EASTON GAZETTE.

EASTON, MD.

Saturday Morning, Sept. 5, 1846.

☞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

Retrocession—The long vexed question of the retrocession of Alexandria to the State of Virginia was determined on Wednesday last by a Majority of 511 votes.

☞We must beg the indulgence of our subscribers for presenting them this week with only half a sheet instead of our usual complete number. Our apology, will, we doubt not, be kindly received when we state that the mutilated aspect of our present paper is owing to *sickness*. We have, however, given our readers all the news of any interest, and hope next week to be enabled to offer them a *full* sheet, and to redeem our present unavoidable deficiency.

Whig Meeting.

Pursuant to adjournment the whigs of Talbot County assembled at the Court House in Easton on Tuesday the 1st of September, Inst. Edward N. Hambleton Esquire the President of the Meeting took the chair and called the convention to order, and Joshua M. Faulkner was appointed Secretary pro tem. The object of the meeting having been stated by Col. Saml. Hambleton jr. Gen. Tench Tilghman, J. Bozman Kerr Esq. & Capt. Allen M. Goldsborough made some apposite remarks. When on motion Gen. T. Tilghman, it was resolved that the meeting elect by ballot ten Gentlemen from each election district, a nominating comittee. The convention elected the following Gentlemen viz: for the Easton district Messrs. Edwd. M. Dawson, Jas. H. McNeal, Wm C. Mackey, Wm. H. Shepard, John Bozman Kerr, J. M. Faulkner, James Chapman, John H. Harris, Henry J. Strandberg, James H. Leaverton—For the St. Michaels district Messrs. John Harrington, James Harrison, James M. Seth, John H. Barnett, Philemon S. Hambleton, Foster Maynard, Samuel Stewart, Skinner Grace, Joseph B. Harrington, William Camper—For the Trappe district, Messrs. Charles H. Bowdle, Isaac Jump, Josiah Higgins, John Small, John W. Baker, Philemon B. Mullikin, Barnett Parrott, Col Nicholas Goldsborough—For the Chappel District Messrs. George Dudley, Henry D Harwood, Bennett Baggs, Thomas O. Martin, Clement Chance, Isaac Dixon, Charles H. Willson, George W. Scott, William Corkral, Thomas Hopkins jr.

The Committee retired to their room, and after some interchange of opinions;

Howes Goldsborough jr. Alexander H. Seth, Nicholas Rice, Esq.

were unanimously recommended as candidates to represent Talbot County in the next General Assembly of Maryland.

For county Commissioners from the Trappe and St. Michaels districts

Andrew O. Oxenham, Matthew T. Goldsborough.

were recommended. On motion of Col. Nicholas Goldsborough the nominating Committee was instructed to recommend three gentlemen from each election district as a Central Committee; That committee consists of Messrs. Saml. Hambleton, jr: John H. Harirs, William C. Mackey, Tench Tilghman, John W. Martin, Walter D. A. Bayne, Thomas Tennant, James M. Seth, John Harrington—George Dudley, Thomas Hopkins Jr., John Baggs. The Committee then returned to the meeting and reported their nominations, which where all unanimously ratified and confirmed. On motion it was resolved that the whigs of Old Talbot use every fair and honorable means to elect their ticket at the next Election. Resolved that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Easton Gazette. The meeting then adjourned Sine die.

EDWARD N. HAMBLETON,
President

J. M. Faulkner, Sec'ty pro. tem.
Sept. 1st, 1846.

Gov. Pratt.—At a meeting of the Whigs of the 5th District in Washington county, among other Resolutions adopted, we find the following, which speak, we believe, the sentiments of every true friend of Maryland:

Resolved, That we have every confidence in the ability and integrity of his Excellency Gov. Thomas G. Pratt, who has so ably and manfully maintained the honor and character of our gallant little State.

Resolved, That he is entitled to our eternal gratitude for his signal public services thus far, and we pledge him our hearty co-operation in all measures to be proposed, having in view the success of our State and the advancement of our people.

