THE STAR.

EASTON, Md.

TUESDAY MORNING, AUG. 19, 1845

☞Mr. V. B. Palmer is our authorized agent to receive subscriptions and advertisements for the "Easton Star," in the cities of Baltimore and Philadelphia.

Democratic Nominations.

FOR THE LEGISLATURE.

PHILIP F. THOMAS,
BENJ. M. BOWDLE,
SPEDDEN OREM, Jr.

FOR SHERIFF,
N. E. NICOLS.

County Commissioners for Dist. No. 1.
Col. JAMES BARTLETT.
JOSEPH MARSHALL.

REFORM MEETING.

The voters of Talbot county, without *distinction* of party, are earnestly solicited to meet at the Court House to-day at 1-2 past 11 o'clock for the purpose of appointing delegates to attend the Reform Convention to be held in the City of Baltimore on the 27th inst. and for the transaction of other matters that may arise connected with the important subject of Reform in our State Constitution.

☞See prospectus in another column of the 'Iris and Odd Fellows' Mirror.' From our acquaintance with the Editor we think he will make an interesting and valuable paper of it.

☞The Democrats of Queen Ann's have nominated the following ticket:—Sheriff, Thos. Sutton. House of Delegates, Chas. McCalister, James Baxter and Jacob W. Legg. Levy Court—Saml. Robinson and Jno. S. Elliott.

☞The elections that have just taken place have resulted most gloriously for the Democratic cause. Indiana, Alabama and Tennessee have done nobly. The latter State we think will be fully redeemed, and Brown elected Governor, and probably a Democratic majority in the Legislature, which has the election of a U. S. Senator. Let Maryland follow their example.

Democrats to your posts.—The ticket which has been presented for the suffrages of the people of Talbot cannot fail of success if every Democrat does his duty.—Our opponents will be in the field to-day, and we know that they will leave nothing undone to secure the election of *their* ticket. We lost the election in this county last fall by supineness and inactivity. Shall we retrieve our lost honors, or yield them again to the enemy? With vigilance and energy we can elect *our* ticket, and we believe the determination of the Democracy is so to do. We call upon both young and old to rally to the rescue. Gird on your armor; with sleepless vigilance push on the good cause, and weary not in your efforts till an October sun shall sit upon the result of the election in which your interests are so deeply involved. Talbot can and must be redeemed!

☞We call the reader's attention to the notice of the *reform* meeting which is to be held at the Court House to-day at 1-2 past 11 o'clock. Let every friend of reform of our Constitution attend. We believe all the counties in the State have appointed delegates to represent them in the proposed State Convention which meets in Baltimore on the 27th inst. with the exception of Talbot. If there is any cause which can enlist the feelings of the people politically, it certainly is that of remodeling our present defective, patched, and antiquated Constitution. As the meeting is free to *both*, (or all) parties, we sincerely hope that our citizens will turn out and meet the subject in the proper spirit—appoint delegates, and enlist every energy to carry on the good work. Reform must and shall be had. Let there be no sluggards, or tenth hour men. The cause is onward and will prevail. We append the following item in reference to the cost of the Judiciary in several States.

It will be seen by the following comparative statement, that Maryland, with only a population of 469,232, less than that of either of the other States mentioned, pays $41,500 for her judiciary, without including the inner courts. Or with a population of a little more than that of Tennessee, pays nearly a third more than half that State for her judiciary—Cost of Judiciary. Pop. in 1844.

Massachusetts	25,750	737,699
Tennessee	32,400	829.510
Kentucky	36,000	776,923
S. Carolina	31.500	564,398
Georgia	21,800	692,392
N. Carolina	18,000	763,419
Maryland	41,500	469,232

State Elections.

Alabama.—The contest in Alabama for Governor was between two Democrats—one nominatad, the other independent. The returns look as if the former (Terry) was elected.

The Whigs only contested two of the Congressional districts—the first and second. In the 1st (Mobile) we have only heard from Mobile and Butler county, and these indicate very clearly that the Democrat (Dargan) is elected. In the 2d the contest will be close. The following returns have been received.

