pose in their too early made graves. And yet the tide continues to come up upon us, far-dwellers from that fearful scene of blood and death, in sickening surges, and so must flow on, until the policy of an accidental administration of our Government shall have been successfully maintained in the acquisition of unneeded territory, and the satisfaction of some pecuniary claims!"

Among the victims to this barbarous policy, the fall of young Lincoln, of Massachusetts, strikes us with peculiar pain.—We well remember him, a few years ago, in the beauty of his youth, in the dawn of his manhood, coming from the quiet retreats of private life to devote himself to the cause and honor of his country. From the first there was about him, on entering his new profession, something which seemed to stamp him with an assurance of future distinction. And the promise has been abundantly realized. Devoted to the discharge of his duties on the peace establishment, he went into active service, on the breaking out of the war with Mexico, with an obviously resolute determination to distinguish himself. He soon had an opportunity afforded him. On the day at Resaca de la Palma he defended a brother officer, in the same command with himself, against the deadly attack, hand to hand, of superior numbers, and gallantly and nobly saved his comrade's life, and won imperishable laurels by the firmness and determination which he manifested upon that trying occasion. The trusty leader of our brave little army was not forgetful of an act so memorable, and the honorable mention of the young Lieutenant in the despatches of Taylor was followed by his immediate promotion to the line. Nor was this all. A yet greater and prouder meed was awarded him in his transfer to General Taylor's own staff as Assistant Adjutant General—an honor that in itself was fame. It was like the *accolade* upon a stricken field, which a king, in the old chivalry, laid upon the neck of the doer of gallant deeds, and made him noble.

At Buena Vista, on the 23d of February, Lincoln, if we can rightly credit the details as yet received of that action, most fully vindicated the high expectations, as a brave and daring soldier, which had been formed of him. The facts that General Taylor (in whose staff he was) received a ball through his coat, that Adjutant General Bliss (whose assistant he was) was wounded, and that Lincoln fell, combine to prove that their post was at the very point of danger throughout the action.—And so was the brave young Captain's brief but brilliant career terminated. He died upon the field of his own glory, and his name is registered where Posterity shall ever gratefully

"——turn the page to read it."

But there is a quiet lovely village, in the heart of one of the fairest rural districts in New England, whither we shall soon see the remains of the youthful soldier borne for sepulture, and where, among many of his honored name, they must rest till time shall be no more. To that dethe treasured theme of all his best thoughts, the centre of all that could "make ambition virtue" to him, and to which, with all its garnered treasures, of mother, father, wife, sister, brother, his last recollection was given; to that delightful spot, we say, the news of this victory, over which the land is noisily rejoicing, has come like the fearful wail that was heard in Rama—lamentation and weeping, Rachel mourning for her children, and refusing to be comforted, because they were not." The deceased was the third son of Hon. Levi Lincoln, of Worcester, Massachusett , so long the Chief Magistrate of that State, and afterwards the Representative, in several successive sessions of Congress, from his native district. The name of Lincoln is one that has, from the early days of our national, and even colonial existence, been historical, and connected with much that has made our annals illustrious. While we deeply lament the loss of one of the most promising of the scions of an honored family, we congratulate the survivors that their kinsman has bequeathed to them so rich an addition to the glory that has so long illustrated their name.