The annual exhibition of "Washington College" took place on Tuesday last at Chestertown, Md. The exercises are said to have been very interesting. The degree of A. M. was conferred upon the following named gentlemen, alumni of the College, Rev. J. T. Cooper, Wm. A. Spencer Esq. Rev. Wm. H. Bordley, Hon. Sam'l. M. Harrington, Dr. W. Maxwell, James B. Ricaud, Esq. and Dr. James Bordley.

Mr. Blakistone discharged.—After a patient and full investigation by the grand jury, James T. Blakistone, Esq., has been at their instance and upon their request, fully and entirely discharged from the bail which he had entered into to appear and answer at the present term in the case of the transaction resulting in the death of Mr. Ashcom.—*St. Mary's Beacon.*

From the Cambridge Chronicle Aug. 22.

Death of Josiah Bayly, Sen'r. Esq.

At a meeting of the resident Judge and members of the Bar and officers of Dorchester county Court, convened on Monday the 17th August, 1846, for the purpose of testifying their respect towards the late Josiah Baily Esq. who departed this life, on Saturday last, at the advanced age of seventy-seven—the following proceedings were had:

The Hon. Brice J. Goldsborough, associate Judge of Dorchester County Court, was called to the chair, and Sam'l. D. LeCompt, Esq. appointed secretary. Jas. A. Stewart, Esq. submitted the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas by the irreversible decree of an Almighty and all-wise Providence, the Patriarch of our Bar, Josiah Bayly, Sen'r. Esq. has been removed from us, by death; and

Whereas, the deceased, by his long prosperous and distinguished career at the Bar, commencing in the year 1793, reaching through a period of half a century, and filling up, occasionally, during that time very responsible civil stations in the Legislature of the State and the highest law office, the department of Attorney General, with the approbation of his Fellow-citizens and with unfading laurels for himself; and

Whereas, a venerable citizen, and eminent lawyer who has accomplished so much for himself, his friends and the public, is entitled to every mark of respect for his memory, by those who survive him,—therefore

Resolved, That in the death of Mr. Bayly, the best and liveliest emotions of the human heart are aroused, and with the deepest sorrow we are afflicted by the melancholy event—that we mournfully regret, that we are, at last, deprived of the living example of so much virtue, merit, and legal accomplishment, which the illustrious character of the deceased always presented. That to varied learning, eloquent speech and the most accurate and profound legal judgment, he added those solid acquirements, which enabled him to stand at the head of his professsion as the highest law officer, and successfully to maintain that position, with undiminished ability, until the frosts of more than seventy winters had blanched his locks. That through successive changes of our Judiciary system, and in the pride and vigor of matured intellect, he gallantly occupied his elevated post and throughout his professional career, establishing for himself the universal reputation of an honest, faithful and liberal Counsellor and attorney at Law. That in his devoted attachment to the science of the law even, when his physical infirmities compelled him to retire from active practice, still he loved to cultivate and look over his ancient landmarks, and by retrospection, at least, administer to his taste. That being the last of his compeers who started in life's fitful race, and of an old school, it is melancholy to know that his sun has set and that he has gone down to the tomb although amid the affection, regard and veneration of his more youthful successors.

Resolved, That in civil and social life and in the performance of the duties incident thereto—as the patriarchal head of his family and a most respectable line of posterity he has, in a most exemplary manner, made himself an invaluable member of society, and in his death, his family, friends and the community have sustained a heavy loss.

Resolved, That we sincerely condole with his family, in their sad bereavement, and as a mark of our sympathy, that the officers of this meeting furnish the family of the deceased with a copy of these proceedings

Resolved, That as additional evidence of our respect, that we will attend his funeral, in a body, and that each member will wear the usual badge of mourning on the left arm, for thirty days.

Resolved, That at the next Term of the Court that a motion be made by the Secretary, to have these proceedings entered amongst their records *in perpetua memoria.*

Resolved, That these proceedings be published.

Brice J. Goldsborough, Chairman.
Samuel D. Lecompte, Secretary.

PERILOUS ACCIDENT.

