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THE KENT NEWS

CHESTER TOWN, MD.

Saturday, March 10, 1849.

BROKE JAIL.—Two Negroes named Chas. Russell and Arthur Brown, who were committed to jail for burglary, made their escape on Thursday evening last.

OYSTER BOATS CAPTURED.—The Deputy Sheriff last Tuesday captured four Philadelpha Oyster Boats who were discovered dredging for oysters contrary to the laws of the State.

The Cabinet.

The following named gentlemen have been appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate:

Jno. M. Clayton, of Del., Secty. of State.
Wm. M. Meridith, of Pa., Secty. the Treay.
Geo. W. Crawford, of Ga., Secty. of War.
Thos. Ewing, of Ohio Home Department.
Reverdy Johnson, of Md., Attorney General.
Jacob Collamer, of Vt., Postmaster General.
W. Ballard Preston, of Va., Secty. Navy.

EVERY MAN HIS OWN PATENT AGENT.—We have received from Munn & Co., publishers Scientific American, a phamphlet, containing the Patent laws of the United States, together with all the forms necessary for applying for a Patent; information in regard to filing caveats, with remarks on its uses, etc., amount of fee required at the Patent Office, and every other information that is necessary to instruct a person in making his own applications.

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Gen. Shields and Hon. S. Breese.

We publish below the correspondence of Gen. Shields and Senator Breese. Gen. Shields has recently been elected to the Senate over Mr. Breese, who was his prominent competitor. No provocation, can justify the language of this letter; and it is certainly a matter of humiliation to see the name of a United States Senator attached to it.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23. 1849.

Sir: on my return to this country from Mexico, broken in constitution, feeble in health, and still suffering under the effects of wounds, you were the only man in the city of Washington who received me with coldness and unkindness. When this city honored me with a public dinner, which was generously intended as a compliment not only to me but to my state, you were the only man who declined to attend that dinner. You went further. You propagated a report here in Washington, and circulated it afterwards in Illinois, that I was ineligible to the office of Senator; and this too after I had poured out my blood like water in the battle fields of my country.—You published an article in the St. Louis Republican charging me with ineligibility—doing that which I thought no man in these United States would have been mean enough to do in my case, even if it had been true. You, however did do this knowing it to be untrue. On this subject I have simply to say, that, had I been defeated by you on that ground, I had sworn in my heart that you never should have profited by your success; and, depend upon it, I would have kept that vow, regardless of consequences. That, however, is now past, and the vow is canceled by your defeat. Why I address you now is simply this:

In 1840 you gave me something in the shape of of a final certificate of naturalization in Effingham court. You knew at the time that I was naturalized by law, and by the naturalization of my father while I was a minor, I told you the circumstances, and, as I then talked of going to Canada in case of war, you offered to give me a certificate which would simplify the proof in case of difficulty. Now, I wish you to give me a letter acknowledging these facts I write you a private letter for that purpose. I should have sent a friend at once and imperatively demanded such a letter, but I felt that, in disgracing you I would disgrace the state that made you and myself senators; and I also wished to give you an opportunity to make this acknowledgment quietly. If, however, you persist in your course of injustice towards me, and refuse this request, I here give you fair warning—let the consequences fall on your own head—I shall hold myself acquited both before God and man for he course I shall feel bound to pursue towards you.

Your obedient servant,
JAS. SHIELDS.

Hon. Sidney Breese.

Gen. Shields begins his letter by refering to the wounds he received in Mexico This allusion seems quite unnecessary.—The whole country, and particularly the people of Illinois, are familiar with the fact that he bears honorable scars upon his person. For these wounds he has already received a liberal share of sympathy from his grateful countrymen. However, I am not disposed to cavil at this part of his letter. It is a matter of taste that does not concern me.

