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THE NEWS.

CHESTER TOWN, MD.

Saturday, March 4, 1848.

Traders Licenses.

We understand from undoubted authority, that all persons desirous of retailing spiritous or fermented liquors, either as a retailer or as an ordinary keeper in Kent county, after the first day of May next, must apply to the Grand Jury at the ensuing March Term, for such License. The Grand Jury as a body, are constituted the Tribunal to which application must be made for all licenses to sell intoxicating liquor. They through their Foreman, are to report the names of all successful applicants. This body is composed of Farmer's residing in the different sections of the county—all having a direct and permanent interest, in the peace, morality, good order, and prosperity of their respective neighborhoods and of the county. If they believe such a license conducive to the public interest they will, of course, recommend it—if injurious and destructive—the opposite cause. They will be sworn to act justly, fairly and impartially, and to let neither fear, favor, affection or prejudice, influence their judgments.

This law will not affect License to sell Dry Goods and Groceries, or to keep an ordinary without selling liquor—in all such cases application will be made as usual to the clerk of the court, from the 1st to the 10th May. In the case of liquor selling the individual will produce to the clerk the recommendation of the Grand Jury, whenever he makes his application.

As March Court is approaching, and as Licenses run to the 1st May, we have thought it proper to give this brie account of the law.

Death of the Hon. John Q. Adams.

John Quincy Adams is no more! The brief announcement which we gave in our last, of the sudden and dangerous illness of this venerable patriot and statesman, and the fears therein expressed of the termination of his earthly career, have been realize. The great and good old man, after lingering in a state of insensibility from the time of his attack of paralysis, on Monday afternoon, the 21st ult., breathed his last in the Speakers' room of the House of Representatives, at twenty minutes past seven o'clock on Wednesday evening, the 23d. The mournful and deeply impressive event created a profound emotion through our community, and although anticipated, the announcement spread a gloom over our country. The decease of John Q. Adams will create a deep sensation throughout the republic. A purer, abler, or a better man never dignified the Executive chair; never graced the halls of legislation. He was a sage, a statesman and a patriot in the most elevated sense—and however he may have differed with some of his countrymen on certain political points—all loved, esteemed and venerated him. But in his own emphatic language, he has shared the lot of all earth. He died in the zenith of his fame, and after having attained the highest honors that could be conferred upon him by his grateful and appreciating countrymen.

John Quincy Adams was descended from a race of farmers, tradesmen and mechanics. In 1639, his remote ancestor Henry Adams, came to America with seven sons, who established themselves thus early upon the soil which, in the course of time, was to become that of a Republic.—The first of the name who emerged from private life and rose to conspicuous public stations, were Samuel Adams, the proscribed patriot of the Revolution, and John Adams, who was called the philospher of independence. The recently deceased was the son of the latter. He was born in the year 1767. Thus, at the time of his death he was in his 81st year. At an early age, he accompanied his father to Europe, on a mission to negotiate a Treaty of Peace and Commerce with Great Britain. While abroad, he received a large portion of his education. He returned to America in 1785, become a student at Cambridge, and in 1787 left College, entered the office of Theophilus Parsons, as a student of law at Newburyport. After completing his studies he removed to the capital of Massachusetts, with a view of employing himself in the practice of his profession. In 1794, he was appointed Minister Resident to the Netherlands, and he remained at that post till near the close of Washington's administration. He was then appointed Minister to Portugal, and afterwards to Berlin! In 1801 he was recalled by his father, then President of the United States, and returned to America. In 1802 he was elected to the Senate of Massachusetts from the District of Boston, and in 1803, to the Senate of the United States. In 1809, he as appointed by Mr. Madison, Minister to Russia; and subsequently he was employed, in conjunction with Messrs. Clay and Gallatin, in negotiating a Convention of Commerce with Great Britain. Having been appointed Minister to London by Mr. Madison, he remained in that position until Mr. Monroe was elevated to the Chair of State. In 1824, he was a candidate for the Presidency, and the election having gone to the House of Representatives, Mr. Adams received the votes of 13, Gen. Jackson 7, and Mr. Crawford 4 States. He was inaugurated on the 4th of March, 1825, and Mr. Clay, of Kentucky, became Secretary of State; and Mr. Rush, of Pennsylvania, Secretary of the Treasury; and Mr. Barbour, of Virginia, Secretary of War. His administration terminated in 4 years, and was marked throughout by definite and consistent policy, and energetic counsels, governed by upright motives. But Mr. Adams always retained the confidence, not only of his immediate constituents, but of the large body of the American people. He was elected again and again to Congress from the Eighth District of Massachusetts! and to the hour of his death exercised vast influence among the Representatives of the people. His Reports are amonst the ablest papers to be found in our records. His death will produce a deep sensation throughout the nation. It will touch the hearts and excite the sympathies of the whole American people. One of the Presidents of the Republic—one whose talents adorned its annals and whose virtues purified its character, has passed into the Valley of the Shadow of Death.—A nation mourns for the loss of a cherished son.

