Though the herd have fled from thee, thy home is still here;
I know not, I ask not, if guilt's in that heart,
I but know that I love thee whatever thou art!"

How inexpressibly precious must such a being be to a man situated as Judge Wilkerson! If he has a tithe of the feelings which usually belong to human nature, he will forever cherish her with tenfold more care than the "apple of his eye." He will not even permit "the winds of Heaven to visit her too roughly."

And what volumes does the conduct of the young lady of Bardstown speak for the fortitude, the daring, the unfaultering faithfulness of the gentler sex! How sublime, how delightful to man is the contemplation of their fond, their devoted love! No misfortune, no adversity can change them, but

"Through joy and through sorrow, through glory and shame,"
Their heart, their devotion, is always the same.

Note.—Our readers will recollect that Judge Wilkerson underwent an examination before the examining court at Louisville, and that the circumstances of the fatal affray proved to be much more favorable to him than was anticipated, or the published accounts led the public to believe. He was accordingly admitted to bail, under a bond for his appearance of $50,000—this heavy sum being suggested by the Judge himself—at the same time declaring that he desired nothing but a fair trial.—Cin. Whig.

[We subjoin a full account of the fatal tragedy alluded to in the above article, in which Judge Wilkinson was a chief actor.—Ed. Whig]

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Correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer.

THE TRAGEDY AT LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 23.—This city has been, and is still, in considerable excitement, from the bloody tragedy which took place at the Galt House, last Saturday week. You have seen the particulars in the papers. The circumstances in brief are as follows:

Judge Wilkinson arrived in this city and stopped at the Galt House, accompanied by his brother, Dr. W. and a young man named Murdough. They were residents of Vicksburgh, Miss., and the Judge was to have been married on Thursday last to a young lady in this vicinity.—On last Saturday week, Dr. Wilkinson received from the tailor a coat which he had ordered. The garment not pleasing him, he sent it back, and in company with the Judge and Murdough, afterwards called to see him. The Judge abused the mechanic, whose name is Reading, who retorted, and they separated very angry. In the evening, just before tea. Reading with several of his friends, visited the Galt House, under the plea of obtaining the names of the Mississippi gentlemen, that he might get warrants against them. Here the fatal affray began in which two fellow beings were launched into eternity. It commenced with words and ended with bowie knives and pistols. Two citizens of Louisville were the victims, one of them not only respectable, but wealthy.

It is said that Reading being surrounded by his friends at the Galt House, commenced abusing the Judge in a very vituperative and disgraceful manner,—calling him a "liar, scoundrel, coward, contemptible Mississippi Judge," &c. To this Judge Wilkinson replied "Sir, I disregard your epithets, but you must not think I will kill you."

Seeing the passes to [illegible] be approaching the hotel, [illegible] took the Judge by the [illegible] retire to his chamber [illegible] party consisting of his brother, Murdough and others, [illegible] seem unwilling, when they descended to the bar room, [illegible] Judge and his party were all in the bar room, Reading advanced to Murdough, one of the Judge's friends, and said "you are one of the villians who drew a dirk at me in my shop." At this Murdough drew a Spanish dirk, and replied in a menacing tone, "whoever says I drew a dirk, is a d—d liar." At these words, two of Reading's party fell on Murdough, who it is supposed administered the blow of which Meeks fell dead at his feet. In the meantime one or two more had knocked down Dr. Wilkinson, and were beating him with their fists and with a cane. At this moment the Judge advanced and rescued his brother by giving Rothwell, the assailant, two deadly gashes with his bowie knife, both of which passed into his kidney, and one completely severing his ribs. Rothwell fell, and died in about 24 hours. The Judge and his party then escaped to their room, where they were arrested by the police, and carried to prison. There removal was effected clandestinely, as the house was in a few minutes surrounded by a dense crowd, demanding the lives of the prisoners, and threatening to rase the house unless they were delivered up.