As Edward Lambden, Esq. and family were crossing the ferry on Sunday morning last, at New Town, on their way to preaching, his horses a spirited pair which he had attached to his barouche became refractory when about the middle of the river, where the water measured some thirty feet, and backed the carriage and themselves overboard. The carriage contained Mrs. Lambden and two children, who were carried over in it. George S. Redden, Esq, who was standing near the back of it could not extricate himself was also pushed over. Mrs. Lambden leaped from the foot of the carriage as it went into the river upon the apron of the ferry boat which broke, still she was saved though in the attempt she suffered a slight wound. Mr. Lambden with undoubted boldness, and great presence of mind, sprang upon the top of the sinking carriage at the imminent risk of his own life, [not being a swimmer] and snatched his two drowning children from the inside of it, and threw them on board of the boat which was then some feet distant. The horses struggled hard to keep above the surface, but the weight of the carriage drew them under and Mr. Lambden with them. He arose however to the surface, and was thrown a piece of scantling by which he was saved. Mr. Redden freed himself from the carriage as it went overboard and managed by swimming to get hold of the boat and was taken in. During the day the carriage and drowned horses were fished up. It was truly an awful situation to be placed in, and shows the great risk persons run in not having their horses detached from the carriage while crossing.

Death by Drowning.—A man by the name of ——— Wallace was drowned on Sunday last in going from the Camp-Meeting at Bockwith's to Church Creek.

Interesting from Mexico.

By the U. S. steamer Mississippi.

We announced on Friday last the arrival of the U. S. steamer Pensacola, direct from Vera-Cruz, with a summary of the news brought by her. The following details, however, from the correspondence of the New Orleans Picayune, will be found to be highly interesting:

By our correspondents at Pensacola, we learn that the steam frigate Mississippi, Capt. Fitzhugh, arrived at that port on Wednesday, the 19th instant. She left the squadron off Vera Cruz on the 13th instant, and made the run to Pensacola in four days and a half. By this arrival the news which we received from Vera Cruz, *via* Havana, is fully confirmed. All the troops in the Castle, the city and the neighborhood of the city, have declared for Santa Ana. An English steamer arrived at Vera Cruz, before the Mississippi left, from Havana, but Santa Anna was not on board.—[The steamer alluded to, we presume, was the regular English mail steamer due at Vera Cruz; but Santa Ana was not expected to go on her.] We give an extract of a letter below, from which it appears that the pervaligeing expectation in our squadron was that Santa Anna would arrive on the English steamer Hector. We saw no mention made of this vessel in the late Havana papers, nor did we hear that Santa Ana proposed using any other vessel than the Montezuma. Another conjecture of our correspondent we think altogether probable, that Santa Ana will not attempt to land directly at Vera Cruz, but in some of the smaller ports on the coast.

We are sorry to have to report another abortive attempt on the part of our squadron against some small Mexican vessels lying on the river Alvarado. The reports are a little discordant. One version of them is that the Mississippi and Princeton, with three of our small schooners, were despatched to Alvarado to attempt to cut out five or six small Mexican vessels in that port. The schooners anchored quite close to a small Mexican battery on the shore, and a fire was opened on both sides, the steamers then lying out of shot range. Subsequently they approached near enough to bring their long guns to bear upon the enemy, and speedily put them to flight and silenced their guns. No damage whatever was done to the steamers or schooners, but the affair had no other favorable issue, for it was not thought advisable to land in the small boats on account of the heavy sea running and the shallow water on the bar. On the 8th the whole squadron returned to their station off Vera Cruz.

By this arrival we learn with pain of the loss of Midshipman Wingate Pilsbury, of the Mississipi. He was drowned on the 24th ultimo, with one of a boat's crew, while in chase of a strange sail. The boat in a squall capsized, and all hands were compelled to save themselves by clinging to the sides of the boat. While in this situation, Midshipman Pilsbury, observing one of the hands nearly exhausted and about to let go, cheered him up and surrendered to him his own place. While looking out for another for himself, a heavy sea struck him, carrying him off from the boat, and he soon sunk to rise no more. Midshipman Pilsbury was from the State of Maine, and had been nearly five years in the service.

