ing is beautiful. There is also, for those who desire it, another more boisterous bathing place, at the point of the Cape, quite equal, if not superior to the bathing near Cape Island. There is at Lewes considerable society of a highly moral and cultivated character, and the town affords four places of public worship. There is also a pleasant country back of it. Upon the whole nothing can hinder *Cape Henlopen* from becoming in a few years, quite as fashionable as Cape May if not more so. A few good houses and a little fitting up of bathing conveniences, would draw a large company there at once. Indeed we shall expect to see Cape Henlopen rival Cape May in a few years; for the natural advantages as a watering place, are certainly superior. Moreover it is a healthy and beautiful location for a large female school. Cannot some well educated and enterprizing young lady be induced to open a boarding school at Lewes?

An Extraordinary Publication. We have had on our table for some days past, a pamphlet entitled "The Life and Opinions of Benjamin Franklin Butler, United States' District Attorney for the Southern District of New York; and Jesse Hoyt, Counsellor at Law, formerly Collector of Customs for the Port of N. York." This publication has produced great excitement in New York, and an investigation is in progress to ascertain by what means William L. Mackenzie, the author, (or rather compiler) of the pamphlet, obtained possession of the various papers published. These papers consist of private and confidential letters from various individuals to Jesse Hoyt, and disclose much caballing and intriguing for office. We cannot approve the use to which these letters have been applied; for however, obtained they were the private property of an individual, and should have been considered sacred—but, as they have been submitted to public inspection, they will be extensively circulated and read.

Mr. Mackenzie has made a long statement in the New York papers, in relation to the matters contained in the pamplet, and particularly in reference to the manner in which Mr. Hoyt's papers became exposed to the examination of other persons than the owner. We take the following extract from the New York Herald:

"On Thursday, May 15, last, Mr. Goldson told me that he had orders from Mr. Bogardus, Assistant Collector, to break open any and all of the custom house boxes that were locked, without keys, & their contents unknown, to sort their contents into three thousand new pigeon holes then nearly finished, if of use, and if not to send boxes and contents to the attic, where there are perhaps two hundred tons more to miscellaneous 'records.' He then began to force open one of the custom house pine boxes marked 'J. & L. Hoyt's Law Papers' —called Edgar Stansbury, the carpenter, (who, with his brother John Stansbury and James Armstrong, were then working in the apartment,) to aid him, and Stansbury broke a large screw-driver twice, while of nearly two hundred or three hundred such pine boxes, was a mixture of every thing, law papers, custom house papers, newspapers circulars, private papers, scraps, love letters, letters from Virginia about Mrs. Andrew Jackson, letters about law affairs petitions for offices, and papers about the gold mines of Potosi. Mr. Coryell, the other clerk, came in just as Mr. Stansbury had finished opening it. The contents were turned out on the floor—and the first things that drew attention were Attorney General Van Buren's letters about his gambling, stock jobbing, &c. They were read by all with surprise.

If Mr. Hoyt told Mr. Webb that all the letters copied into my book, or even one tenth of them were in that box he was mistaken, and will find it so. We carried its contents to the garret in baskets—carried up the trunk empty—tumbled the miscellaneous papers back—and on the Saturday or the Monday after, the carpenter was ordered by Mr. Goldson to put on a new lock, and did so. How many persons turned over the contents of that and other boxes I do not know. Many persons had access at times to the office, sweepers, carpenters, clerks, porters, &c., but what puzzles me is, why did Mr. Hoyt bring to the Custom House, and scatter in parcels, in this and other old boxes belonging to the government, among other things, love letters, business letters, Ben. Butler's essays on faith and finance, your polite sketches of private life, Bennett's petitions, Stephen Alden's Tammany Hall estimates, and Thad. Phelp's Free-Bank reports? What had the papers of his private law office and law-suits, twenty or thirty years old, to do, in 1845, in a Government office? Had he not a law office of his own? Had he not a wife and family and a home? Why not keep such things there, if it was not his wish to keep them where they were, in order to threaten his corrupt friends with exposures?—Why was every scrap, every note sent him from 1819 to 1936–7, by Butler and the Van Burens preserved, even where he was entreated to destroy them? And if kept, and in a place where he had plundered the people of seven tons of solid silver dollars, why did he leave there the evidence of the corrupt services which had secured his selection as Collector without collecting these curious relics into a box or trunk of his own marking "private" on it and placing it in charge of an officer? The clerks had been told, and all of us believed, that the box in question contained the law papers of his perpetual lawsuits with the merchants while in office. But it seems he mixed public money with private, public papers, private papers, law papers, Custom House papers, everything in confusion.

