From the Delaware Journal.

Impressed with the importance of the following communication from Dover, and wishing to give it a conspicuous place in our paper—we *republish* it.—Every person must acknowledge the truth of its statements, and admire and applaud the genuine patriotism which pervades every line. It is a paper of great interest.

DOVER, DEL. Jan. 4, 1839.

To Thomas Jacobs, Esq., Warren Jefferson, Esq., John P. Brinckloe, Esq., Robert Hopkins, Esq., James Hopkins, Esq.:

GENTLEMEN,—The undersigned, Members of the Legislature of the State of Delaware from the County of Sussex, composing one half the delegation of said County in that Legislature, respectfully address you:

It is well known to you, as it is to us, that at the late election for Senators and Representatives in Sussex County, there was no Van Buren legislative ticket run in that County. Only two sets of candidates presented themselves before the people, & both were represented to the people as being National or American Republicans, who always had been considered as in opposition both to Andrew Jackson and Martin Van Buren. Not a single candidate in either ticket stood before the people as friendly to the Administration of Mr. Van Buren. The only ground of difference between the sets of candidates composing these two several tickets, openly avowed or pretended was purely local and confined to the County; one set insisting that there were abuses in the administration of the county affairs, requiring reform, and the other denying the necessity of such reform, or denying the necessity of a change of public men for effecting that reform. No candidate on either of the two legislative tickets ever ventured to declare during the whole canvass before the people, that it was any part of his intention to subvert the ancient and established political principles of Sussex county by aiding in the election of a Van Buren Senator of the United States, and it is as well known to you, & each of you, as it is to us, that had any one of you had for his object, in addition to the intended reform, the election of a Van Buren Senator of the U. States, and made a public declaration to that effect so that the people of the County of Sussex could have understood him, no such candidate would or could have been elected. Every man whose name was on either of these tickets had before that time been considered as a National Republican, and opposed to the election and measures of Martin Van Buren as President of the United States. If any one of you had ever secretly entertained opinions different from these, he certainly took good care not to let the people so understand him. On every public occasion when the people were convened to hear discussions, as they often principles of those composing these two contending parties, it was publicly avowed on both sides that both tickets were composed exclusively of American Republicans and that not a man had been admitted upon either of them to whom the taint of Jacksonism or Van Burenism was affixed.

To our surprise and astonishment we now find since we have all convened together at the seat of government, that you resolutely declare yourselves fixed in the determination to throw your five votes for a Van Buren Senator of the United States.

We consider that a government ceases to be republican, when the rights of the people cease to be respected by their delegated agents. We will never lend ourselves to the perpetration of a fraud upon the people of Sussex county, and if you pretend that by holding yourselves out here as Van Buren men and electing a Van Buren Senator of the United States you are not misrepresenting the people of Sussex county and deceiving those who have trusted you as well as us, we now test the sincerity of your opinions upon that subject by the following proposition. We who compose an equal number of the delegation of Sussex county with yourselves—three of us having been elected on the Reform American Republican ticket with you—now invite you to join with us in a resignation of our seats in this legislature, and submit the question now between us fairly at once to the people. The two houses will in that event, be compelled immediately to issue writs to the county of Sussex to hold a special election, and thus in ten days from this time, during which the Legislature may take a recess, the people of that county will have an opportunity of sending men here who will fairly represent their wishes on this momentous subject. We say momentous, because the election of a Senator of the United States is for the term of six years, and it is well known to you how vastly important to the people of this State and to the people of the United States is the discharge of his duties. If you are now permitted by us to elect a Senator of the United States who will violate the known will of his constituents for six years to come, the people have no remedy to save them from such an outrage upon their dearest rights and privileges. Our resignations will be placed in the hands of a member of each house ready to be laid upon the table whenever your resignation shall be laid there also.

We are, Gentlemen,
Very respectfully,
Your ob't and humble servants,
JOSEPH MAULL,
AARON MARSHALL, Jr.,
RICHARD JEFFERSON,
ROBERT HOUSTON,
JOSEPH W. NEAL.

☞ Spurious $20 notes of the Exchange Bank of Norfolk, Va. are in circulation in New York. They are of the genuine dates, which have no doubt been ob-

AN EDITORS TACT.