Highly Important from Mexico.

From the New Orleans Times, Aug. 24.

Most important News from Mexico—Arrival of the British man of war Electra—Overthrow and imprisonment of Paredes—The Country pronounced in favor of Santa Anna—His arrival at Vera Cruz—Annexation of the Californias to the United States.

Through the politeness of an eminent commercial house we have just been placed in possession of the following most important intelligence from Mexico. The news was received by a British man-of-war that touched at the Balize, with despatches from the British Minister at Mexico, for his Government.

The purport of the despatches is, that the United States forces *have taken possession of the Californias, and that the revolution in favor of Santa Anna is complete.* We publish the following letters, from which it will be perceived that the steamer Arab with Santa Anna on board, was in sight of Vera Cruz on the 16th instant:

Vera Cruz, Aug. 16, 1846.

Availing ourselves of the opportunity by a British man of war, we have just time to state that Mexico and Puebla have just pronounced in favor of federation and Santa Anna.

Bravo's Government hardly established itself before its overthrow took place, and Gen. Sales has put himself at the head of the movement until the arrival of Santa Anna. Tranquillity was soon restored.

Gomez Farias aided the partisans of Santa Anna to bring about the Revolution.—His sons have come down here to welcome Santa Anna, who left the Havana on the 8th in a British steamer called the Arab, accompanied by Almonte, Tamaris and Rejon. They ought to be here every day.—Gen. Paredes was taken prisoner, and is kept in the Citadel of Mexico. Gen. Sales has issued already a letter of convocation of Congress on the principles of 1824, and the members are to assemble at Mexico on the 6th December next.

The present conveyance carries the news of the annexation of the Californias to the United States, received last night by express at the British Consulate.

Vera Cruz, Aug. 16, 1846.

Advices have been received by express, of the formal annexation of California to the United States, and this vessel of war takes the British Minister's despatches to New Orleans and to England. The whole country has declared for Santa Anna, who left Havana for here on the Arab steamer, but has not yet arrived, which makes his friends rather anxious for his safety.

P. S. The Arab just in sight.

The N. O. Picayune of the 24th inst. in a postscript says that the British brig of war Darling arrived of the Balize last evening from Vera Cruz, and two of her officers came up to town this morning with the mail and despatches. The steamer Arab arrived off Vera Cruz 16th inst. with Santa Anna on board. He immediately placed himself at the head of the movement in that Department. The Departments of Peubla and Mexico have declared for Santa Anna and Paredes has already been taken prisoner. The revolt at the capital was headed by Gen. Salas.

From N. O. Picayune Extra, Aug. 24.
11, *A. M.*

FROM THE ARMY.

Arrival of the McKim. Capture of China by Captain McCulloch. Arrival of General Taylor at Camargo. Advance of Capt. Duncan.

The steamship McKim arrived from Brazos Santiago at early hour on Sunday morning bringing dates from Point Isabel of the 17th, and from Camargo, the present head quarters of the army, of the 13th, instant. The news by this arrival from Matamoras is not of general moment.—Col. Clark has succeeded in re-establishing order in the city by putting into execution the orders dictated for that purpose by Gen. Taylor.

Capt. F. L. Ball, of the Kentucky volunteers, is supposed to have been murdered by the Mexicans on the road between Burita and Matamoras.

The town of China, on the Rio St. Juan, about 65 or 70 miles from Camargo, was taken on the 5th inst. by Capt. M'Cullough of the Texas Rangers, without opposition. Col. Seguin, with one hundred Mexicans were in the town, but on the appearance of the Americans they retreated. Another Mexican depot of arms has been found in Matamoras, and a quantity of stores and ammunition.

The regiment of Rangers under Col. Jack Hays and Lieut. Col. Walker, left Matamoras about the 10th inst. on an incursion into the interior; the precise route to be taken by them is not known, and will depend probably upon circumstances.—We hope to be kept fully apprized of the movements of this corps to which great importance is attached in the Army. The 2d Regiment of Dragoons which is composed now of only four companies, with about 375 men has abandoned its encampment between Point Isabel and Fort Brown, and was at Matamoras at last accounts.—Major Genl. Butler is represented to be quite ill at Point Isabel.

