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THE STAR.

BY ROBSON AND ROWLENSON.

Easton, Md.

TUESDAY MORNING, MAR. 25, 1851

☞ADVERTISEMENTS TO SECURE ATTENTION SHOULD BE HANDED IN ON SATURDAY, OR EARLY ON MONDAY MORNING.

AGENTS

TO RECEIVE SUBSCRIPTIONS AND ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE STAR.

WM. THOMSON, Esq., S. E. corner of Baltimore and South Streets, Balto.

E. W. CARR, Evans' Building, Third street, opposite the Philadelphia Exchange.

C. PIERCE, Esq., Bulletin Building, Philadelphia.

☞The Hon. John W. Crisfield will accept our thanks for a copy of the minority report on the Judiciary, submitted by him to the Reform Convention on the 18th inst.

☞We have received the February number of the North British Review, republished by Leonard Scott & Co., New York.

☞Owing to the contracted illness of Secretary Corwin, the President has appointed Mr. Graham, Secretary of the Navy, to the Secretaryship of the Treasury ad interim.

☞The *Washington Globe* has been suspended until the next session of Congress, when it will be resumed for the publication of the debates.

REVIVALS.—A revival is going on in the United Brethren's Church at Boonsboro', and in the M. E. Church in Shepherdstown. Several hundred persons are said to have already embraced religion during the progress of these meetings.

☞The Legislature of Delaware has passed a law to prevent free negroes from coming into that State under a penalty of fifty dollars. Runaway negroes from the Eastern Shore will be apt to be caught now, if they attempt to cross the territory of Delaware.

☞The "Sunday Dispatch" is the title of a new weekly paper recently established in Baltimore city. It is of large size and presents a fair appearance. It is edited with considerable ability, by ———— Cooper, Esq., sole proprietor and publisher. Subscription price $2.00.

PUBLIC DINNER.—The Hon. Daniel Webster has accepted an invitation to partake of a dinner at Annapolis to-day, tendered him by the members of the Maryland Reform Convention, without distinction of party. Verily, the man who inquired in 1840, "where *do I* belong?" can now exclaim with equal propriety, where do *I not* belong?

☞We have received one or two very tart communications in regard to the ninth section of the report on the legislature, which has been adopted by the Convention but for several reasons have concluded to withhold their publication for the present. If the odious article is not amended, however, our columns will be open to those who may feel disposed to denounce it.

HOLDEN'S *Dollar Magazine* has passed into the hands of Messrs. E. A. & G. L. Duyckinck, the enterprising publishers of the "Literary World." It will hereafter be called the "Dollar Magazine," and has been much improved in every respect. It is one of the best as well as the cheapest Magazine of the kind published in the country.

U. S. SENATORS.—Benjamin F. Wade, whig, has been elected to the U. S. Senate for six years, by the Ohio Legislature.

Hamilton Fish, formerly Governor of New York, was elected to the U. S. Senate by the Legislature of that State, on Tuesday night last. Mr. Fish is a whig, and belongs, we believe to the Seward party.

His election is threatened to be contested before the U. S. Senate, on the ground that after the law had prescribed the first Tuesday of February last for the election, it was not competent on a joint resolution, passed by less than the constitutional majority, to pass to the election on Tuesday.

THE MURDER TRIALS POSTPONED.—*Kent County Court* commenced its session on Monday last, and having completed a portion of its business, the juries were discharged on Wednesday until the 28th of March, at which date an adjourned session will be held. The design of the adjournment being to allow further time for the discovery of facts in relation to the recent murders. Very few developments have yet been made, and had the grand jury presented the parties now in custody, they must necessarily have been acquitted. The interval from this to the adjourned term, will, it is thought, afford ample opportunity for diligent and thorough investigation.

The parties now under arrest, (being seven in number,) will, it is said, apply at an early day for the writ of habeas corpus; upon which application a preliminary inquiry must, of course, be made.