This is a brief account of this first horrid tragedy, as I have gleaned so from the testimony. The excitement not only in this city, but throughout the State, has been tremendous, and public opinion has rolled like a torrent against the prisoners.

For several days an inquiry has been progressing before His Honor Judge Joyce. The ablest council have been employed, and the Court house has been thronged with citizens during the examination. Feeling much interest in the case, I attended during the argument, which has occupied all of to-day, and which will be closed to merrow morning. In behalf of the prisoners, the Court was addressed in a very able and feeling manner, by Col. Robinson and Judge Rowen, both distinguished lawyers. In behalf of the Commonwealth, the case was argued by the Prosecuting Attorney, and Judge Harden. Harden was formerly a member of Congress, and is known to you for the power and severity with which he inflicts justice

On this occasion, it is needless to say his arguments against the prisoners, was bold, sarcastic and convincing—showing a mind unawed by the array of opposing counsel, or the wealth, standing or influence of the distinguished prisoners.

The deportment of Judge Wilkinson on trial, is composed, dignified and respectful, as is that of his brother. The Judge is a man of standing at home; and has occupied a high judicial station—has been a member of the Legislature, and was deputed to Europe by his State on a mission to negociate for millions of money, and until now his character has been unimpeached. He was to have been married to an amiable lady of this vicinity, a few days after his arrest.—His age is about 35. Murdough is a young man of 25, and a lawyer, I believe. His deportment on trial, excites any thing but my sympathy.

A scene occurred in Court to-day, which I have never seen paralleled.—While Harden was commenting with some severity upon the evidence, Murdough looked him fiercely in the face and exclaimed, with a voice that run throughout the Court House—"It's a d—d lie!" This was said in the face of the Court, and within three feet of where his honor was sitting. The Court was silent, and the advocate was silent; and for a moment silence and astonishment prevaded the whole assembly. At length Mr. Harden resumed:—"The Court requires no comment upon what it has heard," said he, and proceeded in his argument Never did I see mortification and chagrin more deeply depicted than is the countenance of Judge Wilkinson, at this unfortunate ebullition of Murdough. The words went to his very soul. After a few moments Murdough, sensible of his error, apologised to the Court, to which the Court made no reply.

The trial will terminate to-morrow. The prisoners are operating favorably to themselves on the people. The opinion of many is, they will be liberated on bail.

Dec. 29th.—The trial closed to-day. Dr. Wilkinson was liberated altogether, no evidence appearing against him to satisfy the Court of his having designedly participated in the affray. Judge Wilkinson was held to bail in the sum of $50,000, and Murdough in the sum of $5,000.

Previous to the decision of the Court, Judge Wilkinson stated that he was indifferent as to the amount of bail required, he wished to be tried by the laws of his country, and if he had done wrong to suffer.

I understand the young lady to whom the Judge is betrothed is in this city—and has declared, that if discharged from guilt, after a fair trial, she will be true to her plighted faith.

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From the Hartford (Conn.) Times.

THE ATTACKS ON THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

The Whig pack are out upon Mr. Woodbury in full cry. The editor of the Courant, like an ancient courser, though unable to join in the chase, pricks up his ears at the baying of the hounds, and seems to think that the Secretary will be compelled to resign. Not quite so fast, gentlemen. We cannot yet abandon Mr. Woodbury to your tender mercies for a good many reasons. In the first place, if that Department were made vacant, and Diogenes were summoned from the dead to look around with his lighted candle for an honest Whig to fill the place, I know not where we should direct his search. Honest men are rare birds among the Opposition, as rare almost as, according to Peter Pindar, gentlemen were in ancient Sodom. In this instance as in most others, the noise of the Whig leaders is not the genuine note of alarmed patriotism, but the counterfeit outcry of rapacity. If a Wise or his compeers were to be quartered on the Treasury, their virtuous clamors would soon diminish to the inaudible growl of sated hunger. Instead of defaulters in New York, we might *then* have Prices in the Capitol, and Swartwouts in the Cabinet.

