pic a few years back, would have been received every where with execration; it is here still considered as sacrilege, a severance of the union of soul and body; and only to be thought of by desperate men or unfortunate maniacs. I would appeal to the gallant Carolinians and point them to the battle fields upon their soil, where the toil of the patriots of "76 was endured, where heroic deeds were performed, and where the best blood of the country was spilt to purchase that Independence and that Union, which is now spoken of so lightly."—I would then ask them, what will the feelings of that heroic individual be, who flew to aid us, from a foreign land, in the days of our adversity and first put his foot on the soil of Carolina when he shall hear that the beautiful fabric of liberty, which he aided in erecting, is about to be torn down, and the fond hope that a people can govern themselves shall be dispelled. That a Merciful Providence may prevent such a consequence, and that the people of Carolina may retrace their steps, should be the earnest prayer of every good citizen of this yet happy and now wide extended Union."

Our country, during the past Autumn, has experienced an irreparable loss, in the decease of the venerable Charles Carroll of Carrollton, the last of that fearless band of patriots, who proclaimed our Independence. The last star in that bright galaxy of liberty and Union, is blotted out forever. The last of those conscript patriots who, "in the times which tried men's souls," pledged "their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honors," to perpetuate that independence, which they had so fearlessly proclaimed, has been gathered to the home of his fathers. He had lived to see us manfully and successfully resisting the oppression and tyranny of an English Ministry. He had lived to see us engaged in a second war with that same power, not only without tarnishing, but which resulted in greatly augmenting our national glory. He had lived to see our numerous and diversified resources rapidly developing under the guidance of our National Legislature. He had lived to see us marching with gigantic strides to the attainment of the legitimate objects of government—the prosperity and happiness of the people. He had lived to see us attain the foremost rank among the nations of the earth, and the influence of our example overturning thrones and despotic institutions, and establishing liberty and the rights of man upon their ruins; and his heart gladdened at the bright and glorious prospects of his country, and at the stability of that edifice which he had labored to erect.

But he had likewise lived to see our glorious Union lose that reverence in which, until recently, it was universally beheld, and the stability of out institutions threatened by that spirit of anarchy and disunion, which the warning voice of the father of his country calls upon us "indignantly to frown upon," and to proclaim that the "Union cannot IN ANY EVENT, be abandoned."

"The present Chief Magistrate of our country having been re-elected by the voice of the people, his known and declared hostility to the Bank of the United States leaving the fate of that institution no longer doubtful, I deem it proper for the commercial purposes of Maryland, to point out some means of creating a substitute for the withdrawal of a large bank circulation. Under these impressions, I would suggest to the present legislature, the propriety of establishing a State Bank, to be founded upon the funds of the State. I have carefully perused all the documents upon this subject which have been submitted to me by the enlightened statesman, who the past year acted as Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means in the House of Delegates. My impression was formerly decidedly hostile to the measure, but from conviction. I now declare my change of sentiment, and one of the reasons of this change is founded upon the success which similar institutions have exhibited in other states. I will close this subject, by recommending the communications which you will have before you, relative to this subject, to your serious consideration."

Whilst thus submitting to you a scheme for the benefit of the people, let me not forget that there is another subject of still greater importance I allude to the education of all classes. There is no subject which has elicited more solicitude than this: it is of vital importance to the existence of our free institutions; but it must be admitted, that, in Maryland the system of Education is far removed from perfection. One of the causes of this is found in our sparse and scattered population. Although Free schools are established in some of the counties yet the good effects of them are not felt in that satisfactory manner and to that extent which is desirable. Some other means ought to be resorted to; and I would suggest for your consideration the propriety of devoting part of the funds of the state to the ample endowment of a sufficient number of colleges for the education of our youth, thereby preventing the necessity of sending a vast quantity of treasure to other states for that purpose. I would with great pride refer to the distinguished sons of Maryland who have presented this subject in more glowing colors than I can, and invite your attention to the files of your body for their opinions and arguments in relation to it. Should the General government come to the conclusion to make an equitable distribution of the public lands amongst the states, the proceeds from this source would contribute largely towards the means of obtaining this desirable end.