CHAPLIN TO BE DEMANDED.—Since the forfeiture of the bail of this noted abolitionist by his non-appearance for trial, the question comes up, (says an exchange) is this man, or can any man, charged with a criminal offence in this State, be released from punishment by paying the forfeiture of a bond, which he gave for his appearance to answer the charge? The *Balto. Patriot* answers that he cannot, and says:—

"The bail was for his appearance, not to free him from trial. This Chaplin, is therefore, now a fugitive from justice, and will, we understand, be demanded by the Governor. We assume, of course, that he will be given up by the Governor of any State, wherever he may be found. The associates of Chaplin, however, seem to think otherwise."

☞The Annapolis correspondent of the Baltimore American says:—"It may be well, perhaps, that the public should know the decision which the Governor has made in regard to the Executive appointing power, as a number of cases, involving the public interests, have recently been before the Department. The Governor has decided (and he is sustained by the opinion of the Attorney General) that under the 13th, 14th and 15th sections of the act of 1836, amendatory of the Constitution, he has no power to make appointments *during the recess of the Senate*, except to fill actual vacancies occurring by death, resignation, change of residence, removal from office by the Governor, failure to qualify, &c., unless in cases otherwise expressly provided for by law. The practice of the Department has, in many instances, been otherwise; but the present Governor has refused to follow the precedents, believing them to be unconstitutional."

REFORM CONVENTION.—This body of sage legislators is still dragging its slow length along, and when it will finish its labors and adjourn, is not for us to say. Out of a hundred members and upwards there is frequently barely a sufficient number present to form a quorum to transact business. And we regret to say it, but the truth must be told, the very men who have been battling for Reform for years, and who were confidently expected to be always found at their post in the Convention, in the faithful and honest discharge of the important duties consigned to their hands, are scarcely ever present. That there has been a wanton and flagrant neglect of duty on the part of those professedly favorable to Reform, is an undeniable fact, and whatever may be the final result of the Convention, they will have to render such an account of their stewardship as will, we have no doubt, consign some of them to a political oblivion sufficiently deep to exclude the remotest possibility of a resurrection for all time to come. And we greatly misjudge public opinion, if the account which the *anti-reform* portion of the Convention will be called upon to render to an outraged and abused people, will not be equally fearful. To speak plainly, we have but little confidence in the Convention as a whole, and their tardy movements convince us that there is a settled determination either to accomplish nothing of importance in fact, or if they do, it will be at the eleventh hour, and of such a character as to meet with the unqualified disapprobation of the people of the State. Should this be the case, we may bid adieu to Conventional Reform in Maryland for a long time to come—at least until the "loaves and fishes" cease to influence political parties.

The proceedings of the Convention last week furnish but little of interest, and the only item of importance worthy of any note is the minority report of the Judiciary committee, submitted by the chairman, Mr. Crisfield, which we give for what it is worth.

The report provides for a Court of Appeals, and for District Judges, to be appointed by the Governor and Senate, to hold office during good behaviour. It divides the State into the following districts, one judge for each, to sit jointly or separately, as business may require, except in the 5th, where there are to be two, and the Legislature to have power to establish a criminal court with limited jurisdiction. St. Mary's, Charles and Prince George's to be the first district; Anne Arundel, Howard, Calvert and Montgomery to be second; Frederick and Carroll to be the third; Washington and Allegany the fourth; Baltimore city the fifth; Baltimore, Harford & Cecil the sixth; Kent, Queen Anne's, Talbot and Caroline the seventh; Dorchester, Somerset and Worcester the eighth.

The Washington Union changed hands. The veteran RITCHIE, after a connexion of forty-seven years with the democratic press of the country, has recently disposed of the '*The Union*,' which he has conducted with such distinguished ability for a number of years, at the seat of government, to Major Andrew Jackson Donelson, of Tennessee. Major Donelson takes charge of the *Union* on the 15th of April, and has associated with him, in its editorial management, General Robert Armstrong, also of Tennessee.

