By process it would appear that old manuscripts can be accurately transferred, illuminated copies of ancient books imitated, books of all kinds reprinted in numbers, and with a facility and correctness that almost exceeds belief."

JOHN JACOB ASTOR.

The New York Tatler gives the following rather amusing sketch of John Jacob Astor:—

Mr. Astor is now at the wrong side of eighty, and naturally begins to feel the hand of time press heavily on his constitution; but still he enjoys himself, cracks his joke, empties his bottle, (for though he is no inebriate, he is far from being a teetotaller,) smokes, and interests himself in the rise and decline of stocks. In fact though old, there is nothing of the dotage of old age about him His mind, on the contrary, is as sound as a bell, and his head is as clear as when he used to be shovelling in Spanish dollars by the ship load.

Mr. Astor says it cost him more labor and genius to make the first thousand dollars, than the millions that followed; and that now, were he a young man, he would rather undertake at the hazard of losing his life, the task of making one hundred thousand dollars on the foundation of one thousand, than one thousand out of nothing.

The labors of Mr. Astor's day, at the present writing, are divided somewhat as follows: He rises early, dresses without a valet, and smokes half a pipe of tobacco. He then breakfasts, sometimes on milk, but mostly on the most fragrant description of Mocha coffee. Another attack on the pipe follows. The papers then are called for, when his still keen eye falls foul of the money article—but afterwards he goes through with the editorials and chit chat of the day, and is mighily tickled when he finds anything better than usual. Pipe again. Then when he's able, a saunter about and a crack with the neighbors concerning the weather. Next, two hours sieste, and then to dinner, whereat John does great execution, for he is a wonderful hand at the trencher, for an old man. The pipe, chit chat and a mild glass follow, and then the time is spent until 9 o'clock, when he calls for his chamber lamp, and takes up his line of march for Blanket Alley.

Mr. Astor has been reputed ignorant but this is a libel, for he is in fact, and always has been, a great reader, especially of light literature. Likewise he is a very liberal patron of literary men, as is partially evidenced by the fact of his warm attachment to Washington Irving and his choice of Fitz Green Halleck for his right hand man.

Another libel is the charge brought against Mr. Astor of Asherism, his inclinations never lying that way.

On the whole, John Jacob Astor is an honest old man than otherwise, has an particular dick about him but his *money*, to distinguish him from the rest of us.

We wrote this sketch, thinking it might gratify the reader to learn something of the habits, manners, &c., of an old gentleman whose daily income is four thousand and odd dollars.

A certain steamboat captain had become popular on the river as a commander, and was about to take charge of a new boat, one of the handsomest that was ever built in the West. On the evening preceding the Morning she was to leave port, he was induced by one of the owners to visit his house, where there was to be a party of ladies, some of whom were to be his passengers to New Orleans. The captain felt a little queer about going, he was more at home on the hurricane deck, or the social hall of his boat, than in the drawing-room among ladies. He summoned up courage, however, went and was introduced to the company. "Captain D." said one of his lady passengers, "you must be a happy man, to be master of so beautiful a boat." "She is a beautiful boat, madam: sets on the water like a duck." He was "in town," as long as the conversation was about steamboats. "Captain D." said another lady, a blue stocking of the Lydia Languish tribe, "what do you think of the immortal shakspeare?" "Think, madam! think! I think she burns too much wood, draws too much water, and carries too little freight." We never learned whether the captain staid any longer or not.—*Cincinnati Message.*

DISPUTED LEGACY.—A curious case, connected with the will of a wealthy Catholic lady, named Whelan, is likely to be made a subject of judicial inquiry during the term. It appears that this lady, after leaving various sums to Catholic charities, directed that, in case of failure of issue on the part of her son, a sum of £10,000 to which he was entitled should go to the Archbishop of Dublin," (meaning Dr. Murray, the Catholic Bishop, whose name was mentioned in another part of the will,) to be disposed of in charity as he might think proper. The son has died, and the money is claimed by the commissioners of charitable bequests on the part of the Protestant Archbishop, inasmuch as the law does not recognise any other.

Dublin Morning Register.

From the Baltimore American.

