ted for that purpose, that is to say, the penalty of the bond of the clerk of Baltimore county court shall be twenty thousand dollars, that of the clerk of Baltimore city court shall be twenty thousand dollars, and the penalties of the bonds of each of the other clerks mentioned in this act, shall be five thousand dollars, which said bonds shall be executed, filed and recorded, in the same manner as the bonds of such clerks are now required to be executed, filed and recorded.

D. CLAUDE, Treas. Md.

April 5, 1845—3t

## LAW OF MARYLAND—NO. 234.

[BY AUTHORITY.]

"A further supplement to the act entitled an act to facilitate the collection of a portion of the tax, levied in pursuance of the act passed at March Session, 1841, chapter 23."

Section 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That an annual tax, for the use of the State, of twenty five cents, or one fourth of one per centum, be and the same is hereby imposed, on every hundred dollars worth of the stock loans of the city of Baltimore, according to the assessed and corrected value thereof.

Sec. 2. *And be it enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the Register of the City of Baltimore, within one month, after the first day of April next, and within one month, after the first day of April annually thereafter, to make out and deliver to the Appeal Tax Court for the City of Baltimore a full and accurate list of the holders of the Stock Loans of said City on the first day of April, in the year, for which said list is made, showing the several amounts held by the said stockholders respectively.

Sec. 3. *And be it enacted*, That the said Appeal Tax Court shall in each and every year carefully examine the said list, delivered to them by the said Register, under the preceding section of this law, and correct the same, by striking out therefrom, all the holders of said stock, who may be exempt from taxation on said stock, under the laws of this State; and the said Appeal Tax Court shall annually, on or before the first day of June, deliver one copy of the said list, as corrected by them to the said Register and one copy thereof to the Treasurer of Maryland, and the said Appeal Tax Court shall also distinctly set forth in each of said copies, the assessed value of the stock mentioned therein.

Sect. 4. *And be it enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the said Register, on the first day of July, in each and every year after the passage of this act, to set apart and pay over to the Treasurer of this State out of the funds in his hands, for payment of the interest, becoming annually due and payable on the first day of July, on the said stock loan of the City of Baltimore, the amount of the tax imposed by and due under this act, on all that part of said stock loan, included in the said stock loan, included in the said corrected list, returned to him by the Appeal Tax Court, and it shall also be the duty of the said Register, or of such other officer or officers of said City, as may be charged with the duty of paying said interest, to deduct from the interest due and payable on said first day of July annually, to each & every holder or holders of all that part of said stock loan included in said corrected list, his, her, or their respective proportions of the amount so retained, and unpaid to the Treasurer as aforesaid.

Sect. 5. *Be it enacted*, That if the said Register shall at any time fail or refuse to make out and deliver to the Appeal Tax Court the list of holders of the said stock loan as required by this act, it shall be the duty of the said Appeal Tax Court to ascertain in such manner, as they may deem most accurate and satisfactory, the amount of the said stock loans of the City of Baltimore, outstanding on the first day of April, of the year, in which such failure or refusal shall take place, and on or before the first day of June in said year, to make out and deliver one copy of a statement certified by them, showing the amount of said stock so ascertained by them, and its assessed value, to the said Register, and one copy thereof to the Treasurer of the State; & it shall be the duty of said Register to set apart & pay over to the Treasurer of the State; the amount of tax due under the first section of this law, on the whole of the said stock loan included in said statement at the same time, and in the same manner in every respect, as he is hereinbefore directed to set apart and pay over the tax, on that part of said stock loan, which may be included in any corrected list of stockholders, delivered to him by the Ap eal Tax Court, by virtue of this act; Provided, that the said Register shall not be required to set apart and pay over as aforesaid, the said tax, on any part of said stock loans, which he may satisfy the Treasurer by a certificate to that effect, signed by the Appeal Tax Court, or by other satisfactory evidence, was held on the first day of April, in the year for which the said tax may become due, by any person or persons, corporation or corporations, entitled under the laws of this State, to hold the same free and exempt from State taxation.