In alluding to the change, Mr. Ritchie pays his successor the following high compliment:—"I have been able to obtain a successor who is worthy of the confidence of our party and of his country. A. J. Donelson is not a stranger or obscure man in this country. With the prestige of General Jackson's administration around him—the man whom Mr. Polk had selected to be his organ in the event of our not coming to Washington—conducting with great ability the annexation of Texas—the selected minister to Berlin—and thus covered, too, with the prestige of Mr. Polk's name—a statesman of much experience, of tact, and of talent—of great equanimity and firmness of character—a staunch republican in his principles—a devoted friend of the Rights of the States—where could I seek a worthier successor? If A. J. Donelson does not please the democratic party, who can as the editor of the democratic organ in Washington?—With such a man, I would have been willing to sell my establishment on much lower terms than to a man of longer purse who had not won the confidence of the country.

I shall yield the helm, therefore, cheerfully into his hands. When the time comes for surrendering my paper to his guidance, I shall once more address my countrymen, and tell them how much I feel and how anxiously I think of the condition and prospects of my beloved country."

Death of George McDuffie.—The Hon. George McDuffie, one of South Carolina's most gifted sons, died at the residence of R. Singleton, Esq., at Sumter, in that State, on the 11th inst. He had been failing for a long time.

Sudden Death.—It is with much regret, that we are called upon to record the death of Joseph S. Hooper, Esq, who died very sudden, in this town, on Monday night last, with an affection of the heart. He was aged about 55 years, and has left a large circle of friends and relatives to mourn over their loss.—*Cambridge Democrat.*

CONVENTIONAL PROSCRIPTION.

☞In this age of progress, legislative reform, and religious toleration; and when the doctrine of "Equal Rights and Equal Privileges" is proclaimed as the undoubted prerogative of every free-born American citizen, it is a matter of grave and startling astonishment to us, that any deliberative body, combining within itself such a vast array of legal talent and intellectual acquirement, as the present Reform (!) Convention of Maryland is acknowledged to possess, should give its sanction to a principle so oppressive, unjust and illiberal, as the ninth section on the Report of the Legislature is, to all intents and purposes. It reads as follows:—

Sec. 9th.—No Priest, Clergyman, or *Teacher* of any religious persuasion, society or sect, and no person holding any civil office of profit under this State, except Justices of the Peace, shall be capable of holding a seat in the General Assembly.

Were there no other objectionable features in the Report, (and there are a number) this single section is alone sufficient to elicit for it universal condemnation. And whatever may be the final result of the labors of the Convention, one fact is self evident to our mind, that the Constitution (should one ever be framed) cannot, when presented to the sober judgment of the people of Maryland, receive their sanction and approval so long as the above section remains, in its present form, a portion of the Constitution.

Can it be presumed, for a single moment, by the solons of the Convention, that a majority of the people of Maryland are so incorrigibly stupid—so lost to all sense of what they owe to themselves, and to a proper appreciation of their just rights, as to give their sanction to an instrument of such vast importance while it contains a clause which, in its proscriptive bearing, closes the door of legislation to so large, intelligent, and influential a class of their fellow-citizens. By it not only local ministers, licensed exhorters and class leaders, but *Teachers* of religion in every degree, are proscribed as "incapable of holding a seat in the General Assembly," and thereby condemned as unworthy to represent their fellow citizens in any such public capacity. This is indeed a legislative monstrosity of so rank and intolerant a character as not to be tolerated for a single moment by a class of men

"Who know their rights,
And knowing, dare maintain them."

One moments consideration in relation to the true character and bearing of that nefarious section, must show that it is capable of the broadest construction, and that its adoption as a portion of the constitution will afford a field for the most unparalleled political proscription. And no one, no matter what may be his qualications and fitness for discharging the duties of a legislator, should he be so unfortunate as to be a teacher of religion in any capacity whatever, is privileged to hold a seat in the legislative counsels of the State. Did this proscriptive section refer exclusively to the regularly-ordained priests and ministers of the gospel, as "incapable of holding seats in the General Assembly," we should not urge a single objection against it, for we sincerely desire that the Church and State should be kept as far apart as possible. But such we conceive is not the fact; and if we rightly understand the true purport of the section, it includes every degree of religious teachers, from the regular ministry down to the humblest teacher in the most obscure Sabbath school in the State. And if this is really so; if the originators and advocates of that section intended it should embrace in its proscriptive bearing ALL TEACHERS of religious truth, we ask in all candor and sincerity are the people of Maryland, and particularly the *religious* portion of them, prepared to swallow such an unreasonable, unjust, intolerant, and infidel principle?