THE CLERGY.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—A Bill to raise additional revenue to aid in paying the debt of Maryland, &c., was under discussion in the House of Delegates a few days since. Among other clauses of this Bill, there is one which imposes a tax upon all profits, arising from the practice of all professions, faculties and employments, excepting the income or profits of Clergymen, accruing to them as such, &c. A motion was made to strike out this exception from the Bill, on which motion the following debate occurred, as contained in the Annapolis Correspondence of the Baltimore Republican of the 26th February, as follows:

"Mr. Forwood moved to strike out that part of the bill that excepted the incomes of Clergymen. He contended that Clergymen should be taxed as well as lawyers and doctors. That they were generally a mean and penurious set of beings. That the lawyers were liberal and kind—that they had done more towards the support of government than any other profession—that they are the most useful. But Clergymen were lazy, good for nothing, and many of them entirely useless. That they were not more deserving of encouragement than lawyers. He was for their being taxed.

Mr. Johnson said he hoped the motion of the gentleman from Cecil (Mr. Forwood) may be carried. He thought as the gentleman, that the Clergyman should not be excepted—that taxation should be uniform—that the Constitution required it—that there was no more reason for excepting that than any other profession. It was nothing but right. The Speaker was about to put this question, when

Mr. Dashiell rose and said that he was sorry to see the rights of the Clergy so neglected. That there were none it appeared to advocate them. The Law had here her advocates—Physic her advocates—Divinity appears to be entirely destitute. Truly the Constitution prohibits the Clergy a seat in this body—it presumes their rights and privileges never will be trampelled upon—every civilized nation holds them sacred.—But today (and he expected for the first time in this Hall) the Clergy have been unjustly and shamefully assailed—not satisfied with the power of reason to effect a tax upon their poor pittance, abuse, foul abuses have been sought to create prejudice against them, which may insure this end. He hoped this House of Delegates would not become so degenerated as to maintain this motion. What?—tax the gospel!—God forbid! Why, sir, she is now a pauper. Will you rob her of what charity has given her? Will you throw an additional burthen upon her? She is always groaning under oppression. I say, sir, rather than impede her progress by lessing her means, we should do every thing in our power to enhance it—every civilized nation protects and encourages her. Shall we be the first to trammel her? Sir, this feeble attempt will show us as on the retrograde. I shall be ashamed to see it spread out on our journal. The gospel is the ground work of civilization. Upon her the superstructure of all civil institutions is built—touch her as with an earthquake and your superstructure falls into chaos. He denied the right to tax her—its expediency has been manifested by all nations government? the very *sine qua non*? Why, sir, it is unreasonable. The constitution never contemplated such a thing. That constitution expressly exempts all churches from taxation—it is implied, by that, that she never intended to trammel the gospel in the slightest degree. Why, sir, you would be drawing blood to strength en physical power. I hope, sir, the House will reject the motion.

The motion was rejected."

Now, Messrs. Editors, I have never read an account of any debate in the Legislature of Maryland, that has given me a tithe of the mortification, as this most gross, unfounded, and uncalled for attack upon the ministers of our Holy Religion. Had the Gentleman been engaged in discussing the merits of the Priests of any Heathen Worship which has ever existed, he could not have employed terms more offensive. And this, too, when the Clergy are, by our Laws, excluded from a seat on that floor, and thus were without a professional advocate who could defend their insulted honor. Mr. Dashiell of Somerset, deserves the gratitude, not only of the Clergy, but of the entire religious community, for his bold and manly defence of the order and I cheerfully contribute my part in awarding him the honor he has so nobly earned. The gentleman from Cecil appeers determined to add another name to that of REPUDIATOR. Does he wish to repudiate rdligion? I leave him to settle accounts with his constituents.

I am not the indiscriminate defender of the Clergy. The little family of the Twelve had a Judas, and since then Religion has been often wounded by those who wear her robes & serve at her altars; but, as, a class or profession, I will place the Clergy of our country in contrast with any other class, for all that is virtuous, and self-denying, and useful. During the dark period of the French Revolution, Infidelity led to a contempt of Religion, and the execution or banishment of her Ministers, and the wretched woman, whom they worshipped as the Goddess of Reason, has lately died the inmate of a mad-house. Rolling years, and oceans of blood have not blotted out that foul stain from the history of France and a repetition of the experiment would inevitably lead to the same results.—And are the Clergy, as a profession, to be vilified on the floor of the Legislature of Maryland, as "mean and penurious, *lazy and good for nothing?*" We owe all our blessings, civil, social, and political, to Religion, and will we spurn the arm that supports us? I disavow all intention to wound unnecessarily, but I will say, he is no true friend to his country who will deliberately aid in weakening the influence which regard for religion exercises over the minds of men Had a Chatham been a member of the House, he would have administered a rebuke more indignant and withering than that which met the argument that "God and Nature" had placed the tomahawk and scalping knife in the hands of Englishmen to destroy the lives of their American brethren.

