MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.

TUESDAY.

February 22.—The Legislature having adjourned over from Monday till Wednesday, was not in session to-day.

WEDNESDAY.

February 23.—In the House of Delegates, Mr. Dent obtained leave to report a bill to protect the fisheries on the Patuxent and Potomac rivers and tributaries.

Mr. Miller reported a bill relating to supersedeas. This bill provides that judgments can be superseded for a less term than twelve or six months where parties desire it.

The bill giving the State the power of peremptory challenge equal to one-half that of the traverser in criminal cases, was ordered to be engrossed.

The bill to exempt from execution $150 of the property of the debtor was rejected: Ayes 34, noes 14. The bill was then reconidered, and postponed till to-morrow.

In the Senate, Mr. Sothoron presented a petition from 33 citizens of St. Mary's county for a reduction of taxes.

House resolution authorising the Adjutant General to deliver arms to the professors of Charlette Hall school was adopted.

THURSDAY.

February 24.—In the House, Mr. Duvall presented the petition from A. D. Bowling and others, of Prince George's county, for an additional school district. Also, from citizens of Prince George's county, for a modification of their primary school system.

Mr. Stewart obtained leave to report a bill to prohibit the issuing of marriage licenses to persons under a certain age, and to repeal the existing acts relating thereto.

Final Defeat of the Small Note Bill.—The bill to repeal so much of the existing law as prohibits the issuing of notes under five dollars, by the banks of this State, was rejected—ayes 29, noes 24.

Mr. Kilgour moved a recensideration, which was lost—ayes 21, noes 34.

At 2 o'clock the house proceeded to the election of a codifier of the laws. The tellers returned from the Senate and announced that there had been 72 ballots cast, of which Hiram McCullough received 45 votes, Thos. Beale Dorsey 26, and that there was one blank ballot. The Speaker then declared Hiram McCullough duly elected.

In the Senate, Mr. Williams reported a bill to punish fraudulent practices at elections. By Mr. Miller, to prescribe proceeding in equity in certain cases wherein a corporation is a party.

Mr. Kunkel submitted a message, to be sent to the House, concurring in the proposition to go into an election of a codifier of the laws at two o'clock, and nominating, on the part of the Senate, Thos. B. Dorsey and Hiram McCullough.

The bill to establish the legal rate of interest at 6¼ per cent. was ordered to be engrossed.

The Senate proceeded to the election of a codifier of the laws, with the result announced in the House proceedings.

The bill to reduce the direct taxes of the State was amended so as to reduce the tax ten cents in the hundred dollars, equal to two-fifths of the present tax.

ERIDAY.

February 25.—In the House, Mr. Brooke reported a bill relating to constables who have or may hereafter remove from the State.

The bill making the annual appropriations for the support of government was rejected, reconsidered, and the appropriation for the assistant clerk to the comptroller was struck out; the bill was then passed.

The bill for the enrollment of the militia was recommitted.

Mr. Smith, of Cecil, a very highly respected member of the House of Delegates, has left for home in a feeble state of health, which his friends are apprehensive will prevent him from resuming his seat this session.

In the Senate, Hon. Hugh Ely was elected President of the Senate pro tempore, in the absence of the President.

Mr. Sothoron reported a bill to compensate certain persons for arresting Wm. L. Chaplin.

The bill for the relief of insolvent debtors was taken up and discussed by Mr. Williams in favor and Mr. Done in opposition.

The report yesterday of the action of the Senate on the bill to reduce the direct taxes of the State, should have been as follows: A motion to reduce the taxes to be paid from twenty-five cents to fifteen cents in the hundred dollars, was rejected. Also, a motion to reduce taxes to 12½ cts. A motion to reduce the taxes to be paid to ten cents, was adopted; being a reduction of three-fifths, instead of two-fifths as reported.

SATURDAY.

February 26.—In the House, Mr. Fairall presented a petition from 68 eitizens of Cumberland for a law to suppress gambling. Mr. Dent presented a petition from 59 citizens of St Mary's county, against the sale of intoxicating liquors.

Mr. Fairall presented an order that the Comptroller be requested to report to this House a list of the several academies, colleges, and schools, receiving donations from the State, the amount of each, and the law authorizing each donation.

Mr. Stewart reported a bill makiug an appropriation of $70,000 for the House of Refuge. By Mr. Dent, to protect the fishing privileges on the waters of the Patuxent and Potomac and its tributaries.

MONDAY.

