



Hoover's Ink. ROOVER'S SUPERIOR WRITING INK for sale at this office.

Whig State Convention. The Whig State Committee met agreeable to appointment, on Tuesday last, and fixed the time of holding the State Convention for the nomination of a candidate for Canal Commissioner on THURSDAY THE 18th of AUGUST NEXT, at Harrisburg.

"THE YOUNG LAWYER'S FINE CASE," an excellent tale, will be found on first page.

Col. Cornyn's Speech. As an evidence of the estimation in which our member of the Legislature is held abroad, we will mention the fact that his speech on the subject of the "unassigned bills," has been published with high commendation by the following ably conducted Journals, viz: Pa. Intelligencer, Pa. Telegraph, Lancaster Union & Tribune and Bedford Inquirer. Others have also doubtless published it, but the above are all that have come under our notice.

The Disappointed. We learn from Harrisburg, that the number of disappointed applicants for Canal appointments were unusually large. The disappointed were very wroth, many declaring that they had fought their last battle in the cause of Locofocoism. Of course, we sympathize with the poor fellows, but would beg leave to suggest to them not to be rash. The democracy will no doubt make as fair promises next year as they did last.

The Legislature. We are happy to perceive that the members of our State Legislature are industriously engaged despatching the business of the People. With the exception of the foolish vote of the Democrats relative to the "unassigned bills," but little time has been spent thus far, in useless partisan strife. Indeed, we are inclined to the belief, and it gives us pleasure to think so, that both parties have a number of representatives at Harrisburg, whose main object is the good of the Commonwealth. That they may be successful in passing such laws as will advance the interests of the People, and tend to the permanent advantage of the State, is our sincere wish.

Anniversary Ball. The coming anniversary of WASHINGTON'S BIRTH DAY will be celebrated in Huntingdon, by a COILLON PARTY, in the evening. From the extensive preparations making by the Committee of Arrangements, we anticipate something unusually brilliant. The names composing that Committee fully warrant us in saying that the arrangements will be characterized by great good taste and the most generous liberality.

SENATORIAL ELECTION.—The election for State Senator, in the XXth district, has resulted in the election of Mr. Drum, the locofoco candidate, by about 200 majority. The district was never carried by a Whig but once—when Wm. F. Johnston was elected. Had it not been for Whigs voting for Mr. Drum in Indiana county on the division question the Whig candidate would have been successful at this election.

JOSHUA RANDALL, Esq.—Sixty out of the seventy Whig members of the Legislature have joined in recommending JOSHUA RANDALL, Esq., for a seat in Gen. Taylor's Cabinet. Mr. R. has always been a hard working high souled Whig, and is a man of splendid abilities. His appointment to any post, would be popular with the friends of Taylor and Fillmore throughout the State.

The Eddy Family. These sweet singers, accompanied by V. A. Schmidt, the celebrated Guitarrist, gave two concerts in this place last week. As usual, they were well attended, and all were highly pleased. They are now on a visit westward, and we bespeak for them a liberal patronage wherever they may go.

PARTY DRONES.—The Daily News of the 9th inst. contains an admirable "leader," giving a life like picture of the Party Drone. We shall try and find room for this article in a future number of our paper.

CANAL COMMISSIONER.—A correspondent of the Pa. Intelligencer recommends JOHN COLDER, Esq., of Harrisburg, as a candidate for Canal Commissioner. Mr. C. is a popular and worthy Whig.

Dangerous Counterfeit. The "Miltonian," published at Milton, Northumberland county, refers to a dangerous counterfeit, of the denomination of \$5, on the Bank of Penn Township, which are freely circulating in that region. The notes are so skillfully executed, and so well calculated to deceive, that one of the bills was taken for genuine at the counter of the Northumberland Bank. The following is the description of the counterfeit taken from Thompson's Counterfeit Detector: "5's imitation of genuine—surrounding the border on the right end, are the words 'five dollars—five dollars,' in very small print—in the genuine the inside line reads from the bottom, and the outside line from the top; while in the counterfeit both of the lines read from the top of the note. The smoke-pipe of the locomotive between the President and Cashier's names is under the letter 'a' in Philadelphia—in the genuine the smoke-pipe is under the letter 'P' and before the 'z' in the same word."

