females 138, children 448, cattle 3,261, wagons 233, horses 182."

"This morning the warlike news from England reached the camp, at the announcement of which all declared that they went equally determined to settle and to conquer."

Since the departure of the company here alluded to, other companies have left St. Joseph, Savannah, and Council Bluffs, in numbers fully equal to the one above spoken of.

FOREIGN NEWS.

14 DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE

Steamer Caledonia at Boston.

Decline in Cotton—abdication of Don Carlos—prospects of a bad Harvest in Great Britain—advance in Corn, &c.

The Caledonia arrived at Boston on Thursday afternoon, with dates from Liverpool and London to the 4th inst.

The cotton market was more depressed and prices had fallen off for some qualities.

The money market was in a healthy state, and good paper was readily discounted at 2 1-2 to 3-4 per cent.

The protracted winter and the unseasonable spring had caused the corn trade to "look up."

In West India staples of sugar, coffee and cocoa, there has been a good deal of business doing, and prices have revived.

The third reading of the Maynooth bill in the House of Commons, on the night of the 19th of May, engaged the exclusive attention of that body until Wednesday, 21st. The supporters of the measure mustered 319, its opponents 186—majority 133.

The Steamship Great Britian is expected in the Mersey on the 3d of July, and will leave Liverpool for New York on the 26th. She continues as heretofore to excite great interest in the Thames.

The American provision market continues in a healthy state. The demand was fully equal to the Import, & every day increases the popularity of the provisions from the Western World.

The abdication of Don Carlos in favor of his son, is the most striking event in continental news which has transpired since the sailing of the Cambria.

The Paris correspondent of Wilmer & Smith's Times, in relation to Oregon, says:

"All sensible, all practical men, whether French, British or American, with whom I have conversed in this capital, and all the ably conducted newspapers, are unanimous in thinking that the question can only be settled by mutual concessions and that those concessions will take place, sooner or later, they entertain not the slightest doubt.

"With respect to Texas, there has been something said, and more written; but all that I find worth noticing is a leading article in the Constitutionnel of this morning. The Constitutionnel asserts positively, on the faith of private letters from London that French Government, in return for the concession it has made on the right of search question, its assistance and co-operation in resisting the annexation; and this demand, the Constitutionnel adds, has been acceded to.

It further asserts that the English and French diplomatic agents in Texas, had in the name of their respective Governments, induced the President of Texas not to convoke the Congress before the end of July or beginning of August, promising him in the meantime, to procure the recognition of Texas by Mexico and the adoption by England of the debt of Texas, in return for a treaty to be hereafter entered into favorable to admission of Engish manufactures into that country."

The correspondent adds that implicit reliance is not to be placed upon the statements of the Constitutionnel.

The Russian Government is about to authorize the sale of Circassian children principally for purposes of prostitution to the Turks.

The German papers state that preparations are being made at Coburg for the reception of Queen Victoria, who will visit that place and the court of Berlin in the course of the summer.

Trial of the Monster Gun. A trial of the monster gun, which has been manufactured in this town for the American steam frigate Princeton, of which we have given some details in the former number, was made on Saturday week, on the sands North Shore, between Crosby and Formby. The firing commenced about eleven in the morning and continued with some slight intermission until three in the afternoon. During that time upwards of three tons of shot were discharged each shot weighed upwards of 200 weight. The report was distinctly heard in the neighborhood of the docks, and the north end of the town, although the scene of the firing was some eight or nine miles distant. The experiments proved highly satisfactory. The appearance of the shot after each discharge, skimming along the water; had a novel and pleasing effect. The range extended some miles. The day mild and fine, and notwithstanding the fact of the gun having been carried out as early as three in the morning to the scene of the experiments, to avoid notoriety, great numbers were attracted to the spot when the firing commenced.

Sale of Louisiana Sugar. The first sale of United States sugar ever held in Liverpool took place last week. The quantity exposed for sale was only small, and it sold very well. There are two other lots in the port; but, as prices have risen very greatly in America, owing to the smallness of the Cuba sugar crop, and have become much more moderate than they were in England some time since, owing to the abundant supplies from the West Indies, the Mauritius, and the East Indies, it is not likely that much more will be imported from the United States at present.

The Tara Demonstration. The repeal meeting at Tara, respecting which considerable preparations had been made for some time previous, took place on Thursday, the 22d ultimo. The accounts differ materially as to the numbers in attendance. The Freeman estimates those who heard mass at 50,000 and the number who took part in the demonstrations at 200,000; but Saunders, the Evening Mail and the anti-repeal papers, represent the attendance as meagre, not exceeding 6,000, and the whole affair a failure. Both parties agree in this, that the attendance and enthusiasm were far in arrear of the great meeting on the same spot in 1843.

