio Pacheco compensation for a slave of his lost, during the Florida war, who was hired by an officer of the government as an interpreter to Gen. Jessop; who has never returned, but given up to the Indians, has assumed a serious and aggravating character. Certain Northern black heads and dishonest phanatics, who *pretend* to magnanimity; oppose the measure because *they* say the Constitution nowhere *declares* slaves to be *property*, irrelavent to the case in point although. Giddings, and 3 or 4 dislike him, ranted and made a silly noise like they are dishonestly edicted too frequently upon such matters, but it was regarded about as, and had about as much effect upon the House as a bull would have in conflict with a locomotive engine. He "has the ability to do all things *on the floor of the House*, and to *answer* all Southern men," according to himself, but in fact, he has the ability to do nothing but make a noise.—He says, "keep these letter writers off of me! Ah! he feels his conscience tickle him a little at last. Well when this slave and abolition question dies, he will die with it: if his conscience don't kill him before It was time he had a little. He is an easy subject for such southern gentlemen to use up, as think little enough of themselves to debate with him. It is seldom they do. His Pacheco case has now cost the county $10,000 and is not yet settled. More of it again.

Last week a debate sprung up in the Senate upon Mr. Dix's bill to grant a *free* interchange of certain agricultural products of Canada and America, in which Mr. Pearce our Senator took part, and made a most able, sensible and intelligent speech in opposition to it.

Mr. Benton the other day blew "sky high, sir, sky high!" a map of the gold region that was proposed to the senate to purchase for the use of the country. It is a good map; but it was not made by his son-in-law, Fremont. "Family first, sir, and government afterwards, sir!"

At the adjourned meeting of the Southern cuusus, held 1rst evening in *secret* in the Senate chamber, Mr. Calhoun's address drawn up for their acceptance, (without distinction of party!) was voted down by a majority of 6! Mr. Calhoun, your intrigues are not deep enough to blow up the country and the whig party yet, and you need not try again now No body else will divide this Union, if you would upon an abstract question.

I write in great haste. My next *shall* be more interesting.

OBSERVER.

P. S.—The New York Guards a splendid company, have been visiting us. They were entertained at Coleman's Hotel—They leave us this afternoon. With their *red coats* they look British like, quite.

O.

REVOLTING BARBARITY.—A private letter received in Pittsburg, form Helena, Arkansas, relates a circumstance of revolting barbarity:

"A steamboat touched at the wharf, and landed a man, his wife and child, suffering with the cholera. It was raining at the time, and the man, enfeebled by disease, fell into the river before he reached the shore. He finally struggled out, and sick as he was, began searching for a place of shelter. Not a door was opened for him, the hotels refused him admittance At length he found a shed which offorded some sort of shelter from the rain. Here he took his wife and child—and in a few hours the whole three of them were dead."

GEN. SHIELDS.—This officer, it is said, will be elected U. S. Senator from Illinois, in place of Mr. Breese.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the America.

The Cunard steamer America arrived at Boston on Saturday morning, after a passage of 13 days, having sailed from Liverpool on the 30th ult. She brings 11 days later intelligence from Liverpool.

FRANCE.

The ceremony of proclaiming the President elect before the National Assembly, has taken place. Armand Marrast, Vice President of the Assembly, performed the act by announcing Charles Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, President of France, until March, 1852—and the Republic one and indivisible.

The President elect then ascended the Tribune, took the oath and read an address. He then turned to Cavaignac and shook him cordially by the hand. The Chamber was delighted.

Odilon Barrot has been empowered to form a new ministry. M. Thiers holds aloof, and it is considered doubtful whether he accepts office, or is event favorable to the new *Re gime*.

President Bonaparte has sent his relative, Napoleon Bonaparte, to the various courts to announce his election.

ITALY.

The Pope still continues at Gaeta.—The Provisional Government at Rome, by a vote in the upper Chamber, has exhibited a further disposition to bring about the Pope's return.

Pius the 9th however refuses, except upon condition that the Chambers be desolved, the National Guard disbanded, and the journals suppressed.

M. Canute, Commissioner General of the Papal army, had arrived at Paris, on his way to London, with a mission to both the French and English Governments.

AUSTRIA.