GEN. TAYLOR'S FAMILY.—The family of Gen. Taylor, accompanied by Col. Bliss and lady, reached Montgomery, Ala., on the 1st inst. and left on the 2d for Washington, where they probably arrived last evening. The Journal says:—"From the quiet unostentatious manners of the party, a foreigner unacquainted with the beauty and simplicity of our institutions would hardly suppose that among the ladies were the wife and daughter of the President of this mighty people. The courtesies tendered them by our citizens were frankly received—they moreover kindly honored with their presence last night, a concert for charitable purposes."

Legislative Names. The Harrisburg correspondent of the Lancaster Examiner, is accountable for the following. He says: I have been amusing myself to-day by looking at the composition of the Legislature. And really when I consider the variety of which it is composed, I am no longer surprised that it should be a great body.

They have their Bulls, their Crabs, their Herring and their Fishers. They have Kings and Nobles. They have Large and Small, Little and Long. They have the Rich and the Meek—their Thorns Bloom with Roseberry; they have their Grapes with Martins; a Ball, a Mason, a Saddler, a Cooper, a Miller, a Fuller, a Packer and a Baker. They have Steele, Sharp and Pierce. One seat holds Corn in (Cornyn,) and another is occupied by the Diehl himself!

Election of Mr. Clay. The Hon. HENRY CLAY has been returned to the United States Senate, by the Legislature of Kentucky, for six years from the 4th of March next. Mr. Clay received 99 votes; the Locos, 45 in number, voted for Col. R. M. Johnson.

PAINFUL MORTALITY.—We learn from the York, Pa. Republican, that on Saturday night, the 27th ult., Mr. John M. Koch died at his father's residence, in that borough, and in about half an hour the father, Mr. John Koch, also breathed his last. The mother and wife died on Monday morning. They died of ordinary disease.

Hon. Wm. N. Irvine, President Judge of the York and Adams Judicial District, has made known his intention to resign his office. Judge Durkee, of York, and Daniel M. Smyser, of Gettysburg, are named, among others, as his successor.

A CURIOUS CLAIM.—There is a claim now before Congress, from the owners and masters of the ship Calmus, demanding payment for the passage of Gen. Lafayette and family from France in 1824. The amount claimed is \$5000—of which \$4000 is for passage money and 1,000 is asked by the captain as a bonus for giving his personal attendance during the voyage.

THE CLEARFIELD MURDER.—The trial of Lawrence Allman, for the murder of his brother, in Clearfield county, in September last, came on last week. The jury retired on Saturday evening, and on Monday morning brought a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree. Finding themselves unable to agree, the jury sent for a Bible, and read and prayed alternately, until they had made up their verdict. The counsel for the defence moved for a new trial.

TEMPERANCE IN IOWA.—A law was passed in Iowa about two years since, by which it was left to the citizens of every county to say whether licenses should or should not be granted within their limits. Last year there were but two counties which granted the privilege.

ELECTION OF MR. SEWARD.—The Hon. Wm. H. Seward was, on Tuesday, elected a U. S. Senator for six years from the 4th of March next, by the Legislature of New York. In the Senate the vote stood—Wm. H. Seward, (Whig) 19, John A. Dix, (Barnburner) 6; D. D. Barnard, (Whig) 2; Chancellor Walworth, (Hunker) 2; and in the House, Wm. H. Seward, 102; John A. Dix, 15; Chancellor Walworth, 5.

LIST OF DEFAULTERS.—The State Treasurer of Pennsylvania has communicated to the Legislature a list of defaulters to the State. The number is 376, for various sums, from \$1,000 up to \$84,148 70, at which latter figure is placed the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company. The gross amount of the defaultion is \$407,410 99. Suits to recover the money have been entered in several cases, but much of it is entirely lost.