The arrival of the Hibernia on Saturday put at rest the uneasiness which has prevailed some time past relative to our affairs with America. All apprehensions of a hostile collision arising out of the Oregon question has disappeared.

Inchoate Rights.—The intelligence that the Mexicans were about to cross the Rio Grande, which came at first as a rumor of doubtful truth, is confirmed by the last advices from Texas. It is said that their object is to carry into effect the resolution of the Mexican Government to extend their boundary as far east as the Neuces. There is an intimation in one of the Texas papers that application had been made or would be made to our Government for troops to drive back the invaders.

The "Union" at Washington, in allusion to this intimation, expresses the opinion that "the Texans themselves should collect their own volunteers and march to repel the Mexicans from their borders."—What becomes of the *inchoate* right over Texas which Mr. TYLER claimed as against Mexico in a case analagous to this? When we took occasion not long since to inquire of the official journal whether the present administration held the same view on this point an air of affronted patriotism was assumed, and we were told that an American could not condescend to answer such a question.

But we have the answer now—and more in an aspect of humiliation than with a look of condescension. "If the troops of "Mexico," says the official journal, have "crossed the Rio Grande, it would be better for Texas to clear her own confines "at once, than wait for the movement of "our regulars. We hazard nothing in saying that such, too, would be the decided "preference of our own government. We had "understood, indeed, that such was also the "determination in Texas, if the Mexicans "should be found hovering in the country "between the Rio Grande and the Neuces. "We do not mean to say that, if the Texians should be found wanting to themselves, we should suffer a hostile foot to "tread her legitimate soil, *as soon as her "Congress and her convention have ratified "our propositions.* The United States will "never be found wanting in what she owes "to her own high character, or to the best "interests of her friends."

The boasting at the end of this paragraph does not conceal the backing out of the beginning. Both are done with wretched grace. We will venture here to guess that if annexation is not finally defeated it will be because England does not choose to energy and decision which have characterized her steps thus far in the business.—Whether she will relax or not we leave those to judge who know most concerning the probabilities on that point.—*Amer.*

THE BIG CHINESE LETTER.—The Washington Union of Saturday evening announces that this singular document, addressed by the Emperor of China to the President of the U. States, reached that city on Friday. It is said to consist of a roll 7 feet 1 inch long, by 2 feet 11 inches wide. The writing is on a field of plain yellow silk, with a margin of silk of the same color embroidered in gold thread. The letter is in two languages, (Chinese and Manchu Tartar,) in characters of large size, and in perpendicular columns, which are seperated in the middle by the imperial seal—which is composed of Chinese characters, enclosed in a *cartouche* about three inches square. This roll is enclosed in a wrapper of yellow silk, (yellow being the imperial color;) which again is enclosed in a round box covered with yellow silk, and closed by two fastenings of *jade* stone, and finally is enclosed in an oblong square box of rosewood, and padded and lined with yellow silk. The following is a translation of the Letter, made by Mr. PARKER:

The GREAT EMPEROR presents his regards to the PRESIDENT and trusts HE is well.

I the EMPEROR having looked up and received the maifest *will* of HEAVEN, hold the reins of *government* over, and soothe and tranquilize the *Central Flowery Kingdom*, regarding all within and beyond the border seas as one and the same family.

Early in the spring, the *ambassador of your honorable nation, Caleb Cushing*, having received *your letter*, arrived from afar at my *province of Yue*. He having passed over the vast oceans with unspeakable toil and fatigue, I, the EMPEROR, not bearing to cause him further inconvenience of travelling by land and water, to dispense with his coming to *Pekin* to be presented at *court*, specially appointed *Ke Ying*, of the IMPERIAL HOUSE, *minister & commissioner extraordinary*, to repair thither, and to treat *him* with courteous attention.

Moreover, they having negotiated and settled all things proper, the said *minister* took the *letter*, and presented it for MY INSPECTION; and YOUR sincerity and friendship being in the highest degree real, and the thoughts and sentiments being with the utmost sincerity and truth kind, at the time of opening and perusing it, my pleasure and delight were exceedingly profound.

All and every thing they had settled regarding the *regulations* of *commerce*, I the EMPEROR further examined with utmost scrutiny, and found they are all perspicuous, and entirely and perfectly judicious, and forever worthy of adherence.

