



WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 3, 1841.

EDITORIAL CORPS. It appears that this respectable body is fully and ably represented at Washington city, and it is proposed that they shall dine together some day during the week. This is right; for there is no class of citizens whose labors are more fatiguing and incessant, or who enjoy fewer hours of relaxation. We wish them a merry time; and if wit, sentiment and liberal feeling, can add to the pleasures of the festive board, the editorial dinner will contribute to the "feast of reason and the flow of soul," as well as to the gratification of the animal appetite.

The occasion may not be inappropriate to make a few general observations in reference to the editorial corps. It has often struck us with astonishment that there should not exist with editors, as with the members of other professions, esprit de corps. The editor holds a respectable and responsible situation; for, if he possess talents and sound judgment, he exerts more influence in the formation of public sentiment than any other individual in the community. His opinions are read, quoted and adopted—and he stands responsible to the country for the power which he thus wields.

Taken as a body, editors are liberal to a fault. It is true some few may be differently classed; but they are not more numerous than can be found among other professions. Highly, however, as we prize the editorial corps, we cannot shut our eyes to their faults—the greatest of which is their deterioration of the profession by the personal detraction of each other and of the candidates and distinguished men of opposite politics. This is a lamentable abuse, and diminishes the power for good which they would otherwise possess. It is a practice that should be "reformed altogether," and we doubt not that it would be, could a convention of editors be held. There is another error which is too generally committed—the unjust clamor against the appointment of editors to office. Such appointments deserve commendation when made without merit, moral and intellectual, and merely as reward for supposed services; but an editor has the same claim to preferment as any other individual of equal qualifications; and we can see no justice in his exclusion because of the profession which he follows. In all matters affecting the public interests, he has to bear his full share, at least, of the "heat and burthen of the day," and should, therefore, stand upon a perfect equality with other citizens, in the distribution of offices. The prejudice against editors owes its origin to the cause above stated, viz: their personal abuse of each other. We wish to see the newspaper press purged of all such impurities, that the editorial profession may which it is entitled. It requires talents, care, patience and indefatigable labor. It is a perpetual coinage of the brain, which carries with it the wear and tear of the physical system. And shall it be said, that a class of citizens thus sedulously engaged, and poorly compensated, shall be excluded from any public station because of their calling? This would be alike subversive of the fundamental principles of our government and of common justice. Let editors, then, cease to speak of each other in contumelious terms, and admit that men can honestly differ, and they will soon be as much respected for the legitimate exercise of their talents as they are now condemned for their misapplication.

EXTRA SESSION OF THE LEGISLATURE. It will be seen by the proceedings, that it is proposed to hold an extra session of the legislature. There are few occasions which would justify this measure, and we hope that it may not be found necessary upon the present occasion. It is true the legislature is engaged in a measure of the most important character, requiring great deliberation and mature judgment, and of absolute necessity. The tax bill must be passed; and, if the time which will intervene between this, and the period for the constitutional termination of the session be insufficient to mature the details of the bill, so as to make the taxes about to be imposed conform to the injunctions of the constitution, an extraordinary session will be indispensable. But we hope that members will apply themselves zealously to this measure, and let divorce bills and other matters of minor importance lay over to the next regular session. An extra session will require considerable additional expense, which, under existing circumstances, should be saved, if possible.

WE understand that the People's Tippecanoe Inauguration Ball, advertised in this day's Clipper, and to be given at Carusi's, will be a splendid affair, the different Tippecanoe Clubs of Baltimore having sent their flags to decorate the Saloon, which, with the other embellishments, will surpass any thing ever given in Washington. Those wishing to "Trip it on the light fantastic toe," will do well to observe that there will be two balls on that evening—one called the "Inauguration Ball," tickets \$10; the other, "The People's Tippecanoe Inauguration Ball," tickets \$5, including supper, music, &c. Economy being the order of the day, Carusi's Saloon will, of course, be the place "where all the world will congregate." As the city will be over-crowded, it is advisable to procure tickets of admission at Samuel Carusi's music store, 94 Baltimore street.