The following has just met our glance in the New York Sun:

What would a shoemaker say to a customer, who should find fault because every pair of boots, in the store would not fit his foot; and, thereupon undertake to tell him he was no workman, but a botch? Or if he were more reasonable than this, and merely denounced all boots that did not fit him, as good for nothing, and useless to every body, would he not write himself down an ass? Yet such is precisely the conduct of those who measure a newspaper by their own standard of taste, and expect it uniformly to conform to that.

Now be it known to such sapient judges, that the endeavors of an experienced caterer for a newspaper is to avoid pleasing them every day. If a shoe maker turned out all his work upon one last he would find his patrons in a minority of the boot wearing public. The best evidence of editorial skill is to present such a varied melange, from day to day, as shall offer to all tastes, too hypercritical, a chance to find something for their peculiar gratification.

Other critics expect uniform correctness, and infallibility in a newspaper.—They would have it that editors should be perfect in knowledge upon all subjects, incapable of error, and above all failings to which poor human nature is liable. They expect comments on all that is passing in the world, and that rumors are published while they are new, and there must notwithstanding be no mistake in any statement. There must be no omission of any circumstance, no delay to procure attested accounts; and yet the story must be such as to leave no errors to be corrected. A very little reflection would show such critics that they are expecting a little more than they would like to be compelled to accomplish."

OUR COUNTRY'S FLAG.

The following letter, stated to have been received from some one on board the United States brig Consort, gives an account of her having been fired into by the French brig of war Alciedes of 22 guns. Now, we have always considered the blockade of the Mexican ports a high-handed exercise of power as regarded other nations, on the part of the French, and unwarranted by the law of nations; and as regarded the Mexicans themselves, as a resort to means which a magnanimous people would despise. Under such circumstances, if the statements in the letter be correct, (and we sincerely hope they are not) an American brig of war is fired into by a French, and without any hesitation she heaves to, and obeys the orders of the French commander as a spaniel cowers to the hand of his master. Verily, the times of Decatur, Perry and Lawrence have changed, or the vessel would have been rounded to, and a salute given which would have made the Frenchman's ears ring again. We maintain (always with the reservation if the statement be true) that the commander of the Consort has disgraced himself, his ship, and his country's flag; and we hope he will be ordered home immediately, an inquiry instituted, and if he shall be found to have acted in the pusillanimous manner indicated in the letter, be dismissed the service. The inquiry now is not so much what he was doing there, whether he was bound to recognize the French blockade or not, but his vessel having been fired into by the Alciedes, he was bound to blow the French man out of the water, or to sink himself in endeavoring to avenge the insult offered to his country's flag.

[N. Y. News.

"DEAR SIR:—We arrived here, day before yesterday, last from Havana. Before we made the land, we fell in with several French men of war, without speaking us, on account of gales of wind. We hove to for two days. The weather having moderated we stood in for the land, which we made early in the morning of the 21th. When we were within three miles of the castle of St. Juan de Ulloa, a shot was fired athwart our bow by the French brig of war Alciedes, of 22 guns. We hove to, when another shot was fired at us. Filled away and stood down to him he being to leeward.—When within half a mile, he fired again, again we hove to. By this time he gained the windward, and came down to us with square yards. In coming down, he fired another shot, which came very near carrying away our flying jib-boom.—Wore ship under his stern, when he hailed us and *ordered* us down to the admiral, who *ordered* us to anchor, and would not allow us to proceed to town, saying there was an understanding between his government and the British for their vessels. You can judge our feelings better than I can describe them, at being thus ordered about by the French. Our captain has written a letter to the commander, demanding an explanation of his firing into us."

Adventure of Townsend, attache, of the American legation at Madrid.

In the Boston Atlas of Wednesday, we find an extract of a letter dated October 10th, from a Frenchman in Madrid to his friend in Boston, giving an account of an adventure in which Mr. Townsend, *attache* to the American legation at Madrid, figured more prominently than willingly. The Writer states that Mr. Townsend, some time previous, while on his way from Madrid to Cordova and Seville, at the distance of about seventy miles from the capital, encountered a party of Guerillas, by whom he was despoiled of all the property he had with him, and finally conveyed to the mountains, where he was stripped nearly naked, and sentenced to be shot, if within a given time his friends did not advance 25,000 reals; about $1,200—for his ransom. The demand of the bandits on being communicated to the American Minister, was, it is stated, immediately complied with, and Mr. Townsend was liberated, after having suffered much from the brutality of his captors, who were several times on the point of putting him to death, and would, says the letter, 'for a dead certainty have done it, if their demand had not been granted.'