To *Kwang Chow, Hen Mun, Fuh Chow, Ning Po*, and *Shang Ae*,* it is alike permitted the citizens of the *United States* to proceed, and according to the articles of the treaty, at their convenience to carry on commerce.

Now, bound by perpetual *amity* and *concord*, advantage will accrue to the citizens of both *nations*, which, I trust, must certainly cause the PRESIDENT also, to be extremely well satisfied and delighted.

Taou Kwang, 24th yr. 11thm. and 7th d. (16th Dec. A. D. 1844.)

Great seal of the empire in Chinese and Tartar. { Signet of the imperial will }

(Signed) PETER PARKER,
Late Chinese Secretary to the Legation.

*The *five* ports in the Chinese empire which the treaty opens to the commerce of the United States.—EDITOR.

REFORM CONVENTION IN SOMERSET COUNTY.

At a meeting of the Citizens of Somerset County, favorable to the reform of the constitution of Maryland, held at the court house in Princess-Anne, on Tuesday the 10th of June, instant, on motion, Capt. John N. Bowland, was called to the Chair Levin Handy, Esq., Chosen Vice President and Col. John B. Slemons & John Adams, Esq., secretaries. L. D. Teakle, Esq., explained the object of the meeting in a few brief and pertinent remarks, and before taking his seat, read to the meeting a series of propositions specifying various particular subjects of Reform, and which he said he had caused to be printed in the Somerset Gazette for the information of the people.

The object of the meeting having been explained, a motion was made by John Adams, Esq., for the permanent organization of the Convention, by the appointment of the Committee for that purpose, in pursuance whereof a commitee of ten was appointed by the Chair to nominate permanent officers of the convention which said committee retired and nominated Capt. John N. Bowland as president, and ten vice Presidents and ten secretaries, which report and nomination of the Committee was unanimously concurred in.

The Convention then proceeded to business, when Levin Woolford, Esq, offered the following preamble and resolutions, and explained the same at large by some pertinent remarks, after which the said preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted.

PREAMBLE AND RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas experience has proved, that the Constitution of Maryland is defective in many particulars, not affording sufficient guaranty against oppressive and irresponsible legislation burdening the State with many unnecessary officers with extravagant salaries—depriving the people of what is justly their right to select those officers; And whereas no adequate reform can be expected, save only by means of a convention, specially delegated by the people for that purpose; and whereas the present moment is auspicious for the accomplishment of such a desirable object. Therefore.

1. Resolved; That in the opinion of this meeting, the time has arrived when it behooves us to advance towards reforming the State Constitution.

2nd. Resolved; That the Constitution of Maryland ought to be so amended, as to restrict the Legislature in the further creation of State debt for works of internal improvement.

3rd. Resolved; That the Constitution ought to be so amended as to reduce the expenditures of the State Government, to the standard of republican economy.

4th. Resolved; that we regard it as a principle essential of the harmonious action and perpetuity of our institutions, that a delegate to the General Assembly, whether of the Senate or of the House, should, feel himself bound to vote for such measures as are demanded by a majority of his constituents, or resign his seat.

5th. Resolved; That in the opinion of this meeting, a convention delegated by the people specially for that object, is the best if not the only safe means by which adequate reform can be effected.

6th. Resolved; That a committee of three be appointed by the Chair, to prepare a memorial to the next General Assembly, praying the passage of an act, calling a convention to be elected by the people whose duty it shall be to revise and amend the State Constitution and report said memorial to this meeting.

7th. Resolved; That this meeting heartily approve of the recommendation of their fellow citizens of Harford County for a Reform State Convention to be held in Baltimore.

8th. Resolved; That the friends of reform in Somerset county, will send delegates to said convention.

John Adams, Esq., then offered the following address, by the Convention to the people of Maryland; which on being read was unanimously approved and adopted by the Convention. [Here follows the Address for which we have not space.]

Mr. Handy called the attention of the Chair that by the sixth resolution already adopted, that a committee was to be appointed to prepare a memorial to the General Assembly; the Chair appointed W. W. Handy and John S. Crockett, esquires and Dr. R. Ballard as said Committee.

Mr. Handy of the said committee reported the following memorial which he read. After the reading of which he submitted a few observations on the general subject of reform. The memorial was unanimously adopted by the Convention.

MEMORIAL.

TO THE HONOURABLE, THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF MARYLAND.

