

FOREIGN NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE

STEAMSHIP CAMBRIA.

15 Days Later from Europe.

Important Commercial News—Great Decline in Breadstuffs—The Markets again Improving—Advance in the Cotton Market—The Weather and the Crops.

We are indebted to the expresses of Messrs. Adams & Co., and Messrs. Miller & Co., for Philadelphia papers in advance of the mail, containing intelligence from Liverpool to the 4th inst., received by the steamer Cambria at Boston, on Tuesday afternoon.

The news in a commercial point of view is very important. The decline in breadstuffs is indeed astonishing.

The corn markets were receding—that of Indian corn for instance, the fall in price has been very great—declining about 24s. The rise in this kind of breadstuffs was as surprising as the decline has been astonishing, and in the judgment of many persons, the fall exceeded the necessity of it, and was altogether unwarranted.

There has been a considerable decline in flour, as well as Indian corn, and the tendency to a farther decline in the market can hardly fail to be increased by the fine Spring weather now prevailing, which foreshadows an early and abundant harvest.

There have been very great changes in the Liverpool corn market, since the sailing of the steamer Hibernia. Large imports of all descriptions of breadstuffs to all parts of the kingdom, have had the effect of putting down prices of all kinds of grain and flour.

The variations of the market during the month, amount to 1s. per 70 lbs. on wheat, 6d. per 45 lbs. on oats; 6d. per 60 lbs. on barley; 4s. per qr. on rye; peas and beans 6s. per bbl., and 8s. per sack on flour; 2s. per load on oat meal, 24s. to 25s. per qr. of 480 lbs., and 10s. per bbl. on Indian corn and meal.

Within a few days past, a reaction has been experienced, and an advance realized on peas of 2s. per qr.; on barley, 2s. per sack; on Indian corn, 5s. per 480 lbs.; on Indian meal, 2s. per bbl., and the trade generally has experienced more firmness, with some heavy transactions in flour, at 37s. to 38s. per bbl. for western canal; for Philadelphia and Baltimore, 36s. to 36s. 6d.; New Orleans 34s. to 36s. per bbl. on the spot, with the usual allowance.

American wheat rates from 10s. to 10s 9d. for Southern, up to 11s. 5d. to 11s. 6d. per 70 lbs., for Northern white; rye 48s to 50s. per qr.; barely 6s. 9d to 7s. per 60 lbs. Beans, American white, 70s. to 80s., and black eyed peas 60s. to 70s. per imperial quarter.

The trade on the 3d inst., was again rather firmer. There were buyers of wheat at full prices, and flour supported the improvement. Indian corn was in request at 5s. per qr. of 480 lbs. for Northern yellow, and meal at 25s. per barrel.

In the Liverpool Cotton market for the week ending March 26th, there was quite a turn. Instead of the gloom and depression which had existed since the commencement of the year, there had been an active and stirring business, both to the trade, and on speculation.

Exporters were active purchasers for some of the better qualities New Orleans.

In such a market, and after so long a depression, it became certain that an increase in demand would cause improved prices. Accordingly American descriptions of all qualities have advanced 1-4d. per lb., and the greater bulk of the ordinary kinds 3-8 pence.

CANADIANS.—The Canadians are crossing the lake and enlisting in the companies now recruiting at Rochester for Mexico.

THE AMERICAN TERMS OF PEACE TO MEXICO.—The terms indicated by Senor Atocha in his letter to Rejon as the propositions of the United States to Mexico to obtain a peace, the New Orleans Picayune finds in the Diario del Gobierno, of Mexico, copied from a paper of Guadalajara, without a word of dissent. They are as follows:—

A commission shall be named to arrange the conditions. This commission shall be composed of Messrs. Benton and Buchanan and one member of Congress of the opposition, and two Mexican commissioners. The commission shall assemble wherever the government of Mexico may appoint.

The United States demand the parallel of 26 degrees of latitude from the Gulf of Mexico to the Pacific, as the dividing line.

The United States will pay fifteen millions of dollars in cash for the territory occupied, solemnly engaging not to exact or claim any expenses of the war. These expenses are estimated at about thirteen millions; consequently, the United States consider that they would pay twenty-eight millions of dollars for the territory described.

The United States guarantee that it will never consent that any territory or state of Mexico shall be annexed to the American union; it equally guarantees the sovereignty of Mexico, especially her territory south of the parallel of 26°.

The United States will place ten thousand men, infantry and cavalry, upon the boundary line, to prevent smuggling and the incursions of the Indians.

