

AMERICAN AND BALTIMORE DAILY CLIPPER, REPUBLICAN.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING, BY BULL & TUTTLE, No. 134 BALTIMORE STREET, BALTIMORE, MD.

VOLUME XI.—No. 137.

MONDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 9, 1844.

PRICE ONE CENT

THE AMERICAN REPUBLICAN & BALTIMORE CLIPPER is furnished to subscribers, by careful carriers, at only six and a quarter cents per week—payable to the Carriers only, at the end of each week. The Clipper will also be sent, by mail, to distant subscribers, at the rate of Four Dollars per year—payable, always, in advance.

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THE WEEKLY CLIPPER, a large Family Newspaper, containing all the select matter of the daily, is published every Saturday morning, at the low price of \$1.00 per annum.

All papers sent by mail, are *expressed* the day on which the advance payment expires.

The following lines have been suggested by a sight of the Dissolving Views of Mr. Keitt, which are now exhibiting in this city:

Are they not wondrous? how the light
Reveals in changes quick and bright;
Less like the work of mortal hand,
Than some gay scenes of fairy land;
Lest from our faces and our eyes
Object by object melts away,
Yielding their shadowy forms and hues,
To merge in fresh Dissolving Views.

The ancient castle seems to shine
Reflected in the clear blue Rhine;
Aron, the proud and stately tower
Becomes a simple wooden bowyer;
Swift sailing ships, and glittering seas,
Change to the churchyard's mournful trees,
Whose dark and bending boughs diffuse
Shade o'er the dim Dissolving Views.

How sad a tale of truth ye tell,
How do you bid the spirit dwell
Upon the change, the dream, the strife,
The mockery of human life!
Soon is each fleeting joy o'ercast,
Nothing that glads our eyes can last,
Rich sunlight may the scene enlure,
But ah, it glids Dissolving Views.

The banquet hall becomes the shed,
The battle-field, the lonely bed,
The hero sinks into the slave,
The altar changes to the grave;
Forms of young loveliness and bloom,
Shine forth and fade—we mourn their doom,
Till time, to sooth our grief, reveals,
The bright and false Dissolving Views.

In every season, clime and age,
Poet, historian, and sage,
Warn us distrustfully to meet
Life's frail and fleeting dream;
But ye in graphic mimicry arise,
Bringing the lesson to our eyes,
We look, and pensively we muse
On once beloved Dissolving Views.

Nor idle is your fair array,
Sorely a moral ye convey,
Bidding us prize that far-off home,
Where shade and change shall never come;
And as your picture would depart,
We sorrow for the spell-bound heart,
Who smile to greet, and weep to lose,
Earth's varying Dissolving Views.

SPECTATOR.

A THRILLING INCIDENT.

A correspondent, upon whose veracity we have the most perfect reliance, has related to us a little incident, which we lay before the readers of the Daily Sun, as an authentic narrative of an event which recently occurred in the immediate neighborhood of this city.

"The family of J. G., well known to the writer, attended meeting on a beautiful Sabbath evening, for the purpose of hearing an eminent preacher. The house was crowded, and a little girl, daughter of our informant, aged about ten years, seated herself upon the pulpit stairs, where she fell asleep. After the conclusion of the sermon, the family became divided—the father remaining on some church business. The several portions of the family, on reaching home, immediately repaired to bed. The little daughter slept with one whom they supposed had retired with her. The sexton put out the lights in the church, closed the windows and locked the doors, without noticing the sleeping child on the pulpit stairs. About 1 o'clock at night, Mr. and Mrs. G. was awakened by the barking of a very faithful dog, which they possessed, and knowing the dog's faithfulness, they listened to ascertain the cause of its barking, when to their astonishment they heard a child scream out of doors, in the dark night, some quarter of a mile or more from their house—'This voice they recognized as that of their little daughter. 'That is Sarah Elizabeth's voice,' exclaimed Mrs. E. as she leaped from her bed, rushed down stairs and out into the yard, to receive her daughter from the dreary and lonely dark night. She fell in her mother's arms, almost exhausted with fright and fatigue. After she became somewhat composed, so that she could talk, she gave us the following particulars: 'About 12 o'clock at night she awoke, and not knowing where she was, she looked around to see if she could ascertain her situation. After awhile she perceived her situation; she found that she was in the church all alone in the dark—at midnight! In this unhappy situation she undertook to escape. She started for the door, but it being more dark in that end of the house, than any other, she was afraid to go thither; she returned and went to the other end of the house, and clambered up into a window some ten or twelve feet from the ground, which she found fastened down with a screw, which, after a while, she succeeded in getting loose; she then hoisted the window and leaped therefrom, and happily did not materially injure herself. She then got up and looked round to see where she was, and to her astonishment, found herself in the grave yard among the tombs, all alone in the dark; happily she had never heard a tale about ghosts, for her father did not allow such things to be conversed about in his family before children, when they were small. Her father afterwards asked her if she was not afraid when in the grave yard all alone? She replied 'no I was not afraid when there, for dead people could not hurt me.' The grave yard was surrounded by a very high board fence which was impossible for her to surmount; she remembered there was a small aperture in the fence somewhere, which she could get through if she could only succeed in finding it—she put her hand against the fence and started round the grave yard till at last she found the aperture, which she hailed with joy; she crept through, made her way towards home with a palpitating heart; she got along very well till she came to the thicket of cedar bushes which she of necessity must pass; this was a great trial for her. She once thought she could go to an aunt's near by, but again she thought they were all in bed, and it would be with difficulty that she could awake them. She determined to make one mighty effort, and she would soon be past them, she ran—and passed them safely—and now felt like rejoicing over the victory she had gained and was urging her way onward towards home, when behold! she fell pro-