EUGENE SUE AND THE UNKNOWN.—It has been the custom, says the Parisian *Journal des Debats*, for the great novelist, notwithstanding his reputation as a man of fashion, to spend much of his time in visiting the garrets of the city, relieving the poor, and at the same moment gathering a deep knowledge of human nature. On a dark and sleety night last November, he was standing in one of the most wretched holes in Paris, where a poor widow and her children were lying in a state of shocking destitution. They were without bread, or covering, or fire, and the beauty of one of the orphan children, a girl of some fifteen, added interest to the scene. Sue gave them money and left, resolved to call the next day. He did call, and to his utter astonishment, found the widow and her children surrounded by all the comforts of life—fire on the hearth, Bologna sausages in profusion, and in fact everything necessary to make home happy. In the midst of this scene of profusion stood a slender young man very handsomely dressed. He was the cause of this sudden relief; the widow and her daughter blessed him, with tears in their eyes. Eugene Sue was much struck by this token of feeling in one so young, brilliant and gay. When the young fashionable left, he followed, determined to ascertain his residence, and after much trouble, saw him enter a carriage near the Place Vendome, and drive to the Chasse d'Anton. Sue followed, and saw the stranger enter the Hotel of the Duc de R——. He waited an hour for his reappearance, and at last saw a beautiful young lady of high rank come out of the hotel and enter the carriage. In that lady Sue recognized, not only the handsome dandy, but the Princesse d'Orleans, one of the daughters of Louis Philippe!

☞ Why is it impolitic for Gen. Taylor to be a candidate for the Presidency?—ANS: Because he *wont run!*



FOREIGN NEWS.

2 Days Later from Europe.

The Liverpool Chronicle says that vessels enough have cleared from that port during the week, for grain ports, to carry 14,000 quarters of corn; vessels capable of carrying 86,000 quarters, were still loading there.

Riots in Switzerland to prevent the exportation of corn, still continue. There have been extensive inundations in Hungary. The Pope is still receiving 'golden opinions from all sorts of people' by his liberal and conciliatory policy. Mr. Cobden had an interview with him, February 22d.

The Grand Ducal Theatre at Carlsruhe was burned on the 1st and about 70 lives were lost. The fire broke out in one of the Court boxes and caught the hangings and the whole building was instantly in flames. Among the victims a brother of M. Homburg, the man of letters; a son of M. Wable, the prompter; a whole family who had just arrived from Ludwigsberg, and an English family who got lost in the corridors, besides many women and children.

The debate on Mr. Hume's motion to cut off the subsidy paid to Russia, had not yet terminated, but had attracted much attention, and, as the Times of March 13 says, "the speeches which have been delivered will command the attention of Europe." The tone of the press seems to be uniform as to the one point that the *obligation* to pay is cancelled by the affair of Cracow; some of the journals go farther and contend that the payment ought to cease, but others, and the Times among them, advocate the continued payment, merely on the score of chivalrous honor.

On the 12th of March the House of Commons began the important debate on the condition of Ireland, and the measures rendered necessary thereby. Lord John Russell developed his views at length. The immediate subject was the introduction of a poor law into Ireland, but some remarkable views and opinions were introduced collaterally, indicating the approach of a crisis in British legislation.

Mr. O'Connell continues very unwell A letter from his son John, was read at the meeting of the Repeal Association held on the 8th of March. The old gentleman was then about leaving London for Hastings, to try change of air. The letter conveyed no other information of moment. From other sources, we learn that Mr. O'Connell is greatly distressed by the sufferings of his countrymen, and by the unpromising aspect of the repeal cause these indeed having contributed, as much perhaps as age and exertion, to the enfeebled condition of his health.

Accounts from the United States to the 13th February had been received in London, but the movements on this side for the relief of Ireland had but little more than commenced. They are noticed in the London papers, but not especially.

The 24th of March was appointed by the Queen in Council as the day for the "general humiliation and fasting," of which we had intimations some time ago.

Of the popular disturbances in Belgium the following account is given:—

DISTURBANCES AT LIEGE, VERVIERS, AND FLANDERS.—The Brussels papers of the 8th of March published accounts of disturbances in the important manufacturing towns of Liege and Verviers.

It appears that during several days previous to the above date inflamatory placards had been extensively distributed in both places, and large crowds had assembled in the streets. On the night of the 5th instant, a considerable number of persons, apparently belonging to the "working classes," assembled in front of the Hotel de Ville, of Liege, and after giving utterance to seditious cries, proceeded to the palace of the Archbishop against whom they directed very insignificant menaces. The mob smashed several windows, as well as the lamps which lighted up the arcade, and thence proceeded to that part of the city which is solely inhabited by the poorer classes.