FRONT STREET THEATRE. The Manager, it will be seen, has effected an engagement with Mr. Sweeney, the Banjo player, for three nights only, who will appear this evening and sing several popular songs.

IMPORTANT. We consider the following, from the National Intelligencer of yesterday, of considerable importance, inasmuch as it may tend to allay the belligerent feeling which exists to a considerable extent in this country. It is not only the interest, but we believe, the inclination of the government and the people of the United States to preserve amicable relations with Great Britain, if it can be done consistently with duty and the preservation of national honor; and we are rejoiced that the anticipations of a rupture are not likely to be realized.

The United States and Great Britain. We earnestly congratulate our readers on the information, concerning the relations between the U. States and Great Britain, which they will find exactly stated in the report of yesterday's Senate proceedings. Considering the rumors that have been in circulation, nothing could be more interesting to the whole country at the present moment than these disclosures in the Senate, unless perhaps it be the chart of the principles of the new administration which may be expected in the Inaugural Address of the President elect.

We learn from the statement of Mr. Buchanan that, in regard to the boundary question, the governments of Great Britain and the United States have agreed upon the main points of a convention for the final adjustment of that question; and that, in the opinion of the Executive, there is every reason to look with entire confidence to a prompt and satisfactory termination of the long negotiation upon this question.

We learn, further, with great pleasure, that there is no foundation for the rumor that an angry correspondence has recently taken place between Mr. Fox and Mr. Forsyth, in any correspondence, the character of which would justify a call for its publicity.

The remarks of Mr. Clay, whose wisdom and experience in our foreign relations stamp every thing he says on that subject with a more than common impress, are no less important than acceptable. Happy must it be accounted that upon the very interesting and important matter the leaders of the party coming into power and of that which is about retiring entertain opinions upon it between which there is hardly a discernible shade of difference.

The statement of the Chairman of the Senate's committee on foreign relations, the reader cannot fail to perceive, has all the effect of a counterblast to the martial appeal made the other day by the distinguished Chairman of the committee on foreign relations in the other House. The effect, mark! We do not say the intention, as we are not in the councils of the honorable Senator from Pennsylvania or of the administration whose confidence he enjoys.

FIREMEN'S BALL. The third anniversary ball given by the members of the New Market Fire Company at the Assembly Rooms on Monday night, was well attended by ladies and gentlemen. We were pleased to see good order and good feeling manifested by all present. The ladies entered into the spirit of the dance, exhibiting at the same time no ordinary degree of beauty. A number of the members from various fire companies in the city, dressed in firemen's costume, were there—all went off satisfactorily and well. The horripole, by Mr. Spies, was very cleverly executed, and received much applause. The ball closed about 3 o'clock, after which we presume those bright eyes languished into sweet repose.

REVOLUTION IN SOUTH AMERICA. The whole country of New Granada is involved in a civil war. Fifteen provinces out of twenty have declared for a federal government, and have collected and sent troops toward Bogota to compel the Central Government there to come to terms.—The government has concentrated all its forces near Bogota, and is determined not to yield to the wishes of the revolted provinces. Gen's. Herran and Tomas Mosquera are carrying on the operations for the government; Gen's. Garmona and Pinceros, Col. Gonzales and others for the provinces. Panama will separate from the rest of New Granada.

"SOUND THE ALARUM!" Amongst the "illustrious strangers" who arrived in the cars yesterday afternoon from Philadelphia were Frank Johnson's band. They struck up a tremendous tra-ta-ra and boong dum dardy at the depot, and for a while "the heavens were hung with black." We presume the "Grays" will arrive in this evening's train.

THE INAUGURATION. It is said that about 1500 persons arrived in the Philadelphia train of cars yesterday afternoon. Amongst them were plenty of imperials and mustaches, and "dem foine" was heard in various parts of Baltimore street during the evening. Wonder how many of these "birds of passage" will return with a flea in their ear? We only ask for information.

JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT. Mr. Van Buren, it is said, will fill the vacancy on the bench of the Supreme Court of the United States, occasioned by Judge Barbour's death. Mr. Jones, Mr. Tucker and Mr. Mason, of Virginia, are all spoken of as the successor.