In the second district, Montgomery, Macon, Russel and Pike counties have been heard from, which give Hillard (W.) a majority of 696. In these four counties the democratic gain is 151, when compared with the election for President in 1844, when the majority in the district for Mr. Clay was 350. The editor of the Montgomery Advertiser thinks it probable that Cochran is elected. The result is, however, doubtful.

In the third district, Yancy (Dem.) is reelected. So is W. W. Payne, in the 4th; Houston, in the 5th, and Chapman (all dem.) in the 6th. Felix Grundy McConnell was an independent candidate in the 7th district, and the returns look as if he had beaten the regular nominated candidate (Rice) by a large majority.

Indiana Election.—The Democrats have secured a sufficient gain in the lower house of the legislature to ensure them a majority on joint ballot. In forty-eight counties heard from, the Whigs have gained six members of the House, and the Democrats sixteen, and as the Whig majority on joint ballot in the last legislature was but ten votes, it is probable that the position of parties in the new legislature will be about reversed. The Whigs have gained one Senator, and there is a probability that there will be a Whig majority of one in that body.

The election of the following members of Congress is ascertained:

1st district—Rob't. Dale Owen, (Dem.)
2 " Thomas J. Henley, (Dem.)
3 " Thomas Smith, (Dem.)
4 " C. B. Smith, (W.)
5 " W. W. Wick, (Dem.)
6 " J. W. Davis, (Dem.)
7 " E. W. McCaughey, (W.)—gain.
8 " John Pettit, (Dem.)
9 " Chas. W. Cathcart, (Dem.) gain.
10 " Andrew Kennedy, (Dem.)

The delegation, it will be seen, stands the same as in the last Congress—8 democrats and 2 whigs—each party having lost and gained one.

North Carolina Election:—The returns from this State of the election for members of Congress and Legislature on Thursday week, show the following result relative to Congressional contest:

1st district.—Thos. D. Clingman, whig.
2 " D. M. Barringer, whig,
3 " J. D. D. Reid, dem.
4 " A. Dockery, whig.
5 " J. C. Dobbin, dem.
6 " J. J. McKay, dem.
7 " J. R. Darich, dem.
8 " R. S. Donnell, dem.
9 " Asa Biggs, dem.

The districts remain politically as they were in the last Congress, with the exception of the 9th, which was then represented by Kennett Rayner, Whig.

Kentucky Election.—The following are believed to be the members of Congress elect, from Kentucky:

1st district.—Lynn Boyd, dem.—no op.
2 " J. H. McHenry, whig.
3 " Henry Grider, whig.
4 " John F. Bell, whig—gain.
5 " Dr. Young, whig—gain.
6 " Judge McKee, whig.
7 " W. P. Thomasson, W.—maj. 400.
8 " G. Davis, whig—maj. 678.
9 " R. French, dem.
10 " J. W. Tibbatts, dem.—maj. 124.

MISSOURI.

The election for members of the State convention took place in Missouri on the 4th instant. In St. Louis, the Natives strained every nerve, and elected 5 out of 6 upon their ticket. Trustem Polk, Esq., is probably the only democrat elected; but the majority over the other democratic candidates is small. The returns have not yet come in, sufficient to decide the result in the State.

TENNESSEE.

The news thus far received is highly favorable. Mr. Brown is undoubtedly elected governor by about 2,000 votes, and the prospect of a democratic majority in the legislature is flattering. The only counties where we expected to gain members, which have yet been heard from, (Giles and Bedford, each one member,) have realized our expectations.

For Congress, in the 1st district, Andrew Johnson (dem.) beats the notorious Brownlow about 2,000. In the district represented in the last Congress by D. W. Dickinson, Gentry (whig) beats Neilson (whig,) (Gov. Jone's *protege*) by a very large majority. In the Maury district, B. Martin, esq., (dem.) is elected.

The following are the majorities for governor, as far as heard from, contrasted with the vote for President last fall.

