[From the Franklin Farmer.]

We thank the writer for the following; and as he offers the benefit of his knowledge and experience to any others disposed to engage in the culture of silk, we hope he will continue his communications. The statement of his own operations, as far as it goes, is encouraging to others; and if he will furnish facts applicable to to this pursuit in Kentucky, he will thus render it an important service. There are many others who have made a good beginning in this new and promising branch of industry, & we hope they too, will contribute information calculated to promote the success of the business. We will gladly publish communications on the subject, showing the success of those employed in this enterprise or offering facts for the use of those who wish to do so.

Parl Place, near Brandenburg, Meade co. Ky., November 27, 1837.

Mr. Editor—

Sir—Although I have not had the pleasure of examining a number of the "Franklin Farmer," I have seen it spoken of in the highest terms by the "Cultivator" and "Silk Culturist," and am highly gratified to learn that such a publication has been established in Kentucky—a State in which I think there is a wide field for agricultural improvement: and it only remains for our farmers to read, with a view to profit by *what they read*, to rank with the first agricultural districts of the world.

There is one branch of national industry which I think it would be well to recommend to the people of this and some of the adjoining states, viz: that of the cultivation of the mulberry and the rearing the silk worm.

Under the impression that this State possessed advantages, both as to soil and climate, over many others of the Union for this business, I removed from the state of New York about twelve months since, with a view of establishing it here, and from the result of my experiments the last season, my expectations are more than realized.

On the 18th of April last, I *laid down* about 1,000 plants of the morus multicaulis, the produce of which is now more than 6,000, measuring from 5 to 8 feet high. I took at one time from the shoots from one tree—laid down, root and branch 9 lb., 4 oz. of leaves, some of which measured 11 by 15 inches.

I fed a few thousand silk worms the last season, the cocoons of which were of uncommon size, and equal in quality to those of any other country.

I am now erecting a cocoonery & shall extend the business as fast as circumstances will permit. Wishing not only to advance my own interest but that of my country also, I hope I shall not be alone in this section of it engaged in this great enterprise, and, any information I may possess on the subject, will be freely given to those wishing to embark in the business.

It is gratifying to the friends of the silk enterprise to see that the Legislatures of several of the States have already offered liberal bounties for its encouragement, which, in public point of light, its importance demands, and will Kentucky be less liberal should the subject be brought before her legislature at the coming session.

I am, sir, yours respectfully,
H. P. BYRAM.

[From the Philadelphia Gazette.

PRINCE ABDUHL-RAHAHMAN.

Some of our readers may recollect that about nine years ago, the African Prince whose name stands at the head of these remarks, visited Philadelphia prior to his embarkation for Liberia, at which place he died not long after his arrival. This individual had lived in some of the Southern or South-western States, as a slave for forty years: and was enabled to identify his person by accidentally meeting in the market at Natchez, with a respectable physician whom he recollected to have seen at his father's house in Africa, while a surgeon attached to a vessel of war on the African coast.

During his stay in Philadelphi, a gentleman of our acquaintance who happened to see the Prince, asked him to write for him the Lord's Prayer, in the Arabic language. This he undertook to do in the presence of the gentleman, who made a memorandum at the foot of the manuscript at the time, which was the 29th December, 1828. Until recently, this paper was not submitted to the inspection of any person acquainted with the Arabic language, and consequently no certainty existed of its being what it was represented to be. A translation has now been obtained, from which it appears, that the prayer is not the Lord's prayer. The original manuscript of the Prince was this day shown to us with the translation, and the remarks of the translator, a gentleman of great respectability, who resided some time in Africa. The following is a copy of the latter documents.

TRANSLATION.

'In the name of GOD, the merciful and the clement.

Praise be to GOD, the Lord of the Worlds, the merciful and the clement, the King of the day of judgment. Thee do we adore, on Thee do we call for assistance. Lead us into the right way, the way of those to whom thou hast been gracious; of those toward whom thou hast not been angry, and who have not erred.

From the *surat* (chapter) revealed at Mecca. May GOD bless MOHAMMED and his family in it, and give them health and abundant blessings. Thus saith the Scheikh to Mecca.

Remarks by the Translator.

The foregoing is a translation of the Arabic paper of ABD-ER-RACHMAN, (ABDUHL RAHHAMMAN,) which is represented to be the Lord's prayer. It is the Mohammedan prayer, corresponding to the Christian, and is called the *Fatihat* or *Introduction*, being the first *Surat* or chapter of the Koran.

