17 times; of fourteen, 14 times; of 33, 8 times; of 29, 9 times; and of 22, 10 times.

Sir Robert Peel is said to have invited Mr. Hudson, the great railway speculator to pass a few days with him at his country residence, Drayton Manor, for the purpose doubtless, of putting their heads together in order to devise some efficient working plan in future. Mr. Hudson's influence with the legitimate railway world is perhaps, greater than that of any man living and what he sanctions in the way of check or simplicity, will with the prestige of his name, go down.

FRANCE.—The announcement of the resignation of the brave old veteran Soult, appears to be based on truth. At his advanced age, repose and retirement would well befit him, so that the old soldier, like the Roman in the capitol, should be enabled to adjust his mantle before the closing scene of his eventful career. It is now said that although he will resign the post of Minister of War he will still nominally retain the Presidency of the Council. The French telegraph has been busily engaged in transmitting to Paris the state of the war in Algeria. The French forces had left Oran with 5,000 men in quest of Abdel Kader; whether they will take, or overtake him, is another question. He is said to treat his French prisoners well and handsomely—and, in doing so, he sets an example, which it would have been to the credit of the French arms had they imitated towards his countrymen.

IRELAND.—The accounts from the Sister Island for some days past, as regards the potato crop, are of a very serious and alarming character. The failure is dreadful in the extreme, and the prospects before the great majority of the lower classes truly horrifying.—The authorities at Dublin Castle seem to have directed their attention to the matter. Commissioners have been employed to visit the different provinces, and to report to his Excellency the result of their examination. Up to the present time these reports are of the most discouraging character. With a people so steeped in poverty as the Irish are, and discontented with "the powers that be," it is frightful to contemplate the consequences of scarcity. The numerous railways likely to be in progress of formation next summer, and being the course of the present winter, will, no doubt, materially assist to alleviate much of the suffering that would otherwise ensue.

The agitation for Repeal is still carried on. Since the sailing of the last American steamer, a number of monster meetings and repeal banquets have taken place; at all of which the Liberator figured as commander-in-chief and long and eloquent orations made on behalf of the darling object of these political agitators. A grand banquet has been given to Mr. Smith O'Brien, at Rathkale. Mr. O'Connell was present as a guest, and warmly eulogised the member for Limerick in first rate style. We observe that the annual tribute to Mr. O'Connell will be collected, according to custom, early in the present month. The customary notices have been published, and the starving peasantry of Ireland exhorted to fill the pockets of him who professed to be the regenerator of his country. It strikes us that he has a most glorious opportunity of exemplifying his philanthropy and benevolence by distributing the proceeds of this year's tribute among the poor peasantry who have hitherto manfully supported all his projects.

The Orange party have issued an address to the Protestants of the British Empire, in which they complain of Government for permanently endowing Maynooth, maintaining the present national system of education, and not advancing money to enable the clergy of the Established Church to support their own schools. These form the chief grievances. There are other minor ones—some of them anticipated or expected. The address which bears the signature of the Earl of Roden, after recommending the discontinuance of secret signs, which system, it says, "modern sedition has polluted, and the law denounced," concludes by calling upon the Protestant party to exert every energy to secure to their utmost a faithful representation of their principles in Parliament. It should be observed that the address has been drawn up in a very moderate tone—the journals *pro* and *con* agree in commending it for this particular feature—but, as a matter of course, the principles and views of Lord Roden and his party are very strongly censured by those who take a different view of the matter. Foremost in defence of the address is the Dublin Evening Mail:—whilst the London Morning Chronicle, Herald, Standard and other minor prints, all write with the view of showing the impolicy of the address, the unreasonableness of the demands which it contains, and the total absence of any foundation for the alledged complaints.

