that he almost sank under imaginary troubles. It was to cheer and stimulate him I composed that song, and I am happy to say that it was not altogether without the desired effect."

Now, I take it, that so fine an association as this is will make "Never give up" a still greater favorite with all affectionate hearts, than it is even at present. It is a trifling reminiscence, but one, I think, too full of interest to be omitted here; besides it is very characteristic of the warm-hearted writer

The conversation turning on the subject of children, I asked him if he had any?

"Oh! yes," he replied, and his eyes flashed with delight, "three dear girls and two beautiful boys! Look here," and he drew from his great coat pocket toy horses, and dogs and dolls, and all sorts of nick-nackeries of that kind. "You see," he remarked, "I am quite a family man."

It was evident enough that he dearly loved children, and for my part I wouldn't give a rush of that man who does not; for he chatted pleasantly for his, until I caught the inflection, & happening to show him a note which I had that day received from a young relative of my own, he was so struck with one remark therein contained that he said, "I *must* send that child one of my books—come with me to my publishers, if you are not better engaged, and I'll give you my Proverbial, as a Christmas present for her."

So linking his arm in mine, we trudged up Regent Street, not "whistling as we went for want of thought," but conversing of things new & old, as pleasantly as if we had been old acquaintances; he giving me information of matters which had occurred during my absence from England, and I replying to his queries respecting Boston, of which city he had previously formed from report a very high opinion, an opinion in which I was but too happy to confirm him, from the results of my personal experience. Turning into Picadilly, we soon reached Hatchard's the Bookseller's, where he procured copies of the first and second series of the "Proverbial Philosophy," on the fly-leaves of which he wrote:

"To ——, from her friend unseen
MARTIN FAQUHAR TUPPER."

I need scarcely say how highly these volumes are prized by the little recipient.

Mr. Tupper is one of those happy mortals who are so circumstanced that they need only write when they feel so inclined. He is rich, and has not the heavy hand of necessity lying upon his shoulders, urging him to proceed when the spirit is unwilling, and the flesh indeed weak. There are hundreds in this great metropolis, who, whether "sick or well, lame or lazy," *must* drive their quills in order to procure bread for the day; the continual thought for the morrow presses heavily upon their spirits, and half paralyses their energies. Their labors are like those of Sisyphus; no sooner have they rolled the stone of one day's labor to the top of the printing machine, than back again it comes, to be once more urged up the toilsome steep. It is this continual drag upon the brain, this ceaseless working of the wheels and springs of life which so often brings the one prematurely to a stand-still, and at last snaps the other. More than nine-tenths of the men of the present day, who live by the sweat of their brains, (severer toil than that which produces the sweat of the brow) know not what repose means; their whole lives consist of feverish dreams of fame, and ever present, hard working realities. These are the working bees who are destroyed, in order that the world may enjoy the honey they have produced. As I said just now, Mr. Tupper is happily placed beyond the influences which harrass and depress many of the children of genius, and as may be expected, he is a prolific author, although so young, his age being but twenty-nine. At my request he gave me a list of his published works, which some of my readers may thank me for subjoining. They are as follows:

"Sacra Poesis;" a small volume of sacred Poems, written partly in childhood.

"Proverbial Philosophy;" 1st edition published at the age of twenty-six.

"Author's Mind; the book of title pages," being 40 unpublished works in the skeleton state.

"A Modern Pyramid, to commemorate a Septuagint of Worthies;" being sonnets and discursive Essays on 70 great men.

"Geraldine," being a sequal to Coleridge's "Christabel," and other poems.

"St. Martha's" "Desecrated Church."

"Ode on the Coronation of Victoria."

"Proverbial Philosophy;" second series.

"Crock of Gold."

"Heart;" a social novel.

"The Twins;" a tale.

"A Thousand Lines;" now first offered to the world we live in.

