The Easton Gazette,

Next door to Campbell's Drug Store,
EASTON, MD.

SATURDAY MORNING . . . . MARCH 12, 1859.

CORRUPTION IN WASHINGTON.—Washington city certainly is making rapid strides to be held up as the most corrupt and out-lawed city in the country. A city that should be a model for all others to pattern after. Here assembles the *great* men of the nation, but some turn out to be greater on the records of crime. Its repeated high-handed violation of law and decency of late have completely silenced the Baltimore city defamers. Were every little deviation from rectitude made public in the *capitol* city, as is done in Baltimore, the latter city, no doubt, would show a comparatively clean record. How is it that the mayor and police of Washington are not centured for allowing these repeated violations of law to be perpetrated? Under similar circumstances the officers of Baltimore city have been most shamefully abused and charged with non-attendance to duty. In another column will be found an account of two fights a few days since, among members of Congress and others—Mr. Bowie, of Maryland, taking a conspicuous part,

AN EXTRA SESSION OF CONGRESS.—A dispatch from Washington to the Baltimore Clipper says, there is now no doubt that there were will be a session of Congress called by the President earlier than the first Monday in December next; but whether in advance of or directly after the autumn elections for representatives is not yet determined. Not only the Post office Department, but other branches of the public service absolutely require legislation before the usual time of the annual meeting of Congress.

DEATH OF THE HON. AARON V. BROWN, POSTMASTER GENERAL.—Our readers have been apprised of the severe illness of the Hon. A. V. Brown, Postmaster General, who has suffered for some days past under a severe attack of pneumonia. His death, which had been expected for the preceding two days, took place on Tuesday morning.

The Washington Star says that Joseph Holt, Esq., of Kentucky, at present Commissioner of Patents, has been nominated as Postmaster General, in the place of the deceased.

The steamship Quaker City arrived at New Orleans on Tuesday, with advices from California to the 19th ult She reports that the Golden Age left on the same day to connect with the Aspinwall steamers, having on board $1,250,000 in gold. Heavy rains had prevailed throughout the State, and the mining prospects were good. A heavy trade was also anticipated. More troops had been sent to the Colorado river to operate against the Indians.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.—The February number of this popular agricultural journal contains 32 pages, crammed to overflowing with just the information which farmers and fruit-growers need. It is handsomely got up and well illustrated with new and beautiful engravings of animals, machines implements, fruits, trees, shrubs, flowers, &c.

LADIES HOME MAGAZINE, T. S. Arthur & Co., Publishers, Philada., $2 a year; 4 Copies $5.

We have the March number of this periodical, edited by T. S. Arthur and Virginia F. Townsend, names which of themselves; will recommend the work to the favorable commendation of the public.

THANKSGIVING.—The 18th day of April has been designated by the United States Grand Lodge, I. O. O. Fellows, as a day of thanksgiving to be observed by the Order throughout the United States. That day is to be religiously commemorated as the fortieth anniversary of the organization.

THE CASE OF WM. G. FORD.—Judge Stump has refused to discharge, or retry Ford, deciding that he had no further jurisdiction in the matter. Ford will, in the meantime, remain in jail till another tribunal shall act.

BODY FOUND.—The body of Capt. R. D. Mansfield, of St. Michaels, was found drifted ashore on Kent Island on Saturday last. Capt. M. was lost overboard from his vessel sometime before last Christmas, somewhere between Sandy Point and the Bodkin.

AMERICAN FARMER.—The March number of the American Farmer, published by N. B. Worthington & Co., at Carroll Hall, is out, and contains the usual quantity and quality of interesting articles. The American Farmer is an invaluable publication for the agriculture.

GRADUATES.—Among the graduates at the the Maryland University at its annual commencement, on Saturday morning last, we notice the names of Wm. S. Adams and Robt. A. Dodson, of this county.