The funeral obsequeis of Mr. Adams, in Washington on Saturday, were of the most imposing description. The church bells of the city commenced tolling at an early hour, and continued throughout the day; the public offices, stores, and houses, were all closed, and business of all kinds suspended—numerous public buildings and private edifices exhibited signs of mourning, and the avenues through which the procession passed, were thronged with a sorrowing and a grief stricken people, and nearly every house throughout the line of the procession was deeply hung in black. The Senate and House of Representatives met at 12 o'clock; and vast multitudes of people sought admittance, who were excluded, for the want of room—both Houses being filled as soon as their doors were opened. As soon as the journals was read in both Houses, the Senators and Representatives joined in the funeral ceremonie, which took place in the House of Representatives. The President of the United States, the Heads of the Departments, Officers of the Army and Navy, Foreign Ministers, together with numerous distinguished citizens and strangers, were among the mourners who were present on the occasion. The services commenced with the Reading of the scriptures, and prayer by a reverend gentleman; after which, Mr. Gurley, the chaplain of the House of Representatives, followed with a feeling and eloquent appeal to the Throne of Grace. Then the choir sang, "See here what the voice from Heaven proclaims!" Mr. Gurley then rose and delivered a sermon, replete with touching eloquence and deep solemnity, which wrought with marked effect upon the audience. His text was from the Book of Job, 17th chapter and 11th verse—"My days are past—my purposes are broken off—even the thoughts of my heart."

After the conclusion of the services, the funeral procession was taken up. It was about a mile in length; and, altogether, it was one of the most imposing and solemn that ever took place in the city of Washington. The procession moved from the east front of the Capitol, through the north gate, round the western portion of the public ground, and proceeded to the cemetry.

ATTEMPT TO BREAK JAIL.—Two negro men named Jno. Green and Jno. Brown who have been confined in our jail, for some time, attempted to escape on Saturday night last, by cutting their chains, with an old knife, and digging through the wall.

☞We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Mr. Reed, Dealer in Ready-made Clothing, No. 152½, Market st. Philadelphia.

☞A Telegraphic despatch from Louisville in the Philadelphia Inquirer has the following notice of the Kentucky Whig Convention:

The Convention has nominated Mr. Crittenden as the Whig candidate for Governor and John O. Helm for Lieut. Governor. The Convention appointed delegates to the Whig National Convention, with directions to support the claims of Gen'l. Taylor for the Presidency. The Taylor Convention has made the same nominations. Mr. Crittenden accepts the nomination, but the Whigs in Congress oppose his fixing a day to resign as Senator.

OFFICIAL.

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GENERAL ORDERS, No. 9.

War Department, Adj. Gen. Offic,
Washington Feb. 24, '46.

The following Order of the President of the United States announce to the Army the death of the illustrious ex-President JOHN QUINCY ADAMS:

It has pleased Divine Providence to call hence a great and patriotic citizen. John Quincy Adams is no more! At the advanced age of more than four-score years he was suddenly stricken from his seat in the House of Representatives, by the hand of disease, on the 21st, and expired in the Capitol a few minutes after seven o'clock on the evening of the 23rd of February, 1848.

He had for more than half a century filled the most important public stations, and among them that of President of the U. S. The two Houses of Congress—of one of which he was a venerable and most distinguished member—will doubtless prescribe appropriate ceremonies to be observed as a mark of respect for the memory of this eminent citizen.

The nation mourns his loss, and as a further testimony of respect for his memory I direct that all the Executive offices at Washington be placed in mourning, and that all business be suspended during this day and to-morrow.

JAMES K. POLK.

Washington, Feb., 24, '48.

Fire.