A letter from Camargo, dated Aug. 9, says —

The steamer Hatchee Eagle arrived here last evening, Gen. Taylor and his staff coming upon her. The talk now is of an immediate movement towards Monterey, making a depot for provisions at some point on the route. Whether the army is to move by way of China, or is to cross the San Juan at this place and march on the other side of the river, has not yet been settled upon I believe. There are now near 3000 men, all regulars, encamped here, and hosts of volunteers are *en route* and shortly expected—some of them this afternoon.

The general impression among the best informed, as regards the chances of the Mexicans giving another battle, is that Gen. Taylor will have an opportunity of gaining fresh laurels at Monterey or near that place. On the river the inhabitants appear friendly enough, but in the interior the case is different.

ATTACK ON ALVARADO.—The following letter from the New Orleans Picayune of the 22d inst. gives some additional particulars of the intelligence brought by the U.S. steamer Mississippi at Pensacola from Vera Cruz:

U. S. Steamer Mississippi.
Off Point Anton Lizardo, Aug. 19, 1846.

Gentlemen: The Commodore has just made signal that letter bags will be sent to Pensacola, and as I may not have a chance again, I write now. Day before yesterday we all got under way and stood down to Alvarado for the purpose of attacking that place.

We took our position, as did the Princeton also, and commenced firing; but the current running so strong, that we were unable to spring the ship, we could only use our bow guns. The other ships, with the exception of the schooner, were not within gun shot. We found it needless to send the boat expedition, as we could not stem the current.

Night came on and we stopped firing.—The Commodore said we would recommence the next morning. When morning came, the signal was 'come here again, and here ends our first fire on the enemy. We shall now renew the attack until the arrival of the steamers Spitfire and Vixen.—They drawing but little water, will be used to tow the boats across the bar.

The schooners Bonita, Pearl and Reefer, were lying in shore during the attack, and they received many discharges of musketry, which fortunately did no harm; but one of them let fly a shell and knocked a Mexican lancer off his horse."

The Truxton joined the squadron yesterday. She is last from Havana. The Flirt has not arrived, but is expected with the Relief duty.

Correspondence of the N. O. Picayune.

Pensacola, Aug. 19, 1846.

* * * * The steamer Mississippi arrived here this morning from Vera Cruz and brings news that the castle and city and several of the provinces had declared in favor of Santa Anna, and that he was was looked for daily in the British steamer Hector.

This is substantially all the news she brings, and if true, we may expect from Santa Anna's firmness and decision of character that he may prolong the war and give our troops another chance of adding to their laurels.

It is said to be Commodore Conner's intention make him prisoner on his arrival in consequence of his avowal that the he should take part in the war against the U States. He will however, I think, have sense enough to land in Mexico in some small port where we have no vessels.

From the Boston Transcript of Tuesday

THE EARTBQUAKE AT BOSTON.

At exactly three minutes before 5 o'clock this morning, the shock of an earthquake was sensibly felt in all parts of our city, accompanied by a rumbling sound resembling that caused by the passage of a train of railroad cars across a short bridge. The shock was so severe as to shake houses, and even the furniture inside of them, and we have heard of several persons having been awakened by the shaking of their beds.

This shock seems to have extended in almost every direction, and we hear of its having been felt in almost every place within fifty or sixty miles of us. At Jamaica Plains a chimney was shaken down; in Worcester the door bells of two houses were rung. In Braintree, Dedham, Concord and various other places, we hear of its being felt.

A smart shock, accompanied by much tremor and a rumbling noise, ten or fifteen minutes in duration, was felt in Newburyport this morning at precisely 5 o'clock.

The California Expedition.—The following extract of a letter gives some details of interest:

"The California regiment is still stationary here in New York, though every effort is making to expedite its departure.—The government has engaged three noble ships, 700 to 800 tons, for transports, at a cost of $65,000.