The accounts from Vienna in regard to the civil war in Hungary, are very imperfect and one-sided.

The Imperialists are said to have taken the frontier towns of Ocdenpensing, Syrnau and Presburg; the Magyars adhering to the Hungarian system of tactics as being best adapted to the nature of the country—of laying waste the country, destroying forage and the habitations, and retiring as the invaders advance. By this means they expect to throw almost insurmountable obstacles to the progress of the Austrians.

LOUIS NAPOLEON'S SPEECH.

The speech of Louis Napoleon, on being proclaimed President of the Republic of France, is as follows.

Citizens and Republicans—The suffrages of the nation and the oath of office I have just taken, distinctly point out to me my future conduct. I shall follow it as a man of honor in all the acts of my administration. I shall regard as enemies of my country all those who shall attempt, by illegal means, what all France has so distinctly established. Between you and me, citizens and representatives, there can not be any real difference of opinion—our wishes and desires the same. I wish like you, to place society on its true basis. To strengthen democratic institutions and to all-viate the misries of the generous and intelligent people who have just given me such a striking proof of their confidence.

The majority I have obtained not only penetrates me with gratitude, but will give to the new government that moral force without which there is no authority. With peace and order, our country can again improve—can cure its wounds, and bring back the men that have been misled, and calm down the passions. Animated by a sincere spirit of conciliation, I have called around me capable and patriotic men, who despite of the diversity of their political origin, are ready to devote themselves, with you to the application of the constitution, the improvement of the laws and the glory of the Republic.

A government coming into power owe a debt of thanks to its predecessors, when the deposit of its authority is handed over to it in fact; and in particular I owe it to General Cavaignac to say, that his conduct has been worthy of the generosity of his character, and that sentiment of duty which is the first quality of a statesman, (hear, hear.) We have, citizens and representative, a grand mission to fulfill. To found the Republic is the interest of all and a just and firm goverdment. It shall be animated by a sincere desire of progress, without being re-actionary or Utopian.—Let us be the men of our country, not the men of party, and with the aid of God we shall at last do good, if we cannot achieve great things.

AUSTRIA.

The Austrians are now more at ease in their Capitol, and are supplied with funds from Russia. It is supposed Hungary must submit in the end.

The withdrawal of Austria from the Parliament of Frankfort has opened a new phase for Germany. It is said that the Parliament has determined to have an Emperor for the Germans. The tide has turned, and Prussia is in ascendant.

FRANCE.

The editors of the *Nationnel* form a seat of opposition out-of-doors, to the new administration. Odilon Barrot, in a speech in the chambers declared that the Republican Government would not be firmly established until the period of revolution closed. He stated it would not interfere directly with foreign affairs, and that the greatest latitude would be given to individual action. Everything would be done to restore confidence and preserve peace.

Gen. Changarnier has been threatened with an impeachment for holding two offices, commander of the National Guard and first Military Divisions. The impeachment meets with no encouragement out of the Assembly. Marshal Bugaud has been appointed commander of the army of the Alps.

Abdel Cader has written to the President asking his release Paris funds continue firm—even a raise took place.

THE ALLEGED SUSPENSION OF GOLD NEWS.

The Washington Union repels the charges, made in some of the New York papers, that the Government had received and suppressed late astounding gold news from California, and also that it had had the first intelligence of the gold discoveies in its possession as early as last Summer. The whole allegation, the Union says, is unfounded. It adds:

"The government did not receive this intelligence, as regards the gold region of California, last Summer nor until the meeting of Congress when it was fully communicated and made public, as has also been published everything of the least importance received by the government since that date, including the essays made at the mint. That this region is of the most extraordinary richness, especially in gold, cannot be doubted, and is fully set forth in the public documents of Congress, as well as those published since that date, and presents inducements of the highest character for emigration to that region. The only officers or agents sent there by the government, are the military and naval officers as required by law, and the Postmasters and past office agents sent by the Postmaster General in obedience to the requirements of the law. The treasury Department has sent neither officers nor agents to California.

