the tail above this loop, to the length of over half an inch, was lashed fast to the cord to keep it from slipping. As the snake hung, the length of the cord from the tail to the focus to which it was fastened was about six inches; and a little above the tail there was observed a round ball about the size of a pea. Upon inspection, this appeared to be a great fly, around which the cord had been wound, as the windlass by which the snake had been hauled up; and a great number of threads had been fastened to the cords above, and to the rolling side of the ball, to keep it from unwinding and letting the snake down.

The cord, therefore, must have extended from the focus of the web to the shelf below, where the snake was lying when first captured; and being made fast to the loop in his tail, the fly was carried and fastened about midway to the side of the cord: and then, by coiling this over and over, it wound the cord around it, both from above and below, until the snake was raised to the proper height, and then was fastened, as before mentioned.

In this situation the poor snake hung alive, and furnished a continued feast for several large spiders, until Saturday forenoon the 16th ult. when some persons, by playing with him, broke the web above the focus, so as to let part of his body rest on the shelf below. In this situation he lingered, the spiders taking no notice of him until Thursday last, eight days after he was discovered, when some large ants were found devouring his dead body.

Batavia Times.

Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS:

Thursday, November 20, 1834.

The Right Rev. Dr. England, Catholic Bishop of Charleston, has arrived in the ship Pocahontas from Liverpool. This distinguished prelate is accompanied by three Ursuline Nuns from the Convent near Cork, in Ireland, which is one of the best established in Europe for the education of [illegible]—Their names are, Mrs. Mahoney, Superior, Mrs. M'Carthy and Mrs. Hughes. Without, is Miss Woulfe, a young girl preparing herself for admission into their community. Among the passengers, also, are five young ladies, Misses Leehy, Mahoney, Dunn, Flynn, and Fagan, who mean to join the community of sisters of our Lady of Mercy" in Charleston, whose duties are the same as those of the Sisters of Charity. We have the Dublin Freeman's Journal of the 17th ult. in which we remark the following article.—*Phil. Nat. Gazette.*

Departure for Baltimore of the Right Rev. Dr. England.—The Bishop of Charleston, illustrious alike for his talents and his virtues, and whose apostolic zeal in the cause of religion no illustration can more forcibly demonstrate than the simple statement of the fact, that in this sacred cause, and on subjects exclusively connected with the affairs of the Church, of which he is at once the pride and ornament, he has actually travelled by land and sea, during the last three years, upwards of *forty thousand miles*—reached Dublin, from which he only departed a few days before for the South of Ireland; again on last Thursday night, accompanied by the four ladies from the Ursuline Convent, near Cork, who are to proceed with him to America, to establish in that country a branch of their most useful and exemplary order. On Dr. England's arrival in this city being known, on the following morning he received an invitation from their Excellencies the Lord Lieutenant and the Marchioness Wellesley to dinner on Saturday at the Viceregal Lodge, which invitation he accepted, and was met by a select party including his Grace the Catholic Archbishop of Dublin, and several other distinguished individuals. On the same day her Excellency the Marchioness Wellesley visited the Convent at Rathfarnham, with which she seemed much pleased, and on being presented with an address from the young ladies who are being educated there, was much affected as well as gratified at this deserved homage paid to her exemplary virtues. Her Excellency, by particular request, was introduced to the four ladies who are going to found an establishment of the Ursuline order in her native land, and who, with Dr. England, were then at Rathfarnham, and with whom she conversed with that grace and affability for which she is so peculiarly distinguished.