strate over a drunken man that lay directly over her path. The man jumped up and exclaimed 'I am lost, where am I? I am lost, where am I?' and continued to follow this distressed little girl till she got home. She outran him and her screaming aroused the house dog, and awoke her parents. The dog recognized the child's voice and ran directly to meet her, and never was the meeting of two friends hailed with more joy than was the meeting of Lady (for that was the dog's name) and Sarah E. Lady is still living, and is much esteemed by all that know her good qualities, and especially by Sarah Elizabeth. In conclusion it may be observed that the young lady has become thoroughly cured of the very objectionable practice of sleeping in church."

OUR RELATIONS WITH MEXICO.

The state of affairs between the American and Mexican governments, appears to be reaching a serious crisis, and therefore every thing in relation thereto is of deep interest. The New Orleans Picayune gives an abstract of the correspondence to which we referred on Saturday, recently had between Gov. Shannon, our Minister, and Senor Rejo, the Mexican Minister of Foreign Affairs. It appears, according to the Picayune, that the correspondence was opened by Gov. Shannon, on the 14th October, in which he protests, on behalf of the American government, against the invasion of Texas by Mexico, and against the mode in which the invasion is proposed to be carried out. He contends that Texas is now and has been independent *de facto* for eight years—that she has been so acknowledged by the three great powers of the world—and that, putting these considerations aside, she became independent when the constitution of 1824 was overthrown. She therefore has a right to treat for a surrender of her territory to the United States, and the United States with her—both being independent. Mexico knows that they are now thus negotiating, and it is inconsistent with the dignity of the United States to allow any other nation to step in and frustrate these negotiations, by overawing Texas or coercing her into other alliances, less welcome to her own citizens and dangerous to the security of the United States. He further urges that a good portion of Texas belongs to what is called the Valley of the Mississippi, that a large number of the citizens of the United States entertain the opinion that it was ceded to this country by France by the treaty of 1803, and unjustly lost by that of 1819, and that the United States having invited Texas to negotiate for annexation, is bound to protect her harmless from the proposed invasion by Mexico. The orders to Gen. Wall are denounced as inhuman and barbarous, and contrary to the law of nations, and as such the United States and other civilized nations are bound to see that they are not carried into force. The letter concludes by acknowledging that for twenty years the acquisition of Texas has been a leading object with the several administrations of the American government.

Senor Rejo's reply to this letter, says the Picayune, is dated the 31st of October. It seizes hold, in the outset, of this last admission of Gov. Shannon, which it claims as a full confession of the duplicity and falsehood with which, for twenty years, the United States has dealt with Mexico. It then goes on to argue that the Texan revolution was the result of a deep-laid plot to get possession of the country; that those who emigrated to Texas, and declared her independence, never did submit themselves to Mexican authority, but lived under such regulations as they chose to make.—That they had no right to prevent Mexico from changing the Constitution of 1824, or any of her institutions as the interests of the nation might seem to demand; that they were, in fine, merely citizens of the United States, who resorted to Texas with the sole view of extending slavery and annexing her fertile fields to their own country. This was their object, and the real though disguised object of the Government at Washington, as is proved, he alleges, by Gov. Shannon's note; and he here again takes occasion to repeat that this note exhibits conclusively a system of falsehood pursued towards Mexico, which destroys every appearance of right with which it is sought to gloss over the rebellion of the Texan colonists.

