

THE LATE DUEL.

The Cause of the Challenge.—This

Nor is there any thing in what subsequently occurred, as disclosed by the joint statement of the seconds, or the testimony of any witness, which gives color to a suggestion, that there was, at any time afterwards, a change of the ground of controversy.

In this state of the controversy the challenge is renewed, and Mr. Ciley again puts his life in jeopardy. The challenge being once more suspended he again insists upon his original position, for he had declined to receive the demand for explanation because he was not asked to do so. He debates because he chooses to do so, not in controversy with Webb, and that he would assign no other reason; and while on the other hand, it was insisted for Mr. Graves that he considered himself bound not only to preserve the respect due to the public, but to answer the demand of Mr. Ciley. Mr. Webb, and that he would "frank C. Webb, and that he would say what he had not borne the note of a man who was not a man of honor and not a gentleman." Mr. Ciley replied affirmatively to a proposition submitted on the part of Mr. Graves, that a declining to answer the note was not a challenge. Mr. Graves, either directly or indirectly, declared that he entertained the highest respect for him, but declined to receive the note, because he chose to be drawn into no controversy with Mr. Webb. He said that he would not entertain the very possibility of disrespect to Mr. Graves, directly or indirectly, and in effect only insisted on his right to decline demand for explanation of words spoken. In debate, because he chose to be drawn into controversy upon the subject, without a challenge, and that Mr. Graves was interrogated for another reason, and another reason was demanded; and for insisting that demand the challenge was again renewed, and he fell a victim in defence of what he conceived to be his right as an individual, or as a representative of the House in the House of Representatives.

tel on the field, from the beginning to the end of the contest, they proceeded to pull to each other, sincerely believing, and desiring to know any thing upon the subject, the direct inquiry, whether "Mr. Graves or his second at any time before Mr. Cilly fell, communicated to Mr. Cilly, his second, or attendant friends, that a question of veracity had been assigned to Mr. Cilly?" Mr. Cilly was a point of difficulty to be adjusted." Mr. Jones answered, "Certainly not to me, nor to Mr. Cilly, at any time, to my knowledge, either before or during the fight." Mr. Jones was asked, "Did you hear the exclamation, 'Who questioned us!' on the Sunday or Monday after Mr. Cilly was killed. The written correspondence between Mr. Graves and Mr. Cilly does not show the existence of any such question." Mr. Jones answered, "I did not, and I did not know of any such question, directly or indirectly, from either Mr. Graves or his second, made or intimated to Mr. Cilly or any of his friends, before he fell." Mr. Schaumburg answered, "I did not understand that there was a 'question of veracity' assigned to Mr. Cilly, from any conversation on the subject." Dr. Duncan answered, "They never did to my knowledge. I never heard the question of veracity assigned, during Mr. Cilly's life, as the cause of any of his injuries, or that he was ever held up as a question of veracity." Mr. Jones said, "I

"Not that I know of. I know of no communication between any of these parties other than as before stated, so far as I now recollect. Whether those communications involve any such question, it is not for me to decide; no such question was made, in terms, that I know of." Mr.

For the character of what occurred on this point, so far as I participated in it, the committee are referred to my general statement."

Mr. Graves said to Dr. Foltz, on the way to the field, "That, he had been the bearer of a note from Col. Webb to Mr. Cilley, inquiring if Mr. Cilley had been correctly reported in the Globe. Mr. Cilley refused to receive the note, and declined giving his reasons, which implicated me, in consequence of which I challenged him, but

The committee will not, in justice to Mr. Graves, harbor the belief that there were rankling secretly in his bosom any vindictive or hostile feelings towards any of the Cilleys, growing out of any question of personal veracity, and prompting him to carry on a deadly warfare under another name.

The committee have, therefore, come to the conclusion that the words spoken by Mr. Clegg in debate in the House of Representatives were "intentionally and maliciously calculated to excite a demand for explanation of the words, and his refusal to assign any other reason for it, than that he chose to be drawn into it, not difficult upon the subject." The committee are of opinion that Mr. Clegg, under the circumstances, which have been substantially detailed, is guilty of the offence charged.

The report then goes into the question of privilege, asserts and explains the right of the House to punish in the case of a member, and then states the experience of the House of severely censuring Wise, especially for urging the due to its fatal result, and of censuring Mr. Jones, who had involved himself in the breach of privilege by bearing down upon the speaker of the House, acting as second to the challenged party.

The withering rebuke given by the Committee to Waddy for his complicity, to assassinate, has already been pointed out.

It becomes again our painful duty to record one of the most awful and destructive occurrences known in the terrible and fatal catalogue of steam boat accidents.

Soon as the family were taken on board from the raft, the boat shoved off; and at the very moment her wheels made the first evolution, her boilers burst with a most

We are told that one little boy on shore was seen wringing his hands in agony, imploring those present to save his father, mother, and three sisters, all of whom were struggling in the water to gain the shore, but whom the poor little fellow had the awful misfortune to see perish, one by one, almost within his reach. An infant child, belonging to this family, was picked up alive, floating down the river, one of the fragments of the hurricane.

Mr. Powell, a highly respectable grocery merchant of Louisville, and brother-in-law of Mr. Wilson McGrew, of this city, is also supposed to be lost, he was on board and no tidings has since been heard of him, notwithstanding the active inquiries of his friends.