	1844. Polk. Maj.	1844. Clay.	1845. Brown. Maj.	1845. Foster.
Hawkins,	215		240	
Sullivan,	1183		1135	
Washington,	344		381	
Bedford,	71		116	
Willson,		1565		1289
Davidson,		582		583
Rutherford,		230		134
Robertson,		322		322
Summer,	1136		1080	
Lawrence,	58		62	
Maury,	696		609	
	3703	2699	3622	2328

Democratic gain since last fall, 290.

The "Nashville Whig" of the 9th, (the leading whig paper in the State,) gives this cool comfort to its friends, in commenting upon the returns received:

"From Williamson county, we hear of a falling off of between 200 and 300 votes from the whig vote of last year, though we have received no returns.

"Thus far, the news is decidedly unfavorable to the whigs. Mr. Clay's majority over Mr. Polk in the whole State was only 113 votes. Mr. Foster has already fallen behind Mr. Clay's majority 5 or 600 votes, and should the returns from a few more counties continue to exhibit a corresponding loss on the part of the whigs, the general result will prove unfavorable for them, beyond a doubt."

The U. S. Troops in Texas.—The Washington Union in contradicting certain statements with regard to the movements and intentions of the troops that have been sent to Texas, says:—

"Our troops are not to be withdrawn from Texas. On the contrary, we expect to hear, by the next arrival, that Gen. Taylor has advanced to Corpus Christi with his infantry, and perhaps penetrated the country from the gulf coast; and that Col. Twiggs, with his dragoons, has advanced through Austin, further west, to the vicinity perhaps of the Alamo.

"Instead of withdrawing our troops from the territory they may occupy, we should not be surprised to see more extensive precautionary arrangements made for calling upon the Texans themselves, if necessary, to co-operate with our regular troops in the defence of the territory.

"As far as we are advised, our government are taking the necessary means to guard against the dangers which are reported to threaten the Texan frontier. The star-spangled banner is flying over that territory; and it will not abandon it. But our troops will not, unless there be the strongest reasons for the act, attack a Mexican fort, or drive off its garrison. They will stand upon the defensive as long as they honestly and properly can do so, and not provoke any hostilities even with the Mexicans. This, we presume, is the position they will take—these the instructions which we suspect have been issued."

Naval.—The U. S. ship Cyane dropped down from the Norfolk Navy Yard on Friday to the anchorage off the Naval Hospital. She is under orders for the Gulf of Mexico, and will sail soon.

On Wednesday last, the brig of war Washington sailed from the Brooklyn Navy Yard for the Gulf of Mexico, and when about 260 miles outside the Hook, a leak was discovered in the after part of the vessel, which washed the officers from their berths. She immediately put back, and arrived on Monday morning off the Battery. It is supposed she will take another start on Thursday.

The U. States sloop-of-war Yorktown, Capt. Bell, from the coast of Africa, bound to Madeira; was spoken on the 12th July, in lat. 35 58, lon. 28 21. All well.

The U. S. Steam Frigate Mississippi went to sea from Boston, on the 6th inst., bound to the Gulf.

Information from Mexico.—The Washington Union, of Thursday evening, says:—"A private letter was received in this city, by the last southern mail from Texas, west of the Nueces, dated July 26th, and stating that the Mexicans really were concentrating provisions and munitions of war at Matamoras as fast as possible, and also troops at Monterey. The writers of this letter are engaged in the Mexican trade, and communicate at least weekly with Matamoras. They are not likely to be deceived in this matter, for their facilities for obtaining correct information are knwon to be equally as good, if not better, than those of any other persons in Texas; and their experience with the frontier Mexicans is such, that they can hardly be deceived."

Preparing for War.—The U. S. Troops are hurrying to New Orleans from all directions. In addition to those we have mentioned the 5th Regiment of Infantry, now on the Upper Lakes, under General Brook, is ordered to Jefferson Barracks on the Mississippi. The 7th under Col. Whistler, is already on march for Texas. The 7th under Gen. Worth is ordered to New Orleans to relieve the 7th Reg.

[*Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.*]
Washington, Aug. 13, 1845.

'Peaceably if we can—forcibly if we must!'