The slave Pauline, was executed at N. Orleans on the 28th ultimo. It will be remembered that with the countenance of her master, she vilely abused and maltreated her mistress, the particulars of which were published at the time. The punishment for this according to the code of Louisiana, is death & she suffered the extreme penalty, on the 23th ulto., according to sentence. The Picayune gives the following remarks upon the affair, to show how excessively impressive it was; and what a solemn, awe struck decorum possessed the crowd assembled:

The spectacle was, as all such spectacles are horrid, and yet the street in front of the prison was thronged with the populace who gathered at an early hour to see a human being launched into eternity. There were men and boys, and women, too, with infants in their arms who while they uttered exclamations of pity, still stood and gazed. Here and there were carriages filled with female spectators; and all were stretching their necks, standing on tip-toe, pushing and jostling each other that they might get a good sight. The coarse joke and brutal laugh might be heard, too as if a hanging was quite a pleasant and laughable affair—a sort of cheap amusement for the people—they seemed so jovial and jocose about it.

CONGRESS.

Correspondence of the Newark Daily Adv.

BRILLIANT SCENE IN THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 7, 1846.

It is said that the unusual early hour, for the assembling of even a senatorial audience, of half-past 8 o'clock, found all the seats in the gallery of the chamber occupied, and many "outsiders" disappointed in their efforts to secure accommodations within. The avenues to the chambers were also crowded, and the lobbies within were to some extent occupied chiefly with ladies, patiently awaiting the speech of Mr. Webster and well rewarded have the auditors been for their patient endurance for hours in anticipation of the speech from the Massachussetts Senator.

From this day I think of the New York Senators must be known only as "*the late Dickinson*," as, also, a member of the House whom Mr. Webster placed upon the rack and smashed every bone in his body,—and that individual is "*the late Mr. Charles J. Ingersoll, of Penna.*,. No man was ever more used up—no man's statements of fact and history more completely falsified—or greater malice aforethought, viler calumniations, and the flagrant commission of political sins and abominations proved against more successfully and conclusively, than has Mr. Webster to-day stamped upon Chas. J. Ingersoll.

In order to estimate the case properly, the entire speech must be read, and it will I trust, shortly be published in a form and in such numbers as to be accessable to every reader. A more triumphant vindication of the Ashburton Treaty could not be made against all the assaults, great and small, they have been made against it, in and out of the Senate. It is due to Mr. Webster—due to the Whig party, and due to the Administration of which Mr. Webster was a member, that it should find a place in every Whig press in the land.

The scene in the Senate has been one of rare occurrence, and beyond the power of the pencil or the pen faithfully to portray.

After making some concluding remarks in reference to the boundary question, Mr. W. passed to the other subjects of the Treaty and first to the case of the Caroline and McLeod. He showed that Mr. Van Buren's administration knew that G. Britain avowed herself as responsible for the destruction of the Caroline, and yet demanded neither apology or reparation. When Gen. Harrison ascertained the act of this avowal what was his course—did he seek to glut his vengeance upon a single man, a soldier, when the British gentleman stood forth and said, I am responsible, *in me vertile telum?*

Gen. Harrison looked upon the matter as a military man, and had a keen perception of what was just in this respect, as well as what was due under the law of nations. He thought M'Leod ought not to have been proceeded against after this avowal of the act by his Government.

After some allusions to Mr. Allen, whose speech has not been published, Mr. W turned to the speech of the Senator from N. Y. (Mr. Dickinson) in which was incorporated in a note, an extract from a speech of Mr. C. J. Ingersoll, chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations in the House, in which Mr. I. said that when Mr. Webster was Sec'y of State he wrote to the Governor of New York that McLeod must be released, or N. Y. city would be laid in ashes; and when the Governor asked how it would be done, told him that a steam force would be sent from England forthwith, &c. &c.

Mr. W. then read the only letter which he wrote while Sec. of the State to the Governor of N. Y. and which he wrote by direction of President Harrison.

He then made some severe and caustic reflections upon Mr. Ingersoll whose moral perceptions he thought were blunted, and who acted upon the motto of "all fair in politics." He doubted whether by any power, whether hydrostatic or steam, a greater amount of falsehood could be condensed into a smaller space than was to be found in this extract from Mr. Ingersoll's speech.

He designated Mr. I. as a "thing, a creature" too mean for contempt. It was sometimes said of a man, using a mechanical figure, that a screw was loose in him, but with this man all the screws were loose, and the whole machine was ricketty, disjointed and crazy—the man's mind was so bizarre that he seemed incapable of bringing forth any thing but a bungling mist.