February 28.—In the House, the speaker presented a communication from the counsel of the defendant in the case of the State vs. Robert Swann, remonstrating against the enactment of any retroactive laws in criminal cases, explaining the circumstances of the late trial, and protesting against the references made and influences exerted in relation to the case from prominent quarters.

Mr. Roberts, ef Queen Anne's, asked leave to report a bill to regulate the pap and attendance of the members and officers of the House of Delegates, and requested thet the vote on the leave should be a test vote on the subject. A spirited debate arose upon the propriety and constitutionality of the measure, in which Messrs. Roberts, Bateman Crout, Waters, Parran, Smith, Frazier, Poultney, and others participated. Mr. Bateman suggested that the House had undoubted power to compel the attendance of absent members, by a fine equivalent to the pay of members, and the constitutional question could be evaded, in that manner. Mr. Miller offered an order that the clerk notify the absent members that the public business required their attendance at the Seat of Government, which was ruled out of order.—Mr. Hughes offered an order that members absent without leave of the House be fined $4 per day, &c., which was not in order. Mr. Smith remarked that members were only respensible to their own consciences and their constituents. A motion was then made to postpone the leave indefinitely, which was lost—ayes 11, nays 28. The leave to report was then granted.

The Cumberland and Pennsylvania railroad bill was then taken up. There being but 35 members (no quorum) present, a call of the House was ordered, and the doorkeeper sent for the absent members. The bill was amended and ordered to be engrossed.

The Eastern shore Railroad bill was made the special order of the day for Monday March 7.

The Senate was not in session to-day.

MRS. SEGUIN.—We see by an advertisement in the New York Herald, that this lady proposes to instruct young ladies in music. It seems hard, that, after having devoted her fine talents, for the best part of her life, to the musi-drama, she should now be compelled to resort to this precarious method of supporting her large and helpless family. Her lot is, indeed, a hard one. Throughout her whole career she has borne a reputation above blemish and above suspicion.

A singular discovery is given by a Cuban correspondent of the Raleigh Standard. Dr. Tinsley—an English practitioner of long experience in Cuba, and a graduate of Paris—has discovered, in the course of his practice in cases of small pox, that vaccine virus, after having once passed through a negro's system, becomes useless as a preventive to the white race.

A NEW ITEM IN FASHIONABLE LIFE IN BOSTON.—The Boston Herald has the following:

A few weeks since, about the first of the year 1853, a young married lady, residing in Dover street, called at a store, where among other articles, linen is sold. The lady was politely received at the store, and made, we understand, a few small purchases. After she had paid for the articles so purchased, she was invited by the senior partner of the shop to walk to the farther end of the place, where he in a very unbecoming manner accused her of stealing, and forthwith proceeded to search her, but found nothing of his upon her, and then, without apologising, allowed her to depart. The lady was so overwhelmed with the accusation of the shopman, that she was taken sick with the fever, and for two or three weeks was confined to her room with a very dangerous illness.

The shopman, during her illness, heard of it, and it is reported that while the lady was sick, he sent a note to her, in which he made a lame apology for his rudeness and asked permission to call at the house and to further explain the matter. No notice of the note was taken until one day last week, the lady having recovered from her illness, a note was sent to the "dealer in diaper" that the lady would see him.—On the appointed evening the friends, neighbors, and associates of the family were assembled in the front parlor of her residence, which was brilliantly lighted. About 8 o'clock the shopman arrived and was politely received by the husband of the lady, and ushered into the back parlor, where he was seated, when some ten minutes after the folding doors between the two parlors were thrown open, and a blaze of light met his astonished gaze, as well as a numerous assemblage of the beauty and fashion of Dover street. At this moment the husband of the lady stepped forward and calling the shopman by name introduced him to the ladies present as the *gentleman* who had accused his wife of stealing, and who was the cause of her late dangerous illness. The ladies and gentlemen present gazed at the fellow for a few minutes, when the gentleman of the house opened the street door, one of the young ladies then commenced upon the piano-forte the *rogue's march*. The store-keeper took the hint and suddenly disappeared from the house. We have reason to believe that some time will elapse ere he accuses another customer of larceny. His shop is marked and numbered, and will be remembered and avoided by all who were present on the occasion.

GOOD ADVICE.—The Whigs in office, and indeen all the "ins," are anxious to be retained. The Whig postmasters, appointed by the present administration, if they hold fat offices, are looking round in every direction for strings to pull, to keep in. One such office-holder, in a letter to the Postmaster General, stated his regrets that Whigs were resigning; said he would like to retain his place longer, and asked what strings he should pull to keep it. The following letter was sent in reply, which the postmaster to whom it was sent thought too good to keep:

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
Appointment Office,
February, 12, 1853.