This Heaven inspired sentiment, which formed one of the first principles of American Independence, has been the basis of action at all periods, and under every administration to the present day. Even in view of difficulties with Mexico, the wisdom and forecast of the administration is perceptible in the quiet transportation of troops and munitions of war to our new State; and all is done without any proclamation, any bluster, or a single threat.

President Polk meets the frowning monarch with his usually placid and pleasant countenance, and remarks to him, "Sir, to this land we have a just title—its inhabitants are our kinsmen—and we hope you have no desire to keep assunder what Heaven has joined together."

The deed is done—the event is consummated—Texas is an American State! Menaces are vain—threats are useless—and war! would be madness.

Five thousand stand of arms and a large quantity of ammunition has just left our arsenal for Texas, and another order for ammunition will be despatched in a few days.

Two hundred and seventy-five new fortification gun carriages are just placed in hand, which, with one hundred just finished, will make a tolerable appearance in case of *trouble*. Besides, we have at this post the following ordnance:—

73 42 pounders; 307 32 do.; 219 24 do.; 40 18 do.; 22 12 do.; 58 8 inch sea coast iron howitzers; 105 24 pound howitzers; 29 10 inch iron mortars. Total 853. Add to this 100 heavy cannon at the Navy Yard—38,-421 muskets; 3,459 rifles; 138 carbines; 775 swords and sabres.

The Washington Arsnal never presented a better appearance than at present—its well cultivated grounds, commodious workshops & abundant facilities for every branch of mechanism—the cleanliness and neatness which is perceptible throughout, all combine to recommend it strongly to the Department for a full share of work which may be dispensed by it.

This post is commanded by Capt. Mordicea, of the Ordnance Bureau, who is popular with the worthy mechanics employed there.

The New Congress.—The U. S. Senate now comprises 24 Whigs and 26 Democrats.—There are four vacancies, from Virginia, Mississippi, Indiana and Tennessee. Total 54, which includes the two from Florida. The House of Representatives now contains 58 Whigs, 6 American Republicans, and 99 democrats. Total 163. There remains to be heard from 61. Total 224.

Anti-Slavery Question.—We very seldom notice the effusions of what are termed "letter writers," but such is the importance which we attach to the mere agitation of this very exciting subject of slavery, that we watch with sleepless vigilance, and are ready to sound the alarm at the first approach of danger, be it however remote or near;—hence, in our last number, we copied from the N. York Herald, a portion of a letter, written by the Baltimore correspondent of that paper, which stated:—

"There are, I learn, arrangements making in this (Baltimore) city for the establishment of an anti-slavery paper, which is to be published simultaneously from Baltimore and Washington on the plan of Cassius M. Clay's paper in Kentucky.—John L. Carey, it is said, will be the editor."

Mr. Carey has sent us his pamphlet, entitled "Slavery in Maryland briefly considered," and in a note accompanying the same, has directed our attention to a paragraph on page 50, which we, in justice to Mr. C. promptly place in our columns. It is as follows:—

"With respect to the establishment of a newspaper in Baltimore, devoted to emancipation, I should think it, my dear sir, not advisable. The business in hand is of a kind to require calmness of consideration and of action. Now a newspaper, I fear, would be the instrument of agitation; it would find its pabulum in excitement. It would be regarded as the herald of abolition, and the whole body of ultra fanatics at the north would seek to connect themselves with the movement. Their contact would be deleterious in the highest degree; we wish not for their interference in any way; we prefer to manage our own domestic affairs; there can be no communion, in this matter, between our knowledge and their ignorance."

By the above, it will be seen that the subject of establishing such a newspaper as the correspondent of the Herald states, *has* been under consideration, but as Mr. C. does not think it "advisable," we must, we suppose, strike out that part of the letter which says—"John L. Carey, it is said, will be the editor," and we do so cheerfully. But to be understood thoroughly, it may be proper for us to state, (with all due respect for Mr. Carey's talent as an editor,) that we did not care a *fig who* was to be the *editor*—it was to the fact that such a *paper*, as the correspondent of the Herald refers to, *was to be established* in our midst, that we felt it our duty to apprise the people, that the "wolf was on the walk," and we *again* warn them of his approach.—*Baltimore Argus.*

THE RIGHT SPIRIT.