The United States engage to adjust all disputes about old claims—we give the remainder of the sentence in Spanish. [*pro el territorio cedido por tierras, deudas extrangeras, &c.*]

An alliance offensive and defensive shall be signed between the United States and Mexico to repel all European intervention in the affairs of America.

Atocha is authorized by the Government of the United States to adjust the terms of the treaty of peace.

MEXICAN NEWS.

STILL LATER FROM THE BRAZOS.

The Battle between Gen. Taylor and Urrea Contradicted—Gen. Taylor at Saltillo—Assassinations at Monterey, &c.

The steamer Telegraph arrived at New Orleans on the 10th inst., with dates from the Brazos to the 6th, from Monterey to the 24th ult., and Saltillo to the 22d. At both of the latter places, every thing was quiet, and no apprehensions were entertained of a different state of things ensuing there. Very many of the wounded, both Americans and Mexicans, were dying at Saltillo.

The report that a battle had been fought between Gen. Taylor and the forces under Gen. Urrea and Canales, proves to be incorrect.

A Mexican merchant had been assassinated at Monterey by Mr. Gayse, one of the clerks of Lloyd Tilghman, whose goods had been captured by Urrea and found in the store of the Mexican.

Several other assassinations are mentioned, among them, one of Urrea's officers who massacred the Americans near Cerralvo.

As we have already hinted, it is understood to be the design of Gen. Taylor, as soon as he gets the necessary reinforcements to march on to Saltillo, and a point between that and Mexico, form a junction with Gen. Scott.

Eight companies of the Massachusetts regiment were station at Camargo on the 30th inst. The other two were shortly expected. Col. Cushing arrived at the Brazos on the 4th inst.

Major Giddings writes from Cerralvo, March 18, telling of how he was attacked by Urrea and Komaras, of which we have already informed our readers: "I have learned from a prisoner of mine, (he says) that Gen. Urrea was slightly wounded in our little battle—also, that Lieut. Barbour and party are prisoners in his hands.

The following letter from the Picayune dated Camargo, March 29, is interesting:

The report that Gen. Taylor had come down to Cerralvo with the flying artillery, May's squadron of dragoons and the Kentucky cavalry, was correct. The command under Col. Curtis consisting of a portion of the Ohio regiment and six companies of the Virginia regiment under command of Lieut. Col. Randolph, encountered the advance guard of Urrea a few miles beyond Cerralvo, and reported to Col Curtis, who ordered the command back to Cerralvo, encamped them in the plaza, and sent out a detachment of twenty men to bury the dead teamsters killed by Urrea some time before. They were fired upon by the advance of Urrea.

The next morning they marched towards Marin and encountered the advance guard of Gen. Taylor, who, hearing that communication had been cut off from Monterey had marched for Saltillo to the rescue, as soon as the wounded at Buena Vista had been properly cared for. Urrea, finding himself between two fires, *ramosed the rancho*, and has not been heard of since. A portion of Bragg's battery came down to this place, under command of Lieut. Shover, to recruit their horses, which were very much broken down by hard duty, and Gen. Taylor after issuing orders, returned to Saltillo, via Monterey.

The Kentucky cavalry also came down to recruit, and have since gone back, all but Capt. T. F. Marshall's company, which has been ordered to scout between China a large ranchero called "Al Dumas," and Caidereyta; and keep open the communication between these points and Monterey. Major Chevallie, with a detachment of 280 of the Texas regiment, recently raised are encamped on the opposite side of San Juan and will, as soon as their horses are recruited, proceed to Monte Morales, on the upper road to Monterey, and scout beyond that point and Linares. This will comprise all the disaffected region and that under Urrea's supervision, and keep that gentleman and his valiant chiefs under subjection, while it will afford protection to the trains of supplies going from this pos'.

The Virginia detachment, ordered back here by Gen. Taylor, will march to-morrow from this place, as an escort to a large train of provision wagons. The second battalion, under Lieut. Col. Randolph will proceed as far as China, and remain there with one piece of flying artillery, and fortify the plaza, while the other battalion under command of Col. Hamtramck, will proceed to Monterey with the train and one piece of artillery, and then return to Monte Morales on the upper road, and fortify and garrison that place until further orders. With these salutary provisions of Gen. Taylor, I opine, you will hear no more of wagon trains being attacked, plundered and burned.