In the next place, we cannot consent quite yet to throw Mr. Woodbury overboard, because that is not the manner in which we are accustomed to back the faithful and tried servants of our country. The Secretary justly regards the attacks made upon him, coming from the quarter they do, with the most profound indifference and contempt. In thus feeling he is right; for it has always been the signal curse of the party that attack him, to fasten the objects of their assault more firmly than ever upon the affections of the people.—They are adopting towards Mr. Woodbury the course of all others best calculated to increase his popularity. If the Whigs really desire to ruin Mr. Woodbury, they ought to praise him. This would bring him into disrepute at once. Nothing has so surely and swiftly blasted public characters as Federal flattery. It has proved to them a gift more [illegible] than the poisoned shirt of Nessus. It [illegible] which eclipsed the sun of Henry [illegible] which is casting a shadow [illegible] splendid fortunes of Rives, and [illegible] put out in a stench the small [illegible] wish to see his country should [illegible] warning by the past, and shun the caresses of the Whig, as they would flee from a pestilence or from the shadow of political death. In a word, their violent praises of a public officer are a just ground of suspicion; even their silence bodes no good to him, but their constant and bitter aspersions afford excellent proof that his principles and practice as a Republican are in a sound and wholesome condition. His friends could scarce desire a better test of his merit, or his country a surer sign of his faithfulness.

The character of Mr. Woodbury requires no support from any quarter. It is written in his able reports, in his patriotic measures, in his unflinching conduct of the highest branch of the Executive during the most trying time that the country has seen for the last twenty years. When the banks struck their colors—when the Whigs, with their customary patriotism, were pealing forth a yell of triumph at the prospect of stopping the wheels of Government—when the Treasury, by the fraud and bankruptcy of the public debtors, was drained of its last dollar—when, in a word, every thing seemed to be giving way to a revulsion, which owed its origin, in part and its continuance, altogether, to the malignant fury of an unprincipled faction, the Democratic Secretary stood manfully at his post, and, undismayed by its difficulties, calmly planned measures for the relief of the general distress. Those measures were crowned with signal success. Base indeed, then, would it be to desert the pilot who has helped to bear us through the battle and the storm.

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From the N. Y. New Era.

SWARTWOUT COMMITTEE.

We understand that this committee, with bully Wise among the number, are now in this city, and have already commenced operations. In the mean time, it is well to know who they are, and in what way, and from what motives they have been selected. We will not say that any committee appointed by the House of Representatives is a humbug committee; but we will say that, from the circumstances attending the selection of the members of this committee, and the political character of some of them, that the object of the Federalists has been, and is, to humbug the people. A committee of this sort is recommended in the President's message, and Mr. Cambreleng brought forward the resolution to appoint this very committee. The Democratic party are universally in favor of the investigation, and wish the scrutiny to be thorough and complete. But they are wide awake to the tricks of the Federalists, and know very well already on which horse the saddle should be placed.

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MORE HELP!—A new paper has been established at Rahway, N. J. by Mr. Charles E. Moss, bearing the title of "The Sun." It bids fair to be a useful auxiliary in the great cause of Democracy.

A FAT CHILD.—The Lowell Courier describes a girl five years of age, who has arrived there from Marlow, N. H. on her way to Boston. She is said to be 4 feet in height 4 feet around the waist, and weighs 865 lbs She is moreover "quite playful and sprightly."

DON'T BELIEVE IT.—We should think the Cincinnati News ought to be ashamed of itself It says "a lusty negro" lately lighted two "ladies of color" through the streets in a dark night, without gas, oil, or tallow; just by sticking his fists in his eyes!

THE WHIG.

EASTON, MD.

Tuesday Morning, Feb'y 5, 1839.

To the Democratic Republican voters of Caroline County

You are requested to meet at Denton, on TUESDAY next the 12th inst. to take into consideration the course pursued by John Boon, Esq. and adopt such measures as the circumstances may require.

MANY VOTERS.

Denton, Feb. 1, 1839.