To a New York Postmaster:

In reply to your inquiry, dated February 12, asking what strings you can "pull most successfully" iu order to retain your office, the Department does not know what better advice to give than to recommend that you faithfully discharge your duties, and maintain a stiff upper lip.

S. D. JACOBS.

The Boston Post, a journal which freely gives its opinions, regardless of locality, says:

It seems that lord Denman, former chief justice of England, has been "making a judy" of himself by making a certificate of the genuiness of "Uncle Tom." His lordship knows just about as much of his "collored brodders" in America as the latter know of his lordship. We dare say both might profit by a better acquaintance. By the bye, we would respectfully remind his lorkship of the sensible old maxim—"*ne crede colori*," which, rather freely translated, signines, don't yut too much confidence in the "nigger literature" of the day.

THE BLACK DRESS COAT is doomed. An ukase of His Imperial Highness, Napoleon III, has banished it from the saloons of Paris, and as Paris gives the vogue to all the world we may soon see it disappear from this western hemisphere. Itssuccessor is a blue velvet, single breasted, standing collar, steal buttons, braided and gilt. The old black was a very unpretending garment. and as it would last indefinitely for parties, it was cheap very cheap, compared with its more conspicuous successor. It has had a pretty long reign, surviving some half doxen French dynasties, and yet the Paris writers deplore its demise.

VICE PRESIDENT KING AT MATANZAS.—A letter from Matanzas states that Vice President King had concluded to take up his residence at the sugar plantation of Mr. Jenks.—This plantation is situated about three miles from Matanzas, on quite high ground. In front of the house there is a beautiful flower garden, and in the valley below several large sugar plantations can be seen. A distant view of the sea is had from this spot. It is at sufficient distance from the water, however, to be removed from all dampness arising therefrom.—Mr Jenks has tendered the house, servants, &c., to Mr. King, during his stay on the island, including his two nieces, nephew, secretary and servant. The health of Mr. King is very precarious. He has, it is said, scarcely five pounds of flesh upon his body.

THE FIRING AT THE BLACK WARRIOR.—Capt. Shufeldt, of the steamer Black Warrior, in a letter published in the New York papers, considers the Spanish man-of-war was justified, under the circumstances, in firing into his vessel. He was not aware that the brig was a vessel of war, or he would have hoisted his flag before she fired; and as the Black Warrior was going very fast at the time, she would have been beyond the reach of the Spanish vessel in a few minutes, had the latter not immediately fired a gun in order to let him know she was a national vessel. The second gun was fired before the order of Captain S. to hoist his flag could be executed.

The rage of Brother Jonathan for Shanghae fowls is fast equalling that which at the present moment is exciting John Bull for the same grenadier species of poultry. We doubt, however, if John Bull's Shanghaes can beat those of Brother Jonathan. Mr. Decker, of Rochester, has made $433 out of one Shanghae hen since May last. The hen had 83 chickens, which Mr. D. sold for $415, which together with 4½ dozen of her eggs, which Mr. D. sold for $18, makes up the enormous profit on the Shanghai.

Gen. Pierce having been fitted out with all sorts of nice things to be used, worn or displayed when he comes into office, it is now proposed that as he is a full blooded Yankee, and of course, a natural whitler, and especially as there is a prospect that a good deal of cutting and trimming will be necessary before he gets his cabinet fixed to suit everybody, his friends club together and make him, as speedily as possible, a present of a first rate jack-knife.

It is stated that Washington Irving and Wm. H. Prescott, Esqs. have each contributed $100 towards the proposed monument to the late J. Fennimore Cooper. There is still a deficiency of $5,000 to complete the amount required.

The English papers hardly know what to make of Ericsson's engine and the big ship.—One says it is a "stupendous experiment, unequalled in point of audaeity in the history of mechanics!"

WILLIAM R. SNOW, formerly landlord of the North Adams House, Boston, it is said has received the appointment of steward at the White House from Gen. Pierce. The salary is $1,000 per anum, besides the living of the family.

A LARGE HOG.—Mr. Sherman Billings, of Guilford, Vt., has a hog which weighs alive *eleven hundred pounds*. He is two and a half years old.

Gen. Pierce, it is said, visited Gen. Scott last Thursday, and spent the evening with him.

THE PLANTERS' ADVOCATE.

UPPER MARLBORO'

Wednesday Morning, March 2, 1853.