The election for members of the house of delegates, which is to take place in October next, should be conducted with a single eye to the subject of reform; and we are glad to see that at some of the public meetings which have been held, this view of the subject has been taken. A meeting held in Hagerstown, on Saturday last, "it was unanimously resolved that this meeting pledge themselves, individually to support no man or men for any political office at the approaching fall election who is not in favor of reform in the constitution of Maryland, without regard to party names or distinctions." This is right let us have a thorough overhauling of the constitution of the State, that it may receive a shape consistent with the spirit of the age, and with the principles of justice. If we mean to act honestly towards the public creditors, this is the moment to manifest the disposition, by uniting in the curtailment of all unnecessary expenses—abolishing useless offices—and directing every effort to the replenishment of the public treasury. It is a correct maxim to be just before liberal; and as the incomes of some public officers are now enormously high—enabling them to accumulate fortunes whilst the people at large are pressed by heavy taxes, we think that justice requires, that compensations should be reduced to a more moderate scale, which would be more consistent with the simplicity and economy of republican institutions. In a government which was instituted by the people, and for the general protection and benefit, it never could have been designed, that a few office holders should amass large fortunes whilst the people were struggling to meet the demands of the State upon them. Were the State out of debt, and able to meet all current demands from ordinary revenue, it would still be improper to give public officers more than a fair compensation for the services which they render; but, under existing circumstances, when the best financial talents of the State cannot devise measures to raise sufficient revenue to redeem the public credit, without bearing oppressively upon some classes of the community, it would seem to be the height of folly not to restrict expenditures to the lowest possible amount. On the score then of justice and economy, reform in this State is required; and, opposed as it may be, reform will be effected. The people have put their shoulders to the wheel and who can impede its forward motion?—Not all the office-holders in the State and their friends combined, can prevent reform. The time has passed, when the cry of party can rally men in opposition to that whirh is for the interest of the whole people—and reform will be sustained at the approaching election without reference to party distinctions. The question should be distinctly put to every candidate for the legislature—"will you vote for the call of a convention to form a new constitution," &c., and, unless he reply unequivocally in the affirmative, let his name be stricken from the ticket. Away with the juggling of party in this matter: we want no wire workers to direct the movement—but desire that the people shall express their own sentiments on the subject of reform, boldly and fearlessly, and without the distinction of political cliques or combinations. In combatting for reform we have drawn the sword and thrown away the scabbard—and let our blows fall where they may among its opponents, they shall be given with a hearty good will. We recognize no superior obligation than that to "God, our country and truth."—*Balt. Clipper.*

REFORM! REFORM!

We must have *REFORM!* It is idle, and worse than idle, for men to endeavor to chill the reform feeling, which is now spreading throughout the State of Maryland. They may timidly chide the enthusiasm of the friends of Reform, or they may pursue the safer and more inglorious policy of preserving *"a prudent silence;"* but, our they must come, for or against an immediate reformation of the odious constitution in Maryland. This tax-ridden people will not submit longer to the burdens of an unwieldy Judiciary, and of an overpaid government. Look at the statistics which we give below, and let every man ask himself whether he is willing to endure such a system, *one day* beyond the time necessary for its constitutional amendment. We are persuaded that none but ambitious politicians, or timid "lovers of ancient precedents" will answer in the negative. Read this:

	Cost of Judiciary.	Pop. in 1840.	Sq. miles of Territory.
Massachusetts,	25,750	737,699	7,800
Tennessee,	32,400	829,510	45,000
Kentucky,	36,000	776,923	40,500
S. Carolina,	31,500	594,398	33,000
Georgia,	21,800	691,392	62,000
N. Carolina,	18,000	663,419	51,000
Maryland,	41,500	469,332	14,000

Thus, Maryland, with a territory far more limited than that of any of the above States, except Massachusetts, and with a population nearly one half less than either, pays to the Judiciary more than either of them, and more than Georgia and N. Carolina together! Can no system be possibly devised adequate to a full administration of justice at a cheaper rate? We say yes! We have heard several plans advanced, which, perhaps, if matured and amplified, would meet the approbation of the people, and relieve them of many thousands of taxation. Such suggestions, however, would now be premature—let the people meet in convention, by their delegates, and from the collective wisdom of the State, some plan will be adopted, submitted to the popular vote, and, if approved, relieve old Maryland of a portion of her sufferings.—*Frederick Citizen.*