Sect. 6. *And be it enacted*, That for the performance of the duties imposed upon them by this act, each member of the Appeal Tax Court shall receive annually out of the Treasury of this State the Sum of fifty dollars and the Register of the City of Baltimore to be paid in like manner the sum of three hundred dollars, which sums the Treasurer of this State is hereby directed to pay each of said officers respectively on the first day of January in each year during the continuance of this Act, commencing on the first day of January next after the passage of this act.

D. CLAUDE,
Treasurer of Maryland.

April 12, 1845.—3w

The degree of Doctor of Medicine has been conferred this Spring on two hundred and ninety-four graduates of the several Medical Colleges of Philadelphia.

We regret too see it stated in the Richmond Enquirer that the peach crop in Virginia has been destroyed by the early blossom and subsequent frosts.

## AGRICULTURAL

*From the Chambridge Chronicle.*

FOR THE DORCHESTER FARMER'S CLUB.

*Published by order of the Club.*

Requested under a resolution of the last Club meeting, I submit to them a few additional remarks, in support of the mode of culture of Indian corn, indicated in my last paper, on that subject.

It will be unnecessary for me, before the members of this club, to urge the point of the indispensable necessity of the presence of Nitrogen, for the perfection of all plants designed for annual sustenance—it is sufficient to demonstrate, that the sources of this essential, elementary material, are more economically appropriated under that culture than by the usual practice of recent plowing, and cross plowing, &c., &c.

The two great sources of this useful element, are 1st the direct product of all organic bodies, in a state of decomposition—united with Hydrogen, in the form of Amonia; and with Oxygen, as nitric acid—2nd. the indirect supply from the atmosphere, at large, when it has been diffused from bodies decaying, on the surface of our lands.

From the infinite accumulation of these materials, it is unquestionable, that the atmosphere must be loaded with these gaseous products, as well as with all other vaporable substances—and it is equally so, that being soluble in water, they will of necessity mix, and descend with the rain, and snow which may fall upon the earth, from the regions in which they were floating.

Notwithstanding this obvious necessity, of the presence of these gasses, and others, occasioned by the causes named, yet, being not apparent to the senses, Farmers, indeed in *general*, will not acknowledge the fact; and many others do not appreciate their *quantity*; which, at the first falling of rain, or snow, and especially after their long suspension, is greater than would be imagined, without actual examination—as I assure you, I have frequently witnessed, on analysis, for *my own assurance* and *gratification*

I have alluded to this important fact, in my former paper, and I renew it, with the more earnestness, because it forms the chief basis, or principle of the mode of culture therein advocated; and if admitted, the conclusion is unavoidable, that, as before explained, it is better adapted to economise the atmospheric supply of vegetable nutriment, as well as to prevent the waste, by dissipation of the products of the decomposing sward, than the usual practice of recent, and cross plowing.

The *soil*, too, will be improved, not only by the artificial *fxrity*, given to these volatile substances—the gasses—but by the salts and alkales of the putresent sward which is placed and preserved in a condition to promote fermentation.

In point of *fact*, results have accorded to theory a large share of corroboratory evidence.

Tho' motives may be misconstrued, I will venture in aid of the problem, I have proposed for solution to adduce cases of results, in comparison with those of the usual methods—for which I refer to the publications of the facts—sct. in the Delaware Advertiser, Wilmington;—and in the American Farmer, Baltimore.

The first named paper notices a sweepstake, made up by several gentlemen in Delaware, who admitted me, as a member—for the best crop of Indian corn, on one acre;—the Am. Farmer, perhaps more accessible, also published it, at the same time—1829 vol. 11, p. 314; my method then, differed from the present, only in the planting of *double*-drill; and one plant left in place of single drill and two left, which latter I have found to be preferable;—I think, too, in one deep bar furrow, which I have discontinued.

The product of my acre was something more than one hundred bushels, shelled corn—and I obtained the stake—a silver pitcher;—I understood that my competitors all *cross plowed*.