The Fatihat ends with the words, "who have not erred." The additional paragraph was from the Prince himself.

Judging from the capacity of other moslems, I imagine it would have been difficult for the Prince to have made a version of our prayer, and he therefore wrote his own. It is correcly written, in Muriatanic characters.

W. B. H.

Library Room of the American Philosophical Society, Sept. 21, 1837.

[From the "Far West" printed at Liberty, (Mo.)

Since our last, we learn from one of the Santa Fe traders, that they have in company two American women, whom they purchased in Santa Fe, of the Camanche Indians, for the sum of 400.

The circumstances as far as recollected by our informant are as follows: Sometime in the spring of 1835, Harris and Plummer (such were their names) were emigrating from the State of New York to Texas, and a few days after reaching the border of the latter, they were attacked by a war party of the Camanches and both killed on the spot; their wives and children taken prisoners, their wagons plundered and burnt.

Mrs. Harris states, that when taken prisoner she had an infant three months old, which the third day after their captivity was taken unwell, and consequently became troublesome: she was endeavoring to quiet the cries of her child, when it was taken from her arms by one of the Indians and thrown into a bunch of prickly pears, and this treatment repeated until the child was nearly dead. They then tied a rope around its neck and attached it to the horn of the saddle upon which the disconsolate mother was placed, for further transportation, it remained there the rest of the day, when it was thrown on the Prairie, a prey for the vultures.

Mrs. Plummer states, that when she was captured she had one boy about two years old, which they still retain a prisoner; that she had a child about two months after she was taken prisoner which was killed the moment it saw light, & its hapless mother compelled to ride about twenty-five miles on horseback, the day after the birth of her infant—in short, they were used with the most unfeeling cruelty imaginable, their captors making them perform the most menial labour, at the same time being obliged to bear their fulsome embraces without murmurs or complaint.

Great credit is due to the company for their generosity in providing means for their purchase and transportation to their friends in the United States. It is also stated that there is now in possession of these savages several women and children: it is to be hoped that the sword of retributive justice, will sooner or later overtake this roving banditti.

STATISTICS OF WESTERN STEAM BOATS.

In Lyford's Western Address Directory, a work recently published, and which we with pleasure recommend to merchants, manufacturers, and other business and professional men, as possessing much other useful statistical and general information, we notice there were 358 steam boats on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers and their tributaries, at the beginning of March last—Their names are alphabetically arranged; periods when and places where built; their respective burthens by custom house measurement & the amount for which each is insured, which is about two thirds of the original cost. It appears that they in general are of short duration when compared with our Atlantic boats, even barring accidents as they are 'used up' in the course of four or five years. We have taken the pains to examine with some minuteness the details presented by Mr. L. on this subject, and the result, we doubt not, will surprise many of our readers.

A steam boat is computed to consume about 18 cords of wood to the 100 tons every 24 hours, while under way; and a boat runs on an average 180 days in a year—consequently 1,803,060 cords of wood are consumed within that time; or, when coal is substituted, although of less value, seven bushels are equivalent to a cord of wood. The minimum price of wood on the Ohio is $2,50 per cord, and on the Upper Mississippi, $3—average price $2 75—and the wood is considerably cheaper on the Upper than on the Lower Mississippi—the cost of fuel, therefore, to keep these boats in operation for the period named, amounts to $1,958,415! To this sum is likewise to be added the wages of the captain, which varies from $100 to 150 per month; pilot, $140 to 200 per do; engineer, $125; clerk $50 to 60; mate $40; fireman $25; besides stewards chambermaids, waiters, &c.; in all, probably excepting $700 per month – to which add $300 for provisioning, and the total amount for nine months (3 months rejected when the rivers are not navigable) will be found to be 3,000,000 for the 358 boats! This sum, it will be perceived, is exclusive of wharfage, tolls, commissions, small repairs, &c.

To justify the foregoing expense, to what amount in value must be the merchandise transported by those boats, and how great the number of passengers who voyage upon them! It is almost incredible to believe, that their owners can realize profit! and yet they do so, and a heavy one too, to enable them to accumulate wealth so fast as to render them independent, in a few years, or about the natural lives of three or four of their steamboats!

