Bar bar, with the exception of comparatively few, rose and greeted Mr. O'Connell with loud and repeated rounds of cheers, accompanied with clapping of hands. The demonstration of acclamation continued for a few minutes.

The Court refused the motion under the conviction that, as the law stood, they had no power to grant it. At four o'clock, amid breathless anxiety, Mr. Justice Burton, in an address during which he shed tears, passed Sentence on the Traversers.

DANIEL O'CONNELL.—To be imprisoned for twelve calender months; to pay a fine of £2 000, and to enter into securities to keep the peace for seven years; himself in £5 000, and two sureties of £2 500 each.

John O'Connell, John Gray, R. Barrett, T. Steele, R C. G Duffy, and T. M. Ray—to be imprisoned for nine calendar months; to pay a fine of £50, and to enter into suretues to keep the peace for seven year; themselves respectively in £1,000, and two sureties of £500, each.

Sentence having been passed, Mr. O'Connell immediately rose, & said that he wished to remind the Court, that he had made a solemn affidavit, declaring that he had never entered into conspiracy with the other traversers, or committed the crime with which he was charged.—He had now only to say it was his painful conviction that justice had not been done.

A sudden and vociferous cheer from nearly all parts of the court followed the result; and although it was accompanied by the clapping of hands amongst the junior bar, and was two or three times repeated, the Judges did not interfere, although evidently displeased.

The traversers immediately surrendered into the custody of the Sheriff.

After a delay of about an hour and a half, which gave time to allay the excited feelings of the people out of court, as well as for the necessary preparations the Traversers were conveyed to the Richmond Penitentiary, in the Circular road, their future place of confinement They proceeded thither in three carriages, attended by a large body of police. A great many people ran along and kept up with the carriages, and there was also a large assemblage outside the Penitentiary on his arrival.

When Mr. O'Connell stepped out of the carriage he was greeted with loud cheers, and immediately entered the gateway. Within the court yard a large number of respectable persons, many of them his most intimate friends, were drawn up two lines. They received Mr O'Connell in silence and uncovered, and as he walked up between the lines he shook hands with them.

He thus entered the Governor's house which we understand he and his fellow prisoners will be allowed to occupy. The Penitentiary is a vast pile of building, in an airy and salubrious part of the suberbs of Dublin. The Governor's house is large, and has a garden attached in which Mr. O'Connell, with his daughters Mrs. Fitzsimon and Mrs. French, walked alone soon after his arrival. The prisoners, as they must now be called, dined together about half past six. They were all cheerful. We are happy to state that there was not the slightest breach of the peace during the proceedings.

LATE FROM MEXICO.—The U. S steamer Poinsett Lieut. Semmes, arrived at Mobile on the 11th instant from Vera Cruz via Galveston. She left Vera Cruz on the 3d instant, having on board Col. G. L. Thompson the special messenger sent to Mexico some weeks since by President Tyler. The Mobile Herald says—

'Col Thompson passed on yesterday with all haste to Washington. The import of the despatches borne by him is that Mexico rejects the proposition of obtaining her consent to the annexation of Texas and a portion of the Mexican territory to the United States, and the Mexican Government reiterates the notice that the consummation of the treaty of annexation will be regarded on her part as an act of hostility from the U. States.'

The Mobile Register says—

We learn from the officers of the Poinsett that 14,000 troops had assembled and were quartered at Vera Cruz, and that large quantities of military stores were arriving there. An English brig with ammunition, &c., had just arrived from Tobasco. The Mexican authorities were loud in their denunciations of vengeance against the United States and threatened to send an army to Washington if the Texan treaty of annexation was ratified.

There also arrived at New Orleans on the 10th inst. a Mexican steamship from Vera Cruz, which port she left the day after the departure of the Poinsett. This vessel, it is stated, was especially engaged by the Mexican Government to transport an envoy, Sr. Don T. M. Gonzales de la Viga, who landed a little below New Orleans, and started for Washington immediately.