Yours obediently,

W. L. MACKENZIE.

New York, Sat., Sept. 27, 1845.

REWARD FOR MERIT.—"Sam," said one little urchin to another, "does your schoolmaster ever give the rejoinder, "he give me a licking regular every day, and he says I merits two!"

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

From the London Mark Lane Express, Sept. 15.

With the exception of a few partial showers in different parts of the country the weather has continued uninterruptedly fine; harvest operations have consequently been rapidly proceeded with, and in most of the Southern counties the bulk of the corn has been carried. In the North of England there is still a considerable quantity of grain abroad: but the lately experienced sunny days have brought the crops forward amazingly, and in situations where a month back it was feared the corn would never arrive at maturity, the sickle has lately been actively employed.

On the whole our prospects as to the future have undergone an immense improvement since the 20th of August, but to suppose that the evil effects of a decidedly wet Summer have been entirely remedied would be altogether unreasonable.

That a great proportion of the wheat of this year's growth will be of inferior quality and light weight is unquestionable, nor is it possible that the deficiency from the defective state of the ear, so generally complained of, can have been made good; we must therefore adhere to the opinion already expressed on former occasions, viz, that besides the falling off in meal in consequence of want of weight and other wise inferior mealing properties of the berry, the acreable produce will be found short of an average. In judging of the probable value of wheat during the ensuing Winter, the injury which potatoes have suffered in many of those districts where this article is most extensively grown must not be overlooked. Until lately the blight or to whatever else the failure is attributable, was supposed to have extended no farther than the South of England and the Channel Islands.

Within the last week, however, complaints have reached us from Lincolnshire Cambridgeshire and Yorkshire, from which it would appear that the extent of the ravages made by the disease is not yet ascertained. Considering how large a portion of the food of all classes consists of potatoes, so extensive a failure must be regarded as a great calamity. Already prices have risen considerably, and it is certain that if the mischief should prove any thing like so extensive as it is represented to be, the consumption of bread stuffs must be increased enormously.

These considerations lead to the conclusion, that though no material advance may occur in quotations of wheat immediately, the article must hereafter rise in value. In speaking of potatoes we omitted to mention one important fact, viz: that orders have been received here from Holland and Belgium for the purchase of the article at very high rates, while their export has been prohibited by the Government of the last named country. We have heard it reported, on good authority, that a contract has already been closed at Poole to ship a thousand tons to Holland. The export of agricultural produce from England is

During the last week, the fields in our immediate vicinity have undergone a more rapid clearance than we recollect to have witnessed in the same time for many a year. The grain, too, was in the most perfect order, & being submitted to the immediate operation of the flail, was brought to market in a condition quite superior to what we have been accustomed to find so soon after having been reaped. Some farmers state that they have experienced a partial deficiency in the oats from blight. From the examination, however, of a great many samples in the ear, we have not been able to discover the existence of this disease to a more than usual extent. In the mountain districts reaping has not yet generally commenced—but within the last week the color of the grain has been greatly changed, and even in the latest districts a week or two of weather such as we have been favored with for the last fortnight or three weeks, will bring the sickle into general requisition, and the harvest will not be protracted, we should think, much beyond the usual period.—*Newry Telegraph.*

The Harvest on the Continent.—The harvest was proceeding favorably in Germany; the yield of wheat is generally moderate, some important districts being bad, particularly in East Prussia and Posen, Galicia and Cracovia; in Pomerania and Mecklenburgh and the quality is good.—The minor crops have failed extensively in the North of Europe, and the potato disease is now general; we have not heard of any country north of the forty-fifth degree of latitude which had escaped the prevailing disease, which appears not to be confined to particular soils or particular sorts of potatoes.