[From the Chicago Democrat.]

WESTERN INDIANS—A LITTLE SIOUX GIRL BURNT AT THE STAKE BY THE PAWNEES.

Council Bluffs, Oct. 15, 1838.

The Sioux and Pawnees, only 160 miles from here, are in constant hostility. This war has continued for about 200 years. So the Indians here (the Pottawatamies) say. The Pawnees in a war expedition into the Sioux country last February, took prisoner a Sioux girl only 14 years old whom they kept about two months, until corn planting, and fattened her as they would a hog. They then determined to make a sacrifice of her. This they kept to themselves.—Two days before the sacrifice a council of eighty of the warriors and head men of the nation met to see whether they would accept the offers of two traders of the American fur company who offered them valuable presents if they would release her to them, so that they might let her return home. But all would not do. A majority of the council was for a sacrifice, of course those in favor of her release could do nothing.

At the breaking up of the council the prisoner was brought out and accompanied by the whole council, was led from house to house; when they gave her a small billet of wood and a little paint which she handed to the warrior next her, and he passed it on to the next until every wigwam had contributed some wood and paint. On the 23d of April she was led out to be sacrificed, but not until she came upon the ground did she conjecture her fate. They had chosen the place between two trees which grew within five feet of each other. They then made her ascend the three bars tied across from tree to tree her feet resting on the bars below; where a slow fire kindled beneath would just reach her feet. Two warriors then mounted the bars, and there, standing one on each side of her, held fire under her arm pits until she was almost dead. Then, at a given signal they all shot arrows in her body so thick that hardly a pin could be placed between them. The arrows were immediately taken from her flesh and it was all cut off from her bones in pieces not larger than half a dollar, and put in baskets. All this was done before she was quite dead. Then the principal chief took a piece of the flesh and squeezed it until a drop of blood fell upon the corn that was just planted, and this was done to all they had in the ground.

This is the way they treat prisoners of war out here. The foregoing was told me by a trader of indisputable veracity, who was on the ground at the time. In June last, the narrator's wife's brother was taken prisoner by the Sioux and treated in the same manner.

I have visited the Ottoes, 8 miles from here, and have been forcibly struck with their superstitious burials of the dead. When a warrior of note dies, they kill one of the best horses of the nation on his grave and then cut off the tail and tie it to a pole 15 feet high and there leave it. They believe the spirit of the horse will serve the spirit of the warrior in the next world.

[From the Balt. Patriot.]

A SIGN.

By the New Orleans Bee of the 7th instant, we observe that that old established print—for years past the chief organ of the Jackson Van Buren party—has just experienced a moral regeneration. In the paper for Monday morning, January 7th, the New Orleans Bee renounces the politics and party of Van Burenism, and unites itself with the great whig party of the Union. The change of position is decided and thorough, and is proclaimed without reservation to the public, in a long editorial, the leading article of the day. The Bee declares war against the Sub-Treasury scheme of the present spoils administration, as *dangerous to liberty*, as uniting the purse and the sword, in the hands of one man; as affording at once *means* and *inducements* for a wasteful and corrupt disposition of the public money; as giving the executive a despotic and uncontrollable power over the finances and fortunes of the citizen: and as severing the sympathies and dividing the interest of the people from the Government, by giving *one* currency to the country, and *another* for the office holder. Furthermore, that old and "favorite journal of the ancient population of Louisiana," declares that it believes Martin Van Buren to be unworthy, and altogether incapable of administering the office of President of the United States; it views him as the "creature of circumstances, substituting expediency for principle, and cunning for statesmanship." In making war against the destructive policy and party of this man, it assumes the name of whig, declares for the supremacy of the laws, and the obligations of order and morality; and quoting as its motto a sentiment of the great statesman of the west—"*Truth is omnipotent and public justice certain*," the Bee raises the standard of Henry Clay, for the next Presidency—'subject to the decision of a National Convention.'

Verily, such a change of position, on the part of this long established paper, such a renunciation of the sub-Treasury party, and such an adoption of the whig cause, elsewhere declared to be the cause of the country—is a sign indeed. It is, in that quarter of the Union at least, an unerring index of the progress of opinion against the sub-Treasury administration, against spoils and spoilsmen.

