an immensely superior force. At Monterey there are three hills of considerable elevation; one, the Bishops, commanding all the roads leading to the city, and the entire city itself is being strongly fortified, and can be taken only by a siege of a large army, treachery, or the consequence of a seige—starvation. The country surrounding that place is represented as of surpassing fertility, and from its elevated position—healthy; the inhabitants are generally; of a more intelligent, industrious and hardy cast than those in our immediate vicinity.

*From the New Orleans Bee*, July 13.

SANTA ANNA AND MEXICO.—The Revenue Cutter McLean, Howard, arrived in our port on Saturday last, bringing advices from Havana to the 2d inst. It was the general belief in Havana that upon the arrival of the English steamer of the 9th inst. for Vera Cruz, Gen. Santa Anna would leave at once with his friends Almonte and Rejoin, for Mexico.

This determination on the part of the ex-President has been formed upon his receivin assurances that the Castle of San Juan d' Ulua would upon his arrival declare in his favor. It was currently believed from the language uttered by Santa Ana, that should he return to power, he would prosecute hostilities against the United States, with the utmost rigor. The departments of Tamaulipas and Vera Cruz, are both said to be ripe for revolt.

There is no danger of privateers being fitted out at Havana, as the Spanish Admiral expresses his firm determination to allow no evasion of the treaties between the United States and Spain.

The steamship McKim arrived at New Orleans from Philadelphia on the 11th inst.

The remainder of the Georgia volunteers embarked from Mobile on the 14th.

The 1st Regt. of Indiana volunteers reached N. Orleans on the 13th.

A part of the Mississipi volunteers arrived there the same day.

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A letter written at Point Isabel on the 2d instant says:—

"There were four gentlemen from Baltimore in the battle of Palo Alto;—the gallant and ill-fated Ringgold, who fell at the close of a long fight in which he did incalculable injury to the enemy: Capt. Magruder who, when the Mexican army charged upon the square of the Artillery Battalion, then unsupported by any other battalion, seized a musket which had fallen from the hands a man killed near him, and fighting with the soldiers in the ranks, assisted in repelling the charge: Lieutenant Randolph Ridgely, who, commanding two pieces, dashed to the assistance of the Fifth Infantry in square, when charged by the Mexican Red Lancers, and in the most gallant manner assisted that Regiment in repulsing it; and lastly, Mr. Lloyd Tilghman, a gentleman amateur, who graduated at West Point and resigned; but who, upon this occasion, reconnoitered the enemy's whole line before the battle, and, as a volunteer Aid to Gen. Taylor, exposed his person *every where, and was always in the hottest* pa t of the field."

## Important from Mexico.

*Election of President and Vice President—Revolution in favor of Santa Ana—Gen. Mejia appointed Commander of the Mexican Army—Rumored intention of Com. Conner to attack St. Juan D Ulloa on the Tenth of July.*

The rumor of the capture of Tampico by the U. S. ship St. Mary's, proves to be incorrect, as was expected.

The junto or Congress fixed the 6th of July for the close of the session. It had passed some important acts. On the 16th June, it proceeded to elect a President and Vice President, ninety-three votes being given:—58 for Paredes, 13 for Bravo, 7 for Herrera, 2 for Perez, 1 for Rincon, 1 for Arraya, and 1 for Feriaz. Gen. Paredes was declared President. The former having obtained permission to lead the army against the Americans, received his commission on the 18th of June, and the vanguard of the forces, under Gen. Arevalo, left Mexico on the 19th, *en route* for Monterey, and Paredes would follow as soon as Bravo arrived from Vera Cruz. Gen. Bravo set out for the Capitol on the 24th of June, leaving Gen. De Sela to command San Juan d'Ulloa and the Department of Vera Cruz.

An attack on the castle is said to have been planned by Com. Conner to commence on the 10th of July.

The Indians have ravaged the Department of Durango, committing terrible depredations and chasing the government troops. Martial law had been proclaimed at Vera Cruz.

Tampico has declared for Santa Anna, as also Guadalaxara, Scleya, Lagos, Guanaxuato, and the Californias, in addition to other cities and departments already reported.

