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THE STAR.

BY ROBSON AND ROWLENSON.

Easton, Md.

TUESDAY MORNING, FEB. 15, 1853

State Treasurer.—The Legislature of Maryland on Thursday last re-elected Jas. S. Owens, esq., Treasurer of the State.

☞The Delaware and Maryland Canal Bill has been rejected by the Senate of Delaware. The Railroad Bill was passed unanimously.

High Price for Slaves.—A lot of nineteen slaves, belonging to the estate of Wm. R. Trippe, decd., brought at public sale, in Easton, on Friday last, a little over *ten thousand dollars!* Several of them were small boys. They were all purchased by citizens of this county.

☞We invite attention to the able and interesting letter of Mrs. John Tyler, in reply to the address of Lady Southerland and others of Great Britain to the women of this country, on the slavery question, which will be found on our first page. Also, to the very sensible and pointed remarks of the Editor of the *Sandy Hill (N. Y.) Herald* on "Uncle Tom's Cabin."

U. S. Senators.—John R. Thompson, dem., has been elected U. S. Senator from New Jersey, in place of Com. Stockton resigned.

Both houses of the Louisiana Legislature have refused to go into an election of U. S. Senator, in place of Hon. J. P. Benjamin.

The Small Note Law.—We publish in another column of to-day's paper the majority report of the committee on Finance, made in the House of Delegates last week, against the repeal of the small note law of the last session of the Legislature. But few will read the report, we think, that will not be convinced of the inexpediency of interfering with that wholesome law at the present session. Give it a fair trial and see how it works; then it will be time enough to agitate the question of its repeal.

Caleb Cushing.—It is rumored that this gentleman is to be President Pierce's Secretary of State, in reference to which the New York *Day Book* (whig) remarks—"It is of course none of our particular business to express any opinion on the subject; but we do say that, in all the democratic party, there cannot be found another better qualified for this high position than Mr. Cushing. He is a fine scholar, the author of several valuable works, a profound jurist, an able and successful diplomast and an accomplished statesman."

East New Market Female Institute, *Dorchester county, Md.*—We invite attention to the prospectus of this institution published in to-day's paper. The school is reported to be in a highly flourishing condition, and rapidly increasing in popularity and usefulness. The Principal, Miss M. A. Dixon, has earned considerable celebrity as a teacher, having occupied a professorship both in the Wilmington and Baltimore Female Colleges. We wish her the fullest success in building up a first class female boarding school for the Eastern Shore, and we ask for her a liberal encouragement from this county.

The Working Farmer.—We have received the February number of this journal, which completes the fourth volume of the work. *A New Series* will commence with the beginning of the fifth volume, and the March number will commence a series of papers on fruits and fruit trees, collated from the best authorities on Horticulture, to which will be added Professor Mapes' own experience on the subject. This will render the fifth volume highly interesting to all who wish to post themselves up in the most recent improvements in this very important branch of husbandry. Price $1 a year in advance. Address Fred. McCready, publisher, No. 351 Broadway N. York.

The Scalpel—A journal of health, adapted to professional and popular reading, and the exposure of quackery. Edited by Edward H. Dixon, M. D., New York.—Price $1 year. The February number is replete with vivid sketches and pungent satirical philipics.

Graham's Magazine for February is a most beautiful number, and contains several very able and highly interesting articles. In the Jan'y number Graham criticised "Uncle Tom's Cabin," for which piece of audacity his abolition contemporaries of the North took him to task in no very courteous terms. In the number before us Graham retorts very independently—indeed he is quite defiant—and as he returns the blows he bids the whole band of Northern publishers to "lay on McDuff, and d——d be he that first cries hold—enough!" Graham's independence should commend him to a warm Southern support. It is time that some of our periodicals were emancipated from abolition influences, and purged of their sectional prejudices.

"*The School-Fellow*" is the title of a neat little monthly magazine published in New York, by C. M. Saxton, at one dollar per annum. It contains much instructive and entertaining reading for children, and we think parents would do well to provide it for the youthful members of their families.

☞We invite attention to the meeting, which has been called at Washington Hall on Thursday night, to take into consideration the expediency of building a Primary School house for Easton. Surely no one will deny that there should be a Primary School house in this place. It is both inconvenient and expensive to rent, and as every school district in the county but this has built a school house, we think it high time that something was done here.—Surely as Easton is going ahead in almost every other species of improvement, our enterprising citizens cannot object to build a public school house.