On Sunday the Bishop of Charleston waited to pay his respects, before quitting Ireland, on the Lord Lieutenant and the Marchioness of Wellesley, with whom he had an interview of considerable length; and at five o'clock on the same evening sailed from Kingstown, in company with the four ladies above referred to, for Liverpool, from whence, we understand they purpose sailing on tomorrow for Philadelphia. The parting scene between those ladies and their friends was touching and affecting in the extreme; for however the bigot or the scoffer at religion may rail, *we* could not avoid feeling a sort of pity for the individual who could behold, without emotion, four interesting, respectable, and highly accomplished females, tearing themselves, as it were, from their respective families and friends, and breaking asunder every tie that could be supposed capable of binding them to their native land, in order to devote the rest of their lives in promoting the interest of religion and education in the new world! They can look for no reward on this side of the grave, and to notice such disinterested virtue is surely sufficient to ensure for it the tribute of admiration and respect. After escorting these ladies to Charleston, Dr England proceeds without delay as Legate from the Pope to Hayti, over the ecclesiastical affairs of which republic he carries with him from the Holy See the most full and unlimited powers; from which we confidently trust ere long he will again return to Europe, to receive as some reward for all his labours and services, a Cardinal's hat; for instead of receiving dignity *from*, should such an appointment take place, Doctor England will confer dignity *upon* the sacred purple. A number of particular and attached friends proceeded to Kingstown on Sunday to take a parting leave of Doctor England on quitting the shores of a country of which he is so distinguished an ornament, among whom we observed Messrs. John and James Power, Stephen Coppinger, Patrick Curtis, Hayes, &c.

MALT LIQUOR.

Messrs. Editors:—Gentlemen—By giving the following letter and remarks an insertion, you will oblige yours, &c.

Baltimore Sept. 4th, 1834.

Sir:—I observed a few days ago a communication from some of the brewers of our country, controverting the opinion entertained by some physicians, and by apparently a large portion of the public as to the injuriousness of Malt Liquors taken during the prevalence of the Cholera. Already convinced that much unfounded prejudice exists in the minds of many persons, as regards this and many other articles of diet, lately reputed wholesome, and even poisonous, in themselves, it is with pleasure I read the remarks in the *Republican* of the 24th ult. vindicating the products of your operations from a charge, to say the least of it, unsupported by facts, and mischievous besides, as tending to injure a branch of industry of growing importance to our city. Since the publication of the address to the public, over the signature of 'BREWERS,' I have received several numbers of various scientific publications from Europe, in one of which—the '*Journal de Chimie Medicale &c.*'—there is given the result of a discussion which took place at a late meeting of the Platonatic Society of Paris, on the very subject that has engaged the attention of the Baltimore Brewers. It has occurred to me that a statement of the conclusion at which several of the most eminent chemists and physicians of France had arrived respecting this subject, might be interesting to you and perhaps to the public. For these reasons, I now transmit it to you to be used as you may think proper.

The abstract of the proceedings referred to may be literally translated as follows:—

'On the occasion of discussing the corrections that ought to be made in the instructions as regards diet, officially circulated among the people in relation to the cholera, it becomes necessary to state that experience has established the perfect harmlessness of Beer, such as is commonly prepared in this city, as there has not been a single case of the disease among the Brewers, nor the numerous workmen employed in their establishments. This remark was confirmed by *M. Larey*, who certified to the good effects of habitual use of beer on persons of all ages. *M. Payen* stated in reply, that it never was the intention of the commissioners of health, to prohibit the use of any but badly prepared beer; and that, consequently, it would be well, at the same time, to point out the characteristics of sound beer. To this effect, he added that the most influential cause of the injuriousness of beer, was its state of imperfect clarification, when the yeast is still held in suspension with the liquid; the purgative property of the principle being well known. But as the yeast, he said, is produced during the alcoolic fermentation, it may be found in all fermented liquors.

Wine itself is not exempt from it, and acquires from its presence, when still sweet and turbid, its well known laxative property,—it is important, therefore, to use none but the most transparent liquors.—Another cause which gives to beer an unpleasant taste, and at the same time a slightly injurious tendency, is an excess of acidity; but as this defect is common to all unsound articles of the nature of beer or wine, their unpalatableness, when in this state, is a sufficient indication that they should not be used.'

It appears, therefore, from the preceding statement of the experience of scientific men in France, and the British physicians are no less explicit on this subject—that the assertions which the brewers of our city have made, so far as relates to the *harmlessness of beer*, is fully corroborated by facts.