TEXAS.—Recent intelligence indicates a speedy coalition between Texas and the Federal party of Mexico. A rumor prevailed on the Rio Grande, that Filasola had become disgusted with the Mexican government, and intended to quit the country. A spirit of disaffection, and want of confidence in the government, was manifested in every part of the Republic.

VIRGINIA U. S. SENATOR.—It is supposed that the Virginia Legislature will have much difficulty in electing a United States Senator. It seems that a portion of the Federal Whigs are unwilling to swallow Mr. Rives, the "little Expunger" as they were used to call him. He must first abjure all political errors; that is, all the measures he supported up to the time of his apostacy, before they can take him into camp with them. The Globe says:—We [illegible] Opposition in Virginia would elect Mr. [illegible] His appearance in the Senate with Mr. [illegible] badge, as *Federal Whig Senators*, would [illegible] such a striking illustration of the *principles* of that party! Or, rather, such a palpable abandonment of all principle, honesty & honor, would do more to open the eyes of the people as to their real character and objects, than all the expositions which could be written.

Mr. Adams, on the 21st ult. after presenting a number of Abolition petitions, said, if the question should come before the House this day, I should vote against the Abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia! He further said, he wished "the Abolitionists to understand that after reading their papers and documents, and all that has been publicly said in favor of the Abolition of Slavery here, he was not prepared to vote for it. However, he was open to conviction on all subjects, and not fixed in any opinion as not to be willing to alter that opinion."

Some one has challenged the old weathercock to fight a duel, naming time, place, weapons, &c. Mr. Adams said he had no doubt the challenge was a forgery, although it bore the name of one personally known to him.—We hope he is awakening to a proper sense of honor and discretion.

SAILORS.—The number of seamen registered in the various ports of the United States during the year commencing October 1837, and ending September 1838, as is shown by the returns made to the Secretary of State, is 6,494.

MR. BOON.—As we promised last week, we now proceed to specify the pledge which this gentleman made, previous to his election, to the leading members of the Democratic party of Caroline. On this occasion we shall do no more than present such facts as are in our possession, derived from sources entitled to the highest credit, and from gentlemen who feel a deep interest in the subject. We think it unnecessary to parade affidavits before the public at this stage of the subject, for no one better knows our ability to produce *sworn evidence* of the correctness of the facts we shall presently state, than Mr. Boon himself. Our zeal in this matter is prompted by no other feeling than that common to every member of the Republican party who understands the nature of the case; and if it were not for the hope of placing Mr. Boon's conduct in its proper light before his Senatorial colleagues and the people of the State, for us, he might "go unwhipt of justice," forgiven and forgotten. But to his pledge.

When asked by a leading member of the Republican party of Caroline "if he would go with the Van Buren party, if elected, in all matters of importance, particularly the election of a United States Senator," he declined answering at the time the question was propounded, and intimated his intention of withdrawing immediately from the canvass, if such were the requisitions exacted of him. He was given plainly to understand that nothing short of such a pledge could secure him the vote of the Democratic party. After the lapse of a few days, and after he had taken a second thought, *he assented to what was required of him*, only exacting the promise, that his abandonment of his former political principles, and his expressed intention of so doing, should be held *secret until after the election*. These assurances were satisfactory to those to whom they were communicated, and they consented, *with that understanding*, to give him a zealous support. If Mr. Boon joins issue with us upon this subject, we will produce such testimony as he can neither evade nor gainsay. We challenge him to a denial of the facts stated, and should he undertake to disprove them, we will meet his presumption by adducing evidence of the truth of our charge in a different and more enlarged form from that we use today.

We have thus briefly shown the manner in which Mr. Boon won the confidence and support of the leading members of our party in Caroline, and we refer the reader to his course in the Senate to discover how far he has conformed to his promises.

To our friends throughout the State, and elsewhere we distinctly say, and wish them to understand, that the Republicans of Caroline had a sufficient guarantee of Mr. Boon's fidelity to their interest *before the election*; but it remained for recent events to develope that they have been grossly deceived and wickedly betrayed; that they have warmed into life a political hypocrite, whose first act was to repay their confidence with the blackest ingratitude.