The rioters were proceeding to commit other excesses when they were met by the military and a large body of police. About twenty of the ringleaders were arrested, after resistance, and conveyed to prison.

On the 7th the authorities issued placards stating that every person in need would receive tickets to entitle him to a loaf for 10 centimes (1d) under the present legal price. The municipal tax on meat suspended till father notice, and other measures of relief are promised.

The *Messager de Gard* publishes an account of disturbances at Deynze, in East Flanders, where a barge containing corn and flour was pillaged by the inhabitants. The civil authorities of Brussels, in order to remove one pretext for disorder, resolved on the 7th to increase the price of bread of the first and second quality, in order to keep the so called *pain de menage*—the kind used by the laboring classes—at its present price.

Accounts from Madrid, of March 2, said that Count Bresson, the French Ambassador, had set off suddenly for Paris, without giving notice. Queen Christina was to follow in a few days.

Letters from Vienna say that England, France and Austria have concluded a treaty with the Porte for piercing the isthmus of Suez. By virtue of this treaty Austria is to undertake the works on the coast, and in the port of Alexandria; the regulating the course of the Nile to be at the expense of Egypt.

France to undertake the roads through the desert; England to restore port of Suez and to construct the basins and all other necessary establishments. It is said that M. Negrelli, and several other engineers under his orders, will set out for Egypt next month. On the other hand, the whole affair is represented as a private undertaking, which will be warmly supported by the government.

MEXICAN NEWS.

From the N. O. Picayune, April 4.

LATER FROM THE BRAZOS.

The U. S. transport schooner Sarah, Capt. Eldridge, arrived from the Brazos, whence she sailed on the 29th ult.—three days later than our former advices. Among her passengers is Major Ben McCulloch, of the Texas Rangers.

Gen. Taylor arrived at Monterey on the 9th of March with the 1st Mississippi Rifles and the Kentucky Cavalry as an escort, and from an article in the American Pioneer (a paper published at Monterey) we infer that he was yet there on the 15th. What day he left Monterey we are not informed, but all accounts agree that he was in pursuit of Gen. Urrea. We extract from a letter in the Flag, dated Camargo, the 23d ult., which purports to derive its information from Major McCulloch.

Old Zach is down on this side of the mountain, hunting up Urrea with a sharp stick. The Old Hero is wrothy at being assailed in his rear and having his bread carts demolished, and if he but lays hand on the Mexican General will flay him alive. Urrea will doubtless effect his escape, for he would sooner meet the devil with odds than Old Zach. At the last accounts he was at Linares, making a straight shoot for the Tula Pass.

The Kentucky Cavalry are here, having been sent down by Gen. Taylor as an escort to a train. They return immediately, accompanying the Mississippi and Virginia regiments of infantry, who proceed through by the way of China.

Capt. Graham's company of dragoons, Capt. Gray's company of rangers, four or five companies of Virginians, part of the Ohio, and part of the Kentucky regiments of infantry, sent down here recently with the train, are now all on their return to Gen. Taylor. Major Chevallie, with three companies of Texan rangers, amounting to 280 men, arrived at Clay Davis's five miles from here, yesterday [the 22d.]

BRAZOS SANTIAGO, March 27, 1847.

The last news from Gen. Taylor left him in pursuit of Urrea and Canales, near Ceralvo, with 1000 horse. The enemy was ahead of him twenty-five miles, making for the mountains in the direction of Victoria.

A train of sixty wagons left Matamoras with subsistence on the 24th for Camargo, and four steamers the mouth of the Rio Grande, with provisions, for the same destination on the same day. The train from Matamoros was escorted by three companies of the North Carolina volunteers.