NO MORE SMALL NOTES!

By the most unaccountable action of our Legislature on the subject of the Small Note Law, it is now illegal to offer in payment a note of a Maryland Bank less than five dollars.—We say the action of the Legislature is most unaccountable—for it is contradiction to the known wishes of the people of the State, it is contrary to the most obvious dictates of political economy, and it will only check a great public convenience and forward the progress of underhand payments. We believe the people in this State—we speak with certainty of those in this region—are utterly opposed to the Law now in operation. Petitions upon petitions have gone up to the Assembly, pressing earnestly its repeal, but no repeal has been effected.

The passage of this abominable law, in the first instance, was an evidence that under a panic men can rarely act rationally; that in the immediate presence of what they think to be danger, they will lay hand upon any thing whatever, in the hope that it may prove a remedy. That which has maintained the law in public estimation, at all, is the inconvenience caused by the explosion of shin-plaster manufactories; though the majority of those unfortunate instances is owing to the passage of the law itself. But whatever occasioned its adoption, whether it was fear of small notes or any thing else, we think it was a most short-sighted policy to abolish the notes themselves. Small individual notes—what are they but ordinary promissory notes? What is their use, other than to promote vastly the public convenience, particularly in periods when coin is a scarce article? There are such periods—and Political Economists, from Adam Smith downwards, have universally agreed to it—when silver will be scarce, or when gold will be scarce, according to their relative value at home or abroad. But it can never stay abroad forever; it must and will return according as its value is inverted, when it is high at home and in foreign countries cheap. But no legislation can ever affect this ebbing and flowing of specie, any more than it can affect the ebbing and flowing of the tide. If money brings a higher price in New York than in Baltimore, to New York it will flow—nor can an Act of Assembly prevent it. When it has passed out of our territory no such Act will ever bring it back, until, as is bound to be the case, it shall decrease in value at New York and increase in Baltimore. So that it is a most absurd doctrine to prohibit the currency of paper, in order to keep among us a quantity of specie.

The other idea is equally absurd, that this prohibition will *protect* the pubiic. And from what danger will it protect them? We can see nothing from which it will effectually bar them, save a source of convenience, we had almost said of *necessary* convenience, in the daily transaction of business. If we receive a shinplaster in payment of a subscription, and lose by the operation, who is to blame—ourselves or the individual banker, the issuer of the promisory note? If the people generally choose to circulate from hand to hand the notes of irresponsible persons, and, together with convenience, meet sometimes with inconvenience, whose fault is it? Most certainly it is the fault of the people themselves. It is their their own look out, if they receive in payment these individual bills, which they are not *bound* to receive by law, but which they find it their interest to take, in default of the legal tenders, gold and silver. If the circulation of these same bills be an abortion, it is one that is certainly out of the pale of legislation; for it is simply an issue between the bankers and the people themselves. Like all other mis-legislation, this instance of the over watchfulness for the public interest, has only proved detrimental to the public interest itself. So that even an act to prohibit *shinplasters* was wholly uncalled for, both upon the plea of retaining silver currency, and upon that other and more plausible one, of protecting the people. Because, in the first place, gold and silver move to and fro, by certain unalterable laws, so to speak; and because, in the second place, it is only over-eager meddling, to do that for individuals, which it is their business and advantage to do for themselves.

But if this law, prohibiting small notes, amounts to practical mis-legislation, even in reference to shinplasters, it is much more clearly such, when viewed in reference to the issues of some of our responsible State-banks. Why should not our own banks issue one dollar and two dollar bills? It may be ignorance, but we frankly confess, we cannot see why it is, for our lives. In this case, the doctrine above recited, concerning the fallacy of attempting to retain silver and gold, applies with equal force; while *this* phase of the bill cannot be argued for at all on the score of public protection.—Who wants protection from the imaginary and barely possible defaults of old and responsible banks? Who would refuse to receive the notes of these institutions as readily as he would receive hard cash? And who, again, is likely to be injured by this credulity?

If this bill be an absurdity, as we think it is, in reference to foreign and individual notes, it is an absurdity in the superlative degree, when it prohibits the issues of our own banking corporations, that are as good as gold.

We hope the Legislature will retrace its action in this matter, and repeal a law, throughout, that has only proved a check in money-matters, and was at best an uncalled-for piece of imaginary charity to the dear people.