A correspondent of the Picayune, writing from Vera Cruz, under date of the 31 instant, mentions the departure of Col. Thompson, and adds—'He has not been successful in his mission, the Mexican Government having repeated its former declaration, that if Texas is annexed, she Mexico, declares war.'

Mr Thompson is, we presume the individual referred to the annexed paragraph from the Washington Spectator of Monday afternoon:

We understand a messenger reached the city this afternoon with despatches from Mexico. The rumor is prevalent that Mexico has acceded to the annexation of Texas; but, after the hostile demonstrations of our own prominent politicians which were known at Mexico, we think it altogether improbable.

Last week a gentleman travelled between Rochester, N. Y. and Boston—a distance of 450 miles, in twenty-six hours.

TO THE PEOPLE OF MARYLAND.

No. II.

THE ENORMOUS COST OF THE WORK.

There is no one argument which seems to be relied upon, as so conclusive against the further prosecution of the Chesapeak and Ohio Canal, as the vast sums of money it has already cost; as if it were sound reasoning to say, that because a great improvement has been found to cost more than was anticipated, it ought therefore, when nearly completed, to be abandoned, and the whole expenditure thrown away.

There can be no doubt, that large sums beyond the estimates have been expended on the work, but for one, I am not afraid to look those expenditures in the face.—Nay I am at this moment about to state the account, in order that all who are so disposed may examine it for themselves.

The entire amount of expenditures on the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, from its organization to the 30th of November 1843; has been, according to Doc. Z. of December session last $12 370 469 79 & of this total, the sum of $9,013,837 56 has been applied to construction, leaving the sum of $3,356 632 23, which has gone to objects other than construction.

The totals of expenditure being thus seen, the question may be asked, why did the work cost so much money? But is it not perfectly plain, that to such a question no satisfactory answer can be given without in the first place fixing upon some estimate or standard of cost, with which to compare the actual outlay? I have heretofore had allusions to the estimate of Gen. Bernard, and all circumstances considered, I still think that estimate affords a standard for the proposed comparison, more just than any that can be selected. Being made out by order of the General government, prior to the commencement of operations on the work it contemplated an improvement approaching more nearly, in plan, location and permanency of construction, the one actually thus far prosecuted, than any of the earlier estimates.

The estimates of Geddes and Roberts made the cost of the work about half the sum required by that of Gen. Bernard and as their estimate presents the most unfavorable standard for testing the transactions of the Canal board, it is not to be wondered at, that it should be adduced as the only admissible standard, by those whose interests have arrayed them in opposition to the Canal. The truth is, however, That Geddes and Roberts based their estimates on very low wages, and had reference to levels liable to frequent overflows; and consequently subject to great insecurity and constant damage from freshets. Every engineer can appreciate the difference in cost, which is due to any considerable difference in levels.

Gen. Bernard's estimate then of the cost of the Canal from tide water in the district of Columbia, to Cumberland, (see U States Pub. Doc. 1826, No. 10, p 62) was 8,177,081

This being for construction alone, we must add the actual expenditures for right of way, engineer department & contingencies, (see Doc. Z p. 8) 1 018 376

Making the entire cost according to Gen. Bernard, $9 195 457

This statement shows what the Canal ought to have cost, according to careful calculation and estimate, made out by a man, who, for scientific knowledge and practical skill, was second to no man in the world. The statement which follows shows what the actual cost of the work to Cumberland will be, viz:

The actual cost as far as prosecuted as above,	12.370,469
Add sum estimated to complete the work to Cumberland,	1,545 000
	13 915,469
Now deduct Gen. Bernard's estimate,	9 195,457
Excess of cost over Gen. Bernard's estimate,	$4.720 012

From this excess no reasonable man will, I think, refuse to allow the following abatements:

1	Of the interest charged in Doc. Z. above referred to, p. 8. as part of the cost. This may be fairly stated as the cost of delay & inaction,	1,088,064
2.	Of the cost of extending the Canal from Georgetown to the mouth of Tiber—not estimated by Gen. Bernard, (see Jour, Nat. Imp. Con. which assembled in Baltimore in Dec. 1834, p. 62)	300,000
3.	Of the difference in the cost of a Canal 48 feet water surface and 5 feet deep as contemplated by General Bernard. and the dimensions of the work as actually constructed, (see same Jour. p. 62)	650,000
4.	Of 4 miles of rail road between Point of Rocks and Harper's Ferry, done by Canal Co. but paid for by Railroad Co. This item is erroneously included in the cost of the Canal, and must therefore, be deducted,	266,000
5.	Of the following items, viz: (see Doc. Z, p 8:)	
	Pay of lock keepers, being no part of the cost of the work,	94,356
	Repairs of finished Canal,	175,222
	Superintendance on do.	33,619
	Survey & location of Western section,	9,483
		312,680

Aggregate of abatements claimed,	$2.616,7

Now if this list of abatements shall be deemed fair & reasonable, as I trust they will, then deducting their amount from the gross excess of $4,720.012 above given, and we have an excess still to explain of $2,103,268.

To those therefore, who are willing to listen to an honest and very simple explanation of this difference between the estimate and the actual cost of the work, I have a few words to say.

Gen. Bernard assumed cash prices for his estimate, nor could he foresee the great expense induced by frequent interruptions and suspensions of the work.

But what was the fact? Almost in the outset, the work was stopped at the Point of Rocks, by the injunction of the Railroad Company, and the whole enterprize hung up in chancery for more than three years. Afterwards, when it had reached Dam No. 5, it stood still at that point for nearly two years Recovering from this interruption and once more in full operation, it was again checked and partially suspended, the mere appearance of a force being maintained along the line—Thenceforth it was carried along under great difficulties and embarrassments for about three years, when, for the last time it was totally suspended in 1841, and has remained in that situation to the present time.

It is not to be overlooked, moreover, that subsequent to the State's subscriptions of $3 000,000 and of $1 375 000, there was an unprecedented rise in the prices of labour and provisions. The wages of common laborers rose to $1.25 per day—fully 40 per cent. higher than was anticipated. From being partially and often wholly unpaid, and from other causes, the hands became riotous formed combinations against the contractors, and in fact took into their own hands the control of the whole line. Contractors were in consequence forced to abandon their sections, & increased prices were demanded at every re-letting. The payments of the Company, when made in scrip, even in its best days, added to the cost of labor. At each total or partial suspension of operations on the line, the organization of the forces employed was in a great measure broken up, and it required time and increased expense to renew operations. A fair allowance for these causes of enhanced cost, will account for the entire excess of actual expenditure, beyond estimate of General Bernard.

I might say, therefore, that this great work, making due and reasonable allowances for delays, interruptions, injunctions, enhancement of prices, and other contingencies, will not, when completed have cost the people of Maryland more than in the opinion of one of the first engineers of modern times, it ought to have cost them But, I by no means admit the propriety, or the justice of holding a company or an engineer to a rigid coincidence between the estimate and the cost of the work they undertake. In my next number, I shall show that many of the greatest improvements now in existence—improvements which have secured to those by whom they were projected and executed, the lasting gratitude of mankind have in their *actual* so far outstripped their *contemplated* cost, that the one could not be regarded as any rule or measure for the other.

WM. PRICE.

Cumberland, May 20. 1844.

MR CLAY AND HIS REVILERS.

We publish this morning an article with this title from the Lexington, Ky. Observer. It cannot be read without feelings of indignation at the foul injustice with which the most distinguished statesman of this country and one of the noblest minded men of this age has been treated by his political opponents

It seems that the ordeal of calumny is one which every man must go through who would honestly serve his country The more eminent the man, the more powerful his abilities, the more faithful his services—so the more virulent the abuse, the more bitter the animosity of his foes.