I deny most positively that I treated Gen. Shields with "coldness and unkindness" on his return from Mexico. Immediatly on his arrival in this city, I called to pay my respects to him, and not finding him at home, left my card, as is the custom. A few days after this, I met General Shields, when his manner towards me was so cold and repulsive that I saw all familiar intercourse was at an end, and of course did not attend the dinner given to him, I repeat that I did not treat General Shields with "coldness and unkindness," for I entertained, at that time, none other than the most friendly feelings towards him' and I confidently appeal to the whole history up to this time of our personal, professional and political intercourse, to support this declaration. As to his eligibility to the office of Senator, I can only say that I "propagated" no "report," here or elsewhere, in relation to it. In conversation upon the subject, I stated to a friend a fact which the record of the Effingham circuit court will establish, and "blood," no matter where or how "poured out," cannot alter that record, or change the constitution of the U States. The assertion of Gen. Shields that I charged him with "*eligibility*" in an article in the St. Louis Republican, not only is not true, but is without any color of truth. I positively assert, and defy contradiction; that I did not write, nor cause to be written, nor knew until after its publication that it had been written, that, or any other article, for that or any other paper, in relation to this subject.

Not the least so of the many remarkable passages of this letter of Gen. Shields, is the following. "On this subject I have simply to say, that, had I been defeated by on that ground, (the ground of ineligibility) I had sworn in my heart that you never should have profited by your success; and depend upon it, I would have kept my vow, regardless of consequences." Certainly it is fortunate for the honor of the country that this rash "vow has been "cancelled" by my defeat! Gen. Shields submits his pretensions to a seat in the Senate to a Democratic cancus of the Illinois Legislature, and agrees expressly, or by the clearest implication, that he will abide their decision; and yet it appears that, at this very moment, "he had sworn in his heart" to defeat the will of the party, if it had pronounced in favor of his most prominent competitor; and in order to accomplish his purpose, he determines to penetrate an association; for such is the obvious import of this language. Such a design, and such a deed, are revolting to the American mind and foreign to the American character.—They are worthy only of the most infamous age of Italian crime. If our political contests are to be mingled with, or followed by, personal violence, how long will our elective system endure? Without further comment, I submit this extraordinary passage to the consideration of candid men christians and patriots, who love and respect the laws and institutions of our country, and desire to guard and defend them against all violation.

Gen Shields says: "in 1840 I gave him *something in the shrpe of a certificate of naturatization*," which was "to simplify the proof in case of difficulty." The naturalization laws do not recognize "something" or *anything* "in the shape of a final certificate" to "simplify proof in the case of difficulty," or for any other purpose. How, then, could I, a circuit judge, have given him any such paper?—The statement has no fact, legal provision, or probability, to support it. The truth is, no such "certificate" was ever given by me. He may, or may not, have procured a copy of the record of his naturalization under the seal of the court and that is the only certificate I could have any connexion, with directly or indirectly. The first and only knowledge I ever had of Gen. Shield's father, either in connexion with his citizenship or in any other connexion, I derived from an article published in the St. Louis Republican, a short time subsequent to the election of Senator. And I have yet to see or hear of any man in Illinoise or elsewhere, who knew that his father was even a resident of this country. General Shields says I knew that he (being a minor at the time) was naturalized by by the naturalization of his father, because he "told me of the circumstances."

Suppose he did tell me so, (which I positively deny,) does that make it so?—Even though his assertion might convince me of the fact, a bundle of certificates from me, no matter how strong, would be of no legal value. If it be true that his father was in this country, and naturalized, is it possible that Gen. Shields should *know* the fact, and *not* know the State and county where it occurred? When authentic copies of those naturalization papers; if they exist, could be so easily procured, is it not strange he should attempt to extort from me by menace a statement, which if obtained, could have no legal bearing upon the subject.

What the "consequences" are against which Gen. Shields gives me 'fair warning," if I persist in what no sane men will call "injustice," I am equally ignorant of and indifferent to. One thing is certain, be they what they may, I have not given, nor shall I give him, any "statement" of the character required, either "quietly," or upon "imperative demand."

In conclusion, I will state that I have neither provoked nor desired the necessity that has impelled me to make this communication. I respectfully submit it under the full conviction that is called for by the circumstances.

SIDNEY BREESE.

Washington, Feb. 26, 1849.

☞The governor of New York and Mayor of Pittsburg are rather *scaly* men. The former being a *Fish* and the latter a *Herring*.

THE INAUGURAL ADDRESS
OF
PRESIDENT TAYLOR.

MARCH 5, 1849.

The door of the Capital were thrown open this morning at 10 o'clock, and the ladies' gallery of the Senate chamber was immediately filled with ladies, to the exclusion of the lords of creation. The Reporters' gallery was also filled to suffocation, the occupants pressing and struggling to obtain situations for themselves—Thousands were forced to retire without obtaining entrance.

