VISITATION OF THE SICK.

There are two classes of men to whom the world presents itself in an aspect which is hid from the mass of mankind. The physician and the pastor look on men from a prospect-ground peculiarly their own. They see man not in the might of mind, or in the vigor of his frame, when he comes out in the morning the fair handywork of Heaven, and conscious sovereign of all under God. They look on him in prostration and misery; visit him when under the depression of grief, and in the impatience and feverishness of pain; they hear all his repinings—see all his weaknesses and tears, and know better than others, how poor and humble a thing he comes to be before he dies. They see him not in the touching grace and attitude of the sublime Apollo, but in the recumbent and distorted posture of the suffering Laocoon. Others walk on the surface of society,—they penetrate to the core.—And it is like being conversant with different worlds. Without and in the streets, all is hilarity and joy of heart: and the gay spirit of life predominates. But it is only the opening of a door, or the stepping into a cellar, and the scene is all changed. Man, the goodly child of Heaven, the fellow of him who was seen in all the alertness and joy of life, made after the same pattern, and breathed into by the same spirit, is laid out in languishment and death, too poor for aught but pity, his sinking pulse and laboring heart betokening how little of the little span is left him.

To these scenes, both come on the work of benevolence, but they occupy different departments. The curer of the body, knows his toils and anxieties.—Let him FIRST do his work and be gone. Oh, then to sit down by the bedside, at the moment when the physician shakes his head and retires, and all is seen and heard, betokens that the sick is given over; at that moment of wound-up interest, to press gently the wasted hand, and if the sick be a child of God, to make the skilful application of the Gospel's comforts; to select and present the chapters which the Spirit has written for the dying; to tell of the rod and staff of Jehovah to comfort; and how precious in his eyes is the death of his saints; or if he be not a child of God, cautiously to alarm, and gently to press home the frequent invitation, the encouraging promise, the riches of the Father's tender mercies, and the impressive testimonies of the Saviour's love; with these, and with the fearful alterations, to win, if he can, the poor soul, whose night is just at hand. What a task? Yet this must he do, and continue to do, as he has opportunity, till the latest coming and decisive token of death sits upon the body till the ear has lost its hearing and the soul's last signal light is withdrawn. In doing this, he shall clear his own soul, assist God's children in their last conflicts, and peradventure pluck brands from the burning.

If the whole system of Christianity be not a tissue of error, if the doctrines of depravity, repentance, and redemption through faith in another, have the testimony of the bible, and be not the dogmas of a sect, if it be not a delusion, that impenitence and neglect of the Gospel, jeopard the soul, if all the apprehensions that darken and distract the sick man's mind, be not of superstition's creating, if it be not the dream of delirium, that there are those who lie on their last made bed, without hope and without God, if it be not a wild and headlong fanaticism to meddle with a man's last hours, and to converse with him on the things that belong to the sweetness of his sleep in death and the peace of his soul in eternity, but if it be a duty, solemn and imperative, then is it the most interesting, the most delicate, the most trying to the spirit, the fullest of anixeties and perils of all that can fall under the office of a servant of Christ. It is like standing on the nearest brink of eternity, and conversing with the spirit of another world. And if an intense and alarming anxiety did not preside over the whole scene, we should call it the most sublime on this side of the grave. But it offers no leisure for contemplation; it is all a scene of hurried action. No step, then taken can be retraced, no word spoken, recalled: What is done must be done quickly. There is no time for consultation or experiment, but he who undertakes the work, must apply hastily his glass and spy out every delusion and false refuge of the soul. He must be acquainted with all the folds and entanglements of the heart, and study the whole anatomy of that wounded spirit which he seeks to cure. "Who is sufficient for these things?" All of which must be done, if he would save himself and them that hear him.—*Nevins.*

[From the Harford Ct. Courier of Saturday.]

EXCHANGING A WIFE.