I am, Sir, very respectfully, yours, &c.

J. T. DUCATEL.

To Mr. Samuel Lucas, *Baltimore.*

From the Washington Mirror.

HORRID DEED.

The following paragraph narrates acts of the most atrocious and unparelleled barbarity. Who does not commisserate the lacerated feelings of the unhappy parents of these murdered innocents?

Unparelleled Depravity.—On Thursday evening, the 6th inst while Doctor Bayne and lady, of Prince George's County, Md., were absent from home, their two sons, aged 7 and 5 years, were suddenly seized with violent vomiting and excessive thirst. Suspicion was immediately entertained by their returning parents that they were poisoned; which was soon strengthened by the successive deaths of both these innocent children. One of them was dissected, and the stomach, with its contents sent to Dr. Thomas P. Jones, of Washington, who, after applying the usual tests, pronounced it to contain two and a half grains of arsenic. Circumstances had in the mean time transpired, which fixed the horrid guilt upon a female black servant only 14 years old. She was interrogated, and confessed the deed very readily; she said that she had taken the arsenic from her master's shop, and strewed it over the supper of the children which consisted of rice and milk. She also confessed that she was the person who, last year made the attempt to burn the dwelling house down, which was only frustrated by a timely discovery. But, oh! horrible to relate! she further confessed, that two years ago she also poisoned an infant, of 7 months old, the daughter of this much to be pitied couple, which then died very suddenly, without any suspicion of poison. What renders these acts more atrocious is, that she is one of an excellent family of servants, and has a kind and indulgent master and mistress to serve.

A. W. P.

From the Boston Atlas of Thursday.

THE PIRATES.

The trial of these unhappy men was proceeded with yesterday. Several of the crew of the 'Mexican' were examined, but their statements were little more than confirmatory of those previously made by the captain and mate. In some respects, however, their evidence was contradictory, one individual, for example, stated that the boatswain was a stout man, having large whiskers; and another that he was not a stout man, and that he did not wear whiskers.—Two of the prisoners, Rosas and Ruiz, the latter the carpenter of the Panda, were identified by all the witnesses.

Joseph Perez, one of the crew of the Panda at the time the robbery was committed on board the Mexican, and who turned state's evidence, was next examined. As his testimony is interesting and descriptive of the whole affair, we give as much of it as the crowded state of our columns will permit.—Previously to being placed on the stand, he was informed by the court that if he told the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth, he would not himself be prosecuted against; but that if he spoke in any respect falsely, he would forfeit all claims to favour and be considered in the same light as the prisoners at the bar. He was then sworn upon a bible authenticated by the Catholic Bishop of this place, and permitted, through the medium of the interpreter, to commence his testimony. He was born he said, at Marguerita; is 22 years of age. Was last in the Havanna, 2 years and 9 months since. He shipped at that time on board the Panda, Capt. Gilbert, Bernardo de Soto was mate, and the prisoners now present formed part of the crew. There were 30 men in all. They sailed from the Havanna on the 20th or 26th Aug. at 8 in the morning. After being out some time, they spoke a corvette, and an American brig the Mexican. Spoke the latter on the 29th Sept. Saw her first at four in the morning, heading to the Southward. The captain of the Panda was asleep, but shortly afterwards got up, and when he saw the brig, ordered the schooner to go about and stand for her.