The meetings at Conciliation Hall are still carried on, and speeches delivered in advocacy of repeal; whilst the various steps taken by the ministry in conducting the affairs of the government are severely criticised, and generally condemned. The amount of rent has not been so large for the last two weeks. At the meeting held on the 27th ult., the Liberator, having returned from his provincial excursions, was present, and made the speech of the day, in which he abused John Knox, Wickliffe, Cromwell, Queen Elizabeth, and Bacon; ridiculed the idea of erecting statues to them; and insisted on the necessity of the return of repeal members, and the consequent inevitability of repeal. The rent for the week was £248 15s. 11d.

The Dublin Corporation held a meeting on the 29th ult. for considering the best means of avoiding the danger impending the extensive failure of the potato crop. Mr. O'Connell attended, who, after a long speech, moved that a deputation should wait upon His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, and call on his lordship and the Government to stop the distilleries and breweries—to prevent the exportation of provisions to foreign countries—to raise a million and a half on the credit of the Irish Woods and Forests—and to take immediately into their consideration the levying of a very large income tax for the present year, if necessary. The motion was put and carried.

The Dumblin papers state that the custom house authorities in that city, have been directed to make arrangements for the admission of corn, duty free, on and after the 1st of November.

THE MARKETS.

London Money Market, No. 5.—The step which the Bank of England took, as noticed in our last paper, of raising the interest of money, produced speedily a transition of a very extraordinary nature upon the share market, and on the funds, generally; for more than a week the market continued to fall daily—the Scrip of new Railways, so much in favor by needy speculators, went down, in many instances, from a high premium to par and nominal quotations, at which there are no buyers. The market was in a short space cleared of many schemes that never ought to have seen the light, and probably will now never be quoted in the market again. Although the substantial lines suffered in some degree along with the rest, yet they have since recovered entirely, and, in some instances, obtained an advance; and it is agreed on all that the market is more healthy. The settling took place on Saturday, and there was, as might be expected, several defaulters of members of the Exchange, amounting to £70,000 or £80,000. Some failures have also taken place to the provincial market, and it is probable that at their next settlement more will occur.

Consols during this period were also in a very disturbed state, and almost always against sellers; the report, which gained wide circulation and credit, that government were about to open the ports for corn at a low rate of duty, if not entirely free, tended to increase the depression, and they are still very quiet and sensative to every rumor. The latest quotations were 95⅞ to 97 for Money, and 97 for the account; the Three per Cents Reduced 95⅞ to 96⅛ Bank stock 205 1-2 to 206 1-2; India Stock 264a263; Exchequer Bills 36a38s pm.

The Foreign Stock market has been almost a dead letter, the business done being less than the trifling amount heretofore transacted.

LATEST COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

From the Liverpool Times, Nov. 4.

PROVISIONS.—The American Provision trade presents no very striking feature. Of Beef, there is only a limited quantity in the market, and holders appear anxious to dispose of the stock on hand before the arrival of the new. Pork is dull, notwithstanding the small supply in the hands of the trade; this result is mainly attributable to the unhappy state of matters in Ireland, where the farmers have been compelled to force their stocks to a sale. There has been some Cheese brought to the hammer at a public sale, but only half of the quantity offered found purchasers, and that at a reduction of 3s. per cwt. The market is bare of Lard, and the price is high, owing to the state of the butter market. The Wool of the United States continues to find customers in England, and this branch of trade is improving; indeed, there appears to be no bounds to the consumption of an article which never, until recently, formed an article of exportation from America.