The published programme of the ceremonies gives a correct idea of the proceedings as they actually occurred.

The Senate assembled at 11 o'clock, when a resolution was adopted that Senator Atchison take the Chair. The new members were then sworn in with the exception of Gen. Shields. A resolution was adopted referring his credentials to the Judiciary Committee.

Mesrs Fillmore and Dallas entered the Chamber, arm in arm.

Mr. Atchison swore in the new Vice President who took the Chair, and delivered an eloquent address.

All the Judges of the Supreme Court, and about forty members of the Diplomatic Corps, including the *attaches*, came in first, occupying fifteen seats to the area at the left of the Vice President, and the latter at the rght hand. Then followed Messrs. Buchanan, Johnson and Toucey of the old Cabinet, and took seats in front of the Diplomatic Corps.

At this time, a scene of confusion occurred, in consequent of a lady fainting in the gallery. The crowd was so dense, she could not be got out, but soon recovering, she retained her seat, and witnessed the rest of the ceremony.

It was now nearly twelve o'clock, but the President and Ex-President had not appeared, and the crowd began to be anxious, and some noise occurred in the galleries. They did not make their appearance until half past twelve o'clock.

An amusing scene occurred just before the doors were thrown open by which they were expected to enter. The firing of cannon had announced the arrival of the President, and all were anxiously looking for his entrance, when Mr. Truman Smith entered alone. Great laughter ensued, intermingled with shouts of "Smith," "Smith"—"a speech from Smith"—from the galleries.

Mr. Smith, very much abashed, took his seat.

The President and Ex-President came in together and occupied, with Mr. Dallas and R. M. Johnson, the crimson arm chairs in front of the Secretary's table.

President Taylor entered into conversation with Chief Justice Taney and Judge McLean, and soon after, in accordance with previous arrangement, proceeded in procession to the Eastern portico, where the following Inaugural Address was delivered:

Elected by the American People to the highest office known to our laws, I appear here to take the oath prescribed by the constitution, and in compliance with a time-honored custom, to address those who are now assembled.

The confidence and respect shown by my countrymen in calling me to be the Chief Magistrate of a Republic holding a high rank among the nations of the earth, have inspired me with feelings of the most profound gratitude; but, when I reflect that the acceptance of the office which their partiality has bestowed, imposes the discharge of the most arduous duties, and involves the weightiest obligations, I am conscious that the position which I have been called to fill, though sufficient to satisfy the loftiest ambition, is surrounded by fearful responsibilities.—Happily, however, in the performance of my new duties, I shall not be without able co-operation. The Legislative and Judicial branches of the government present prominent examples of distinguished civil attainments and matured experience; and it shall be my endeavor to call to my assistance in the Executive Departments, individuals whose talents, integrity and purity of character will furnish ample guaranties for the faithful and honorable performance of the trusts to be committed to their charge. With such aids, and an honest purpose to do whatever is right, I hope to execute diligently, impartially, and for the best interests of the country, the manifold duties devolved upon me.

In the discharge of these duties, my guide will be the Constitution which I this day swear to "preserve, protect and defend." For the interpretation of that instrument, I shall look to the decisions of the Judicial Tribunals established by its authority, and to the practice of the Government under the earlier Presidents, who had so large a share in its formation. To the example of those illustrious patriots I shall always refer with reverence; and especially to his example who was, by so many titled, "the father of his country."

To command the Army and Navy of the United States; with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make Treaties and appoint Ambassadors and other officers; to give Congress information of the Union, and recommend such measures as he shall judge to be necessary; and to take care that the laws shall be faithfully executed—these are the most important functions entrusted to the president by the Constitution; and it may be expected that I shall, briefly, indicate the principles which will control me in their execution.

Chosen by the body of the people under the assurance that my administration would be devoted to the welfare of the whole country, and not to the support of any particular section or merely local interest, I this day renew the declarations I have heretofore made, and proclaim my fixed determination to maintain, to the extent of my ability, the government in its original purity, and to adopt as the basis of my public policy those great republican doctrines which constitute the strength of our national existence.

In reference to the Army and Navy, lately employed with so much distinction on active service, care shall be taken to ensure the highest condition of efficacy; and in furtherance of that object the military and naval schools, sustained by the liberality of Congress, shall receive the special attention of the Executive.