By an act of the Legislature, the Governor is authorized to appoint twenty Deaf and Dumb children, to be sent to the Asylum at Philadelphia, for the purpose of being educated in that institution. The applications for appointment are frequent. Some, who are appointed, from different causes, are never sent, and great delay often takes place in the sending of others. It is a most noble charity, on the part of the State, and the number authorized ought constantly to be complete. I would therefore state, that an alteration in the law might be advantageous, specifying some short time for the persons appointed to arrive at the Institution, and requiring a certificate from the Managers of the admission of the individual. Should the time for the reception of the certificate elapse the vacancy would be immediately supplied by the appointment of some other of those unfortunate persons.

There is a subject connected with the Internal Improvement of the State, to which I beg leave to call your most serious attention. It is well known to every member of your honorable body, that Maryland has embarked her funds liberally in support of a system of Internal Improvement—that there are now fostered by her and constructing under her auspices, two stupendous works, for the connexion of the Western with the Atlantic waters. The completion of either of these works would be an achievement, of which any single State might be proud. Yet, after devoting her treasure to an enormous amount in support of these works, an obstacle has arisen to the extension of one work, caused by the jealousy of the conductors of the other, which was first chartered, but from the discoveries and inventions of man was found to be not so well calculated to attain the object. The Legislature, at its last session, willing and wishing to witness the progress of both, passed a resolution, to which I have the honor to refer you as No. 108 on the list, in which, in effect, the Directors of the Canal Company, (who, by a legal decision, had obtained possession of the valley through which both works were calculated to pass,) are requested to permit the Rail-Road to pass the difficult and narrow places of the valley of the Potomac with them. This assent to the reasonable request of so high a power as the State of Maryland, has been virtually refused; and the Canal Company, not content with this refusal, and in defiance of the known and expressed wishes of the State, has actually changed the location of the Canal, as originally laid down along the narrow passes between the Point of Rocks and Harper's Ferry, and has now occupied the ground in such a manner as to prevent the possibility of the Rail Road being extended through that part of the valley. Whereas, had they evinced that deference to the wishes of the State, which ought to have characterized their proceedings, ample room might have been afforded for the successful prosecution of both works. The Directors of the Canal Company, it would appear, have thus thwarted the expressed wishes of the State equally interested in both works, and for no other evident reason, than from a determined hostility to another work which they have chosen to consider in the light of a formidable rival. I have not the slightest fear that the Rail-Road will not reach its ultimate destination.—Yet, I cannot but perceive that the expense of its construction will be increased by the illiberal act of the Canal Company; and I submit to your consideration whether the dignity of the State would not be consulted by a refusal of any future favors requested by the Canal Company, until that Company shall be made to retrace her steps, and afford a passage for the Rail-Road, upon such terms as the Legislature may in its wisdom think proper. Should you concur with me in the opinion, that the dignity and interest of the State are concerned in this matter, I would strenuously urge upon you the importance of finally adjusting the subject, (should it be in your power,) in such a way as to leave no room for future injustice, but to compel the Canal Company to permit the Rail-Road to pass as far as Harper's Ferry, according to the Resolution of the Legislature, and in such manner as will enable the Company to construct the Rail-Road without any additional expense in consequence of the changes which have been made in the location of the Canal.

A copy of the last annual report of the Rail-Road Company, together with a communication from the President of that company, is herewith submitted.

I also submit a Report from the Agent of the State, who attended the meetings of the Canal Company, which were called to consider the Resolution of the State before referred to.

The Susquehannah Rail-Road has made considerable progress the past season, and the importance of that work would justify a still greater share of the patronage and liberality of the State. I have not received any report from the Directors of this Company, but presume it will be laid before you, during the session.

Permit me to call your attention to the subject of the Inspection of Flour. The present law appears to be liable to some objections, and in my opinion, no law upon this subject could be passed which would have a better effect than one similar to those now existing in the States of New York and Pennsylvania. There is no subject of more importance to the people of every class than the establishment and preservation of a proper standard, for the inspection of the essential article of flour, and until such standard is put upon the same footing with those of our sister States, this vast staple of our State will not command abroad the price which is given for the same articles from other quarters. The standard for this article, once adopted, ought to continue the same, even should the crop of wheat from any casualty be so indifferent as not to make a barrel of Superfine Flour, for it is well known that the quality of the crop varies, and if the standard for Superfine is varied accordingly, it requires years to recover the character in foreign markets, which such alteration would cause it to loose in a single year.