358 steam boats, insured for $3,157,000, add 1-3d for cost	$4,600,000.
Interests of 6 per ct. on $4,600,000 per annum	$276,000
Insurance at probably 1½ per ct. on $3,157,000	43,212
Cost of fuel for the time of running, 6 months	4,968,415
Officering, manning and provisioning for 9 months	3,000,000
Total expense of the 358 steam boats for 1 year	$8,277,627

A NOBLE DEED.

A few days since a gentleman from Philadelphia, with his wife and only child, a daughter about four or five years old, had taken passage on board the Steamboat Buffalo, which was making preparations to depart. The little daughter having wandered unperceived from her fathers arms, and while playing near the guards fell overboard. The cry was given of a drowning child! The father could not swim—the mother in an instant became almost distracted. At length the former cried out, "will no one save my child!—my only child!" At this moment a boy, apparently about twelve years of age, sprang forward, saying "sir, I'll try to save your child!" And doffing his fur cap, the little fellow plunged in with his clothes and boots on. The child was going down the second time in thirty feet water, when the boy caught the treasure and restored it safely to its mother. The best of it is, the boy refused compensation for what he had done.—[Pittsburg Express.

ARKANSAS.

The new state of Arkansas seems to need a little civilization, and perhaps hereafter it would be well to keep applicants for admission into the Union rather longer in a state of preparation.—The following statement shows a horrible state of society:

"We published on Monday a short paragraph, stating that a Mr. Anthony, a member of the Arkansas Legislature, had been killed in a rencontre with Mr. Wilson, the Speaker of the lower House. It appears from the particulars since received, that the murderous outrage was actually committed on the floor of the House, while in session—the Speaker, in consequence of some offensive remark directed against him by the unfortunate member, having come down from his seat, armed with a Bowie knife! The member, it is stated, was also armed with the same weapon, but the rencontre lasted only for a moment, the latter having been left dead on the floor, and the Speaker having had one hand nearly cut off and the other severely injured. Wilson was forthwith arrested by the civil authorities, and his name stricken from the roll of the House, by nearly a unanimous vote."

From the National Gazette.

On Wednesday evening a "meeting in favor of the Canadian patriots" was held in Vauxhall Garden, New York. The presiding officer was Alderman M. M. Quackenbos. Mr. O'Callaghan, late editor of the Montreal Vindicator, made a speech, which was received with "tempestuous enthusiasm" and "furious cheering." His topics were the grievances of the Canadians and the necessity of their taking up arms against their government. The Evening Post says the meeting was "distinguished both for numbers and respectability"—"a tremendous meeting in favor of the Canadian patriots." Colonel Alexander Ming, Jr., from a committee appointed for the purpose, made a report, setting forth the grievances of the Canadians and the causes which led to the existing revolt. To this report succeeded a series of resolutions, expressing sympathy for the wrongs and sufferings of the oppresed, and declaring the rising of the Canadians to be the effort of an enslaved people to obtain their freedom.—These are qualified by resolutions disavowing any intention to infringe the duties of neutrality. Committees of two from each ward are to be appointed, to collect subscriptions for the relief of Canadians who have taken refuge in New York. In connection with this meeting, we find the following article in the Journal of Commerce:

PER CONTRA.—A hand-bill, of which the following is a copy, has been circulated this morning, being intended no doubt as an antidote to the Canada meeting last evening.—There is some wisdom, and some truth, both in the historical facts, and in the prophecies. Or rather, if the first prediction shall be fulfilled, in any sense making it the act of the nation or the people, the other prophecies will several of them at least most assuredly be verified. Yet we hope and believe the Americans are not such fools as to run into the fire with their eyes open.

MEETING IN BEHALF OF CANADA!

The essence of Liberty consists in the Freedom of Discussion.

"Those who in quarrels interpose,
Must often wipe a bloody nose."

A few *Facts* from modern history for *thinking* and *calculating* Americans.

The King of France *interfered* in the American Revolution, not from his love of liberty but his hatred to England.—Result: He revolutionized his own dominions, and lost his *Crown* and *head*.

Austria and Prussia *interfered* in the French Revolution.—Result: Vienna and Berlin, their capitals, were entered by victorious French armies.

Napoleon *interfered* with Russia, and marched a victorious army of half a million of men to Moscow.—Result: Paris captured twice by invading armies.

Napoleon bent all his powers and all his energies to the subjugation of England. Result.—He died a prisoner to England on the Rock of St. Helena. *So much for the past.*

PROPHECY.

Americans will *interfere* in the revolt in Canada—Results—A declaration of war against America by England!