M. P. CHURCH CONFERENCE.—The Maryland Annual Conference of the M. P. Church assembled at Georgetown, D. C., on Wednesday last—Rev. W. Roby, presiding.

THANKS.—Hon. Isaac J. Stevens, will please accept our thanks for a copy of his speech, on the Indian War expenses.

RE-APPOINTED.—J. A. Johnson, Esq., formerly editor of the *Gazette*, has been re-appointed book-keeper to the Collector of Baltimore city.

MAJOR J. P. HEISS, of the Washington *States*, flatly contradicts his reported marriage to Miss Martha Haines Butt, of Norfolk, by coolly remarking that he already has a wife, and a very good one.

DEATH OF TWO ESTIMABLE CITIZENS.—Mr. Jno. Newnam, of the Trappe District at his residence on—monday night last.—Mr. Newnam has been a successful farmer, a useful citizen, sociable neighbor, and most affectionate parent raising by his own hands and training by his own counsel—a large family of children, useful to society, and worthy of his love;—the mother died when they were quite small.

In Easton on Tuesday night last Miss. Elizabeth Mullikin, aged 66 years, for many years a beloved member of Mrs. Hayward's but recently of Dr. Chamberlains family.—She has long been a member of the M. E. Church, and no doubt died in the hope of the reward which is promised to the righteous.

Among the reported proceedings of the last day of the late session of Congress, says the Baltimore Clipper, we find the following:

"Mr. Boyce, of South Carolina, moved that the rules be suspended, in order to enable him to report from the committee on elections a resolution directing the Clerk of the House to pay out of the contingent fund to Bird B. Chapman, his mileage and pay as delegate from Nebraska, contesting the seat of Mr. Ferguson; which motion prevailed—yeas 111, nays 40.

Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, moved to amend the resolution so as to make the compensation $6,000 for the Congress, including mileage; which amendment was agreed to.

The question recurring on the resolution as amended,

Mr. Dean, of Connecticut, moved that it be laid on the table; which motion did not prevail.

The question being taken, the resolution as amended was adopted.

Mr. Boyce, of South Carolina, moved that the rules be suspended in order to enable him to report from the Committee of Elections a resolution directing the Clerk of the House to pay to *William Pinkney White*, claiming a seat as a member of Congress from the State of Maryland, the mileage and compensation to which he would have been entitled if his contest had been decided in the affirmative; which motion did not prevail."

There is a deep significance in this refusal of the House of Representatives to allow any payment to Mr. Whyte. The circumstances under which it occurred give to the refusal itself peculiar emphasis. The House had just voted by a tremendous majority to pay $6,000 to Bird B. Chapman, who, like Mr. Whyte, was an unsuccessful claimant for a seat in that Congress. The willing payment in the one case, and the refusal to pay anything in the other, clearly indicate the deliberate judgment of the House that, while Mr. Chapman had failed to establish any right to the seat he claimed, he had at least some color of pretence for the contest, but that Mr. Whyte had neither any right to the seat claimed by him, nor even a shadow of justification in setting up the claim.

This final action of the House of Representatives in the celebrated Maryland election case consummates the complete and triumphant vindication of the American party of the city of Baltimore from the vile calumnies poured out, month after month, and week after week, and day after day, by our locofoco opponents and their allies in the disguise of independents. This abuse of the American party of Baltimore and these charges of fraud and violence in the congressional election of 1857, formed the staple commodity of democracy throughout the whole country. They were the only arguments of locofoco candidates and the sole theme of locofoco editors and stump-speakers from Maine to California. It was gravely contended that Mr. Whyte, the locofoco candidate for Congress in the third district in Maryland, was entitled to the seat, and that the success of his competitor was achieved only by the frightful frauds corruptions and murderous violence of the Americans in the portion of the city of Baltimore included in the district. These charges were reiterated by one locofoco editor after another, and by one locofoco speaker after another, until people actually began to believe them. Mr. Whyte was afforded an opportunity to sustain his allegations by proof. Witnesses were examined, a volume of over eleven hundred pages of testimony was produced to Congress, and, after deliberate consideration, the committee, composed of a majority of democrats, reported that Mr. Whyte was not entitled to the seat he claimed, and the House of Representatives, in which there was a democratic majority of twenty-four, decided in favor of his competitor, and finally emphatically declared that there was no color or pretence whatever for the claim of the democratic contestant.