A train of one hundred and twenty-five teams leave the mouth of the Rio Grande to-day, with a detachment of North Carolina Infantry, under Col. Payne, and four Companies of the Massachussets line, under Col. Wright. This command marches on foot through to Camargo, and then

SURRENDER OF VERA CRUZ AND THE Castle of San Juan D'Ulloa!

Memoranda furnished by Col. Totten.

March 9, 1847.—The disembarkation commenced.

March 13, 1847.—The investment is complete—two mortars landed.

March 17, 1847.—Ten or twelve mortars were on shore to-day.

March 18, 1847. Trenches opened at night.

March 22, 1847.—City summoned at 2 p. m. to surrender, and, on refusal, the fire was begun from 7 mortars—afterwards increased to 9 mortars.

March 24, 1847.—The naval battery of 3 32-pounders and 3-8 inch Paixhan guns begun its fire this morning.

March 25, 1847.—A battery of 4 24-pounders and 28-inch howitzers opened to-day.

March 26, 1847.—The enemy, early this morning, commenced the negotiation for a surrender.

March 29, 1847.—Possession taken of both city and castle—the garrison marching out and laying down their arms.

At 8 o'clock the castle saluted the Mexican flag, and crossed to the city; at 10 the whole Mexican army marched out and stacked their arms on the road near the cemetery. Our army then marched on each side of the Mexican lines into the town. Colonel Belton took possession of the castle, saluted the American flag, and then fired a salute to Commodore Conner, as the Princeton left. General Scott, from the goverment house, reviewed the troops as they marched through the public square. He is now quartered in it. All the best part of the inhabitants had left the city before the attack. On our entry it looked like a deserted city. The number killed is not known—supposed to be large. The city is very much injured by the shot and shell. Nine thousand Mexican troops were within twelve or fifteen miles of the city on the night of the 28th, and were driven back by Colonel Harney, of the dragoons. The attack will be made on Alvarado to-morrow, the 30th. It is important to have possession of it, as the country about it is an agricultural one, and will open the market to our troops.

The trenches were open 7 days.

The fire from our batteries was continued three and a half days.

During the 16 days that intervened between the disembarkation of troops and the opening of negotiations, there were five days of violent "northers," in which all landing of stores, &c. was interrupted.—And, during the seven days of open trenches, there were two days and nights, in which it was impossible to undertake any new work; or even, by clearing the trenches and batteries of large quantities of drifting sand, to arrest the accumulating damage.

Unofficial list of killed and wounded before Vera Cruz, from the landing to the taking possession of the city and the castle—namely, from the 9th to the 28th March.

KILLED.

Navy—1 officer and 6 men in the shore battery, (No. 5.)
Army—2 officers and 6 men.
Total, 3 officers and 12 men.

WOUNDED.

Navy—1 officer and 6 men in the shore battery, No. 5.)
Army—3 officers and 40 men.
Total, 4 officers and 46 men.
Total killed and wounded, 7 officers and 58 men—making, in all, 65 persons.

Officers killed.—Captain John R. Vinton, 2d artillery; Capt. Alburtis, 2nd Infantry; Midshipman T. B. Shubrick, navy.

Officers wounded.—Lieut. Col. Dickinson, South Carolina volunteers, severely; Lieut. A. S. Baldwin, navy, slightly; Lieut. Lewis Neill, 2d dragoons, severely. All the wounded are doing well.

The number of rank and file prisoners had not been ascertained, but (reckoning on all previous accounts of the strength of the garrisons) cannot be estimated at less than 4,000 men—of which number, a considerable portion are supposed to be of their very best troops.

From a list furnished by one of the Mexican commissioners, it is supposed the following officers were present in the city and castle, viz.

5 generals, 18 colonels, 37 lieutenant colonels, 5 majors, 90 captains, and 180 lieutenants.