FLOUR AND GRAIN. The Corn market continues to rise, and the averages to decrease a little; but the "jump" in the scale by no means indicates the actual price which good Wheat realizes. The quantity of indifferent or bad grain which is thrown upon the market keeps up the averages—if such a misnomer can be applied to a scheme which very unfairly represents the actual price of the article. The opening of the ports is a question so important in itself, not only as it affects the corn trade, but what is of far greater consequence, as it affects the general interest of the country, that it absorbs every other topic at the present moment. A morning paper stated a day or two back that a treasury order had been transmitted to, and received at, the Dublin Custom House, admitting grain free of duty. This statement turns out to be incorrect; but it was generally believed—a proof of the public mind being prepared for such a step on the part of the Government. An evening paper has published a statement to the effect that Wheat and other descriptions of Corn are to be admitted immediately, at a low figure. Wheat at sixpence per bushel, and the other kinds still lower; but this statement, although put forth imposingly, is also considered premature. A Cabinet Councill was held on Friday, at the house of Sir Robert Peel, as the Premier could not leave his home, owing to a severe attack of the gout in the foot. At this meeting the question of the opening of the ports was no doubt discussed in all its bearings and expectation was on the *qui vive* to know the result. Another Cabinet Council was held at Sir Robert Peel's house the following day, and the result of this, as of the Preceeding meeting, still remains a mystery. People have been anxiously looking to the London Gazette, expecting to see an official intimation of the Government policy, but they have looked in vain. The Cabinet is said to be divided on the point at issue, but no one presumes to think that the ports will not be opened. It is the only thing about which people talk—"Out of the fullness of the heart the mouth speaketh." The decission of the government must speedily be known, because if corn is to come in duty free, every day adds to the difficulty, as the time of the year is rapidly approaching when not only the Baltic but the St. Lawrence will be closed by ice. As regards the former, however, owing to the scarcity which prevails amongst our continental neighbors, and the high price which grain commands there much cannot be expected. The great hope is in the United States and Canada The proof of the scarcity exists in the fact that most of the continental powers have already opened their ports for the self same object, and it is justly said, "Why should England be less considerate for its citizens, than are the continental rulers for theirs?"

The real fact in all probability is, that Peel is unwilling to act until he is armed with the strongest possible reasons for doing so; and in order to put cavil out of the question, he is said to be waiting for the report of the scientific commissioners whom he has sent to Ireland to investigate the potatoe disease. Some say that Parliament will be immediately summoned to consider what ought to be done in the present emergency. A Privy Council must be called ere the ports can be opened, and as no announcement of such a meeting has yet been made, some days, it is probable, may elapse before the policy of the Cabinet will be made public. The state of things in these kingdoms at the present time, with the certainty of bread stuffs coming in free, or at the lowest nominal duty must have a considerable effect on the price of those commodities in the U. States and Canadian markets. As a proof of the diversity of opinion which prevails in the Cabinet on the subject of rescinding the Corn Laws, even for a temporary purpose, we may mention that another meeting was held, at the house of Sir Robert Peel, yesterday afternoon.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The Cotton market continues in a depressed state; there is but little doing, and if prices are not actually lower than at the departure of the last steamer, they may be said to be in favor of the buyer. A variety of circumstances will account for the depression which prevails; foremost amongst the number is the apprehension of a general panic, contingent upon the fearful state of the potato crop; the deficiency or badness of the corn crops; and the absurd pitch to which speculations in rails has been carried. Other branches of buisiness are suffering more or less from these combined causes, and as the winter approaches, this feeling of alarm, there is too much reason to apprehend, will rather increase than abate.

The news which came to hand last week by the Cambria, gave no reason to apprehend that the new crop will be much, if any below that of last year, and it has had no perceptible influence on the trade.—Since Friday the 1st inst. the buisiness has not improved, and dulness reigns supreme. Speculation has disappeared, and in the absence of all activity, the sales during the intervening three days, only amount to about 8000 bags. This stagnant feeling has made itself felt at Havre, where, as our correspondent at that city states, the same kind of lethargy exists which at present prevails here.

Oct. 24.—We have passed a dull week in our cotton market. The total amount of sales for the week was 17,340 bales.—

Oct. 31.—Long stapled cotton is rather lower than last week. Egyptian of common quality is more decidedly so, say ¼d. to ⅜d. per lb. and Brazils slightly; but the great bulk of American qualities remain in price much as before, the turn of the market being in favor of the buyer.

Although the accounts received by the Cambria are generally considered favorable to holders, yet as the demand continues on a most limited scale, both from the trade and speculators, the market wears a very heavy appearance, and prices of most kinds are ¼d. per lb. lower within the past fortnight. Speculators have taken 5,500 American, and exporters 150 American. The sales of the week comprise 18,070 bales.