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LATER FROM THE ARMY.

## Arrival of the Steamer N. Y.

The Steamship New York, Captain Phillips, arrived at New Orleans on the 15th inst., from Brazos Santiago via Galveston. She left the Brazos on the 11th and Galveston on the 13th inst. She brought among her passengers Col. McIntosh and son, Lieut. Bibb, Lieut. Power and Lieut. Lowe. Twenty discharged soldier also came over on her. It gives us pleasure, says the Picayune to state that Col. McIntosh has recovered in a great measure from his wounds.

An extra from the office of the Picayune dated July 16, 11 P. M., contains the following items of interest.

Every thing indicates that Gen. Taylor will soon make, if he has not already made a general movement towards Camargo, and thence upon Monterey.

Of the volunteers, the Andrew Jackson regiment, Col. Marks, and the Washington Regiment, Col. Watson, were the first to be sent forward towards Camargo, but the papers of the 8th inst. do not represent that they had actually moved.

The "American Flag"—another name for the "Republic of the Rio Grande" newspaper—says that Gen. Taylor announced to the two regiments above named, on the 4th, that in a few days he would have boats to transport them to Carmargo, whence "he would put them directly in motion for Monterey, and that if he failed to accommodate them with a fight with the Mexicans before the summer had passed away, it would not be his fault." One long loud and enthusiastic burst of applause testified the joy of the volunteers.

The papers are full of details of the celebrations of the 4th.

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## FOREIGN NEWS.

### 15 Days later from Europe.

ARRIVAL OF

THE STEAMER CAMBRIA.

*The passage of the Corn Bill—Defeat of the Irish Coercion Bill—Resignation of Sir Robert Peel—the Whigs in power—speech of Peel on the Oregon Treaty and Mexican war—Election of a Pope—State of the Markets, &c.*

The Steamer Cambria arrived at Boston on Friday evening in a little more than 13 days from Liverpool, with dates to the 4th inst. We make up the following from the N. York Gazette and Times.

The intelligence by this arrival is of lively interest—two important events have occurred in England since the receipt of our last advices, the final passage of the Corn Bill through the House of Lords, and the dissolution of the Ministry of Sir Robert Peel.

The Corn bill passed its third reading in the House of Lords on the evening of the 25th ult. without a division; at 2 o'clock the ensuing evening, in the Hou e of Commons, the Ministry was left in a minority of 73 upon the question of the Irish Coercion bill, and on the next Saturday Sir Robert Peel proceeded to the Isle of Wight where he tendered to the Queen his own and his colleagues, resignation.

Upon the succeeding Monday the Premier made in the House of Commons a detailed exposition of his motives for resigning office.

Lord John Russell is of course, to be the new Prime Minister. The following is the list of

THE CABINET.

Lord Chancellor, Lord Cottenham.

President of the Council, Marquis of Lansdowne.

Lord Privy Seal, Earl of Minto.

Secretary for the Home Department, Sir George Gray.

Secretary for the Foreign Department, Viscount Palmerston.

Secretary for the Colonies, Earl Grey.

First Lord of the Treasury, Lord John Russell.

Chan. of the Exchequer, Mr. Charles Wood.

Chan. of the Duchy of Lancaster, Lord Campbell.

Paymaster General, Mr. Macauley.

Woods and Forests, Viscount Morpeth.

*Postmaster General*, Marquis of Clanicarde.

Board of Trade, Earl of Clarendon.

Board of Control, Sir John Hobhouse.

Chief Secretary of Ireland, Mr. Labouchere.

Admiralty, Earl of Auckland.

Most of the members belong to the Melbourne Cabinet. The Duke of Wellington remains at the head of the army, without a seat in the Cabinet.