A friendly communication had been opened with the town of Medellin, twelve miles south of Vera Cruz, after a sharp skirmish, conducted by Col. Harney, against some troops that attempted to obstruct the way. And an expedition, by land and water, was to proceed to Alvarado; where, however, no opposition was looked for. Indeed, it was confidently stated in camp, when the Princeton sailed, that Mexican commissioners had already arrived for the purpose of treating for the submission of that place. The principal object of Gen. Scott at Alvarado is to open a source of supply of horses, mules, and beef cattle.

VERY INTERESTING.

VERA CRUZ, CAMP WASHINGTON,
March 29, 1847.

LIST OF VESSELS ASHORE UNDER SACRIFICIOS.

To the Editors of the Union:

Brig Caroline, Captain Sutton, gov. stores, bilged.

Brig Mary Ann, gov. stores, bilged.

Schr. Sear, sutlers stores total loss.

Schr. Phebe Eliza, Capt. Howard, gov. stores tight, bad situation.

Schr. Louisa, Capt. Smith, gov. stores total loss.

Schr. Eleanor, gov. stores, total loss.

Schr. Sea Nymph, Capt. Drew, gov. stores, total loss.

Schr. Monitor, Capt. Sword, gov. stores, total loss

Schr. Blanch, E. Sayre, gov. stores, total loss.

Shr. Hariet Smith, Capt. Williamson, gov. stores, total loss.

Schr. Corrine, gov. stores total loss.

Paulne Wipang, Capt. Boobar, gov. stores, total loss.

Schr. Ellen, Capt. Smith, gov. stores. total loss.

Brig Will, Capt. Decker, gov. stores, total loss.

Schr. Oscar Jones, off in a few days.

Schr. T. H. Walker, gov. stores, total loss.

Schr. A. G. Horton, gov. stores, bilged.

Schr. Tionic, gov. stores, bilged.

Brig Orion, Captain Randall, gov. stores, bilged.

Schr. Mary Priam, Captain Goline, gov. stores bilged.

Schr. Pacific, Captain Micks, gov. stores, total loss.

Schr. Volasco, gov. stores, total loss.

Brig Ellen & Clara, do. doubtful.

Brig Othellos, gov. stores, total loss.

Ship Diadem, dismasted.

Schr Enterpize, dismasted.

Schr. Caroline, total loss.

NORTH OF THE CASTLE.

Brigs Patterson, John Potter, Pensacola, and a brig name unknown.

FROM VERA CRUZ.—The Union publishes the following interesting extract of a letter from an officer serving with the army before Vera Cruz, to a friend in Washington city.

"*Camp Washington, before Vera Cruz.* March 29, 1847.

"We hope to be able to get together transportation enough to push forward in about two weeks. A brigade goes to morrow to Alvarado to take possession of that place for the purpose of opening a mule market, &c. This will furnish us with means of transportation, if we cannot get them in any other way.

"We suppose that we may have something to do at the National bridge and again at Jalapa. I do not believe we will get farther, before the Mexican express a desire to treat.

SHOT THROWN AT THE BOMBARDMENT.—A correspondent of the New Orleans Delta states that during the bombardment, our army threw the following number and size of shot:

Army Battery.

3000 ten-inch shells,	90lbs. each.
500 round shot,	25lbs each.
200 eight-inch howitzer shells	68lbs. each.

Gen. Patterson's Navy Battery.

1000 Paixhan shot,	68lbs. each.
800 round shot	32lbs. each.

Musquito Fleet, Capt. Tutnall.

1200 shot and shell, averaging	68lbs. each.

Making in all 6,700 shot and shell; weighing 463,000 lbs.

Appearance of the Army at Vera Cruz.—A letter from an officer on board the steamer Princeton, to the Philadelphia North American, thus describes the dress and appearance of our soldiers:

"The sight in the plaza, when Gen. Scott took possession, would doubtless have been very handsome, if the soldiers had been dressed as are our holiday soldiers in Philadelphia. Such a set of dirty, ragged looking devils, it is hard to see. Scott and his staff and Worth were in all their glory habiliments; the rest in anything but a sightly costume."