The Files of the Am. Farmer, also, in 1827 vol. 9, page 257 contains a notice of my success, in a competition for two premiums offered by the Md. Agricultural Society—for the best products of Indian corn on ten acres, and on five acres; both of which, I had the gratification to receive—in evidence of the preference of my mode of culture—which gave me ninety bu. per acre on the five acres—and seventy six per acre on the ten.

On the second—the Maryland case, there happened a considerable drought—& my neighbours predicted destruction to my crop—but it suffered less than theirs, which was cross plowed; which is well attested by a sweep stake silver pitcher inscribed to that effect—which I received from them: and some of you, gentlemen happen to be of the number, that made the handsome contribution; and I hope, that we may long live to enjoy the festive libations of that, and similar trophies, which some of you have obtained, on similar occasions—for similar achievements, on that arena of competition, where victory leads to the comfort and happiness of mankind.

The inveteracy of custom and prejudice may long continue the practice of recent and cross plowing—but I beg of you, generally, to make the experiment, fairly on a small square of your fields, if you please; and I am fully convinced, you will find the results, which I have stated, and the reasons, on which they were founded most fully and satisfactorily sustained.

This inveteracy of custom, and prejudice has done much to retard the onward march of agriculture: and while its influence continues, it is a vain hope, that we shall see, in general practice, a system, bassed on principles of science and unerring philosophic induction;—while this impediment continues, the charge of "*Book-learning*" will be, as it now is, a popular theme of derision; a synonim of folly with the most of our Farmers;—while it continues, the fact of *printing* or *writing down* an established truth, will be, as it now is, enough to discredit it, with a large class of our countrymen at home, and abroad, possessing in other respects, an ordinary sagacity; it is our *business*—It is our *purpose*, to ameliorate this unfortunate condition of fatuity—and teach by *occular process*—by *results*, which may be *viewed* in *comparison* that they have not attained that *ultimate pinnacle* of skill, which they fancy they have, innately, derived from their forefathers and that one higher step may, yet be taken by them to advantage:—if successful in the reclamation, we may claim a portion of public gratitude;—if not, yet by the *effort*, we have performed our duty.

JOSEPH E. MUSE.

## FOREIGN NEWS.

STILL LATER FROM EUROPE.—*Arrival of Another Packet Ship.* The packet ship Queen of the West has arrived at New York from Liverpool, with dates to the 7th ult.

There was a great deal of activity in the Liverpool cotton market, and large sales were made—Prices were firm but no higher than the 4th instant. The sales on the 4th, 5th, and 6th amounted to 32,000 bales, including 12,000 to speculators. The trade has a brisk healthy appearance.

The wheat trade is more firm, and an advance of 1s 2d per 70lbs. has been obtained for Irish sorts. Several parcels of foreign found purchasers at previous rates. In Flour no change whatever was apparent, and other articles were unaltered.

The news from India which we gave yesterday, is looked upon as important.—There will always be trouble in that section so long as England continues her aggressions.

The income tax passed through committee on March 5, with hardly a show of opposition; in a thin House, only mustering 119 at the division. We have given elsewhere, says a Liverpool paper, a sketch of the discussion, and we refer, with feelings of indignation to the insolent and taunting tone of jocularity with which Sir Robert Peel met all suggestions for the improvement of his own precious bantling. A time will come when they will be remembered to his cost. The income tax, then, is to be continued for three years certain, and he who believes that it will be taken off at the end of that period, voluntarily at least must be endowed with an amazing fund of superstition. The vague promises of Sir Robert Peel and the Chancellor of the Exchequer are also much moonlight.

The new Peel Tariff has made but slow progress since our last, and, marred as it is by the omission of all reference to corn, provisions, and tea, by a most absurd and mischievous arrangement of the sugar duties, and by the retention of all the iniquities of the income tax.

Peel's income tax may act as a premium on immorality—thus: a man and woman, with £149 a year each, agreeing to live together without the ceremony of marriage escape the tax; whereas if they marry, they are immediately down for a united income of £298, and a tax of £9 18s 6d.

Sir Robert Peel, who is now so horrified at slavery, voted, not very long ago, against the abolition of female flogging in the West Indies.