We have had communications from more than one well-informed correspondent, announcing the appearance of what is called "cholera" in potatoes in Ireland, especially in the North. In one instance the party had been digging potatoes the finest he had ever seen from a particular field, and a particular ridge of that field up to Monday last. On digging in the same ridge on Tuesday he found the tubers all blasted, and unfit for the use of man or beast. All through Fingal serious damage has already been sustained.—*Dublin Freeman's Journal.*

The potato crop in the neigehorhood, as well as in other places, seems to be a complete failure.—*Lynn Advertiser.*

HOGS —The season for Pork Packing is approaching, and there is some stir in this market in relation to contracts. Several small droves are offering, and we notice one contract for the delivery of 500 head at $4 per 100 lbs. For another of 1000 head $4 was offered and refused, unless the buyer would agree to receive them upon the farm in Washington county. Last year we called the attention of our Packers to the importance and advantage of buying as many as possible at home, and we see no reason why 40 or 50,000 head at least may not be purchased here this season on better terms than in Cincinnati or more western markets.—*Pittsburg Gaz.*

THE TARIFF.—It is a mistaken idea which appears to be entertained by the Editor of the Union, says the Baltimore Clipper, that the vote given at the recent election this city was designed to favor the reduion of the tariff to what is called the revenu standard which seems to have been fixeby the secretary of the treasury at twelv and a half per cent. When the duties unr the compromise act had fallen to twey per cent, the effect was so ruinous to theitizens of Baltimore, that there was a unamous voice in favor of an increased tariff—nd we venture to say, that the member o Congress elect from this district, will ver give a vote to replace the citizens of altimore in the condition in which they we in 1842. It must be apparent to every nn who has paid the least attention to the abject, that a duty of twelve and a half per cat, would not afford half the revenue requed for the ordinary expenditures of govenment; and that as a necessary consequen; loans or direct taxation would have to e resorted to in order to supply the deficncy. A writer in the National Intelligncer shews conclusively, that ruin would esult from such reduction. He says:

"Will not a reduction of th tariff to twelve and a half per cent, (les than has ever been thought of or seriousl suggested before) effectually ruin every mechanic, manufacturer, and farmer, in the United States? At twelve and a half pe cent, what will become, sir, of—

The Shoemakers, who are no protected by a duty of	60 per ct.
Tailors who have	50 do
Blacksmiths	43 do
Saddlers	35 do
Tanners	45 do
Tinners	35 do
Iron masters	75 do
Wollen manufacturers	40 do
Cotton do	100 do
Glass-makers	120 do
Paper-makers	70 do
And the *Farmers* who are protected by the following duties:	
On Wool	40 per ct.
Wheat	40 do
Beef and Pork	80 do
Spirits	1120 do
Cheese	95, &c.?

Reduce these protective duties to twelve and a half per cent, and will not all these be sacrificed and ruined together?"

It is perfectly ridiculous to talk of thus reducing the duties; and no administration will dare to undertake the measure. The party in power will be held responsible for all acts of the general government, and we venture to predict, that they will have the discretion to leave the existing tariff pretty much in its present condition. We hope that they will be permitted to adopt their own course, without procrastinating the session by an useless opposition, and if they think proper to reduce the tariff as proposed, or to repeal it altogether, be it so: they were elected by, and are responsible to, the people.