The preparations made for arming the regiments are very extensive. We are to be furnished with 8000 rifles. In addition to this there will be equipments and cannon sent out for one company of artillery, and all the appointments for the corps of dragoons. This is done to provide against any possible contingency, and to make success any thing but problematical. If, therefore, on our arrival, we should not be enabled to co-operate with Gen. Kearney, immediately, Col. Stevenson will probably at once organize the dragoon corps.—It is also expected that one company will be furnishsd with rifles, so that we shall form a complete *army* in ourselves, having one company of artillery, one of dragoons, seven of infantry, and one of light infantry or riflemen.

I have had the pleasure of examining some of the muskets destined for our use, and I hesitate not to say that a more perfect article was never made They are of the latest and best army pattern, perfect in their construction, and of most exquisite finish. The bayonet is secured from being wrenched off in action by a moveable ring, which renders it utterly impossible for the most expert swordsman to change the position or unfixed the bayonet."—*Alb. Argus.*

New York Agricultural Fair.—The preparations for the Agricultural Fair at Auburn, soon to take place, are on a scale of great magnificence. The editor of the Auburn Daily Advertiser says—

Prominent among the structures will be Floral Hall, with such gorgeous decorations as to render it a temple, worthy of the goddess to whom it is to be dedicated. In the rear of the Hall, (the dimensions of which are 150 by 50 feet) will be the *Dairy* Exhibition Hall, 70 by 2-. On the North side of this will be the building)100 by 55 feet) intended for the exhibition of farming implements; utensils &c. &c. Each of these are to be flanked by ranges of refreshment stalls. Besides these principal buildings there are to be the Ticket Office and the Committee Office each 20 by 24, and a business Office, 26 by 36. These structures, built as they are to be, in *purest Gothic*, cannot fail to present an imposing appearance.

The site is in the Eastern part of the village on *Capitol* Hill and overlooks not only the village but a large extent of country in every direction. A prospect can scarcely be found in this region more extensive, a landscape more varied and beautiful. The site consists of twelve acres, carpeted with verdure and in part shaded by an orchard, slightly sloping to the East South and West, laid out in an octangular form, and to be enclosed by a close board fence ten feet high.

Valuable Discovery.—The Buffalo Commercial learns from a gentleman who has just returned from the Wisconsin River, that bordering on that river, about ten or fifteen miles north of Helena, is antimony ore of the richest quality and in the greatest abundance. The ore is as rich as the Galena or lead ore, and will yield about 85 per cent. pure antimony. It is found just where the broad field of copper ore stretching to the north and west crops out on the surface, and is as easily raised as the lead ore. Furnaces for roasting the sulphur in the ore, leaving the article in that state known as the crude antimony of commerce, can be erected at an expense of about two hundred and fifty dollars. When thus prepared it is worth two or three times as much as lead.

A New State Proposed.—A writer in the Wilmington (Delaware) Journal proposed the formation of a new State—or rather an enlargement of the present State of Delaware—by adding to its present territory eight counties from Maryland, (Cecil, Kent, Queen Anne's, Caroline, Dorchester, Talbot, Worcester and Somerset,) and two counties from Virginia; Accomac and Northampton. These countries all lie between the Chesapeake and Delaware bays, and are said to be homogeneous in interest.

Park Benjamin.—We are assured, says the Philadelphia Times, that the report which we copied from a New York paper some days ago, and which we preceive is going the rounds of the press, that Park Benjamin, of New York, was shortly to be united to Miss Leslie, the celebrated authoress of that city, is without the slightest foundation. Miss L. has no acquaintance whatever with Mr. B., and it is indeed, as well as cruel, for the New York press thus to put in circulation a paragraph calculated to wound the feelings of a highly estimable lady.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Arrival of the Britannia.

15 DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Steamer Britannia arrived at 10 o'clock, P. M.

Things remained very much as they were on the departure of the last steamer.

The Hon. Mr. McLane has returned in her.

The Cotton market has been in a quiescent state. The sales on the 18th at Liverpool were estimated 6000 bales. Speculators have taken 700 American, and have exported 500 bales; 1000 bales consisting of 800 Bahai were sold at 6d. to 6 1-2d. 100 Peruvian at 6 1-2da6 3-8d.