The undersigned citizens of Somerset county and State of Maryland beg leave respectfully to represent that experience has demonstrated, that the Consitution of Maryland does not afford to her citizens sufficient protection against unjust, selfish, oppressive and irresponsible legislation; That year after year the Legislature have involved the State in large and burdensome public debt for the purpose of aiding certain companies in the construction of canals and railroads. The undersigned have witnessed with great interest and approbation the patriotic efforts which have been made by not a few of her citizens to stay the progress of such legislation; but whilst those efforts have availed for a time, new and stronger influences have been afterwards applied; and the wishes of those companies accomplished by adding millions of dollars to the public debt. The undersigned believe, that these measures have always been accomplished by a minority of the People, clearly demonstrating the importance of having a provision in the Constitution prohibiting the legislature from creating such debt. Our constitution is defective in this particular, that there is no restraint upon this sort of legislation; in one hour, eight millions of dollars were added to the public debt, and in one hour more one hundred millions may be added. —We think the power of involving the state in such debts, full of danger to our very existence as a free and republican people. Already has the public debt become so enormous, as to occasion serious speculation as to our ability to pay it; and yet there are not wanting those who still urge its increase. We cannot rest easy, so long as the General Assembly has the power by an ordinary act of legislation to impose such grievous burdens upon the People.—These are not laws which may be repealed like other laws, but whether their effect be good or bad, they are irrevocable. Once passed, the State is committed. No more may the State repeal such law, than an individual may vacate his bond without the consent of the party contracted with; It does not seem to the undersigned, to be at all necessary, or consistant with the welfare of the people that such a monstrous power should reside, without restriction in the legislature. The Constitution is not only defective in this particular, but in many others. The machinery of our State government is too unwieldly, and expensive, and experience is daily bringing to light the absolute necessity of reform in many of its departments.

In the opinion of the undersigned such reform can only be effected, by a convention delegated by the People especially for that object. It is believed that were such a convention called there is enough intelligence, patriotism, and virtue remaining in the People to induce them to select their wisest, most prudent, and patriotic fellow citizens, to serve them on that occasion.—Men too, might be induced to serve their country on such an occasion, who would be unwilling to embark on the stormy and vexatious ocean of partisan warfare. Animated with these views and feelings, the undersigned most respectfully ask the legislature to pass an act providing for the election of delegates, to such a convention at the earliest practical period, and your memorialists will ever pray &c,

On motion it was resolved that the chair appoint delegates, one from each election district in the county to represent the friends of Reform in said county, in the reform State convention to be held in the City of Baltimore on the first Wednesday of August next, and that each of said delegates have power in case of inability to attend the said convention to appoint a substitute for [illegible] pointed Edward K. Horsey, James W. Dougherty, Levin Handy, Robert J. Waller, Dr. C. Dashiell, Henry White, (of Jos.,) Alison C. Parsons, John W. Taylor, John S. Crockett, and Capt. Alexander Jones, as delegates to the said Convention.

On motion of Levin Woolford, Esq., It was resolved that the proceedings of the convention be signed by the President, and published in the "Somerset Gazette" published in Princess Anne, and in the "Sun," "Republican & Argus" and "Ray" in the City of Baltimore!

The Convention then adjourned.
JOHN N. BOWLAND, Pres.

THE NEW POST OFFICE LAW.—The following, from the Olive Branch printed at Doylestown, Pa., contains some information which may be generally useful:

"Having facilities for neat weighing I have taken the pains to ascertain how much may be included in half an ounce,' which is the maximum for a single letter, and which may be sent within three hundred miles for five cents. I have weighed six varieties of writing paper, three of letter paper, and three of fools-cap and two kinds of envelopments large and small. The result here to be stated is the weight of a single sheet, on an average of ten sheets, of each kind. The papers are all of good quality, and such as we are all used to for size and weight:

Letter paper, first variety,		136	grains.
Do	second do	134	do
Do	third do	131	do
Foolscap paper, first	do	172	do
Do	second do	169	do
Do	third do	161	do

Small envelope 42 grs. large envel. 62 grs.

Wafers, usual size, 1 grain; sealing wax usual quantity, 5 grains.

The ensuing deductions are based upon the heaviest paper to keep within the mark. An avoidupois half ounce is 218 3-4 grains. We may, therefore, send as a single letter—

1 One and a half sheets of letter paper, sealed with wax or wafer.

2. One sheet of letter paper with large or small envelope, wax or wafer.

3. One sheet of foolscap, with small envelope, sealed with wafer.

4. One sheet of letter paper, with a quarter eagle ($2 50) enclosed, and secured with wax, and the letter sealed with wax.