We have been politely favored with the perusal of a letter, from which the subjoined extract is taken. The portion we copy has already appeared in print—hence the liberty we have taken to annex it to this article.

ANNAPOLIS, January 21, 1839.

Copy of a letter to the people of Caroline County; relative to the course of Senator Boon.

Although we know you must be very anxious to learn the history of Mr. Boon's course here, the information has been deferred until an interview could be had with Dr. Wilson, of Montgomery; it was therefore proposed that Mr. Fountain should wait on Dr. Wilson upon the subject. That duty was performed by Mr. Fountain, and the result has been entirely satisfactory, and afforded additional information respecting Mr. Boon's movements. In the onset of his political course Doctor Wilson informed Mr. Fountain that on Sunday, previous to the organization of the Senate on Monday, he (Doctor Wilson) waited on Mr. Boon, at his room, and desired a conference with him, relative to the course to be pursued by them, as they were both elected independent Senators.

Mr. Boon he said seemed every way disposed to evade the interview; and when asked by Doctor Wilson why he should do so, stated that he had been advised to this course by *Mr. Eccleston*, of Dorchester, and *other whig friends*, and that he should and did join the whig caucus the same evening. Dr. Wilson pressed upon Mr. Boon the impropriety of electing a new clerkship in the Senate; and finally voted against it, Mr. Boon voted for it, thereby elected said clerkship, which might have been prevented by adhering to Dr. Wilson; the office is now filled by Boon's son in-law, Mr. Reyper. Dr. Wilson further states, that finding all hope lost in uniting with Mr. Boon, he conceived it entirely unnecessary to say any thing further to Mr. Boon on any subject. Be assured, gentlemen, that nothing has been left undone by way of admonishing Mr. B. Our friends here have had repeated interviews with Mr. Boon, and in every conversation, we find that he has completely betrayed the confidence of his constituents; and although we regret it, we cannot help feeling the force of the description that Mr. Burchenal gave of him in the Baltimore Convention, at the nomination of Mr. Steele—that he was led up like a doubtful voter and made to take a ticket from Mr. Hicks, of Dorchester, and some other gentleman whose name is not now recollected. Mr. Boon has distinctly stated that he feels bound to abide the caucus nomination for U. S. Senator, as he has attended *all*, either in person or by proxy; there is therefore nothing to hope from his course here, and we trust nothing to fear from his influence.

If Mr. Boon's course in all other respects had been consistent, his voting for U. S. Senator, in all probability, would have been overlooked by his constituents. It is not deemed necessary to suggest any course to be pursued towards Mr. Boon, as a cheated and insulted people will apply the remedy.

With high respect, &c.

P. S. This letter has been shown to Dr. Wilson, and so far as his name is concerned; entirely meets his *approbation*.

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FEDERAL WHIG OFFICE HOLDERS.—That our readers may see how wrongly the Administration has been charged with proscribing individuals for opinion sake, we submit to their attentive perusal the subjoined extract from Mr. Duncan's speech, recently made in the House of Representatives upon the subject of defalcations.

LAND OFFICE.

Federalists.	Amo'nt.	Democrats.	Amo'nt.
50	$56,200	48	$56,950

GENERAL POST OFFICE.

11	14,600	48	65,980

AUDITOR'S OFFICE.

25	31,200	30	38,075

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

10	12,000	15	19,450

REGISTER'S OFFICE.

24	27,050	none	

FIRST COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE.

13	12,250	4	7,500

SECOND COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE.

9	12,500	2	1,950

FIRST AUDITOR'S OFFICE.

5	4,500	11	14,400

SECOND AUDITOR'S OFFICE.

12	15,000	5	5,900

FOURTH AUDITOR'S OFFICE.

8	9,700	8	10,550

FIFTH AUDITOR'S OFFICE.