Mr. Sydney Herbert, Lord Dalhousie and the Earl of Lincoln, were offered, but declined, appointments under the new ministry, which seems to be regarded with favor by the public generally. Such at least is the case with the *Times* and the retiring Premier, so far from exhibiting jealously is also said to look with something like approbation upon the new arrangement.—The general impression seemed to be that the new Premier will hastily wind up the business of the season and dissolve Parliament in the course of the autumn, and the result in all probability will be that the liberal conservatives and the old whigs will form a coalition

In commercial Matters, the aspect is favorable. In Liverpool, during four days, nearly a quarter of a million sterling was received for duties, and the quantity of wheat and flour taking out of bond, and transmitted to the interior, was immense. The object of this is to secure the lowest rates of duty allowed by the sliding scale by bringing down prices.

Large quantities of American beef and pork, which are now entered duty free, have also been taken out of bond, and with abundance of employment for the labouring population, and a comparatively low scale of prices for provisions, not only great domestic comfort, but an extensive amount of business and a corresponding degree of prosperity must await on all from the operative to the merchant.

The weather continues beautiful, and the prospects of an early and abundant harvest were very cheering.

The Cotton market is healthy but not very active. Prices have improved a shade and with the settlement of the great question of the Corn Bill and Oregon there will probably be more confidence & buoyancy in future. The sales of the week ending June 26, were 24,670 bales, and for the week ending July 3, 40,310 bales.

The Money market, considering the ministerial interregnum, is firm, and the stoppage of many of the railway projects of the session by the change of ministry, will give increased confidence to capitalists, and quiet the fears of the timid.

THE SETTLEMENT OF THE OREGON DISPUTE—VIEWS OF THE BRITISH PRESS.

The account of the settlement of the Oregon question was hailed with great satisfaction in England, and upon one important point in which the British Minister's version of the treaty differs from that generally made public in the American papers—the duration of the navigation of the Columbia—the opinion prevailed that the Premier was right, and that the navigation of the river is common to the citizens of both countries *in perpetuity*.

The European Times, in an article upon the subject, thus concludes:

We cannot close this brief article without bearing honorable testimony to the talent and popularity of the American Minister in England—Mr. McLane—a gentleman whose intelligence, respectability, and patriotism, reflect credit on his country and himself. He is universally respected, and his popularity is certainly not inferior to that of any former Minister at the Court of St. James. The Earl of Aberdeen, in the House of Lords on Monday, gave expression to the following sentiments respecting this distinguised American:

"Gratifying as that intelligence was, (the arrival of the Hibernia's news,) he felt it an act of duty and justice, as it was a duty of as much pleasure as justice, to pay his tribute to the friendly and conciliatory course which has been adopted by the United States Minister in this country. He had long known him, and he had reason to respect him in an official capacity some fifteen or sixteen years ago. He was certain that by every means in his (the American Minister's) power, he had contributed to the present result. He was certain that there was no person in that House, or this country, who more cordially participated in the satisfaction which they might experience than Mr. McLane, the American Minister."

*A Fleet for the Gulf of Mexico.*—From Holland, we learn, that fearing the hostilities between the United States and Mexico, may be injurious to the Dutch commerce, the Government has ordered a naval division to proceed to the United States, and from thence, if necessary, to the Mexican coast to protect their merchants and their property. The division was to set sail from Flashing on the 1st of July. On the same day another division was to go to Southern America, and subsequently to Batava.

ITALY.—Milan, June 20.—The election of the Pope was made with much greater dispatch than was anticipated, having been got over in 48 hours. None of the foreign cardinals had time to be present. The choice of the Conclave fell on Cardinal Mastai Feretti, who was accordingly proclaimed the 258th successor of St. Peter. under the name of Pius IX. He is one of the youngest cardinals ever elected to the Papacy, being only 54 years of age. He possesses a high character for piety, virtue, and talent, and is said to be one of the most liberal and enlightened men of Italy.

### 3 Days later from Europe.

THE SHORTEST PASSAGE EVER MADE FROM LIVERPOOL TO NEW YORK

From an extra from the New York Sun we make the following news by the mammoth steamer Great Britain, which arrived at that port at an early hour Tuesday morning.