In answer to the argument that Texas is independent *de facto*, and has maintained herself as such for a number of years, he argues, as in the former case, that they are not Texans who have maintained her independence, but that they are citizens of the Southern states who have done it—not to make Texas an independent nation, but to annex her to the United States under a show of right. The note of Mr. Shannon, he says, raises the veil with which this country has sought to conceal its real purposes and intrigues.

With the argument of Gov. Shannon, as to the prevalent belief in this country that Texas was ceded to us in 1803 and lost unfairly in 1819, Senor Rejo deals very summarily and with great adroitness; but we have not room for this part of the discussion. The appeal to the treaty of 1828, between this country and Mexico, is very forcibly made, the Minister deeming it impossible for us to go behind that to hunt up a title in law to Texas. So, too, with the argument as to the necessity of Texas to our safety. He replies to this that if we may take Texas for this purpose, the same necessity would justify us in going to the Pacific, and seizing upon the California. Other parts of Gov. Shannon's letter are disposed of in the most ingenious manner; the disloyalty of the people and government of this country is continually insisted upon; and the changes are rung in every paragraph, almost, upon the admission that the acquisition of Texas had been the object of every successive Administration in this country for twenty years. The letter concludes with refusing to relinquish the Mexican claim to Texas, and denying our right to interfere with the assertion of Mexican sovereignty.—The letter is the best specimen of Mexican diplomacy we recollect to have read, but we

have not room to do it justice. The following letters conclude the correspondence. We give a free translation of them, but in justice to Gov. Shannon we should state that his letter thus undergoes the murderous process twice, having been first rendered into Spanish, and being now re-translated into English:

EMBASSY OF THE UNITED STATES,
Mexico, Nov. 4, 1844.

To his Excellency M. C. Rejo, Minister of Foreign Relations, &c., of the Mexican Republic:
The subscriber, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America, has received and read with surprise the note of his Excellency M. C. Rejo, Minister of Foreign Relations of the Mexican Republic, dated the 31st ult., which was designed as a reply to a note of the subscriber of the 14th of the same month, protesting against the proposed invasion of Texas by Mexico, and against the manner in which it was to be conducted.

The undersigned cannot hold communication with the Government of Mexico, except in terms respectful to himself and to the Government and people which he has the honor to represent. The note of his Excellency Senor Rejo accuses, with reiteration, in terms the most grossly offensive, the Government of the United States with deceit, artifice, intrigues and designs of a dishonorable character and of shameless usurpation. It further imputes to Gen. Jackson, that he sent to Texas, while he was President of the United States, Gen. Houston, with the secret purpose and dishonorable design of exciting the people to revolt, with the view of procuring the annexation of the said territory to the United States. These imputations are founded, in part, upon a misrepresentation of the note of the undersigned so gross and palpable, and it is repeated with such frequency, and in language so offensive, as to manifest a design deliberately to insult the people and Government of the United States. To these imputations, so unfounded, made in language so insulting and with the same object, the undersigned cannot reply; he has, therefore, no other alternative than to request that the note be withdrawn.

The undersigned, proposing to despatch by a special messenger, who will set out from here immediately, communications to his Government, and as the future relations which may subsist between the United States and Mexico may depend on the representations which may then guide his Government, he begs that an immediate reply may be made to this note.

The undersigned, &c.,
WILSON SHANNON.

NATIONAL PALACE, MEXICO, Nov. 6, 1844.

To his Excellency Wilson Shannon, Envoy Extraordinary of the United States of America:
The undersigned, Minister of Foreign Relations, Wilson Shannon, Envoy Extraordinary, &c., of the 4th inst., relative to the letter of the undersigned dated the 31st of October last, repelling the protest which his Excellency made against the invasion of Texas by the Mexican Government, and the mode in which it was intended to be accomplished.