So coarse and ungenerous have been the slanders of some of Mr. Clay's revilers that papers of their own party have refused to publish the vile effusions.—A Petersburg paper declined to admit two of Amos Kendall's pamphlets into its columns, stating that one was 'ungentlemanly,' and the other 'blasphemous. Yet other papers have been less scrupulous, and these miserable outpourings of the hatred of a man who has long been an object of commisseration, as one who seems to have lost the moral perceptions of right and wrong, truth and falsity, have been circulated throughout the country to poison the minds of the ignorant, and to aid a weak cause by substituting the attacks of personal malignity for reasonings, arguments and facts.

But such efforts never yet succeeded among a generous people. As for Henry Clay, his revilers may know that for every calumny they invent against him a glorious truth shall rise in his vindication; for every covert thrust, insidious stab or spiteful blow, a gallant heart shall be interposed between him and danger.—He has suffered enough for his country to be shielded now from further hurt. The more virulent the abuse, the more vindictive their rage—the stronger will be the sympathies in his behalf aroused by their ill-judged warfare. Let them go on—if they choose to do so. They are but augmenting the force of that terrible reaction which is to sweep them away from the sight and sufferance of honest men, while it will raise the object of their calumnies to the highest point of a nation's confidence—American.

FROM THE LEXINGTON (Ky.) OBSERVER.

MR CLAY AND HIS REVILERS.

There is no example, in the records of detraction and calumny, of such persevering, rancorous and malignant attacks, as those which have been constantly directed towards Mr. Clay, during the last [illegible] they arose out of the fact [illegible] deem it his duty, acting [illegible] on his own judgment, or in conformity with the wishes of his constituents whom he represented in the House of Representatives, to cast a vote for Gen. Jackson as President of the United States. His assailants, including the General himself, seem resolved to persist in these attacks, during the General's life. Nor are they confined to his public character and conduct; but, with a fiendish spirit, watching and pursuing him, where ever he goes, in retirement and in private and social intercourse, his unguarded expressions, his habits, and all his movements are seized for purposes of misrepresentation and malevolent abuse. It is not now our intention to deal with the revived calumny of bargain, &c. so often denied, disproved and triumphantly refuted. We would as soon handle a putrid carcass. During the canvass in Tennessee, last year, Mr. Polk, on several occasions, attempted to use that stale charge; but it was met, and repelled with such indignant spirit, by his able, eloquent and intrepid competitor (Governor Jones) that he was entirely silenced, and we hardly imagine will ever again attempt to propagate such a calumny in the gallant and patriotic state of Tennessee.

But our present object relates to Mr. Clay's private conduct and character, so indecently attempted by his enemies to be exposed to the gaze of the world. Being his neighbour, having known him all our lives, and having received from those who are older than we are, full information about him, prior to the commencement of our own knowledge of him, we can speak of him, as witnesses who know, and believe the truth of that to which they testify.

Forty one years ago, Mr. Clay, without his knowledge, was brought forward by his friends, and elected to the General Assembly of Kentucky. From that day to this, there is no office of trust or honour, within the gift of the people of Lexington or Fayette county, that they would not readily have bestowed on him, if he desired it And after he became known, as he did to the whole State by his professional fame, and his services in the Legislature there is no office, at the disposal of either the people, or the Legislature of Kentucky, which he might have sought, that would not have been readily conferred on him. He never lost a popular election when he was a candidate. The attachment of the people of Kentucky to Mr. Clay has not been one of cold, personal respect, or mere admiration of his talents; but it has been warm, constant and enthusiastic. They have borne towards him the affection of a friend and brother and father.