When the wind became more light the brig altered her course and stood to the westward. She had all sail set, and the schooner then set additional sails also. About 8 in the morning, the brig again altered her course and steered south as at first; the schooner then set her square sail, gave chase, and soon came up with the brig. A sailor on the forecastle of the Panda, then fired a musket, upon which the brig hove to and hoisted the American flag. The schooner then hailed, learned the destination &c. of the brig, and ordered the captain to come on board. The captain obeyed and came in his boat with four men. When the boat reached the schooner, four men belonging to the Panda, (the third mate, boatswain, carpenter and one sailor) leaped into her and ordered her to be rowed back to the brig. [The witness was here asked if any of these four men were present in court, upon which he pointed out Ruiz. The latter immediately started from his seat, shook his fist at Perez, and in loud and passionate tones declared him a traitor, a liar, and a rogue.] The witness continued—When the schooner's men got on board the brig, they drove the crew down into the forecastle, and shortly afterwards he (witness) saw the third mate take up the brig's speaking trumpet and tell the captain of the Panda 'that there was on board the brig plenty of what he was looking for—that she had $20,000 in ten boxes.'—The boatswain also held up a handful of dollars to the captain, and afterwards threw them into the sea. The captain said 'Very well, very well, let the brig be well searched and bring all the money on board.

The money was then brought from the brig to the schooner in the American boat, which was towed by the launch of the schooner; some fowls, spars and butter were also brought. They then returned to the brig—cut the haulliards and let the yards fall on deck. One of the schooner's men also went up and 'stabbed the belly of the main topsail.' Witness was placed on the fore top of the brig at this time, on the look out; but was so intently engaged in watching the brig, that he neglected his duty, and Captain Gilbert was angry with him.' The witness here stated that he saw the brig's crew confined below, and said he was afterwards told that a fire had been made with the intention of suffocating them. The schooner's men then returned to their vessel, taking with them the brig's boat, which they scuttled; they then hoisted in their own boat, pointed a gun at the brig, and stood away across her bows. The brig was heading N. W. but the schooner hauled her wind to keep out of the way of a sail they saw at a distance, and which they believed to be a man-of-war. The boxes containing the dollars were marked, but cannot say whether with a P. or a D. The witness here gave an account of the different places the Panda touched at till she reached the river Nazareth, on the coast of Africa, where he was put on shore to take care of some slaves that had been purchased. The schooner went to Prince's Islands, from which she came shortly afterwards in great haste, and was run on shore at Cape Lopez, near the river Nazareth.

Witness acted as the Captain's servant, and when the Captain arrived at Nazareth, he set the table for him in a room above stairs. He there heard the Captain and Boatswain talking together. The former said he had been obliged to fly from Prince's Island in consequence of news of the American brig affair having reached that place. He had purchased 230 dollars worth of provisions, but had come away without them. The Captain came from Prince's Island in February and remained at Nazareth 4 months, at the expiration of which time the English came up the river in boats. As soon as they were seen, the carpenter (Ruiz) went into the cabin of the Panda, took up the after scuttle, and put a match to a keg or bag of gunpowder. The crew then went on shore, and the carpenter followed soon after in a canoe, taking with him the ship's papers.—They all went to the barracks, (huts where they kept the slaves. The English took the schooner off with them to sea, but returned in fifteen days, when the English commander came on shore and demanded of the African King that he should give up at least the Captain and carpenter of the Panda, if none others of the crew.—The King, however refused, and the English then began to fire upon the town from the pivot gun of the Panda. This gun was a 12 or 16 pounder, (brass) and she had besides two small carronades. During the firing, the schooner took fire.

The English went away in 3 days. After this the money taken from the Mexican was buried in a barrel on the beach, but afterwards taken up and carried to Cape Lopez. Five of the Panda's crew were sent for the money sometime afterwards. Four of these men said the witness, are now present, and I made the fifth. We took up the money and counted out $5000, which we left for the Captain by his orders, $6000 was all that we found remaining, and that was afterwards divided among the crew.

Never knew whether all the money had been buried, as, when it was first hid in the beach we suddenly received orders to go into the bush, the Captain telling us that the English were coming. Witness voluntarily surrendered himself at Fernando Po. Five others were taken at that place; three were now present, one (the boatswain) died at Fernando Po., another Delgardo recently committed suicide, and he himself was the 6th. From Fernando Po they were sent to the Island of Ascension, where they found the remainder of the prisoners. He and 4 others were sent to England in a schooner, while the others followed in the brig of war *Curlew*; and from England they were all brought to the U. S. in his Britannic Majesty's brig *Savage*.