Nov. 3.—The market still keeps dull; prices, however, are maintained with considerable firmness. The sales since Friday last are 8500 bales, the whole of which have been taken by the trade, as speculators may be said to have retired from the market pro tem.

LONDON CORN MARKET, Nov. 3. The sales effected were at a decline of 2s. per quarter; bonded was held at previous rates, but did not meet a brisk inquiry.—Flour meets a dull, heavy sale—Canadian barrels are disposed of at 36 to 38s. and American, in bond, 31s. to 33s.

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET, Oct. 31.—The duty on foreign wheat is reduced this week to 16s, that on oats to 5s, on pease to 1s. 6d. per quarter, and on foreign flour to 9s. 7 1-2d. per barrel. Under the expectation of Ministerial interference by means of an early abolition or abatement of duties, the corn trade generally within this day or two has been in a state of uncertainty, the holders of free wheat desiring, though not manifesting undue anxiety, to sell; while those of bonded have been fully alive to the probability of a further improvement in the value of their stocks. Beyond a floating cargo or two, little has, however, been done since Tusday, whether in free or bonded produce generally; no alteration in prices was observable, in the few limited sales of wheat which took place, a decline of 2d. per lb. was conceded; and sack flour receded 1s. per 280 lb. whilst Canadian, though equally dull, continued to be held at late prices Notwithstanding the depression in the free market, bonded wheat and flour were held with firmness, at somewhat higher prices, at which, however, no sales of moment transpired.

CHRIST HEALING THE SICK.—We now fulfil our promise in giving an opinion upon this picture. We have twice seen the Christ Healing the Sick, in the Pennsylvania Hospital in Philadelphia, and admired it. And we have also seen this one several times, and every visit has heightened its beauties. It is not inferior in coloring, anatomy or light and shade to any work we ever saw! The graceful easy, majestic anatomically correct drawing, is beautifully adapted to the easy and flowing syle of the draperies, not frittered away into numerous and unmeaning folds as is the case in many works of art. The pyramidical distribution of the groups are judiciously preserved, presenting the whole mass of figures finely harmonious and adding very much to the aerial perspective. The features and expressions as well as the drawing, are true to nature. It needs no interpreter to tell Judas Iscariot. The dark, deep villainy that prompted him to the betrayal, glances from his assassin like eye. The self satisfied confidence and generosity of Peter, the impetuous, is like life itself. His bravery & devoted love instinctively points him out to the spectator, and his burning indignation, aroused by the satanic look of the Chief Priest and Scribes, exhibits the man himself. The pensive and thoughtful countenance of John with his lovely and moral attributes are finely developed. John was a man of warm impulse with steady purpose and habit. The truthfulness, impartiality and directedness of Matthew and the unwilling scepticism of Thomas are well represented. The deep concern, malignant hate, fierce purpose, immoveable self-possession and towering pride of the High Priest cannot be excelled. The very personification of the arch fiend stands before us, and we see flashing from his eyes, living hate & stern obstinacy. The group of which he is the head is a master work. The sick present objects of living reality, each one developing their particular disease. The emaciated sick man by whose side stoops the wife worn down with fatigue. The mother with her pallid infant pressed fondly to her bosom. The father with a father's anxiety depicted on his countenance with his skeleton framed maniac writhing into all the contortions of feature and form of which the mind can have any conception. The haggard blind man and awkward boy The beautiful blind girl with just enough tinge left upon her cheek to tell with what freshness it once bloomed. The obliterated and pallid hue of grief penciled upon the old looking face of the rickety boy, & the truly loathstone disease of the palsied lady anxiously endeavoring to look at Christ, irresistibly tell the spectator of their many pains and suffering. The ills of life to which all flesh is heir to, are as distinctly shown as if the objects were real. The numerous attendants of the sick each deserve a separate notice, but we have already exceeded our limits, yet we cannot dismiss the subject without referring visitors to the *magnum opus* of the pencil The portrayal of Christ which presents a trace of the *to osloy* to the *mens divinior atque* as *magria sonaturum* which eminently belongs to the character equally with the attribute of compassion and benevolence.