The following piece of advice is from the Washington Madisonian:—

We humbly and sincerely admonished *all* who are opposed to the present misrule that, *harmony, union and cordial cooperation* should be seriously inculcated and observed, or we shall utterly fail of attaining the common object, for which patriotism cries aloud. The interests of the country, the wants of the people, demand that we should look to the present and the future, not to the past—ahead, not behind. We should sacrifice every thing for the cause—nothing for men. Bring such laborers into the field, as are capable of rendering the republic the most efficient *service*. Cast every selfish prejudice or predilection into the sacrificial flame; and uniting every where with one sentiment, one object, and as one man, come in one firm, solid and indivisible phalanx to the rescue of the public liberty. Without this concert of patriotic action, we might as well lay down our arms, give up the fight, and tamely submit to a virtual despotism for a half a century to come.

The Philadelphia Saturday Courier says that a gentleman of this city has received a letter from Louisville, which states that the individual killed in the bloody affray in that city, under the assumed name of Gales, was Richard P. Robinson the murderer of Helen Jewett!!

CONGRESS

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17, 1839.

UNITED STATES SENATE.

The most important business before the Senate was the Reduction Land Bill upon its final passage.

Mr. Clay spoke at some length in opposition to Mr. Calhoun, giving his reasons for opposing Mr. Calhoun's plan of cession. He considers Mr. Calhoun's plan of cession impracticable and impossible, and even if it could be enforced should not be, on account of its injustice to the Old States, who are equal owners of the National Domain with the New.

Mr. Calhoun said his plan was to give one half of the Public Lands to the New States as a free will offering, and the other half upon the ground that the amount of the proceeds should be pledged to the General Government.

Mr. Clay answered, that it would be impossible for the new States to pay this sum. At twenty-five cents an acre the land given to them would amount to seventy-five millions of dollars, and the State debt to the General Government for some States would amount to fifteen or sixteen millions of dollars. At fifty cents an acre this sum would be doubled; and at one dollar an acre quadrupled. The land was worth this sum.

Mr. Calhoun expressed his belief that as the land stood it was not worth more than twenty-five cents an acre. All estimates beyond this he thought too high. He remembered that in James Madison's day the whole domain was estimated at only ten millions of dollars.

Mr. Clay adhered to his own views, which were seconded by the immense sales, amounting already to almost ten times ten millions.

The conclusion of Mr. Clay's remarks was an appeal to the Senators representing the New States. He reminded them that the New States asked no necessary donation that they did not cheerfully receive from Congress. Lands were appropriated at every session of Congress to them in vast quantities—for Schools and Colleges, and Public Buildings and Internal Improvements. But when the Old States solicited like favors they were repulsed. If they asked for a distribution of the property to which they had an equal claim, it was denied them. If, as was the case two days ago with Vermont, Public Lands were asked for purposes of education, it was denied. Was it right? Was it fair? Was it equal justice? In Mr. Clay's opinion it was not. The New States were so powerful, that when the vote was taken the other day upon the indefinite postponement of the Bill before the Senate, 17 of the 27 Senators who opposed that motion, came from the New States, and but 10 from the Old.

The debate was still further continued by Mr. Benton, Mr. Calhoun, Mr. Niles and Mr. King, of Ala.

The vote was then taken upon the final passage of the Bill, and the vote stood, ayes 27, noes 22—absent Messrs. Webster, Morris, and Clayton.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Reports were in order from committees. A bill from the Senate was passed by the House further regulating the Act in regard to the transportation of mails upon Rail Roads.

A resolution was adopted, instructing the Committee on Naval Affairs to inquire into the expediency of building five brigs of war, agreeably with the recommendation of the Secretary of the Navy.

Mr. Petrikin, of Pa., opposed the resolution, and Mr. Ingham, of Conn., advocated it.

At one o'clock the House proceeded to the consideration of the Swartwout Select Committee resolution.

Mr. Duncan, of Ohio, took the floor in continuation and conclusion of his speech. He spoke at great length, but the speech consisted of what Mr. Duncan attempted to deliver at the close of the last session of Congress. Mr Duncan wrote it out then and delivered it now. He added much, however, to his former remarks, and kept the floor through the day.

The Delaware House of Representatives has ind finitely postponed the resolution from the Senate, fixing Thursday, the 17th instant, for a joint meeting of both Houses to go into an election for United States Senator. The resolution was postponed by a vote of 11 to 9.

MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.

Monday, January 14th, 1839.

Mr. Williams of Somerset presented a petition of sundry citizens of Somerset county, praying for the condemnation of a certain stream, for the use and purposes of a tide mill.

Mr. Rider presented a petition of sundry citizens of Somerset and Worcester counties, praying the passage of an act to authorise the Thomsonian practitioners of medicine to charge for their services.

Mr. Hardcastle presented a petition of sundry citizens of Hillsborough, in Caroline county, praying a repeal of the act 1822, in regard to the corporation of said town.

Mr. Ridgely presented a memorial of George C. Washington, President of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, Louis McLane, President of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company, Thomas Emory, President of the Eastern Shore Rail Road Company, and Somerville Pinkney, President of the Annapolis and Elk Ridge Rail Road Company, praying for a modification of the internal improvement law, passed at the extra session of the Legislature of 1836.

The bill reported by Mr. Thomas entitled an act to allow Joseph Graham, former sheriff of Talbot county, further time to complete his collections, read the second time and passed.

Mr. Primrose submitted the following order;

Ordered, That Benjamin Kerby, Esq who has been returned as one of the tied members of Kent county, and who is now at the seat of Government, with a view to contest his right to a seat in this House, be allowed the ordinary pay to compensate him for ordinary expenses."

Which was twice read.

Mr. Handy moved to amend said order by adding at the end thereof these words—"commencing from this day."

Mr. Spencer moved as a substitute for said amendment, to insert after the word 'pay' the following, 'from the 12th inst. inclusive, including his travelling expenses:'

Which was read.

On the question being put, will the House accept the substitute, it was

Resolved in the affirmative.

The bill entitled, an act for the relief of the heirs and representatives of Joseph Vickers, late of Sussex county in the State of Delaware, deceased:

The bill entitled, a supplement to the act entitled, an act for the benefit of the heirs of George A. Dashiell, deceased, of Somerset county, passed at Dec. session 1837, ch. 172;

Were sent to the Senate.

Mr. Jones obtained leave to bring in a bill entitled an act to consolidate the sixth and eleventh election district of Somerset county;

A memorial of Samuel McKenney and others, a committee appointed on behalf of the citizens of Georgetown, and that portion of Washington county, in the District of Columbia which lies west of Rock Creek, praying to be re annexed to Maryland;

Mr. Huddleson moved that it be referred to a committee, to be composed of a member from each county and city in the State, to be appointed by he chair:

Resolved in the affirmative.

Mr Charles presented the petition of Dorcas Chatfinch, of Caroline county, praying the passage of an act to indemnify her for losses therein mentioned.

The United States District Attorney at New York has an official income of from 50 to 80,000 dollars a year. It is also said that the official fees of some of the other U. S. officers in that district amount to princely revenues, exceeding by far that of the President. The unofficial fees—as in the case of Swartwort and Price—are also very handsome, sometimes. Modern democracy is a splendid and profitable business!

More of the 'Beauties of Jacksonism.'—The following precious morceau we copy from the Baltimore Republican of the 16th.

'Our opinion has been,—is,—and ever shall be; that any individual, who may have been nominated to an elective office, by a body of men, representing the views and desires *of a party*, is, by every consideration of honor,—justice,—truth and honesty: bound to fill the offices within his gift, by *his political friends* SOLELY! And furthermore; we unhesitatingly declare, that the man, who would act otherwise, after having received an office under the above circumstances, is a *villain* in grain;—a *dastard* in principle, a *traitor* to his friends and party; a *disgrace* to the community in which he dwells, and well-deserving the biting scorn and withering contumely of every member of society. Give us the honest fellow upon whom the question of, 'how many votes shall I gain or loose by this movement?' never operates. The hand of such a man, we are prepared to shake, at any time!!'

Mr. Grason the new Governor of Maryland, will make his nominations to the Senate in the course of this week, and we shall soon see whether he is, according to the above, a 'villain,' a 'dastard,' a traitor,' and a 'disgrace to the community in which he dwells,' or the 'honest fellow' that the Republican is ready to approve of.—*Patriot.*

We learn from Annapolis that Gov. Grason has removed from office old Mr. Henry Thompson, the former keeper of the State House and messenger to the Executive, and appointed Martin F. Revel in his place. This officer is appointed by the Governor independently of the Senate.

[For the Easton Gazette.]