But whether it does so or not, we are confident that the people will still pay and receive in payment these veritable forbidden notes; because simply, they cannot get along without them. Nor can we see that they will therein be much to blame—the "Baltimore Sun" to the contrary, notwithstanding.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE GOVERNOR.—The following appointments of Tobacco Inspectors for this county have been sent to the Senate:

For Piscataway—Samuel Coe; for Nottingham—Henry M. Chew; for Magruder's Ferry—John L. Turner; for Marlboro'—Jeremiah Mullikin; for Bladensburg—Alfred H. Wells.

A correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, writing from West River, says the Whigs of that neighborhood talk of running Hon. THOMAS G. PRATT as the next Whig candidate for Governor.

The Whigs of the Ashland district, in Kentucky, have nominated the Hon. James Harlan for Congress.

COPYRIGHT.

Great rejoicing has been caused of late among men of large views and lovers of justice in the abstract, by the announcement that a treaty is in negotiation for the establishment of an international copyright regulation—England and the Federal Government being the contracting parties. If this be true, it is verily a fit matter for rejoicing—for the establishment of such a treaty would be the fulfilment of what enlightened men have earnestly looked for, for the past half century, and it will likewise be a noble proof that our country prefers an open acknowledgement of justice to a mean and short-sighted, because short-lived, expediency. The notion that the product of a man's brains is radically different from the product of his hands, is long ago exploded. Though they do differ as to their nature, yet the difference is not so great as that these productions may not be considered as only different species of one genus. To say that they are distinct is only tantamount, in the true point of view, to a declaration that they are different members of one family. The term "Product of Labor" is the name of a class of things. Labor may be exerted in innumerable ways—and it does not seem to us to be very material to the point at issue through what channel it is made to operate, whether through the sinews of the arm or the workings of the mind. One man turns out a planed board, a piece of furniture, a cart-wheel, or any thing else of the same order—and we term it the product of his labor and the fruit of his industry. Another man sets himself to think—he goes through a long, and, perhaps, expensive course of study, to be taught how to think—just as the mechanic serves his apprenticeship to learn to use a jack-plane, or how to turn out a cart-felloe—he sets himself down to apply what he has learned, to put it into a bodily, tangible shape; and, after wearying and intense exertion, he produces—what? Why a batch of paper covered with sheep-skin or cloth, commonly termed a Book. Is not this the result of his labor? Is it not the fruit of his industry? Does the fact that the brain is the organ of its production so alter its nature as that it may not be protected, on principles of reason, just as fairly as the product of the arm? Most evidently there is no such distinction between head-work and hand-work, as could lead to any such conclusion as this. It is but sheer justice then, and no exercise of charity, to protect a man of letters in the ownership and profits of his invention in the shape of a book, just as much as to shield the owner of a sewing-machine or patent reaper.

If it were proposed to have an international copyright right arrangement with the Fejee Islands, with Russia or China, there might be room for objection, on the score of its utter uselessness. But the time is at hand—aye, now is, when the Literature of England is indispensable to us. Speaking the same language, enjoying practically the same civil liberty, the very thoughts of the two nations run in the same channel and their feelings take almost the same turn. The few French, Fejee or Chinese books that we reprint in the original tongues, would never ruin the respectable authors of those singular nations. But when not a day passes, but some English work is here reprinted for the amusement or edification of our people, is it right, we ask, to allow the authors of this sterling literature, to be practically robbed, by the neglect of a sufficient operating law, or to depend upon the pittances doled out to them by our patronising publishers? In a question like this there is no room for arguments from expediency. It is a question that appeals to our sense of *justice*, and to that only: for it is a question, whether or no we shall rob our neighbors of the fruit of their wearisome calling, or shall pay for what we devour—it is a simple issue between an honest purchase and open, defiant robbery. We cannot, for a moment, stop to enquire, whether or not this International Copyright will be of advantage to our publishers or any other class.—Many of them have built up their fortunes on the sterling productions of the English, without advancing a half-penny for the privileges. Many of them have been so rioting, and pilfering, amid the works of these men, helpless because foreigners, that they have looked with scorn at the idea of publishing an American book. It is ten chances against, to one in favor, of one of our large publishers agreeing to issue a home made book—because forsooth, they will have to pay for it. No, they had rather seize the honest product of an Englishman, print it, sell it and *copyright* it too, than to afford nourishment and encouragement to our own Literature. Yet these are the very gentlemen who are most opposed to this great proposal: the Copyright Law Treaty. It will serve them right, we say again, if it shall take somewhat of their unjust gains from them.—As for some of them, we hope *it will* have so desirable and salutary an effect. Whereupon, it is to be hoped, when they shall have found to their sorrow, that dishonesty is not to last forever, they will be more conciliating to our own book-makers, because then, to them they will have to look for support.