5. Half a sheet of letter paper or light foolscap, with a half eagle enclosed secured and sealed with wafers.

6. A sheet of letter paper may contain a dime and a half or a half sheet may contain a quarter dollar.

7. A sheet of letter paper may enclose seven bank notes, and be sealed with wax; or three bank notes, and the whole in an envelope."

Over a million of White Fish were taken with a seine at New Haven, a day or two ago. They weighed over 400 tons, & are worth for manure $500 to $750. Being hauled in at high tide, and the net made fast to a windlass, the receding tide, left them high and dry—looking like a snow bank, or an extensive deposit of salt.

MEXICO, TEXAS AND THE UNITED STATES.

We may soon look for interesting and important intelligence from Mexico and Texas, says the Philadelphia Enquirer—intelligence that will determine the question of peace or war between the United States and Mexico, to say nothing of our relations with other Powers. The Texan Congress was to meet on the 16th—for the purpose of choosing between the proposition of Mexico, as guranteed by England and France, and that of the United States. It is probable that the matter was decided upon in the course of a few days. If Annexation has been excepted, the Government of this country will, as we may infer from an article in the Washington Union, immediately take measures to aid and sustain Texas, in the event of an attack by Mexico. The whole issue of the affair may therefore be said to be at hand. The Washington Union also says that should Mexico attempt to give trouble, "instructions *would at once be issued to the commanders of our squadrons, if they have not already been issued, to treat as pirates every foreign vessel that is pleased to sail with foreign crews under these fictitious letters of marque.*" In connection with this subject, we have rumours that letters of Marque have for some time been in readiness, in New Orleans as well as in New York, to be made use of in the event of Annexation. It is probable that these rumours are unfounded; but if not, and if an attempt should be made to use the letters of marque alluded to, it will be seen by the language quoted from the Union, that the U. S. Government has determined upon its course. We repeat then, that a few days, or at the latest a few weeks, will bring us stirring intelligence from Mexico & Texas.

VERY LATE FROM MEXICO.—The barque Anahuse, Capt. Wilson, arrived at New York on Saturday morning, in twenty two days from Vera Cruz. Governor Shannon, our late Minister to Mexico, came passenger. Capt. Wilson, with Mr. Shannon and his passengers and letter bag, came up, says the Express, in the eight o'clock boat from quarantine. The political condition of things was very unsettled. It was the general belief that there would soon be another revolution in Mexico. The government was very poor, and unable to pay the army or navy with any degree of promptness. The general belief among all classes, in Mexico, was that Texas would not accept the terms offered by the Congress of the United States, and that consequently the country would not be annexed. There was a very hostile feeling against Americans, and the people believed that should Texas be annexed, a declaration of war would follow.

Mr. Shannon represents that the drafts on the Mexican Treasury received by the American agent for the two instalments due, had not been paid for the want of funds. James M. Joralemon, of New York, also came passenger in the same vessel. He was robbed on his way from Mexico to Vera [illegible] who together lost some $1500. Mr. J's. loss in money and clothing did not exceed $100. The country continued in the most unsettled state, and war is confidently anticipated if the annexation of Texas is completed.

Murders and robberies are constantly occurring, and on the most public roads and in the most public places.

The joint committees of Congress on the affairs of Texas, came to the following conclusion:—

That Mexico is at liberty "to authorise its government to enter into a pacific negotiation with Texas, which may arrange their differences, or lead to a treaty, convenient and honorable to the Republic, subject to the approval of Congress. So the members of the committee regard it, almost with unanimity, not doubting that the initiatory steps taken by the government are conformed to the soundest policy."

It appears that Tampico, was in such a state of alarm on the 10th of May, that a public meeting was held to allay the agitation of the people.

ENGLAND AND OREGON.

The Manchester Guardian has the following statement in relation to the occupation of the mouth of the Columbia river by an English naval force:—

"*Latest from the Pacific.*—By the West India Mail, just arrived, we have received a letter from Lima so late as the 7th of March. We learn from it that great activity had been observed among the British ships of war on the Peruvian coast—the cause of which was not generally known. On the 22d February, the Daphne, 18 guns, sailed from Callao to the northward; and the America 50 gun frigate, (just sent round into the Pacific from the Brazilian station,) in two days afterwards, both with sealed orders; and it was generally understood that they had gone to the Columbia river, with some specific instructions respecting the Oregon territory. The Collingwood, 80 guns, with the flag of Rear Admiral Seymour, was to sail on the 8th of March for Valparaiso. The United States frigate Savannah 50 guns, was hourly expected at Callao from the United States.