MORUS MULTICAULIS.

Mr. Graham:—

Agreeably to promise I am about to give you *pro bono publico*, an "extended detail" of the doings of the late Silk Convention which met at Annapolis, believing it will contain useful information on the minutiæ of the culture of the Morus Multicaulis and the treatment of the silk worm and their eggs and cocoons, not heretofore so explicitly made known to our citizens, for which information we are all indebted to Mr. Gideon B. Smith, of Baltimore. Notes were made, of a conversational question and answer on the all engaging subject and in this form I will relate it, though for want of aid it is not so perfect as it might have been, my attention being frequently called off while performing this pleasing duty.

Ques. How would you recommend the Morus Multicaulis cuttings to be planted?

Ans. At three feet each way because they will attain a greater growth, afford more foliage and perfect their wood better from the circumstance of each tree having a tree circulation of air.

Ques. Is the Morus Multicaulis preferred and why?

Ans. The Silk worm fed upon their leaves will produce cocoons from ten to fifteen per cent better than on other Mulberry's and save trouble in the gathering, one leaf being equal to fifteen of the white.

Ques. What kind of ground is best adapted to their growth?

Ans. Poor sandy ground is preferable if intended for an orchard of the Morus Multicaulis for the use of a cocoonery, because in such ground the leaf will contain less succulent matter and consequently make better silk. Our experience has proved by the last summer, that they withstand a drought better than any other shrub or tree and when every other crop fails, silk made under such circumstances is certain to be of better quality for the reason as before stated.

Ques. What situation would you prefer for an orchard?

Ans. A north exposure of wavy or hilly poor sandy land preferable to rich ground, when intended as a site for an orchard of Morus Multicaulis, use of a cocoonery.

Ques. What is the most economical mode of making and planting the cuttings of the Morus Multicaulis?

Ans. Cuttings with one bud if your ground is sandy and dry, dropped and covered like a pumpkin seed, will be attended with good success, particularly if watered, should the season prove dry and will pay well for the labour. Experiments have been made by planting to the south and north side of a plank fence those to the north lived while those on the south were all killed. Protection causes too sudden a circulation of sap, if planted to the south of a wall or any warm situation.

Ques. Will the Morus Multicaulis withstand the severity of our climate.

Ans. As proof of their hardiness, discoveries have been made by trees accidentally being dropped on the ground (in carrying them from the nursery to a place of deposite to be secured for the winter) and left exposed, root and branch to all the changes of our variable climate, taken up when discovered in the spring, then cut up and planted in the usual way, and known to produce healthy, vigorous, hardy trees.

Ques. How can the Multicaulis be known from other varieties of the mulberry and will not the great demand for them cause others to be offered for sale as the genuine tree?

Ans. There was a parcel sent to Baltimore from Philadelphia to a Commission Merchant who was directed to offer them for sale as Mulberry trees, which came to my knowledge and on examination I asserted they were spurious and told the merchant I should make it known on the day of sale, the consequence was they sold for only a half cent each, not enough to pay the expense of transportation. Deception has also been practised in the sale of the various other kinds. The genuine Morus Multicaulis tree may be known by the leaf being converse or what I would call bowl formed. & I believe there is no other mulberry which has a leaf so constructed. I will conclude this narrative by adding a piece of advice given me by a friend, the first mild day examine the state of your trees, it has been discovered that in consequence of their being put into pits in large bundles, with an excess of sap and much imperfect wood, that they have contracted a white mould which if not taken off will extend and cause decay and entire loss.—Remedy; loose the bundles and after a thorough cleansing of all effected, return them to the pit and intermix earth as you put them in to prevent their heating and to exclude the air, when all are in, cover the whole with earth, raising a mound above the natural surface to shed the water.

In my next I will give you directions in regard to the preservation of the eggs and cocoons and the treament of the worms.

IN BEHALF OF THE DELEGATES TO SILK CONVENTION.

Jan. 22d 1839.

Extract of a letter to the Editor of the Balt. Chronicle, dated.

WASHINGTON, Jan 8, 1839.

Mr. BOYLE has been dismissed from the office of Chief Clerk of the Navy Department. It seems that an angry controversy in relation to business with Passed Midshipman *Walsh*, in his office, the other day, *and struck him.* After due consideration in the case, the jury of the navy dismissed Mr. Boyle. Mr. B. is a native of Ireland, and has long been in office.

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