The Great Britain passed through Cobrey dockgates at 9 in the evening of the 7th inst; from noon on the 8th to noon on the 9th made 230 miles, safe at part of the time only; the remainder of the passage wind westerly or so light as to be of no use, at times strong from the westward; the last week continuous thick fogs, obliged to sound and go slow during that time; reached Sandy Hook at 12 midnight of the 20th, making the passage in 13 days, 3 hours running time, and deducting 16 hours for stoppages leaves 12 days, 11 hours.—The best passage to New York on record—the Great Western's shortest being 12 days 18 hours running time.

One of the most terrific thunder storms ever known, passed over Devonshire on the 5th. The same storm was felt at Birmingham, Windsor and Liverpool.

From Algeria we have notices of a battle between the French and the enemy, in which the former were victorious with four killed—the latter had 50 killed.

THE NEW MINISTRY.—The following appointments have been made since our last anouncement:

Minister of the Mint, Rt. Hon. R. L. Sheil.

Secretary of the Board of Admiralty, H. G. Ward.

Attorney General, Sir T. Wilde.

One of the Lords of the Treasury, Lord Ebrington.

Under Secretary of the Home Department, Sir Wm. Somerville.

Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Stanley.

Lord Advocate, A. Rutherford, Esq.

The Duchess of Sutherland will be Mistress of the Robes.

We understand that either Mr. C. Buller or Mr. Hawes will be under Secretary for the Colonies.

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*Alarming the Heirs.*—A lady of Washington, who introduces herself to the public by the name and style of Mary Ann Van Ness, advertises in the National Intelligencer, claiming to be the widow of the late Gen. Van Ness, of that city, and offering $500 for the discovery of a will which she avers was made by him; at the same time cautioning all persons indebted to the estate of said Van Ness, or having business relations therewith, against making payments and consummating contracts, or doing any other act or thing to the validity of which her sanction is necessary. She adds, that she, will ratify and carry into effect, at the proper time all contracts and business negotiations according to the intentions of her late husband.

The estate in question is worth looking after, certainly; being valued at half a million, we believe, and if there be a widow, it is not to be wondered at that she should be careful of her rights. But why was this pretence deferred to so late a day?—We always thought General Van Ness was a widower. He certainly passed for one for years.

The Commercial's Washington correspondent says:

"The name of the claimant to the substantial benefits of widowhood has been heretofore Mary A. Connor a widow of a citizen of this place."

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It is said that N. P. Willis, Esq. is about to marry the daughter of a member of Congress from Massachusetts.

## Destructive Fire at Nantucket.

HALF THE TOWN DESTROYED—THE FIRE STILL RAGING.

The New York Journal of Commerce contains the following of a great conflagration at Nantucket, on Monday night last:—

A fire broke out at 11 o'clock on Monday night, in the jeweller's store of E. & J. Kelly, on Maine street, and spread in all directions, chiefly to the current of the wind. When our informant left, (11 o'clock A. M., on Tuesday,) the fire had been burning twelve hours, and was then raging uncontrolled.

All the buildings had been destroyed on the square bounded by Maine, Centre, Broad and Federal streets, and on the opposite sides of these streets respectively, all around; Trinity Church and all the buildings on North Water streets as far as Aaron Mitchel's house, inclusive; all on Maine street to Straight wharf; Union street on both sides the hall occupied by the town officers inclusive; Washington street to Captain Prease's house inclusive. The fire was arrested at this point by blowing up Dr. Ruggle's house.

The Inquirer and Mirror newspaper offices were both destroyed, two banks, post-office, &c. The wharves, except one, were destroyed. Twenty buildings had been blown up, and all the powder in the town exhausted, with no good result except in the single instance stated above.—It was exceedingly difficult to procure water, and the fire companies were quite unable to cope with the flames.

The goods & property of all sorts, were universally consumed with the buildings. It is understood that there was a large amount of insurance, partly in the two offices of the town, but chiefly in other places. We have no estimate of value of property destroyed. An hundred and eighty buildings were reported to have been burnt at 11 o'clock on Tuesday, and on Tuesday night a light was seen in that direction giving reason to fear that the fire had not then ceased its ravages.

The Boston Post of Wednesday says: "We learn by a messenger from Nantucket last night, that at 10 o'clock, A. M. the fire was still raging, and that at least one third of the buildings in the town were destroyed."