About half past 12 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, a fire broke out in the clothing store of Messrs. A. Winter & Co., on the northern corner of of Cheapside and Pratt street. The fire communicated to the adjoining shoe store of Mr. Benjamin Russell on Pratt street, which was only separated by a board partition, and most of the stock of boots and shoes were destroyed. The upper part of the building was occupied by Mr. Samuel Smith's last manufactory, and the feed store of Messrs. Foley & Co., both of whom sustained considerable injury, mostly from water. The building was insured in the Firemen's Insurance office.—The stock of Messrs. Winter & Co., was also insured in that office for $1000—and the Messrs. Foley for $40. Messrs. Russell and Smith—were not insured.—*Balt. Sun.*

The Cambridge Chronicle announces the death of Col. John Jones, a very respectable citizen of that county, at the advanced age of ninety-three. The deceased served his country with distinction as lieutenant of infantry in the "Old Maryland line" in the war of the Revolution.

ARMY NEWS.

IMPORTANT

FROM MEXICO.

The Treaty of Peace officially announced at Mexico—Santa Anna in favor of Peace—Terms of the Treaty—Project of imprisoning Santa Anna, &c.

The Sun of Monday publishes the following telegraphic despatch from Columbia, S. C., dated Feb. 26, at which point their express brought New Orleans papers to the 21st inst., from which the extracts are taken:

The steamer Dee arived at Ship Island, below New Orleans, 20th instant, from Vera Cruz, on her way to Liverpool, having left Tampico on the 13th and Vera Cruz on the 16th. She brings four days later intelligence from the seat of war. The Dee brings five passengers for Havana, five for England, and ten for New Orleans, and also $100,000 in specie.

The Courier of the English legation had arrived at Vera Cruz, having left the capitol on the 13th inst.

The American Star, published in the city of Mexico, of the 11th inst. contains the official announcement of the conclusion a Treaty of Peace under the signature of Senor Rosa, Minister of Foreign Relations.

Intelligence from Queretaro to the 10th instant had been received at the Capitol. No quorum of congres had been obtained up to that date. A meeting of the members was held on the 7th, and twenty four members answered to their names, a majority of whom were in favor of peace.

General Lane reached the Capitol from Orizaba on the 10th instant, without further adventure.

Lieut. Gascon, of the 4th Kentucky Volunteers is dead.

Lieut. Clark, with his command, was at Guemevasa on the 9th instant, and Gen. Alverez was making exertions to cut off his supplies. Lieut Clark, however, was taking every means to thwart his designs.

The American Star, of the 12th inst., states that Santa Anna had asked for a passport to leave the republic, and had advised his friends to yield to the treaty of peace and and join the Government in its efforts for the accomplishment of that most desirable object.

Penna y Pena, the President of Mexico publishes a letter, in which he states that the Government at Queratarо had, in agreement with General Scott, resolved upon the seizure and imprisonment of Santa Anna, as a means of removing the only obstacle to the conclusion of a peace.

Much animation had been produced at Queretero by the peace movements—commerce was reviving, and a general belief was entertained that the treaty of peace would be soon concluded.

The American Star, of the 16th inst says that it has been officially announced by the Minister of Foreign Relations at Queràtaro, that a treaty of peace had been signed on the 2d, at Guadalope, between Mr. Trist, for the United States, and seignors Cantu and Cuevas for the commissioners of the Mexican Government.

Several of the Mexican papers affirm that the treaty yields California, New Mexico, and Texas, the American Government assuming the claims of our citizens on Mexico to the amount of $5,000,000. The treaty also guaranties the payment by our Government to Mexico of $,000,000, for the territory surrendered.

For the Kent News.

MR. EDITOR:—The terrible consequences of the war with Mexico, have been partially lost sight of; in consequence of those brilliant victories that have crowned the American Arms.

Another circumstance has contributed largely, to hide the *horrors* of this unnatural war from the view of the American people, is that the seat of war, has been remote from them, having been began and prosecuted within the territory of the Republic of Mexico.