Suspension of Capt. Voorhees.—The Court Martial in the case of Capt. Voorhees having declared him guilty of each of the five specifications brought against him, sentenced him to be reprimanded in a general order by the Secretary of the Navy, and to be suspended for the term of three years from the 24th day of June, 1845, the date of the sentence. The verdict and sentence of the court have been approved and confirmed, and, in execution of the sentence, the department has addressed to Capt. Philip F. Voorhees a letter in these words:

Navy Department, Aug. 12, 1845.

Sir: The naval general court martial of which Captain Charles Stewart was president, and before which you were arraigned on a charge of disobedience, with five specifications, after a most careful and laborious investigation, did, on the 24th day of June last, find you guilty of every specification, and guilty of the charge, and sentenced you to be reprimanded in general order by the Secretary of the Navy, and to be suspended for the term of three years from that date. The officer ordering the court has approved their verdict and confirmed their sentence. You are therefore suspended from command.

In carrying into effect the remainder of the sentence, I could desire not to add one word to the judgment of the court, with whose members you have so long been associated in the service. But justice to our own government, the relations of amity subsisting with the Argentine republic, our avowed policy of neutrality between foreign beligerents, respect for the rights of a foreign flag, a firm adhesion to the humane principles of the modern code of maritime law, ever advocated and insisted on by the American people, the determination to demand nothing but what is right—especially from a power weaker than our own—compel me to disavow and reprove your conduct, as set forth in the charge and specifications of which you have been found guilty.

This letter of reprimand will be published in a general order. I am, respectfully, &c,

George Bancroft.

Astronomical.—*The Planet Mars.*—This splendid planet is now seen, in clear weather, to rise in the southeast, about 9 o'clock in the evening. He is distinguished from the other planets by his deep red color; and to the westward of him, about fifteen degrees, is seen the planet Saturn, which rises about one hour before him.—Mars in his orbit, when on the same side of the Sun with the Earth, approaches to within less than fifty millions of miles of it, which is nearer than any other planet except Venus, whose distance from the Earth is about twenty-seven millions of miles. This nearest approach of Mars to the Earth takes place once in a little over two years, at which time he is of great brilliancy. He will be in this position on the 21st of the present month, at which time he will rise about half past seven o'clock in the evening, and will reach the meridian at midnight.

Ladies in Male Attire.—A young lady belonging to one of the first families in New York, got jealous of her lover, and on Monday evening last sallied out, in company with an older married female friend, to watch his movements; and that they might the better accomplish their purpose, they donned male hebiliments. The new rig did not sit well, however, and the awkwardness of their movements soon attracted an Argus in the shape of a police officer, by whom they were taken into custody, and conveyed to one of the Station Houses, where, after being locked up they had leisure, during the night, to mediate upon the impropriety of their movements and to compare notes as to the agreeability of their feelings. In the morning they were permitted to depart, after promising not to be so naughty again.

ITEMS.

"With News the time's in labor,—
And throws forth each minute some."

Allegany County.—The following is the Democratic ticket for the Legislature: Dr. J. Berry of Flintstone—John Swann, of Cumberland—Dr. Patterson, of Selbysport—J. M. Schley, of Glades.

Carroll County.—The democrats of this county have nominated Jacob Grove, Geo. W. Manro, Martin Kroh, and David Hape, for the House of Delegates.

Montgomery County.—Zachariah H. Worthington, Esq., is announced in the Rockville Reporter, as a candidate for the House of Delegates.

Somerset County.—Geo. R. Ballard, Esq, is announced as a candidate for the House of Delegates, in the last Somerset Gazette, in addition to these heretofore.

The same paper announces Levi Long, Esq., as an Independent American Republican candidate for the House of Delegates.

The same paper also announces Edward Long, Esq., as a candidate for Congress in the sixth district.