Much confusion took place in Court in consequence of an objection taken by the prisoners' counsel to the interpretations of Mr. Bedlam. The matter was, however, at last settled by 2 gentlemen being appointed to assist him.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

The three Secretaries of State, Lords Palmerston and Duncannon, and Mr. Spring Rice, are Irishmen; so also is Lord Aylmer, Governor General of Canada; Lord Clare, Governor of Bombay; Marquis of Sligo, Governor of Jamaica; General Bourke, Governor of New South Wales; and Sir Dudley St. Leger Hill, Governor of St. Lucia. The number of distinguished Irishmen high in office is at the present day greater than ever it was in the history of the country.—*Standard.*

A second Paganini on the violin has appeared at Liverpool in the person of a Mr. Pozuanski, a refugee Polish officer.

George Pikington, formerly a captain in the British Army, is lecturing on the unholiness of war, military drills, parades, and a standing army.

The treatment of state prisoners in the prisons of Paris was so cruel that many had resolved to starve themselves to death, and so end their tortures.

The Duke of Saxe Altenburg died at his hunting seat, on the 29th Sept. in his 72d year.

A conspiracy has been discovered in the Pagular Marsh of La Cortuga, ten leagues from Cadiz, among a convent of monks. 10,000 piastres and a quantity of arms were discovered.

A battle between El. Pastor and Sagastivazu had taken place, in which the latter was routed.

Cobbet is rendering himself quite a favourite among the 'wild Irish,' as he calls them.

Messrs Kinnears & Co. bankers of Edinburgh, have offered their creditors 11 shillings in the pound.

In some parts of the hop district, it is said the crop per acre will exceed the fee simple of the land.

A man in Kent has made a perfect water proof suit of eel skins.

A great fraud has been discovered in England.—Large quantities of the common congo or black tea, by a chemical process has been changed to green, and sold as green tea.

The court of England has gone into mourning for Don Pedro.

Carlisle, the Tom Paine lecturer, has been fined £3 for assaulting the Rev. Robert Taylor.

A new Turkish ambassador has arrived at London. He is represensed as slender and pleasing in appearance; and of gentlemanly address.

Mrs. Fry is at present visiting the prisons of Scotland, and suggesting improvements in the airing, exercise and discipline of the prisoners.

An English paper reports the sudden death of a young lady, in consequence, it is supposed, of being *too tightly laced.*

A Mr. Donaldson, lately deceased in Scotland, has left one million of dollars for the erection, in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh, of an Hospital for orphan and destitute children.

There is living at Dordrecht, in Holland, a sailor named Conrad Vancouver, aged 135 years.

The Wandering Jew.—The drama under this name, now acting in Paris, seems taken, at least the hint, from M. Edgar Quinet's work bearing the same title. Death, however instead of Satan, is Ahasuerus's familiar friend, personified as an old woman called Mob. The novel is a thousand times more blasphemous than the play. It ends by representing the Almighty tired of superintending the affairs of a world which have gone all wrong—and he dies. The Saviour declares he sees no reason why he should survive father, dies too, and the universe returns to its original chaos. The romance itself is cast in a dramatic form; and the denouement is *Le Neant*, the annihilation of the world.—*Lit. Gaz.*

M. Arnault, Perpetual Secretary of the Academie Francaise, died of apoplexy a few days ago, at about six leagues from Paris, on his return from a tour in Normandy, whither he had gone with his wife and family to divert their grief for the loss of his daughter-in-law, Mme. Louis Arnault. He was in the 64th year of his age, but of a constitution which promised a much longer life. He had taken a long airing in the morning, and had enjoyed his dinner with cheerfulness and appetite. The meal being finished, he lay down on the sofa to take a nap, from which he was awaked by one of his children, who came to embrace him before retiring to bed. He roused himself for a moment, complained of being disturbed, and again sank into repose, but so it was so profound that when his family came to wake him they found that he had fallen asleep to an eternal sleep, without the slightest agony or convulsion. He was the author of Marius and of Germanicus, which, though brought out at an early age, obtained him the reputation of being one of the most distinguished dramatics of the empire. In riper years he composed a collection of fables, in which were combined a small portion of satirical keenness with a great deal of sound philosophy, that rendered them worthy of a place by the side of Lafontaine's.—*French Paper.*

THE LATE CAPT. BINGHAM, OF THE LITTLE BELT.