The conception is grand and the contour in strict accordance with the first principles of the art. The foreground figures perfectly delineated to the minutest detail, the colors rich and natural, and the grouping of so many figures upon one canvass, very remarkable. Simplicity, melting sensibility, feminine delicacy, graceful gentleness, heroic enthusiasm and ardent and romantic dispositions, are harmoniously associated. The but one expression of admiration among the thousands, yea, tens of thousands, who have thronged to gaze upon the picture in Baltimore, tells a tale of its merits, beyond what the pen can describe. It is a victory of genius—an unparalleled one—and the philanthropic and holy character of the scene calling into action at the same time, the most divine, the most venerative and most tender faculties of the human mind, will in all places, attract crowds of people who bid defiance to the sarcasms or scepticisms of the few, or any who would rely upon any point but the true and absolute merit of the work itself, with its own intrinsic value, in conveying a lesson—a benevolent one—to the public mind. This picture does not need the name even of the celebrated Benjamin West, to give it celebrity. There is a mistaken notion, however, prevalent with some, that Mr. West did not execute three pictures of Christ Healing the Sick, which can be corrected by examining No. 6 of the Port Folio of 1811, the Encyclopœdia, or the London Politechnical Review. That Mr. Wm. Dunlop and Mr. Cunningham do not refer to but two pictures upon this subject is true, neither of them professing to give their readers a general catalogue of the president's works. We repeat it, that this painting needs not the name of the president of the Royal Academy.—*Balt. Amc. Rep.*

Scraps FOR THE EASTON GAZETTE.

Omne tulit punctum, qui miscuit utile dulci
Hor.

Delphin Classics.—This is the name given to the edition of the Latin Classics prepared and commented upon by thirty-nine of the most famous scholars of the day, at the suggestion of Louis XIV., for the benefit of the young prince, (in usum Delphini,) under the superintendence of Montausier, his governor, and his preceptors Bossuet and Huet.

The Crescent.—The use of this symbol did not originate with the Turks whose empire it has been used to designate. It had been employed as an emblem of sovereignty long before the conquest of Constantinople, as is proved by the still existing medals struck in honour of Augustus, Trajan, and others; and especially did it form from all antiquity the symbol of Byzantium. The Turks, regarding it as a good omen, adopted it on the overthrow of Byzantum by Mohammed II.; and it has ever since decorated their minarets, their ensigns, their dress, and every thing pertaining to their empire.

Dirge.—This term, which is used to signify a funeral song or hymn, is a contraction of the Latin word *dirige*, used in the old Roman Catholic service for the dead—*Dirige, Domine, Deus!—Direct us, O Lord, God!*

Epitaph on Robespierre.

Passant, ne pleure point mon sort;
Si je vivais, tu serais mort!

Traveller, shed for me no tear;
Thy life is spared, because I'm here;

The first Arabian horse is recorded to have been introduced into England in the reign of Henry I.

A singular inscription is occasionally found on ancient fonts. It is in the Greek character, and admonishes the reader to cleanse himself from evil deeds not less than use the outward ceremony of baptism. The singularity of the inscription consists in its reading equally backward or forwards, as any one will readily find who can substitute the Greek character for the English, in which we give it:

"Nipson anomemata, me monan opsin."

EASTON GAZETTE.

EASTON, MD.

Saturday Morning, Nov. 29.

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.

RUMORS FROM WASHINGTON.—We subjoin two Washington letters in which are some speculations regarding our foreign relations and the character of the forthcoming message of President Polk:

Corr. of the N. Y. Sunday Times,
WASHINGTON, Nov. 21, 1845.