The justice of this solemn judgment of a tribunal composed of a majority of opponents of the American party will not surely be questioned. It was given upon the fullest presentation of the facts that could be devised by the industry and ingenuity of the democratic candidate, aided by nearly all the democratic federal officers and the whole democratic party of the city. It was selected as a test case. It was relied upon to give a faint coloring of truth to the calumnies poured out upon the Americans of Baltimore by the whole locofoco party of the country. The effort was an utter failure. It only served to demonstrate the entire and unmitigated falsity of these slanders, and the reckless malignity of those by whom they were uttered and kept in circulation. The result is the most complete vindication of the American party of Baltimore from the calumnies of its opponents that ever was accorded to a political party, for it is a vindication at the hands of its opponents.

LECTURE.—Rev. E. Y. Reese of Baltimore, will deliver a lecture before the Christian Association of Easton, on the 25th inst. Subject—"American Poets and Poetry"

POLITICAL.—Four State elections will take place this spring, viz:—New Hampshire, March 8; Connecticut, April 4; Rhode Island, April 6, and Virginia, May 26. In each of these States, a Governor is to be chosen, and also members to the next Congress.

AN IMPOSITION EXPOSED.—There has been a great effort in different sections of the country to introduce a new species of grass, called the "Honey Blade Grass."—Its good qualities, of course, were put forth in blazing colors and recommended in the highest terms. The New York *Country Gentlemen* and Chicago *Cultivator* both pronounce this grass nothing more nor less than German Millet, See what the Cultivator says:

"The "Honey Blade Grass" is the same as German Millet, recently christened Hungarian Grass. For some purposes and on some soils this has always been esteemed a valuable forage plant, and at this time the seed can be had of dealers at from $2 a bushel downwards. A bushel of seed will sow two or three acres. Under the seductive name of "Honey Blade Grass," it is offered in sacks containing seed enough to sow an acre for $3—just about six times what that quantity of seed is worth, as any amount of this seed can be obtained for $1 a bushel, and it can be afforded as cheap as oats. Hold on, Cultivator folks, there will be enough of this seed in market to stock the nation before sowing time next May or June.

THE QUADRUPLE EXECUTION.—The four condemned murderers, Gambrill, Cropp, Corrie and Cyphus, who are to be executed on the 18th inst. Friday week—have addressed a joint letter to Sheriff Creamer, requesting that they shall not be hung in shrouds. There being no law requiring the sheriff to use shrouds, he will accede to their desire, and they will be executed in their usual dress, only wearing the necessary cap to draw over the face.

There will be five hundred tickets issued for admissions to the jail yard on the day of execution, which number will include the police force and all others admitted.—A large body of police will be placed outside to preserve order among the throng that will be attracted by the horrible exhibition of that day. The sheriff is besieged by applications for tickets to witness the affair, even from distant towns in adjacent States; but the number will be positively limited, and as far as possible below the whole number of tickets printed

The following is a letter addressed to the sheriff.

Baltimore City Jail, March 6th, 1859.

Thomas Creamer, Esq, Sheriff of Baltimore city—Dear Sir:—We, the undersigned, take this opportunity of addressing you a few lines in regard to our execution. We ask as a *favor*—the only one we ever will ask again on this earth—it is this: For the *love of God* do not, compel us to wear *shrouds* on the 18th of March. As you are a *Christian* do not do it. It would be death itself for to put a *shroud* on us, for God knows we have enough to bear up under. We want to die like Christians and men. Oh, you cannot refuse the only boon perhaps that it will ever be in our power to ask.—We know it is to your *option* to grant this *request* or no. We do not think you will refuse us. We now beg leave to close, hoping that we may receive a *favorable* answer.