There is not a more moral and enlightened community in the world, to the extent of the population, than that of the city of Lexington and Fayette county. Is it possible to believe that Mr. Clay, if he were the immoral, dissolute, and debauched character which his bitter and malignant enemies represent him, could have lived in the midst of such a community, for nearly fifty years, and enjoyed throughout that whole time, in an unexampled degree, its constant friendship and confidence? This confidence has been displayed in every variety of form.—No man has ever been more attentive and punctual in his private engagements than Mr. Clay. He has suffered sometimes, as others have suffered, by responsibilities for his friends. He is not rich; his public service has prevented his becoming wealthy; but no man could ever reproach him for violation of any pecuniary obligation or promise Accordingly his credit has always stood, as it yet stands, at the highest point of elevation. And, by the way, we may remark, that millions of dollars passed through his hand, as Speaker of the House of Representatives, & as Secretary of State, and the tongue of malice has never dared to charge him with the mis-application of a single dollar. On one occasion, after settling his account, as Speaker, at the Treasury, which he invariably did upon the termination of every session, it appeared that there stood to his credit in the bank where he transacted his business, a sum of fifty thousand dollars. He stated to the Secretary of the Treasury that there must be some mistake, but he was confidently assured that there was none He said that he was equally confident that he had no such amount of money, and requested a further and more careful examination, upon which the fact was discovered that the Treasury had neglected to charge him with a warrant of fifty thousand dollars. How admirably does this honorable and upright course contrast with the peculation, frauds, and delinquincy which have characterized the conduct of so many public servants during the last fifteen years! Perhaps no man ever lived who has been so often appointed an Executor of deceased persons as Mr. Clayton has been, & that by persons in various conditions of life; and such has been the confidence reposed in his judgment honor, probity and capacity for business, that the testators who appointed him, almost always dispensed with the surety which, without such dispensation, the law exacts.

He has been charged with being addicted to gambling, and foul and approbious epithets have been applied to him. Mr. Clay, at no period of his life, ever so far forgot the respect due to himself, as to associate with professional gamblers or attend their public tables. For upwards of thirty years he has played at no game of hazard whatever. When fatigued and oppressed by care and business, if he has sought any recreation, it has been at chess, or whist, which, of late years he more rarely than ever indulges in. He has resided a period of upwards of thirty-five years at Ashland, and we have it from the most undoubted sources, that a game of cards was never played, and a pack of cards was never in his house, with his knowledge.

He has the highest respect and greates leference for religion, and its ministers, and we believe there is not a clergyman who knows him, that does not cherish towards him cordial esteem and regard. On the memorable occasion last fall, of the great discussion between the Rev. Messrs Campbell and Rice, Mr. Clay, by common consent, was selected to preside at the public meeting. He has contributed with as much liberality as he could, to the building, we believe, of every church, or house of divine worship, that has been erected during his abode in or near Lexington, of which there have been many. He has always held a pew in the Episcopal church in this city, of which his lady is a communicant, and he generally attends divine service on the Sabbath, when at home. No man in the community displays more public spirit, or is more ready to second and succor all objects of public improvement and enterprise. As a farmer, he is conspicuous in all the departments of his vocation, but especially in the improvement of the breeds of all domestic animals. Nor is there any one whose heart is more afflicted by cases of affliction or misfortune, or whose purse is more open to relieve the distressed.

Such is the individual upon whose head bitter, malignant, and vindictive enemies are constantly pouring out torrents of vile abuse and calumny! But, to use his own emphatic language, "truth is omnipotent, and public justice is certain." The universal shouts of his countrymen have already proclaimed, in tones of thunder, his innocence and his vindication; and if it shall please God to spare his valuable life, a glorious triumph awaits him in November next, as honorable to their hearts as it is justly merited by long, faithful, and signal services to his country.

KICKING FROM THE POLK TRACES.