The prevailing feeling in several of our sister States in regard to Lotteries, would seem to offer a favorable opportunity to attempt their entire suppression. They constitute a system of gambling which, although licensed, is extremely prejudicial. I would suggest the propriety of Legislative action upon the subject. Should you agree with me that they ought to be abolished, it would be proper, for the purpose of accomplishing the end, that the Legislature should adopt a Resolution to be communicated to the respective States, proposing to do away the system whenever the other States should do the same. The reason is evident why such a course ought to be adopted, for should any state refuse its sanction, the State so refusing would receive a vast amount from other States, for the purchase of tickets, and the object endeavored to be gained would be entirely defeated, but should all the States agree to the proposition to take effect at the same time, there would be an end to a system tending to demoralize the people, and which often offers an incentive to corruption and fraud.

I have the honor to lay before you the Report of the Adjutant General, with the names of those officers who have reported to him agreeably to the provisions of Resolution No. 121, of last session. The militia law of this state has become nearly a dead letter, and will require your attention. Upon this difficult subject, I would suggest an inquiry of the expediency of repealing the present militia laws, (which from the number of amendments have become intricate, and almost impossible to be understood) leaving the commissioned officers as they are, and passing a new law plain and easily to be comprehened, and which should place the militia upon a respectable footing. I would mention for your inquiry, whether it would not be proper to furnish each man with arms, and when we consider that the state receives her quoto of arms from the General Government, we may be led to doubt whether the plan would not be less expensive in the end than the indiscriminate appropriations of arms in case of emergency. By the adoption of this plan the arms would be in the hands of the people, and although, many would no doubt be carried beyond the limits of the state, in case of the removal of their possessors, yet they would not be lost to the country, and great advantage would be gained by having the soldier and his arms connected, should any unhappy case occur for their use.

The Report of the Board of Managers, for removing the free people of Color from the state, is also sent herewith; although their operations have been circumscribed during the past year, yet it is believed, that a perseverance in this plan will lead to results of the most pleasing and important consequences. The prosecution of this system, may probably, at some distant day lend to the restoration of the whole of our colored population, to the land of their forefathers.

The five per cent. stock issued by the Executive, on account of the purchase and building of ware-houses, in the city of Baltimore, for the inspection of tobacco, was all redeemed, when it became payable in April last.—The only debt now existing on account of said warehouses, is the loan of $48,000 obtained by the Treasurer of the Western Shore, which will not become payable until the year 1840. There is a considerable sum now in the Treasury, arising from the inspection of tobacco, which cannot be applied to the extinguishment of that debt, for the payment of which it is pledged, otherwise than by purchase: and I submit to your consideration the propriety of giving authority to the Treasurer of the Western Shore, to purchase said stock, under such restrictions and limitations, as you may deem necessary.

In compliance with the direction of the laws relating to the Penitentiary, I lay before you the Annual Report of the Directors of that institution, exhibiting its operations for the past year, and the present state of its concerns.

The several proposals for furnishing stationary for the Executive and Legislative Departments of the Government for the ensuing year, which have been received by the Clerk of the Council, in virtue of a resolution of the General Assembly, are herewith submitted for your consideration.

The accompanying communications from the respective Executives of the several states of Pennsylvania, Virginia, and Delaware, with copies of letters from this department to each of said Executives, and an opinion of the Attorney General, upon one of the subjects of said correspondence; and also a Report and Resolutions of the General Assembly of New Hampshire, and a communication from the collector of the port of Baltimore, stating a difficulty which has occurred; in relation to the inspection of tobacco from other states, passing through Baltimore to other markets within the United States, are submitted for your consideration, and such action on them respectively, as you may deem necessary and proper.

The several laws and resolutions of the last General Assembly, conferring authority and directing the performance of specific duties by the Executive have been duly attended to, and the wishes of the Legislature complied with.

By a resolution of the Legislature, my predecessor in office was directed to procure (amongst others which have been delivered as ordered) a sword with suitable devices to be presented to the late gallant Capt. George W. Rogers, of the Navy, for his good conduct during the late war. Before the sword was completed, this gentleman departed for a foreign station to take command of a squadron—he, alas was destined never to return, and this memorial of his services and worth still remains in the Executive chamber, awaiting the direction of the Legislature, as I did not feel myself authorised to make any disposition of it after the decease of the individual for whom it was intended.