The course of conduct pursued by the Government and Southern people of the United States in the question of the said province, belonging to this Republic, having been very irregular, the undersigned has not been surprised that when the question was placed in its true point of view, stripped of the embarrassments in which it has been sought to disguise it, the American Legation has not chosen to enter upon it—setting up the pretext that it is not permitted to maintain communication with this Government except upon terms respectful to the Legation, and the Government and people which it represents. And, in fact, to what other cause can be attributed this exclusive solicitude which his Excellency Wilson Shannon manifests to demand for himself, his Government and his people—diverting attention from the true question—those tokens of respect which he has so many times, in his note of the 14th of October, denominated barbarous? Is it that the Government of the United States is superior in dignity, or does its Legation possess the right of falling short in so grave a manner in its intercourse with a Government to whom it has refused those observances which are due, as a matter of courtesy, to private individuals?

Mexico could with justice advance a claim for reparation of these injuries, and would very easily obtain it, if the American Government, in place of desiring to cultivate relations of good understanding and friendship, did not seek for opportunities to shift or change the issues—provoking a rupture which the Government of the undersigned has endeavored, and will still endeavor, to avoid. This Government would have been able to return insult for insult, employing the same language, haughtily discourteous, which characterized the two former notes of the American Embassy, more particularly the last one; but it knows too well what is due to itself, in seeking to shield itself from opprobrium in the eyes of the world on a question in which justice and reason are on its side.

If Mexico has been compelled to refer to important acts by which to show the disloyalty of two Administrations and of the Southern people of the United States, it was because no other resource was left by which to make her rights palpable, as well as the injustice by which it is sought to wrest from her an important portion of her territory, the acquisition of which had been thought necessary by all parties and Administrations of the American Republic for twenty years, as is proved by the note of the American Legation of the 14th of October last. Nevertheless, the Mexican Government has aimed to limit itself to that which was necessary to make itself understood in the matter, manifesting always in its discussions the consideration due to the majority of the American people, from whose representatives it looks for satisfaction for the want of respect exhibited in this matter by the actual President of the Republic, and whose respectable Senate, and distinguished men, like Adams and Clay, have given to Mexico proofs of their justification of its course.

Thus, the Government of the undersigned, far from finding any motive to withdraw the note which it directed to the American Legation on the 31st ult., the more the subject is considered the more it is convinced of the necessity of allowing it to stand in the terms in which it was transmitted, feeling that it has not exaggerated those facts which it has used to expose to the world the system of falsehood which has been pursued towards Mexico for twenty years, and which the note of the Ame-

rican Legation of the 14th of October abundantly corroborates.

For the reasons above expressed, the undersigned has instructions to insist upon his note in every particular, and at the same time to repeat that if it should happen that the actual government of the United States, by encroachments upon the rights of Mexico, interrupts the relations of friendship which the Government of this Republic has sought and will seek in good faith to maintain, the Mexican Administration, accepting the hard condition which it is forced to adopt, will repel the unjust aggression made upon it, and hold the government of President Tyler responsible for all the evils which may ensue.

The undersigned reiterates with these reasons to his Excellency Mr. Shannon, the assurance of his very distinguished consideration.
MANUEL CRESCENCIO REJO.

[Correspondence of the American Republican.]
THINGS IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Dec. 7.
Government Deposits in this City. Amount subject to draft on the 25th ult. in the Bank of Commerce, \$1,171,994.21; in the Bank of America, \$813,039.14; in the American Exchange Bank, \$788,813.33; in the Merchants' Bank \$756,422.28. Total, \$3,530,268.96.

Verdict for Striking an Editor. Geo. Roberts, of the Boston Times, recovered \$50 damages in our Superior Court yesterday, from Captain Vanderbilt, of the steamer Worcester. It appears that some time last Summer, the captain and the editor got into some altercation about an alleged overcharge of 50 cents. The captain came up and said, "Mr. Roberts, you make too much noise, and are too officious in this business." Mr. R. said he had a right to speak his mind to another passenger in the boat. Farther words ensued when the captain called Mr. R. a scamp, and Mr. R. replied by calling the captain a dirty puppy. It is charged that the captain then struck Mr. R. and knocked him down, and when he rose from the deck ordered him forward.

Sentence of Mike Walsh. This noted character was yesterday fined \$100 for a libel on Mr. Knowles, and \$10 and costs for an assault and battery on Jno. V. Tilyon, and ordered to be committed until paid. Mike coolly replied that the court might take it all out in imprisonment.

Perjury and Arson. A merchant named Benjamin H. Ordway was yesterday held to bail in the sum of \$20,000, to answer a charge of firing his own store, and subsequently swearing that his loss was \$4000, in order to obtain the insurance, when it turned out to be only about \$500.