A tribute of well merited praise is justly due those "mighty men of war," who seemed to be more than mortal in the deadly strife. The world has heard with profound astonishment the recital of those wonderous deeds of valor, that secured those brilliant victories. No one wishes to dwell the pleasing picture, or shock the sensiture, so fair to look upon, whose wholside presents those attractive spots brilliancy, has its dark and gloomy side. Yes, the very victories of which we speak, spreads death in all its hideous forms among our vanquished foe. The many thousands who fell in "mortal combat," drenched the earth with their warm hearts blood presents a sickening scene. Who can dwell upon the terrible tragedy of Palo Alto, Resaca de la Palma, or the more terrible carnage at the storming of Monterey, and not turn away with mournful reflections from the heart-rending scene—to drop the tear of common sympathy, excited by the inhuman carnage, that is presented to view. Buena Vista's terrible battle field was more than brilliant, because it was more desperately bloody—conquer or die, nerved every strigling Band; till gory rage seemed glutted, and human blood ran free, when night sable curtains dropt, around them, and ended the strife of that bloody day.—Loud was the din of War and terrible the roar and confusion amid the clash of arms, and indescribable the extent of human suffering, that marked the event of this noted field; and it would be well if it ended there, but alas, the many hundreds far remote from the field of strife whose hearts were made to ache with lingering sorrows; yes, many keenly feeling hearts, in both *Republics*, are doomed to feel what language fails to tell. The widows sighs are loud and long and mingle in the Death groans of the field of *Blood*. The orphan's tears, like early dew drops, mingle with the warm purple life blood, of their wounded, and dying father, as they fell on his bosom in all the wild reveries of distracting griefs lifting up their hands imploringly, enquiring; Who hath done this inhuman deed? Who hath brought this sorrow on our defenceless heads? what *unjust* cause could make this great demand, this great sacrifice of human life of treasure and blood.

A terrible retribution, when inquisition shall be made for blood; if in the view of the All-seeing one, there shall have been no just cause of War, (no matter what the pretense may have been), a fearful responbility rest on those who lent their aid to bring about that state of things which led to this unnatural war.

AMICUS.

ITEMS.

A Sergeant Hamilton, a supposed brother of one of Gen. Scott's aids, has deserted from the Army in Mexico. He wrote to his former captain, stating that he was at the head of 300 men, (deserters) and if he wished to see discipline, he had better follow him. He also said he would attack the train between Vera Cruz and Jalapa.—*Phil. Ledg.*

We see it stated that the late Whig State Convention of North Carolina appointed a delegation to the National Convention, at Philadelphia, a large majority of whom are in favor of the nomination of General Taylor.

An "affair of honor" between Sergeant S. Prentiss, of New Orleans, formerly of Mississippi, and Mr. Erwin, of Kentucky, (a grandson of Mr. Clay, has been fortunately prevented by the interference of mutual friends to both. It grew out of a supposed imputation upon the character of Mr. Erwin's father.

A large meeting of the friends of Gen. Scott was held at Pittsburg last week, at which he was nominatee for the Presidency.

The New Bedford Bulletin relates a case in which a young Man in a drug store, in New Bedfore, became a raving maniac from inhaling choloform.

About 500 persons who assembled on Wednesday, at Fort Greene, for the purpose of having a prize fight, were dispersed by the officers.

The remains of this brave and gallant Twiggs who fell in Mexico, were interred at Philadelphia on Friday with due solemnity.

The remains of Mr. Adams are to be removed from Washington on Monday next, to their final resting place, at Quincey, Mass.

☞The Nashville papers announce the death of Judge Campbell, formerly minister to Russia, U S. Senator and Secretary of the Treasury.

Two females, Mary Kay and L. Knight, died in Philadelphia, on Tuesday, from intemperance.

Hon. Seth Putnam died in Middlesex, Vt., on the 10th inst., aged 93 years and seven months. When the war of revolution commenced, he entered into it, served under Arnold at Quebec, and was present at the surrender of Burgoyne.

Mr. Clay, says the Philadelphia North American, will remain in Philadelphia during the present week and start for N York on Monday next.

Correspondence of the Balt. Sun.

Washington, March 1, '48.

Rejection of the Treaty Almost Sure—Troubles in the Cabinet—The Course of Senators, &c.

The Treaty is almost sure to be rejected. A new phaze of it has developed itself, viz. the opposition to it of the whigs in a body. For this I was not exactly prepared. I wrote you six days ago, that Baldwin, Bell, Berrien, Clark, Corwin, Davis, of Massachusetts, Dayton, Johnson, of Louisiana, Phelps, Spruance, Upham, and Webster, go against it; but Messrs. Crittenden and Clayton have gone over and the route is complete.