The adoption of such a Treaty will be worthy of Mr. Secretary EVERETT; it will be a fine tribute to men of Letters, among whom his own place has long been an illustrious one; and it will be at once an honorable parting for the retiring Administration and a credit to the country generally.

It affords us sincere pleasure to state that the announcement of the death of Mrs. HOLLAND, in our last paper, was premature. We learn from the Annapolis papers that Mrs. Holland is still alive and well—and we hope may long continue so.

Among the articles exhibited at the National Fair, we observe that our friends, Messrs. GRIEB & SANSBURY, have one of their splendid Tobacco Prizes. If they don't get a premium, it will not be because they do not deserve it.

We failed to receive a letter from our Washington correspondent, "Veritas." We are sure our friends will be as much disappointed as we are.

Overseer Wanted.—A steady and attentive manager, in want of employment, may probably be accommodated to his liking, by applying at this office. See advertisement in another column.

FIRE.—We are sorry to learn that a full house of Tobacco, belonging to Captain WM. J. BELT, in the forest of this county, was destroyed by fire during the past week.

SALE OF LAND.—The farm of the late Mrs. MARY BROOKE was sold on Thursday last.—Purchaser, WM. F. BERRY, Esq., at $60.05 per acre.

PADDY AT HOME.

A FORTNIGHT IN IRELAND: *by Sir Francis Bond Head, Bart*—New York: G. P. Putman & Co.

All who know anything of the writings of this amiable old Baronet will say that he is the very man to write a book upon Ireland. All the peculiar originalities of the sons of Erin could not be more humorously and truthfully described than by him—for he has himself a fine vein of the purest fun and an appreciation for the ridiculous, almost above any living writer. All of his works that we have had the fortune to meet with, are books of travel—and by far the best is that entitled "Bubbles from the Brunnen of Nassau." It is racy and rapidly narrated, and is just about long enough for a book of that character. The "Faggot of French Sticks" is a larger work, but is too minute in its narrative to be of much general interest. This is the most striking peculiarity of Sir Francis: his astonishingly minute and accurate observation. If he chances to ride in a coach, he is very apt to tell us the dimensions thereof; if he walks a street in a foreign city he lets us know the probable number of houses on it, and, if possible, the color of each; and if he mingles in a crowd, we are bound to know from him what he and every body else were about. This intense particularity is sometimes a source of much amusement to the reader. It is a sort of guaranty that he shall lose nothing of interest that came nigh the author. But it is also true that the constant employment of such minutiœ, often unenlivened by humor, and given only as barren and tasteless details, are tiresome and uninteresting, and instead of affording pleasure are the cause of great weariness. This will be experienced by every reader of the "Faggot" above referred to. There are some passages in it, long passages too, comprising an almost infinite series of the most insignificant and unimportant details; giving no information of any service, and far from contributing to the reader's pleasure. But here and there, throughout the book, there are the most quaint and brilliant sallies of wit that almost repay the trouble of reading the whole mass of the narrative.

It is much the same case with the work now under consideration. What we expected in the "Fortnight in Ireland" was a rich and racy narrative—for it is surely as apt a subject as our author could have chosen. But despite all the advantages afforded by his theme, we think this is the most uninteresting book he has ever produced. We do not find a tithe of the humor we expected—nor is there that frolicksome mode of narration that we had a right to look for. We do not look to Sir Francis Head for information; if we wanted this we would go to some better authority. We do not look to him for sound disquisition, or sensible, strong views on great political problems. All we should ever read him for is the quaint humor of which we have spoken—and when this is not found, as far as we are concerned, his book is valueless. We expected to find it an amusing account of "Paddy at Home"—with all his native original comicalities worthily portrayed.

THE CABINET FORMED.

A dispatch was yesterday received by a gentleman of this village, announcing the following as the new Cabinet, beyond a doubt. The authority, from which this proceeds, may be relied on with the greatest confidence by our readers:

MARCY, of N. Y., - -	*Secretary of State.*
GUTHRIE, of Ky., - -	" *Treasury.*
DOBBIN, of N. C., - -	" *Navy.*
DAVIS, of Miss., - - -	" *War.*
MCCLELLAND, of Mich.,	*Postmaster General.*
CAMPBELL, of Penn., -	*Attorney General.*

THE PROPOSED LITERARY SOCIETY—*Adjourned Meeting.*—Pursuant to the notice in our last paper, several gentlemen met at the place designated, on Thursday evening last, to take the incipent steps towards the formation of a Literary Society in this village. It was resolved that such a Society should be formed, despite scarcity of members. A committee was therefore appointed to draw up a constitution, and to report the same last Saturday evening, to which time the meeting adjourned. On that evening the constitution was read—but the consideration of it was postponed until this (Wednesday) evening, the 2d instant. The meeting will be held this evening, therefore, to afford an opportunity to those to hear it, who desire to become members.

