

FOREIGN NEWS.

Four days Later from Europe.

Cotton Market Unchanged—Money Market Easy—Price of Corn Rising—Reconciliation between France and England—Railroads in Germany.

The ship Clyde arrived at Boston on Sunday, from Limerick, whence she sailed on the 8th ult., but she brought over neither letters nor papers. The New York Herald, however has intelligence from Liverpool to the 6th ult., received by the arrival of the packet ships Northumberland and Columbia.

The news is of little importance beyond the fact that there has been an advance in flour and wheat in London.

The cotton market remains unchanged.

The Money Market is easy.

The Price of Corn is rising.

A full reconciliation has taken place between M. Guizot and Lord Normandy.

Prince Albert has accepted the Chancellorship of Cambridge University.

The London papers announce the death of Mr. Bradshaw, M P. for Canterbury. He married Miss Tree, an eminent and beautiful actress, sister of Mrs. Charles Kean.

The Iron Trade in Glasgow appears to be firm. In Birmingham large foreign orders have been received, both for material and manufactured articles, especially from America, whence further demands are confidently expected.

Mr. John O'Connell in consequence of the inability of his father to write to the Repeal Association through illness, addressed a letter to that body, which was read at their meeting on Monday. The rent was only £6.

From Ireland, the intelligence is of the same painful character as it has been for some time. In the county of Cork, the privation and sickness are represented as especially great just now.

The corn markets all over Ireland are falling, and larger breadths of grain than heretofore are sown upon the more extensive farms. The small holdings are, however, almost wholly neglected, the peasantry not having the means to purchase seed.

The Paris Presse states; that the Government of Wurtemberg has contracted a loan with the house of Rothschilds and Grunelius, of Frankfort-on-the-Maine, for the completion of railroads through that country. The amount of the loan is 12,000,000 florins, (nearly 1,000,000*l.* sterling,) and will bear interest at the rate of 4 1-2 per cent.

The French Chamber of Deputies met on Wednesday when the Minister of the Interior presented a bill granting the sum of four millions of francs in aid of the public charitable institutions of the kindom in consequence of the high price of provisions.

A vessel arrived in the River at the commencement of the week from a port on the Lincolnshire coast, with cargo of corn which, on its arrival, was immediately bought up, and without being landed there exported to France.

It is now arranged that a renewed and united effort shall be made by the English and French government to effect an adjustment of the differences between the republics of Monte Video and Buenos Ayres which have so long and so injuriously to our commerce on the river Plate, been continued; and the settlement of which without some interference, such as that which has been resolved on, would appear to be as far off as ever. Lord Howden and Count Wallenski, two persons admirably qualified for the mission, are to proceed thither with full powers and there can be little doubt that their object will be speedily effected.

Accounts from the north of Spain give alarming reports of the progress daily making by the Carlists, who are evidently favored by the people.

The Espanol has a letter from Cerveva, stating that the Carlists, who had recently entered that place and disarmed the garrison, consisting of *a corporal and eleven men*, were made prisoners.

Col. May at Buena Vista.—We find the following paragraph in the New Orleans Bulletin:

At the time Lieut. Crittenden was sent by Gen. Taylor during the late battle with a flag to a detached body of 1000 to 1500 of Mexicans that were being cut to pieces by our fire, Col. May was on the eve of charging them with his dragoons, but as Lieut. C. was passing with his white flag displayed, May rode out and crossed his path to enquire the object of his mission—"I am going to tell these fellows to surrender, in order to save their lives."—"Wait till I have charged them."—"Impossible, the old man has sent me, and I must go on."—"But my good fellow," said May, entreatingly, "for God's sake, just rein up for five minutes, and give us a chance at them."—"Would do anything to oblige you, Colonel, but I have the old man's orders, and there is no help for it," and he gave rein to his horse, whilst the Colonel returned to the head of his squadron, in the worst of all possible humors against those things called flags of truce. The dragoons, we understand, made several splendid charges during the action, though the whole number present was only four troops.

A letter writer wishes to know what more precious offering can be laid upon the altar of a man's heart than the first love of a pure, earnest and affectionate girl, with an undivided interest in eight corner lots and fourteen three story houses?' We give it up. We know of nothing half so touching, or in others words, anything that most people would sooner 'touch.'

MEXICAN NEWS.