OUTRAGEOUS ASSAULT. On Monday night last, between nine and ten o'clock, a most unprovoked assault was made upon Mr. Columbus E. Durham, of this city. Mr. Durham had closed the store in which he is engaged, at the corner of Baltimore and Charles streets, and gone out for the purpose of ascertaining (as he had been in the habit of doing) whether or not the window shutters were secure. While thus engaged, a young man named H. Ridgely stepped up, and, as he thought, rudely drew his hand over his face; upon which Mr. Durham told him his conduct was unbecomingly. In a moment after this, young Dr. Jacob Hoek came forward, and observed that he would assume the quarrel. This had hardly been said until a brother of H. Ridgely's came from the opposite corner of the street, having in his hand a large stick or cane, with which he attempted to strike Mr. Durham—making several efforts. At this juncture, Mr. Durham retreated to the store of Mr. Winchester, and warned the parties not to pursue him at the peril of their lives. Regardless of consequences, however, they did so, some one of them exclaiming with an oath, "draw your knife, you d—d," &c. Mr. Durham, finding his life in imminent danger, drew a pistol, having a revolving barrel, and snapped it at Ridgely. It missed fire; he snapped it again, and the ball took effect in young Ridgely's shoulder, producing a considerable wound, and we are told, pretty dangerous wound. The wounded person was immediately taken to Dr. Hall's, where, upon examination, it was found impossible to extract the bullet. We have been informed by a gentleman who was in company with Mr. Durham at the commencement of the affray, that the attack was one of a most aggravated and unprovoked character. It is said that there were five persons engaged in the assault, though the names above mentioned are all that we could learn. There is nothing gained by bravado, nor is the use of deadly weapons justifiable under any circumstances, except in desperate self-defence. The reader is left to judge of the above case.

[Correspondence of the Baltimore Clipper.] WASHINGTON, March 2, 1841. For the satisfaction of the thousands who are throging towards this city, I announce that the weather still continues good tempered, and the sun himself seems fully conscious that something extraordinary is about taking place, for he has undrawn his cloudy curtains and is looking down upon us in the full blaze of his glory. Success to him, and may his shadow never grow less.

The cars arrived from your city this morning with a full cargo, stowed away on the high pressure system. Owing to the difficulty in getting board, I rather think some of them will wish they had staid at home. Paying \$5 for the privilege of leaning against a post is no joke these hard times.

General Harrison is getting an abundance of presents. One is giving him a Tippecanoe hat, another offers him a pair of boots, and I understand that a patriotic old lady of ———— has presented him with a pair of stockings.

Last evening, after I closed, the fortification bill was reported with sundry trifling amendments, passed and sent to the Senate.

This morning two hours were devoted to the consideration of private bills, and I assure you there was a great deal of talking, but as for the bills passed— "O no, we'll never mention them."

The House then went into committee of the whole and took up the bill for the support of the West Point Academy, which was reported to the House without amendment and passed.

The Senate has passed the House bill making appropriation for the civil and diplomatic expenses of government for 1841, with numerous additional amendments. The poor clerks are anxiously awaiting its passage, as until then they cannot receive their salaries. As the amendments will have to be concurred in by the House, I think the bill will not pass to-day.

BALTIMORE MARKET, March 2. Flour. The market continues extremely inactive, and exhibits a slight decline upon last week's quotations. The transactions in Howard street Flour have for the last few days been limited. Some sales were made yesterday at \$4.31 from stores.— This may be regarded as the quotation price at present. Wagon price \$4.25. City Mills standard quality \$4.62; extra \$4.57.

MARYLAND LEGISLATURE. ANNAPOLIS, March 1, 1841. HOUSE OF DELEGATES. The Speaker announced a message from the Senate containing the bill to prohibit any corporations or individuals from issuing any paper intended to circulate as money or currency, agreeably to request made some days since to return said bill.

On motion of Mr. Graves, the above bill was reconsidered and recommitted. Mr. Legrand delivered a voluminous minority report from the Committee on Internal Improvement. Six hundred and sixty-six copies were ordered to be printed.