It is said that a serious split has taken place between the leading members of the Repeal Committee on the question of mixed education, Mr. O'Connell opposing, and Mr. W. S. O'Brien and Young Ireland supporting it.

A letter from Mons. D'Abdie, dated Aden, Oct. 17, states that he has discovered the source of the White Nile, in the Ganira country.

LATER FROM TEXAS—*The Annexation Question.* Advices from Galveston, to the 21st ult. have been received.—The citizens Galveston upon the reception of the news of the final passage of the annexation resolutions by the American Congress, fired a salute of 100 guns, and held a public meeting—at which General Memucan Hunt presided—and adopted a long preamble and a number of congratulatory resolutions, in which they hail with "heartfelt joy the responsive invitation of the American people now extended to them." The efforts of General Jackson, John Tyler, John C. Calhoun, Senators Merrick, Johnson, Henderson and Walker, and in fact all the prominent leaders in carrying the measure through Congress, are applauded, and particularly Mr. Calhoun, who is styled the "Ajax Teleman of the True American policy," who, "will not be forgotten in 1848." President Polk's remarks on annexation, in his inaugural, are cheerfully responded to, and commended to the attention of the Executive of Texas. President Jones is recommended to call an extra session of Congress to ascertain the will of the people in regard to the resolutions, as well as to form a convention to carry them into effect. A resolution was also adopted to have a general illumination of the city on the 22d.

A majority of the Texas papers as well as the people, appear to favor the annexation resolutions, but many of them apprehend serious opposition from the executive of their own country, who appears not to be so favorable to the project.—*Republican.*

FROM TEXAS.—Dates from Texas have been received at New Orleans to the 25th ult. The news of the passage of the Annexation resolutions caused great joy at Galveston—cannon were fired, meetings held, and martial music heard in all parts of the city. There was, however, some mutterings of discontent. David Kauffman, Esq., an ardent friend of annexation has been appointed Charge de'Affaires to the United States. A British vessel of war had arrived with despatches to the British minister, which were said to guarantee the independance of Texas provided annexation was refused. It was also rumored that the French government had offered the same guarantee.

GOOD.—We were informed by the Sheriff of this county on Friday 28th ult. that he has not an inmate confined in the Jail either as an offender against the laws of the State or the Corporation. This is the first time it has been an open House for the last thirty years—Verily! it is a good report.—Frederick Examiner.

*From the Philadelphia Enquirer of Saturday last.*

## POLK AND PROSCRIPTION.

☞A gentleman who recently visited Washington, informed us on his return, that he had been told that Mr. Polk would be the President of the country and not of a party—that he would make no removals on party grounds—that he would turn out no faithful and efficient officers because opposed to him in politics—but would merely prefer his own competent and political friends, at the expiration of the commissions held by the then incumbents. Our informant being an old politician, and pretty familiar with the doctrines and principles of Loco Focoism—we asked with some surprise, if he credited any such story with regard to the intentions and determinations of Mr. Polk. He hesitated, and then frankly confessed his belief, that whatever theory Mr. Polk might have adopted at Nashville, or before he departed from Tennessee, he would find himself so overwhelmed by persuasions and threats, not direct perhaps, but equally cogent, that he would be compelled, even against his better nature, not only to turn out hundreds of honest, faithful, and capable officers, but in many cases to supply their places with partizans not so capable, because of their experience, to say nothing of other qualifications. This view has since been fully confirmed. The removals of last week were so numerous, that at Washington it was called the "Bloody Week."—Not only men of the very highest character were removed, as in the case of the Hon. John S. Skinner, but in some instances, Tyler-men, who were absolutely dying, as in the case of Ruben M. Whitney. Let us, therefore, hear no more of Polk magnanimity or liberality. The administration is likely to be as proscriptive as any that we have ever had in the country.