Rather a singular case was disclosed on Saturday, in the report of the committee on the state prison upon the petition of Samuel Weston for release. By the statement of Mr. Copeland, it appears that the prisoner was committed under the following circumstances.—About five years ago, his wife was stolen and carried off by a man who until that time had lived in his neighborhood, and who also had a wife of his own. Probably, however, the abduction was not without some degree of volition on the part of the stolen property herself. Poor Weston was quite disconsolate under his bereavement, but being somewhat of a 'simple body,' some mischievous fellows advised him to make up for his loss by taking the other man's wife, who of course had been left behind without any husband.—Believing that 'a fair exchange was no robbery,' he concluded to do so, and with the lady's consent, he took her home, called it all square, and every thing was going on smoothly again, to the satisfaction of all parties.

His happiness, however, was doomed to be again interrupted, for he was complained of, arrested, tried convicted, and for this act so innocently committed on his part, he was sentenced to six years imprisonment. Five years of this term will expire in February next, and he now very humbly petitioned the Legislature to abate the remaining year. From the testimony of Mr. Pillsbury, the warden of the prison, it appeared that the poor fellow was a very harmless, inoffensive man, and his petition was granted unanimously. We could almost have wished the House had also granted him a special dispensation, with full permission to take his *adopted spouse* again, and live with her until his own lawful wife should be returned to him. Had it not been for bad example's sake, perhaps they would.

NICHOLAS BIDDLE—OUT OF THE BANK.

Under this caption a correspondent of the New York Express furnishes the following notice of Mr. Biddle's pursuits at "Andalusia," his country seat near Philadelphia:

ANDALUSIA—in respect of its *locale*, the design and arrangements of the mansion and grounds—the variety and size of the trees that partially and purposely conceal it from the river, is singularly picturesque and beautiful, but, except what is dedicated to his grapery and vineyard, there are, or at least we saw no cultivated grounds worth speaking of, so that one is at a loss to know in what field its proprietor had learned the principles of his splendid lecture on Agriculture, delivered to and published by the Agricultural Society of Pennsylvania: though he seems there to think that the practices of the husbandman, in the days of Cato and Varro and Columello and Pliny have been left far behind in the the march of Modern improvement, yet there too, I remember me that he says, the farm of Cincinnatus consisted of only *four acres!* the other three having been lost, as too many other acres have been, by becoming security for a friend and that Curius returning from a successful campaign refused from the People a grant of fifty acres, declaring, that he was a bad citizen, who could not be contented with the *old allowance of seven!* Whether the great Banker, meant to restrict his plan to illustrate his talents as a cultivator to the seven acres now occupied by his grapery and his vineyard, I know not, but of these only can I speak, and of these time allowed us only a *coup d'œil* view. Suppose then for a moment a succession of *Market Houses*, raised to double the usual height of these buildings and all of them roofed with glass, from the ridge pole to the ground: a large furnace in the centre, sending through its numerous flues a constant supply of air heated to 100 of Farenheit—the choicest vines from all quarters of the world, trained and distributed at the pleasure of the skillful vine dresser, with their branches already loaded to exuberance, together with thousands on thousands of the morus multicaulis tree with leaves now larger than your hand, and you will begin to have some idea of Mr. Biddle's Grapery.

The vines which there first strike their roots are afterwards transplanted and inured to open field culture, where purchasers may select the kinds they choose. Within the same inclosure is a green house of proportionate dimensions, with its countless flowers, from the diminutive and delicate *heart's ease* and *daffodil* of earliest Spring, to the all and splendid *dahlia*, that blooms in gorgeous magnificence until beaten down by the rude step of hoary winter.

This entire suit of hot-houses and the surrounding grounds, are irrigated at pleasure from the waters of the Delaware, at the foot of the lawn, some hundred yards off by means of a small steam power engine.

"Fresh through a thousand pipes, the wave distils,
And thirsty VINEYARDS drink the exuberant rills."

When all his arrangements are completed, one may at any time, in the range of his hot houses, realize the temperature and pluck the fruits of all the seasons—whether of verdant Spring or yellow Autumn.