Every thing looks pacific and prosperous, both in our foreign and domestic relations. I have conversed with several Western members, who speak reasonably and sensibly on the Oregon question, and who, while claiming up to the 54th degree as our own, are by no means disposed to close the door on negotiation, or assume the responsibility or hazard of a war. Important despatches have been received from Mr. McLane on the subject, detailing the pacific opinion of the Ministry and eminent men of influence in England. Public opinion in both countries will settle the question amicably, and no one will rejoice more at the result than the President. All things look well with Mexico, and a citizen of high standing, unconnected with petty local political quarrels, will be sent there as Minister, and such a man is much wanted—one who will command influence from high standing and character. Very little will be done with the Tariff at this crisis—the warehouse system I think will be adopted. There is every appearance of a tranquil session. Mr. Buchanan will go on the bench—he desires it, and his friends ought not to interpose selfish views.

Correspondence of the N. Y Tribune.
WASHINGTON CITY, Nov. 22d, 1345.

I have been given to understand, from a quarter in which I believe I can place reliance, that the President's Message to Congress at its opening will very likely surprise all parties—both Whig and Loco Foco—and northern and Southern Loco Focos. It has been pretty universally conjectured that Oregon would be the staple of the Message, and warlike at that, for the purpose of 'over-laughing,' as it is termed here, the Tariff and Sub-Treasury. I am informed that directly the contrary to this will prove to be the fact, and that the Oregon question will play a very subordinate part to the Tariff and Sub-Treasury, as much so as the Tariff and Sub-Treasury have played to the Oregon in the organ. I am told that the President and Secretary of the Treasury agree in their recommendations to Congress, and that the Message of the one will sustain the Report of the other. The ground taken is to be Flat-footed for the Sub-Treasury; ditto for the repeal of the Tariff of 1842, and the substitution of a *twenty per cent maximum*, with discriminations below that rate for revenue only. And Oregon is to occupy a subordinate position to either of the previous subjects.

CONGRESS.—On Monday next, the 1st of December, the Congress of the United States will assemble in Washington; and from the number of members who have already arrived in that city, there can be no doubt that a quorum will be formed on the first day—we may, therefore, look with confidence for the President's Message on Tuesday, unless there should be difficulty in the selection of speaker.

The Message of the President will be looked for with more than usual interest, principally on account of two measures which it is supposed it will recommend, viz: the reduction of the tariff to a horizontal twenty per cent. duty—and the occupation of the whole of Oregon by the United States. We see that it is confidently anticipated by some writers, that the dominant party in Congress will reduce the tariff in accordance with the desire which may be expressed in the Message, unless the democratic tariff and whig members unite to defeat it. From what we can learn, the whigs in Congress will permit their opponents to do as they please on the subject. It is time that this important subject should cease to be made the cry of party, and that the policy of the country should be permanently settled. If the people of the Union desire to have the tariff reduced to twenty per cent., and have chosen representatives to effect that object, they should be gratified—and we therefore hope, that the party in the minority will leave the matter entirely to the disposal of the majority, without consuming the time of the House in useless argument.

In regard to Oregon, we can hardly suppose that the President will take ground which will preclude negotiation. It may be, that he will adopt the course of the Union, and whilst he asserts the *right* of the United States to the whole of the territory, still express the opinion that the question can be amicably settled by negotiation. But this will be a rather hazardous step—for, if he assert the right, the English government will hardly be induced to believe that we do not intend to maintain it. Under present circumstances it is much better that we should feel than fight the English people. The failure of their harvest has opened an extensive and profitable market for our produce; and the farmers of our country are prospering by the misfortunes of the English nation.

We hope that the House of Representatives may prove to be a *business* body; and that the public will not be disgusted with a repetition of the scenes which have too frequently disgraced their hall. There is no occasion for political excitement—and the business of intriguing for the succession to the Presidency may well be postponed—members may, therefore, proceed straight ahead with the public business, and get through with it in a few months if they please.—*Balt. Amer. Rep.*

A letter from Washington to the New York News says—A most rigorous system of accountability has been enforced relative to all disbursing officers. Several of high standing, who, after due notice, declined forwarding their accounts, have been removed. Among them is a Purser at New York, whose account is minus about $20,000. It is said he has been speculating in Stocks, and that the peculiar state of the market renders it inconvenient to come to a settlement. These prompt measures will be a terror to evil doers and prevent that abominable system of speculating with the public money. It is a true maxim, that if honest men are *kept* honest there will be few rogues.