The Battle of Buena Vista.

Highly interesting Incidents.

We begin to receive many interesting and thrilling incidents of the great battle of Buena Vista which thrills with a glow of pride every American bosom. The escape of the old hero, too, from the least injury, while hundreds were falling thick and fast around him, is truly a matter of wonder and surprise. The Union states that a note, addressed by Assistant Adjutant Bliss, from Gen. Taylor's army, mentions the fact that the general received two balls during the battle; one passed through the cuff of the coat, the other through the front. The New Orleans Delta contains some interesting particulars of the battle, from which we extract the following:

On the 21st the enemy were descried, approaching over the distant hills.—At their appearance the volunteers raised a great shout and gave three tremendous cheers. Their engineers and officers were seen flying over the field, and dragging their cannon about to get them into position; but the nature of the ground did not favor the undertaking, and it was late in the day before the big guns began to open

The enemy had with them thirty two cannon, mostly of large calibre. Their fire though kept up very briskly, and apparently well manned, did so little execution in our ranks that it was not considered necessary to return their fire. Our cannon were therefore silent the whole of the 21st. Eight or ten killed and wounded were the extent of the casualities sustained by our army on the 21st.

The Delta after stating that the cannons of the Mexicans seemed to be drected to Gen. Taylor's position, and that the balls flew over and above him like hail, adds:

Utterly indifferent to the perils of his situation, there sat the old chief, on his conspicuous white horse, peering through his spy glass at the long lines of Mexican troops that could be seen at a great distance on the march. The persuasion of his aids could not induce him to abandon, his favorble point for observation, nor to give up his old white horse. To the suggestion of his staff that old whitey was rather too conspicuous a charger for the commander he replied "that the old fellow had missed the fun at Monterey, on account of a sore foot, and he was determined he should have his share this time."

At sunrise 22d February, the battle began to earnest. The Mexicans were drawn out in immense numbers. The dark columns of infantry extended as far as the eye could reach; and the cavalry seemed to cover the whole view with their interminable lines. At intervals between the infantry and cavalry, their big guns, strongly protected by a large artillery force, kept up an incessant cannonade against our lines Their forces were soon in motion. Our artillery was thrown forward to meet them protected by the volunteers. Gen. Wool led the main body in person and was seen every where rallying and encouraging the volunteers. The broken nature of the ground divided the forces, so that, instead of one general engagement, the regiments were compelled, in a great measure, to fight on their own hook. Our officers were always in the advance, leading their troops. Hence the great mortality among them. In this general melee, one of our small regiments of four hundred men, would be attacked by a whole brigade of several thousand. Thus the Kentucky infantry was attacked at the foot of a hill, in a deep ravine, by an immense force of the enemy. A large number of the officers were killed here. Among them, was Col. McKee, who fell badly wounded. and was immediately despatched by the enemy, who pierced him with their bayonets as he lay on the ground Lieut. Col. Clay was shot through the thigh, and being unable to walk, was taken up and carried some distance by some of his men, but owing to the steepness of the hill, the men finding it very difficult to carry him, and the enemy in great numbers pressing upon them, the gallant lieutenant-colonel begged them to leave him and take care of themselves. Forced to leave him on the field, the last that was seen of this noble young officer he was lying on his back, fighting with his sword the enemy who were stabbing him with bayonets. The veteran Capt. Wm. S. Willis, of the same Regiment, at the head of his company, with three stalwart sons who fought at his side, was badly wounded, but still continued the fight, until he was overcome with the loss of blood.

In the meantime, the Indiana brigade, who were drawn out and ordered to charge the enemy, were seized with a panic, and displaying some hesitation, Assistant Adj't Gen'l. Lincoln rushed to their front, and whilst upbraiding them for their cowardice, was shot, several balls passed through his body. In justice to this brigade it should be stated that they subsequently rallied, and fully redeemed their reputation by the most gallant and effective fighting.

Col. Hardin led the Illinois men in very handsome style, and the sturdy "suckers" fought like lions. Their intrepid colonel fell wounded, and experienced the fate of Cols. McKee and Clay, and was killed by the enemy—not however before he had killed one of the cowardly miscreants with a pistol, which he fired whilst lying on the ground.

Col. Yell led the foremost man, a charge of his mounted volunteers against a large body of lancers, and was killed by a lance which entered his mouth and tore off one side of his face.