If any possess the qualities and appliances to enjoy truly Ciceronian *otium cum dignitate*, this gentleman seems in a fair way to do it and if we may judge physiognomically, Nature has rarely formed a man who could do it with more genuine relish. Were Sully called on for a picture, blending cheerfulness and benignity, he would ask Mr. B. to sit to him—with his clear blue eye and ever smiling countenance. It may be well questioned whether any of the ribald attacks of his enemies ever provoked him half as much as would the bite of a musquito: In the temper of my Uncle Toby, he has often lifted the window and let flies at large, and *some large ones too*, that others would have killed

Yet even this man, to all beholders "calm as a summer's morning," is *not contented*,—and would you know to what guilty height this lofty and insatiable ambition aspires. Is it, think you, to climb again the steeple of St. Peters, or the summit of Mount Blanc?—to run once more the round of Parisian amusements? or again to witness the brilliant and heartless pageantry of a presentation at the Courts of St. Cloud or St. James? No, reader, to none of these does this gentleman aspire—for with all of them he has been long ago familiar to satiety. Well has his Philosophy taught him the vanity of political greatness.

A little rule, a little sway,
A sunbeam in a winter's day,
Is all all the proud and mighty have,
Between the cradle and the grave.

What then say you, *is this*

"——monster in his thought
Too hideous to be shown!"

Shade of Brutus, bear me witness while I tell you!—the great ambition of this Nemean Lion—this Minetaur, is to *stuff down every man's throat a bunch of fresh grapes!* grapes of American growth—unimported and unimpregnated with *saw dust*. In good earnest, things are so arranged that his vigneron, Mr. Smith besides supplying the confectioners of New York and Philadelphia, can send grapes plucked at noon, to be eaten at breakfast next morning at Baltimore or Saratoga. And finally Mr. B. intends to show that while grapes, of the choicest kind, may be raised so cheaply as to become the common desert at every farmer's table. The rich nabob who dares to incur the reproach of a *grapeless dinner*, will be ever after shunned by all true disciples of Apicus, and ready in the agony of his shame, to follow the example of that great gourmand—and *poison himself*. Such are the pursuits—such the wicked aims of Nicholas Biddle.

"The very head and front of his offending
Hath this extent no more."

AGRICULTOR

FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE.—We recommend the champions of republican principles who will have to battle against the minions of Executive power before the people next fall, to treasure up the *facts* which we shall publish from time to time. These statements will be so brief that all may read—so plain that all may understand—and so conclusive that no honest mind can doubt or honest man deny. On the promises of the late and present administration to *reform and economize*, it has been truly said:

Sir, there has not been the slightest effort to retrench or economize No one indeed, has even attempted, under all the goadings of opposition, to exhibit any evidence of retrenchment. All that we have witnessed have been awkward attempts to *apologize* for the vast increase of expenditure? One of these apologies has been, that the natural increase in the business of the Government has called for an increased number of officers. Now, sir if I had time I would go through the various Departments, and show you that the increase of officers in most if not all, of them, bears a very great disproportion to any reasonably assumed natural increase of their business. I must content myself, however, with referring to one of the departments—that of the customs—as an example. I have before me a statement from the Secretary of the Treasury, communicated in answer to a call of the Senate at the last session of Congress, exhibiting the total annual expense of collecting the revenue for twenty years, commencing with 1818, and ending with 1837. It is as follows, omitting the fractions of dollars.