An alliance offensive and defensive between England and Mexico.

The Ocean swarming with British and Mexican Privateers.

British Steam Frigates and rivateers on the great lakes, where they have little to lose and much to gain.

The Ports of Mexico defended by British Fleets and Garrisons.

An Anglo Mexican Fleet and Army hovering on the South

An expedition fitted out in the West Indies with an army of *Free Blacks*, to SYMPATHIZE and take part with the two millions of SLAVES in the Southern States, and co-operate with the Abolitionists of the North.

The Indians in the West, removed from their native soil by FORCE, raising the tomahawk and scalping knife and carrying fire & slaughter into the Western States on a frontier of a thousand miles—and *finally* A DISSOLUTION OF THE UNION!

So much for *interference* in the quarrels of others, even if on *understanding* the question thoroughly, you take the RIGHT SIDE.

If you set your neighbor's house on fire *a change of wind* may bring the flames you have kindled, *to your own dwellings*.

England, at peace with all the world cannot, and will not, be treated *in Canada*, as Mexico was in *Texas*.

A treaty between nations is virtually a contract between *all the individuals* of each Nation. Americans, be *honest*, and fulfil your contracts in the face of the *whole world*! You cannot *honestly* assist the enemies of England, even by *words*.

A FRIEND TO PEACE AND GOOD WILL.
New York, Dec. 27, 1837.

[From the National Intelligencer.]

CANADIAN NEWS.

Extract of a letter to a member of Congress from a gentleman in Vermont, dated

DECEMBER, 25th 1837.

"The Canada war in the LOWER PROVINCE is *suspended* for the present—not over. The Radicals mean to make another and more vigorous effort. The leaders assert that the efforts already made have failed of success only in consequence of a want of arms and means of attack.—They are collecting means in this State. Muskets, cannon, powder, ball, &c. are very freely given, and are collecting in large quantities. They have an agent at Montpelier, Belendry, a Frenchman. He has obtained, I am credibly informed, two or three cannon already, and has got and will get in the county, very many muskets and rifles, and much powder and ball. It is the intention, of the Radicals who are now in this State, to enter the Province in a few weeks with arms, &c., arm and organize the French population and make a desperate effort."

The following are the Resolutions offered by Mr. Calhoun in the Senate on Wednesday:

Resolved, That in the adoption of the Federal Constitution the States adopting the same acted, severally as free, independent, and sovereign States; and that each, for itself, by its own voluntary assent, entered the Union with the view to its increased security against all dangers, *domestic* as well as foreign; and the more perfect and secure enjoyment of its advantages, natural, political, and social.

Resolved, That in delegating a portion of their powers to be exercised by the Federal Government, the States retained, severally the exclusive and sole right over their own domestic institutions and police, and are alone responsible for them, and that any intermeddling of any one or more States, or a combination of their citizens, with the domestic institutions and police of the others, on any ground; or under any pretext whatever, political, moral, or religious, with the view to their alteration, or subversion, is an assumption of superiority not warranted by the Constitution; insulting to the States interferred with, tending to endanger their domestic peace and tranquility, subversive of the objects for which the Constitution was formed, and, by necessary consequence, tending to weaken and destroy the Union itself.

Resolved That this Government was instituted and adopted by the Several States of the Union as a common agent, in order to carry into effect the powers which they had delegated by the Constitution for their mutual security and prosperity, and that, in fulfilment of this high and sacred trust, this Government is bound so to exercise its powers as to give, as far as may be practicable, increased stability & security to the domestic institutions of the States that compose the Union; and that it is the solemn duty of the Government to resist all attempts by one portion of the Union to use it as an instrument to attack the domestic institutions of another, or to weaken or destroy such institutions, instead of strengthening and upholding them, as it is in duty bound to do.

Resolved, That domestic slavery, as it exists in the Southern and Western States of this Union, composes an important part of their domestic institutions, inherited from their ancestors, and existing at the adoption of the Constitution, by which it is recognised as constituting an essential element in the distribution of its powers among the States; & that no change of opinion, or feeling, on the part of the other States of the Union in relation to it, can justify them or their citizens in open and systematic attacks thereon, with the view to its overthrow; and that all such attacks are in manifest violation of the mutual and solemn pledge to protect and defend each other, given by the States respectively, on entering into the Constitutional compact, which formed the Union, and as such is a manifest breach of faith, and a violation of the most solemn obligations, moral and religious.