Having disposed of Mr. I., now said Mr. W. *paulo majora canamus*—turning to Mr. Dickinson. He then fell upon the N. Y. Senator and handled him almost as severely as he had Mr. I. Mr. W. wound up by a general defence of the Washington Treaty, which he believed had secured the approbation of the world, and by which he was willing to abide.

Mr. Dickson next rose and promised to reply to some of Mr. W's sneers, and to prove what Mr. W. had denied.

He moved an executive session, but the Senate adjourned.

From the Balt. American.

Mr. WEBSTER, in his two days' speech in the Senate, vindicated in the most full, complete and triumphant manner, the part he bore in the negotiation of the Treaty of Washington and the propriety of that treaty itself as an honourable and an advantageous settlement of the questions involved in it. Henceforth, when attacks are made upon this negotiation, and the American negotiator in connection with it, they must be regarded, not merely as the effusions of factious virulence, but as idle words; unfounded, senseless and ridiculous.

Mr. WEBSTER'S defence of himself against certain charges of a personal sort,—a defence which became something more than a mere repelling of charges,—is likely to lead to some recriminating replies and rejoinders. The vehemence of the Senator appears to have been greater than the specific allegations called for. They were disproved—and what more was needed?

Mr. C. J. INGERSOLL, in the House of Representatives, instead of attempting to sustain his original charges against Mr. Webster, has started new ones. It was admitted that personal pique was at the bottom of this movement. It is to be regretted that this business is likely to create considerable excitement and to employ time in Congress which might be devoted to more useful purposes.

The following is a correct copy of the Resolution adopted in the House of Representatives on Thursday, on motion of Mr. C. J. Ingersoll, calling upon the President for the record of the Secret Fund:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to cause to be furnished to this House and account of all payments made on President's certificates from the fund appropriated by law, through the agency of the State Department, for the contingent expenses of foreign intercourse, since the 4th of March, 1841, until the retirement of Daniel Webster from the Department of State; with copies of all entries, receipts, letters, vouchers, memorandums, or other evidence of such payments; to whom paid, for what, and particularly all concerning the Northeastern boundary dispute with Great Britain. Also, copies of whatever communications were made from the Secretary of State during the last session of the 27th Congress: paticularly February, 1843, to Mr. Cushing and Mr. Adams, members of the Committee of this House on Foreign Affairs, of the wish of the President of the United States to institute a special mission to Great Britain. Also, copies of all letters on the books of the Department of State to any officer of the United States, or any person in New York, concerning Alexander McLeod: *Provided*, That no document or matter is requested to be furnished by the foregoing resolution, which, in the opinion of the President, would improperly involve the citizen or subject of any foreign Power.

Resolved, That the Chairman of the Committee of this House on Foreign Affairs submit to the House the journal or minutes of that committee during the last session of the 27th Congress.

THE SECRET SERVICE FUND.

A resolution, we regret to see, was moved in the Senate yesterday, calling on the President to communicate to that body a statement of the disbursements of the appropriation for foreign intercourse, generally called the secret service fund. With great respect for the gentleman who moved this call, and for the honorable motive which prompted him to move it, we must say that we regret it. The law which places an annual sum at the sole disposal of the President, for "means of intercourse with foreign nations," to be expended, if he shall see fit; without explanation, is coeval with the Government. The first act we believe, was passed as early as the year 1790. It was a confidence reposed in the Chief Magistrate for the public service, and was wisely reposed; but these calls to expose to the world the purposes to which the fund may have been applied, virtually repeals the law. If, to answer personal or party ends, the veil of privacy may at any time be torn from transactions which however important for the country, publicity would have embarrassed or frustrated, what President hereafter will venture to touch the fund? The public good may urge in vain; if considerations of State, or those either of safety or delicacy enjoin secresy. Such cases arise under every form of government & have arisen under every Administration of our own. Who believes that the trust has ever been abused? Certainly he must be a very prejudiced person who does.—The fund may have been injudiciously or unnecessarily applied, for aught we know; but who supposes that it has ever been corruptly applied? This high discretion placed in the hands of the President was a salutary and wise one, and heartily as we approve the motive which dictated the call of the honorable Senator, we cannot but regard it as inexpedient as it is unnecessary for the end he has in view. If the action and example of the other House be pleaded for the call, we can only say that the best respect we can show to a bad example is to avoid copying it.