LAICUS.

IMPORTANT JUDICIAL DECISION

The National Intelligencer of the 30th says:—Among the important decisions which have been rendered at the present term of the Supreme Court of the United States, perhaps no one is more consequential than that in the case of "Edward Prigg, plaintiff in error, vs. the Commonwealth of the State of Pennsylvania—in error to the Supreme Court of the State of Pennsylvania." We have made the attempt to obtain the Opinion of the Court in this case for publication, but without success; it being one of the anomalies in our legislation, that the law, as laid down in the last resort by the highest judicial tribunal, is, for the time at least, a sealed book to the body of the People upon whom it is to operate. In this remark we mean no reflection on any body in particular, but merely to state a fact, in excuse of our not immediately placing the whole matter in an authentic form before our readers.

Considering the decision not only important in itself, but fully bearing us out in recommending an appeal to the law by individuals whose cases particular States have of late taken in their own hands, we proceed briefly to state the case above referred to, as we understand it.

At the Court of Oyer and Terminer for York county, Pennsylvania, April term, 1839, Edward Prigg (with others) was indicted under a statute of Pennsylvania of the year 1826 for apprehending and carrying to the State of Maryland a negro woman, claimed as a slave, with the intention to hold or to sell said person as a slave for life, which, by that statute is made a felony, punishable by a fine of not less than five hundred nor more than a thousand dollars, and moreover by imprisonment at hard labor for not less than seven nor more than twenty one years. The same statute extends in penal enactments for correlative offences.

Upon this indictment Prigg was tried, and a special verdict returned by the jury, finding the facts that the person apprehended had come into Pennsylvania some time in 1832; that at that time, and long before, she had been a slave for life under the laws of Maryland to a citizen of that State; that Prigg was duly and legally constituted the agent of said citizen to apprehend the absconding slave, and did apprehend and carry her back into Maryland to her owner—and praying the direction of the Court as to the law of the case. Upon this verdict, a *pro forma* judgment was given for the Commonwealth against Prigg, and the case being carried up to the Supreme Court of the State of Pennsylvania, the judgment of the Court below was there affirmed.

An appeal to the Supreme Court of United States was taken by Jonathan Meredith and John Nelson, Esquires, Commissioners and Counsellors of the State of Maryland.

The judgment of the Supreme Court of the United States is, that the act of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania upon which this case is founded *is repugnant to the Constitution of the United States, and therefore void.*

THE MARYLAND AND PENNSYLVANIA CASE.

We made, in our last, a brief statement of the main points of this important case, recently decided by the Supreme Court of the United States. We are indebted to a learned Member of the Bar for the following more particular statement of the judgment of the Court, and also of the Separate Opinions of the Judges, than we from our own knowledge were able to furnish.—Nat. Intel.

Case of Prigg vs. the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

The points decided by a majority of the Court were:

1st. That the provision in the Constitution of the United States relative to fugitive slaves executes itself so far as to authorize the owner or his agent to seize the fugitive in any State of the Union as property; and that no State law is constitutional which interferes with such right.

2d. That this provision also contemplates legislation by Congress, to make the delivery of a fugitive slave more effecual against all State or other interference.

3d. That Congress having legislated, such legislation is the supreme law of the land, excluding all State legislation upon the same subject; and with which legislation by Congress, no State can pass any law to nullify, impede, or control the remedy given by the act of Congress.

4th. The power of legislation by Congress is exclusive; and no State can pass any law to carry into effect the constitutional provision in regard to fugitive slave, even though Congress had not legislated upon the subject.

5th. That the points thus decided are in no manner intended to intertere with the *police Power* of the States to take up runaway slaves, and guard against their mi conduct or depredations.

This opinion was delivered by Mr Justice Story.

The Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Daniel concurred in the opinion that the Pennsylvania law was unconstitutional and void, and that no State could pass any law to impair or impede the right of the owners of fugitive slaves, as conferred by the Constitution and secured by the act of Congress; but they held that the States were competent to legislate with a view to effectuate the remedy given by the act of Congress.