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GREAT EXCITEMENT AT LEXINGTON, KY.

Mr. L. Shelby, who was tried at Lexington, Ky., a short time since for the murder of Mr. Horine, in that city and who is now awaiting a second trial, in consequence of the jury not agreeing on a verdict at the first has been admitted to bail in the sum of $10,000. This so enraged the people of Lexington that they issued hand bills denouncing Judge Buckner, Mr. Clay, who was a volunteer counsel for the prisoner and the eight jurors understood to have been for the acquittal of Shelby. On the 13th inst., an open demonstration of popular feeling was made, which for a while threatened serious consequences. It is thus described in a letter to the editor of the Washington Union:

At daylight, the effigies of Judge Buckner and the eight jurors were found suspended by the neck immediately in front of the court-house door; and an attempt on the part of the jailor to remove them was met with such a determined resistance by the getters-up of the effigies that no further effort to remove them was made. At 10 o'clock, a crowd of from 3,000 to 5,000 people from the county and of the city had assembled in the court-house yard; and an address was made to them by Colonel Robert J. Wilson, approving of this expression of the popular indignation, and denouncing Judge B. and the jurors; after which a series of resolutions were passed unanimously, the substance of which was to condemn the judge, and asking his unconditional resignation, and providing for the taking down and burning of the effigies. After some further proceedings, the figures were taken down, and carried in procession through the principal streets.—Upon Judge B.'s effigy a label was to be seen of "The judge without justice," and his name in front. Upon the figures of the jurors "bribery, perjury," &c., with their names, was labelled. A band played the "Rogue's March;" and at length the procession stopped in front of the court-house; the effigies were piled up, the judge on top, and were consumed by fire, the musicians playing the "dead march" the while. An hour ago the immense crowd dispersed in good order, after an announcement of a meeting to night.

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*Murder and Robbery.*—The mysteries attending the sudden disappearance, on the 2d of February last, of F. Adolphus Muir, Esq., of Dinwiddie county, have been explained by the discovery of Mr. M.'s body, on a farm formerly owned by his father, but recently purchased by a man named Eppes. The letters purporting to have been written by Mr. M., from Petersburg, New York, &c., to his brother John A. Muir, Esq., explaining the causes of his absence, are supposed to have been written by said Eppes, (said to be a slave trader,) who has fled, and to whom suspicion attaches as the murderer, or the principal in the tragedy. A free colored man, residing in the neighbourhood of this bloody deed, revealed the dark secrets connected with this melancholy affair, and pointed out the spot where Mr. M.'s body had been hidden. The object of the murderer, it is supposed, was to obtain the bonds given by Eppes for the land purchased of Mr. Muir. Circumstantial evidence leaves but little doubt that Eppes was the murderer. The bonds were seen in his possession a few weeks after the disappearance of Mr. Muir; and he has also recently sold Mr. M.'s watch, much broken, to Mr. Charles Lumsden, of Petersburg.—Mr. Muir was a young gentleman well known to many of the citizens of Richmond, having resided here, a few years since, with Mr. James Evans.—*Richmond Enquirer.*

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A lady being about to marry a man who was small in stature, was told that he was a very bad fellow. "Well," said she, "if he is bad, there is very little of him."

DESIGNS ON CALIFORNIA.—The following letter from the Secretary of War shows what are the designs of the Administration in sending an expedition to the Pacific.

WAR DEPARTMENT, June 26, 1846.

SIR.—The President having determined to send a Regiment of Volunteers around Cape Hope to the Pacific, to be employed in prosecuting hostilities in Mexico, probably, in Upper California, has authorized me to say that if you will organize one regiment on the conditions hereinafter specified, and tender its services to the United States it will be accepted. It is proper it should done with the approbation of the Governor of New York.