1818	$769 206	1829	$919,489
1819	870 220	1830	1 006,059
1820	777.761	1831	1.155,971
1821	700.528	1832	1,287,553
1822	728 964	1833	1 402,118
1823	715 989	1834	1,358,951
1824	758.350	1835	1,320,533
1825	861 085	1836	1,414,582
1826	855 102	1837	1,497,275
1827	851.521		
1828	889 327		

Now, sir mark the rapid increase of these expenditures from the time the 'pure' Administration was put down, in 1828—an increase of more than *six hundred thousand dollars* in eight years; being at the average rate of more than *seventy five thousand dollars a year*.—What does this mean? Was there a corresponding increase in the business of the custom-house department? Nobody can pretend it. On the contrary, all know that the revenue has for the last few years been diminishing. Mark, too, the striking contrast between this increase of expenses and that of the preceding ten years. That increase, you will observe, was, in the whole, but $120,000—being an average annual increase of less than one-sixth the annual increase under the *retrenching* Administration!

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

NEW YORK, Thursday, 4 P. M.

The packet ship England, Captain Waite, arrived this morning, from Liverpool, bringing us dates from that port to the 24th, and London to the 23d ult., being four days later than we had previously received. There had been no arrivals at Liverpool from the United States from the 20th to the 23d ult.

The chief item of interest contained in the English papers, is the result of the protracted debate on the Irish policy of the present ministry, was brought to a close on the morning of the 20th, ministers having given a majority of 22, the vote being 318 to 296.

The long protracted negotiations on the affairs of Holland and Belgium have been brought to a termination.—On the 19th ultimo the representative of King Leopold of Belgium, in conjunction with those of the King of the Netherlands, and of the Government of England, France, Austria, Russia and Prussia, affixed his signature to a treaty sanctioning the separation of Holland and Belgium into two independent and friendly States.

FRANCE.

The latest accounts from Paris are to Sunday, the 21st of April, and were received by Express at the office of the London Times.

The Paris papers are divided in opinion respecting the re-construction of the Cabinet. The Ministerial Journals deem the matter all but gazetted. The Opposition papers state that the negotiations were broken off. On this subject the most extraordinary passiveness or apathy was perceptible throughout France in general, and Paris in particular.

The journal des Debats states that the new Ministry would appear on Monday in the Moniteur, and that Marshal Soult would be President of the Council, with Messrs. Passy, Thiers, Dupin, Dufaure, Sauzet, d'Argout, &c. for his colleagues. "It will be seen," says the Debats, "that the Cabinet is exclusively chosen from the ranks of the left centre."

The other Journals state that the Ministerial combination was again broken off. The Courier Francais announces the failure of this hundredth attempt in the following terms—"We are about once more to pronounce, the strange the fatal words, so often used in respect of this crisis—"All is broken off." M. Passy had proposed to M. Thiers, in the name of the King, and with the assent of Marshal Soult, to enter a 'left centre' Cabinet—Two friends of M. Thiers, possessing his confidence, acted as mediators, having received from him a *carte blanche* to treat with M. Passy and the Marshal. The combination appears abandoned."

THE MAINE QUESTION.

The Liverpool Courier of the 24th says: "A private letter, dated St. John, 31st March, has been received by way of Derry, which states that the border war is at an end, each party having agreed to withdraw the troops, and appoint a civil force to protect the timber on the disputed territory."

A female radical association has been estabilised in Lancashire—the women doing all the speaking although men are allowed to be present at the meetings.

TRIBUTE TO PERSECUTED VIRTUE.

The marriage of Major Campbell and Miss Louisa Ricketts, took place on Wednesday at St. Mary's Church Bryanston-square. Lady Flora Hastings was one of the bridesmaids, and on leaving the church was recognized by the numerous body of spectators that the cavalcade had attracted to the spot. The cheers by which this amiable and injured lady was greeted were unanimous and enthusiastic.

[London Post.

EXTENSIVE FAILURE.

A general provision merchant in this city has absconded within a few days heavily in debt—the amount has not transpired, but it is said to be rather considerable. A number of trades people are sufferers, besides millers, and eight or ten friends who lent their names to bills. It is also reported that some of the banks are in for a large amount. But a couple of days before his exit he prosecuted at the Cork Assizes two persons for defrauding him of £100; and about twelve months since he recovered a large sum from an insurance office on a fire policy. It is supposed that he has sailed from Liverpool for the United States, and that some of his transactions are of a nature that must preclude his return to these countries.—[Cork Constitution.