8	11,700	1	1,150

TREASURER'S OFFICE.

8	11,750	3	3,200

SOLICITOR'S OFFICE.

3	2,800	2	4,650

STATE DEPARTMENT.

10	37,800	4	10,385
Aggregate,	$269,055 239,140		$239,140

In favor of Federalists $29,925

The War, Navy, and Patent Office Departments are not embraced in this estimate. I feel assured that in those Departments there will be found to be a large majority of Federalists with proportionate salaries. I have no doubt but a large proportion of the U. States judiciary, officers of the army and navy, and other U. States officers, are opposed to the administration. I have assurances of what I say from those who speak the truth, and understand what they say.

He also gives the following information derived directly from the Post Master General.

Washington, Jan. 17, 1839.

Sir: I perceive no objection to answering unofficially your letter of the 16th instant. I, therefore, annex replies to your several interrogatories.

1. "What number of postmasters there are in the United States?"

The number of postmasters in the U. States, on the first day of December last, was 12,553

2. "The aggregate amount of salary they receive in the year?"

The compensation of postmasters for the year ending with the 30th June, 1838, varied little from $921,034.

3. "What portion of them are supporters and friends of the present Administration?"

I have not information which will enable me to classify the postmasters, politically. Although, in making appointments, friends of the Administration are preferred to enemies, when their politics are known, there are many cases in which the Department has no information on the subject, and it institutes no inquiries into the politics of incumbents. It is believed, however, that more than half the postmasters of the U. States are politically opposed to the Administration.

With high respect,
Your obedient servant,
AMOS KENDALL.

Hon. A. Duncan.

Now let one of those federal Whig Office holders become a defaulter, and straightway the Administration is arraigned therefor, tried and condemned by its accusers, who in all such cases, constitute both the judge and the jury.

The Administration is certainly blamable for keeping around it such a *numerous* train of officers whose chief delight would be the downfall of the administration which furnishes them their food and raiment. Let but the Opposition succeed in getting into power (which we believe however, they never can accomplish) we will see, beyond a doubt, a proscription worthy of the worst days of a Sylla or a Marius.

☞The contested elections of Kent and Frederick have not yet been decided by the Legislature.

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☞The Hon. Ruel Williams has been reelected by the Legislature of Maine to the United States Senate, for six years from 4th of March next.

☞We have received several communications, which will be attended to next week.

☞The Republicans of Mississippi have nominated Governor McNutt for re-election, and Genl. Albert Gallatin Brown and Jacob Thompson, Esqr. for Congress.

☞The Hon. Wm. D. Merrick has been reelected U. S. Senator for six years from 4th of March next.

☞Mr. Wright has introduced a bill in the U. S. Senate to secure the public money in the hands of public officers.

☞St. Romes the Editor of the New Orleans Courier, the oldest and the most decidedly Democratic paper in the State, has been elected by the Legislature, State Printer. The Editors of the "Bee" received but 5 votes. The Bee has recently changed hands, become a Whig concern, and strongly calculated on obtaining the public printing.

ANNAPOLIS. January 24th, 1839.

Sir.—The labors of the day have closed. The Senate has confirmed some of the Executive appointments and laid others over till Thursday next, when the Senate will again sit on Executive business.

The House of Delegates to-day resumed the consideration of the minority report of the Committee of Election, annexed to which report was an order allowing Robt. Welch, of Annapolis, to produce testimony in support of his memorial, contesting the seat now occupied by Richard Swann. In support of the minority report and order, Messrs. Page and Thomas addressed the House in a clear, forcible manner. On the other side were found battling against the enquiry as per order, Messrs. Handy and Causin.

This is the second day of that subject on the carpet. Yesterday were heard Messrs. Spencer and Maulsby in support, and Mr. Handy in opposition. The address of Mr. Spencer yesterday, and that of Mr. Thomas to day, were really what might be termed masterpieces. I am at a loss to say, to whom should be yielded the palm. Their arguments were both conclusive and unanswerable. I'll write you again. Very respectfully, J. H.