Editors down east must have a very hard time of it. One, in Maine, lately stepped himself to a new pair of trousers and trooped his paper for two weeks to enjoy the luxury.

An exchange paper mentions the marriage of a Mr. John Sweet, to Miss Ann Sour. It is probable they intend to set up the lemonade business.

PAY OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS AND COUNTY AUDITORS.—On Friday last, our member, Col. CORNYN, read in his place and had reported a bill to increase the pay of County Commissioners and County Auditors from \$1.50 to \$2.50 per day.

Gen. Taylor. Gen. TAYLOR arrived in Nashville on the 7th inst., and was received by the citizens, without distinction of party, with the most unbounded enthusiasm.

Col. Bliss and lady, and Mrs. Taylor, arrived in Baltimore on the 8th instant.

Gen. Tom Thumb. It appears that this remarkable little personage has been creating quite a sensation at Harrisburg recently. The Telegraph of the 7th inst. says: On Monday last he paid his respects to the Governor at his room at the capital, and afterwards visited the Senate and House of Representatives, at which place he was received with marked attention. The House suspended business, and the General gave them a song with his own little infantile voice. The scene was quite interesting at each place.

"The Union Forever." The Richmond Republican thus eloquently discourses on the reprehensible conduct of certain Northern and Southern disunionists who, actuated by a mole-eyed phrensy, seem bent on destroying the only safe guard of popular liberty in the world. Every patriot must appreciate and commend the spirit and language of the following:

Let Northern and Southern disunionists give over their mad endeavors to wreck this beautiful and perfect system of government. Let Northern and Southern patriots learn to bear and forbear, and to make allowance for each other's prejudices, for the sake of the common good. Let them all look forward to the coming age, and contemplating the grand and magnificent picture upon the world's map, which a century hence, will be presented by a united republic, let them declare with an unalterable will, and with one voice,—We cannot give up the UNION! Or, if this view of a splendid future be a mere appeal to selfishness and pride, then let them think of the past, and ask, can brothers part in anger, and forever! Surely, if there were nothing else, the bright renown which has been won by a common ancestry upon revolutionary fields, and the inspiring traditions attached to various localities in every section of the Union, in the glory of which all have a part, should prevent us from dreaming of dissolution. Shall the South no longer call the North their country! No. They cannot give up the land of Lexington, Concord, and Saratoga—the land where American Liberty was born in battle and baptized in blood—the land where Bunker Hill rears its venerable front, an eternal monument of the valor and patriotism of freemen. Can we part from the young but mighty West, and look upon that as a foreign land? As well ask the mother if she will yield to strangers her first-born child. The West was the inheritance of Virginia; it has been peopled in part by her gallant sons; side by side, Southern and Northern emigrants have cut down the trees of the forest, made war upon the Indian and his British ally, and together led on the march of civilization till the wilderness "blooms and blossoms like the rose." Or, can the men of the North and West consent to part with the South? Has Virginia no memories that they would desire to share, no glories that they would rejoice to call their own? Let Yorktown answer. Let the peaceful shade of Mount Vernon break the solemn silence. The land that gave birth to Washington—the land that holds his hallowed dust—must ever be a consecrated land in the eyes of all mankind. Upon the tomb of the Father of his Country, as upon some holy altar, the men of the North, the East, the South and the West, should unite their hands, and blending the tears of gratitude, pride, charity and hope, swear eternal fidelity to the American Union.

Gen. Taylor's Departure. HIS FAREWELL TO HIS FRIEND.—We have already mentioned by telegraph from N. Orleans, Gen. Taylor's departure from Baton Rouge, on the 30th ultimo, on his way to Washington. It appears that there was a spontaneous gathering of the citizens of Baton Rouge and adjacent country on the 23d ultimo, to pay him their respects, and bid him adieu. A correspondent of the Picayune says:

"I was gratified to perceive among the many assembled a goodly number of prominent Democrats, who seemed anxious to show their high personal consideration for the General, although differing with him in politics. At 11 o'clock, the procession formed and proceeded to the residence of General Taylor.

