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KENT NEWS.

CHESTER TOWN, MD.

Saturday, January 12, 1850.

☞Col. Spencer, of the House of Delegates, will accept our thanks for Proceedings of the Legislature.

DARING ATTEMPT AT MURDER.—On Sunday evening last, about 6½ o'clock, as Mr. John Lusby was returning home and had just opened his road gate, he was fired at by some villian who had secreted himself there, no doubt, for the purpose of murdering him. The load, Mr. L. thinks passed just over his head, fortunately without taking effect. A free negro named George Brown, whom Mr. L. had some difficulty with, a few days previous, has been arrested and committed to jail.

EDITORIAL CONVENTION.—The call for a Convention of Editors, to meet in Annapolis on the 1st Wednesday of January was responded to by nine members of the corps. David Schley, Esq. was elected Chairman and James Wingate Esq. Secretary.

Owing to the small attendance nothing definite was done. After some discussion the following resolution offered by Mr. Keatinge, was adopted:

Resolved, That this Convention adjourn to re-assemble in the city of Baltimore, on the 3rd Monday in April next, and that the Editors of the Press of that city be invited to attend said Convention.

LABORERS.—We have never known laborers so scarce as they are at the present time. Many farmers, who have large plantations to cultivate, have not a single hand—this, in a great measure, is owing to free negroes who have been in the habit of hiring out, now refuses to do so.

ELECTIONS.—Wednesday, the 23d inst. has been appointed by the warrant of the Maryland Senate, for the election in Anne Arundel county and Howard District, for a Senator to fill the seat vacated by the resignation of Mr. Hammond. The Senator in Caroline is also to be elected on that day.

☞The Cecil Whig says: James T. McCollough, Esq., formerly of this town in company with his brother Alexander, and Mr. Samuel Hooper Mitchell, brother of Doct. H. H. Mitchell, have reached California, after a journey overland of five months, marked with very great hardships."

A company of 14 young men left this county on the 15th of March last, the overland route to California—letters were received from them up to the 27th of June last, they were then near Fort Laramie. No tidings of them have since been received, and fears are entertained as to their safety.

MR. CLAY'S SPEECH.

The following is an extract of the Speech of Hon. HENRY CLAY, delivered on Monday last, in opposition to the resolution of Gen. Cass:

"What, then, is the progress which the honorable Senator seems so desirous of making? Ah, I am afraid it is progress in foreign wars. I am afraid it is progress in foreign conquest—in territorial aggrandizement. I am afraid it is progress as the disturbance of the possessions of our neighbors throughout this continent, and throughout the island adjacent to it. If this be the progress which the honorable Senator wishes to effect, I trust that it will be long before this country engages in any such object as that; at least, at the expense of the peaceable portion of the world.

Sir, the gentleman says—what we all know—that this is a great country, a vast country; great in fact, and will be still greater in future, if we conduct things with prudence, discretion, and wisdom, but that very greatness draws after it great responsibilities, and those responsibilities should incline us to the use the vast power with which we have been blessed by the kindness of Providence, so as to promote justice, so as to avoid unnecessary wars, maintaining our own rights with firmness, but invading the rights of no others. We should be content with the almost limitless extent of territory which we now possess, stretching from ocean to ocean, containing millions upon millions of acres, as yet uninhabited.

Sir, if the progress, which the honorable Senator means, is a progress to be accomplished by foreign wars, and foreign conquest, and foreign territorial aggrandizement, I thank God that I belong to the party which is stationary, which is standing still. If that is not his object, I would like to know what he means by progress. I should like to meet with a definition of the kind of progress which he thinks it is desirable for this country to make.

Mr. President, I have risen late in the evening, really intending to say much less than I have said, and I must conclude by expressing the hope that the Senate of the United States, when they come to deliberate seriously upon the consequence of the adoption of such a resolution as this, will pause; that they will not open a new field of collision, terminating perhaps in war, and exposing ourselves to the reaction of foreign Powers, who when they see us assuming to judge of their conduct, will undertake in their turn to judge of our conduct. We ought to recollect that, with the sole exception of France, whose condition is yet somewhat obscured in doubt and uncertainty as to the fate of a republic which she has established, we stand solitary and alone amidst all the powers of the earth, an example of a free Government, and that we should not venture to give to other nations even a pretext, much less cause, to separate themselves from us, by undertaking to judge of their conduct, and applying to them a rule according to which we may denationalize nation after nation according as their conduct may be found to correspond with our nations and judgment of what is right and proper in the administration of human affairs. Sir, it does not become us to take such perilous and unnecessary grounds, and I trust that we shall not adopt such a course.