Mr. Justice McLane also concurred as to the unconstitutionality of the act of the Pennsylvania Legislature. He was of opinion that Congress, in this particular case, had a right to confer the power with which State officers were clothed by the act of 1793, and held that the States were competent to punish infractions of that act by the owners of fugitive slaves; as when, for example, the slave was seized and carried away without procuring the certificate of the judges or justices of the peace, which it requries.

Mr. Justice Baldwin was opinion that the constitutional provision required no legislation, but executed itself: and that therefore the act of Congress and the Pennsylvania law were both unconstitutional.

Mr. Justice Wayne concurred with the majority, and, recapitulating the points decided, intimated an intention of filing his opinion at length.

This case was brought up to the Supreme Court of the United States under the 25th section of the Judiciary act of 1789, and the provision of a special act of the Pennsylvania Legiature, being the result of a negotiation between Maryland and that State, conducted by J Meredith, Esq as Commissioner of Maryland.

The cause was argued by Messrs. Meredith, and Nelson for the State of Maryland, and by Mr. Hambly and the Attorney General of Pennsylvania for that State.

IMPORTANT DECISIONS—LOTTERY CASES.

We learn from Annapolis, that the Court of Appeals of Maryland, decided yesterday, in the case of Lucas and others, against McBlair and Cooke (the State Lottery Commissioners) and others that the Act of Assembly of 1839, chapter 31, confirmed by that of 1840, chapter 261, totally abolishes the State Lottery system, and prohibits the drawing of schemes or dealing in tickets in the State Lotteries or in any Foreign Lotteries whatever. The effect of the constitutional prohibition being in the opinion of the Court to repeal with reference to such Lotteries, the Act of 1831, chapter 79, under which alone contracts for State Lotteries or licenses to vend foreign lottery tickets could before have been made. In this decision, the Court are said to have been unanimous.

In the case of the same appellants vs the State Commissioners, involving the continuing existence of the Town Hall lotteries, the Court (Chief Justice Buchanan and Judge Archer dissenting) decided that the grant for these lotteries was also at an end, and it is supposed upon the ground that it was to be considered as executed altogether. No opinion has as yet been filed. It may, as in the other case, have been upon the ground that the constitutional change operates to prohibit these lotteries as well as those of the State, because of their being, in their nature, merely public, and as such, of course, within the constitutional control of the Legislature.

These decisions are most important, and call for instant attention from the lottery dealers, who may otherwise be involving themselves in the penalities enforced by the laws for selling lottery tickets without authority.

The lotteries drawn under the name of consolidated lotteries (which are private grants) are not affected by these decisions, and will therefore continue to be drawn under the authority of the State commissioners. When these private grants are exhausted, the drawing of lotteries, or the sale of lottery tickets, in Maryland will cease to be lawful.—Pat.

From the Philadelphia Enquirer.

A CASE OF SUPPOSED JEALOUSY.

The newspapers have been teeming with various accounts of the difficulty between Gov. Thomas, of Maryland, and his lady, growing, some of the statements say, out of unfounded jealousy on the part of the Governor. The case must be a very painful one, as less than a year has elapsed since the parties were married. His Excellency, though not very young, cannot be old. He was for a number of years one of the most efficient members of Congress for Maryland, and it we mistake not, officiated as Chairman of the U. S. Bank Investigation Committee appointed by Congress to visit this city. The mutual friends of the parties should step in and adjust the difficulty, especially if, as appears to be the impression, all the suspicions in the case are entirely groundless. The Baltimore correspondent of the Boston Atlas under date of the 22d ult. says:—

The difficulties with Gov. Thomas and his wife remain unchanged. She is by this time at home with her father. Any further effort at reconciliation is considered out of the question, and there is a rumor that she may petition our Legislature for a divorce. The conduct of Gov. Thomas in this affair meets everywhere, and from men of all parties, unmitigated condemnation. One consequence of the rupture is the desertion of the Government House at Annapolis. The ladies very properly decline to visit it, as well from their respect for the wronged wife, as that such visit might be construed into an approval of the conduct of the Governor; and the gentlemen refuse to go there, to show their abhorence of the treatment the wife received at the hands of one who was her sworn protector and best friend. It is said that in the event of an application for a divorce, and its being granted, Mr. Thomas will resign but not till after the Legislature adjourns.