Your unfortunate fellow-mortals,
Marion Cropp,
Henry Gambrill,
Peter Corrie,
John H. Cyphus.

A Washington correspondent thus conclusively disposes of the poor plea of the locofocos, that the failure of the post-office appropriation bill is attributable to somebody else than the democratic Senators.—He says:

While the Union here takes occasion to denounce the course of Mr. Grow and those who concurred with him in resisting the amendments for raising revenue, which the Senate improperly imposed on the post office bill, it purposely conceals the fact that the conference committees reconciled the conflict between the two branches; that the house passed the bill so agreed upon, and that it was killed downright by the efforts of Mr. Toombs especially, backed by Mr. Mason. Not a word is said about the man whose single act decided its fate. This is a fair sample of the fairness practiced by the organ.

WEDDING IN A DEATH CHAMBER.—A correspondent, writing from West Union, on line of the North-western Virginia Railroad, says that a wedding in a death chamber recently took place at Spring Hill, near that place. A Mr. Barr and Miss. Ripley were married whilst the father of the lady was lying a corpse.—It appears that that day had been set for the wedding to take place. Mr. Ripley was suffering with consumption and expired on that morning at 6 o'clock. The groom proposed to put it off a few weeks, but the bride insisted on its taking place at nine o'clock, over the corpse of its father.—*Wheeling Intelligencer.*

AN EPIDEMIC.—A cutaneous disease, styled "roseola," is prevailing as an epidemic in Somerset county, Md. The Princess Anne Union says:

It is said to bear striking resemblance to scarlet fever and measles, and is frequently mistaken for one or the other of these diseases. It is not contagious, and generally acquires but little medical treatment, except when complicated with internal inflammations—but whenever this happens it may be regarded as a serious affair.—*Cam. Democrat.*

FOUND DROWNED.—Floated ashore on Mr. Edward H. Coursey's farm, on Chester river, on Wednesday last, the body of an unknown white man. One of his shoulders was broken, and one side of his head very much injured. The names of Patrick O'Keff and Joseph Ross were found on some papers in his pocket. Jas. J. Taylor, Esq., held a jury of inquest over the body. *Centreville (Md.) Times.*

TO THE PUBLIC.

VARIOUS rumors having for some time past, been in circulation, in reference to a draft of a letter written by me for Mr. A. H. Mackey, as his Counsel, to Admr. D. B. N. of Saml. Crawford, deceased, I feel it my duty to submit a calm statement of the affair to this community.

Immediately upon hearing of these reports, the first whisper of which reached me through my friend, John H. Harris, Esq., I at once addressed the following letter to Jas. Ll. Martin, Esq., who was said to have been injured by this draft of letter:

EASTON Feb. 16th, 1859.

To Jas. Ll. Martin, Esq.

Sir: Mr. Thos. S. Hayward, as your friend, yesterday informed Mr. John H. Harris, that among A. H. Mackey's papers, you had found a letter, in my hand writing, written for A. H. Mackey to the heirs of Crawford in Delaware, advising them that, "if you got possession of their money it would never be paid over to them," or something to this effect. I certainly have no recollection of writing such a letter. When bad state of feelings exists between parties, we often do things that our mature judgment may afterwards disapprove of.

I have of late, as age advances upon me, endeavored to chasten my feelings. I write to ask you to send me the letter or a copy of it, that I may inspect it and review my action in the matter. Respectfully,

SAM: HAMBLETON.

I at same time of this communication from Mr. Harris through Mr. Hayward, informed Mr. Harirs, that I had never written any such letter for Mr. Mackey as that reported. That the only one written for Mr. Mackey was of the tenor hereafter spoken of. I waited for Mr. Martin's reply one week, until the 23d of February. I then again informed Mr. Harris that I had maturely reflected upon the subject and felt assured fully that the letter written for Mr. Mackey was of the character I had informed him of on the 16th February. I then asked Mr. Harris to take the following letter around to Mr. Martin:

EASTON, Feb. 23d, 1859.