The General received his visitors with his usual kindness of manner, and an animated conversation ensued, mainly confined to matters of personal interest, such as usually takes place between neighbors and intimate friends. The General was, at the instance of many present, addressed by J. B. Thorp, Esq., in the following language:

"General: I have been deputed by your fellow citizens to bid you their adieux on this interesting occasion. It is with painful emotions that they have assembled to say farewell. In parting with you, nothing reconciles them to their loss, except the full knowledge that you are needed by your country elsewhere. Believe me, General, when I say, that you will leave behind you in Baton Rouge a united community of personal friends, every member of which, young and old, joins in a heartfelt prayer that you and your family may, in your future home be blessed with long life, continued health, and unbounded prosperity."

To which General Taylor, with much emotion, replied in the following words: "Gentleman: I assure you it is with feelings of no ordinary character that I meet with my fellow citizens on this occasion, many of whom I have been associated with for more than a quarter of a century. Had I consulted my own wishes, I should have much preferred to retain the office I am now about to vacate, and have remained among you; but the people have, without my solicitation, seen fit to elevate me to another, and although I fear I am not qualified to discharge the great and important duties imposed upon me, yet be assured, fellow citizens, I shall endeavor to fulfil them without regard to fear, favor or affection for any one.

Permit me my friends, at parting, to invoke God's blessings upon you all, and may He grant that you and your families may enjoy long life and prosperity; Farewell."

The General delivered the above address with unusual feeling, and it was responded to in a truly heartfelt manner by many gray-haired citizens, who have for so many years been his friends and neighbors. The General seems to be in vigorous health and fine spirits.

Rumor says that Mr. Forney, of the Pennsylvania, is about to be connected with Mr. Ritchie, in the Union.

FROM HARRISBURG.

Correspondence of the Huntingdon Journal. HARRISBURG, Feb. 10, 1849. MY DEAR COLONEL.—We are now getting into legislation pretty thick and deep, and private matters begin to give way to public measures. The only Private bill affecting your section, viz: the Supplement to the Penn'a Railroad Charter, was got up out of order by your indefatigable member, Mr. Cornyn, under a call for the orders, and passed the House on Monday the 5th. It will probably meet some opposition in the Senate, yet I think it will pass. The Company will work against it.

The North Branch Canal Bill; the bill to avoid the Inclined plane at Philadelphia; the bill to repeal the charter of the Erie and Ohio Railroad Company, and a resolution to discharge the Committee on Banks from the consideration of the bill to re-charter the Farmers' and Mechanics Bank, of Philadelphia, have been the crossing topics in the House; while the Senate has been plodding away upon Private bills. That body yesterday passed a bill making \$300 exemption of Property, real and personal, from levy and sale. This is much better than the old law, as under that, persons it was intended to protect, often had not one-tenth of the articles exempted; when if they had, the exemption would be as much as in the new bill. It will pass the House.

There is a bill before the Senate for the relief of the heirs of James Caldwell, that has created considerable excitement. It passed the House by a strong vote under the advocacy of Mr. Cooper and Mr. Cornyn. There were two members, Bole, of Crawford, and Cort, of Washington, who endeavored to defeat it, and who are boring Senators to kill it. What interest they have in the matter I cannot tell, but it looks strange to see members turning borers for or against Private bills.

There has rather a funny affair grown out of this. John of York, the Times' writer, spoke of the opposition of these members to this bill but did not name them, giving as a reason "that he believed they acted from pure motives." This did not please them at all, and they wrote, or got some body to write a letter to the Pennsylvania, praising themselves and trading on John's corns. The latter took no other notice of it than to write a letter of six lines, withdrawing the lines quoted above.

Town news is dull. Nothing but a temperance meeting or two to enliven it. Hope it will grow better soon. HUNTINGDON.

In addition to the above letter, we find in the papers the following Legislative news:

The House has passed an act allowing the citizens of Adams and other counties, to vote for all officers on one ballot. If this law is not made general, we hope Huntingdon county will be included.