As American freeman we cannot but sympathise in all efforts to extend the blessings of civil and political liberty; but, at the same time, we are warned by the administrations of history and the voice of our own beloved Washington to abstain from entangling alliances with foreign nations. In all disputes between conflicting governments, it is our interest not less than our duty to remain strictly neutral; while our geographical position, the genius of our institutions and our people, the advancing spirit of civilization, and, above all, the dictates of religion, direct us to the cultivation of peaceful and friendly relations with all other Powers. It is to be hoped that no international question can now arise which a government, confident in its own strength and resolved to protect its own just rights, may not settle by wise negotiation; and it eminently becomes a government like our own, founded on the morality and intelligence of its citizens, and upheld by their affections, to exhaust every resort of honorable diplomacy before appealing to arms. In the conduct of our foreign relations I shall conform to these views; as I believe them essential to the best interests and the true honor of the country.

The appointing power vested in the President imposes delicate and onerous duties. So far as it is possible to be informed, I shall make honesty, capacity and fidelity, indispensable pro-requisites to the bestowal of office, and the absence of either of these qualities shall be deemed sufficient cause for removal.

It shall be my study to recommend such constitutional measures to Congress as may be necessary and proper to secure encouragement and protection to the great interests of Agriculture, Commerce, and Manufactures; to improve our rivers and harbors; to provide for the speedy extinguishment of the public debt, to enforce a strict accountability on the part of all officers of the Government, and the utmost economy in all public expenditures. But it is for the wisdom of Congress itself, in which all legislative powers are vested by the Constitution, to regulate these and other matters of domestic policy. I shall look with confidence to the enlightened patriotism of that body to adopt such measures of conciliation as may harmonize conflicting interests, and tend to perpetuate that Union which should be the paramount object of our hopes and our affections. In any action calculated to promote an object so near the heart of every one who truly loves his country, I will zealously unite with the co-ordinate branches of the Government.

In conclusion, I congratulate you, my fellow citizens, upon the high state of prosperity to which the goodness of Divine Providence has conducted our common country. Let us invoke a continuance of the same protecting care, which has led us from small beginnings to the eminence we this day occupy, and let us seek to deserve that continuance by prudence and moderation in our councils; by well directed attempts to assuage the bitterness which too often marks unavoidable difference of opinion; by the promulgation and practice of just and liberal principles; and by an enlarged patriotism which shall acknowledge no limits but those of our own wide-spread Republic.

The crowd in the Square was immense, probably exceeding ten thousand. The cheering was unbounded. Salutes were also fired before and after the delivery of the address.

The Vice President and Senators returned to the Senate chamber, amidst great cheering.

On motion of Mr. Bright, the daily hour of meeting was fixed at 12 o'clock, until otherwise ordered.

Mr Shields' eligibility will be the first business before the Senate, after the Cabinet nominations.

On motion of Mr. Dayton, the Senate adjourned.

The Whig Inauguration Ball, to-night was attended by an immense gathering, comprising the beauty and fashion from all sections of the Union. The other Ball was also well attended. President Taylor visited both, and added by his presence, much to the attention of those festive scenes.

A VENERABLE CHRISTMAS PARTY.—On Christmas day a number of aged men, residents of the village of Walmsley, near Bury, assembled to dine together at the house of Mr. Ratcliffe, the New Inn, Walmsley; the united ages of whom, 32 in number, amounted to 2230 years, making the average age of each guest sixty-nine and three quarter years! The feast, a substantial one of roast beef and plum pudding, was provided according to the will of the late Wm. Grant, Esq, who at his decease bequeathed funds for the purpose. On the morning of the same day, upwards of five hundred of the Sunday school children belonging to the new church at Walmsley, were regaled with buns and coffee out of a fund left by the same benevolent gentleman.

VIRGINIA.—William H. Cook is an independant candidate for Congress in the Abington district of Virginia, and R. K. Meade for the Dinwiddie district.