**The President expects and indeed requires that great care should be taken to have it composed of suitable persons,—I mean of good habits, as far as practicable of various pursuits, and such as would be likely to desire to remain at the end of the war, either in Oregon or in any territory in that region of the globe which may then be a part of the territory of the United States.**

The act of the 13th of May last authorizes the acceptance of volunteers for 12 months or during the war with Mexico. The condition of acceptance in this case must be a tender of service during the war, and it must be explicitly understood that they be discharged without a claim for returning home wherever they may be serving at the termination of the war; provided it is within the then territory of the United States, or may be taken to the nearest or most convenient territory belonging to the U. States and there discharged.

The men must be apprized expressly that their term of service is for the war; that they may be discharged as above specified; and that they are to be employed on a distant service. It is, however, very desirable that it should not be publicly known or proclaimed that they are to go into any particular province of Mexico.

On this point great caution is enjoined. The communication to the officers and men must go so far as to remove all just ground of complaint that they have been deceived, in the nature and place of the service.

It is expected that the Regiment will be in readiness to embark as early as the first of August next, if practicable.

Steps will be immediately taken to provide for transportation.

Very respectfully, your ob't. serv't.

W. L. MARCY, Secr'y of War."

Col. J. D. STEVENSON, N. York City.

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THE PUBLIC LANDS.

We publish in another column the votes in the Senate of the United States on the bill graduating the price of the public lands. By the provisions of this bill land is to be reduced in price for a series of years, till it gets to the minimum of 25 cents per acre. Although the Senate struck out the provision, ceding to the States in which they lie, all the lands unsold at the end of the period fixed for reduction, yet to us it appears to be nominal only, for when land is reduced to 25 cents, the new States will assuredly get the residue as that the Union exists—they will no longer be "a bone of contention," and the whole public domain will be lost to the United States. This bill is the certain forerunner and leader to a total loss to the States, of the public lands.

Maryland, as a State, has again and again, through her Legislature, claimed a share of these lands as her rightful portion! The Whigs of Maryland have made it a standing article in their political creed-book—and scarcely a Whig speech was made in the campaigns of 1840 and 1844, that it did not take a prominent place. The flags of 1840 bore the inscription, and one of the brightest gems in the chaplet of Mr. Clay, was his devotion to the old States, in sustaining their claims to the public lands. Maryland has looked to them to relieve her, in a measure, from her heavy debt, or to provide the means for public education. The Whig sentiment was fixed, and almost universal, upon the subject.

All hope of ever receving a single dollar from that source has now vanished.

But we regret, exceedingly and deeply, in common with the Whigs of the State, that one of our Senators, Mr. Johnson, should not only have voted, but spoken for the bill. This regret is enhanced, by the reflection, that the administration Senators unanimously supported it, and that most of the Cabinet officers attended the sittings of the House, to aid by their influence, its passage, and which, with some amendment, passed that body by a majority of two votes. It is one of a system of measures of Mr. Polk's administration. The reduction of the Tariff—the Warehouse bill—the Sub Treasury, and the reduction of the price of the Public Lands; constitute the great leading measures of the Administration, against which the Whigs have stood up, in almost solid phalanx, in accordance with their old and settled convictions of duty and principle.—*Kent News.*

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DISTRESSING DISPENSATION—*Sudden Death of Three Sisters.* The Cincinnati Commercial states that on Thursday last one of Misses McCue, living on 7th street between Sycamore and Broadway, went to market—returned home and died, as is supposed, from the effects of the heat soon after. On Friday, the *second* sister died in the same manner, after returning from the funeral. On Saturday, the *third* sister died in the carriage while attending the funeral of the second sister. The mother of the three young ladies was taken sick in the carriage and returned home. These young ladies were all in apparent health to the time of their death. They were tailoresses and mantua-makers. This calamity—so sudden—so unaccountable—has created great concern in the minds of the people living in the neighborhood.

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COMPLIMENTARY.—A clergyman lately addressed his female auditory as follows: "Be not proud that our blessed Lord paid your sex the distinguished honor of appearing first to a female after the resurrection or it was only done that the glad tidings might spread the sooner!"


# EASTON GAZETTE.

EASTON, MD.

Saturday Morning, July, 25.