THE CUMRERLAND COAL REGION.

We copy to-day a letter from the Boston Advertiser relative to the Cumberland Coal region. The National Intelligencer informs us that this letter—of which it is the third of the series—is from "the pen of Nathan Hale, Esq., the editor and proprietor of the paper from which we copy them, who was one of the Exploring Party whose movements he describes, and who brought to bear upon his subject, practical knowledge and discriminating observation, the fruits of experience acquired by him during several years past in the superintendence of the most important public works of Massachusetts, of the greatest of which (the Western Railroad) he has been, if not the father, the presiding genius."

Appointment.—J. Bozman Kerr, Esq., has been appointed Deputy Attorney General for Talbot county, Md. vice Hambleton, resigned.

An Example for ladies of Genius.—Mrs. Sigourney, the poetess, took the premium at the late fair of the American Institute for the best pair of domestic silk stockings.

The Great Gun.—We learn from the N. Y. Express that the great gun, brought over by the ship John R. Skiddy, consigned to R. Thomson, Esq. the friend of Capt. Stockton, weighed 8 tons, or about 16,000 pounds. The duty on it amounted to $1100. The freight on it cost abonte $250. The consignee, R. Kermit, Esq. paid $30 for hoisting and landing it on the wharf. It took a large truck and seven or eight horses to move it.—*Balt. Amer.*

MUTILATED BANK NOTES.—We saw yesterday a parcel of five dollar notes of one of the Banks of this city, each one of which had been apparantly torn in two and again pasted together, after a piece about a half or three quarters of an inch wide had been first taken off from one of the torn ends. It is in this way that, by an adroit adjustment of the pieces, seven notes are made out of six—the mutilated notes being in every case shorter than the genuine ones. We further learn that there are a number of these mutilated notes in circulation, which have been manufactured out of the genuine issues of three of our city Banks. As the Banks cannot be expected to pay the frauds upon themselves, the community will do well to examine torn notes with the proper scrutiny, so as to avoid imposition and loss.—*Balt. Amer.*

SUICIDE OF A U. S. OFFICER.—The Wheeling Times, of Wednesday has this melancholy story:—

"We have the melancholy duty of announcing the death of Capt. J. C. REED, of the U. S. Army, and late aid of Gen. Gaines, which took place at the U. S. Hotel in this city about 4 o'clock yesterday morning. He arrived in the New England from Cincinnati on Monday, and stopped at the U. S. Hotel; in the evening paid his bill and fare to Philadelphia. He appeared melancholy and somewhat deranged.—He went to his room but did not retire—persons lodging in the adjoining rooms heard him walking the room from the time he entered until the hour above named. He then appears to have deliberately taken his holster pistol from his trunk, cocked it, and placing the muzzle of one at his right temple, snapped two caps, (as they were heard in the adjoinining room, and mistaken for the snapping of coal in the fire.) A third time the pistol was discharged, the ball passing through the right to left temple, and through the partition into the adjoining room. He fell instantly dead, without a groan.

He had a letter in his possession of recent date, from Gen. Gaines, accepting his resignation as ono of his aids, & couched in the most flattering terms. He also had a sword, presented to his father by the Legislature of New York, for honorable service in the last war, and by his father presented to him in 1841. He had about $80 dollar of money with him and some baggage. He was aged about 35 years.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—We regret to learn by a gentleman from Snow Hill, Worcester county, Md., that while Doctor William Reiley, of that place, was riding out on professional business, on Sunday last, his horse became unmanageable from fright, and he was thrown from his sulkey with such force as to cause almost instant death. Dr. R. was about twenty-eight years of age, and we are informed was highly respected by his numernous relatives and friends in that part of Maryland.—*American Republican.*

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