THE MASSACRE IN NEW MEXICO—*Horrible Atrocities!* The correspondent of the St. Louis Reveille, at Santa Fe, sends the following account of the recent massacre of the Americans by the Pueblo Indians at Taos:

Gov. Charles Bent had gone to Taos on a visit, and was at his house in the village. The Indians went from the calaboose to the house of the Governor, crowded in till they filled it, and told him that they did not intend to leave an American alive in New Mexico; and as he was Governor, they would kill him first. The Governor appealed to their honor and manhood, but they treated his appeal with derision; and soon began to shoot him with arrows, taking fiendish care that the arrows should torture not kill him. They shot him in the face, and breast, and even tried to hit his eyes. Leaving him some time in this condition, they came back, and shot him in the breast with guns, killing him dead. They took off his scalp, stretched it on a board, with brass nails, and carried it in triumph through the streets.

In the meantime they killed Stephen Lee, how I have not learned. Gen. Elliott Lee, of St. Louis, who came out last fall to visit his brother Stephen, fled to the Priest, who concealed him under some wheat, so that the Indians did not find him for some time; when they discovered him, they took him out to kill him, but the Priest interceded for him so strongly, that they abandoned their purpose. Gen. Lee remained at the Priest's house for some time, and every few days the Indians would take him out to kill him, but would desist on the interference of the Priest. Gen. Lee is still in Taos, endeavoring to take care of the property left by his brother. He feels safe now, for the troops have been there.

James White Leal, a private in the Laclede Rangers, who was on furlough, and been appointed Prosecuting Attorney for the Northern District, was also a victim, and suffered a horrible death. The Indians, soon after killing the Governor, went to the house where Mr. Leal was, stripped off all his clothes, and then made him march through the streets of the village, they singing and amusing themselves by shooting arrows a little way into his flesh, to torture him. After this they took him to the house, shot a number of arrows in to his face, taking aim at his eyes, nose, mouth, &c., and then scalped him while yet alive. They then left him in this miserable condition for some time; at length they returned, and shot him with arrows till he died. His body was thrown out, and the hogs ate part of it, when, in the afternoon, Mrs. Beaubieu, a Spanish woman, wife of Judge Beaubieu, sent some men to bury it. Mr. Leal was several hours dying. One cannot but shudder to think of his sufferings.

The Indians went to the house of Judge Beaubieu, it is thought, in search of Robert Carey, another private in the Rangers, who was on furlough, and had been appointed Clerk of the Court in the Northern District. A son of Judge Beaubieu, a very interesting youth of about twenty years of age, who just returned last fall from the States, whither his father had sent him to be educated, was found in the house, and murdered. It is thought, when the Indians first assailed him, that they supposed him to be Carey.

Later from Vera Cruz.

Arrival of the St. Mary's—Another Victory—Alvarado taking without firing a Gun—Surrender of Jalapa—The National Bridge probably Taken.

The following slip, for which we are indebted to the Mobile Herald and Tribune, informs us of the onward progress of our arms, and the fall of another stronghold of the Mexicans, without the firing of a single gun. Victory follows victory in rapid succession, and the Mexican nation will ere long be compelled to sue for peace, or be wholly in our possession. The following is the intelligence from the Tribune:

NAVY YARD, PENSACOLA, April 13th, 1847.

Gentlemen:—The U. S. sloop St. Mary's has just this moment arrived, 8 days from Vera Cruz, with news of the *taking* of Alvarado, by Lt. Hunter, commanding steamer Scourge, without firing a gun, on the 2nd instant.

The St. Mary's brings despatches from Com. Perry. She has a great number of her crew sick.

The sudden departure of our mail prevents my giving you all the details.

The New Orleans Picayune and Delta also mention a report received there, that the authorities of Jalapa had made overtures to Gen. Scott for the surrender of that city, and that Gen. Twiggs had taken the National Bridge without resistance. The Delta says:

The town of Jalapa had sent its Alcade, with a civil escort, proffering the surrender of that town, and praying that a force be sent by the United States to take possession of the town and to protect the rights of the citizens.

Gen. Twiggs had taken up the line of march for Jalapa on the 3d April, with a column of 2500 men. Col. Harney had left the day before with his regiment, 2d dragoons. This enterprising and gallant officer had succeeded, by the most incredible exertions, in mounting the whole of his regiment, and it now numbers 500 strong, and a nobler band of cavaliers never went forth to a battle.