We cannot close the brief remarks we have taken the freedom to make on this subject, without expressing the great surprise we felt at understanding an honorable member of the House to intimate in debate that he had had the privilege of examining the vouchers of the secret service fund. —*Nat. Int.*

THE OREGON DEBATE.—For the following synopsis of Mr. Mangum's remarks in the U. S. Senate, on Thursday, we are indebted to the National Intelligencer:

Mr. Mangum took the floor about half past one, and occupied it until nearly three o'clock, in the discussion of the Oregon question.. The subject in its present shape he contended, ought not to have been introduced into either House of Congress, particularly, he said, as it was introduced as a war or a *quasi* war question. The Senate should not be called upon, as it now was, to act upon the responsibility of the Executive without having the same information as it possesses. In his opinion no public affair had ever been so botched or mismanaged as this case had been. It was introduced as a party question; it had its origin in the Baltimore Convention; it was kept before the public in the President's inaugural address & his annual message. He claimed for the small band in the Senate with which he acted a conservative temper and spirit. This was pre-eminently the characteristic of the Whigs & for this they had been charged with opposition to progressive principles. There was also a portion of the party on the other side of the Senate which was under the guidance of conservative principles. He lamented to say that the business of the country, all its great questions and interests, had been rendered subservient to President-making.

Mr. Mangum examined, in some detail, the reports of the Secretaries of War and of the Navy. He said he had reason to know that the resolutions introduced by the Senator from Michigan, at the commencement of the session, had received the approbation of the Executive.

Mr. Cass said that they had certainly been shown to the Secretary of State and also to some leading members of the Senate on the Democratic side.

Mr. Mangum resumed. These resolutions he said were no doubt designed to operate, to prevent further dissensions in the Democratic ranks, than those which had, even then, began to exhibit themselves. It was known he said and he stated it on his own responsibility, that much more than a constitutional majority of the Senate was prepared to ratify a treaty relative to the Oregon territory, founded on the basis of forty nine degrees north latitude. There was probably in the temperament of the people of the United States a proclivity to war, but he thought a very strong principle with them also was to take care of their money; and before they would part with it in the prosecution of a war, they would require a much stronger case to be made out than had yet been presented to them. He considered the Executive as responsible for the large estimates of the Departments. The Chairmen of the Committees on Military and Naval Affairs were entitled to the thanks of the country for their not having countenanced these enormous estimates.

The President had declared that no man had a right to speak for him, and that no man knew his opinion upon this question beyond his Cabinet. This was to be deprecated; it was unfortunate that he was so unapproachable. This was not the position of General Jackson. Would it have been Mr. Clay's position, had he succeeded to the Presidency, or that of the Senators from Missouri or South Carolina, if either of them filled that office? He though not. The leading characteristic of this Administration, he thought, was *secretness*. He was of the opinion that the President was ready to incline either way; he hoped he would *settle* at forty-nine degrees, and he believed that an overwhelming majority of the people would concur in such an arrangement.

He deprecated all the terms of contumely & reproach against Great Britain which had been introduced into this debate. The opening speech of the Senator from Ohio was of the most violent nature; it was more opprobious in its diction than any thing he had before heard. If any thing in the Senator's speech could give a glimpse of satisfaction, it was his declaration that the foreign nation which he was treating with so much contumely, and whose enmity he seemed to care so little about exciting, needed only to have its power touched, and it would fall away to utter nothingness; that, in fact, Great Britain was the weakest nation in Europe. Every exertion had been made to excite the public mind, and to prepare it for war; all kinds of old and long-settled and adjusted questions had been revived and pressed into service.—The Northeastern boundary question, and all the subjects connected with the treaty by which it was adjusted had been brought forward. The episode occasioned by its introduction had led to three days' discussion. He hoped that the honorable Senator from Massachusetts, who felt himself bound by a due regard to his own reputation to notice the matter, would not condescend to pay any further attention to it. The flies who buzzed about this matter would only receive an undeserved fame by being preserved in the amber of the honorable Senator's notice.