There are but few of our countrymen who do not remember the Little Belt, and the boarding into her by Commodore Rodgers, just before the last war, and the excitement it occasioned, and even exultation almost, as an atonement, in some measure, of the outrage on the ill-fated Chesapeake. It has been thought, or was so then generally conceded, that Bingham was the aggressor, and in the bravado of the Dacre school of gasconading which then prevailed in the British navy, had supposed he could with impunity insult the American flag. Time, which establishes the convictions of truth, would seem to have contradicted this impression; or, if it was the fact that Capt. Bingham had the fool-hardiness of opening his sloop's guns upon the President, it must be imputed to youthful folly, totally incompatible with the discretion and demeanor which his after life exhibited. The British blood which he unnecessarily caused to be shed, did much to assuage the pain and mortification which the disgraceful issue of the Chesapeake affair had left rankling like a thorn in the bosom of every American. It confirmed us in our good opinion of ourselves, and the brilliant naval victories which soon after followed, forever eternized the reputation of the star-spangled banner. To recent from this alluring subject to Capt. Bingham. He was laid on the shelf by the British Admiralty, and for twenty long years placed in coventry, as it were, and punished for not having captured an American 74 with his little cock boat. At length, when he had grown gray in misfortune, and his family of young children had sprung up to manhood, and two of them become midshipmen in the navy, doubtless with the fixed purpose of wiping off the stain one day from their father's name, the government relented and gave Capt. Bingham the command of the *Thetis Frigate.* His heart, though its youthful fires were now extinguished, and it was a time of general peace, still panted for the moment when he could redeem his lost rank. Alas, that moment was never to come! Misfortune had doomed him to be her victim. The vessel sailed to the Pacific to protect the British commerce there. His two young sons, interesting youths, accompanied their father. It was in the harbour of Guiacuil, in Peru, that he met some of the vessels of the American squadron, among others the sloop of war St. Louis. The most intimate and courtly intercourse existed between the officers of the respective squadrons. The American officers, as we have heard it recounted by them from their own lips, were charmed with the polished breeding and gentlemanly deportment of Capt. Bingham. He was the beau ideal, to use their language, of a naval officer—the very pink of chivalry both in his person and in his manners. Unhappily, one beautiful but fatal morning, while the vessels, were at anchor, Capt. Bingham embarked with one of his [illegible] favourite yacht to go on shore. The [illegible] with prodigious force, and striking the cable of a merchantman, the boat was capsized, and the whole party immediately drowned. His body and that of his son were found by the American boats, and buried with great pomp. This was not the last of this sad story. The Thetis shortly after went to Rio with a large quantity of specie. Not far from the port she struck on a reef, and the ill-fated ship and nearly all her crew on board perished—among them the remaining son of poor Capt. Bingham! Here was the mournful conclusion of a train of deplorable events in the life of this commander, to which, we imagine, there are but few parallels in the annals of the British or any other navy. They seem to justify the gloomy forebodings which sailors always connect with the life of an unfortunate or ill starred officer.—*N. Y. Star.*

SINGULAR TRIAL.