Emigrants. About 800 emigrants arrived here within the last three or four days from Europe.

Trial of Polly Bodine. About two weeks have elapsed since an attempt was made on Staten Island, to get a jury to try this female, and after procuring 11 jurors the case had to be postponed, it being found impossible to procure another. An application for a change of venue will be made.

[Correspondence of the American Republican.]
THINGS IN PHILADELPHIA.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 7.

Anniversary Meeting. The second anniversary of the American Protestant Association will be held in the Musical Fund Hall on Tuesday evening. The Rev. Drs. Johns and Breckenridge, of Baltimore, and the Rev. Dr. Bond, of New York, will address the meeting.

Ordination. On Monday morning next, Rev. Alexander Crummell will be ordained to the holy order of priests, by Bishop Lee, of Del., in St. Paul's church.

Cheep. Poultry was very cheap along the wagons yesterday—turkeys ranged in price from fifty cents to one dollar a piece; chickens from 37-1/2 to 62-1/2 cents; and ducks from 37 to 56 cents per pair.

Held to Bail. Alexander Shultz was yesterday taken before the U. S. District Court, and admitted to bail in \$1000 to answer the charge of counterfeiting half dollars.

Betting. Alderman Ash yesterday bound over John Schaeffer to answer the charge of betting upon the result of the late Presidential election.

Hauled Up. The steambot Ohio was hauled up yesterday at the ship yard of Jacob Vaughan & Son, to undergo extensive repairs and alterations. It is contemplated to add about thirty feet to her length.

A Great Rope. A rope has just been completed at the establishment of Mr. George J. Weaver, for the Inclined Plane on the western side of the Schuylkill. It is six thousand feet long, and nine and a half inches in circumference. It is made of the best materials, without splicing, uniform in thickness, and weighs about ten tons.

Shocking Accident. A lad named Henry Darnel, was yesterday caught in the machinery at the Pascal Iron Works, Messrs. Morris, Tasker, & Morris, in Fifth street below Wharton, and had his left arm twisted off. He was thrown against the ceiling by the revolution of the shaft, and received in consequence other serious injuries. He was taken to the hospital.

[Reported of the American Republican.]
COURT OF APPEALS, W. SHORE.
ANNAPOLIS, (Md.) Dec. 6, 1844.

The Hon. Samuel M. Sommes attended the Court to-day.

No. 5. John B. Lawson, Matthews & Wells, vs. the State, use of James R. Creecy, use of Wm. A. Moale—was concluded by McMahon in reply for the appellants.

No. 8. Jos. Hattan and others vs. N. C. Stephen. Judgment affirmed nisi.

No. 9, 10, and 11. Dismissed by appellants' counsel.

No. 12 and 13. No. 13 to be argued in connection with a cause not yet reached.

No. 15. Thomas Bruce vs. Ann S. Hill. J. Johnson, for the appellee, moved to dismiss this cause. T. F. Bowie opposed the motion.

No. 16. State use of R. N. Snowden vs. E. W. Snowden, ad x of Nicholas Snowden. Affirmed nisi.

No. 17. Cypar B. Bonson vs. Richard Boteler, use of Thos. J. Hall, commenced by T. F. Bowie for the appellant.

DOUBLE KNOCKS. The Brooklyn Advertiser states, that a gentleman in Henry st., whose bell had been mischievously rang, affixed the wire of a small galvanic battery to the knob.—A boy who had been in the habit of perpetrating this piece of mischief, came again at night as usual, and was prostrated by the shock.

[For the American Republican.]

Messrs. Editors.—Since you have hoisted the flag of "our country," many communications have appeared in your columns, and many plans suggested as to the best means of shielding "our country" from the controlling influence which foreigners have assumed and exercised. That this influence is seen and felt, and felt severely, recent circumstances place beyond cavil. The time has come when Americans must act. Now, what shall be done?

An extension of the naturalization laws to different periods of time has been variously proposed. The one, however, on which the public mind seems generally to have centred, is 21 years. Be the time, however, what it may, if we are left in other respects as they now are, we would still be subject to imposition by politicians, in their zeal to get the foreign votes.

Then, of all plans proposed, I know of none better than that which appeared in your paper, a short time since, over the signature of "J. C. H.," in which it was recommended that no foreigner should be entitled to vote for a certain number of years after his papers were finally drawn. This would be a perfect veto on politicians for naturalizing foreigners. They would not be willing to wait—say five years—for the fruit of their labor, and the reward of their money thus spent, and would thus lose all motive to naturalize foreigners.