☞The Madisonian is evidently annoyed at the course pursued by President Polk. In a leader in a recent number of that paper, symptoms of strong disapprobation are manifested. The truth is, the Administration has determined to throw Tylerism overboard. The first blow was at Mr. Calhoun, and now, according to the ex-official, some of the particular friends of the ex-secretary of State are to be sacrificed. The Madisonian says that Mr. Williams, the Collector at Boston, has been removed and this two, notwithstanding he is a warm friend of Mr. Calhoun, a gentleman of high standing, and undoubted honesty and capacity. The great Nullifier, moreover, departed from his general rule, and expressed his desire to Mr. Tyler to have Mr. Williams appointed. Alluding to the Globe, the ex-official says:—"If it is to be the "official organ," as it is now generally asserted to be, whomsoever it may have marked, or may mark hereafter, will most undoubtedly fall. The Jacobins who control it know not what pity is, and will not brook contradiction, when they pronounce any man's fate, even from the President himself. The Cabinet would be regarded by the Globe men as the mere mercenary instruments of their pleasure, their cupidity and their revenge."

The removals of Mr. Skinner, Mr. Penrose & Mr. Clark, are also adverted to in terms of disapprobation; while the Madisonian learns with pain that Major Lewis has also been decapitated; as well as Dr. Jones, the Postmaster at Washington. The truth is, Mr. Polk has found it impossible to gratify the Tylerites as well as the Anti-Tylerites and their friends who are, or who desire to be in office, and he has chosen the latter. The result will be opposition from the Calhoun and Tyler branch of the heretofore supporters of the Administration, as the ominous givings out of the Charleston Mercury and the Madisonian already clearly indicate.

The subject is followed up in the Madisonian of Monday, in an article headed "Proscription," in which some broad hints are given to the Executive, and this language occurs:

"During every Administration, all, or nearly all, of the public offices of value, become vacant by the expiration of commissions; when vacant, they should be unquestionably filled by the friends of the President and members of the dominant party. Both friends and foes, (political) when guilty of official misconduct, should be dismissed, of course; but to do so merely because their opinions do not accord with those of the Executive, or for the purpose of rewarding approved friends, is we conceive, an act of tyranny, in violation of the spirit of the constitution, and repugnant to the nature of our Republican institutions."

We may add that this description of tyranny has already been practised by President Polk to a very considerable extent.

*Alarming Fires in New Jersey.*—For several days past says the Philadelphia Enquirer of Saturday last, fires have been raging in the woods of New Jersey, but on Thursday and yesterday, owing to the high winds, they were peculiarly destructive,—On Thursday evening the sky was quite ruddy towards the E S E, and S E by S, as viewed from Camden, the lurid glow having been caused by the reflection of the burning forests. It is believed that several thousand acres of woodland have been desolated—the fires leaping from grove to grove—and igniting by millions of sparks from wood to wood, at distances of a mile or more. This has been especially the case in the pine districts, owing to the extreme dryness of the weather for more than a fortnight.

On Thursday afternoon and during the clear part of yesterday, vast and rolling volumes of smoke were distinguishable, drifting into fantastic shapes with the fury of the wind, and tinged with a variety of colors by the sun. These appearances towards evening, deepened into the vivid blush of fire. On Thursday night, the fires were 12 or 14 miles from Camden, but yesterday morning, owing to a change in the wind, they were much nearer. The most devastating conflagration has occurred near Clementon, several miles beyond Haddonfield—another near Pendleton—a third near Chew's Landing—and a fourth nearer the Delaware.

We learn from persons who have arrived in the city from the vicinity of the burning districts, that several barns, cottages in the pine woods, out-houses, and a large quantity of fencing have fallen a prey to the flames; but we are happy to say that no lives have been lost. We are informed; also, that on Thursday night, or early yesterday morning, an extensive conflagration was raging in quite an opposite direction, namely, near South Amboy. The value of the wood destroyed must be immense, and the fires are sure to continue, until they are quenched with heavy showers of rain, or until they die away for want of fuel.

ELECTRO-MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.—The Electro Magnetic Telegraph between this city and Washington is now a branch of the mail service, and under the control of the General Post Office Department. Prof. Morse, his Assistant Superintendents, Henry J. Rogers and Alfred Vail, Esqr's., and all others in any way connected with the Telegraph, had the oath of office administered to them at Washington on Monday. We learn that rooms have been procured in the Post Office Building in this city for the Telegraph Office at this end of the Line, which will be opened as soon as the wires can be extended from the Rail Road Depot in Pratt street. We have been favored with the following extract from the orders of the Postmaster General to Prof. Morse, which will fully explain the plan to be pursued hereafter:

"For the transmission of each despatch there shall be paid in advance, at the office from which it is sent by the applicant, one quarter of one cent for each telegraphic character or letter.