I see no necessity for referring this resolution to a committee. I think it would be unwise to adopt in, and I trust the Senate will at once negative the resolution, or if it should be referred, confiding in the sound judgment of the committee on Foreign Affairs in anticipation, I feel perfectly sure of the rejection of the resolution by the committee."

FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the N. American and U. S. Gazette.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.

Gen. Cass is at last safely delivered of his speech on the Austrian mission, with which he came charged at the opening of the session. As an intellectual effort, it was a failure; as the production of a statesman, it was below mediocrity; and as a movement designed for personal and political effect, it was destitute of every quality calculated to recommend it to popular favor. The people of this country, without distinction of party, and without regard to section, sympathize as deeply and honestly with the fall of Hungary, and detest as strongly the atrocities and blood stained inhumanities of Austria, as Gen. Cass can do; but their repugnance to such outrages upon civilization is not limited to narrow prejudice, and not regulated by the weakness or strength of any foreign government which has justly subjected itself to reprobation by committing them.

While Gen. Cass could find words of indignation for a weak and degraded government, and could recommend suspension of diplomatic intercourse, he could excuse by silence the barbarities of other foreign powers, which, in the sight of God and man, stand equally criminated in the work of blood and oppression. If his proposition was founded, as it professed to be, upon principles of enlightened justice, why was it that Russia, which strangled the Hungarian struggle by the power of her military hordes, and which glories in the triumph of despotism, was omitted in this patriotic arraignment? Why was it that British tyranny was exempted from denunciation; and that Ireland, whose people have been driven to starvation, whose patriots have been doomed to exile and the scaffold, whose children breathe no atmosphere but that of pestilential oppression, could touch no chord in the enthusiastic heart of this lover of liberty?—Why was it that France, yet reeking with the blood by which the effort for popular liberty in Italy was crushed, was spared from condemnation? The Senator from Michigan may reconcile these omissions, and find it proper to denounce the cruelties of a feeble power, while he excuses the atrocities of those which are strong; but an enlightened and liberal public sentiment will teach him that American feeling as much shocked in one case as in the other, and that if its voice of reprobation must be uttered, it prefers to denounce the governments which are able to resent its indignation. If the time has come when it is due to our own character, os to the cause of popular liberty, that an American Congress should exhibit its detestation of the crimes which have been committed in the suppression of republican movements in the old world, by withdrawing from all diplomatic intercourse with the guilty, let us at least be brave and honest enough to draw no line of distinction, nor hesitate to characterise them all, the weak and powerful alike, with the reproach which they deserve. * * * * * * *

We have in this movement of General Cass, a signification of his aspirations for another Presidential nomination. If his hopes depend upon the effect produced by his speech, he is destined to realize even a more cruel disappointment than he experienced on a late memorable occasion. The country understands how the last Administration, after all its bravado to England, surrendered on the Oregon question and sought to cover its retreat by a war upon a miserable government like Mexico. It will soon understand also, that General Cass, in singling out Austria, which is now little more than a dependency of the Czar, to hurl his denunciations against, while studiously avoiding any mention of England, Russia or France, has but repeated the pusillanimous tactics in which he participated when a powerful nation was to be encountered. His voice of sympathy for Hungary has come when her fate is comparatively sealed, and when her struggle is ended. It would have been applauded, had it been raised when the sound would have cheered her struggling patriots and carried hope over the bosom of the ocean. Then it was hushed when it might have been beneficial; but now it is vehement when a political purpose is to be served and personal ambition is to be promoted. * * * * * * *

INDEPENDENT.

☞Hon. Joseph W. Jackson, of Savannah Ga., is the locofoco candidate for Congress, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Hon. T. Butler King.

[Reported for the Baltimore Clipper.]

Proceedings of Md. Legislature.

ANNAPOLIS, January 5, 1850.

SENATE.

The nomination of Judge Frazier was confirmed.—Also the nomination of Richard Nichell, Register of wills of Talbot county. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

The SPEAKER announced the following committee on the order adopted yesterday on the subject of reform: Messrs. Biser, Causin, Brown, Merrick, Tilghman, Gwinn and Fernandis.