Resolved, That the interneddling of any State or States, or their citizens, to abolish slavery in this District, or any of the Territories, on the ground, or under the pretext, that it is immoral or sinful for the passage of any act or measure of Congress, with that view, would be a direct and dangerous attack on the institutions of all the slave holding States.

Resolved, That the union of these States rests on an equality of rights and advantages among its members; and that whatever destroys that equality, tends to destroy the Union itself; and that it is the solemn duty of all, and more especially of this body, which represents the States in their corporate capacity, to resist all attempts to discriminate between the States in extending the benefits of the Government to the several portions of the Union; and that to refuse to extend to the Southern and Western States any advantage which would tend to strengthen, or render them secure, or increase their limits, or population by the annexation of new territory or States, on the assumption or under the pretext that the institution of slavery, as it exists among them, is immoral or sinful, or otherwise obnoxious, would be contrary to that equality of rights and advantages which the Constitution was intended to secure alike to all the members of the Union, and would, in effect, disfranchise the slaveholding States, withholding from them the advantages while it subjected them to the burthens, of the Government.

Correspondence of the Baltimore American.

Our special correspondent transmits to us the following notice of yesterday's proceedings in Congress:

WASHINGTON, December 28,

UNITED STATES SENATE.

MR. CALHOUN'S RESOLUTIONS—PEACE MEMORIAL, &c.

We have had another warm, exciting and spirited discussion in the Senate Chamber, on the resolutions introduced to the Senate last evening by Mr. Calhoun, of S. C. The discussion was brought on at an early hour after the presentation of the Reports from the Standing Committees, & the presentation of memorials. The Resolutions were read a second time, when Mr. Calhoun took the floor, and said that the object he had in view, in introducing these resolutions, was to test the strength of the Senate, & to see if the Senate would agree upon any one mode of redress. All Senators, he said, professed to be opposed to the Abolitionists, & yet all were divided. His resolutions, he said, expressed the opinion of the South, and were what every Southern man believed to be true. The resolutions he should consider as a test vote. If adopted, he should consider that the Senate were disposed, as far as in its power, to vindicate the rights of the South. If the resolutions were rejected, he should believe that the Senate had no regard for the South upon this subject, and was willing that she should take care of herself as well as she could: that the South should fall back upon her State Rights, and defend their institutions as a part of their government. If the resolutions are indefinitely postponed, he should consider that the Senate agree in the opinions there expressed, but are unwilling to express their opinion in public. Mr. Calhoun said he did not rise to discuss the subject at present. He only brought it before the Senate in order to prepare Senators for a discussion which would come up at some future day.

Mr. Preston followed Mr. Calhoun with a few remarks. He said he agreed with the resolutions, and should give them, if necessary, his cordial support. He was not, however, prepared to say that he thought their present introduction a measure of prudence or wisdom. He was adverse to agitation, because agitation did no good. Before asking legislative aid, legislative action, or even the expression of an opinion on the part of the General Government, touching the affairs of the South, he wished to see the South united, united as one man in defence of Southern Rights & Institutions. So long as the South was divided, so long would the South be the greater sufferer, and so long would she be playing a losing game. If, said Mr. P. the Southern members would come forward, united upon some measures of policy, and agree to stand by and defend her, then her strength would be undoubted and her institutions unshaken.

Mr. Preston continued his remarks by expressing the belief that if he had his own way on this subject, he would present an appeal to the South—an appeal which he believed would be heard—appeal to the love of union, to the identity of feeling—to the mutual struggles of the North and South in the days when Northern men and Southern men poured out their blood like water in defence of their liberties and their rights. He would appeal to the Revolution, to the time when all of us were one in spirit—one in feeling, one in character—one in interest, and if such an appeal failed, then would be the time to resort to other means of defence.

Mr. Calhoun rejoined, and Mr. Preston again responded. The two Senators differing in their remarks only as to the expediency of certain measures.

Mr. Strange, of North Carolina, said that he wanted language to express the feelings of his bosom when the resolutions were introduced. It was an important—an immensely important question: our wives, our children, our lives, our property, our peace—all depended on the issue of this question, and he regretted the introduction of any subject calculated to disturb the public mind. I am, said Mr. Strange, for sitting still, for quieting the troubled waters. I believe agitation is dangerous, useless, and not to be indulged in without alarm. He referred to the resolutions from Vermont, and said that the State of Vermont had degraded herself by introducing such resolutions.