THE CORN CROP.—We learn from the Charleston Courier, that accounts of South Carolina has created excessive alarm; leading even to the emigration of some thousands of the white population to Tennessee and Kentucky and other western regions, to seek bread for their families, during the coming scarcity of corn, supposed to be rendered certain as the consequence of the late unexampled drought.

The Courier notices the subject for the purpose of dispelling what it considers an exaggerated danger and adds—

Not only have individual and mercantile arrangements been already made to avert the dreaded famine, by the sale of corn at moderate prices, but the supply of that staff of life from the neighboring graneries of our own country will be abundant enough to enable these arrangements to be carried into full and beneficial effect. If the evil were as great as supposed and feared, we should ere this have felt its effects in anticipation, in the already enhanced price of grain; but on Saturday last one of our chief mercantile houses advertised and retailed corn at the low rate of 50 cents per bushel.

Several of the Railroad Companies have reduced the rate of toll on corn to almost a nominal charge, in order that it may reach the interior at comparatively reasonable prices.

SOMETHING NEW. An imperishable cloth, as it is called, has been invented in England, and presented and described at a late meeting of the Royal institution. It is made of hemp and wool, the woof of the one and the waft of the other; or of the mixed materials flax and cotton for the one, and silk and flax for the other. But the invention consists in the saturation of the tissues before weaving. The fibres are saturated with boiled linseed oil, raw white lead, powdered charcoal litharge and common salt. They are then worked in this saturated state at the uniform temperature of from 60 to 80 degrees Fahrenheit. The fabric is then pressed through rollers for the purpose of hardening and flattening the surface of the coarser material, and it is afterwards dried in open air. It is said this cloth is not liable to injury from heat, rot, or mildew, and is capable of being made air tight.

Important—if true.—It is said you may take an old piece of herd-grass, that at present yield half a ton to the acre, and at the end of five years, without breaking up, fresh seeding, or manuring in any way whatever, you can raise the crop to two and a half tons per acre, merely by permitting the grass to stand until the seed will just vegetate, before cutting; and further, that the hay will be better than if cut earlier. By mowing the crop sooner than that the roots bleed and die out; and that is the reason why a second crop does not spring till a long time after.—*Michigan Far.*

To Prevent Must or Mowburn in Hay.—Take a number of smooth poles, lay the butt-ends outside so that they may be easily pulled out; let the mow or stack settle for a few days; then pull them out; this will leave a passage for the air into the hay, that will insure it against must or mowburn, for some distance around the holes.—*Ib.*

Our Relations with Mexico.—The Washington Union denies the truth of a rumour which lately gained some currency, to the effect that a Minister was soon to be appointed to Mexico, and that President Polk has written to the President of Mexico, proposing terms of negotiation. The Union declares that if Mexico wishes a peace settlement of her difficulties with us she must be the first to seek it; that if we were to make any overtures, in the midst of her braggadocia threats, it would only increase her extravagant self-confidence; that she would persuade herself it was her own strength which had wrung the pacific proposition from us; and that this overweening presumption of hers would tempt her not only to refuse, at this time, all honourable accommodation, but hereafter would prompt her to new hostilities and additional insults.

The language of the official Journal becomes somewhat significant as it proceeds in its remarks. Our readers may judge of its import where it alludes to the meeting of Congress:—*American.*