"The confidential clerk of the Secretary of the Treasury is still here, and has no idea of going to California. Mr. J. Rose Brown, who was once a Clerk of the Treasury Department who is now a lieutenant in the revenue service, has gone to Oregon, but not to California. He goes to join Captain Erpser, who sailed for Oregon in the revenue cutter Laurence before anything was known here of the gold of California; and Lieutenant Brown was despatched with instructions to overtake Captain if he could, so as to prevent the Laurence stopping at California, fears being entertained, if she did stop there, that the crew might desert; and in any event, Lieutenant Brown was to proceed to Oregon, and not to California.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

The Greyhound, which sailed from this port on Thursday last, made the run down to the Chesapeak Capes, in thirteen hours—which argues well for the remainder of the voyage. A letter from one of the passengers, dated off Cape Henry, reports all in spiaits. They were to have Bible reading, every night, and religious services on Sunday—and this argues well for the passengere. Mr. Charles Pratt, one of their number, left the ship at that point, from indisposition, and returned to this city, with the intention of resuming his voyage hereafter.

The barque Paoli which sailed on Saturday with fourteen passengers, was towed down to Annapolis, and then set sail

The pilot-boat Eclipse, put into Hampton Roads, to be recaulked in the upper timbers, a leak having been discovered above the copper line. She will soon be off again.

The gold fever rages like the "dog star," in August. We learn from the New York Commercial that the steamship Falcon, Thompson, which is advertised to leave New York for Chagres on the 1st of February, has one hundred and eleven berths already engaged. By this vessell, or the Crescent City, we may look in a few days for the later accounts from California.

There are a number of other vessels in New York nearly loaded, which will be off in a few days; there are more than fifty advertised in new York alone, and others are every day taken up, which makes vessels for other coastwise ports scarce and in demand.

The little schooner Anthem, Eldridge, left on Thursday afternoon, for San Francisco, via the Straits of Magellan. Captain E. intends sailing up the Sacramento river as far as Sutter's fort. The schooner takes out the Winefield Mining Company. This company go out under favorable circumstances, taking letters of introduction from our official dignitaries to those in command in California. They are provided with one year's provisions, a life boat wagons and the most approved machinery for mining; and last, though not least, Major General Winfield Scott has presented them with the tent which he used through the Mexican campaign.—*Baltimore Patriot.*

THE OHIO CONTEST.—The Constitution of Ohio provides as follows:

"The returns of every election for Governor shall be sealed up and transmitted to the seat of government; by the returning officers, directed to the Speaker of the Senate, who shall open and publish them in the presence of a majority of the members of each house of the General Assembly.

The above provision shows, very conclusively, who was right and wrong in the recent struggle—if we may so call it—in the Ohio Legislature, between the Speaker of the Senate and the committee appointed to assist him, which party should perform the duty of announcing the returns of the election to the two Houses. There is a good deal said about the Speaker, but not a word about the committee.

MORE GOLD SEEKERS.—The brig Osceola, with a cargo valued at $70,000, and 62 passengers, sailed from Philadelphia, on Tuesday for California. The ship Grey Eagle, with a cargo worth $120,000, and 35 passengers, will start from the same port on Thursday. A number of these passengers go out to establish mercantile firms.

DESTRUCTIVE CONFLAGRATION.

On Saturday morning near 5 o,clock, flames were observed issueing from the upper windows of a four story warehouse, of the block on light street wharf, between Conway and Camden streets, by the watchman on that district who sounded the general alarm, and in a few minutes several of our active fire companies were on the ground. It proved to be the sail loft of Messrs. William A. Tarlton & Co., which was soon enveloped in flames, and which communicated to the whole block, occupied respectively by Mr James N. Muir, Messrs. R & W. W. Isaacs, and Mr. J Thomas Travers, grocery and commission merceants, and Mr Michael Dorsey, lime and feed dealer, all of which were more or less injured before the exertions of the department could arrest the progress of the flames.