Mr. Mangum said that he was in favor of notice to terminate the treaty, such notice being accompanied with conciliatory clauses & framed upon a principle of compromise. If such a notice were given, he had no doubt the whole matter might be adjusted most honorably to the country, and favorably to all her interests. He believed that in two-thirds or three-fourths of the country, nineteen-twentieths of the people were in favor of peace. They could not be forced into a war, unless they saw more occasion for it than had hitherto been exhibited.

Mr. Haywood said he was not aware that the President had ever declared any approval of the resolutions introduced by the Senator from Michigan. He believed they were submitted to him, and he was asked whether he saw any objection to them, and he said he did not.

Mr. Cass said the President had not gone into any consideration of these resolutions. The Secretary of State (Mr. Buchanan) had suggested an alteration in one of them, which was agreed to.

THE TRAPPIST AND THE ROSES.

A young English lady, Mrs. Diana W ——, went recently with her husband and brother, to visit a Monastery of the La Trappe order. It will be recollected that woman are not admitted into the interior of these houses, but like her namesake, Diana Vernon, Mrs. W——had put on a suit of gentleman's clothes, which fitted her to a charm. The company were admitted to all that was worth seeing. They visited the calm, silent, unfurnished cells. Then the reverend Principal conducted his guests through the immense parks which surrounded the Monastery, pointing out for their admiration, with a spirit of pardonable pride, his splendid beds of asparagus, and rich melons. Meantime, Mrs. Diana W——paid very little attention to the old gentleman. Her eyes, which seemed fixed upon one object, were found resting upon an immense rose bush, in full bloom. These roses produced upon her the same effect, as did the armor upon Achilles, at Scyros. On dismissing his guests, the venerable Father, who had preserved in his retreat a quick eye, which distinguished him in the world, gathered a superb boquet of roses, and offering them to Mrs. Diana W——, remarked:—"These roses," said he, with a smile, mingled with a little good natured severity, "were like us, destined to live and to die in solitude. God has decided differently, in sending one of their sisters to visit them. Let His holy name be blessed."—*U. S. Gaz.*

Henry Clay.—This statesman was 70 years of age on Sunday last.

EASTON GAZETTE.

EASTON, MD.

Saturday Morning, April 18.

☞Mr. V. B. PALMER is our authorized agent to receive subscriptions and advertisements for the "Easton Gazette," in the cities of Baltimore, Philadelphia & N. York

We return thanks to Capt. Turner of the Steamer Osiris, for Baltimore papers of yesterday.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Branch Bank of the Farmer's Bank of Maryland at Easton, on Wednesday last. The following officers were appointed.—

William B. Smyth, Cashier, vice, W. H. Tilghman, resigned.

Richard Thomas, Book-keeper vice, James Benny, deceased.

H. C. Mackey, Discount Clerk.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON—*Passage of the Oregon Resolutions.* The Senate on Thursday brought the protracted debate on the Oregon Notice to a close, by substituting for the House resolutions the one offered by Mr. Crittenden, of Kentucky, which merely empowers the President to give the Notice to Great Britain when he shall deem it proper to do so.—The vote stood, ayes 49, nays 14.—*Amer Republican.*

From the N. Orleans Picayune 7th inst.

FROM MEXICO AND TEXAS

EIGHT DAYS LATER.

Return of the Hon. John Slidell and W. S. Parrott, Esq'r.—His Final Rejection by the Mexican Government.

By the arrival of the steamship Alabama, Waddle, from Galveston, from whence she sailed on the 5th inst. we are placed in possession of Galveston dates to the 4th instant, containing important intelligence from Gen. Taylor's army. The Alabama, at 8 o'clock yesterday morning, fell in with the U. S. steamship Mississippi off the Balize, having on board our Minister, the Hon. J. Slidell; W. S. Parrott, Esq., Secretary of Legation; and Robert Stuart, Midshipman U. S. navy. The Mississippi left Vera Cruz on the morning of the 30th ult. and arrived off the Balize on Saturday Morning, but owing to the severity of the gale, was unable to communicate until she fell in with the Alabama. Messrs. Slidell, Parrott and Stewart were transferred to the latter vessel, and the Mississippi immediately departed for Pensacola. We have received full files of "El Locomotor" to the 29th inclusive, furnished us by our obliging correspondents at Vera Cruz, but they contain nothing of very great importance.