☞Mr. V. B. PALMER is our authorized agent to receive subscriptions and advertisements for the "Easton Gazette," in the cities of Baltimore, Philadelphia & N. York

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"THE TALISMAN."—We have received the first No. of the "Talisman, and Odd-Fellows Magazine," by Theophilus Fisk, published monthly in Philadelphia and Washington, at one dollar per annum.

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*Adjournment of Congress.*—Both Houses of Congress on Thursday (16th) agreed that the present session shall cease on the 10th day of August next.

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*Serious Accident.*—We regret exceedingly to learn that Col. P. F. Thomas of the 4th Reg. whilst reviewing a Battalion, yesterday afternoon, was thrown from his horse; and was so unfortunate as to have his leg fractured in two places below the knee. We sincerely hope the Col. may have a safe and speedy recovery from this sad accident, as apart from the esteem we hold him as a man, as a soldier we regard him as the nonpareil of our shore. If sympathy can afford him any consolation in this terrible affliction, he may rest assured that he has ours, and the community's, to the fullest extent.

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*Death of Capt. Page.*—We regret to learn from the St. Louis papers that this gallant officer who distinguished himself in the battle of the Palo Alto, and in which he received a dreadful wound, breathed his last on the 12th inst., on board the steamer Missoari when a short distance above Cairo. His remains have been taken to St. Louis for interment.

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The flags captured from the Mexican army in the battle of the 8th and 9th of May were delivered to the President of the U. States on Saturday, in the presence of a large number of officers of the Government, and of the Army, and of ladies and gentlemen. Colonel PAYNE, who was entrusted by Gen TAYLOR with the presentation of these trophies to the President, accompanied the act with the following remarks:

"Mr. PRESIDENT Under the direction of my commanding general, I am the honored instrument, (and I here take occasion to express my thanks for the distinguished compliment,) of presenting to your excellency these trophies of victory, won in the battles of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma. It is not in the spirit of triumph over a defeated, and, I must say, gallant enemy, that they are presented on the part of the army; but rather in conformity with the usage, to gratify popular curiosity, and as some evidence that the soldiers of the republic have done their duty."

We are gratified to learn from the Union that Col. P.'s general health is good, and that he is flattered with the hope of recovering the full use of his limbs at no distant period.

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*The Tariff in Pennsylvania.*—The meeting held in Philadelphia on Saturday night by the Locofocos of that city and county, is said to have been the largest political meeting ever held in the same place. The resolutions of the meeting condemned the tariff bill before the Senate in the strongest terms. The Philadelphia Sentinel (a leading supporter of the administration) published the proceedings and says:

"If there were more time, every county in Pennsylvania would speak out in loud tones against the new tariff bill; throughout her wide limits she is emphatically a Tariff State. She is not only the seat of all kinds of factories and forges at home, but sends her coal all over the Northern section of the Union to put in motion the thousands upon thousands of spindles of our neighboring population. Pennsylvania is the very centre of the Tariff policy, upon it her prosperity lives, moves and has its being."

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*The Hamilton Papers.*—The Senate have passed a bill to pay to Mrs. Hamilton, the widow of Alex. Hamilton, twenty thousand dollars, for one thousand copies of the papers of her late husband, to be published in five volumes, each containing five hundred pages. This will amount to four dollars for each volume; and as the whole expense of their publication would not exceed one dollar for each, the actual profit to the grantee, accruing from this grant, will be about sixteen thousand dollars.

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*General Brady.*—This venerable officer, now nearly eighty years of age, and the oldest officer but one in the service of the United States, left Philadelphia on Monday morning for Old Point Comfort, to preside in the Court of Inquiry into the conduct of General Gaines.

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☞J. B. Spencer, senior Editor of the Centreville Times, had two valuable mules killed by the water brash, the present week. The mules were in a distant clover pasture, which had been rendered more succulent from the late abundant rains.—There were seven mules in the field, and four of the living ones were nearly on the lift from the same cause. A change of pasture and a free use of table salt saved their lives.—*Times.*

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*Archery.*—This ancient sport is practised at Cape May, daily, by ladies. They have selected a large field for the purpose, and make the sport quite a feature in the amusement there.

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