We are aware, indeed, that things cannot always remain in their present condition. If we had been as ambitious of making further acquisitions of territory—in California, for example—as the English papers charge upon us, (and without any color at all of justice,) we could easily have adopted some measures—made assault, for example, upon either of her contemptible posts in Texas—that would have provoked war and conducted us to the acquisition which we might desire to make. We have not, however, pursued this ambitious course. The executive of the United States has forborne, as much from a regard to our own institutions, as to Mexico.—The executive cannot declare war. It cannot make war. It can take no hostile measure which will lead to war. It could not properly drive the Mexicans from any post on the east side of the Rio Grande for that would be an act of war, & the President has no right to make it. But it could not permit the Mexican troops in any considerable force & in hostile array, to cross the Rio Grande, for that too, would be an act of war on their part, and our executive is bound to stand on the defensive. The case, however, will be altered upon the meeting of Congress. They hold the thunderbolts of war in their hands. They can declare war, and they can call all the military powers of the people to rally under the eagles of the republic. Let Mexico, then look to future events. It is for her to say whether she will, in a frank spirit, open the door for negotiation—whether she will hold out the olive branch; or whether she will continue to array her troops, and utter her gasconades—and whether she will wait the decisive action of the Congress of the United States.

THE EFFECT OF THE NEWS IN N. YORK.—The N. Y. Correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger, gives the following statement with respect to the effect of the news by the Cambria on the markets of that city:

"The effect upon our market of the news by the Cambria has been immediate and important. The letters of our merchants speak much more alarmingly than the English papers of the failure of the potato crop throughout Northern Europe, and of its consequences upon the grain market. From the orders that have appeared in the market for the purchase of flour, it would seem that on the other side they consider the failure of the potato crop of more than seeming interest. As soon as the letters were distributed, fresh orders were in the market for flour and rice.—Several thousand barrels of flour were taken yesterday at an advance of 25 a 37 1-2 cents. Rice, too, went up from 25 to 50 cents, but the stock on the market is small. Grains felt sensibly the effect of the rise in flour—the holders of wheat put up the prices to $1. Corn also was held firmer and higher. Indeed the general complexion of things was improved, but in the articles specified only has any advance of price obtained. The private letters also differ some from the newspaper quotations and with each other, in regard to Cotton. Some letters state that an advance of 1-8d had taken place, while others disavow any advance. The holders are somewhat disappointed, as they had been flattering themselves with a decided advance of prices in Liverpool. The market is however tolerably firm, though the sales yesterday were very light."

MACKEREL—The price of this fish is lower now than for a long series of years past. The cause is singular, and shows that trade, as well as law, is sometimes very uncertain. The opening price for the catch of this year were much the same with those of last year, and every thing seemed to be going on smoothly, when all at once there rushed into Boston Bay an immense school of very fat mackerel, of rather small size and evidently of a different family from those usually taken. The catch of the fishermen was instantly quadrupled. From this school an extra quantity was taken, amounting, as some persons estimate, to twenty thousand bbls. Although very fat and delicious, they were, from their size, almost all ranked as No. 2 and 3, and the price of the numbers were thrown down to their present position. The fall on No. 2 was four dollars a barrel, causing a very severe loss to holders, who had purchased with the ordinary prospect of profit. This new family of the fish have been chiefly instrumental in causing the irregularity in the inspections which we have already mentioned. Some of the inspectors rated as No. 1, on account of fatness, the same fish which others called No. 2 on account of size. For use it is really of very little consequence; for their excellent quality is inducing our best livers to take them for family use in preference to the common fish of large size, which are of very questionable superiority, though selling at double the price.—*N. Y. Jour. Com.*

Queer philosophers these children. Ma, do combs eat?' 'No, child. 'Well, what do they have teeth for?'

New York Protestant Episcopal Convention.—The True Sun thus sums up the final proceedings of this body:

The proceedings of this body on Monday night were chiefly confined to the discussion of a resolution, which declared that Dr. Onderdonk could not be restored to his Episcopal functions in this diocese, with any advantage to the church. It was ably discussed on one side by Dr. Tyng and his associates, and on the other by Mr. Vinton. A vote being taken, the clergy by a large majority declared he might be restored, and the laity by a majority of one vote declared that he could not be. The Convention then adjourned to yesterday morning. A new preamble and resolution of a similar character, but in milder language was then offered and debated, Mr. Ketchum, Col. Monroe, and Mr. Jay, taking a leading part.