A singular trial is about to take place in France. The particulars of the case are thus related:—M. Lethuillier, who keeps a Maison de Sante, had an intimate friend M. Vaudebant. Imagining that he had discovered a criminal intercourse between his wife and his friend he challanged the latter, and from some unaccountable motive, the husband

desirous that the cause of the death of his individual should remain unknown.—He before required that the duel should take place without witnesses, but each of the adversaries was to have a writing in his pocket, stating that the death of the person who might be found lying on the ground was not to be imputed to an assassination. They repair[illegible] to the wood of Romainville; pistols were the chosen weapons, and it was agreed that the two adversaries should walk towards each other and fire when they thought proper. M. Lethuillier (the husband) states, that having attention called off by seeing a woman fishing on the public road hard by, he stopped suddenly, whilst M. Vaudebant continued advance, and fired when at a short distance from him. M. Lethuillier fell, and, according to his account, he implored the aid of his adversary, but his cries were unattended to. M. Vaudebant, believing he had killed him, took to flight, carrying off the two pistols. However, the unfortunate husband was not mortally wounded; but as his profile was presented to his adversary when he fired, the ball had carried away both his eyes, but the brain had not been touched. He crawled as far as he could out of the wood, and succeeded at length in gaining the high road where he met with assistance. When M. Lethuillier was quite cured of his wounds he brought an action against M. Vaudebant, who surrendered voluntarily.

From the Delaware Gazette.

THE ELECTION.

The contest is over, and it only remains for us to lay the result before our readers. The Bank partizans, have not been routed as they have been in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, they have made a narrow escape, even in Delaware—such an escape that it would not be their good fortune to escape again could the question be tried over again. If any one doubted, what we represented during the election, that the friends of the Bank in this county had the power to carry the state, they certainly cannot doubt it now.

The following are the majorities in the hundreds of this county, as they have been reported to us, which will be found nearly correct.

FOR CONGRESS.

	Jackson. Jas. A. Bayard.	Ban[illegible] Jno. I. [illegible]
Wilmington,	20	[illegible]
Brandywine,	61	[illegible]
Christiana,	20	[illegible]
Mill Creek,	23	[illegible]
White Clay Creek,	48	[illegible]
Red Lion,	12	[illegible]
Appoquinimink,	20	[illegible]
New Castle		32 [illegible]
Lancaster,		35
St. Georges,		3
	274	70
	70	
	204 Jack. maj. in Castle coun	

We learn by an express from the [illegible] part of the state, that Kent has given [illegible] a majority of 49, and Sussex 302.

	Bayard.	Mill[illegible]
New Castle	204 maj.	[illegible]
Kent		49
Sussex		302
		253
		20[illegible]
Bank majority		14[illegible]

Thus it will be seen, had New Castle not given its usual majority for the administration, to give, and which would have been [illegible], which no one can doubt, it was in our power had it not been for the local question of [illegible], which divided our party, Mr. [illegible] would have been elected.

We ask the few Jackson men who attempted to defeat the election of Mr. Vaudebant, Sheriff, to look at the result they have produced. They have not succeeded in defeating him, but they have defeated our representative to Congress by reducing his majority in this county. Our friends in Kent have done nobly, much better than we had anticipated. Could they have polled about 50 votes, or changed 25 from the other side, they would have carried the county, and [illegible] the election of a U. S. Senator, friendly to the administration. How frail is the Bankism, even in Delaware—one month's reaction and the state is regenerated. In [illegible] the majority against us is about what we anticipated. Sussex and Kent have more than done their duty. New Castle has lost the state,—and this has been effected by division among our friends, relative to the election of Sheriff.

THE CHOLERA.

A Medical Correspondent of a London paper says—"The causes which especially dispose to an attack of cholera are a relaxed state of the lining membrane of the stomach and alimentary canal. This state is decidedly obviated by eating freely of common salt with our meals, that 1 being two-thirds of the cases which occur, are prevented by having recourse to this preservative remedy. The quantity should be exactly what the stomach can bear without after inconvenience; from one quarter to one-third of an ounce during the day is sufficient. Salted meats and other preparations into which salt enters or is dissolved are totally different in their action to those in a pure state. The chemical change produced on salt by heat, and its long admixture with other matter, not only entirely destroys its preventive character, but renders some of its or fluids thus impregnated in many cases prejudicial. If cholera be contagious or infectious, I have, from my avocation, frequently exposed to its influence, a