A PHILOSOPHER.—The Reading Gazette discourses as follows:—"Uncle Sam's Treasury is still empty, and he is worth at this present writing, considerably less than nothing—being more than a million in arrears. Well, there is some consolation in the thought, that, poor as we are, we are worth more than the whole United States—territories and all—for WE don't owe half as much."

The Petersburg Intelligencer of the 5th inst. states that Mr. TOD, the Senator from Matthews District, in the Virginia Senate has been detected in forgeries to a large amount.

RESIGNATION OF MR. CLAY.—The following is the letter of resignation of Mr. Clay, resigning his seat in the United States Senate. It was received by the Speaker of the House of Representatives of Kentucky on the 23d ult and laid before the Legislature on that day:

"*To the Honorable the General Assembly of Kentucky:*

WASHINGTON, SENATE CHAMBER, February 16, 1842.

"When I last had the honor of an appointment as one of the United States Senators from Kentucky, I intimated, in my letter of acceptance, the probability of my not serving out the whole term of six years. In consequence of there having been two extra sessions of Congress, I have already attended, since that appointment, as many sessions of Congress, as ordinarily happen during a Senatorial term, without estimating my services at the present session.

"I have for several years desired to retire into private life but have been hitherto prevented from executing my wish by considerations of public duty. I should have resigned my seat in the Senate, at the commencement of the present session, but for several reasons, one of which was that the General Assembly did not meet until near a month after Congress, during which time the State would not have been fully represented, or my successor would have had only the uncertain title of an Executive appointment.

"The time has now arrived when I think that, without any just reproach, I may quit the public service, and bestow some attention on my private affairs, which have suffered much by the occupation of the largest part of my life in the public councils. If the Roman veteran had title to discharge after thirty years service, I, who have served a much longer period, may justly claim mine.

"I beg leave therefore, to tender to the General Assembly, and do now hereby tender, my resignation of the office which I hold of Senator, in the Senate of the United States, from the State of Kentucky, to take effect on the 31st day of March, 1842; and I request that the General Assembly will appoint my successor to take his seat on that day. I have fixed that day to allow me an opportunity of assisting in the completion of some measures which have been originated by me.

"I embrace this occasion to offer to the General Assembly my most profound and grateful acknowledgment for the numerous and distinguished proofs, by which I have been honored, of its warm attachments and generous confidence during a long series of years.

"I have the honor to be, &c.

H. CLAY."

Twenty-Seventh Congress.

Correspondence of the Balt. Patriot.

WASHINGTON, March 8, 1842.

The news of yesterday is all told in the two words—*no news.* The city was unusually dull, with a stormy day and a profitless session of Congress to add to the blue-devil weather. In the House of Representatives a great many words were uttered, and the yeas and nays taken a great many times, but nothing was done. When the time came to vote upon an amendment to the civil and diplomatic bill, no quorum was found to vote upon the proposition. The three prior hours of the time of the House had been taken up in the consideration of questions of retrenchment, on which no actual progress had been made.

The Senate were upon the consideration of the District Bank bill. Mr. Allen of Ohio, delivered himself of a long and virulent, as well as demagoguing speech, to which Mr. Kerr, of Maryland, I presume will make some reply, as he has the floor.

Dickens is expected here in a day or two, and has taken rooms at Fuller's hotel, where he will be quite a lion.

It is also said that Lord Ashburton has taken a furnished house here for six months, at a high price, intending to keep house during that time here, after his arrival on his public mission. W.

TERRIFIC ACCIDENT.—We learn from the Boston papers that on Monday evening, in that city, as the Catholic Mutual Relief Society, which had held a public meeting in Montgomery-Hall, was about adjourning, the floor gave way, and precipitated the assembled crowd, near 500 in number, into the apartment below occupied by Mr. Jas. D. Riddle as an Auction Store. During the descent some threw themselves out of the windows. When all were taken from the ruins it was found that but three men were severely injured; one of them a Mr. Burns of South Boston, had both legs broken, and the other two had received some serious bruises Three or four others were reported to have had their arms and legs sprained; these, as far as could be ascertained, were all the accidents.