SPORT.—A bag fox, said to have been the same old chap which was turned out here a few days since, and who was re-captured on Saturday last, was put again upon the chase on yesterday, and caught after a short but spirited run.

We learn that on Thursday next there is to be a horse race near Easton, between Mr. Wm. H. Faulkner's horse and Mr. Samuel Shawn's mare, for a purse of fifty dollars.

Congressional.—In the Senate on Friday, Mr. Mason, from the committee on foreign relations, to which was referred the subject of the explanations to the ratifications of the Clayton and Bulwer treaty, made a long report, accompanied by the following resolution:

Resolved, As the opinion of the committee, that the declaration on the part of the British government, and the reply thereto by the Secretary of State, as preliminary to the exchange of the ratification of the treaty concluded at Washington between the governments of Great Britain and the United States, on the 19th of April, 1850, imports nothing more than an admission on the part of the two governments, or their functionaries, at the time of such exchange, that nothing contained in the treaty is to be considered as affecting the title or existing rights of Great Britain to the English settlements in Honduras bay, and consequently, in the opinion of the committee, no measures are necessary, on the part of the Senate, to be taken in reference to such declarations and reply.

The committee report that the Islands in the Bay of Honduras belong to Guatemala, and being such are Central American, and cannot be colonized by Great Britain without violating the treaty of 1850.

On motion of Mr. Cass, two thousand copies of the report were ordered to be printed.

The Clayton-Bulwer Treaty.—The able Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, under date of February 4th, writes as follows in regard to this and other treaties:

"The treaty with England for the balance of unsettled accounts between the two nations, and for reciprocity with Canada, is not yet signed; but may be signed soon, and there is a very favorable disposition towards it in the House. It is a further approach toward free trade, which is now in the ascendant throughout the country.

The reciprocity of navigation is the only point in the treaty which is likely to be opposed by the shipping interests in the country; but it is impossible to say at this period what will be done by the House or the Senate on the subject. The probability is the matter will be delayed till next session. This nation need not be in a hurry to make any treaties with any foreign power; since every such treaty is merely binding and circumscribing her power. It is the policy of old and declining nations to make fast by treaty stipulations to an actual favorable contingency.

What has the treaty with Britain about Nicaragua availed us? Nothing. *It has tied our hands, and it were better for us if the Clayton-Bulwer treaty were a blank sheet of paper without a signature attached to it.* Every year adds to our wealth our population, our enterprise, and our power. There is no need for a boy to stipulate what he will do as a youth, or for the youth to stipulate what he will do as a man. It is better for the youth to make a treaty than for the boy, and for the man than the youth. It is the old man who seeks treaty stipulation by protection.

An Extraondinary Case.—Mr. Weber has reported a bill in the Senate of Maryland "explanatory of the act of 1777, chap. 13, relating to servants and slaves," to meet a most singular case, the particulars of which a correspondent of the Baltimore Argus thus relates:—

It appears, by the law referred to, that any white person found guilty of marrying what is commonly termed a colored person, the parties are liable to be sold, the man and woman for a term of years (I believe seven) into servitude, and their issue, if any as slaves for live. The case referred to is somewhat after this fashion narrated: A white citizen of this State, some years ago, married a female whom he believed to be of pure white descent. The woman is said to be handsome, of excellent qualities, and does not bear in any way the slightest marks indicative of her being otherwise than of the purest Anglo-Saxon race. The man has acquired fine property and is held in great respect by all who knew him and his family. They have three children, Some person having undertaken to trace out the pedigree of the wife, alleges that her blood is tainted—some of her grand or great grand parents *probably* have been of the colored species; and the parties have accordingly been indicted in one of the circuit courts of this State. A tainture of blood works the serious penalty mentioned. The indictment is said to be the result of malice. The neighbors, all who knew the family, have taken a deep interest in their behalf. It is said that Governor Lowe, upon due representation of the case, has offered to grant a *nolle prosequi*—which would relieve the parties of the process of the court; but the parents, feeling anxious to redeem their offspring from all stain in public estimation, have preferred standing a trial, and hence the present action of the legislature. This is not only a novel but a most severe case.