In the House, Mr. Cooper, from the committee of Conference between the two Houses, on the bill directing the State Treasurer to pay \$70,000 to laborers and materials furnished for repairs on the canals and railroads, made a report, by which a new section is added, authorizing the State Treasurer to make a temporary loan of ninety days, for the purpose of meeting the requirement of the act. The report was adopted.

The two Houses have appointed a joint committee to investigate the management of the Public Works. There have been complaints for some time of mismanagement, and it is therefore well that such an investigation should be made. If there is anything wrong let the blame fall where it is deserved, and if there is nothing wrong let all blame and complaint be silent.

On the 7th inst., Mr. Ball of Erie, submitted in place half a dozen revenue bills; being an act taxing bank dividends; one relative to auction duties; one increasing the licenses of brokers; relative to the tax on inns and taverns, &c. It is estimated by the Auditor General that these several bills will bring some \$500,000 or more into the public treasury.

Mr. Laird read in place an act to increase the revenue and diminish the legislative expenses—being in fact a bill to tax every grant of a new county \$1000 instead of \$200 as at present.

The bill to erect a new county out of parts of Montgomery, Berks and Chester, to be called "Madison," has passed the Senate.

Important Bill.

[Correspondence of the Public Ledger.] HARRISBURG, Feb. 2, 1849.

DEAR SIRS.—A most important bill was this morning presented in this place, by Mr. Little, the able Democratic member from Wyoming county. It is a bill to redeem the relief issues, to authorize small bank notes, and for a loan to complete the North Branch canal, and avoid the inclined plane on the Columbia Railroad.

The details of the bill are briefly these:—The banks are given the privilege of issuing small bank notes, redeemable in specie on demand, to the amount of 15 or 20 per cent. of their capital stock. For this privilege the banks are to loan the State an amount equal to one half of the small notes issued—the loan to bear an interest of two per cent. The loan and privilege is to continue for 20 years, unless sooner redeemed by the State. The sum of the loan realized in this way it is supposed will reach fully two millions. The bill appropriates \$600,000 of this to redeem the relief issues, \$300,000 to avoid the inclined plane on the Columbia railroad, and \$1,100,000 to complete the North Branch canal.

The bill was read, exciting a great sensation especially coming from the quarter it did, and was then referred to the committee of Ways and Means.

The friends of this measure argue that the three millions already expended on the North Branch, would be saved from loss by expending another million on a work sure to prove a vast remuneration and interest on the whole sum into the State Treasury.

THE PRIZE FIGHT.—The prize fight between Hyer and Sullivan, has elicited a wholesome state of public opinion upon this outrage. It is regarded with universal horror and disgust. The New York Legislature passed a law punishing those who leave the State with the intent to engage in these brutal conflicts. A like enactment would do credit to Pennsylvania.

FROM WASHINGTON.

THE MEXICAN TREATY—ASTOUNDING DISCLOSURE!

Correspondence of the North American & U. S. Gazette.

WASHINGTON, February 3. Considerable feeling and indignation have been excited against the President and the Administration, by the discovery of a fraud in connection with the Mexican treaty, which reflects most seriously upon the honor and integrity of both. It now seems, that in order to obtain the assent of Mexico, to the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, as amended by the Senate of the United States, Mr. Sevier and Mr. Clifford, acting as commissioners on behalf of the American Government, were empowered to make explanations and concessions, in direct violation of the positive action of the Senate and against the spirit of the amendments that were adopted, and without which the treaty could not have been ratified.

A conference was held between the American Commissioners and M. de La Rosa, now the Mexican Minister here, but then Secretary of Foreign Affairs, on the 26th of May, 1818, four days before the exchange of ratifications, in which Mr. Sevier and Mr. Clifford undertook, as they say, and would seem, with full power and authority, to sign a joint protocol to the effect, that all the amendments made to the Treaty were rather of form than substance, and 1st, that the United States in suppressing the 9th article of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo and inserting the 3d article of the Louisiana treaty, did not design to diminish in any way the privileges of the ceded territory, and that all the guaranties and privileges, civil, political and religious, that would have been retained by the 9th article, were equally protected and reserved by the 3d article aforesaid. 2d, that, in suppressing the 10th article of the treaty, the United States did not intend to annul grants made by Mexico in the ceded territories; and 3d, that in amending the article for the payment of the twelve millions, it was not designed to restrict the rights of Mexico, in transferring the obligation of the United States.