Mr. Swift, of Vermont, said, I beg the Senators not to refer to the resolutions until they come properly before the Senate—not to speak of Vermont offensively. The resolutions from Vermont, he said, would be before the Senate in a few days, and there was no reason for making war upon Vermont in advance.

Mr. Calhoun replied to Mr. Strange, and Mr. Strange responded; Mr. C. saying he hoped the resolutions would be supported by Mr. Strange, and Mr. Strange answering that if he pleased to vote for the resolutions he should do so, although he deprecated agitation, discussion, and the introduction of the resolutions.

The resolutions were then, on motion of Mr. Calhoun, postponed to Wednesday next.

The orders of the day came up for consideration, which were the further consideration of bills of a private character, and the bill which was passed yesterday to engrossment in relation to the 16th section of lands for the use of schools. This bill allows the towns to change poor lands for good lands by surrendering the poor lands for the good lands.

Several other private bills were passed, when the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The rules of the House were suspended for the purpose of receiving the reports from the Standing and Select Committees of the House.

Mr. Cambreleng, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported two important bills; one making an appropriation for the Civil and Diplomatic Expenses of Government for 1838; and the other making an appropriation for the Naval Department for 1838.

Mr. McKim, of your city, from the same committee, reported a bill for the relief of the President and Directors of the Baltimore and Susquehanna Rail Road Company. The bill, with a multitude of others from all the Standing Committees, was read twice and referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

The Peace memorial before the House on Tuesday, in relation to the troubles between Mexico and the United States, was brought up for discussion.

Mr. Adams and Mr Howard had another pitched battle, when the House, by a vote of 117 to 57, referred the memorial to the committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. Everett, of Vermont, then brought forward a resolution, which was adopted, calling on the President of the United States for all the information in his possession relative to Mexico and the United States. The resolution calls for a publication of all the correspondence, &c.

An adjournment followed.

EASTON GAZETTE

EASTON, (MD.)

Saturday Morning, January 6.

MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.

ON MONDAY last, Gov. THOMAS W VEAZEY, was re-elected without opposition, Governor of this State, for the present year.

ON TUESDAY the following gentlemen were elected members of the Council, viz:

THOMAS G. PRATT, (in place of N. F. Williams who declined a nomination.)
BENEDICT I. HEARD.
WILLIAM F. JOHNSON.
JOHN M'KENNY,
THOMAS H. HICKS, (in place of Mr. Jones who has removed from the State.)

Mr. Pratt had the highest number of votes, therefore is president of the Council.

ON WEDNESDAY, William D. Merrick, Esq. of Charles County, was elected to fill the vacancy in the Senate of the United States, occasioned by the death of Gov. Kent.—Mr. Merrick received sixty one votes and there were thirty three blanks—the last were cast by Van Buren Members—one whig absent.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2, 1837.

Yesterday, the first day of the New Year (of which we heartily wish every reader many happy returns) was one of the most beautiful that the sun ever shone upon, and the streets were consequently all alive with well-dressed and happy-looking people.

At the President's House a great concourse of ladies and gentlemen paid their respects to the Chief Magistrate; among whom were the Representatives of Foreign Powers, most of the Members of both Houses of Congress, and many citizens and strangers, without distinction of party, besides nearly all the Civil, Military, and Naval Officers of the United States now at the seat of Government.

Mrs. MADISON and Mr. and Mrs. ADAMS received the visits also of great numbers of their friends, and courtesy and cordiality were the order of the day.

Nat. Intelligencer.

MISSISSIPPI ELECTION.

The official return of votes for members of Congress in this State is furnished in the certificate of the Secretary of State, as follows.

S. S. Prentiss,	(W)	13,651 votes.
T. J. Word,	(W)	12,340
J. F. Claiborne,	(V. B.)	6,258
S. J. Gholson,	(V. B.)	6,032

Whereupon Messrs. Prentiss and Word are declared to be the legal Representatives of that State in the twenty-fifth Congress.

MICHIGAN.—The official returns of the late election in this state, have just been published. According to these, Mason, the Van Buren candidate for Governor, received 15,415 votes,—Trowbridge, Whig, 14,800. Majority 615.—The Van Buren Candidate for Lieut. Governor, received 15,175 votes the whig candidate 14,781. Majority 394.

The Caroline Advocate, is discontinued. Mr. Vanderford removed to Centreville, and where he now publishes "Freedoms Centenal."—[Md. Repub.

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