The market closed in the manufacturing districts with business by no means active. However, news received from the United States will give a new impetus to trade.

The money market is easy, and for business cash can be had very readily.

The produce markets are tolerably active both as regards the home and the export trade.

There have been storms and floods in England and great falls of rain, which have injured the crops severely.

The Ocean Race.—The steamer Cambria arrived out in ten days and sixteen hours. The steamer Great Britain, which sailed same day, arrived out in thirteen days and ten hours. The packet ships Fidelia and Hottengenn, have also arrived out.—The steamer Great Britain had a detention at sea of eighteen hours, in repairing her driving chains.

Boundaries of Iowa.—By an act passed at the recent session of Congress, the boundaries of the state of Iowa are established as follows:

Begining in the middle of the main channel of the Mississippi river, at a point due east of the middle of the main channel of the Des Moines river, thence up the middle of the main channel of the said Des Moines river to a point on said river where the northern boundary line of the state of Missouri, as established by the constitution of that state adopted June twelfth, eighteen hundred and twenty, crosses the said middle of the main channel of the said Des Moines river; thence westwardly, along the said northern boundary line of the state of Missouri, as established at the time aforesaid, until an extension of said line intersect the middle of the Missouri river; thence up the middle of the main channel of the said Missouri river, to a point opposite the middle of the main channel of the Big Sioux river, according to Niccolet's map; thence up the main channel of the Big Sioux river, according to said map, until it is intersected by the parallel of forty three degree and thirty minutes north latitude; thence east along said parallel of forty three degree and thirty minutes, until said parallel intersect the middle of the main channel of the Mississippi river; thence down the middle of the main channel of said Mississippi river to the place of beginning.

The disputed boundary between Iowa and Missouri is referred to the Supreme Court of the U. States, by whose decision each of the claimants have agreed to abide.

PUBLIC LANDS.—The total quantity of Public Lands now offered for sale by direction of the President of the United States is about ten and a half millions of acres, situated in the following States and Territories:

	Acres.
Arkasas,	3,698,435
Missouri,	3,162,476
Florida,	1,263,585
Mississippi,	206,337
Wisconsin Territory,	1,129,988
Iowa Territory,	895,997
Total,	10,446,818

It is said that mineral lands under the special act of Congress will be proclaimed in the course of two or three weeks, on the the receipt of the reports recently required from the land officers. They are as follows:

Iowa Terri. (Dubuque district lead lands)	285,126
Arkansas—Batesville lead lands)	67,606
" Fayetteville, "	45,166
Illiuois—Dixon.	243,773
Missouri—Jackson copper region,	170,229
Total	811,890

We find in the Washington Unoin the following general description of these vast public domains:

The sales in Wisconsin embrace about 1,130,000 acres of fine wheat land, situated north and west of Green Bay and lake Winnebago, and between the Wisconsin and Mississippi rivers. Part of it is on Mississippi Wisconsin, and Fox rivers; and all of it well watered by those streams and their tributaries, which afford a ready access to a southern or eastern market. All the small grains are produced abundantly by these lands; and the extensive prairies afford excellent pasture for cattle, which may be raised in great numbers, with but little expense and trouble.

The same may be said of the lands directed to be sold in Iowa, including about 896,000 acres lying on the Red, Cedar, Iowa, English, Des Moines, and Chariton rivers and their branches. These lands are exceedingly fertile, and well adapted to the cultivation of all the small grains; and like those in Wisconsin, being interspersed with timber and prairie, the labor of clearing is avoided, while abundance of the finest timber for building and all farming purposes is convenient. These facilities are such, that, with the outlay of fifty or one hundred, dollars, and the labor of a single season, a settler can procure a valuable farm, yielding every necessary for the support of his family, and a surplus for market.

In Missouri about 3,162,000 acres are offered, part of which near the boundary between Missouri and Iowa, and in the Plattsburg district, is in what has been called "the garden of the west" and the bal-

©Maryland State Archives, msa_sc2940_scm11032-0944.jpg