LONDON, April 23.

Various statements are current in the city respecting the prospects of hostilities in Egypt, which the Turks openly threaten. Their declared intention is to invade Syria on the side of Aleppo, avoiding the passes fortified by Ibraham Pasha. Accounts of the 26th ult. from Alexandria, the latest received, speak of the spirit of Mehemet Ali as unabated, and himself prepared for the contest.—He told Colonel Campbell, the British Consul, in a conversation on the subject that if the Sultan's fleet should put to sea he would at once take command of his own, and bring on, if possible an engagement. The European Consuls were all on bad terms with the Pasha, who received with a very ill grace the propositions that had been instructed to make him surrender his late conquests and diminish his army and navy. His only reply had been, "That what he won by the sword he would keep by the sword." These accounts anticipate, if not immediate hostilities, an unsettled state of things in Egypt.—Times.

LIVERPOOL, April 22d, Evening.

Money is not so plenty in London.—The bill brokers have advanced their rate on paper with six weeks to run from 3 3-4 to 4 per cent. There is no change in the cotton market. Accounts from Manchester are gloomy as possible. More mills are at a stand and more apprehension is felt about failures among shippers.

FROM MEXICO.

The schooner Veracruzana, which left Tampico on the 8th inst. arrived at New Orleans on the 18th inst. She brings accounts that 200 horsemen forming the advance guard of Bustamente's army, had arrived at Altamira, after having captured a detachment of the federal troops. It is also stated, that the army under Mexia and Urrea was retreating upon Tuspan. Bustamente was at a small distance from Tampico, and it was generally believed would make himself master of the place without striking a blow.

Other accounts give a different version to the affair. According to these, Bustamente, at the head of 3000 men, was 10 or 15 leagues from Tampico, waiting reinforcements. Tampico is said to be garrisoned by 1000 men belonging to the Federal army, determined to oppose the attack of Bustamente to the last extremity.

The situation of Mexia and Urrea was not exactly known. It is supposed they have 2000 men somewhere in the neighborhood of Puebla.

LATER AND MORE IMPORTANT.—The schooner Waterwitch, from Vera Cruz, which place she left on the 8th inst arrived in New Orleans on the morning of the 20th inst. We learn by a slip from the Bee Office that she brings the important intelligence of the total defeat of the federal army under Urrea and Mejia, and the death of the latter. The following is an extract of a letter, dated

SACRIFICIOS, May 7th, 1839.

Yesterday an express arrived here with the intelligence of the complete discomfiture of generals Meila and Urrea. The former has been shot by the order of Santa Anna. Urrea and Escalada have fled. The battle was fought at Acajete in the environs of Peubla. General Valencia commanded the government troops. We rejoice at this defeat, as the federal party has, for a long time, impeded the march of commercial affairs.'

LATE FROM TEXAS.—The steam packet Cuba arrived at New Orleans on the 19th, two days from Galveston. There was no news of much importance in the papers brought by her. The French fleet left Galveston for Havannah, on the 15th inst. The columns of the Texas papers are principally filled details of the courtesies extended to Admiral Baudin, during his visit. On his arrival at Galveston he was courteously received by the authorities—feasted at the dwellings of General Baker and the American consul; and at night complimented with a party at the generals. On his departure, he was accompanied out to sea by a large number of ladies and gentlemen, on board the Zavalla. Salutes were exchanged, as soon as the Z., approached the Neriad—the seamen manned the yards, cheered, and were responded to from the Texas steam frigate which came to anchor; when those on board her visited the N., and were entertained at a splendid banquet The freedom of the city of Galveston was extended to the Admiral by the Mayor and Councils.

The Galveston price current of the 17th states that there had been considerable animation in the market the previous week, particularly in staple dry goods.

☞The next Census of the United States, which is to be taken between June and December, 1840, is expected to exhibit a population of 18,000,000.