THE ICE TRADE.—Sixteen companies are now engaged in shipping Ice from Boston to the East and West Indies and New Orleans. The ice exported from Boston, amounts to $600,000 a year.—Massachusetts ice now sells in Bombay, so that it is in every day use there. A pound of ice will pay there for a pound of cotton.—[Boston Times.

ICE.—The Portland (Me.) Advertiser, of the 24th ult., says—We see numerous loads of ice now daily passing through our streets from the fresh ponds and streams near the city. It is from twelve to fifteen inches thick and tolerably solid.

PROMOTIONS IN THE NAVY.—The Department, says the Philadelphia American, has recommended, under sanction of the President, the following promotion to the Senate. The first TEN on the list of Commanders to be promoted to the rank of Post Captains; the first TWENTY on the list of Lieutenants to be promoted to the rank of Commanders; the first THIRTY on the list of Passed Midshipmen to be promoted to the rank of Lieutenants; and ten Assistant Surgeons to take the rank of Surgeons.

EASTON GAZETTE

EASTON, MD.

Saturday Morning, March 12

The Spring Term of Caroline County Court commences on Monday next. As we are summoned to attend the Court, as a witness, we hope all those indebted for subscription, advertising, or job work, will embrace the opportunity to call on us at the Hotel in Denton, and settle their accounts. We, for the future, intend pursuing a different course, with respect to collecting our debts than we have heretofore done. The terms of the Gazette are two dollars and fifty cents per annum, payable half yearly in advance—Yet some of our PATRONS have not paid us a cent for years.

The Steam Boat Maryland will leave Baltimore to-morrow morning at 6 o'clock for Annapolis, Cambridge and Denton, and will leave Denton the next day at the same hour for the above places. The Maryland will stop at Dover Bridge to take in and land passengers.

IMPORTANT DOCUMENT.—The reader will find a very important letter on the first page from the Secretary of State to our Minister in England.

KENTUCKY SENATOR.—JOHN J. CRITTENDEN has been elected by the Legislature of Kentucky, to supply the vacancy in the Senate of the U. States occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Clay.

Mr. Clay's great speech in the Senate, a day or two ago, is warmly eulogized as one of his mightiest efforts.

The Legislature of this State adjourned on Thursday last, being the time limited by law for its duration. The Senate rejected the Bill to complete the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal to Cumberland and passed the Resumption Bill—rejected the bill to elect County Clerks and Registers of Wills, by the People. Also rejected the bill for the better protection of Slaves, &c.. &c.

SMALL NOTES.—We understand, says the Baltimore Sun of yesterday, that the banks of this city, will generally be prepared early next week to issue small notes in accordauce with the resumption law. Some of them will probably make an issue this week from old plates which they have on hand.

The Baltimore American of yesterday says:—The Banks have generally begun to anticipate the resumption requisition of the Act by paying out all moderate demands for coin in exchange for their five and ten dollar bills; and thus far, although some thousands of dollars have been disbursed in this way, the deposites of coin have actually been greater than the amount paid out.

The issue of small notes under the Act will be commenced by four or five of the city Banks on Monday or Tuesday next. Whether the other Banks will issue small notes we know not, but in any event such an understanding should be had among all of our city institutions that the small notes, when presented for purposes of change, should be paid in coin at the counter of any Bank at which they may happen to be offered.

The PRESIDENT has informed the House of Representatives that he does not think it compatible with the public interests to lay before Congress, at this time, the state of the negotiation between the United States and Great Britain with regard to the North Eastern Boundary.

SLANDER SUIT.—A verdict of $5,000 damages was rendered in Baltimore County Court on Friday in favor of John Mortimer and wife, in a suit against David H. White, for slander.

RESUMPTION IN NEW JERSEY.—In the Legislature of New Jersey, on the 4th instant, a bill was passed through both Houses, requiring the banks of that State to resume on the 15th day of August next.

RAIL ROAD ORDERS.—The resolution offered by Mr. Jones of the Second Branch of the City Council on Monday, and which passed that body as follows, "That in the event of a failure of all other means now under consideration for the purpose of bettering the condition of the stock orders of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Co., an ordinance shall be passed either for the purpose of offering sufficient inducements for the funding of said orders or for levying a tax for the purpose of retiring them from circulation," was sent to the First Branch yesterday afternoon and passed unanimously.—Pat

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The following Gentlemen have been duly elected Bank Directors on the part