When this infamous *ninth* section was under consideration in the Convention, Mr. Chandler, a local minister from Baltimore county, offered a proposition to strike from it all that referred to "Priests, ministers and teachers of religion." He supported the proposition in a speech of much ability, in the course of which he remarked:

"It seems strange, that from every quarter of this House, we hear it proclaimed in language beautiful and eloquent, by honorable gentlemen of profound erudition—"Equal rights and privileges to all." Then after this flourish of trumpets in behalf of popular rights, we see those same gentlemen calmly uniting their strength to blot from political existence a numerous and influential class of our fellow citizens, as wholly unworthy of all confidence and even dangerous to the Commonwealth.

Have gentlemen considered that twenty States of this Union have never adopted this obnoxious and oppressive provision in their Constitutions, and that another has since stricken it from their organic law—making in all twenty-one States that, at the present time, have no such proscriptive measure. And yet we have heard of no internal commotion or threatened danger to these States. On the contrary they get on as prosperously and as harmoniously as States which have adopted this anti-republican provision.

* * * * * * *

But, Mr. President, perhaps you may think that I am under the impression that honorable members upon this floor, who favor this oppressive measure, and who wish, by constitutional provision, to disfranchise a large portion of our fellow citizens, are wholly destitute of principle.—No sir! In the language of one of Virginia's distinguished statesmen, John Randolph, they have *seven* principles at least, *the five loaves and two fishes;* nor are they destitute of generosity; they divide, with a good grace, the five loaves and two fishes among *themselves*, and then write in large capitals, the words *equal rights and privileges to all;* and this inscription, when written, is nailed up to every sign-post along the road that leads to higher office and a greater division of the spoils. And these words, *equal rights and privileges to all*, are trumpeted forth, to deceive that class of our fellow citizens who are not even permitted to gather up the fragments or partake of the crumbs that fall from the lordly tables of those who consider *themselves worthy* to rule.

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Mr. President, let us look for a few moments, calmly at this subject. As you pass along your streets you see a poor unfortunate man in the gutter, beastly intoxicated. That man is eligible to the office of Governor! On the other side, you see another equally intoxicated, who feels called upon, by every consideration, to *defend his most sacred honor;* and for this purpose, measures off the proper distance, and *fights a duel with the lamp post for flying around the corner* and *knocking him down*, when he was *passing peaceably by. That man* is *eligible* to a seat in the *General Assembly!*

But walking on a little farther, we meet two gentlemen passing along, accompanied by a little army of bright eyes and happy faces. They interfere with no one, but quietly proceed towards the house of God. Their mission is one of peace and good will to men. Let us inquire who they are. They are the minister and Sabbath school teacher, both *proscribed* as *unworthy* to participate in the affairs of civil government.

The proposition of Mr. C. was strongly opposed by Judge Chambers and Mr. Jenifer, and the amendment was lost by a vote of ayes 22, nays 44. The ninth section was afterwards adopted, and now stands out in bold relief as a distinguishing feature of the herculean labors of an assemblage who are more remarkable for "their much speaking" than aught else we know of, and who are in a fair way, should they sit until the dog days, to immortalize themselves, the world at large, and the "rest of mankind."

REFORM! REFORM!

It was generally understood (says the *Jacksonian.*) by the people of the State, that the object of calling the present Convention was to reform the miserable, rickety, rotten Constitution, with which we have so long been accursed; but some of its members seem to think, from their actions, that it was called for the mere purpose of squandering the little the State Treasury may have at its command, and affording them the means of riotous living for a season.