Now, Messrs. Editors, one word before I close. It is often charged that we "American Republicans" are a branch of, or *de facto*, the Whig party. This, we deny; our aim being, the gathering in to one fold all who are American in thought, feeling and sentiment. No matter what their former political principles or religious sentiments were. I, myself, have, up to the present time, belonged to the Democratic party; and the writer of the communication to which I referred (J. C. H.) is, if I mistake not, a young Democrat of the 7th ward.

A DEMOCRATIC AMERICAN REPUBLICAN.

[For the American Republican.]
ANTI-REPUBLICANISM.

Messrs. Editors.—I give it as my opinion, that it is time to take off our mittens, and handle certain subjects that concern the interests of the American people, in a way and manner that shall show our public servants that WE, the people, know how to "be in earnest." If I am a freeman, where are my rights?

I would, Messrs. Editors, call upon all Americans who are zealous of their rights and liberties, and, if possible, rouse them to a vigorous action, to do and perform all things necessary to a joint co-operation immediately on the assembling of Congress, especially as respects three crying evils, viz:

First.—The threatened ruin of our country by European governments, who are insidiously invading our land, by an army of paupers and felons.

Second.—The abominable frauds committed by political partisans, through the present deficient naturalization laws, by means of the ballot-box.

Third.—The exorbitant letter postage, exacted to sustain a vile franking privilege; and the mal-administration of the Post office department, as respects the transportation of newspapers, which in effect amounts to a barbarous tax on knowledge.

If I am not mistaken, Messrs. Editors, the signs of the times indicate, that a spirit is being raised in our country, that political demagogues will, ere long, quail to witness—a spirit that, when it shall attain to its maximum of moral grandeur, will sweep, with the besom of indignation, the mal-administration of our laws into the oblivion of political nothingness.

FRANKLIN.

THE ELECTION OF PRESIDENT.—Mr. Duncan's Bill. The following is the Bill that has been introduced in the House at Washington by Mr. Duncan:

A Bill to establish a uniform time for holding elections for electors of President and Vice President in all the States of the Union.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the passage of this act all regular stated elections for the choice of Electors of President and Vice President of the United States shall be held on the same day, and on one single day, in all the States of the Union.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the next regular stated election for the choice of Electors of President and Vice President of the United States shall be held in each State on the first Tuesday in the month of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight; and on the first Tuesday in the month of November in every fourth year thereafter, a regular stated election shall be held in each State for the choice of Electors of President and Vice President for the next regular Presidential election under the Constitution of the United States; and in case any special election for the choice of a President and Vice President by the people shall, according to the provisions of the Constitution, intervene between the regular stated periods for the election of those officers, every such special election shall be held in each State on the first Tuesday in the month of November of the year in which such special election of President and Vice President is to be made.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the places and manner of holding the elections, as mentioned in the two preceding sections of the act, in the several States in the Union, together with the notifications that the same are to be held, and the returns of the votes taken at the same, shall be specified, regulated and governed by the laws of the respective States in force at the time of the holding of each such election. And all laws and parts of laws heretofore passed by Congress inconsistent with the provisions of this act shall be and the same are hereby repealed.

A FACTORY IN MISSISSIPPI. Mr. Samuel McAlister has a building in progress at Natchez, (Miss.) which he intends for a Cotton Factory. He is now manufacturing a superior article of Cotton Bagging from trash Cotton.

SUICIDE. William Crowell, master of the schr. Blossom, of Yarmouth, Mass., committed suicide in Newport on Tuesday last by hanging himself with a woolen comforter in the companion way of his vessel, while in a state of great despondency.

SURGICAL OPERATION UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF MAGNETISM. The editor of the Cleveland Plain Dealer, states that he witnessed on the 25th inst. a most difficult surgical operation, performed by Professor Ackley, assisted by Professors Delamater, Kirtland, and others, before a class of students at the Cleveland Medical College. The patient was a Dr. Shriver, from Columbiana county, Ohio, quite an elderly man. It was an operation for tumor, situated under the lower jaw and partly in the neck, near the right ear. In reference to the proceedings of the operator, the Plain Dealer has the following statement:

"We happened in, just as the professor was putting knife to the skin. He made two or three frightful gashes, seemingly cutting the throat, and not a muscle of the old man was observed to move. We were astonished, and we think the whole medical class, and even the faculty were not less so than ourselves.—The secret was, the patient was in a magnetic sleep. This fact of course was known by the professors, but not by the spectators generally. There stood, by the bleeding patient, (not sufferer,) the magnetiser, who, with the magic of Mesmer, had thrown his subject into pleasant dreams; and now while the knife of the bold surgeon was dashing away at his vitals, and dripping with gore at his throat, he could say to the trembling nerves 'be still,' and all was quiet! What a triumph of mind over matter was there! The will of the magnetizer striking dumb even the living being, and making his body the insensible subject of dissection! No agonizing groans were heard, as is usual from the conscious patient, to alarm and terrify the operator; but he went quietly on, without haste, and consequently with better effect. It lasted some fifteen minutes, during which time there were frequent consultations among the professors, as it proved to be a malignant case. It caused a frightful wound and a profusion of blood. The patient was removed to another room, still unconscious of pain and the operation; and when we left, he was assuring the magnetizer that he felt quite happy.

PERSONAL NEWS. Win. Price, esq. was the President of the Maryland Electoral College which assembled at Annapolis on Wednesday last.—Jos. H. Nicholson, esq., of Annapolis, was appointed to carry the vote of the Maryland Electoral College to Washington.—Hon. Andrew Stevenson, of Va. has declined being a candidate for U. S. States Senator from that state. Bishop Elliott, of Georgia, is at the Astor House in N. York.—Mr. Farlee, dem. has given notice of his intention to contest the seat of Mr. Runk, whig, recently elected to Congress in the third district of New Jersey.—Fifteen Town Clerks in New Hampshire are cited to appear before the Legislature, and show cause why they blundered so outrageously in their election returns.—The Rev. S. Holmes was installed Pastor of the Pacific Congregational Church and Society in New Bedford, on the 4th inst.—The Hutchinsons gave their farewell concert at Albany, on Tuesday evening.—It is rumored at Washington, that Ely Moore is soon to have the place of Mr. Graham, as Post-master of N. York.—Halsey Brower, of Rochester, left Howard's hotel, N. York, on the 3d inst., and has not been heard of since.

SENTENCED. Eli Bateman, a young man of Cumberland county, New Jersey, was sentenced by Judge White, on Wednesday last, to three years' confinement in the State Prison, and to pay a fine of \$200, for setting fire to the barn of Spencer Frary, Esq., out of revenge. Geo. Hopkins, a colored man, was, at the same term convicted of committing a rape on a colored girl, and was sentenced to ten years' hard labor in the State Prison.

CURE FOR CROUP. The following simple cure for that most dangerous disease among children, the croup, is announced in a late number of the Journal of Health. Parents will do well to remember it.

If a child is taken with the croup, instantly apply cold water, ice water, if possible, suddenly and freely to the neck and chest with a sponge; the breathing will instantly be relieved; soon as possible let the sufferer drink as much as it can, then wipe it dry, cover it up warm, and soon a quiet slumber will relieve the parent's anxiety, and lead the heart in thankfulness to the Power which has given to the pure gushing fountain such medical qualities.

CONVICTED. Win. Miller, whose trial for the murder of Geo. West, at Sandlake about 2 years since, has occupied the attention of the Rensselaer, N. Y., Circuit for several days, has been convicted and sentenced to execution on the 28th of January.

FOUNDERED. When your horses are foundered, mix a pint of sun flower seeds in their feed and it will cure them.

DR. LEACH, T. SURGEON AND MECHANICAL DENTIST, T. No. 54 NORTH CHARLES STREET, T. Opposite St. Paul's Church, T. Pretends to be the Cheapest Dentist in the city, and warrants all operations to be equal to the best, and to suit the patient or no pay required. None but the best Porcelain Teeth, and purest Gold used. TEETH inserted from \$1.50 to \$5 each. Extracting 25 cts. n4

THE TEETH! THE TEETH! The subscriber thanks for the liberal patronage he has received since his residence in Baltimore, and continues to perform all operations in DENTAL SURGERY (embracing the latest improvements in the science) at one-third less than the usual rates. He invites those who are afflicted with bad Teeth to give him an early call. The high charges heretofore established having prevented many from submitting their Teeth to Dental operations, an opportunity is now offered to all to have their Teeth put in good order, as the charges shall suit all who may favor him with a call.

All operations warranted to prove beneficial, or no charge made.

J. P. SOUTHCOMB, Dentist, No. 25 Fayette st., 3d door from North.