☞An important invention is claimed to have been discovered in Italy which is thus noted in a letter from an American at Genoa, under date of 17th ult:

A complete revolution in the means of steam navigation and locomotive is anticipated here from a recent invention by Dr. Carosio, of this city. He has, it is said, succeeded in constructing an apparatus for the decomposition of water by electro magnetism, which will introduce the gases thus generated into the engine, in a way to save all expense of fuel. His invention has been approved by savans and pratical engineers, and a company has subscribed the means of giving it a full experiment.—Means have also been adopted to secure patents in all other countries.

Mr. J. Musso, a respectable merchant of this city, has just started for the United States, with letters from our minister at Turin, to the heads of the Patent Office at Washington.

England and the Slave Trade in Cuba.—The English press boldly charge the Spanish Government with conniving at the slave trade, and a very forcible article upon the subject, published in the London Times, contains the following significant declaration:

"Better that the 'Lone Star' of America should revolutionize Cuba; that the authority of the Court of Madrid should be expelled from its most valuable remaining colony—than that it should be allowed to renew in all its ancient abominations the outrages on Africa. And this, it is to be hoped, Lord John Russell and his forthcoming successor, the Earl of Clarendon, will plainly tell the Court of Madrid.—The British nation and Government can take no interest in the retention of Cuba by Spain, whilst Spain refuses to do—which recent experience has demonstrated she can easily do—suppress and terminate the slave trade in that Island. It is useless longer to argue or to remonstrate with such a Court as that of Madrid; for reason and remonstrance, it is now indispensable to substitute a determination that cannot be disregarded."

Correspondence of the Star.

Annapolis, Feb. 12, 1853.

Dear Star:—The Bridge bill has been under debate some three days during which time some able speeches have been made for and against it. On Thursday a motion was made in the House by Mr. Rickets, of Cecil county, to amend the bill so as to lay a caputation tax of 15 cts., upon every passer over the bridge; proceeds to go to the school fund of the State. In favor of which motion, Mr. Crout, of Carroll, made 'the speech' of the present session. With this provision, I think the bill will pass. Pending this motion the House adjourned.

I must say that members of both Houses are very punctual in their attendanc. It is to be hoped that a provision will be made to have the laws published in the county newspapers. I can see no objection to this at all. The State enactments should be published as well as the Federal Government. *Nous verrons.*

Local items are scarce.

Many are busy in preparations to wend their way to Washington, to witness the inauguration of Franklin Pierce.

Madison.

Washington, Feb. 11.

Appointments by the President &c.—The President has nominated John Randolph Clay, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Peru; and Theodore Fay, Charge to the Swiss Confederation.

The Senate to-day postponed the nomination of Mr. Badger till the 4th of March by a vote of 26 to 25, Mr. Clemens being absent.

Mr. Doety, of Wisconsin, is about to introduce a bill appropriating $500,000 for the construction of an air line post route railroad from Washington, via Baltimore and Philadelphia, to N. York. By referring it to the committee on post offices and post roads, he hopes to get it through the House. If the committee should not report he will move it as an amendment to the Post Route bill.

Indicted for Kidnapping.—Thos. Mc Creary and John Merritt, have been indicted by the grand jury of Chester county for kidnapping Rachel Parker, the colored girl lately declared free on trial in the Baltimore County Court. It is also said Gov. Bigler will make a demand on Gov. Lowe for their surrender, but we do not believe it.—*Cecil Democrat.*

☞On Friday last, a negro man named Daniel Howard, residing in Elbow lane, Baltimore, shot his wife with a pistol, leaving no hope of her recovery. For some time past Howard and his wife had been quarrelling on account of his suspecting her of infidelity. Howard fled after committing the deed, and has not been arrested.

Our National Debt.—The entire indebtedness of the United States government is now a trifle over sixty millions. With a couple of years of national prosperity and economical administration of the government, this might be entirely liquidated.

Convicted.—Thos. Couner, a lad about 18 years of age, who murdered Capt. Hutchinson, in Baltimore some months since, has been found guilty of murder in the first degree.

☞The State of Maryland now supports eight indigent blind beneficiaries in the Pennsylvania Institution for the instruction of the blind.