To him succeeded Mr. Southard, Mr Whitehouse, Mr. Jay and Mr. Bradish, and a vote being taken on the proposition of Dr. Wainwright, which expressed an opinion unfavorable to the Bishop's future influence, and a reference of the matter to the General Convention, it was lost by the usual vote of the clergy, and carried by an increased majority of the laity.

In the evening session it was proposed by Mr. Spencer, that every thing before the Convention should be laid upon the table, except the amendment of the tenth cannon, which supplies the present deficient powers of the Standing Committee under existing circumstances, and then the Convention to adjourn *sine die*. This was unanimously agreed to. The cannon was then so amended, and the Convention then adjourned.

The upshot of the matter is, that the proposition to pay Mr. Onderdonk a salary out of the Bishop's fund was thrown overboard, and, as we conceive, the Bishop with it. Even those who would not vote directly on the main issue, avowed their belief that there could be no restoration. A vote of thanks was passed to the presiding officer, and a tribute of respect to the memory of Dr. Milnor, and the Convention adjourned.

CONVERTED JEWS.—The Breman Gazette gives an account of the baptism of one hundred and thirty Jews. It says—"The city of Saratoff, on the Volga; was recently the scene of a spectacle which for magnificence could scarcely be equaled by the cities of Western Europe. One hundred and thirty Jews, recently enrolled in the army, having expressed a desire to embrace the Greek Catholic faith, the fourth of June (O. S.) was appointed for their reception into the bosom of the church. On that day, early in the morning, the liturgy was said in the Cerkieff, (cathedral of Saratoff.) the neophytes as not yet being baptized, and therefore unworthy to enter the holy place, and standing outside the door which faces to the west. After the service the whole congregation, in procession, with banner and music, followed by the [illegible] two and two, proceeded to the banks of the Volga, where they were baptized in the usual form, after which they joined the congregation, and returned hand in hand to the cathedral, which as now forming part of the Christian community, they entered, and the whole concluded with an impressive discourse by the priest.—The whole place on the banks of the Volga was crowded with people of all nations & religions—Catholics, Lutherans, Mohommedans, and Pagans—who viewed the novel spectacle in amazement."

The Peach Trade.—The New York Tribune says:—Of the immense amount of the Peach business in New York we have already spoken. A single orchard (the Reybolds in Delaware) supplied us during the month of August alone with 63,334 baskets [a basket is a short half bushel] and in September probably more than half as many—making about 100,000 baskets from them alone. They have under yield 1090 acres of ground, containing 117,720 trees. They send their fruit directly here by steamboat, and are making arrangements to supply Boston next year in the same way. Calculating from all the facts we have been able to gather, we estimate the quantity of Peaches sold in New York during the present season at say 12,000 baskets per day for forty days—making a total of 480,000 baskets. This we are certain is a small estimate. The price has ranged from 75 cents to $3 per basket, and we believe will average from $1 25 to $1 50—making a sum not under three quarters of a million paid by the citizens of New York in a season for the single article of Peaches.

Privateers.—The Dublin Mercantile Advertiser says: "The last accounts from Mexico show, that however much the Mexican Government may be disposed for war against the United States, they sorely lack the means. It is by the issue of letters of marque to privateers, that any serious annoyance can be given to the trade of the United States. We have learned that a number of vessels have proceeded to Mexico to be employed as privateers. The Shamrock, which has been for some years a revenue cruiser on the Irsh station, and had been known at Kingstown as one of the fastest boats in the squardron, was sold by the government some months since. She subsequently proceeded to Liverpool, whence, two or three weeks since, she sailed for Mexico, the owners intending to take out letters of marque for the privateer service."

FOREIGN COAL.—The general scarcity of freight for large vessels this season has driven many of them to purchasing bituminous coal in Great Britain and the British Provinces for our Atlantic markets. New York is at this time so overstocked with the article that it cannot be sold at all, and vacant yards are being piled up in every direction. The demand for anthracite, says the Philadelphia Ledger, continues active at the last advance; but prices will probably soon be affected by the glut of foreign coal. Vessels are in demand to carry coal hence to New York at $1 20 per ton.