The SPEAKER laid before the House reports from Inspectors at Tobacco Ware houses Nos. 2, 3 and 4. Also, a report from the Register in Chancery, in relation to seals and taxes in Chancery.

Mr. MERRICK submitted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the State of Maryland ceded to the United States that part of the District of Columbia originally embraced within her territorial limits in good faith for a permanent seat of government for the Union, relying upon the integrity of purpose on the part of the General Government, and upon its strict compliance with the terms of cession in their letter and *spirit*.

That the State of Maryland never designed, nor did the General Government at the time of the cession contemplate, the using of the sovereigty over the District of Columbia to the detriment of the local institution of the State of Maryland.

That the State of Maryland is in feeling, position, and the features of her constitution, and in her laws, *essentially, fully and unequivocally*, a slave-holding and a southern State.

That any interference by Congress with slavery in the District of Columbia would be in violation of the implied conditions of the cession; that the sovereignty and jurisdiction thereby conferred should never be exercised to the vital injury of the state of Maryland; and in the opinion of this General Assembly, whenever Congress shall so violate these conditions, the sovereignty over the District of Columbia ought, legally and of right rewert to the State of Maryland.

That the State of Maryland loves and values the Union for the glories of the past, happiness of the present, and the high destinies assigned it in the future, and she believes that no truly American and patriotic heart would wish to disturb the great compromises which have made, and can alone sustain and preserve it; nor would willingly use the powers of the Federal Government for the purpose of oppressing or trampling upon the rights and interests of any of the States.

That we will not believe the Congress of the nation contemplate any such unholy purposes; and that the ferment upon the subject of slavery is the work of short sighted and selfish demagogues and fanatics seeking a political advancement to infamous distinction.

That the extreme alternative to which the State of Maryland, in common with her sister States of the South, with whom she is indissolubly allied by institutions, interests, and sympathies, would be driven, in the event of a disturbance of the great compromises of the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, is too painful for contemplation, but it is one from which, if presented, she will not for an instant shrink, but meet with the same spirit of firmness which characterized her, when she fought through the common dangers of the whole country to the consummation of this great Union. Laid on the table.

On the motion of Mr. SPENCER, ordered, that the Committee on Ways and Means inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill for the payment into the Treasury of all monies received by Clerks and Registers, after deducting office expenses and reasonable compensation to such officers; and that said committee be empowered to call upon said officers for statements, under oath, of the amount of their fees.

The resolution submitted some days since by Mr. Biser, to elect the United States Senator *viva voce*, was taken up.

Mr. DIGGES called attention to the fact that the act of 1809, ch. 22, required such elections to be by ballot.

Mr. BISER asked for a reading of law.

Mr. DIGGES read the act of Assembly.

Mr. BISER said that act did not interfere with the resolution. He was willing to let the resolution go upon its merits.

Mr. BROWN though that the law must remain, unless repealed by another act.

Mr. BISER said the resolution would repeal that law. The resolution was rejected.

After the transaction of some unimportant business, the House adjourned till Monday at 12 M.

SENATE.

ANNAPOLIS, Jan. 7, 1850.

The resolution from the House to pay the per diem of the members and officers of the Legislature, was passed. And the resolution to authorize the doorkeeper of the House to employ a page, and the treasurer to pay him $1 per day, was favorably reported on and read a second time.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Petitions were presented from Kent, Washington and Frederick counties, and referred.

Mr. Smythe submitted and order that the committee on the constitution, if they deem it expedient, report a bill for a convention, that a proviso be placed therein that no change shall be made in the constitution affecting the Eastern Shore unless by a two-third vote of said convention.

Mr. Biser moved to lay the order on the table. Mr. Causin demanded the yeas and nays.

Mr. Biser moved a call of the House, and the call was had. During the absence of the doorkeeper,

Mr. Donaldson submitted an order, that the Governor be requested to cause the National Flag to be displayed from sunrise till sunset, on Tuesday, the 8th inst., in commemoration of the victory at New Orleans. Adopted.

The doorkeeper having returned, the yeas and nays were taken on Mr. Biser's motion to lay Mr. Smythe's order on the table, which resulted—yeas 36, nays 35.

There being no further business on the Speaker's table in a state to be acted upon. The House adjourned.

ANNAPOLIS, Jan. 8, 1850.

SENATE.

On motion of Mr Carey, leave was given the committee on Corporations to report a bill to incorporate the Maryland State Agricultural Society.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Petitions, &c., were presented from Kent Charles, P. Georges, and Baltimore counties, and appropriately referred.