WHAT CAN BE DONE FOR FIVE DOLLARS!—The publishers of the *Knickerbocker Magazine, Home Journal* and *Musical World*, have entered into an agreement to furnish subscribers with all THREE of these publications for FIVE DOLLARS, which, considering the high character of the respective journals, is beyond all question the *most liberal inducement* that was ever presented to the reading public, and cannot, we think, fail to greatly augment their circulation. The following will afford the reader an idea of the features of the respective publications:—

Grand Literary and Artistic Combination.—Arrangements have been made to furnish the *Knickerbocker Magazine*, the *Home Journal*, and the *New York Musical World and Times*, to *new subscribers*, for *five dollars* a year! This is cheap literature with a vengeance. The *Knickerbocker* is $3 per annum; the *Home Journal* $2; and the *Musical World* and *Times* $3; making $8 a year at the usual rates. That three such works can be obtained for *five dollars* a year, is a fact truly worthy of the *Caloric* age, which is just now being ushered in. Of the *Knickerbocker Magazine*, edited by *Lewis Gaylord Clark*, it is unnecessary to speak.—For twenty years it has been the most genial, humorous, and spicy "monthly" in the world; and the present volume will be better than any which preceded it. The *Home Journal*, edited by *Geo. P. Morris*, and *N. P. Willis*, is well known as the best family newspaper in America; and the *Musical World and Times*, edited by *Richard Storrs Willis*, with *Lowell Mason, Geo. H. Curtis, Thomas Hastings, Wm. B. Bradbury, Geo. F. Root*, and other musical writers contributing; and which gives, among other things, over $25 worth of music and a full course of instruction in harmony annually, is the very qest musical journal ever published. These three publications will post a family up in regard to nearly everything worth knowing.

SAMUEL HUESTON,
Publishers of the Knickerbocker.
MORRIS & WILLIS,
Publishers of the Home Journal.
DYER & WILLIS,
Publishers of the Musical World and Times.
257 Broadway, New York.

☞Address Dyer & Willis.

From Washington.—The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun in his letter of Thursday last, thus comments upon the doings of Congress!

The projects for the reform of the Navy appear to attract much attention, and whether the bill lately passed by the Senate, or the bill to be reported by Mr. Stanton in the House, will find most favor, is yet to be ascertained. The latter bill looks to a radical reform as to the number and officiency of the officers.

It is objected to the former bill that, while it provides a retired list for superannuated or incapacitated officers, it increases the number of officers unnecessarily, and to an extent that will deprive a large portion of them of the benefit of active service, or of speedy promotion. It is a bill, according to the opinions of some of the junior officers, to promote old fogyism in the Navy. There is no prospect, however, that either of these projects of reform, however beneficial, will be consummated at this session.

There are before the Senate a number of grave and weighty matters, all of which challenge discussion, not only on one side but both sides of the question presented. There are the resolutions of Gen. Cass, the importance of which is so great that Mr. Hale's jokes about them were the subject of Gen. Cass's serious rebuke this morning. The Texan debt bill is at last under discussion, and has received the steady and unerring fire of the chairman of the committee of finance, and will next get a broadside from the chairman of the committee on the judiciary.

The Pacific railroad bill is pretty much out of the question for this session, but Mr. Bell is half way in a speech upon it, and should have a chance to finish whether the road be commenced or not.

The Tehuantepec resolutions are more important than any subject before the Senate, and it is very desirable that a suitable reply be soon made to Mr. Seward's Mexican argument. The Mexican side had been previously heard through the pamphlet of Senor Ramorez.

I find that it is the policy of some of the senators to promote discussion on all these and the other great subjects before the Senate, but to prevent action—talk being regarded as harmless provided nothing be done.

There is no finality yet as to the cabinet though there are indications in favor of some particular selections, and particularly that of General Cushing.

Practical Amalgamation.—The Syracuse Star states that an exciting scene recently occurred at the town of Fulton N. Y. The daughter of of a clergyman residing at Fulton entered into an engagement of marriage with a colored man, one of the professors in Grawville College, and announced the fact to her parents. They remonstrated, but in vain. But before the ceremony took place, the story got out, and the bridegroom that was to have been was threatened by a mob, and compelled to make his escape.

Passage of the Liquor Law in Michigan.—The Maine Liquor Law passed the Michigan Legislature on Thursday last, and will be submitted to the people for ratification or rejection at the special election next July.

Church for Deaf Mutes.—The Rev. Mr. Gallaudet, son of the late Mr. Gallaudet, of Hartford, Ct., has commenced a Sunday service in University Chapele, N. York, for deaf mutes. His congregation now numbers about sixty.

☞The idea of connecting Great Britain and the United States by telegraph is revived in London on a grand scale.