I have thus endeavored, rather to prompt your action upon some important subjects, than to urge them for adoption under my views.—Some of my ideas are perhaps, totally erroneous, but at this period, when there is about to be a separation between us, I hope that you will draw the veil of charity over all the errors in this communication, and permit me to state, in concluding this message, that I do not wish to be considered as a candidate for re-election. In making this declaration, I do it with deep humility, by no means supposing, that any will have cause for regret, but I do so merely from the necessity of making known to you my determination. I have not the vanity to suppose, that such a declaration would be necessary, but as custom seems to have fixed the period of re-election to the extent of the legal term of qualification, I may be allowed to think, that the partiality of some friends would wish my continuance in office. In taking leave of you, permit me to return you my thanks for the high honor you have conferred upon me, and condemn me not for saying, that throughout my administration, I have acted with a single eye to the advancement of the honor, dignity and prosperity of the state.

I have the honor to be
With the highest consideration,
Your obedient humble servant.
GEORGE HOWARD.

Judge Smith of South Carolina, formerly a Senator in Congress and a warm opponent of Mr. Calhoun, has extracted from Mr. Calhoun's speeches, made at different times, since he went into Congress, those points relating to the tariff for protection and to internal improvement, in which that distinguished man is made to stand, in strong contrast with himself. We subjoin these extracts of Mr. Calhoun's views and leave the decision to the reader, which doctrine is most correct.

MR. CALHOUN'S TARIFF OPINIONS IN 1816.—Mr. Calhoun, after the bill which laid the foundation of the Tariff of 1816, had been fully discussed by other gentlemen, made a speech in support of it, from which the following is an extract:

"The debate heretofore on this subject has been on the *degree of protection* which ought to be afforded to our cotton and woollen manufactures. He regretted much his want of preparation. But whatever his arguments might want on that account in weight, he hoped might be made up in the disinterestedness of his situation. He was no manufacturer; he was not from that portion of our country supposed to be peculiarly interested. Coming as he did from the South, having in common with his immediate constituents, no interest but in the cultivation of the soil, in selling its products high and buying cheap the wants and conveniences of life, no motives could be attributed to him, but such as were disinterested."—*See his Speech, National Intelligencer 22d April*, 1816.

MR. CALHOUN ON THE TARIFF IN 1828.

Mr. Calhoun continued to be the unwavering advocate of a protecting Tariff until 1828 four years after the Tariff of 1824, which fixed the system upon us. He then spoke freely of nullification, and the repeal of the 25th section of the act of 1789 and of deciding the constitutionality of the Tariff laws by the verdict of a jury, on the revenue bonds; and in the autumn of that year, he wrote his famous "Exposition," which gave the first impulse to nullification. The following are extracts from it:

"The government has no mines. Some one must bear the burdens of its support. This unequal lot is ours. We are the serfs of the system, out of whose labor is raised not only the money that is paid into the Treasury, but the funds out of which are drawn the rich reward of the manufacturer and his associates in interest. Their encouragement is our discouragement."—*Exposition, page* 11.

MR. CALHOUN IN 1816.

"Manufactures fostered, the farmer will find a ready market for his surplus produce, and what is almost of equal consequence, a certain and cheap supply of all his wants. Thus situated, the storm may beat without, but within all may be quiet and safe. To give perfection to this state of things, it will be necessary to add, as soon as possible, *a system of Internal Improvement*. But it has been objected, that the country is not prepared for manufacturing, and that the result of our premature exertion would be to bring distress on it, without effecting the intended object. *But he could not for a moment yield to the assertion*—on the contrary, he firmly believed that the country is prepared, *even to maturity*, for the introduction of manufactures. It will introduce a new era in our affairs in many respects highly advantageous AND WORTHY TO BE COUNTENANCED BY THE GOVERNMENT."—*His speech, Nat. Intel. 22d April*, 1816.

MR. CALHOUN IN 1828.

"Their object in the Tariff is to keep down foreign competition in order to obtain a monopoly of the domestic market. The effect on us is to compel us to purchase, at a high price, both what we purchase from them and from others, without receiving a corresponding increase of price from what we sell."—*His Exposition page* 11.

"We already see indications of the commencement of a commercial warfare, the termination of which cannot be conjectured, though our fate may easily be. The last remains of our great and once flourishing agriculture must be annihilated in the conflict."—*Exposition, page* 12.

MR. CALHOUN IN 1816.

"But it will no doubt be said, if manufactures are so far established, and if the situation of the country is so favorable to their growth, where is the necessity of affording them protection?—*It is to put them beyond the reach of contingency.—See Nat Intel. 22d April*, 1816.

MR. CALHOUN IN 1828.

"It has already been proved that our contribution through the Custom House to the Treasury of the Union amounts annually to $16,658,000, which leads to the enquiry, what becomes of the amount of the products of our labor, placed by the operation of the system at the disposal of Congress. One point is certain, a very small share returns to us, out of whose labor it is extracted."—*Exposition page* 14.