For some days past, there has rarely been more than a sufficient number present to form a quorum, and on Saturday and Monday last, although the Sergeant at Arms was sent forth to bring them in, a sufficient number could not be found to transact business, and even those who were present, prepared to discharge their duty, were prevented from so doing. Is not this a beautiful state of affairs, when members of this body, which should, at least, contain the State's trustiest sons, must be hunted by an officer, like fugitives from justice, and forced to the scene of those labors which, but a short time since, they *begged the "dear people" to impose upon them?* We say out upon such a violation of trust—such an outrage of duty! Do these hypocritical Reformers think the people will longer suffer such an outrage upon their dearest rights? If so, they are not wise judges. It would be well for this body to bear in mind that the same power which entrusted them with this work, still remains with that people whose rights and wishes have been trampled upon; and should these things continue to exist, they will find such a torrent of popular indignation hurled against them, as will cause them to tremble in those seats which they have so poorly filled. We do not wish to be understood as charging the whole body with such a violation of trust—far from it. We are happy to say that it contains many good men and true; but no one will deny that the Convention needs as much REFORMING, as does our old Constitution.

We trust the true Reformers in this body will go to work in the right spirit, and if they can do so, give the people that reform they so much need; if they cannot do this, in the name of RIGHT and JUSTICE, we call upon them to adjourn, and not continue to thrust upon the State an enormous expense, without giving any thing in return. We feel confident that that same people whose rights have been so outraged by this state of things, will devise, ere long, some means of securing to themselves that reform of which they have been CHEATED.

REPRESENTATION.

The great difficulty, says the Jacksonian, in the Reform Convention appears to be the settlement of the question of representation. Whilst we have never been able to see any admissible reason why any portion of our State should object to its being based upon population, and have always contended that a principle, sacred in itself as this is, should not be forced to a compromise upon any real or fancied ground of expediency, we have never for a moment expected the new Constitution to fix a basis of representation upon numbers. Very many of both parties in the counties, from reasons of their own, and in our judgement not well founded, have always and do now seriously object to it. In our own county, peculiarly situated as she is in connection with the city, there are large numbers of the Democratic party utterly opposed to it. We say this because it is true. We think they are radically wrong—yet, they are sincere in their convictions, tho' we cannot believe that it will always be thus. But, as we have before said, if a better Constitution in all other respects than the old one is presented us we think it is the duty of Reformers to accept it. To maintain our character and dignity as sincere Reformers, it is necessary we should do so.

Among the propositions presented to the Convention, that made by Col. Lloyd, of Talbot, strikes us as the one most calculated to give satisfaction. It proposes to give Baltimore city twelve representatives; or one to every 14.000 inhabitants, and to the counties an average of one to every 6,000. This would give Baltimore county seven delegates, and it would reduce the number in some other counties, as compared with their present number. This, the people of this county would be satisfied with, and we cannot see how the city could refuse to agree to it. Unless they can demonstrate to us clearly some advantages that they would gain by continuing to live under the old Constitution, which we cannot see, we shall continue to believe that they would prefer a Constitution which gives them twelve members, to one that gives them but six. To obtain representation according to population, from what we can learn, is utterly impossible, and the people are growing impatient at the merciless delay of the Convention. Let us then have a fair compromise of this vexed question, and an opportunity to read the Constitution, before we are called upon to vote for or against it.

DEATH OF JOHN S. SKINNER, ESQ.

We announce (says Saturday's Clipper) with deep sorrow the sudden and painful death of John S. Skinner, Esq., the well known editor of the "Plough, the Loom and the Anvil." Between two and three o'clock yesterday afternoon, he entered the Baltimore Post Office to transact some business, and on leaving, stepped toward the side door on North street, but unfortunately mistook it for the door which leads to the basement, and opening it hurriedly, made one step and plunged head foremost down the flight of steps to the bottom, making, in the fall, a complete somerset.—The clerks and carriers (one of whom saw him open the wrong door, but had not time to warn him of his mistake before he fell,) immediately ran to his assistance, and found him speechless. As soon as possible they took him up, and carried him into the Postmaster's room, placed him on a comfortable cot, and called in a number of physicians, among whom were Drs. Buckler, Riley and McKenzie, who did every thing that the best medical science could suggest, but his skull was found to be badly fractured at the base, and his injuries of such a character as to leave no hope of his surviving. He remained totally insensible until 25 minutes past seven o'clock last evening, when he ceased to breathe. His afflicted wife was present soon after the accident occurred, as were also Mayor Davies and other relatives, whose grief at the sudden bereavement may well be imagined.