The fire originated in the building owned and partly occupied by Mr. Dorsey, who also used the upper part of the two houses south of that belonging to him.—Messrs. Tarleton & Co., held a policy of $1,000 upon their stock, in the Fireman's Insurance Company, and estimate their net loss at $4,000. Their fine stock of canvass was totally destroyed The building was insured in the Franklin Company of Philadelphia, for $2 300. Mr. Dorsey also is insured upon his stock. in the same office; for $2.500, which being very heavy, has occastoned a loss of several thousand dollars. The second house belongs to Mr. Callow, and is insured, in the same office, for $2 000 The lower part of this building is occupied by Mr. Muir, who sustained a slight loss which is fully covered by a policy in the fireman's office. The stock of the third building partly occupied by Mrs. Isaacs, was slightly injured and is insured. This building as well as the adjoining one, are the property of Mr. David Keener, who holds a policy on each, in the Spring Garden Company, Philadelphia of $2,300, which will not cover the loss of the northern one. Mr. Travers sustained no loss.—*Sun.*

FLOGGING IN THE NAVY.

GOVERNOR SEWARD.

A meeting of the citizens of Auburn, New York, was held on the 9th inst., at which resolutions were adopted setting forth that the practice of flogging American seamen in the navy service and supplying them with liquors is inhuman and brutal, degrading the seamen, and dishonorable and disgraceful in our government, fraught with numerous evils to the service, the country, and to morality. A note from Gov. Seward was read by the president, in which he says:

"I am in favor of excluding intoxicating drinks from the navy, and the lash from every place. I feel quite assured that if the first could be excluded from the navy the latter would cease to be required there."

The ball should be kept in motion until these evils are corrected, and the service raised to a much higher standard than it now is.—*Sun.*

POPULATION OF CALIFORNIA The population of California is destined to increase at an unprecedented rate. A Philadelphia cotemporary says:

The number of passengers who have already sailed, or are on the point of sailing from Boston to California, is is three hundred and seventy. The Boston Journal says there are now between twenty and thirty vessels at Boston for California, most of which will carry out a greater or less number of passengers. Two hundred and ninety two passengers left New York on Saturday in two ships, and some fifty more are ready to follow. Throughout the West parties are forming to go to the gold land; so that California will soon have a numerous population, who will build up flourishing towns upon the Pacific, and expedite the period when the East India and China trade will take this course.

THE LATEST HOAX. A chap representing himself as a son of Mr. Lister, the proprietor of the St. Charles Theatre at New Orleans, played off a great trick in Philadelphia. It appears he waited on Mr. Pray, the owner of a large lot of ground which he purchased for the purpose, he alledged of building on it a magnificent theatre. He immediately gave a check on the Bank of North America, for $500; and next employed an architect, who finished the plans as directed, and had engaged about one hundred hands to go to work immediately. Lister next employed a lawyer, at a large salary, to superintend the financial matters, when lo! the check given Mr. Pray was dishonored, and it was found out he had been hoaxing all hands. He is missing.

RAILROAD COLLISION.—Mr. Chas. Boyer an agent of the Southwark Railroad Co., had both legs fractured, and was otherwise injured; on Monday, in consequence of a car in which he was seated accidently coming in collision with the Baltimore train, during a dense fog, which prevented the conductors of the trains seeing each other. Mr. B., however, had indiscreetly ventured to reach a certain point before the arrival of the Baltimore train.

THE GOLD DOLLAR.—The proposition to authorise the coinage of gold dollars, meets with universal approbation. Congress cannot act upon the subject too speedially. The description of coin alluded to will be of great convenience, and the moment for its issue is most opportune.

LANDING OF THE MARYLAND PILGRIMS.—The Leonardtown (Md.) Beacon, says that the landing of the Pilgrims of Maryland will be celebrated at the original site of the first settlement in St. Mary's county, on the 10th of May next, under the auspices of the Philydemic Society of Georgetown (D. C.) College.

George Town X Roads, }
December 27th, 1848. }

Pursuant to notice the gentlemen of the third Election District met at George Town X Roads, for the purpose of forming an Agricultural Club.

On motion, William H. Blackiston was called to the chair and George W. Spencer appointed Secretary. After the transaction of some unimportant business the meeting adjourned to meet on Saturday, the 6th of January, 1849.

GEO. W. SPENCER, Sec'y.

Saturday, Jan. 6th, 1849.

The meeting met according to adjournment, Wm. H. Blackiston, in the Chair.