We would respectfully urge this matter once more on the consideration of the gentlemen of the village and neighborhood—being sure that such an organization, when once under way, will be of advantage to its members, and a source of pleasure to the public generally.

REWARD THE DESERVING.—A bill is pending before the Legislature to grant compensation to the captors of Wm. L. Chaplin, the torn-down abolitionist, whose capers in the District of Columbia all our readers will remember.—It is strange this has not been acted upon long before. These persons ran the risk of great danger—indeed, we believe some of them were severely wounded—and went to great expense and trouble to obtain information of the movements of Chaplin. These should be sufficient inducements for granting a liberal allowance. But when we take into consideration the fact that our Treasury became better off by the operation, to the tune of some $19,000, or thereabout, it will be most unaccountable in our Legislators, if they hesitate a moment in passing this bill. As friends of the cause for which this effort was originally made, we are earnest advocates of remuneration for the effort itself, and we heartily press the matter upon the consideration of our Legislators.

BISHOP WHITTINGHAM, of this diocese, having been lately advised to visit Northern Italy for his health, which is very feeble; the "Southern Churchman" has suggested, that he will shortly follow Dr. Ives. This taunt has called forth an energetic and exceedingly able letter from the Bishop, in which he professes the most ardent attachment to the doctrines and practices of his church, and strongly protests against the said Editor's course, in striving to undermine the influence of a minister of the Gospel with those under his authority, by unfounded taunts and surmises.

BISHOP OF NORTH CAROLINA.—The Wilmington (N.C.) Journal hints at the probability that Dr. HAWKS we be appointed to the position left vacant by Bishop IVES, and says: "We should think that this would be a popular selection.—Dr. HAWKS, although located in New York, was born in North Carolina, and seems to have always retained a warm interest in the prosperity of his native State. It is unnecessary to add, that he enjoys a high reputation for talents and piety."

THE CANAL PROJECT IN DELAWARE.—Another effort is about being made to procure from the Delaware Legislature a charter for a canal to connect the waters of the Delaware with those of the Chesapeake. The capitalists interested in the matter it is stated have signified their willingness to pay to the State $25,000 the present year, in case the Legislature will pass an act of incorporation, similar to the bill which was defeated in the Senate of that State by a tie vote a week or two ago.—This is quite a large sum, and as the State needs money, the Delaware Republican says it may work a change in the minds of the opposing Senators.

RETURN OF FUGITIVE SLAVES.—Two slaves, who ran away from the estate of the late Wm. Tefft, of Parkersburg, Va., about two years ago, and went to Ohio, have recently voluntarily returned to slavery, on the ground that they were suffering from want of food, and were unable to procure work. Three others, who ran off at the same time, were also anxious to return, but were prevented by the abolitionists, who forcibly detained their children.

A BILL DISPUTED.—The harness for the horses and carriage to be presented to Gen. Pierce, was contracted for and made in Boston, but the contractor having subsequently charged $1837 for the same, the committee refused to pay it, and ordered a new set to be made in New York. The Boston contractor, it is said, will sue the committee for the amount, as they directed him to make it of the best material, without regard to cost. The mountings on the harness cost over $1100, and are mostly of solid silver, and of the most beautiful design, representing oak branches, leaf and acorn.

Georgetown Municipal Election.—WASHINGTON, Feb. 28—The election for municipal officers in Georgetown to-day, resulted as follows: For Mayor, Henry Addison received 264 votes: Wm. McK. Osborne, 261—Addison's majority, 3. Councilmen elected—Jeremiah Orme, David English, A. H. Pickrell, A. H. Dodge, C. E. Mix, W. C. Cox, J. N. Fearson, Robert White, Richard Jones and William R. Woodward. There is a tie between Jenkin Thomas and Peter Berry, for eleventh councilman.