TIMES IN MISSISSIPPI.

The Circuit Court of Copiah county, convened its session in this place on Monday last, Judge Monger presiding, consequently, our town is literally jammed with strangers of every description.

QUASH! QUASH!! QUASHEE!!!—*Going—Going—Gone.* The motion do ket at this term of the court is crowded more than we ever knew it. In almost every instance where a bond was taken at the last term of the court, there is motion to quash it, which has been sustained by his honor Judge Monger, upon the grounds generally, that the bond was blank at the time it was delivered to the sheriff—and in many instances for a variance between the execution and bond.

It has afforded great temporary relief to many of our citizens, whose property would have been in all probability sacrificed.—[Gallatin Star, May 11.

HORRIBLE TRANSACTION.—The Natchez Free Trader states that in the Circuit Court of Copiah county on the 10th inst, Alva Carpenter was put on trial charged with the murder of Mr. Keller, late Judge of Probate of that county. The jury, after being absent a short time, returned a verdict of manslaughter. As the officer of the Court was on the eve of taking the prisoner back to jail, a sudden uproar took place, the lights were all put out, and Carpenter was stabbed in three or four places, one of his hands cut off, and he fell a corpse in the hall of the Court.' It is supposed that the person who were engaged in this high-handed and horrible transaction, were relatives of Mr. Keller.

The newspapers of Philadelphia are crying "Beef, Beef," as loud as Patrick Henry's Dutchman did in the Revolution. It is nothing but cheap! beef! beef! That seems to us all nonsense. If you cannot buy beef at a living price, eat pork and mutton, and if that will not do adopt the suggestion of a Princess of France, to the poor of that country.—"Eat bread and butter.' We would not pen all the paragraphs we have seen in the Eastern papers on the subject for the aggregate of beef that Jacob's ring streaked and speckled kine would have produced if they had been lying among peeled rods till this time.—*Va Times.*

COUNTERFEITS.

We yesterday saw about eight thousand dollars in counterfeit money which were found near the plantation of Mr. Thomas Smith (of this place) in Arkansas, Arkansas county. The batch consisted principally of ten dollar notes of the Fulton Bank, New York, with some hundred dollars notes of the Marine Bank of Baltimore, fifty dollar notes of the Merchants Bank of New York.—The Fulton Bank notes were new and well executed. Those of the Marine Bank of Baltimore were old, but in the main well executed. They were in a small tin box, together with parts of three steel plates. Mr. Smith was unable to procure the slighest information which would throw any light on the matter.

[Nash. Banner.

The Pittsburgher mentions that a wealthy individual lost his pocket-book containing $3000 or $4000, a few days since. It was picked up by a lad, who promptly returned it to the owner, who gave him —FIFTY CENTS! This was liberality on a very contracted scale.

It is stated in a New York paper that the schr. Weeks, of Oswego, was lately seized by the Canadian authorities at Brockville, under pretence of having a piece of state ordnance on board, for a company of artillery at Ogdensburg. Col. Worth, on hearing of the seizure, left Sacket's Harbor in a government steamboat for Brockville, with a party of U. S. troops, and on his demand the vessel was released. Previous to his arrival it is said that Col. Young, the commanding officer at Brockville, had demanded the surrender of the schooner to her owners and that the militia who had possession refused to give her up. Aid was consequently required from Kingston, and two companies of 83d had been despatched for Brockville by steamboat.

EASTON GAZETTE.

EASTON, MD.

Saturday Morning, June 1.

We had, last evening, a heavy shower of rain, accompanied with a light fall of hail—it lasted but a few minutes.

We understand, from a gentleman who arrived in the Steamboat last night, that Harford county was visited with a very destructive Hail Storm on Wednesday last. The Wheat and Corn crops were seriously injured.

We understand there was a tremendous hail storm in Calvert County on Saturday last, destroying wheat, Corn, Tobacco and killing hogs, &c.