"Upon the reception of a despatch at either Office it shall be the duty of the officers to have the same translated in a fair hand writing, carefully enveloped and sealed and the magnetic characters immediately destroyed, and to place the despatch in the hands of the penny post for delivery, who shall be entitled to receive the same compensation therefor as for the delivery of letters transmitted now by mail.

"It is further ordered that the said Superintendent and Assistants in no case communicate to, or permit to be seen by any person the contents of any despatch except the individual or individuals to whom it may be addressed."

(Signed) C. JOHNSON.
P. M. General.

The Office in this city is to be under the superintendence of Mr. Rogers, and the one in Washington under the management of Vail. These gentlemen will be in attendance at their respective offices between the hours of 8 and 10, A. M., 1 and 3. P. M., and 5 and 7, P. M. every day, except Sundays.

We have been informed, on reliable aurity that books will be opened in a few days in New York, Philadelphia, Washington and Baltimore for subscriptions to the stock of a Company for the construction of a line of Morse's Magnetic Telegraphs between Baltimore and New York, with Amos Kendall at its head.—*Balt. Amer.*

*The Lost Treasure-Ship.*—The Baltimore correspondent of the New York Courier, writes that there have been letters received by the arrival of the ship Constitution, from those connected with the San Pedro expedition, who went out to the coast of the Spanish Main to raise the Spanish man-of-war San Pedro, sunk on the coast about fifty years ago, having on board about $2,000,000 in specie, bullion and other materials. They have succeeded in getting up an anchor, some brass cannon, and several dollars in silver. One of the dollars was embedded in the timbers of the vessel about four inches, caused, as is presumed, by an explosion of the magazine which sunk the ship. The stockholders are in high spirits, and refuse $1000 per share for the stock which originally cost $100.

NAVAL.—We learn from the Norfolk Herald of Saturday, that the squadron fitting out at that station for the Mediteranean consisting of the Princeton, steamer, the sloops of war St. Mary's and Saratoga, and brig Porpoise; have received countermanding orders, and it is rumored that they will be ordered to the Gulf of Mexico. The sail ships are ready for sea, & the Princeton was to leave on Sunday for Philadelphia to take in her "big gun," when she will rejoin the squadron, and the whole will proceed to their destination.

The U. S. steamer Poinsett, left Norfolk on Thursday for New York.

We learn that the schooner Onkaheey, Lieut. Comd't Sinclair, is ordered to Charges with the mail for the Pacific.

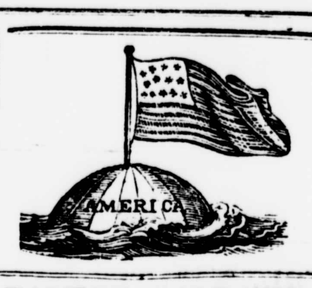
The U. S. frigate Macedonian, from the coast of Africa, arrived at St. Thomas, 20th ult., to sail for the United States about 1st inst.

The U. S. frigate Raritan was at Rio Janeiro 19th February.

*Potomac Fisheries.* The National Intelligencer says it is gratifying to learn, from gentlemen residing in Alexandria, Georgetown and other places connected with the Potomac Fisheries, that there is a fair prospect for a successful season. Already the fish wharves in Alexandria, Georgtown, and Washington are thronged with fish buyers as well as fish venders.—On Monday last a parcel of fine shad sold at Alexandria at $4 50 per hundred. On the same day shad sold in Washington at $5 per hundred. On Tuesday, in our Centre Market, the supply of shad and herring being good, the former was sold at twenty five cents per pair, the latter at from eight to twelve cents per bunch.

Clipper.