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MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.

Correspondence of the American.

ANNAPOLIS, Jan 25, 1839.

The SENATE have had under consideration the nominations of the Governor to day, and it is understood the following have been confirmed.

DAVID RIDGELY, State Librarian.
RAMSAY WATERS, Reg. Court Chan.
THOMAS KARNEY, Examiner General for the Western Shore.
J. T. DUCATEL, State Geologist.
J. H. ALEXANDER, Topographical Engineer.
AARON DUVALL, Armorer at Annapolis.

Judges of Orphans' Court of Baltimore county.

JAMES CARROLL, City of Baltimore
WM. BAKER, " "
JAS PRICE, Baltimore County.

Justices of the Peace for the City of Baltimore.—William Eichelberger, Robert M. Welch, Thomas Robinson, Henry W. Gray, Simon Kemp, John Mitchell, John W. Peale, Henry Snyder, Jesse Cloud. D H. McDonald, Joseph Brown, Jacob Walsh, Thomas Furlong, Joseph Shane, Noah Ridgely, Jacob D. Hair, Wm Stewart, Jas. P. Heath, Augustus H. Pennington, John Walter, Peregrine Gorsuch, Jacob White, Justus Hoppe, Henry Ebaugh of Geo., Geo. W. King, John Slee, John Wright, Thos. H. Belt, Jas. Barnard jr. Wm. Ashman, Samuel Farnandis, William P. Steuert, James B. Latimer, Thos. B. Pottinger, Maurice Bush, Samuel Purviance.

Justices with limited jurisdiction—Chas. A. Williamson, Henry R. Lauderman, Joseph Hook jr., Saml. Lucas.

For Directors of the Penitentiary.

JACOB G. DAVIES,
JAMES H. MILLER,
JOHN Q. HEWLETT,
GEORGE WILLIAMS,
H. WILLIS BAXLEY,
MARK JENKINS.

Executive Committee of the Penitentiary.

B. H. RICHARDSON,
JACOB WHITE.

For Visiters of the Jail of Baltimore City and County.

JOSEPH WHITE,
JAMES HOOPER,
JOHN B. SEIDENSTRICKER,
SAMUEL RANKIN,
CHARLES JONES,
DIXON STANSBURY,
ELI LILLY.

Lottery Commissioners.

MICHAEL McBLAIR, Baltimore City.
SAM'L. S. DICKINSON, Talbot county.
GEORGE COOK, Anne Arundel county.

Tobacco Inspectors.

RICH'D HIGGINS, of A. A. county.
JOHN P. WAILES,
THOMAS C. WARD,
RICH'D, H. GRIFFITH.

Inspector General of Flour.

JACOB BEAM, city of Baltimore.

Inspectors of Lime.

JOHN DUTTON,
WILLIAM W. AMOS.

Inspector of Plaister of Paris.

MICHAEL LAMB, of city of Baltimore.

Managers for removing free people of color.

CHAS HOWARD,
WM R. STEWART,
FRANKLIN ANDERSON.

Among the nominations to office made by the Governor to the Senate, and *postponed* for future consideration, are the following:

Inspectors of Green Hides and Skins in the city of Baltimore—Richard B. Watts of Baltimore city.

Gaugers of Casks and Inspectors of Domestic Distilled Spirits—John M'Pherson and William Keplinger, of Baltimore city—Luther Ratcliffe, Daniel Hoover, Druwood H. Barron, of Baltimore county, and William Roney, of Baltimore city.

Warden of the Penitentiary—William Houlton.

Lumber Inspectors—Wm. Robinson, Geo. C. Hall, James Norris, Robert Betts, Caleb Sheppard, Wm. W. Woodward, Richard W. Varden, Hugh Auld, Chas. Berryman, Jonathan Isaacs.

Wood Corders—Edward O. Leary, Thomas Sewall, Joshua Grindle, Andrew Hannigan, Patrick M'Donald, Jacob Stall, Amos Davis, John E. Pollet, James Geoghigen, Thomas Henrix, William Patrick, Thomas M'Knutt.