J. Ll. Martin, Esq.,

I do not desire to interfere with your leisuire or convenience, but would be glad to have the copy of letter for which I applied on the 16th ult. In your short business note of the 18th ult to me you promised a copy as soon as relieved from Court. I am very anxious to review my position in this matter, as I feel sure some mistake exists.

Respectfully,

SAM: HAMBLETON.

Mr. Martin then informed Mr. Harris that he would at once copy the letter and send it to me.—Mr. Martin at same time showed to Mr. Harris the note of mine to Mr. Mackey, hereafter inserted, and I waited until the 23th of February, when I again through I. C. W. Powell, Esq., requested of Mr. Martin a copy of the letter. I waited until the 26th of February, but receiving no communication from Mr. Martin, I resolved to address Mr. Mackey. I was enabled to do this from Mr. Harris' verbal report of the contents of my note to Mr. Mackey and the charge against me I accordingly on the 26th of February addressed the following note to Mr. Mackey.

EASTON, Feb. 26th, 1859.

To A. H. Mackey, Esq.

A statement has been circulated, that among your papers had been found by Mr. J. Ll. Martin, a note from me to you enclosing a draft of letter, to be sent by you to some one of the Crawford heirs in Delaware. It is further stated, that you say the purport of this draft of letter was to inform the said party in Delaware, "that if Mr. Martin got possession of the money of himself and other Crawford heirs in Delaware, they would never get a dollar of it," or language to this effect. I have asked for a copy of my note to you, and have waited to this moment for the copy before writing to you. I have not yet received it. I now write to ask you to state,

First. Have you ever stated or do you now state, that the draft of letter sent you by me and said to be referred to in my note to you, was to give the Crawford heirs in Delaware, any such information?

Second, To state to me frankly what you allege that letter did contain. Please state as precisely as you can recollect, the language of the said enclosed letter to be sent by you to Delaware. I cannot doubt that you will do me this act of justice, notwithstanding your present apparent state of feeling toward me, springing from misapprehension of action on my part, which I could and would have explained, had you allowed me an opportunity.

Will you answer this letter at your earliest convenience, and oblige

Yours Respectfully,

SAM: HAMBLETON.

On Monday following, the 28th of February, I received from Mr. Martin the following note, and enclosure.

Col. Hambleton.

Sir: Enclosed I send copy of letter to Mr. Macky—requested by you.

Respectfully, JAMES Ll. MARTIN.

Feb. 28th, 1859.

The other portion of the note was on other business between us. The enclosure was as follows:

(COPY.)

EASTON, Tuesday night.

Dear Alex:

I wrote to Martin the enclosed letter today; but he was off to Denton by 8 o'clock. I suppose he goes up to get an order about the interest. Make no settlement until I return. He is run mad for the money and thinks you will pay at once. He may get an order, but don't pay.

I enclose letter for you to copy and send to Gundaker immediately. I believe he will come down at once and settle.

It will shew him what Martin is after.—Fill up amounts correctly and all blanks in your copy and forward it. Let no one see original and burn it on copying. I think it will bring matters right. Say nothing to any one about it. Yours Truly,

SAM: HAMBLETON.

I then addressed Mr Martin the following note on the 28th February, but owing to his reported absence from Town, and the storm of Thursday, I did not send it to him until the 4th of March.

EASTON, Feb. 28th, 1859.

To J. Ll. Martin, Esq.

Sir: After acknowledging the receipt of a business paper, I write;

The copy of my note to Mr. Mackey is also received this day at same time. Will you do me the favor to hand me this morning a copy of my note to Mr. Mackey at same time and therein referred to. The two will enable me, I feel sure, to explain the transaction.