Mr. Pearce, in his speech in the Senate, on Wednesday, on the Army Appropriation Bill, said, "ever since man had been expelled from the Garden of Eden, he had been endeavoring to cheat the decree of Heaven, that he should earn the bread he eats by the sweat of his brow. Since that day we have been endeavoring to cheat that decree by getting our bread without, or with as little as possible, of the sweat of our brow."

HONESTY TURNED UP.—It is said that Professor Anderson, at present in Charleston, has received a letter from Louis Napoleon, Emperor of the French, inclosing a check for £30, which he borrowed some years since from the Professor in London, accompanied with a present of a diamond ring, and an invitation to visit Paris. This will be cheering news to all who were the Emperor's creditors in the times that tried *his* soul.

ARRIVAL OF THE CRESCENT CITY.—The United States Mail Steamship Crescent City arrived at New York on Saturday from New Orleans, via Havana, in five days and eleven hours from the latter port, encountering strong gales the entire passage. A letter in the Tribune from Havana, states that the Havana authorities are again searching the mails from the United States, and that the mails received there by the Black Warrior and Crescent City had been seized and searchad.

A WHOLE FAMILY SWEPT AWAY.—About a year since a family by the name of Twombly started from South Malden, Massachusetts, for the West. The family consisted of the father, mother, five or six children, and an old man, who had long resided with them. Shortly after arriving at their new home the father and two children died. The mother, with the remainder of the family, started to return, under the protection of the old man, and all are supposed to have been lost on the lakes, by one of the disasters which occurred early in the winter, as nothing has since been heard of them.

THE DAUPHIN ROMANCE.—The New York Tribune states that Mr. Putnam has received from the Prince de Joinville a reply to the romantic account of his interview with the Rev. Eleazer Williams, lately published in Putnam's Monthly. The nature of the reply is not known. It is said, however, that the Prince meets every point of the Rev. Eleazer Williams' narrative, with which he was concerned, and gives his own account of what passed between them.

A PARTY IN ROME.—A letter from Rome says: "Miss Cushman and five other ladies, including Grace Greenwood, Miss Hosmer, the young sculptress—a funny little fellow, bright, wide awake, and short as pie-crust—Miss Vaughan, Miss Hays, &c., are living together like the 'Happy Family,' in the *Corso*. Wicked wits call them the 'strong-minded party.' They have receptions every Wednesday evening."

A recent report from the Registrar General of Marriages, in Ireland, developes the singular fact that, in the famine year of 1846, there were more marriages there than in any single year since. According to this, showing there is no truth in the old proverb, "when poverty come in at the door, love goes out of the window."

DROWNED.—We learn with regret that Mr. William Tucker and his son, who were in this city on Wednesday last attending the trial of the owner of the "Hero," that in crossing South River on their return home in the evening, the canoe, in which they attempted to cross, capsized, and both were drowned.—*Annapolis Republican.*

Another oyster boat, hailing from Elkton, Cecil county, was captured on Monday last, for drudging in Half-Pone river. The boat was condemned and those on board were fined, according to law. She will be sold for the benefit of the captors.—*Annapolis Republican.*

The President elect has made his first appointment. The Portland Advertiser states that he has appointed Mr. Wm. R. Mitchel to the office of coachman, and that the promoted individual is as good a Whig as ever snapped a whip.

COL. WM. THOMPSON, for many years Associate Judge of the Orphans' Court of Charles county, died on the 21st ultimo. The Port Tobacco Times says he was the first President of the Agricultural Society of that county.

A MODEL SPEECH.—Here is a model speech, made by the President of the Northamptonshire (England) Farming and Graizing Society, on presenting a prize cup to a young man: "Now, young man, take that cup, and remember also to plough *deep* and drink *shallow*."

It is said that the devil has many imps; it is presumed the following are among the number:—Imp-erfection, imp-etuosity, imp-lacability, imp-udence, imp-ertinence, imp-urity, and imp-iety.

COTTON IN TRINIDAD.—The Manchester (England) Examiner mentions having seen a specimen of cotton grown in Trinidad by a planter who emigrated from the United States, and who thinks that Island is peculiarly adapted for the cotton culture.

THE SENATE OF DELAWARE has passed a bill granting to Roman Catholic societies all the corporate rights and privilges of other religious societies of that State.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION.—*Frederick, Feb.* 28.—At the municipal election held here to-day, James Bartgis received 358 votes for mayor, D. J. Markey 194, Jno. Bender 184, Jacob Hart 83.

THE ASSESSMENT IN KENT COUNTY, has been completed, and exhibits a total, of both real and personal property, of $4,621,725, being an increase of $926,459 since the last assessment.