The Speaker laid before the House a communication from the President of the Reform Convention, held in Baltimore last summer, covering the proceedings of said convention.

Mr. Brown moved that it be laid on the table and be printed.

On motion of Mr. Causin, the question was divided, and was put first upon laying on the table, and agreed to.

Mr. O'Neal submitted an order that the committee on Ways and Means inquire into the expediency of reducing the State tax one fourth; or, so far as may be compatible with the public interest. Also, to inquire and report what amount might be saved in the several counties, &c., by payment to clerks and registers a reasonable compensation, clerk hire, and office expenses, and the balance into the treasury; also, to report what offices might be discontinued. Adopted.

Mr. Duvall, of Prince George's, submitted an order, that the committee on Insolvency inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill to modify the insolvent laws as that a discharge under them shall not work a discharge of the debt or debts of the applicant or of his liability in his future property. Adopted.

Mr. Lloyd obtained leave to report a bill to fix the salary of the Governor of Maryland. Messrs. Lloyd, Causin, Worthington, Wilson, Fell, O'Neal, Skinner, Carpenter and Fleming, are the committee.

Mr. Marshall, of P. G., submitted an order that the Judiciary committe inquire and report upon the expediency of amending the testamentary laws, as to authorise Justices of the Peace to administer oaths to administrators, &c. now administered by Registers of Wills. Adopted.

Mr. Wilson submitted an order for the appointment of a committee of five for the division of the city of Baltimore into five election districts, each of said districts to elect one member to the House of Delegates. Mr. Biser moved its reference to the Committee on Federal Relations. Decided in the negative. Mr. Donaldson moved its reference to the Baltimore delegation. Decided in the negative. The order was then adopted—39 to 33. Mr. Hack asked for the yeas and nays, but the Speaker had decided the question, and the call could not be entertained.

The following is the committee:—Messrs. Wilson, Donaldson, Biser, Worthington and Cole.

On motion of Mr. Farnandis, so much of the Governor's message as relates to the finances was referred to the committee on ways and means.

Mr. Cook obtained leave to report a bill relating to slaves for terms of years.

A bill was reported for the relief of Mary Sappington of Kent co. Also, a bill for the admission of the printed statues of Congress as evidence in the Courts of this State, which were passed. Several other local bills were also passed.

Mr. Harris reported a bill to repeal all laws prohibiting the introduction of slaves into this State.

The house took up the order of Mr. Bowie, to appoint a Standing Committee on colored population. After some debate by Messrs. Bowie, Morgan, Causin, Macgill, Brown and Harris.

On motion of Mr. Digges, (with the consent of Mr. Bowie,) the reference to and the Select Committee on this subject were rescinded, and a Standing Committee substituted.

Mr. Hack obtained leave to report a bill to establish a Court to be called the Court of Common Pleas for the city of Baltimore. The House adjourned.

ANNAPOLIS, Jan. 9, 1850.

SENATE.

Bills from the House, to make valid a deed from Abner Alstan and others, to John C. Norris and wife, of Kent county; for the relief of Mary Sappington, of Kent co., were passed.

During a short Executive session, the nomination of Dr. James Higgins, as State Agricultural Chemist, and of Louis Gassaway, as Register of the Chancery Court, were confirmed.

The Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

The Speaker laid before the House reports from the Clerks of Queen Anne's Allegany counties, relative to attendance of Judges and monies paid into the Treasury.

Mr. Speaker presented a petition for the incorporation of a Bank in Kent co.

Mr. Lankford obtained leave to report a bill to restrict the borrowing of money and the increase of the State debt. Referred to Messrs, Lankford, O'Neal and Trumbo.

Mr. Burgess, an order that the committee of Ways and Means inquire and report upon the expediency of changing the mode of levying taxes upon the visible property of corporations in this State, that such property may be directly liable to county taxation, in the county, city or district were situated, and that the county taxes may be collected from the officers of said corporations, without resort to the individual stockholders.

Thirty-first Congress.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7, 1850.

SENATE.

After the presentation of memorials and petitions, the Senate took up the resolution of Mr. Clemens, calling on the President for information to the appointment of, and instructions to, agents of the Government in California; and also asking for the ground of Gen. Taylor's opinion, stated in his annual message, that New Mexico would shortly ask for admission into the Union.