THE SMALL NOTE LAW.—The following is the report of the majority committee in the House of Delegates on the the curreucy question.

Mr. Baker of Baltimore city, from the committee on the Currency, submitted the following report:

The committee on the currency to which committee have been referred the petition for the repeal of the act of the fourth section of the General Assembly of Maryland, passed at January session, 1852, chapter 325, beg leave respectfully to report:

That they regard the principle to be well settled, that the withdrawal from circulation of bank notes under the denomination of five dollars, will increase the circulation of the metallic currency; and thereby, on the one hand, diminish the amount of bank notes in circulation, and on the other afford the banks greater facilities, in case of pecuniary pressure, for obtaining specie for the redemption of their issues.

That they have not been able to perceive, that, at the present time, there exist any peculiar circumstances, which would cause the withdrawal of such notes to be attended with evils or inconveniences so great as to counterbalance the advantages resulting therefrom.

That they admit that there is now a scarcity of silver, occasioning a deficiency, for the purposes of business, of silver coin of denominations less than one dollar; but this deficiency is now, neither supplied nor compensated for the issue of small notes—nor would their withdrawal lessen the supply of silver; but if the lessons of experience be regarded, would rather tend to draw into more general circulation, that species of metallic currency.

That they believe that there is a sufficient quantity of gold coin of the denominations less than five dollars to be obtained, to supply the place now filled by small notes. The number of gold dollars alone, coined in the last year, amounted to upwards of two millions, and that of quarter eagles, during the same period, to upwards of eleven hundred thousand, the amount in value of both species of coin being nearly five millions of dollars; taking into view, then, the amount of such coins already issued and also the present great influx of gold from the California mines, which can so readily, and with so little delay, be converted into coins of such values as the various wants of the community may require, your committee do not apprehend any deficiency of gold currency as a substitute for the notes proposed to be withdrawn.

Your committee are further of opinion, that no time could be more propitious than the present, for returning to the long cherished policy of the State, and which has only been departed from in exceptional cases—a policy which has long been advocated by the most enlightened statesmen and political economists, and is now maintained by the most advanced commercial nations.

If with an annual receipt of gold of more than fifty millions of dollars, convertible into a coin of a value as low as that afforded by the least denomination of bank notes now issued, the use of small notes cannot be dispensed with beneficially, can it be expected that, in the future, any period more favorable for that purpose will arrive? And, inasmuch as the co-operation of neighboring States, in the restriction of the issues of small notes, contributes in no slight degree to their effectual suppresrion, your committee would further suggest, that now, while in some of those Sistes, stringent laws for the suppression of small notes have been passed, and in others, efforts to accomplish the same end are being made, it would be highly impolitic for this State to pursue a contrary and retrogade course, as a like union of sentiment on this important question, may not soon again occur.

Your committee, therefore, report, that the fourth section of the said Act of Assembly ought not to be repealed, and they ask to be discharged from the further consideration of the subject. Signed,

C. SMITH,
RICHARD FAIRALL,
WM. GEORGE BAKER.

Counting the Votes for President and Vice President.—In the House of Representatives on Wednesday last, on motion of Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, it was resolved that the Clerk of the House inform the Senate that the House is now ready to receive the President and members of the Senate, to count the votes cast for President and Vice President of the U. States, this being the day fixed by law for that purpose.

The Senate, in the course of a few minutes arrived, preceded by their President *pro tem.*, Sergeant-at arms, and Secretary. They were received by the House, standing; and the members remained on their feet until the Senators were seated. The President occupied the Speaker's chair, while the Speaker was on his right. The Tellers took their places at the Clerk's desk, and the Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House were seated at a table in the area.

The President of the Senate having called to order, announced the business for which the two Houses were assembled, and then proceeded to open, separately, the envelopes containing the electoral certificates of the several States, beginning with the State of Maine. These certificates were read by the tellers—Mr. Hunter, on the part of the Senate, and Messrs. Chandler and Jones, of Tennessee, on the part of the House. Finally the state of the vote was announced, and the President of the Senate declared that Franklin Pierce, of New Hampshire, having received the greatest number of votes for President, and that number being the majority of the whole number of electors is duly elected President of the United States, for four years, commencing on the fourth of March next.

And he made a similar declaration in relation to the votes of Vice President, declaring Wm. R. King elected Vice President for the same term.

The Senators then returned to their chamber.