La Vega had been at Puente Nacional, with 2000 men and nine pieces of cannon; but not being supported by the Government or the people, had concluded to abandon the post, and marched off his force towards the city of Mexico. Immediately after his departure the citizens of Jalapa assembled together and determined to send the Alcade to the American camp to surrender the town.

Col. Bankhead, with the 2d artillery, is under marching orders, and would follow Twigg's column with a long train and large military force. The country people begin to come into Vera Cruz, bringing vegetables & other market supplies. Gen. Worth had enacted a tariff upon all articles brought into the city to be sold. The market was well supplied with beef, mutton, vegetables, fish and oysters, at moderate prices. All the grogshops—except two respectable hotels, that have special license from the commander—are suppressed, and liquor cannot be sold within the city, without the consent of the General in command of the city.

A great many laborers are employed in cleansing the streets of Vera Cruz, which are in a horribly filthy condition. A stench prevades the whole city, particularly that part of it which suffered most from our cannon. It is supposed that there must be many persons buried beneath the ruins of the houses destroyed by our shells.—Everything gets along smoothly under Gen Worths's government. Several volunteers were under arrest for outrages against the Mexican people. They are to be tried under Gen. Scott's order, issued some time ago in Tampico, and it is said, from the tone of sentiment prevailing in the army they will be severely dealt with.

NEWARK CITY ELECTION.—The annual charter election in this city on Monday resulted in the choice of the regularly nominated Whig ticket, and the re-election to the Mayoralty of Beach Vanderpool, Esq.

From the Baltimore Sun of yesterday.

FROM THE PACIFIC SQUADRON.

Important from California!

The American arms again Victorious.

Lieut. A. E. Gray, of the U. S. Navy, arrived at Baltimore yesterday morning, from Jamaica. Lieut. G. came overland from the Pacific to Chagres, and there took passage in a vessel sailing for Jamaica, whence he reached Baltimore as above stated.

Lieut. Gray, we understand, goes on immediately to Washington, and has important dispatches from Com. Stockton to the Secretary of the Navy.

The Patriot has been furnished with the following memorandum of startling events in the Pacific:

On the 8th of January last, Com. Stockton with 400 seaman and marines, 60 dismounted men, under Col. Kearney, (who volunteered to go with Com. S.) met the enemy with 700 artillery and dragoons, on the banks of the "San Gabriel." The commodore pushed his force forward, and crossed the river in the face of a plunging fire from the Mexican battery. The seamen draging six pieces of artillery through the water, (their pieces having been transported by the seamen 140 miles from the ships,) under Lieut. Tilghman of Baltimore, charged up the heights, dislodging and taking the Mexican battery.

On the 9th, Gen. Flores again made a stand on the plains of "Mesa," and another severe action took place. The American arms were again triumphant. The Mexican cavalry charged repeatedly on the seamen, who met them in squads, armed with the ships "boarding pikes"—the dismounted riflemen in the centre—dealing out destruction with their unerring weapons.

The American loss was 16 killed and wounded. Lieut. S. C. Rowan was the only officer wounded, and that slightly. None killed. The Mexican loss is about 90 killed.

It is believed that if Col. Fremont had been able to have joined Com. S. in season, with his mounted riflemen, Flores, with his whole force, would have been captured.

Com. S. refused to negotiate with Flores but sent him word that if he were taken he would be shot as a rebel. Flores soon after surrendered to Col. Fremont—who was not aware of Com. S. having declined to negotiate with him. Flores has promised to become a lawful subject of the United States, and to assist in quelling the rebellion.

NEW YORK CITY REDEEMED!

A WHIG MAYOR AND COUNCIL ELECTED!

THE TRIUMPH COMPLETE.

The New York Express of yesterday says:—It is with the deepest satisfaction that we find our confident hopes realised, in the complete triumph of the principles of Law and good Order in our city, in the result of the Municipal election. Indeed we can hardly see how it could have been otherwise, upon such a showing as we are enabled to make against our opponents.—Such profuseness of unnecessary and prodigate expenditure, on the part of our city government, combined with the character of some of the nominations made by Tammany Hall, were arguments which could not be used without effect against them, and we rejoice to see that the people of our city have been roused to a sense of duty, and have decided that when the conservators of the best interests of the city see fit to come out in their strength,—in other words, will *vote*,—they can put things right.

The Native vote will not much exceed 1800. The highest vote of that party was in the 9th, 399; and the lowest in the 6th, 5. In the 11th Ward, Mr. Drake, (Native candidate;) so far as we have ascertained only received 17 votes!

VOTE OF THE CITY—1847.