VERA CRUZ AND THE VOMITO.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Herald says:

Some of the papers are alarming themselves about the health of our troops who will be left to garrison Vera Cruz. The apprehension that they will be carried off by the vomito is gratuitous, as it is not intended, to garrison Vera Cruz. The garrison will be in the castle of San Juan de Ulua, which is healthy and which can always command the city. The headquarters will be at Jalapa. Gen. Worth will probably take and occupy Cordova, for the purpose of guarding the Southern road from Puebla, and a detachment will defend the National Bridge across the river Antiagua, over which passes the road from Vera Cruz to Jalapa and Cordova are both healthy. If Cordova be too much exposed, Orizaba, twelve or fifteen miles further, might be occupied. From this point after the troops shall be refreshed, Gen. Worth if it be deemed advisable, might conduct his operations against Puebla, while the commanding General might proceed to the reduction of Perote. At the former place the forces might be concentrated and so proceed to the capital, where they will be joined by Gen. Taylor's division from San Luis Potosi.

It will be seen that the approaches to Vera Cruz being thus guarded, and the guns of the Castle constantly pointing into it, no garrison will be required. The squadron will be relieved from the tiresome duty of keeping guard over the castle, and will have leisure to operate on other parts of the coast. It will thus escape all hazard of the plague. The army will also be removed from its influence. These arrangements exhibit foresight and management worthy the highest praise.

INCIDENTS AT VERA CRUZ.

We extract the following from a letter in the Philadelphia Chronicle, written by an officer on board the Princeton, who has just returned from Vera Cruz:

I witnessed the delivering up of arms by about 4,000 soldiers, who marched out in the rear of the town between our batteries and their stacked arms, laying down their colors—drums, and band instruments, at the head of each brigade. They then moved to the right—leaving their muskets standing, with the cartouch box on each. When left, they were ready to march to the interior, as prisoners of war on parole. They did not show the sorrow in parting with their weapons, standards, &c., that I expected; nor did they show anger or any hostility towards us, their invaders and conquerors.

I then rode to the town to see what effect our shells and shot had on it. I was prepared to see much destruction, but was perfectly amazed. The town is, on the South west side almost destroyed. The navy battery, six guns, three 32-pounders, and three 64-pounders Paixhan guns, at times throwing shells, and others the solid shot, did immense execution; also a 24 pound battery worked by the army; but the citizens of Vera Cruz say the bombs did the most injury. They would fall on the houses, the weight carrying them through from roof to cellar, (in proportion to the strength of the floor, and then burst, opening the house from top to bottom, and killing all within. Thousands had left the town, or the casualties, as regards life, would have been immense—as it was the women and children suffered most. The loss of soldiers was comparatively small—they kept themselves in the Northern part of the town.

One reason of the Mexicans for giving up, is, they feared a revolt of troops. The suberbs, where the greater part of their wives lived, was completely destroyed; they begged their husbands to give up, and save their families from destruction. Many of the officers, at night crawled up close to the walls, and represented the screeching crying, and lamenting of the women, children, and wounded, as being dreadful. Poor creatures! they must have suffered severely.

They, no doubt, were short of provisions. They had no wheat, but plenty of beans, flour and rice. In the castle, they were short of everything except beans and rice. The blockade kept all salt provisions from their market

We find the following paragraph in the second edition of the Evening Mercury:

Midshipman Rodgers is at Perote, but it is not believed that it is designed to harm him, and the general opinion is that he would have been liberated at Vera Cruz, were it not from the fear that he would impart to our forces important information, in relation to the defences of the city.