Not hearing from you, I Saturday, wrote to Mr. Mackey. Respectfully,

SAM: HAMBLETON.

On the fifth I received the enclosed prompt reply.

Col. Hambleton.

Sir: I received your note of yesterday. The letter to which you refer and request copy, has not been placed in my possession and therefore, cannot comply with request, by sending copy Respectfully,

JAMES Ll. MARTIN.

March 3d, 1859.

This comprises the entire correspondence. I have waited until this moment, (Monday night,) the 7th of March, for a reply from Mr. Mackey, and receiving none, I am warranted in supposing none is intended and proceed to state as well as I can recollect, the purport of the enclosed draft of letter to him, alluded to in my short and hurried note of Tuesday night, before inserted.—Before doing so it is necessary at the risk of tediousness, to give the facts calling for this draft of letter to be sent to Mr. Gundaker of Penna. Mr. W. H. Crawford, the father-in-law of Mr. A. H. Mackey, had been appointed Executor of his brother, Saml. Crawford, deceased. By the provisions of Mr. S. Crawford's will in the event of the death of his son Eldridge Gundaker Crawford, under age and without issue, the lands therein devised to him were to be sold by the Executor, W. H. Crawford, and the proceeds added to the personal estate remaining in the hands of the Executor and distributed to the heirs and legal representatives, who should within a specified time therein named, file their claim, on notice given, or otherwise lose all claim thereto. I have no copy of the will nor is great precision necessary; E. G. Crawford died under age and without issue. Mr. W. H. Crawford sold the lands, took the Bonds of purchasers and received a portion of the purchase money; and by order of the Court deposited the same in the Easton Bank. An Adm'r. D. B. N. on Saml. Crawford's estate became necessary, by reason of the death of W. H. Crawford at this stage of his administration. After much delay Mr. A. H. Mackey reluctantly took out these letters, as he was interested in the Estate in right of his wife. As soon as he applied for these letters, Mr. Martin, on behalf of the Penna. heirs, as their counsel filed objection, but the Orphan's Court of Caroline County gave the letters to Mr. Mackey. Mr Mackey at once proceeded to collect the balance due on the purchasers' Bonds and to close the Estate. When the Estate was ready for distribution, one fourth to Wm. H. Crawford and three fourths to three Penna. heirs, Mr. Martin on behalf of the Penna. heirs, gave me notice in writing, that he claimed the entire Estate in hands of Mr. Mackey, for these Penna. heirs, on the ground that Wm. H. Crawford had not filed his claim in time. Mr. Mackey had deposited all funds of the Estate as received by him in Bank during his Administration, and was ready to settle, reserving one fourth of the Estate in his hands for Wm. H. Crawford, and paying three fourths over to Mr. Martin for the Penn. heirs.—This was refused and suit brought at November Term, 1856, of Circuit Court of Talbot County, on the Bond of Mr. Mackey, for the three Penna. heirs, claiming the whole Estate. These suits ran on upon the Docket from this time until January, 1858, the funds all this time in Bank untouched by Mr. Mackey. At this time Mr. Martin agreed to settle the suits, receiving three fourths of the Estate and allowing Mr. Crawford's Estate one fourth. To this Mr. Mackey at once accered, as he had been willing and anxious to settle from the first on this basis. An agreement for such distribution was at once prepared by me and signed and sent to Mr. Martin, signed by him and filed in Caroline County, and the controversy about to be settled. At this stage Mr. Martin claimed interest for a certain period from Mr. Mackey for the Penna. heirs. To this Mr. Mackey objected positively and refused so to settle, on the ground that it must come out of him, and that he had received small commissions for his trouble and that he had never used the money and always been ready to settle as now proposed.