Mr. Graves, from the Joint Committee on the Library, reported favorably upon the memorial of David Ridgely Esq. relative to a work to be prepared by him for the use of the public schools of the State.

On motion of Mr. Prentman, the House took up the bill to incorporate the Rose Hill Improving Company of Baltimore. The bill was rejected by a vote of 26 yeas to 31 nays.

Mr. Bowie submitted the following preamble and resolution: Whereas, it is now manifest that the business of the present session of the Legislature cannot be completed, before the time limited by the Constitution for its close, and whereas the finances yet to be acted upon relate to the finances of the state, and of the preservation of the faith and credit of the State. Therefore, Resolved, that the General Assembly of Maryland, that his Excellency the Governor be, and he is hereby requested to issue his proclamation, convening the Legislature on the 12th inst.

The House then resolved itself into a Committee of the whole on the Tax Bill. After some time spent in Committee of the whole, the Speaker resumed the Chair and the Chairman reported that the Committee had the said bill under consideration, and having made some progress therein, had directed him to ask leave to sit again, which was granted.

Mr. Bowie, chairman of the committee on ways and means, submitted a resolution that the commissioner of Loans be authorized, under the direction of the Treasurer of the Western Shore, to borrow for twelve months on a pledge of the Bank stock of the State, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars at a rate of interest not exceeding six per cent. to pay the interest on the public debt due the first day of April next.—The resolution was assented to. The House took a recess until four o'clock.

SENATE. Mr. Howard obtained leave to report a bill to enlarge the bounds of prison for debtors. Also reported a bill for the relief of John Busk and Harriet J. Busk, which passed.

CITY COUNCIL. FIRST BRANCH, March 2. The Branch met pursuant to adjournment. Present, H. Snyder, president, and all the members except Mr. Dryden. The bill relative to the collection of taxes was returned from the second branch with proposed amendments, which, on motion of Mr. Pinkney, was laid on the table.

MARRIED. On the 11th of February, by the Rev. Mr. Tippet, Josephus L. Burr to Miss Margaret A. Wilderman, all of this city.

ARRIVED. On Monday evening, 1st inst. by the Rev. Mr. Stevenson, Lewis H. Rowing, of this city, to Miss Eliza, second daughter of William Lowrey, esq. of Baltimore county, formerly of London.

DIED. On the 27th ult. G. W., the infant son of J. B. and Sarah Wilcox. Yesterday morning, about half past seven o'clock, after a long and most painful illness, which he bore with the most Christian fortitude and resignation, Gen. James MERRITT, in the 48th year of his age.

MARRIED. On the 27th ult. G. W., the infant son of J. B. and Sarah Wilcox. Yesterday morning, about half past seven o'clock, after a long and most painful illness, which he bore with the most Christian fortitude and resignation, Gen. James MERRITT, in the 48th year of his age.

MARRIED. On the 27th ult. G. W., the infant son of J. B. and Sarah Wilcox. Yesterday morning, about half past seven o'clock, after a long and most painful illness, which he bore with the most Christian fortitude and resignation, Gen. James MERRITT, in the 48th year of his age.

MARRIED. On the 27th ult. G. W., the infant son of J. B. and Sarah Wilcox. Yesterday morning, about half past seven o'clock, after a long and most painful illness, which he bore with the most Christian fortitude and resignation, Gen. James MERRITT, in the 48th year of his age.

MARRIED. On the 27th ult. G. W., the infant son of J. B. and Sarah Wilcox. Yesterday morning, about half past seven o'clock, after a long and most painful illness, which he bore with the most Christian fortitude and resignation, Gen. James MERRITT, in the 48th year of his age.

MARRIED. On the 27th ult. G. W., the infant son of J. B. and Sarah Wilcox. Yesterday morning, about half past seven o'clock, after a long and most painful illness, which he bore with the most Christian fortitude and resignation, Gen. James MERRITT, in the 48th year of his age.

MARRIED. On the 27th ult. G. W., the infant son of J. B. and Sarah Wilcox. Yesterday morning, about half past seven o'clock, after a long and most painful illness, which he bore with the most Christian fortitude and resignation, Gen. James MERRITT, in the 48th year of his age.