Erie Conference.—The Erie Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church held its 10th annual session at New Castle, Pa., the last week in July. Bishop Hamline presided, and some one hundred and fifty ministers were present. The session, a laborious one, continued for a week, and decided to hold its next annual conference at Akron, (Ohio) Aug. 5, 1846.

"Tall Price."—The Picayune of the 3d inst. says:—"The first bale of new cotton, which we noticed as having been received a day or two since by Wm. Laughlin and Co., was sold to Oakford and Thomas for *fifteen cents a pound.* If all the new crop could be got rid of at that price, the planters might snap their fingers at hard times.

A Melancholy End.—The bones of a man, the flesh all stripped off by the carion-birds, were found near Hickman, Ky., last week. His clothes were on the ground; in one pocket $45, and in the wallet the name of A. N. Goddard. It is supposed he laid down in the woods, sick and weary, and woke up in eternity.

Whig Nominations.—The whigs of the 1st Congressional district of this State have nominated Gen. Jno. G. Chapman, of Charles co., and late Speaker of the House of Delegates, as their candidate for Congress. The whigs of Anne Arundel county have nominated Charles Carroll, Edwin P. Hayden, George Wells, H. C. Dumbar, jr., and James Kent, for the House of Delegates.

A Bloody Duel.—We are informed, says the New Orleans Picayune, of the 6th instant of a duel, fought two mornings since near this city, between a Pole, said to be a teacher of the small sword exercise, and a shoemaker, in which both were killed on the spot. They fought with pistols, at five paces distance, and at the first fire both fell.

Guano in Florida.—The St. Augustine Herald states that the real guano can be procured in Florida, on the Pelican Islands, of which there are a number in the Tomoco river. It says it is the real grit, and that there are large deposites of it.—This is "important if true."

American Indebtedness to England. An exchange paper says that it appears from a tabular statement in a London paper, that different States of our Union owe for money borrowed in Great Britain alone, no less than $181,000,000! England owes in different European countries about $4,-000,000,000.

The primary school committee of the Public School Society of Boston say, in a recent report to the board, that the use of seats without backs, in the schools, is believed in many cases, especially of girls, to have occasioned curvatures of the spine, and recommend that seats with backs be substituted.

Reported Negotiations of the C. and O. Canal Bonds.—A private letter from our Washington correspondent last evening, says:—"It is stated, in conversation to-day, that Messrs. Corcoran & Riggs have taken the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Bonds. If so, the work will go bravely on.—*Sun.*

Large Peaches.—A late English paper says that at the show of the London Horticultural Society, at Chiswick, *peaches measuring nearly a foot in circumference,* were exhibited. They were grown at Burleigh, the seat of the Marquis of Exeter.

A gentleman from Hanover requests us to state the fact, that *Pennyroyal* woven in their nests, will perfectly and certainly protect hens from the annoyance of vermin. He generally makes the nest entirely of this strong scented herb.—*Southern Planter.*

Democratic Nomination.—Thos. Perry, Esq., of Allegany county, has been nominated by the Democratic convention of the second congressional district as their candate for Congress.

☞Two assassinations in Boston lately, and seven incendiary attempts—all undetected.—"Watchman, what of the night?"

☞An old hard shell minister, in his sermon a few weeks ago, observed that 'no one ever got religion in a *great bustle!*' Think of this, ladies!

☞There is said to be a young lady in Tennessee as broad as she is long, who carries a tame bear to church with her, occupies a whole pew alone, and fans herself with a pot lid.

FOREIGN NEWS.

From the New York Tribune, Extra.

ARRIVAL OF THE GREAT BRITAIN.

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The steamer Great Britain, Capt. Hoskeen, arrived at this port on Sunday, August 10, at 3½ o'clock, in 15 days from Liverpool, having left that port on the 26th ult. By her we have London dates to the 25th, and Liverpool to the 26th. The Great Britain was telegraphed as early as 12 o'clock yesterday; and her arrival wrought to its highest pitch the excitement which had been for several days gathering. She passed the Battery a little after 3 o'clock, firing a gun, which was responded to by hearty cheers from the assembled thousands. Captain Hoskeen is an old and general favorite here, and his return in so noble a vessel is heartily welcomed by all. He had 45 passengers.