MR. CALHOUN IN 1816.

Besides, circumstances; if we act with wisdom, are favorable to attract to our country much skill and industry. The country in Europe having the most skillful workmen, is broken up. It is to us, if wisely used, more valuable than the repeal of the edict of Nantz was to England. She had the prudence to profit by it: let us not discover less political sagacity. *Afford to ingenuity immediate and ample protection*, and they will not fail to give a preference to this free and happy country."—*See Nat. Intel. 22nd April*, 1816.

MR. CALHOUN IN 1828.

"Our very complaint is that we are not permitted to consume the fruits of our labor: but through an artful and complex system, in violation of every principle of justice they are transferred from us to others."—*Exposition, page* 15.

MR. CALHOUN IN 1816.

"Manufactures produced an interest strictly American, as much so as agriculture, in which it had the decided advantage of commerce and navigation. The country from this will derive much advantage."—*See Nat. Intel. 22nd April* 1816.

MR. CALHOUN IN 1828.

"But the existence of the right of judging of their powers, *clearly established from the sovereignty of the States, as clearly implies a veto*, or control on the action of the general Government on contested points of authority: and this very control is the remedy which the Constitution has provided to prevent the encroachment on the reserved rights of the States:"—*Exposition page* 30.

Mr. CALHOUN IN 1816.

"Again it is calculated to bind together more closely our widely spread republic, increase our mutual dependence and intercourse; and will, as a necessary consequence, excite an increased attention to *Internal Improvement*; a subject every way so intimately connected with the ultimate attainment of our national strength and the perfection of our political institutions. He regarded the fact that it would make the parts adhere more closely, that it would form a new and most powerful cement, far outweighing political objections that might be urged against the system."—*See Nat. Intel. 22nd April*, 1816.

MR. CALHOUN IN 1828.

"The continuance of this unhappy state must end in the loss of all affection, leaving the government to be sustained by force instead of patriotism. In fact, to him who will duly reflect, it must be apparent, that where there are important separate interests to preserve, there is no alternattive but a *veto or military force*."—*See Exposition, page* 56.

I have given Mr. Calhoun's opinions of 1816 and 1828—a paragraph from the one and a paragraph from the other, alternately, and assuredly they are as opposite as it is possible for opinions to be—and here I will leave him for the present, and examine his votes upon the tariff whilst he was a member of Congress, in 1816. It has been said by Mr. Calhoun's friends, that the Tariff of 1816 was not a Tariff of protection, but to reduce the duties which were laid to support the war. His votes will prove that his object was to increase the duties, and that for the express purpose of raising up the "American System" in favor of the manufacturers.

The duty on salt was entirely a war duty. Previous to the war salt paid no duty. In 1816 more than a year after the war terminated, Mr Calhoun voted

"To continue in force the act laying a duty on imported salt; granting a bounty on pickled fish exported, and allowances to certain vessels employed in the fisheries."—*See Jour.) H. R. 1st Session, 14th Congress, page* 188.

An amendment was proposed, by the committee of the whole to reduce the duty on iron in bars and bolts from seventy-five cents per hundred weight to forty-five cents.

"Mr. Calhoun voted against reducing the duty, and left it seventy five cents instead of forty-five cents" which has since increased to one hundred and seventy five cents per hundred.—*Jour. H. R. 1st Session 14th Congress page* 582.

It was proposed to amend the bill by reducing the duty on brown sugar from four cents per pound to two cents per pound.

"Mr. Calhoun voted for the four cents per pound instead of two cents per pound."—*Jour. H. R. 1st Session 14th Congress, page* 584.

It was then proposed by Mr. Huger, (S. C. to reduce the duty on woollen manufactures from twenty-five cents to twenty cents, "*ad valorem*."

"Mr. Calhoun voted for twenty-five cents duty in preference to twenty cents."—*Jour. H. R. 1st Sess. 14th Congress. page* 600.

Mr. Calhoun voted to increase the duties on salt, iron and brown sugar, and on coarse woollen and coarse cotton goods, and voted for the final passage of the bill, with all its burdens.