Mr. Skinner was no ordinary man. He was known throughout the whole Union for his talents, untiring industry, and strict integrity. For 20 years he was the able and efficient Postmaster in this city, having been commissioned by President Madison, and continued until nearly the close of Gen. Jackson's second term. It is a singular coincidence that he should have met his death in the office, the affairs of which he so ably managed for many years, but from which he was removed more than 15 years ago.

Telegraphed for the Balto. Clipper.

CINCINNATI, March 15.

Another Fatal Steamboat Explosion.—The steamer George W. Kendall, this afternoon, when above Bradenburgh, Kentucky, and while under full headway in the middle of the river, burst the cylinder head of the larboard engine, the wind valve and stand pipe. The carpenter of the vessel was instantly killed.

Suicide of a Missionary.—Letters have been received in Boston, announcing the melancholy intelligence, that the Rev. Dr. Brideman, a missionary at Canton, committed suicide, about the 1st of December, by cutting his throat.

TROY, N. Y., March 15.

Death of a Convicted Perjurer.—Burroughs, who was convicted of perjury in this city a few weeks since, and sentenced to two and a half years in the State prison, died in the jail in this place this evening, of brain fever, supposed to have been induced by over excitement.

TRIAL FOR MURDER.—The case of Cain, the commencement of whose trial we mentioned last week, was on Wednesday evening given to the jury, and they returned a verdict of *not guilty.* It is said, by those present, that the speeches of the Deputy State's Attorney, Henry May, Esq., and ex-Gov. P. F. Thomas, one of the counsel for the prisoner, exceeded, in point of ability, any thing that has ever been listened to within the City Court.—*Jacksonian.*

MELANCHOLY.—The Worcester (Mass.) Tribune learns that on Friday morning last, at an early hour, the house of a Mr. Phillips, in N. Woonsocket, was destroyed by fire, and three of his children burnt to death by the devouring element, and another severely injured. Mr. P., while endeavoring with true parental love to save one of the children, had his ten toes completely burnt off. His wife barely escaped uninjured.

A 'DEAR CREATURE.'—Mrs. Mary Ann Mock was last week fined $3 and costs, at St. Louis, for cowhiding her husband, Levi Mock. Subsequently Levi applied for a peace warrant against her, and not being able to give security, she was locked up.

Arrest for Murder.—A man named Jas. Anderson, and his family, consisting of his wife and two daughters, who have resided in the neighborhood of Newcastle, Botetourt county, Va., were arrested on the 11th inst., on suspicion of being guilty of a murder which occurred in Rockbridge county some five years ago.

Heavy Sentence.—At Woodbury, N. J., the negro Jim Johnson, for committing a fiendish outrage upon a respectable white married woman, was sentenced to fifteen years solitary confinement, and to pay a fine of $1,000, and to stand committed until paid.

SOUTHERN RIGHTS.—The citizens of Hanover county, Virginia, have recently organized themselves into an association for the protection of Southern rights, and have adopted a series of articles pledging them to the most absolute non-intercourse commercially with the people of the North.

News Items.

VIRGINIA.—Sixty years ago Virginia was the first State in the Union, having a population of 747,610, New York, now the first, had a population of 340,120. Virginia is now the fourth State on the list.

NEW YORK.—The members of Congress elect from New York, are politically equally divided, so that if the Presidential election should go to the House of Representatives, her vote would be neutralized.

Recall of Chatfield.—The London Standard says that letters have been received from San Juan de Nicaragua, announcing the recall of the notorious Chatfield from the field of his labors.

Scarlet Fever.—This terrible disease is raging to a considerable extent in Cumberland, Md. In some families there are as many as three to five cases at one time.—The Unionist has been informed within a few days past, that there is also considerable scarlet fever east of Cumberland in Allegany county.

☞Archbishop John Hughes, of New York, it is said, has been appointed to the office of Cardinal in the Catholic Church, by Pope Pius IX. This is the first appointment of Cardinal ever made in the United States.