On the 25th of January 1858, Mr. Martin was going up to the Orphans' Court, in Caroline County, to file the agreement for distribution. "I could not go up, being compelled to leave home for some purpose next day. I wrote the note alluded to in the note to Mr. Mackey to Mr. Martin, apprising him, I presume, of my inability to go to Denton, and enclosing a letter to the Orphans' Court objecting to this allowance of interest by the Court Mr. Martin went and as I understand applied, as I presumed he would, from communication to Mr. Mackey and myself, to the Court for allowance of interest, but the Court filed the distribution agreed upon on the 26th, together with my remonstrance against allowance of interest, and refused to have anything to do with the question of interest one way or the other. The Tuesday or Saturday previous to the 26th of January, 1858, when the agreement as to distribution was agreed upon and to be filed, Mr. Mackey was in Easton at my office and greatly incensed at this demand for interest upon him He stated to me that he felt sure the Pennsylvania heirs or any one of them, if here, would settle without this demand for interest: and requested me to draw a letter for him to send to Mr. Gundaker in Pennsylvania, stating the facts to him and askinging him to come down at once, and that the matter, he felt sure, could be settled without further cost. I promised him to do so, and the draft alluded to in my note to him was the letter to be copied by him and sent. That letter was in substance to state, "that a distribution of the estate of Sam'l Crawford had been agreed upon, allowing one fourth of the fund to Mr. Wm. H Crawford's estate and three fourths to the heirs in Pennsylvania, (leaving blanks for the amounts) that he (Mackey) had always been willing and anxious to settle on this basis before suit was brought; but that interest upon the fund was now demanded of him by Mr. Martin, which he could not pay as he had always been ready to settle as now agreed upon and had had the money on deposit and it had been of no use to him. It then urged Mr. Gundaker to come down at once and that the matter he was sure could be closed up and settled." No copy of the letter was kept, and I do not assert the above to be exact, but it is substantially correct. There was not a syllable in it stating "if Mr. Martin got their money they would never get a dollar," or any thing of the sort or effect. No such letter was spoken of by Mr. Mackey and myself. The sole object was to satisfy Mr. Gundaker that he (Mr. Mackey) had always been ready to settle as now proposed, and get Mr. Gundaker down here. Mr. Mackey feeling sure he would release the claim for interest demanded by Mr. Martin. The only expression in the letter that can be relied upon in support any inference of this sort is the following. "It will show him what Martin is after." This means that Gundaker would see that the claim for interest alone prevented settlement of the estate after so much delay, and that he (Mackey) was not to blame for non-settlement. This letter Mr. Mackey subsequently informed me, "he did not copy and send, as he had resolved to ask no favors of them, but to stand upon his legal rights." Subsequently Mr. Martin abandoned the claim for interest, and Mr. Mackey at once settled the amount due the heirs in Pennsylvania.—This is the only letter ever written by me for Mr. Mackey. I did trust that Mr. Mackey, in answer to my letter, would state the contents of the letter for Mr. Gundaker, and thus save me this unpleasant task. I have waited until now to see if he would state his recollection. On the day Mr. Mackey paid and satisfied this claim to Mr. Martin; he informed me he intended to write to Mr. Gundaker that he had paid the three fourths of the estate and had always been willing to pay this without suit. And he afterwards stated to me he had written such a letter. I never saw this letter. I presume Mr. Mackey can get a copy of it, or original, from Mr. Gundaker or statement of its contents.

SAM: HAMBLETON.

Monday, March 7th, 1859.

Wednesday Evening, March 9th.