The resolution of Mr. Downs, calling for the proceedings in the Rey abduction case, was adopted.

After the transaction of other business, the Senate resumed the consideration of the resolution of Mr. Cass, instructing the Committee on Foreign Rulation to inquire into the expediency of suspending diplomatic relations with Austria, when

Mr. Hale delivered his views, and moved to include Russia.

Mr. Clay spoke in opposition to the resolution.

Mr. Foote obtained the floor, and the Senate adjourned.

WASHINGTON, January 8, 1850.

SENATE.

After the presentation of petitions and a lengthy debate relative to some resolutions that were presented from the State of Vermont upon the subject of slavery, the resolution of Mr. Cass, instructing the committee on Foreign Relations to enquire into the expediency of suspending diplomatic intercourse with Austria, was taken up, when

Mr. Foote replied to Mr. Clay, passing by Mr. Hale, on the ground that he was hallucinated, and that any man knew he was. Mr. Foote spoke for an hour and a half, demanding, in the name of justice and liberty, that the intent of the resolution be carried into operation.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9, 1850.

SENATE.

Mr. Seward offered the following resolution which lies over.

Resolved, That the conduct of Austria and Russia in the war in which these powers have subverted the nationality and the liberties of Hungary, has been marked by injustice, oppression and barbarity, which justly deserves the condemnation of mankind, while they commend the Hungarian people to the sympathies of other nations; and especially of Republican States; and that the committee on public lands be directed to inquire and report on the propriety of setting apart a portion of the public domain to be granted, free of all charges, to the exiles of Hungary already arrived, and hereafter to arrive, in the U. States, as well as to the exiles fleeing from oppression in other European countries

After the presentations of several petitions and other morning business, the Senate proceeded to the election of Chaplain.

On the 1st ballot, Mr. Slicer received 25 votes, Mr. Butler 19, Mr. Smith 6, scattering 8.

On the 4th ballot, Slicer 28, Butler 29, scattering 2.

On the 6th ballot, Slicer 30, Butler 30—a tie.

A debate ensued on the power of the Vice President to vote in this emergency, and it being generally conceded that he had the right, voted for Mr. C. M. Butler, and declared him duly elected. (He is the pastor of the Trinity (Protestant Episcopal) Church of Washington.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Williams withdrew the name of Thos J. Campbell as a candidate for Clerk.

And the House resumed the voting to elect one. The result was:—Mr. Forney 106; Foot 104; French 1; Clarke 2; Phileo 4; Governeur 1.

A hundred and ten votes were necessary to a choice, and consequently, there was no election.

A SHOCKING AFFAIR.—The Memphis Eagle relates the following occurrence, which took place near that city a few days ago:

Mr. W. P. Anderson, a young man of about 24 years of age, had been paying attention to a doughter of Mr W. A. Moore. On last Wednesday he proceeded to the residence of her father, in Van Buren, ten miles from Bolivar, with the intention of carrying her off to marry her. When he approached the father appeared in the door armed with a gun, and warned him off.—The bridegroom elect continuing to approach, the father shot him dead. The occurrence created much excitement in the neighborhood, and the current of public opinion is said to be strongly against Mr. Moore.

THE PARKMAN MURDER.—The Grand Jury which met in Boston on Monday, was to investigate the Parkman murder. In case they find a bill against Webster, it will be forwarded to the Supreme Court, where he will be arraigned, and then a time for trial will be assigned

A daring attempt was made to obtain the evidence given before the Coroner's jury in the Parkman case. Supposing that the evidence was in the possession of the Coroner his office was entered and his desk and safe forced open. A list of the witnesses in the case was carried off, but the document wanted was not there.

ATTEMPT TO ROB THE MAIL.—A most daring attempt was made in Philadelphia, on Thursday night last, to rob the great Southern mail, by knocking down the driver. While thus prostracted, one of the robbers fired a pistol, the ball from which passed through his hat, almost grazing the head; the report of the pistol frightened the horses attached to the car containing the mail, which caused them to run off at full speed thus saving the mail and driver from the clutches of the assassins.

THE MACHINERY of the Crecent City damaged by the late accident, has been forwarded to New York city by the Southerner. The necessary repair will be sent to Charleston by the return of that vessel.