"THEY ARE PASSING AWAY." Three old revolutionists died last week in Maine. They were named, Jonathan Allice, Amos Adams, and Levi Flint. The first was aged 100 years the Second 98, and the third 88 A venerated trio.


# EASTON GAZETTE.

EASTON, MD.

Saturday Morning, April 12.



**V. B. PALMER,**

No. 59 Pine st, Phila., and 160 Nassau st. (Tribune Buildings,) N. Y., and S. E. corner of Balt. and Calvert sts. Baltimore, is our authorized Agent for receiving Advertisements and subscriptions to the "EASTON GAZETTE," and collecting and receipting for the same.


Governor Pratt has appointed James Swan, Esq., President of the Merchants' Bank of Baltimore, Commissioner under the Stamp act, and his official notice will be found in this day's paper.—Mr. S. has prepared the Stamps, as directed by the law, and has made every preparation to enter on the duties of his office on the 10th of May, when the law goes into operation.

STATE ATTORNEY GENERAL.—We learn that George R. Richardson, Esq., has been appointed Attorney General of Maryland, to fill the vacancy arising from the resignation of Josiah Bailey, Esq., of Dorchester County. Mr. Richardson has heretofore filled the office of Deputy Attorney General in Baltimore.

*The day fixed for the Execution of McCurry.*—We understand that Gov. Pratt has designated the 27th of June, as the day for the Execution of Henry McCurry, found guilty by the City Court of Baltimore of the murder of Paul Roux, of Georgia, while temporarily stopping in Baltimore.

CENTREVILLE TIMES.—John B. Spencer, Esq. has associated with him, in the publication of the TIMES, his brother, W. C. Spencer, Esq.—They are both highly deserving, and we have no doubt the "*Times*" for the future will have a more gay and lively appearance.

FIRE.—The *Denton Pearl* of Saturday last says, "The dwelling house belonging to Mr. Owen Morgan, about two miles from town, was totally consumed by fire on Thursday last. We learn also that the most of his furniture was destroyed with the buildings The fire originated from a spark on the roof."

Gen. Almonte; the Mexican ex-Minister sailed from New York for Vera Cruz, on Friday morning, with his family, in the barque Analuac.

We learn from the Washington Globe that the Hon. Jacob Thompson, a member of the last Congress, has been appointed by the Governor of Mississippi, a Senator of the United States to fill the vacancy occasioned by the appointment of the Hon. R. J. Walker, Secretary of the Treasury.

SALE OF THE MADISONIAN. We understand, says the Balt. American Republican of Monday, that Mr. Jno. B. Jones has disposed of the Madisonian establishment to Jesse E. Dow, Esq., door-keeper of the late House of Representatives, under whose control it will appear this afternoon. Mr. Jones intends devoting his time hereafter to mercantile pursuits, in Philadelphia.

THE MADISONIAN.—This paper as we have already announced, has passed into the hands of T. Fisk and J. E. Dow, Esqrs. and has already been much improved. After the 1st of May, the title will be changed to "The Constellation," and be issued daily, tri-weekly and weekly, in new type, and on fine paper. It will be thoroughly democratic.—*ib.*

The Richmond Star says:—"It is said that he [Mr. Ritchie] goes to Washington to take charge of the official paper there. If so, he cannot, if he would, avoid becoming rich. In four years, if no more, he can clear a *hundred thousand dollars* with ease, and we know no one in the editorial corps of his party, more fairly entitled to make it"

A letter from Washington to the Baltimore Patriot, gives the following as the appointments for the Monumental City: Naval "Officer, Colonel Polk, late Clerk of Somerset county, (a relation of the Presisident;) W. L. Marshall, U. S. District Attorney, and James M. Buchanan for Postmaster.

The New York Courier and Enquirer says:—We take pleasure in informing the public, that the terms of the match race between Fashion and Peytona have been finally adjusted, and that the race will come off over the Long Island course on the 13th of May next. Bets are one hundred to seventy-five in favor of Fashion, notwithstanding she labours under the disadvantage of having to carry five pounds more weight than her competitor on account of her age, she being eight and Peytona five. The race is to be for twenty thousand dollars, four miles and a repeat.

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