John S. Skinner, Esq. will retire from the Office of Post Master of Baltimore this day, 1st June, and Joshua Vansant will take his place.

The Virginia Election, we are sorry to learn has turned out rather unfavorable to the Whigs.—The following statement we copy from the Baltimore Chronicle of Thursday last, it says

The returns thus far from the State Senate warrant us in claiming in the next Senate, twelve Whigs and four Conservatives, which will at any rate make a tie. One district is to hear from. The returns for Congress disclose the election of the following gentlemen:

Whig.	*Loco Foco.*
Henry A. Wise,	John W. Jones,
John T. Hill,	Joel Holleman,
Jno. M Botts,	Francis E. Rives,
Charles F. Mercer,	G. C. Dromgoole,
John Taliaferro,	Linn Banks,
R. M. T. Hunter,	Walter Coles,
Conservative.	William Lucas,
James Garland,	Robert Craig,
	Lewis Steenrod.

Five districts remain to be heard from—the 7th, 16th, 18th, 19th, and 20th. One county in the 7th district, Bedford, gives Goggin, (W.) 308 majority. There are three other counties in the district which at the last election gave a Whig majority of 83, so that we look upon Goggin's election as certain; being a Whig gain. In the 16th district it will make no difference who is elected, as both candidates are Loco Focos. In the 18th, Geo. W. Hopkins, (Con.) late member, was a candidate and is probably elected. In the 19th, we have returns from two counties, which render it very doubtful whether Bierne, (L. F.) the late member, has not been beaten by Weisiger, (W.) Should this be the case, it would be a Whig gain. In the 20th, one Whig is running against a Conservative and a Loco Foco, and there is a possibility, from the result in Harrison county, that Camden, (W) has slipped in."

The parties in the House of Delegates will stand nearly as follows—Whigs 51—Conservatives 4.—Loco Focos 48.

From the Balt. Pat. of Thursday.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Correcting our former accounts, which conceded Rappahannock, Tyler and Brooke, to the Loco Focos, and erroneously credited the Loco Focos with a delegate from Greenbriar, we have the following as the result of the election of this, compared with that of last year, in 81 cities and counties, which together elect 10 members of the House of Delegates.

	Elected this year.			Last year.		
	W.	Cons.	L. F.	W.	Cons.	L. F.
81 counties,	53	5	43	59	11	31
Wythe			1	1		
Pocahontas,	1					1
Patrick.	1					1
	55	5	44	60	11	33

There are 25 counties yet to be heard from. They last year sent 11 Whig and 19 Loco Foco delegates. If the same political relation be continued, the next House of Delegates will consist of 66 Whigs, 5 Conservatives, and 63 Loco Focos.—and the joint vote of the two houses be 77 Whigs, 8 Conservatives, and 81 Loco Focos.

If the accounts of the election of Whigs in Rappahannock and Tyler, and a Conservative in Brooke, be true, we fondly think it probable that the administration party proper, will be enabled to elect the Senator of the United States.

'AMERICAN FARMER.'—The original proprietor and editor of the American Farmer, J. S. Skinner, Esq., Postmaster of this city, has again taken that extensively and favourably known journal into his editorial charge. It has recently been conducted by E. P. Roberts, Esq. who changed its original title from that of 'American Farmer,' to that of 'Farmer & Gardener,' and under the latter name it has been issued for some years. It is now enlarged and much improved in mechanical appearance, and sailing as it will under the old name & under guidance of the able commander who first launched it forth, it cannot fail to retain its late friends, and gain the aid of new ones. As an agricultural journal, it has always sustained a very high rank, and it promises now to be even more useful than ever. Mr. J. S. Skinner has qualifications for the task he has undertaken, superior to those of any man in America.

[Balt. Chron. of yesterday.

A convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church for the Dioceses of Maryland is now in session in this city. The debates, yesterday were characterised by as much animation, as we have ever seen exhibited in a political association.—*Ib.*

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