	Mayor.		Commissioner.	
	(Whig)	(Loco)	(Whig)	(Loco.)
Wards.	Brady.	Brownell.	Taylor.	Leonard.
1	827	846	737	815
2	635	418	571	450
3	1366	438	1269	487
4	658	1488	441	1631
5	1245	944	1117	1023
6	589	1480	518	1530
7	1773	1370	1690	1451
8	2020	1330	1825	1487
9	1959	1519	1624	1688
10	1228	1075	1051	1234
11	1173	1700	1060	1706
12	558	694	550	700
13	983	1101	606	869
14	928	1339	643	1391
15	1906	394	1707	462
16	1375	1294	1215	1484
17	1649	1685	1428	1591
18	859	1073	781	1127
Total.	20,871	19,136	18,271	10,997

Majorities, Brady, 1,735 Leonard, 1,726.

Mr. Leonard got some 800 or 1000 "Vote yourself a farm" voters, he having prior to the election, answered their questions as plainly as they desired.

(These returns indicate a great change of public opinion in this city. Wright's majority over Young was, in November, 5,146, and Mickle's plurality for Mayor a year ago, was 6,962.)

COMMON COUNCIL.

The common Council will probably consist of eleven or twelve Whig members in each branch, out of eighteen.

ALDERMEN: 11 Whigs, 6 Loco Focos, and 1 Native.

ASSISTANTS: 12 " 6 "

There were severe contests, in some of the wards between the respective friends of the Tammany candidates, and fights frequently occurred throughout the day, in consequence. In the 4th and 6th in particular, this was conspicuous.

BROOKLYN CHARTER ELECTION.—The election in Brooklyn resulted as in New York in the success of the whigs, by a majority for Stryker, Mayor, of about 1200.

The Council consists of 12 Whigs and 5 Democrats. All 6 of the Supervisors elect are Whigs.

EASTON GAZETTE.

EASTON, Md.

SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 24.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

The brief but pertinent communication of our correspondent "*Academus*" deserves attention. Our judgment corresponds fully with his own in regard to a proper standard, and uniformity of books in the primary and district schools of the county. The present plan is open to many objections, not the least of which is the check given to the progress of the scholar, by the successive changes adopted by different teachers of the same school. The expense to the county would also be greatly diminished by suitable attention to this subject. The country is flooded with all sorts of books purporting to enhance elementery education, more than half of which are worse than useless; and it is to be lamented that in many instances the decision upon the merit of such works is rendered exclusively by the teacher, who is not, we fear, in every case, a very competent judge. All these difficulties might be obviated and the ignorance of individual trustees and teachers supplied by a general convention composed of trustees and teachers of the various schools together with the friends of popular education generally, for the purpose of adopting a proper standard of education and agreeing, as far as possible, upon uniformity in books. This convention might hereafter meet periodically, with a view to recognize and adopt any improvements upon former plans which the progressive spirit of the age may evolve. We heartily concur in sentiment with our Bayside friend—and hope an early movement will be made in furtherance of the proposed object.

RELIEF OF IRELAND.—We are glad to find that the call for public meetings (first made in the papers of this town) to assist in the general effort for the relief of famishing Ireland, has met with proper response in other counties of the State. We sincerely hope that the meetings announced elsewhere may prove more effectual for the sufferers than our own. The opportunity was afforded to Talbot of placing a noble example for imitation before her sister counties, in the cause of Christian charity and beneficence.

With a view to shield, in some measure, the disgraceful apathy of our citizens on former occasions, appeals have been begun through the sacred medium of the pulpit. On Sunday last, agreeably to a resolution of the vestry of St. Peter's parish, a sermon was preached by the rector. Rev. Dr. Mason, in behalf of Scotland and Ireland. The coldness of the day prevented many from attending and the church was by no means full. The contribution, however, amounting to $76, was in the highest degree creditable to the congregation, and will no doubt be a subject of emulation in the lower church, on Sunday next. Let this example be imitated by the remaining Christian societies of the place. Surely the authority and sanctity of the sacred desk finds an appropriate channel for its exercise in so noble and praiseworthy a cause. The condition of Ireland is becoming more and more deplorable and the future prospect more unpromising.—Does not the man who folds his arms in indifference assume a fearful responsibility? Is it not to be feared, that he who amid the abundance of his granaries and storehouses gives not of his means to a starving nation in its emergency, will some day experience the need of that aid which he so unfeelingly refuses to others; that, in thus hoarding an unequal portion of God's bounty, to which he can successfully assert no claim or title, his crops may be overtaken by blight and disaster, his plans frustrated and himself taught how evanescent the tenure upon worldly abundance and how perishable all his possessions?