Health of the Pauper Emigrants in N. York city.—There are a large number of emigrants confined in the hospital of New York, by sickness. There are 471 in the Bellevue Hospital, and 238 in the City Hospital. Most of those who are ill, are attacked with fever.—They come here, says the Express, poorly clad, poorly fed, and in crowded ships. The hot weather has prostrated them and they suffer accordingly. Most of these emigrants are Irish. We are told that over 8000 applicants have sought situations through the Irish Emigrant Society during the past year, over two-thirds of whom have been comfortably settled, and others, too numerous to mention, have obtained counsels and information more valuable to them in their situation than money.

A monument to Gen. Jackson's memory is to be erected in Baltimore.



EASTON GAZETTE.

EASTON, MD.

Saturday Morning, June 28.

V. B. PALMER,

No. 59 Pine st, Phila., and 160 Nassau st. (Tribune Buildings,) N. Y., and S. E. corner of Balt. and Calvert sts. Baltimore, is our authorized Agent for receiving Advertisements and subscriptions to the "EASTON GAZETTE," and collecting and receipting for the same.

☞We call the attention of Farmers to the article on our first page, under the Agricultural head, on the Wheat Crop of the United States.

☞Our readers will learn from an advertisement, in another column, that arrangements are in progress for a MUSICAL PICNIC at Lloyd's Spring, on the 4th July. It will be a delightful entertainment for the day, and we advise our citizens generally to participate in the festivity.

The Legislature of Rhode Island is now in session, and it is said that Dorr will be liberated in the course of a few days.

The election in Tennessee takes place on the first Thursday in August next. A Governor, eleven members of Congress, and members of the State Legislature are to be chosen. The latter will have the election of an United States Senator in place of Mr. Foster.

CIVIC HONORS TO GENERAL JACKSON. A funeral procession took place in Washington, yesterday—it moved from the Presidential Mansion to the Eastern portico of the Capitol, where an appropriate address was delivered.—

Funeral honors were paid at Cincinnati on Saturday last.—The Hon. Benjamin C. Howard has accepted the invitation to deliver the eulogium on the character of Gen. Jackson, in Baltimore on Tuesday next.—Col. F. H. Elmore has been selected to pronounce the eulogium on the character of Gen Jackson at Charleston.—The committee of arrangements in Philadelphia, for paying civic honors to the memory of Gen. Jackson, in conjunction with the military parade, have selected the Hon. George M. Dallas, Vice President of the U. States, as the orator of the occasion, and Mr. Dallas has accepted. The committee contemplate obtaining the use of Washington square, where the funeral oration will be pronounced.—In New York, the procession will no doubt be really imposing. The Progamme, as published, occupies more than a column in the daily papers. The urn or bier will be escorted by a large body of United States troops. The City Councils have appropriated $2,500 to defray the expenses, and Ex-President Van Buren and Governor Wright have arrived in the city, with the intention of taking part in the solemnities. Nearly all the civic societies of the city, with the different trades and professions will be out on the occasion. Minute guns will be fired through the day.—At Pittsburg, on the 4th of July, the Hon. William Wilkins will deliver a eulogy on the deceased, and the Rev. Mr. Campbell, formerly General Jackson's private chaplain, will perform the religious services.

The Philadelphia Correspondent of the Baltimore Sun of Thursday says: "The Funeral Ceremonial to-day, in honor of the Memory of GENERAL JACKSON, was a solemn and imposing sight. The morning was remarkably clear and pleasant, and at an early hour the citizens were astir, and the various bodies began to assemble in the streets. The day was ushered in by the firing of guns, at regular intervals and the solemn tolling of the church bells. The places of public business were generally closed, and the houses of many of our citizens were dressed in the drapery of mourning. Business was suspended in the public offices for the greater part of the day & from every public place hung flags, covered with mourning badges. One general sentiment seemed to pervade the whole city, that of paying proper respect to the memory of the illustrious deceased and the manner in which this respect was testified was highly creditable indeed.—The entire population was abroad—the ladies crowding the windows along the route of the procession, and immense numbers of persons upon the sidewalks, steps and every place from which a sight of the procession could be obtained."

Hon. WM. COST JOHNSON.—In our last, (says the Frederick Herald) we noticed that Hon. W. C. Johnson was then in New Orleans. We hear that Mr. J. also has received a delicate compliment to his abilities in the shape of a $100,000 fee, for settling an extensive land claim.

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