These embrace the main features of the protocol, which Mr. Stephens incorporated in a set of resolutions presented this morning, calling upon the President for a verified copy of the treaty with Mexico—inquiring whether such a protocol had been inserted and under what authority, and if so, why it had not been promulgated with the official proclamation of the treaty of Peace.

This development exhibits, not only the bad faith in which the President and the Administration acted throughout the whole negotiation with Mexico; but it proves that in order to serve their purposes, they deliberately misrepresented the whole character of the action of the Senate upon the treaty, and assumed an authority in flagrant violation of every principle asserted in the Constitution. It is well known to the country, that the amendments to the Mexican treaty, occasioned a long and serious debate, and that when made, it was feared they would prevent the consummation of Peace.—Consequently, they were opposed by the whole political power of the Administration, which though professing great prowess out of doors, it was well known, was prepared to make any accommodation in secret, to extricate itself from the burthen and embarrassments of the war.

For the President to assume and represent, under such circumstances, that the amendments were merely formal, when they had occasioned such delay—debate and division, was to falsify the record and to render himself liable to the charge of wilful misrepresentation. Besides the moral turpitude of this act, Mr. Polk has committed an offence against the supreme law of the land, which, if enforced, would subject him to the most degrading penalties. Yet there is a party in this country calling itself "Democratic," and professing to recognize a sub-division of authority among the co-ordinate Departments of the Government, that will justify this outrage upon the Constitution and sustain Mr. Polk in the assertion of a power which, if tolerated, would end in the speedy downfall of republican institutions.

If a reckless and unscrupulous Executive, such as James K. Polk is, may annul the solemn action of the Senate upon a Treaty with a foreign nation—a branch of the Government which the Constitution has made an equal part of the Treaty-making power—what else may he not consistently attempt? "But Democracy" holds the doctrine of infallibility in the head of the party, and they will subscribe to this unconstitutional infraction, which is far worse than any which doomed Charles the 1st to the scaffold, as they did when they suegans to his assumption of the war power.—They forget that in every such concession to the "one man" supremacy, they relinquish so much of their own political rights, and that from now being scyphants, they must soon become slaves. For one, short as the time is, I should desire to see articles of impeachment preferred against the President, not that I should expect the Senate, with its present majority, to render a verdict of "guilty," if the evidence was as clear as the light of Heaven, but that I would fix upon the Journals of Congress, what public opinion has long since decreed, that the present Chief Magistrate has degraded his station and proved a traitor to the Constitution. INDEPENDENT.

Taylor's Campaign in Mexico.

It is rumored that Major Bliss, whose pen and sword alike contributed so largely to the glory of our arms in the late war with Mexico, is engaged in preparing a history of the campaign of Gen. Taylor, all of which he witnessed and most of which he was consulted about.

Whig Re-Elected—Tie in the House.

COLUMBUS, (Ohio) Feb. 6. At the Special Election in Clinton county, Ohio, the Whig candidate has been re-elected to the Legislature. This ties parties in the House.

Another Brutal Prize Fight!

Humanity has been again outraged by another prize fight, between "Yankee Sullivan" and "Tom Hyer," of New York. The prize was \$10,000. The place chosen for the contest was Pool's Island, near Baltimore, but the presence of the police prevented it from coming off at that place. By the following telegraphic dispatch, it will be seen however, that the parties eluded the police and the brutal affair came off at a place called Rock Point, on the eastern shore of Maryland on Wednesday last:

The \$10,000 Prize Fight—The result—Incidents—Arrest of the seconds—Sullivan not expected to live!