THE WEATHER.—The spring has thus far been cold and variable with us, and the products of the earth we fear suffered somewhat in consequence. The absence of rain and moisture has however served, in some measure, to protect the blossoming fruit from blight; while the uniform coolness of the atmosphere has doubtless saved the wheat fields from the ravages of the fly.

Our excellent friend Col. Goldsborough of Otwell, whose intelligent and inquisitive mind is never without useful employment, writes us, of this date, (19th inst.) as follows:

"While you were surrendering yourself to the pleasing influences of the dormitating god, I was measuring ice in a horse-trough—rather over 1-4 of an inch thick. Put that down in your diary—it is somewhat remarkable—doubtless there was fine skating at Albany this morning."

We thank the Colonel for the result of his experiment, which we have placed upon record, but must protest (for the information of posterity) against the charge of our being in bed at the period of his perambulations on the farm. We boast ourselves an exception to the metropolitan usages of the place in this respect, being in advance even of the domestics of the town both in Winter and Summer, in our habits of rising.

P. S. Since penning the foregoing the air has assumed the arid furnace heat of August, and to those who like ourselves are the victims of fever and disease must be exceedingly oppressive.

Dictated at 2 P. M. Thursday.

GUBERNATORIAL PROCEEDINGS.—We perceive that District meetings have already convened in various parts of the State, with a view to County Conventions. Action should be had in Talbot upon this subject. Let some period in the coming month be fixed upon for the County meeting, and measures taken at once to send up delegates to the same from the different districts.

HONORS TO THE BRAVE.—Demonstrations have been rife in the larger cities and towns, in honor of Generals Taylor and Scott and the gallant forces under their command. We have received sundry communications upon the subject of a general illumination in Easton, and approving highly, as we do of the proposal, will heartily concur in any measures our citizens may think proper to adopt towards such an expression of national feeling.

BOTANY.—To those who are fond of Botanical researches, at this season of flowers, we take pleasure in recommending the beautiful monthly edited by Dr. Comstock and published by J. K. Wellman, New York, at five dollars per annum.—The work is finely embellished and will be found greatly to facilitate the study of the gentle and entertaining science it offers to elucidate.

☞ An extra from the Picayune of a late date contains the intelligence of the brutal murder of several Americans, near Vera Cruz, by a party of Rancheros. Among the mutilated bodies were discovered the remains of Rev. W. H. T. Barnes, late of Wilmington, Del., who went out as a private in one of the Pennsylvania companies.

☞ Among the arrivals at New Orleans on 12th inst. *en route* for the seat of war, mention is made of the Baltimore Voltiguers, in command of Capt. J. E. Howard, Lieutenants J. A. Woolford, J. H. Smyth and J. A. Frost.

☞ The Philadelphia papers announce the sudden death on Sunday last of Thomas Sully, Jr., an artist of considerable distinction.

For the Gazette.

GEN. TENCH TILGHMAN.

MR. EDITOR,—The time has nearly arrived when the people will again be called upon to select one of their number as a candidate for the office of Governor. In my opinion the most suitable man for this station is an intelligent practical farmer—a man who lives among the people and understands their interests, and who will think more of promoting the good of the people than of advancing his own interest and that of his friends. Among the gentlemen who have been most spoken of, both in the papers throughout the State, and among the people, I know of none who answers this description better than our fellow citizen, Gen. T. TILGHMAN—the farmer of Oxford. This gentleman is well known both in his own county and throughout the State as having always been an ardent and unflinching champion of the Whig cause—ready on all occasions to advocate the claims of others, but not like many others, seeking office for himself. He has been selected by the Whigs of this County to represent them in every Convention which has been held under the present constitution for the selection of Gubernatorial candidates, and has received their voluntary support on the two last occasions for the nomination for Congress from this district. Six years ago he was elected by the Legislature without any previous intimation, one of the agents to represent the stock of the State in all the different rail roads and canals in this State—and has been continued in this station by every succeeding Legislature to the present time. To the services of this board the State is in a great measure indebted for the certain prospect which now exists of obtaining a revenue from the Chesspeake and Ohio Canal, by which our direct taxes will be greatly diminished. In effecting this object no one has rendered greater services than Gen. Tilghman—and his duties in this office have made him fully acquainted with every thing relating to the

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