RHODE ISLAND.—The free soil State convention, of Rhode Island, on Thursday last, made the following nominations:—For Governor, Edward Harris. For Lieutenant Governor, Jacob E. Babcock,

☞The following letter is from a friend of ours, who left this county about the 10th of January for California, by way of Vera Cruz and the city of Mexico:

CHAGRES, Jan. 30. 1849

We arrived here this morning after a passage of 13 days, 11 days from land to land. About 4 days out, we had a meeting and concluded to change our route, viz: by the way of the Isthmus to Panama, from thence to San Francisco by sea.—We have made an exceeding quick passage and so far I am satisfied, though we had to pay the Capt's fort charges, and fifty dollars besides for bringing us here. Last night we anchored outside the bar, and this morning the steamboat Orus, of New York, stationed here towed us in for $10 a distance of one and a half miles. The Captain of the Orus in 1839, was captain of the schooner Marid and went from Matagorda in Texas to New York in her at that time. I thought the moment that I saw him that I knew him. We start in the morning in the Orus up the river to within 5 miles of a place called Gorgona; the whole distance about 25 miles to cost $10—we are then to take mules to Panama, distance about 25 miles, cost about $15, making about $25 to Panama. From there to San Francisco will cost about $100. Mr. Preston, White, Hill, Tokum, Morris and myself have formed ourselves into a company and I have not the least fears of being left behind. Chagres, contrary to the opinion formed by all on board is a very healthy place at present. Sept. Oct. Nov. and Dec. are very sickly months This is quite a small place, houses thatched, population about 1000 composed chiefly of negroes. I am now on deck and can see it raining up in the mountains and I fancy we will have quite a wet tramp of it, we are delighted with our trip, but more so since I have seen a gentleman with his lady direct from San Francisco, who says that one half has not been told and that we can have no idea of the abundance of gold in California, which can be had with but little labor. It is said that some persons have been so long in Panama, that they have not now a dollar to help themselves with, and are now pedling cigars and having theatrical performances to make money enough to keep them, but there is to be a ship here which will take us to San Francisco. The agent for the rail road cross the Isthmus is now on deck and talking at a great rate.

It is now dark and I must close my letter.

E.

The Hon. Reverdy Johnson and his Maryland Friends.

As soon as it became generally known to the body of Marylanders who had assembled in Washington to witness the Inauguration, says the National Intelligencer, that their Senator, the Hon. Reverdy Johnson, had certainly been assigned a seat in the Cabinet, a general feeling was manifested to make known to him the gratification it gave to all, and more particularly to his fellow citizens of Baltimore.

The Military Companies from that city proposed to wait on him in a body, and invited their fellow-citizens to join them in paying their compliments to the distinguished Marylander. Accordingly, at 4 o'clock on Monday afternoon, the military and citizens proceeded to Mr. Johnson's residence on Capitol Hill, when Col. Hickman, on the part of his fellow-citizens of Maryland, assured Mr. Johnson in a neat and appropriate address, that the compliment which had been paid to their city and State, by his appointment to a seat in the Cabinet, was one which was felt as a personal one to all, and that he knew that he expressed the feelings of Marylanders generally when he asserted that his position was not more than equal to his merits and would tend but to justify the well-established reputation which he had earned by many years of intellectual labor.

To this address Mr. Johnson responded, in his usual felicitous manner, nearly as follows:

Gentlemen: I return you my most sincere thanks for the honor of this call. I am glad to see in it evidence that my conduct in the Councils of the Nation has, in the main at least, met you approval; and what, if possible, is yet more gratifying, that my conduct at home, in the intercourse of private and professional life, has won for me your esteem and regard.

This conviction, gentlemen, will cheer me in the more arduous public and professional employment to which, without the slightest solicitation on my part, or, as far as I know, on the part of my friends, I have been transferred by the President of the U. States.

Relying upon my public and professional character, he has honored me with a seat in his Cabinet, and I have agreed to take it. It will be my study and ambition to justify his confidence, and to realize, as I may be able, the hopes of my friends.

To such of you, gentlemen, as are citizens of Baltimore, I cannot avoid saying, that whatever of gratification I may feel in this change of my duties will be much saddened by the withdrawal from amongst you which it involves.

With you the greater part of my life of manhood has been passed; and I am deeply sensible that it is to your kindness and support that I am mainly indebted for whatever of professional and public character I may possess.

I cannot therefore, separate myself from you, though it be only for a time, but with deep regret. I shall look forward, therefore, during the entire period of the service upon which I am about to enter, with pleasure to becoming again one of yourselves, to share with your immediate local fortunes, and the fortunes, of our State, surrounded by all the endearments of the many friendships, private and professional, which I think, indeed which I know, I enjoy.

I can only add, gentlemen, that I am, and from the bottom of my heart, thank you all.