MR. CALHOUN ON INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

The effect of the Internal Improvement in keeping up the Tariff, is but little understood. The Tariff will give way at once, if you could put an end to Internal Improvement. It is a fact not to be doubted, that no money whatever, but the necessary expenditures of the Government, except what is expended for making roads and canals, is derived from the Tariff. Mr. Calhoun has silently passed over this subject in his "Exposition," Mr. M'Duffie, his friend, has said, that Internal Improvement was first proposed *as a system*, by Mr. Calhoun. Mr. Calhoun laid its foundation in his speech on the Tariff of 1816. He there connected their fortunes together, and made Internal Improvement to depend on the Tariff. And at the next succeeding Session of Congress he made the following motion:

"That a committee be appointed to enquire into the expediency of setting apart the bonus, and the nett annual profits of the National Bank as a permanent fund for Internal Improvement."—*Journ. H. R. 2d Session 14th Congress page* 73.

Shortly after he reported a bill to that effect. When this bill came up for consideration, considerable debate ensued. The following are extracts from Mr. Calhoun's speech on that bill: he said:

"It was mainly urged that the Congress can only apply the public money in the execution of the enumerated powers. He was no advocate for refined arguments on the Constitution. The instrument was not intended as a thesis for the logician to exercise his ingenuity on.—It ought to be construed with plain good sense; and what can be more express than the Constitution on this very point? The first power delegated to Congress is comprised in these words: "to lay and collect taxes, duties, imports, and excises, to pay the debts, *and to provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United States*."—*His speech, Nat. Intel 22d Feb* 1817.

"Uninfluenced by any other considerations than love of country, said he, let us add this to the many useful measures already adopted. The money cannot be appropriated to a more exalted use."—*His Speech, N. I. 22d Feb.* 1817.

At the session that Mr. Calhoun brought in this bill, to appropriate the Bonus of the Bank of the United States, amounting to $15,000,000, and the proceeds of that Bank arising, from 7,000,000 of capital, owned by Government, to Internal Improvement, at that same session he voted against the repeal of the internal duties, and among the reasons which he assigned, in a public speech, was, that the money arising from that tax could not be spared from the making of roads and canals. And he actually kept an odious tax upon stills, which fell for the most part on poor men, who occasionally made a little money from their own spare grain, to enable him to make roads and canals for other States.—*See his speech in Congress against repealing Internal Duties Nat. Intel. 11th April*, 1816.

"He also, at the same session, voted against reducing the duty on brown sugar from three cents to one cent and a half per pound, for the same reason, the money could not be spared from roads and canals."—[*See Jour. H. R. 2d Session 14th Congress pages* 400, 436, 442.

Mr. Madison negatived Mr. Calhoun's famous Bonus Bill, because it was a direct violation of the Constitution, which so much disappointed Mr. Calhoun in his favorite scheme of expending the public money, that he made a road of his own accord, which cost the government $10,000, and of which, the government knew nothing until he applied to Congress to appropriate the money for his benefit. Indeed these were but the beginnings of Mr. Calhoun's road and canal career. At the latter end of his Secretaryship, he ordered more surveys than the whole revenue of the United States would accomplish in forty years.—[*See Jour. H. R. 2d Sess. 14th Congress* 537—*See State papers, 2d Sess. 18th Congress Doc. No.* 32—*Also, 2nd Sess. 19th Con. Doc. No.* 10.

From the Baltimore Gazette, Jan. 3.

The following letter came to hand yesterday, but at so late an hour, owing to the present arrangement of the Southern Mail, that we were only enabled to copy a small paragraph for the evening's Gazette:—

From our Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1st, 1833.

"The report of the loss of the Constellation is somewhat singular, treading as it does upon the heels of a similar report which was current in this city, last week, with regard to the Frigate Potomac, Captain Downes. How the latter story originated I cannot find out; but I heard it from various individuals at different times. I take it for granted, however, that there is no truth in it. It is a pity that such rumours could not be kept back from the public until their correctness is ascertained; but it requires a good deal of self-denial to keep a piece of bad news secret.

"The late affair between Gen. Blair and Duff Green, threaten's to be more serious in its consequences, to both parties, than was at first supposed. I was very much surprised on Sunday to hear that Green was dying; for I had tho' that he was only *kilt* after the fashion of Donnybrook fair—yesterday I was told that it would be necessary for him to lose his arm, and that he was threatened with Tetanus, or Lock-Jaw; and to-day I learn from an authentic source, that he is undoubtedly in a dangerous state.—The physicians who attend him say that it is next to impossible that he should live a year. His most dangerous hurt is in the side. Those who do not know Blair or Green may think that the latter was very passive and cowardly

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