The Mississippians, the heroes of Monterey, after doing hard duty as skirmishers were ordered into a line to receive a charge of cavalry, which they did with their rifles, delivering at the same time a most destructive fire among the crowded columns of cavalry. The enemy were completely repulsed. The distinguished commander of this gallant regiment, Col. Jefferson Davis, was badly wounded, an escopette ball having entered his foot and passed out of his leg. He was, however, doing well when last heard from. The chivalrous Lieut. Col. McClung was prevented from doing his share of the brave deeds of this brilliant fight, by the grievous wound received at the battle of Monterey, which still confines him to his bed, and from which it is much feared by his best friends he will never recover.

From the N. O. Picayune.

THE KENTUCKY REGIMENT.

An Incident at the Battle of Buena Vista

At a very critical point of the battle on the 23d, when it became necessary to sustain one of our columns, which was staggering under a charge made by the Mexicans in overwhelming numbers, Gen. Taylor despatched Mr. Crittenden to order Col. McKee, of the 2d Kentucky Regiment to bring his men into immediate action.—Mr. Crittenden found the regiment, men and officers, eager for the fray, delivered the order and rode back to the general, by whose side it was his duty to keep.—The Kentuckians moved forward in gallant style, led by McKee and Clay, both of whom; alas! fell in a subsequent part of the day. It so happened that before reaching a position from which they could deliver an effective fire, the regiment had to cross a valley which was broken up by ravine and masses of stone. Whilst crossing this valley the heads only of the men could be seen from the point which Gen. Taylor and Mr. Crittenden occupied—and these were bobbing up and down and crosswise in such confusion as to impress both with the idea that the regiment had fallen into disorder. The Mexicans were annoying them at the same moment by a fire, which helped to confirm the opinion of the general that the Kentuckians were thrown into dismay.

It was one of those decisive crisises which occur in every contested field, when the issue of the day depended, for the time being upon the gallantry of a particular corps.

Gen. Taylor, who, as before said, could only see the heads of the troops, and misled by their motions in getting across gullies and going around rocks and other obstructions into the belief that they were about to falter, turned to Mr. Crittenden, who is a Kentuckian, and with a countenance indicating deep mortification, for the general is a Kentuckian too, and an eye fierce with emotion, exclaimed, "By G—d, Mr. Crittenden, this will not do—this is not the way for Kentuckians to behave themselves when called upon to make good a battle—it will not answer, sir," and with this he clenched his teeth and knit his brow and set his teeth hard together. Mr. Crittenden, who was mistaken by the same indications that deceived the general, could scarcely make a reply from very chagrin and shame. In a few moments, however; the Kentuckians had crossed the uneven places and were seen ascending the slope of the valley, shoulder to shoulder, and with the firm and regular step of veterans of a hundred fields. On they moved until they reached the crest of the hill where they met the enemy before the flush of a temporary advantage had subsided. Here they delivered their fire by companies with such regularity & deadly aim that the decimated phalanx of Mexico gave way and retreated precipitously As the Kentuckians emerged from the valley the countenance of the general, who was regarding them with the intensest interest, gradually relaxed the bitterness of its expression. A glow of pride supplanted the deep mortification which fixed its musles, and enthusiasm qualified the fierce glances of his eye. Forward they moved under his riveted gaze whose feelings became more wrought up as they approached the scene of carnage. When they opened their fire the general could no longer restrain his admiration, but broke forth with a loud huzza. "Hurrah for old Kentuck," he exclaimed, talking as it were to himself and raising in his saddle—"That's the way to do it; give them h—ll, d—n them," and the tears of exultation rolled down his cheeks as he said it.

Having got rid of this ebullition of State pride he went about looking after other parts of the field.

Some of our readers may regard this incident, which we derive from one of the parties concerned, as savoring more of profanity than generalship; but it must be bore in mind that under the excitement of such terrible scenes of havoc and bloodshed, those engaged in them use the name of the God of Battles with some degree of familiarity

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2 Days Later from Vera Cruz.

Shipwreck—Loss of Life—More than one Hundred Horses Lost—Salute for Gen. Taylor.

We are indebted to the New Orleans Picayune for a slip, dated Tuesday afternoon, March 30, two o'clock.

The ship Oswego, Capt. Johnson, arrived from Vera Cruz this morning, having sailed on the 19th inst.