THE CABINET.

We had the gratification to announce yesterday morning, says the Clipper, Tuesday, the appointment of the Hon. Reverdy Johnson, as Attorney General of the United States—a selection which we have strenuously urged, not only from the desire of having a citizens of Maryland in the Cabinet of President Taylor, but because of the distinguished professional reputation of Mr. Johnson, and his peculiar fitness for the station to which he has been chosen.

The Cabinet is composed of gentlemen of high reputation; and the President is thus surrounded himself with able advisers who will no doubt on all occasions aid the patriotic efforts of the executive to promote the best interests of the country. We anticipate that the Cabinet will prove to be "a unit" on all questions that concern the welfare of the nation; and, that the administration will move on harmoniously in the great work of restoring the government to its original simplicity and purity. To such may be the result we most heartily desire.

GENERAL JACKSON.

The following letter has been addressed to the editors of the Nashville Daily American by Andrew Jackson Jr., the adopted son of the lamented hero of New Orleans:

HERMITAGE, Feb. 7, 1849.

DEAR SIR: My attention was called a day or two ago to a piece in your paper relating to the following extract from General Jackson's last will and testament:

"The gold box presented to me by the corporation of the city of New York, the large silver vase presented me by the ladies of Charleston, South Carolina, my native State, with the large picture representing the unfurling of the American Banner in the city of Mexico, presented to me by the citizens of South Carolina, when it was refused to be accepted by the United States Senate—I leave in trust to my son, Andrew Jackson, Jr., with directions that should my happy country not be blessed with peace, an event not always to be expected, he will, at the end of the war or the conflict, present each of the said articles of inestimable value to that patriot residing in the city or State from which they were presented, who should be adjudged by his countrymen, the ladies, to have been the most valiant defence of his country and our country's rights."

The above is taken from the original copy of the will. In reply, I will add that I have recently written to a friend in Washington city, requesting him to make publication in his valuable paper of the above clause in the will—calling upon the various papers in the city of Charleston and the State of South Carolina, to give public expression on the subject—and point out through the ladies and their countrymen, the distinguished and deserving patriots to receive the said articles of inestimable value; and I do assure you, nothing will afford me more pleasure than to fulfil the sacred trust reposed in me.

Please request other newspapers to copy.

I am, respectfully, your friend,
A. JACKSON, Jr.

SICKNESS IN MISSISSIPPI.—We copy the following from the Memphis Eqquirer of the 17th ult:

We saw a gentleman the other day from De Soto County, Miss., who informed us that a disease (perhaps we should call it an epidemic) had prevailed for several weeks in his neigborhood, which had proved disastrously fatal. Our informant had his throat and face irritated with the remains of blisters wich had been used to save his life. He told us he had lost his wife and that several other gentlemen had lost their wives in his neighborhood. He stated that that there had probably been fifty deaths within five miles square. The gentleman said he had never seen a case of Cholera but taking the worst descriptions he had heard of as a criterion, he felt assured that it would not have produce a greater amount of suffering and distress, than this disease in his neighborhood. The physicians called it Erysipelas, Scarlet Fever and Black Tongue. We have painful recollections of the horrors of this disease. Should it appear in Memphis, We warn our citizens to be on their guard. The cholera is a fiend flie to it.

FROM CALIFORNIA.—The Rahway, N. J. Republican publishes extracts of a letter from Lieut. O. S. Houghton to his friend in Tahwao. At the date of this letter Dec. 12, he was in San Francisco, but was about to return to the mountains.

He writes that he has fair prospects of making $4,000 to $5,000 during the next four months, and in the Spring, if he should have good luck, about $2,000 per month. He says that clothing and liquors command the best prices. Pork was selling at $80 per barrel. Dry goods of every description except silks were paying well. He had thoroughly examined the gold mines, and considered that for years they would be as profitable as at present.

TESTIMONIAL TO GEN. SCOTT.—Joint resolutions were on Wednesday introduced in the New Jersey Legislature authorizing the Governor to present to Major Gen. Winfield Scott a sword, in acknowledgment of his brilliant services in Mexico. A richly deserved reward for the gallant old soldier.

☞Election in Arkansas.—R. C. Byrd, Acting Governor of Arkansas, has issued a proclamation fixing the 14th of March, the day for electing a Governor in place of T. S. Drew, resigned.