On motion of E. Welch, a committee of five appointed by the chair to select the annual officers. The following gentlemen composed the committee: E. Welch, S. E. Buseoe, C. B. Griffith, S. E. Kennard and E. T. Wroth. After a few minutes absence the following gentlemen were reported as officers for the ensuing year: Wm. H. Blackiston, President—Geo. W. Spencer, John D. Welch, Richard Johnson, Richard Moffett, Wm. Miller and J. F. Newnam, Vice Presidents—Thos K. Stephens, Sec'y—Samuel Comegys, Cor. Sec'y—Thomas J. Mann, Treasurer.

On motion of Geo. W. Spencer, *Resolved*, That the absent officers be informed of their appointments by the Secretary.

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed by the chair to draft a constitution, whereupon the following gentlemen were appointed: Col. James Boon, S. W. Boyer, C. W Boyer, C. H. Massey, Wm. Griffith and D. C. Blackiston.

Resolved, That the committee on the Constitution, shall report at the next meeting.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Kent News.

On motion, the meeting adjourned to meet on Saturday the 20th of January, at ten o'clock, A. M. at the same place.

THOS. K. STEPHENS, Sect.

VIRGINIA.—*Official vote.*—The official vote of the Presidential election in Virginia has just been announced, and is as follows:

Gen Cass,	46.571
Gen. Taylor,	45.023
Majority for Cass	1.548

This majority is much larger than had previously been announced before the vote of the State had been officially convassed.

HEATY DAMAGES FOR LIBEL.—The proprietors of the New York Sun have been mulcted in $10.000 damages, the whole amount claimed, for a libel on John Thompson editor of the Bank Note Reporter. The libel consisted in charging Mr. Thompson with being guilty of a State's prison offence and other misdemeanors, and originated from a controversy concerning the banking operations of Moses Y. Beach and Sons.

HONORS TO THE HEROES.—The Legislature of New Hampshire has voted a sword to Brig. Gen. Franklin Pearce, to be presented bo the Governor in the name of the State. The legislature of Kentucky has invited Gen. Taylor and Gen. Butler to visit the capital at the same time.

"OLD ZACK IS COMING."—The Cincinnati Commercial, of Thursday last, says: —We conversed a few moments yesterday with Col. A. M. Mitchell, who left Gen. Taylor at his home a few days since.—We learn that the President elect was in good health, and will be in Cincinnati from the 15th to 20th prox., and remain a day or two. He also purposes stopping a day at Pittsburg. We can all say truly 'Old Zack is coming.'"

MICHIGAN.—A telegraphic depatch to the New York Tribune says that the Legislature of Michigan has, after a two days' battle; refused to nominate a U. S. Senator. The Tribune adds, that this was undoubtedly caused by the squabble between the Free Soil Locos and those of the Nicholson letter school. There would seem from this to be some more trouble in store for Mr. Cass; but misfortunes seldom come singly.

LATER FROM TEXAS.—*Cholera Abating.* We have news from Galveston to the 2d inst., and are glad to learn that the cholera has entirely ceased at Port Lavaca. None of the citizens have been attacked by the disease. A public ball was given at Galveston on the night of the 1st inst to Gen Worth. It is described as an elegant affair. Gen. Lamar was present, and in a speech at the supper, in reply to a complimentary toast, eulogized in the highest terms the character of Gen. Taylor.

THE CHOLERA IN NEW YORK.—During the cholera season in New York, in 1832, the highest number of deaths in one day was 184, and of cases 308. That was on the 22d of July. It raged sixty-four days, during which 2182 persons died of it In 1834 it re-appeared and raged sixty-seven days, and there were 797 deaths. It began in June 20th, 1832, and July 24th, 1834.

VENERABLE EDITOR DEAD.—The Lancaster (Pa.) Examiner announces the death of Col Christian Jacob Hutter, at Easton, Pa., aged 80. He founded several papers in Lancaster, Allentown, and Easton, continuing as an editor and contributor from 1799 dowd to 1835. He was for several years a representative in the Legislature also.

SUICIDE.—We learn from the Sumter, Ala. Whig, that the Rev. Isaac N. Bolton, of that county, committed suicide by hanging himself, on Saturday night week. Mr. Bolton was a Babtist minister of good standing.

SUICIDE OF A MURDERER.—Shadrach Barnes, sentenced to be hung at Richmond, Ky. on the 2d of February, committed suicide last week in his cell by hanging