SUPPLY OF WATER AT VERA CRUZ.—By the accounts from Vera Cruz it would appear that Gen'l Scott has cut off the water pipes leading to that city and thereby deprived the town of a supply of water, an advantage which it is thought will be used as an instrumentality of reducing the city; but a gentleman who has resided some time at Vera Cruz, states that the water brought in the viaduct was used principally for the shipping and that there are excellent wells in the city which furnish an abundance of pure water for the use of the inhabitants.—*N. O. Tribune.*

THE DISTRESS IN IRELAND.—A letter from London, (March 30th) says:

It is utterly impossible for me to convey any adequate idea of the awful state of the population in Ireland. The Morning Chronicle Dublin correspondent, in that journal of the 24th ult., says: the police have reported, up to the close of last week, at the constabulary office in Dublin, fifty thousand deaths from starvation and disease. "The actual amount of deaths from starvation, says that gentleman, is probably much larger than that reported.

EASTON GAZETTE.

EASTON, Md.

SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 17.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The communications of "Academus" and "Talbot" were sent in too late for this week. They will appear in our next.

EXTRAORDINARY PHENOMENON.

A remarkable light appeared in the Heavens on the night of Wednesday, 8th inst., which has been noticed generally by the press in different parts of the country. The phenomenon was distinctly visible in this place, and presented the various characteristics described elsewhere. The Aurora Borealis had been unusually brilliant early in the evening, and the agitation of the magnetic needle greater than ever we remember to have seen it. About 30 minutes after their first appearance the Northern lights became merged into a vast column which mounted the concave from the North East and passing over to the extreme South Western horizon, left upon the sky a sublime arch of nebulous light, through which the stars were faintly distinguishable. This luminous belt was at times ruddy and pale, vibratory and undulating, and was succeeded by an unusually magnificent display of shooting meteors. It was throughout an exhibition of surpassing grandeur and beauty, and in former ages would have been regarded as foreboding some dire civil or national calamity. We have observed this phenomenon more than once before, in a modified form, and shall venture upon our right, hereafter, to theorize upon its probable origin and rationale.

GUBERNATORIAL CONVENTION.—It will be recollected that this body will convene at Cambridge, on 16th June next, to select a suitable candidate for Governor, in place of the present distinguished incumbent. We urge upon our Whig friends not to delay too long the necessary measures to a proper representation of Talbot in that assemblage. Let full and ample notice be given of a county meeting to be held as early as practicable, in the ensuing month; and let every Whig voter be in his place on that occasion. There has been too little regard paid heretofore to such meetings, on the part of the people, and too much indifference manifested in their proceedings. Every movement, at this crisis, having reference either to the State or General Government is of vital importance and should secure the honest attention of every true Whig.

IMPORTANT SUPPLEMENT.—The act imposing duties on promissary notes, bills of exchange, specialities and other instruments of writing has been so modified as to allow persons living remote from county towns, to execute deeds, mortgages, &c., without the inconvenience of procuring stamps, *in advance*, in every such case. It is only necessary, by the new supplement, to pay for a stamp when the instrument of writing is filed for record in the office of the County Clerk.

NATIONAL WHIG.—This is the title of a new Daily, published in Washington, D. C., by Mr. Charles W. Fenton. It throws out the Whig banner with the name of Zachary Taylor inscribed upon it for President; and gives promise of becoming a successful adjunct to the cause of Whig principles. Success to it!

☞ By a resolution of the late Conference of the M. E. Church convened at Wilmington, it was determined to hold the next annual session of that body, in Easton, Md., to commence on the twenty-ninth day of March, 1848.

☞ Col. Philip Francis Thomas, of this County, is mentioned in the columns of the Baltimore Argus, as an available Democratic candidate for Governor.

☞ We invite attention to the sermon to be preached to-morrow by Rev. Dr. Mason, in Christ's Church in behalf of the suffering poor of Ireland and Scotland.—Let the attendance upon this deeply interesting occasion be general, and the contributions commensurate with the importance of the object.

Steamboat Osiris.—This favorite boat which has been running between Baltimore Annapolis, Cambridge and Easton, under the command of Capt. J. D. Turner, was sold a day or two since to a gentlemen in Norfolk, from which place she will here-

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