The ship Yazoo with Capt. Kerr's squadron on board, has been lost on Anton Lizardo. More than one hundred horses were lost.

Col. Duncan lost several of his horses in the gale. The loss of horses is severely felt.

Capt. Kearney, of the U. S. Dragoons, had not landed, and we do not know how many of his horses may have been lost.

One dragoon was drowned from the Yazoo, and three men from the store-ship Relief were drowned in endeavoring to rescue the dragoons.

Gen. Scott had landed ten mortars, but had not opened his fire at last accounts.

Com. Conner fired a salute on the 17th in honor of Gen. Taylor's victories.

We have received our correspondence, but have no time allowed us to give it.

LATEST FROM VERA CRUZ.

Arrival of the Mississippi with Com Perry—Opening of our Fire on Vera Cruz—Continued Convulsions in the City of Mexico—Celebration of Gen Taylor's Victory.

The ship Oregon, Capt. Gliddon, and the barque Montezuma, Capt. Thompson, arrived at New Orleans on the 30th ult. from Anton Lizardo, both having sailed the morning of the 20th. We copy the following news from the Picayune:

Capt. Gliddon informs us that he saw the steamship Mississipi, having Com. Perry on board, on the 20th inst., about six miles off from Vera Cruz, bound in.

Capt. G. was on shore on the 19th instant and in the American camp. It seemed to be understood in the camp that Gen. Scott would open the attack on Vera Cruz at noon on the 20th. He also reports that three or four hours after he sailed, he heard very heavy firing, which he thinks was from the American works.—The closing sentence in Mr. Kendall's leter subjoined renders this not improbable.

Capt. G. mentions that Gen. Worth is stationed with his command within 700 yards of the city. He also informs us that the general impression was that the city was very willing, nay, anxious to surrender, but that the inhabitants had received intimation from the castle that if they did surrender, the castle would immediately fire upon the town and destroy it. Capt. G. says, it was reported that there were 1800 troops in the city and 1200 in the castle. We are confident that this is an under estimate.

Among the incidents mentioned by Capt. G. is one that a bomb from the castle fell into the quarters of one of Gen. Scott's aids but exploded without doing any harm.

Another Great Battle in New Mexico.

BRILLIANT VICTORY!!

OVERWHELMING DEFEAT OF 2,000 MEXICANS!!

The following letter, containing important news, we find in the Louisville Courier of Friday, received from a correspondent at St. Louis we presume it may be relied on:

St. Louis, Monday evening March 29.

Dear Sir:—We have this moment received an express from Santa Fe. The Mexican insurrectionist, numbering 2,000 men, marched down on Santa Fe, as was intimated by our last advices. They were met by Capt. Morris' command, in the valley of the Moro, *and totally defeated!*—A great number of the enemy were killed and wounded, and the rest fled precipitately to the mountains. The action was a most brilliant one on the part of our men, and reflects much credit on their coolness and courage.

The news of the assassination of Gov. Bent is fully confirmed. Twenty-five other Americans fell at the same time.

I have no time for further particulars, as the steamer Colorado, by which I send this, is preparing to shove out. In haste yours, &c.

CONFIRMATION OF THE BATTLE IN SANTA FE

Two thousand Mexicans Defeated by Three Hundred Americans—Terrible Retribution—Distruction of Mexican Towns and Villages.

The St. Louis Republican fully confirms the account of the battle near Santa Fe, which we mentioned yesterday.—The Republican copies the following from the Independence Expositor of the 25th ult:

Thomas Caldwell, Esq., has just got in from the plains, and confirms the said intelligence of the massacre at Taos. Gov. Charles Bent and twenty-five Americans, are the victims of a cold blooded assassination.

Among the dead is L. L. Waldo, a citizen of our county, and brother of Capt. David Waldo, of Col. Doniphan's regiment.

Mr. Caldwell left El Passo on the 12th Jan. and Santa Fe on the 3d February—he saw nothing of Capt. Sublette, and heard nothing of his whereabouts.

Mr. Caldwell learned from a reliable source that they had declined putting Mr Jas. Matoffin on trial for treason, and that he was at large in Chihuahua.