We have the proclamation of Parades; but are unable to give it entire this morning. It is a document in the usual vain of Mexican official publications, spread all over with denunciations of the U. States, and seasoned with abundant condiments for the taste and palates of the people of that country.

The Galveston News Extra of the 4th inst., contains the following intelligence from the Army of Occupation.

The Army of Occupation, numbering in all 1500 men arrived and encamped on the 20th ult., opposite Matamoros. Gen. Taylor, with a company of dragoons, under the command of Col. Twiggs, having left the main army, arrived at Point Isabel simultaneously with the fleet of transports from Aransas, on the 24th ult., there not being half an hours difference in the arrivals by land and water.

On the appearance of the fleet the captain of the port—Rodriguez—set fire to the custom-house and several other buildings at Point Isabel and made his retreat good to the river, although pursued some distance by order of Gen. Taylor. The buildings destroyed were of little value, being constructed of logs, thatched with straw.

The New Tariff Bill.—The committee of ways and means in the House of Representatives, reported their new Tariff Bill on Tuesday. It is said to be nearly the same as the plan prepared and furnished to the committee by the Secretary of the Treasury, but of which the public has never yet been put in possession officially. With the exception of the duty on foreign brandy, spirits, and cordials, the duties range from *thirty* down to *five* per cent.—All the duties are *ad valorem*. It contains a provision that if in any year it shall not yield a revenue sufficient for the ordinary wants of the government, the President is invested with authority to lay a duty of ten per cent. on tea and coffee, and to announce the fact by proclamation.—*Balt. Sun.*

The Affray in St. Mary's Co.—Mr. Ashcombe, who it was thought had been killed in the affray with Mr. J. H. Thomas it appears is still living and there are strong hopes of his recovery. Mr. Thomas, having acted in self defence, was acquitted by the Court of Examination. Mr. Blackistone's card would show that Mr. Ashcombe acted like a mad man on the occasion.

Death.—Willian George Read, Esq., a distinguished member of the Baltimore Bar died in Baltimore on Tuesday Evening last aged 46 years.

Annapolis.—Mr. Richard Swann, whig, has been elected as Mayor by a majority of 30 votes. The whigs have also elected the Recorder and Board of Aldermen.

Mr. Clay arrived at St. Louis on the 3d instant, and was received by an immense concourse of citizens who had assembled on the levee, but without any previous arrangement—the distinguished statesman having declined a formal reception.

Major G. TOCHMAN, of Poland, has brought a suit for libel against the editors of the Washington Union, for charging Mr. T. with collecting subscriptions or donations under the false pretence of forming a Polish Sclavonian Literary Association, and making doubtful his character and the identity of his person, by denying his right of using the Polish name.

Naval.—Orders have been received at Norfolk to fit out the U. S. Sloop-of war Decatur, for the Naval School at Annapolis. She is to be manned by the "young middies," so that they may receive a practical education. They made an ineffectual remonstrance against it, however to the department at Washington. The Nautilus at this port, under Captain Lee, is also shortly to repair to Annapolis.—*Balt. Amer.*

MARYLAND FARMERS' CLUB.—A meeting of this association was held on Saturday morning—John Glenn, Esq. President, in the Chair. The following named gentlemen were elected members of the Club: J. Murray Lloyd, of Talbot; Walter P. Allender, of Baltimore county; Major A. G. Ege, John K. Longwell, John B. Boyle and Sterling Galt, of Carroll; E. Reynolds and Robert Gilmor, Jr., of Baltimore; Dr. A. Thomas and Charles Ridgely Howard, of Howard District.