EASTON GAZETTE.

EASTON, MD.

Saturday Morning, Oct 11.

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.

MARYLAND ELECTION RETURNS.

The Final Result.

We give below the conclusion of the returns of the late election for members of Congress and the State Legislature. The following are the Congressmen elect:

1*st District*—Chapman, whig; majority 354.

2*d District*—Thomas Perry, loco; majority 497.

3*d District*—Thomas Watkins Legion, loco; majority 894.

4*th District*—William Fell Giles, loco; majority 862.

5*th District*—Albert Constable, loco; majority 169.

6*th District*—Edward Long, whig; majority 158.

THE LEGISLATURE.

By the full returns, the state of parties in the House of Delegates is as follows:

	1845		1844	
	Whig.	Loco.	Whig.	Loco.
Baltimore City,	0	5	0	5
Baltimore county,	0	5	0	5
Washington,	2	3	5	0
Frederick,	0	5	2	3
Montgomery,	3	1	4	0
Harford,	0	4	4	0
Cecil,	0	4	0	4
Kent,	3	0	3	0
Carroll,	4	0	4	0
Prince George's	4	0	4	0
Charles,	3	0	3	0
Talbot,	0	3	3	0
Calvert,	1	2	3	0
Allegany,	0	4	0	4
Anne Arundel	2	3	5	0
Queen Anne's,	3	0	3	0
[illegible]	0	0	3	0
St. Mary's,	3	0	3	0
Dorchester,	4	0	4	0
Somerset,	4	0	4	0
Worcester,	4	0	4	0
	43	39	61	21

Whig majority, 4 votes in the House and 7 in the Senate—on joint ballot 11.

War with Mexico at an end. We learn by a letter from the Hon. W. L. Marcy, Secretary of War, to Gen. Arlington Bennett, of Long Island, that the Army of the United States needs no assistance from citizen soldiers, as the foreign relations of the United States are in the most pacific condition and will no doubt remain so.—*Clipper.*

Benjamin F. Brown, who has for several years past had charge of the post office at Northfield, N. H. some 17 miles from Concord, has been arrested and committed, on almost positive proof of purloining money from letters—in fact, a part of the plunder was found upon his person.

Arrest of Another Mail Robber. Rensselaer Woodruff, brother of the Postmaster at Peoria, Ill. has been arrested and committed, to Ottawa jail, for abstracting money from letters passing through his hands. The depredations have been traced some period back and leave no doubt of the guilt of Woodruff.

Illness of Mr. Frelinhuysen.—We learn with deep regret, from the New York Journal of Commerce, that the Hon. Theodore Frelinghuysen now lies dangerously ill at his residence in that city.

☞A rencontre took place on Saturday night last, at the Worton Heights, in this county, between John W. Apsley & Thomas B. Wheat, when the latter stabbed the former in eight, different places. Wheat has given himself up.—*ib.*

New Government Building. Mr. Mills, the government architect at Washington, has prepared a design for a new building for two of the departments. The style is of the Corinthian order, and is very beautiful: the plan, a parallelogram, with wings —the Navy Department occupying one end, the Engineer Bureau in the centre, and the War department at the other end, the wings being allotted to the Bureaux.

Mormon Affairs.—The Mormons have published their reply to the Committee from Quincy, the substance of which is that they intend to remove far from Hancock county next spring, and that they will do so provided they are not harrassed and disturbed by law suits and house burning, and also provided they can be furnished with proper means, provisions, merchandize, horses, cattle, wagons, harness and cash, in exchange for their houses and lands, at fair prices. The exchange of property to be conducted fairly by a committee of both parties.

©Maryland State Archives, msa_sc2940_scm11032-0750.jpg