Wharfinger in the city of Baltimore—James Cole, of Baltimore city.

Coroners—Henry Staylor, Wm. W. Hilton, James Hogg, John Wright.

Notary Publics—John Gill, Wm. Eichelberger, of Jacob, Thomas Robinson, Robert M. Welch.

Insolvent Commissioners—Henry Stump, Richard Frisby, Edward Palmer.

Assistant Wood Corders—Daniel Ricketts, John Wilmer, Hy. J. Williams.

Leonard Keroan and Francis Gallagher have been nominated Leather Inspectors.

In the HOUSE OF DELEGATES, Mr. Woolford obtained leave to bring in a bill, to be entitled an act to incorporate the Chesapeake Steam-packet Company.

Mr. Mason presented a memorial signed by one hundred and ninety six citizens of Washington county—also, a memorial signed by three hundred and twenty one ladies in same county, praying that the Thompsonian Practitioners may be allowed to charge for their services. Referred to the committee already raised on that subject.

On motion of Mr. Conde, leave was given to bring in a bill authorising the growing of Mulberry Trees and making Silk at the Poor house of St. Mary's county.

After going through with the morning business, the unfinished business of yesterday was taken up, being the Report of the majority of the Committee on Elections, and the substitute offered therefor by the minority of the committee upon the memorials of Messrs. Kirby and Welch. This question was debated until a late hour—Messrs. Page and Thomas against the report of the majority, and Messrs. Handy and Causin for it. Mr. Causin still has the floor, having given way for an adjournment without having concluded.

SATURDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

ANNAPOLIS, Jan. 26, 1839.

IN SENATE—Mr. Stewart, from the committee to which the leave was granted, reported a bill, entitled an act to incorporate the Carrollton Exploring, Manufacturing and Mining Company.

On motion of Mr. Stewart, leave was granted the committee on Corporations to report a bill, to be entitled a further supplement to an act entitled an act to incorporate the Baltimore Life Insurance Company.

On motion of Mr. Evans, the bill, entitled a further supplement to the act to incorporate the village of Port Deposite, was read the third time by special order, passed and sent to the House.

The Clerk of the House delivered a message from the House, proposing to go into the election of a U. S. Senator at 12 o'clock, and stating that the Hon. W. D. Merrick was put in nomination on the part of the House.

A message concurring in the proposition was then submitted by Mr. Stewart, and adopted by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Thomas, prest., Beckett, Eccleston, Donoho, Martin, Magruder, Potts, Pratt, Purnell, Ricaud. Stewart, Willson,—12.

Nays—Messrs. Ely, Evans, Goldsborough, Matthews, of C., Maulsby, Wason,—6.

Twelve o'clock having arrived, the Senate proceeded to the election of United States Senator. The ballot box was prepared, and the ballots deposited therein, it was delivered to Messrs. Stewart and Matthews, (of Charles,) who had been appointed, conjointly with the committee of the House of Delegates, to count the ballots and report the result. They retired, and after a time, returned, and reported, that on examination of the ballot box, it appeared there had been eighty three votes given in all—of which, William D. Merrick received forty eight votes, and there were thirty three blanks, and two scattering votes.

Whereupon it was declared that the Honorable William D. Merrick is duly elected a Senator to represent the State of Maryland in the Senate of the United States for six years from and after the fourth day of March next.

IN THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES, Mr. Bowie presented the proceedings of a meeting of the Planters of Tobacco in Prince Georges' county, instructing their Delegates and Senator to use their exertions in procuring the passage of a law offering a bounty of $50,000 for the discovery of a remedy against horn worms and tobacco flies.

On motion of Mr. Thomas, leave was granted to bring in a bill to incorporate the Easton Silk company.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Republican.

ANNAPOLIS,
January 27th, 1839

A SCENE IN THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES,—A scene which afforded some interest and no little amusement, occurred in