Rejoicing in Natchez.—So great was the joyful excitement in Natchez on the termination of the Cuban trials in N. Orleans, that 15 guns were fired for Quitman, and 15 for the Southern States. Many persons pulled off their stockings for cartridges, and fired several for mankind in general.

Murder in Mobile.—Stephen Hernandez, an old man, a native of Cuba, who kept a segar shop in Mobile, was brutally murdered in his own house, on the night of the 8th inst., by a band of ruffians. Three men have been arrested on suspicion.

Kidnapping.—Andrew Dever, recently one of the City Watch, was arrested at Wilmington, Del., on Saturday evening, charged with kidnapping William Brown, a free negro, of that city, and selling him out of the State.

☞The State has entered a *nolle pros* in the case of Gov. Quitman, Gen's. Henderson, Gonzales, Lopez, and others, indicted for conspiracy in the Cuban invasion.

Steamer for Denton.—The Denton Journal states that the steam propeller Dupont, has been purchased by a few gentlemen of that county for the purpose of running grain &c. to Baltimore. She is now undergoing repairs.

The Bonaparte Family.—It is said that the Bonaparte family are preparing to prosecute a claim of twelve millions of dollars against France. The Emperor Napoleon, in the days of his imperial supremacy, appropriated to his use twelve millions of property, of which he was despoiled by Louis XVIII. The President of France has consulted eminent counsel, and obtained favorable opinions.

Florida U. S. Senator.—A correspondent of the Savannah Georgian writes from Key West, Fla., that Mr. Mallory has not accepted the office of United States Senator, to which he was recently chosen over Mr. Yulee, and that in consequence of his disapproval of the manner of his election—to wit, by Whigs in connection with a portion of the Democratic party—it is doubtful whether he will take his seat.

Missionaries for Oregon and California.—Rev'd. D. A. Dryden, Rev'd. C. S. Kingsley, Rev. A. L. S. Bateman, and Rev. Luther T. Woodward, will sail from New York in the steamship Cherokee, on the 28th prox., for Oregon and California, as Missionaries of the M. E. Church Missionary Society. One more, yet to be appointed, will accompany them.

DEATH OF GENERAL BROOKE.—A telegraphic despatch was received from New Orleans at the War Department on Thursday, announcing the death of Brevet Major General George M. Brooke, which took place at San Antonio, Texas, on the 9th instant. Gen. B. entered the Army, from Virginia, in 1808, and served gallantly at the defence of Fort Frie, and in the Mexican war. At the time of his death he was in command of the 8th military department, (Texas,) and engaged in planning an expedition against the Indians.

Fatal Accident.—Mr. Isaac Quinlan, living near the Rock Spring Church, a few miles from Bel-Air, on Tuesday morning last rode out on an unruly colt, and was soon after found lying in an insensible condition, with his skull fractured and perfectly bare, having been thrown from, and kicked by, the unruly animal. He never spoke afterwards. Mr. Q. was about 40 years of age.

☞George Thompson, the English Abolitionist, who has been sent to this country from Great Britain for the purpose of attacking our institutions, is now making a tour through New York. He spoke at Syracuse a few evenings ago, and is to travel for two months in that State. He is accompanied by Gerrit Smith, Fred. Douglass, and Mr. and Mrs. Foster. We shall not be sorry to hear that he and his companions have been well Haynaued before their sport is over.—*Pennsylvanian.*

GEN. QUITMAN.—At a dinner given to General Quitman at New Orleans, he declared emphatically, that he was innocent of any actual participation in the Cuba affair, though he admitted that the success of the expedition would have afforded him pleasure. His only offence, he declared, consisted in the fact that he was made the recipient of the confidence of the Cubans, and invited by them to lead the operating forces.

☞Creditors never annoy a man as long as he is getting up in the world. A man of wealth pays his butcher once a year.—Let bad luck overtake him, and his meat bill comes in every morning as regular as breakfast and hungry children. Again we say never plead guilty to poverty. So far as this world is concerned, you had better admit that you are a scoundrel.