The insurrectionists consisted of about 2,000 men, and started for Santa Fe. Col. Price sent out about 300 men to quell them; they met about twenty-five miles from Santa Fe, when an engagement took place—the Mexicans drew up 2,000 strong but at the first fire from our brave Missouri boys, thirty-six of them fell dead, and the balance fled.

Capt. Morin, of Platte, who was in command, pursued them through the Moro valley, and burned to ashes every house, town, and ranchero, in his path. The inhabitants fled to the mountains, where they are bound to starve, as Morin leaves them nothing, whatever, to subsist on—a just retribution for their assassination of innocent people.

As Mr. Caldwell was passing out, he heard at a distance, the sound of artillery, and learned from rumor in the edge of the settlements, that the American army had whipped them worse than ever. Captain Hendly, of Ray county volunteers, was the only one killed on our side, and some seven slightly wounded.

Santa Anna. *El Defensor* a Mexican paper contains a letter from Santa Anna to General Vasques, dated 25th ultimo, in which he says, that in the late fight the Mexicans captured five of the American positions, but it was impossible to take the principal one, which was "another Pass of Thermopalæ." The blood of both nations ran in torrents, he adds, and repeats the first fabrication of our force being 9000 men and 26 pieces of artillery. His loss in officers, according to this communication, was, Colonel Cerra, Lt. Col. Asonos, Commandants (Majors) Lugando, Rios, and Pena, with others of inferior rank, killed. Generals Lombardini and Guzman, Cols. Brito and Richa, eight Lieut. Colonels, and a number of Commandants and other subordinate commission officers. He says he had one horse shot under him, by a discharge of grape.



EASTON GAZETTE.

EASTON, Md.

SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 10.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Our thanks are due "Amigo" for his communication in to-day's paper, as well as for the "Matamoras Flag" of 9th ult.—We shall be most happy to hear from him again.

"Vindex" will oblige us by a private interview. We flatter ourselves we can convince him that his views so ably set forth in the article on our table, are premature and should he abandoned, at least for the present. *Verb: Sap.*

GENERAL ZACHARY TAYLOR.

The laurels are yet green upon the brow of old "Rough and Ready." If any impediment existed to his title of "*first Captain of the age*," that impediment has been gloriously surmounted in the events of 22d and 23d of February last. Henceforth the field of Buena Vista will be coupled in tradition with those of Bunker Hill and New Orleans, and the name of Zachary Taylor enrolled side by side on the page of his country's history with the illustrious heroes of our past struggles. While the plains of Mexico are yet smoking with recent slaughter the immortality of the hero of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma has been established upon a basis impregnable to any opposition which may be hereafter arrayed against it. If any doubt lingered of his distinguished military abilities or fitness to conduct the destinies of the war in which our arms are now engaged, that doubt has been given forever to the winds. Every true patriot, by whatever party name designated, feels that the common country has been honored in the late brilliant achievement, and in sharing that proud distinction is willing to concede the merit of exalted virtue where it properly belongs. The whole American people have endorsed Gen. Taylor in their affections. Nor is this deep sentiment pervading the country the inspiration of an isolated victory, which might have been referred to the chances of battle, but the offspring of a series of the most brilliant successes that ever crowned the path of ancient or modern warrior.—The progress of the sturdy old hero is onward and upward, and it would be equal folly to attempt to breast the torrent of the mountain with a feather, as to shut out this veteran soldier from any gift of of honor, trust and emolument with which a grateful republic may see fit hereafter to invest him.

It may not be uninteresting to our readers to know something of the former history of a man whose quick and startling deeds of greatness, in many sections of the land, have heralded his name for the first time; whose fame has sprung Pallas like into mature life, fully panoplied. It is to gratify this laudable curiosity that we add the following Biographical items:

Zachary Taylor, according to the best sources in our reach, was born in Kentucky being the son of one of those daring pioneers who explored and gave boundary to that gallant State. His father is represented as a man of undaunted bravery and great decision, in every respect fitted for the bold and adventurous life which the state of the country at that time rendered necessary. In the progress of time he became distinguished as a civilian and besides securing many other evidences of the confidence of his countryman, was successively a member of the Electorial Colleges which cast their ballots for Jefferson, Madison, Monroe and Clay. At length after sharing largely in the esteem of his fellow citizens he terminated a life of varied fortunes at Lexington, in the year 1826, leaving a family of two or three daughters, and four sons of which the subject of this brief notice was the third.—The same manly and vigorous constitution the same powers of physical endurance, and the same decision, energy and foresight, which place him now so far above the age were the distinguishing traits of his boyhood; and many stories illustrative of these qualities in his youth are now made the subject of fireside chat in the county of his nativity.