Since writing the above Mr. John H. Harris informs me that Mr. A. H. Mackey stated to him in a conversation in regard to the contents of the letter written for him "that he did not recollect the contents of the letter—that he had distroyed it." Mr. Harris informs me that he then stated to Mr. Mackey what I alleged the letter written for him did contain, rehearsing my statement of its contents, as set forth in the above publication, and that Mr. Mackey at once replied "that he believed that was just about what the letter written for him did contain, and that he had never stated to any one that it contained the language," that if Mr. Martin got possession of their money they would never get a dollar of it." Mr. Harris further informed me that Mr. Mackey said he had answered my letter to him. That he sent through the Post Office a copy of my note in the publication contained, of Tuesday night—that he thought that was what I wanted, as he had destroyed the letter written for him. I did receive through the Post Office on Wednesday, the second of March, a copy of my note to Mr. Mackey, without name or date or any thing else to apprise me it came from Mr. Mackey; and I knew not the hand writing and was enquiring of several friends whose hand writing it was. I supposed it came from some friend who had read the note, and knew I was seeking a copy of it. Mr. Martin had sent me a copy on Monday the 28th of February, previous. S. H.

Wm. Thetford and Wm. Baker are being tried in Baltimore for stealing $10,000 from the counter of the Farmers' and Planters Bank. Wm. P. Preston defend the accused.

The Richmond *Enquirer* threatens that if Mr Letcher does not repudiate Mr Buchanan, it will repudiate Mr Letcher.

New Hampshire Election.

CONCORD, N. H., March 9.—The State election for Governor and members of Congress took place yesterday. The vote in this city is larger than it was last year.—Ichabod Goodwin, the republican candidate has 1,337, and Asa P. Cate, democrat, 904 being a democratic gain of 62. In Manchester, Goodwin 1,553, Cate 1,217—democratic gain 133.

Returns from forty towns give Goodwin 12,143; Cate, 8,231; the same towns last year gave Wm. Haile, republican, 11,842; Cate, democratic, 7,306; the democratic gain so far is 724.

In Portsmouth, in the first district, the vote stands:—Gilman Martin, republican, 717; Daniel Marcy, democrat, 976; the gain of the latter is 242 over the vote for Governor. In 1857, the republican majority was 1,036.

CONCORD, March 9.—Returns from 67 towns foot up as follows: Goodwin, republican, 16,860; Cate, democratic, 13,893.

One hundred and five republicans and thirty-six democrats have been elected to the House, and eight out of the twelve Senators are republicans.

The three republican candidates to Congress have been elected—same as last year.

Fire on the Wilmington and Weldon Railway.

WILMINGTON, N. C., March 5.—The village of Magnolia, forty-eight miles from this place, on the Wilmington and Weldon Railway, was burned last night about 12 o'clock. The ware-house of the Railroad Company was full of goods, which, together with Merriman's store and three or four dwellings, were destroyed. The loss is heavy, probably over seventy thousand dollars. There is some insurance.

THE HEALTH OF GEN. CASS.—In reply to a news paper paragraph current, the Cleveland Democrat whose editor has had frequent opportunities of intercourse with Gen. Cass says:

Through life Gen. Cass has been the most temperate of men, and now, at an age when most men fail, he is still in full intellectual vigor—still equal to a diplomatic combat with any statesman in Europe.

The Body of the Lost Aronaut Found.

ADRIAN, MICHIGAN, March 7.—The remains of Mr. Thurston, the lost aronaut, were found near Toledo on Sunday. His body has been missing since September, and although nearly six months have elapsed, was fully identified.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS — Persons whose occupations confine them to a stooping or sitting posture, almost invariably suffer from irregularities of the bowels, such as constipation, dysentery, cholera-morbus, wind-cholic, etc. These disorders, which inevitably shorten life as well as render it unenjoyable may be uniformly cured by a course of Holloway's inestimable Pills, and their recurrence may be prevented in all time to come, by occasional doses of the same powerful vegetable alternative. No one engaged in any sedentary occupation should be ever without the Pills.

WISTAR'S WILD CHERRY BALSAM.—This Balsamic compound has become a home fixture. Let all who suffer, and have in vain attempted to cure coughs, colds, bronchial or pulmonary complaints, make use of this unequalled remedy.

There's a vile counterfeit of this Balsam, therefore be sure and buy only that prepared by S. W Fowle & Co., Boston, which has the written signature of I. BUTTS on the outride wrapper.

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