The news, though not exciting, is favorable. Cotton holds its price, with large sales, and there was a general conviction that the lowest point had been reached, and henceforth the change would be in favor of the sellers, if any. Provisions, too, were firm, and there were some expectations of scarcity, and an advance.

Earl Grey, father of the reform act, and for four years Prime Minister, died at his residence, Howick Castle, on the 17th, aged 81.

Viscount Canterbury (for seventeen years speaker of the House of Commons as Mr. Manners Sutton) died on the 20th, aged 66.

In Parliament, there have been two or three personal brushes, but no proceedings of interest. Mr. Ewart moved a repeal of the duty on butter and cheese, which was resisted by Sir Robert Peel, and defeated. A debate on New Zealand has been had, but led to no result. A bill to enable the Jews to hold certain offices will probably pass.

From the N. Orleans Jeffersonian, 7th inst.

MEXICO—DECLARATION OF WAR.

The schooner Relampago, which recently arrived at the Balize from Vera Cruz, came up to the city on Tuesday evening. Our previous accounts by this vessel were very limited, based as they were upon verbal statements, and a short extract from one of the few letters which reached the city in company with the despatches for the State Department. It was not until a late hour yesterday that we received the letter, an extract from which follows, containing official communications, a translation of which is subjoined. The letter is from a friend and correspondent in Vera Cruz, and enclosed the communications, which are from the Minister of War and Marine of Mexico. It appears by these, that the previous intimations of the intention of Mexico to declare war against this country have assumed a positive and determinate shape. No simple act of non-intercourse, it appears, will give sufficient vent to the pent-up indignation of our Mexican neighbors. Nothing short of a war—a war of invasion, too, that contemplates among the least of its triumphs the reconquest of Texas—will appease their belligerent feelings, and heal their wounded honor. Well, if it is to be, we must prepare ourselves for the struggle. We hope, by this time, that our fleet is in the Gulf—we know that our little army is at its post. The Water-Witch, which may be looked for every day, will bring us full particulars.

We have reason to believe that the despatches to the Department of State at Washington, brought by the Relampago, communicated the fact of war having been declared by the Mexican government.

In a still closer view of a war with Mexico, we take occasion to repeat what we said the other day, as to the course which should be pursued in such an event. If we are to be embroiled in a conflict with Mexico, we hope that the scale upon which the contest will be prosecuted by us will bear some relation to the power and dignity of this nation. Let the assertion of our might as well as of our right be so complete, that, among the other results of a brilliant campaign, no vestige of European influence will remain in Mexico to tempt her into a repetition of the fatuity of going to war with us.

The following are the letter and documents referred to:

Vera Cruz, July 21, 1845.

Dear Sir: * * * * I have only one moment's time to hand you the enclosed, to which I refer you. We are momentarily expecting to receive the declaration of war against the United States from Mexico. Every one is making preparations to leave this place, and move into the interior. The Water-Witch will sail for your port on the 28th or 29th inst. Yours, &c.

OFFICE OF WAR AND MARINE.
SECTION OF OPERATIONS.
(CIRCULAR.)

The United States have consummated the perfidy against Mexico, by sanctioning the decree which declares the annexation of the department of Texas to that republic. The injustice of that usurpation is apparent and Mexico cannot tolerate such a grave injury without making every effort to prove to the United States the possibility of her ability to cause her rights to be respected. With this object, the supreme government have resolved upon a declaration of war against that power, seeing that our forbearance, instead of being received as a proof of our friendly disposition, has been interpreted into an acknowledged impossibility on our part to carry on a successful war.

Such an error on the part of the United States will be advantageous to Mexico; because, suddenly abandoning its pacific attitude, it will to-morrow communicate to Congress the declaration of war, and excite the patriotism of its citizens to sustain the dignity of the nation, and integrity of its territory, now treacherously attacked, in utter disregard of all guarantees recognised in this enlightened age.

You will readily appreciate the impor-

©Maryland State Archives, msa_sc6044_1_116-0002.jpg