The Philadelphia Mercury of Tuesday evening the 11th instant, gives the proceedings of a large & respectable meeting of the Democratic citizens of the District of Kensington, held at the house of widow Bringhart, on Monday evening, June 10th 1844. The meeting was organized by calling John R. Sharp, Esq, to the Chair and Joseph Cooke and H. Brady, Vice Presidents—Thomas Peters and Edward Taylor, Secretaries.' Theodore Philips reported a series of resolutions, which were adopted and from which we quote the following:

'Whereas, Col. Polk, we have recently understood, is opposed to the great interests of Pennsylvania, which is a proper tariff for the manufacturers, mechanics and laboring classes of our country:—

'Resolved, That this meeting, being Democratic, who supported Martin Van Buren in the year of 1836 and 1840 first elected, and in the latter defeated, by the largest vote ever polled by the American people deem it their duty to say to their Democratic friends throughout the State of Pennsylvania, that they cannot support James K. Polk at the approaching Presidential election to be held in this State on the first day of November, 1844.

'Resolved, That it is the opinion of this meeting, Col. Polk cannot carry the electoral vote of the State of Pennsylvania, and that his friends be immediately requested to withdraw his name from the present Presidential campaign, unless they prefer defeat to that of victory.'

SCENE IN THE U. S. SENATE.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Express, speaking of Saturday's proceedings in the Senate says—

The only threatened disturbance of the peace during the day was between Messrs. Benton and McDuffie during the morning and this was one of the most dramatic and imposing scenes ever displayed in any legislative assembly. It has produced a deep impression upon all who were present, and was seen by more persons than have witnessed any previous debate during the session.

Mr. McDuffie writhed in seeming agony of spirit & body under the charges of disunion and nullification made by Mr. Benton, and when Mr Benton said he would meet him at Philippi, in his efforts to destroy the Union, and not as here with his voice and his pen, but sword in hand, to die if need be in defence of the Union, a murmur of applause run through the galleries which nothing could restrain.

The rebuke was just and terrible, and the position of Mr. Benton a noble one that will covet a multitude of sins.—All he said was for the Union and for this out of doors he is called a traitor to his party!

When Mr. Benton said he would meet the Disunionists at Philippi, General Clinch, of Georgia, a whole hearted man went to Mr. Benton and said in the fulness of a patriotic heart that he would be there with him!

When Mr. Benton left his seat he took John Quincy Adams, who was seated behind him, by the hand, and said 'Mr. Adams, you are passing off the stage, and I am passing away also, but while we live, we will stand by the Union.' This is the language of true heroism and Mr. Benton has given abundant evidence of the truth of his feelings and resolutions.

The Washington Spectator continues its attacks upon Mr. Benton. In the paper of yesterday, it makes the formal proposition to read Mr. Benton out of the ranks in these words:

'Can he be faithful to the nominations at Baltimore and occupy his present position? Can he desire their success, whilst he is furnishing the strongest arguments—arguments which are seized upon with avidity by our opponents—to defeat them? What then is the duty of the Democracy at a crisis like the present when principles are every thing, and when men are but as dust in the balance? When to secure the success of these principles, they have already sacrificed a well tried leader, shall we hesitate to denounce one who has, in effect, renounced us? Let every true Democrat think of him, and treat him according to his new position—a position which he has chosen for himself—and he will cease to do us injury.—Considered as a Democrat, his arguments and acts operate to our prejudice; but indentify him as one in the Whig ranks, and he can do us no more harm than any other Whig.'

OREGON.—the Western (Mo.) Expositor of the 18th ult. says the Oregon company which rendezvoused in the vicinity of Independence has started on its journey, and promises an account of its numbers, &c., hereafter. The same paper contains a letter to Col. Ford from Col. Gilliman, who commands another company of emigrants, dated Oregon Camps May 15th which says:

'Our company, when joined with yours will be very large—much the largest that has ever crossed the Rocky mountains. There are, in the Independent Oregon colony, at this date, 1 minister, 1 lawyer 1 millright, 3 millers 1 tailor 1 ship-carpenter 3 blacksmiths 1 one cooper, 1 tailoress, 2 cabinet makers 5 carpenters 1 wheelwright 2 shoemakers 1 weaver 1 gunsmith, 1 wagonmaker, 1 merchant, and the rest farmers. There are 43 families 108 men. (60 of whom are young men.) 323 persons, 410 oxen, 160 cows, [16 of which are term cows.) 113 young cattle, 54 horses, 41 mules and 72 wagons. The number of horned cattle is 713 head.—Many men from the adjoining counties are on their way to join us.