The following gentlemen were then elected honorary members of the Club: Prof. Grassen, of Germany; Professors Playfair and Johnson, of England; Hon. H. L. Ellsworth, Hon. Edward Burke, Commissioner of the Patent Office; Hon John S. Skinner, Prof. Teshmacher, of Boston; Dr. Joseph E. Muse, of Maryland; Hon. Whitemarsh B. Seabrook, President of the South Carolina State Agricultural Society; C. N. Bement, Esq. of Albany; James Gowen, Esq. of Pennsylvania; Prof. Samuel L. Dana, of Mass.; Dr. E. Holmes, of Maine, and Rev. H. Colman, of Boston.

Wm. H. Barrett, Esq. of Cheltenham, England, and Edward Bowly, Esq., of Sydninton House, England, were elected honorary members.

Mr. Daniel Bowly, Corresponding Secretary, presented several works on Agriculture from W. H. Barret, Esq. of England; also from Edward Bowly, Esq. of England a copy of his prize essay on farm carts, & a number of other books from his library.

The subject for the consideration of the Club being the culture of Corn, remarks were made by Messrs. J. Murray Lloyd, of Talbot; Wm. H. Gilpin, of Cecil; J. Carroll Walsh, of Harford; Augustus Shriver, of Carroll; R. Gilmor, Jr., of Baltimore; F. Finch, of Cecil; Dr. Price of Baltimore, and Dr. Bowly of Baltimore.

A sample of Tobacco, raised on the farm of Dr. Fenwick, of West River, Anne Arundel county, Md., from seed obtained through the Patent Office at Washington, was presented by Mr. Samuel Sands. It was much admired for its flavor and the fineness of its texture.

Parcels of seeds from the Patent office were distributed to the members present.

The Chair, before the adjournment, suggested the propriety of an Exhibition, to be given some time during the present year. The subject will come up for consideration at the next meeting of the Club.

Dinner to John S. Skinner, Esq.—A complimentary dinner was given on the 4th ult. to John S. Skinner, Esq. (formerly of Baltimore) by a number of gentlemen of New Orleans, where Mr. S. has been on a visit, in order to testify their respect for his devotion to agricultural science. The dinner took place at the St. Charles hotel, and in reply to a complimentary toast, Mr. Skinner made an interesting speech, which was succeded by other from the Hon. Bohe Peyton Col. Wm. R. Johnson, the Napoleon of the turf, Hon. S. S. Prentiss, A. C. Bullitt, Esq. of the Picayune; T. B Thoope, Esq. of the Tropic, and others.

Professor Morse.—It is said that this gentlemen has now found that the Telegraph may be worked without the Magnetic Battery at all, which is an important discovery. Mr. M. must be a man of great talents and ranks high as an artist, some of his paintings being very superior. He is a son of the great Geographer Morse.

LATE FROM AFRICA—*Twelve Slavers Captured.*—The arrival at N. York, on Monday, of the British schooner Ida from Sierra Leone, the 23d of Feb., brings intelligence of the capture of no less than twelve slavers, in addition to those heretofore reported, all sailing under the Brazilian flag. These were all captured by the British squadron, and condemned by the mixed commission courts of Sierra Leone. The U. S. frigate Yorktown had sailed for the Mediterranean the day previous. Her crew were remarkably healthy.

Captain Sawyer, of the schooner Rechabite, at New York from Tampico, was informed by the U. S. Consul that an express from Matamoras had reached there on the 8th of March, bringing a requisition for all the troops the department could spare, and that about five hundred were preparing to march. It was rumored that this movement was caused by the near approach of the United States army to the city of Matamoras.

Heavy Verdict.—On Tuesday evening an action for breach of marriage promise came up before the Sheriff's Jury, in which Miss Sarah Greer, a young lady of irreproachable character and great personal beauty, was plaintiff, & Eli W. Butler, defendant.

The acquaintance, correspondence and attentions had continued from 1842 up to last Fall, when the defendant withdrew and married a lady from New Haven. The Jury gave the plaintiff *three thousand dollars.*—*N. Y. Cour. & Enq.*

Bishopric of Jerusalem.—The death of the Rev. Dr. Alexander having left this see vacant, it has been filled by the appointment of M. Belson, a converted Jew, by the King of Prussia, who holds the right of alternate appointment with the government for Englaud.

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