Of the democrats, Ashley, Allen, Atkinson, Benton, Downs, Hanegan, Houston, Lewis, Moore, and Niles go against it, which is quite sufficient to reject it.

Mr. Benton on yesterday made a most statesmanlike, temperate and dignified argument against the ratification of the treaty by the Senate, and produced a most profound impression on all the Senators present.

TRAGICAL OCCURRENCE.—A man, in Mobile, named Francis Conklin, an engineer, a few days since, in a fit of anger caught his wife by the head while she was seated in a chair sewing, and forcing her back, made a deadly wound in her throat with a razor. He then made an attempt to kill three other women who were present—one of whom was his wife's mother. They fortunately made their escape from him. He afterwards very deliberately cut his own throat, and falling on his face, expired immediately. It is supposed that he was actuated by jealousy.

SINGULAR.—We understand that the grand father of the Hon. John Quincy Adams had four paralytic attacks, similar to that which fell upon the Hon. members on Monday, after he was over eighty years of age; but afflictive as they were, he survived them all, and died at last of old age.—*N. Y. True Sun.*

MD. LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Annapolis, Feb. 24.

On motion of Mr. Dorsey, it was ordered that Jas. H. Luckett be, and he is hereby appointed a Director in the Bank of Baltimore on the part of the State, for 2 years.

On motion of Mr. Kilgour, ordered, that the Committee on the Constitution enquire into the expediency of so amending the Constitution as to substitute annual for biennial appointments by the Governor.

At this stage of the proceedings Mr. Bayly rose and announced that he observed by one of the morning papers from Baltimore, which had first been placed in his hand, that Ex-President John Quincy Adams was dead, and, he, therefore moved that, as a testimony of respect for the memory of that distinguished man, this House now adjourn.

He immediately, however, withdrew the motion to allow Mr. Wickes, of Kent county, an opportunity to offer resolution.

Mr. Wickes then submitted a resolution to the effect that a committee of one from each county and the city of Baltimore should be appointed to draft resolutions; and upon the suggestion of Mr. Code of St. Mary's co., that the Speaker of the House be the member from that county, and the chairman of said committee which was adopted.

The following named gentlemen compose the Committee:—Blackistone, Wickes, Owens, Grahame, Jenifer, Brady, Lloyd, Dashiel, Tall, Miller, Duckett, Hopper, Wilson, Lynch, Fernandis, McKnett, Fowler, Whyte, Biays, Kilgour, Lynn, Boyle.

On motion of Mr. Owens an order was *unanimously* adopted requesting the Governor to cause the National Flag to be hoisted at half-mast on the State House until the funeral services of Ex-President Adams are over.

Annapolis, Feb'y 25, '48.

A preamble and resolutions, expressive of the feelings of the house upon the reception of the death of Mr. Adams, were unanimously adopted.

A petition was presented from citizens of Kent co., to open a road.

Mr. Ware submitted an unfavorable report on the petition of sundry citizens of Kent county, asking the passage of a law prohibiting free negroes from leaving the State and returning thereto.

Mr. Clagett submitted a counter report in favor of the petitioners, and recommending the passage of a bill to that effect—concurred in.

Mr. Gallagher reported a bill supplementary to the act to provide for the division of the city of Baltimore into twenty wards.

The followings bills were passed—Supplemental to the bill relative to the recapture of fugitive slaves, passed Feb. 1839, chap. 63; supplemenary to the act for the better regulation of apprentices, passed at Dec. session 1845, chap. 25, for the relief of James Urie and Sam'l J. Jarman, prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors on the Sabbath day; ceding to the United States jurisdiction over the Naval school at Annapolis.

The bill repealing the act to prevent frauds in mortgage and bills of sales was taken up, and after a long discussion rejected.

A message was received from the Senate concurring in the proposition of the House to adjourn over to attend the funeral obsequies of the late Ex-President Adams, and the appointment of a committee to make the necessary preliminary arrangements; and of naming on their part Messrs. Carey, Clarke and Blackistone.

February 28.

Leaves were granted to report a bill imposing taxes on promissory notes, bills of exchange, &c., to Mr. Cacy, for the benefit of John E. Stewart, colored.

Mr. Gallagher submitted a preamble, accompanied by a resolution requesting our Senators and Representatives in Congress to urge upon that body the propriety of taking such action as may effect the patriotic design of the Congress of 1780, in the erection of a monument to the memory of the lamented DeKalb at the city of Annapolis. The resolution was adopted.