COL. WEBB'S DEPARTURE EXPLAINED.—The New York Courier and Enquirer in regard to an assertion Mr. Cass made on the floor of the Senate, in his speech on the Austrian Mission, that Col. Webb was recalled "from the judgment of the Senate" has the following in reply:

"We deem it, therefore, due not only to Colonel Webb, but also to the Senate and the state, that the impression, however natural it may be, is entirely erroneous. Col. Webb. down to Wednesday, the 27th November, had intended to sail for Europe on or about the 20th of December, supposing that his nomination would have been confirmed, if confirmed at all, by that time; and his departure on Saturday the 1st December, was caused by circumstances entirely unexpected—in the highest degree embarrassing to himself, which he was compelled to regard as imperative upon him. He felt and expressed very great reluctance thus to leave at this time, knowing the misconseptions to which he would thereby become liable. But considerations referred to left him, in his judgment, no choice, and he therefore yielded to the necessity imposed upon him—trusting to the knowledge which Senators possessed of his feelings and character, and to the confidence in both which many of them had often expressed, for defence against the suspicions of disrespect to which he became exposed.

"What these considerations were impossible, with due regard to the feelings of others, and the proprieties of society for us here to state. They were, however, entirely domestic and personal, and such as every Senator would pronounce highly honorable to Col. Webb himself. We take it for granted that the Senate will not presume the truth of the presumption which the matter naturally gives rise, after the explicit and intelligent self-defence given them as the New York Senate without giving due opportunities for the submission of proper evidence."

FRENCH SPOLIATION.—Most of the claimants for French Spoliations prior to the year 1800, having died, their representatives are petitioning Congress for the payment of their claims. So far as we have given consideration to this subject, it appears to us, that the applicants have the most just grounds to appeal to Government; and that the denial of their claims is a denial of justice. They have been presented to Congress for the last forty years, and have been repeatedly passed by the Senate and House, and on one occasion by both houses but were rejected by the President on grounds by no means satisfactory. The financial condition of the Treasury should form no obstacle to the recognition of the claims, if they are, as we believe just. If they cannot be discharged at once let stock be issued to the amount, so that claimants may be enabled to realize their claims, whilst the Government will not be put to inconvenience.

A JAIL BURNT—*Loss of Life!* We learn from the Gettysburg Compiler, that the jail of Adams county, Pennsylvania, was entirely consumed by fire on Monday morning at 3 o'clock, and what is worse, two human lives were lost by the catastrophe—Isaac Musselman and John Toner, both insane and confined for safe keeping, each occupying a seperate room.—Every effort in the power of man was made use of to rescue them from a fate so terrible, but in vain.

SUICIDE.—The New York Advocate says, Mr. Robert Cameron, a highly respectable citizen of Lower Chanceford township, in that county, committed suicide by shooting himself, on the 27th ultimo. He left home with his gun, for the purpose of shooting at a target, an he alleged, and was shortly afterwards found dead a short distance from the house, with the contents of his gun lodged in his breast.

TO DESTROY RATS.—Professed rat catchers in England, use the following compound; and so effected are rats by this perfume that they can be taken by the hand with impurity.

Powdered Assafœtida	½ Grain.
Oil of Anniseed	1 Drachm
Essential Oil of Lavender	1 Scruple.
Essential Oil of Rhodium	3 Drachms

Mix this compound and spread it on the bait in the trap.

Mr. Foote replied to Mr. Clay, passing by Mr. Hale, on the ground that he was hallucinated, and that any man knew he was. Mr. Foote spoke for an hour and a half, demanding in the name of justice and liberty that the intent of the resolution be carried into operation.

LUXURIES.—The editor of the New Orleans Picayune partook of strawberries and cream in the 29th of December. The berries were grown in the open air.

ARREST.—A young man, about 20 years of age, supposed to be named B. M. Swope from New York, has been arrested and committed to jail at Centreville, Md., on the charge of stealing. It is thought he is insane. He was without money, but had a gold watch in his possesion.

☞Governor Ujhazi, with his wife and daughtess, Miss Jazello, and some other Hungarian exiles, arrived in Philadelphia on Wednesday last. They will probably leave for Washington on Friday.

COL. DU SOLLE, late of the Philadelphia Times, has sole control of the New York Globe, democratic, which has just changed hands.

☞The Rockville, Md., Journal says: That village contains 700 male inhabitants, and not a single constable in it—God be blessed.

FATAL FALL.—Alexander McLaughlin was killed on board U. S. sloop of war Albany, Dec. 18, off Pensacola, by falling from the ridge rope.