A resolution was received from the Senate announcing the appointment of Mr. Hunter as the committee on the part of that body to inform General Pierce of his election. The House concurred in the resolution, and the Speaker appointed Messrs. Jones, of Tennessee, and Hibbard, of New York, as the committee on its part; Mr. Hunter being the committee on the part of the Senate.

LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

The steamship Yacht has arrived, with highly important news from the Rio Grade.

Matamoras pronounced in favor of the revolution on the 28th ult. The millitary and citizens rose *en masse*, when a battle ensued, in which the insurgents were successful.

General Avalos, on the 1st, resigned his command to Col. Basare, who will retain the post until the arrival of Col. Cruz from Camargo. He had also retired to the American side of the Rio Grande.

The State of Tamaulipas has declared in favor of the revolution.

Dates from the City of Mexico to the 15th of January, state that the new President Cevelos had been invested by Congress with extraordinary powers which were before denied to President Arista.—Cevelos immediately released a large number of prisoners, imprisoned by Arista for political offences.

STILL LATER FROM MEXICO.

A Mexican Cromwell—The Mexican Congress dispersed by Soldiers—A new Convention Called to Elect a new President.

New Orleans, Feb. 9.—The schooner Acquilla, from Vera Cruz, brings dates from Mexico to the 20th ult. The news is highly interesting. The city of Mexico has finally pronounced in favor of the revolution. On the evening of the 19th ult. President Cervalos, finding Congress refractory, played the part of Cromwell, introduced a large body of soldiers into the hall, and cleared it of the members, at the point of the bayont. On the same evening, he issued a decree, calling a National Convention, to meet at the Capitol, on the 15th of June, to reform the Constitution, elect a new President, and exercise legislative powers. He also gave orders to the government troops to cease hostilities against the troops of Uraga.—Two new papers have been started, advocating the return of Santa Anna.

Presents to Gen. Pierce.—The Boston friends of Gen. Pierce, not content with presenting him with a splendid carriage and a fine pair of horses, have, it is said, ordered a beautiful inauguration suit for him, which was finished on Thursday.—It consists of six garments, as follows:

1. A fine black dress coat, made from the same cloth which took the premium at the last World's Fair in London. Coat superbly lined with satin dechene, sleeve linings also of satin.

2. Undress waistcoat of plain black silk; back of satin dechene, and lined throughout with white satin.

3. Full dress vest of plain white silk; back and linings of white satin. On the satin lining of the right side are thirty-one stars, representing the States of the Union, forming a circle, wrought in silver.—Within this circle of stars is the Anchor of Hope, worked in gold. Outside of all is an endless circle. Translation of these emblems: "In the Union of the States is our only hope. God watches over the republic—eternal be its duration!" On the opposite white satin lining is wrought a chaplet of bay leaves, tied at the bottom with a golden knot, outside of which is another circle of gold.

4. Pants of plain black doeskin, of the finest material that can be procured.

5. Undress pants of a plain black, very fine, silk and wool mixture.

6. Overcoat of plain black, superbly lined, and made in the form of a surtout.

The embroidery is being executed by a lady of Boston. It is intended that the suit shall be the finest speoimen ever manufactured in America.

Death of the British Consul.—Wm. Peter, Esq., the British Counsel for Pennsylvania and New Jersey, died at his residence in Philadelphia on Sunday, in his 64th year. Mr. Peters was formerly a member of the British Parliament. He was a gentleman of fine education, and possessed literary abilities of a high order.—As Consul he was highly efficient, and was much esteemed and respected by all who knew him.

Senator Sumner.—An order has been introduced into the Legislature of Massachusetts instructing the judiciary committee to report a resolve or resolves, signifying disapproval, on the part of Massachusetts, of the conduct of the U. S. Senate in intentionally excluding the Hon. Charles Sumner from any standing committee of that body, "for the alleged reason that he is not a member of any healthy political organization."

The New York and Norfolk Railroad Project, to avoid Baltimore and Philadelphia, and carry the Southern trade direct to New York, is destined to prove a failure, as it is said a charter cannot be procured for it in New Jersey.

Mary Benton. "the oldest woman in the world," died at Elton, England, on the 16th ult. If she had survived until the 13th of February, she would have attained the unprecedented age of 122 years.

☞The Boston Transcript announces the death of James Tappan, the old and favorite schoolmaster of Daniel Webster. He died at Gloucester, on Sunday last, from the effect of wounds which he received by a violent fall.