The hour having arrived for taking up the order of the day, being the bill substituting *Annual* instead of *Biennial Sessions* of the Legislature.

Mr. Owens asked that the further consideration of the bill be postponed until after the action on the conventional reform bills. The House declined to do so.

Mr. Donaldson then moved that the bill be indefinitely postponed. Which motion was not agreed to.

February 29.

The Speaker laid before the House the following letter, which was read:

To the Hon. Wm. Williams, President of the Senate, and the Hon. Wm. J. Blakistone, Speaker of the House of Delegates:

GENTLEMEN—I have received the joint letter which you did me the honor to address, on the 14th inst, informing me that the General Assembly of Maryland had selected me to represent the State in the Senate of the United States, for six years from the 4th of March, 1849.

I am deeply sensible of the honor conferred on me by the renewal of the confidence of the Legislature, and of the obligation thus imposed on me—to devote my best abilities to the faithful discharge of so responsible a trust.

Accept, gentlemen, my thanks for the kind terms of your communication.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,

J. A. PEARCE.

On motion of Mr. Turner a message was sent to the Senate proposing to go into the election of bank directors on the part of the State, and nominating the following gentlemen:

Farmer's Bank of Maryland—Alexander Kilgour, of Montgomery county; Hanson Penn, of Prince George's county; Thos. J. Grahamme, of Calvert.

For the Branch Bank of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland, at Easton—James E. Barroll, of Kent county, Jacob C. Wilson, of Caroline county; James Dickson of Dorchester county.

For the Mechanics' Bank of Baltimore Thomas J. Hall and Alexander Penn.

For the Hagerstown Bank—Andrew Kershner and Isaac Newcomer, of Washington co.

The consideration of the ten hour system bill was resumed. The question being on motion of Mr. Tall to amend the bill so as to make it applicable to Baltimore city alone, the amendment was adopted by a vote of 39 yeas to 23 nays.

On motion of Mr. Howard, Baltimore county was also included. The question being taken upon the bill as amended, it was rejected.

IN SENATE.

Annapolis, February 28.

Mr. Carter rose and announced that the death of John Quincy Adams had just reached this seat of government; and submitted an order to the effect, that the Senate hear with profound regret, of the death of Ex-President John Quincy Adams; and to testify respect for the memory of the great and good man, that this body do now adjourn, and thereupon the Senate adjourned.

February 26.

Mr. Gaither submitted a message, returning to the House the bill imposing a tax on collateral inheritances, &c., with an explanation of the reasons why the Senate did not pass it, which was adopted.

The House resolution in favor of Capt. Oden Bowie, was passed with an amendment, authorizing the Governor to transmit a copy of the preamble and resolution to Capt. B., and the resolution in favor of Lieut. Semmes was passed with the same amendment, and an additional one, that a copy of the resolutions should be forwarded to the President of the United States.

The clerk of the House of Delegates delivered a message proposing that the Legislature should proceed to Washington city to attend the funeral obsequies of the late ex-President Adams, and that a committee be appointed to make the necessary preliminary arrangements; which was concurred in, and Messrs. Carey, Clarke and Blackistone appointed.

On motion of Mr. Blackistone it was ordered, when the Senate adjourn, it adjourn to Monday.

UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND.—We are pleased to learn from the annual circular of this old and venerable Institution, that its present condition is a very flourishing one, and its prospects very flattering. The liberality of the State has relieved it from its pecuniary embarrassments, and thus enabled it to continue its course of instruction with increased resouces for the benefit of youth and those who are preparing for the profession under its auspicious. The number of students, now attending the lectures, is 196—an honorable evidence of the standing of this University, and of the reputation of its faculty.—Baltimore Patriot.

RIPE PEACHES IN FEBRUARY.—A basket of perfectly ripe and luscious looking peaches have actually just been seen in Philadelphia, by the editor of the Bulletin.

☞The Bank of Cayuga Lake has resumed payment, and its bills are but one cent. discount.

☞The sloop Gen. Washington had not arrived when our paper went to press.

DIED.

Near New Market, on the 15th ult., MARY VIRGINIA, second daughter of Davis.

In Baltimore city on the 23d ult., John Mittan, formerly of Queen Anne's, the 75th year of his age.

In Quaker Neck, on Monday last, James Davis.