BALTIMORE, Feb. 8.—A M. This shameful affair is settled—despite the efforts of the police to the contrary. Hyer and Sullivan having been tracked to, and surprised at Pool's Island, by a large police force, headed by the Sheriff, succeeded in baffling the officers, and went to Rock Point, which is about twelve miles below, on the Eastern shore of Maryland. The ground was selected by the seconds, and at a few minutes after 4 o'clock all the arrangements were completed, and the two men stepped into the ring ready for action—each confident of his superior prowess.

Sullivan was over sanguine, and wasted his strength in expectations of making a short fight of it. During the first one or two rounds, he struck some tremendous blows, but they did not seem to tell. On the third round, he made a slight feint, and fetched Hyer a heavy blow on the temple, which laid him flat. In an instant, Hyer rallied with much determination—striking Sullivan a severe blow, and throwing him upon the ropes. He recovered before he fell, and as he came, he got one between the two eyes which snut his left peeper. This disconcerted him and he began to fail—Hyer perceiving this kept him up to quick time, dealing heavy blows about his head. On the last round Sullivan came up slowly—evidently bewildered—and received a blow on the face, which lifted him entirely off of his feet. He fell to the ground, striking his head severely—like a sack of sand—and was picked up by his second in a state of insensibility, and completely blinded with blood. Restoratives were applied, and in a few minutes, the parties left in their boat. Sullivan had to be carried off by his friends. Hyer left for Frenchtown. He did not appear to be much hurt, though his face was covered with blood. [He has since arrived in this city.]

What may appear amusing, the owner of the ground on which the fight took place had left home on the previous day to go to Baltimore to see the sport.

4 o'clock P. M. Thompson and O'Donnell, the seconds in this outrageous affair, have been arrested in this city, and committed to prison in default of \$5000 bail.

It is reported that Sullivan's friends have taken him to the Mount Hope Hospital, suffering very much from his injuries. Some think that he will not survive long. His head is severely injured.

Yankee Sullivan.

NEW YORK, Feb. 6.—P. M. The evening edition of the Herald states that Yankee Sullivan has arrived in the city, and is not hurt so bad as he was reported to be. One of Sullivan's friends informed me to-night, that Sullivan is at Jersey City, and will not come over to the city for fear of being arrested.

THE LAST ORDER.—After forty years of service, Gen. Taylor has relinquished his military rank to enter upon the duties of the noblest station in the nation. The following is his last order as a Major General:

ASS'T ADJ'T GEN'S OFFICE, WEST DIV., (Baton Rouge, Jan. 25, 1818.) [ORDERS No. 1.]

Having received official notice of the acceptance of his resignation, Maj. Gen. Taylor relinquishes the command of the Western Division, which, in conformity with "General Orders, No. 1," will be assumed by Maj. Gen. Gaines.

In resigning his command to the veteran and distinguished chief appointed to succeed him, the General cannot withhold an expression of his regret at his separation from a service to which he is attached by so many pleasing and proud associations. To the officers and men who have served his immediate orders, he would here express his parting thanks for their zealous and cordial support in the execution of the duties confided to him in a long and eventful service. To them and to all he extends a heartfelt farewell, and his warmest wishes for their continued happiness and success in the arduous and honorable career which they have chosen.

By order of Maj. Gen. TAYLOR: W. O. S. BLISS, Ass't Adj't Gen.

MR. CLAY AND THE KENTUCKY DEMOCRACY.—At a caucus of the locofoco members of the Kentucky Legislature held at Frankfort on the 23d ult., the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That while we do not deem it good policy for the Democrats of the Legislature to unite in caucus in supporting any particular individual of their party for the office of Senator of the United States, on the 1st proximo, yet we are determined not to vote for HENRY CLAY on account of his Free Soil principles, and, as we understand, his Emancipation tendencies; nor will we support any other man, whether Whig or Democrat, who is known to entertain similar views on these questions of National and State policy.

CROUP.—The Journal of Health, in cases of croup, advises instant, sudden and free application of the coldest water, with a sponge, to the neck and chest; then, after wiping the patient dry, wrap in warm covering, giving it freely of cold water to drink.