THAT'S THE TALK.—We clip the following paragraph from the Trenton Clay banner of the 19th instant:

'Some persons having industriously circulated a report that Mr. Yard, the editor of the Emporium, had proclaimed in a public speech in South Trenton, that he intended to carry our paper over to the support of Polk & Dallas, we called upon that gentlemen for an explanation. Mr. Yard assured us that, so far from making any such assertion he did not even make a speech at all upon the occasion referred to. Stories of this kind have been extensively circulated for the purpose of injuring the influence of this paper. Now, all we have to say in relation to this charge is, that, although we are very poor there is not money enough in the State to purchase us, and that this paper, so long as we have charge of it, shall support Henry Clay of Ky. for the Presidency, and Henry Clay of Kentucky only. Try again gentlemen.'

THE MORMON DISTURBANCES.

—The latest intelligence received at St. Louis from Illinois is such as to induce the belief that serious results will grow out of the difficulties between the Mormons & the citizens of Illinois living in the vicinity of their settlements. The St. Louis Republican of the 17th instant says—

Our intelligence from the seat of the disturbances at Nauvoo, is down to Friday night last, the 14th instant. We learn by the Di Vernon, that great excitement existed in all the counties, on both sides of the river, and that a resort to arms was inevitable. The Di Vernon, on her last trip, took about sixty stand of arms from Quincy to Warsaw, and efforts were making to get arms from other quarters. A week or two will determine the result of this movement. Some three hundred of the Mormons, it is understood had left Nauvoo, but Joe Smith had put a stop to this migrating disposition by anathematizing all persons who had expressed any intention of quitting the city

Nauvoo was declared by proclamation, issued by Joe Smith, as being under martial law.

The citizens of Hancock county, in which Nauvoo is situated, held an immense mass meeting at Carthage, the seat of Justice, on the 13th instant.

Dr. Barnes, one of the persons who went with the officers to Nauvoo, for the purpose of arresting the rioters engaged in the destruction of the Expositor paper arrived whilst the meeting was in session and reported the result of their proceedings, which was, that the persons charged in the writs, were duly arrested but taken from the officers' hands on a writ of habeas corpus from the municipal court and discharged, and the following words entered upon the records: honorably discharged.

The following preamble and resolutions were then adopted:

Whereas, the officer charged with execution of a writ against Joseph Smith and others, for riot in the county of Hancock, which said writ said officer has served upon said Smith & others; & whereas said Smith & others refuse to obey the mandate of said writ; and whereas, in the opinion of this meeting, it is impossible for said officer to raise a posse of sufficient strength to execute said writ; and whereas, it is the opinion of this meeting, that the riot is still progressing and that violence is meditated and determined on, it is the opinion of this meeting that the circumstances of the case require the interposition of Executive power: Therefore,

Resolved, That a deputation of two discreet men be sent to Springfield to solicit such interposition.

Resolved, That said deputation be furnished with a certified copy of this resolution, and be authorized to obtain evidence by affidavit, & otherwise in regard to the violence which has already been committed and is still further meditated

The meeting afterwards determined that their operations should not be retarded by these resolutions, but that all should arm and equip themselves forthwith. Six places of encampment were appointed. The latest information is that the citizens were ordered to assemble at their various places of encampment on Wednesday the 12th inst. A steamboat brought information to St. Louis that the people, who were rapidly concentrating for that purpose, would move to an attack upon Nauvoo on the 12th. A patrol was kept at Warsaw, & all suspicious persons were arrested

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