We are unable, as yet, to particularly name any other persons lost, as the boat sank about fifteen minutes after the accident, leaving nothing to be seen, but a few fragments and a small portion of her rigging and sails, and the cause of this catastrophe immediately caused that a further description. Most of the survivors are among the hands of the boat and the steerage passengers.

through sheer imprudence and carelessness. The captain of the boat was desirous of showing off her great speed as she passed the city, and to overtake and pass another boat which had left the wharf for Louisville a short time before him. Deadly has he paid for his silly ambition. The clerk of the boat, we understand, escaped unhurt.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.
The Cincinnati Whig slip of 26th April has the following additional particulars:

The fragments of human bodies are now lying scattered all along the shore, and we saw the corpse of a number so mangled and torn, that they bore scarcely any resemblance to the human form. We also saw several with their heads and arms entirely blown off; others with only a part of the head destroyed, and others with

the steam Water Work, (about $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile below where the accident occurred,) having her chimneys and about half of her upper cabin above the water. A great many persons are employed in gathering

There are no doubt more persons lost than we have stated. We conversed while ago, with Mr. Broadwell, the Agent of the boat, who says positively, that there were ninety-five deck passengers, a thirty-five cabin passengers, whose names were entered on the boat's register, Pittsburg, Wheeling, and other towns on the river above this place, for Louisville, St. Louis and other places below. He then are one hundred and thirty passengers that must have been on board, exclusive of the very large number who took passage at this place.

From the Cincinnati Express, April 26.
The bodies of many of the unfortunate passengers, are dreadfully mangled; of them, cut in two; another divided

UPPER CANADA.—We have private
 vices from Canada, that Dr. Theller is
 employed until the pleasure of the Qu
 shall be known, as well as the other
 ones under sentence of death.—N
 Com. Adm.

THE CECIL GAZETTE

Elkton, Md.

That Governor Yeazey by his cunning completely overreached the Whig Senate Maryland, in the appointment of his Secretary of State, has long since become a matter of notoriety. The people however may not be fully apprised of the way it was done. We shall therefore very briefly narrate the history of the whole affair, and state some circumstances of

The facts then are these: At the last session of the Legislature, the act of assembly previously passed, amending our State constitution was confirmed. By this act the executive com-

tion, Governor Veazey nominated as his successor of state Mr. Thomas Culbreth, who has for many years been clerk to the council. The senate, however, for reasons best known to themselves, (which were no doubt entirely satisfactory and altogether sufficient,) by an almost unanimous vote rejected this nomination. The governor then allows some time to elapse, leaves the seat of government to visit Czech, comes directly

night, the senate adjourns. Mr. Groome rises to accept the appointment, and Gov. Vear having every thing in his own hands, and with a fair swing whom does he now make his

This then is the way it was done. According to the "first rules of arithmetic," the devil whipped round the stamp, and Governor Vane knowingly, designedly, and with malice premeditated, attempts to defeat the provisions of the constitution. For mark, after the rejection of Mr. Thomas Culbreth's nomination, the governor makes it his especial business to visit

would not have come to Elkton, but generally to his estate in Sassafras neck, which might have done without coming within two miles of Elkton, and which he always has with this single exception. And mark, too, session of the legislature is very near its close, the senate must adjourn in a few days, before Mr. Groome could make known to them acceptance or refusal of this appointment.

then plainly shows Gov. Vessey's high respect and deep veneration for the constitution, when it happens to come in collision with his views and his wishes. This is a fair example of a workman according to the "first rule of the

Thomas Cuthbert being one of the whigs in the State, rejected his nomination, and left him in a point of view little better than that of a fallen angel.

this appointment, was well assured Mr. Grover would not accept it, and it was made for the purpose of evading the action of the Senate upon such appointments as he intended to make.

Where now is the respect, this mighty
governor of proclamation, memory pays to
constitution? Where now, has fled his pat-
tern once so striking? The people with
voice ask where? And echo, with a sound
hollow as the empty head of a certain

From the Baltimore Republican.

Read This.

Our opponents are making a dread outery, and endeavoring by all the means in their power to mislead, and mislead

Our opponents are making a dream of a free press, and endeavoring by all the means in their power to maintain and increase it.

P. Kennedy has been elected with the
tion of July last, when he was defeated.
In July last Kennedy received 51
VO 12 aug 1964 p 10412

therefore follows that if the whole of Democratic vote had been polled it was in July last, Marriott would have beaten Kennedy in the City by a majority of 105 votes. To make this matter plainer let us suppose the full democratic vote was out in July last, and that the full vote was out upon Wednesday, which

into and reflect upon these facts.

CITY OF BALTIMORE.

Dem.	F
MARRIOTT.	KEN
5337	59
	53

Kennedy's majority, 6

ANN ARUNDEL COUNTY.

Dem.	F
MARRIOTT.	KEN
5327	50

6291 Kennedy's majority,

The result of the Virginia election probably be that of other States.

when—such as that in reference
 when Burrus and his Breps Leg-
 exempt into power, and the
 the Florida disclaimed, mainly
 the Federal National, with
 1834 in Virginia, consumed the
 of the Legislature, but not by the
 the minority of the people. It
 found, we apprehend, that the
 has had numerous Democratic
 polls in Virginia, in proportion to
 of the State, still idle in the
 tion in New York. The divided
 hold of Democracy must then
 together, and unite as a whole on
 three principles, or it will fall into
 to be broken easily like the