His military life has been one of unfaltering success and it is evident upon a review of his history that his fame has been only delayed to the present period, by the want of suitable circumstances to develope the vast resources of his genius. Prior to the last war he was preferred by Mr. Jefferson, at the early age of eighteen, to the rank of Lieutenant in 7th infantry. In 1812 he was the Captain of his regiment. His noble defence of Fort Harrison with which he was entrusted, against a large body of Indians, elevated him in the same year to the rank of Brevet Major. He continued some time in the N. W. Territory, distinguishing himself by his disciplinary tact, rigid attention to duty and successful achievment, until transferred to the 1st Brigade of the Southern Army, with the title of Brigadier General. From this time his career has been rapid, year after year adding fresh leaves to his unfading chaplet of renown, and opening more brilliant vistas of future glory. In the Florida Campaign, besides long and arduous duty in other respects, the bloody victory of Lake Okee-chobee is deserving special record. While in command of the first department of the Army at Fort Jesup, he was ordered successively to Corpus Christi and the Rio Grande. From thence his path has been more like the proud triumphal procession of a Roman victor, than the cautious advance of an Invader-Palo Alto, Resaca de la Palma, Monterey and Buena Vista flash through our minds like the visions of a dream; or dazzle us, in the contemplation of their splendour, like the blazing meteors which trail with sudden brightness the starry sky of midnight. Compared with their rapidity and effulgence most victories grow pale; and it is not too much to say, in view of the disparity of the contending forces both in number and position, that Buonaparte in his most illustrious achievments, furnished no parallellism either in personal prowess or military foresight and management.

General Taylor is now in his 56th year, the greater part of his life having been devoted to the service of his country. Nor unless we greatly mistake the spirit of the times, are his labors to cease here. He returns

'From the field of his fame fresh and gory,'

to be transferred to a different arena and directed to other duties. With a mind readily adapted to all exigencies he will be equally great in the Cabinet as in the field—and when he retires from the walks of civil life, it will be with the encircling halo of a reputation only equalled by that reaped in other fields and amid other scenes.

The fame of Zachary Taylor has become the property of his country. A name, which in a few short months has penetrated the utmost bounds of Christian civilization, has not yet reached its zenith; and coming generations will place it second only to that of the Father of his Country

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MILITARY TARIFF.—The Union of 1st inst. contains a letter of the President of the United States to the Secretary of the Treasury with an accompanying report from the latter officer having reference to a scale of duties to be imposed in all the ports of Mexico now in our possession and such as may hereafter fall into our hands. This plan has precedent to justify it, and conforms to the general practice of civilized nations, under similar circumstances. Indeed we regard it as highly important in assisting to defray the expenses of the war; and only feel surprised that a measure, which the President acknowledges in his letter was thought of by him in the very commencement of the war, should have been so long deferred in its application. It is another admission of that wretched and temporizing policy which has involved the country in embarrassment without using the means for its relief.

☞ It becomes our duty to record the death of Mr. J. B. Firbanks of this county which occurred on Saturday morning last, by the hands of Joseph Millis, an operative in his employ. The body of the deceased was discovered, a little after sunrise, within a few feet of a wheelwright shop (the property of Mr. Firbanks) near the Chapel, and between the shop and dwelling house, with the skull badly fractured in its occipital portion and life entirely extinct. The circumstances detailed in evidence by the jury of inquest, are briefly as follows:

Millis was heard by a neighbor to exclaim, "By G—d, I will never submit to that!"—and immediately afterwards observed standing over the prostrate body of the deceased, and holding in his hand the piece of cart shaft, armed with iron hooks and bands, which he subsequently threw upon the ground near him. He then walked to the dwelling house, evaded all interrogatories propounded to him by those around, mounted his horse and made off.—The last heard of him was at Ruthsburg, Queen Anne's county, through which village he passed about 9 o'clock on the morning of the murder.

TOWN HALL.—The call for a town meeting on Tuesday last, to adopt measures for the construction of a suitable hall for public purposes, was responded to in the usual way. There being no persons present, nothing could be done.

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