

FOREIGN NEWS.

Arrival of the Sarah Sands.

2 DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Commercial Intelligence—The Famine in Ireland—Review of the Markets, &c.

The splendid steamer Sarah Sands, Capt. Thompson, arrived at New York on Thursday evening from Liverpool whence she sailed on the 5th ult.

She experienced continued heavy westerly winds; had been short of coal for the last seven days, and was therefore obliged to extinguish her furnaces.

IRELAND.—The Cork Examiner says—"175 persons died in the workhouse for the week ending Monday, March 29.—There are at present 5224 in the house, and 628 in the hospital. The Crown Solicitor for Cork says, that the anxiety of the prisoners at the assize for that county is, not that they should be acquitted, but that they should be found guilty! The learned gentleman has made a report to that effect to government. The jails of the county are crowded by a class of offenders created by the famine." The following is an extract from a letter, dated Dublin, April 3 —"There appears to be much less of actual famine, although extreme destitution still prevails in various districts, but generally throughout the country pestilence is at work, and in the work houses typhus fever exists to an alarming extent."

The Kilkenny Journal says—"There are about 700 paupers in the hospital of the work house, 600 of whom are in fever. 77 fever patients were admitted from the last board day to this." Generally, in most of the counties, the tillage of the land has been well attended to; but, even to this hour, there are vast tracts totally neglected. Many more landlords have supplied seed on loan; but in parts of Mayo, Roscommon, Sligo, Tipperary, and other counties cultivation is still very backward."

[From the Liverpool Times, April 6.]

The condition of the trade and commerce of the country during the first quarter of the present year has been far from favorable; and though the last arrivals bring the gratifying news of a very decided improvement in the American and Eastern markets, yet we fear that the progress of amelioration will be slow, until the result of the next harvest is ascertained. Should it realize the hopes that we are justified in founding on the great increase in the quantity of wheat and spring corn sown in this country; on the fineness of the seed time, both in the autumn of last year and the spring of the present, and on the present appearance of the young wheat in many districts we shall then obtain effectual relief.

We are not, indeed in the number of those who believe that one good harvest will give us low prices, and still less of those who believe that we shall see low prices previous to that harvest; but still we are convinced that the high prices which our farmers have obtained for their last years grain, joined to that thorough frightening which they got during the great corn law battle, have aroused them to exertions such as they have never made before and that they have already produced a great improvement in English agriculture, the effects of which will be felt in the next harvest. If we may judge from what we have ourselves seen, during a late tour through Lancashire, Cheshire, the West Riding of Yorkshire, Westmoreland and Cumberland we should say there is this year a great increase in the extent of tillage and draining, and great improvements in the mode of laying out fields, and of performing all manner of farming operations. The quantity of land sown with wheat appears to us to be greater than we ever knew it to be before; there is a sufficient plant in the ground; and it presents every appearance of health. Should this promise of increase in the home supply be realized, a good harvest would give us a return of moderate though not of low prices.

Further supplies of foreign grain are absolutely necessary for the sustenance of the people, and as they can only be obtained by further exportations of specie, it is clear that the pressure must continue.—Whatever may be the merits of the present monetary system in other respects and at other times, it is clear just now that it is adding commercial ruin to want of food.

During the last week the corn trade has passed through a severe ordeal. Early in the week a panic prevailed in the London market, which extended to most of the country markets; but on Thursday and Saturday a reaction took place in public opinion. India corn has risen again to about 52s. having been down to 46s. We understand that this excellent description of food is beginning to be consumed extensively in the North of England, as well as in Ireland.

After several months of cessation buyers of wheat and flour from the interior have again begun to show themselves in the Liverpool markets, and to purchase American flour freely. We see from the last circular of Messrs. Sturge, of Birmingham, that the supply of foreign wheat at Gloucester, at the present time is 2,000 quarters against 70,000 quarters at this time last year.

The supply of wheat and flour in Liverpool, on the 31st March, 1846, were in bond, 218,113 quarters of wheat, and 438,627 barrels of flour; free, (about) 150,000 quarters of wheat and 200,000 barrels of flour. The stock of wheat at present is supposed to be from 60 to 70,000 quarters and that of flour about 500,000 barrels.

The Inauguration of Prince Albert as Chancellor of Cambridge University took place at Buckingham Palace in London on the 25th March.

MEXICAN NEWS.

FROM MEXICO.

PROSPECTS OF PEACE—ATOCHA'S MISSION.

The New York Courier des Etats Unis of Saturday morning contains a letter from Vera Cruz, dated April 9, which, the editor says, is from a person in whom he has all confidence, and gives some details that are not without interest—especially in reference to the mission of Senor Atocha.

We find in the Commercial Advertiser an abstract of the contents of the letter. It first mentions the departure of the American forces under Gen's. Patterson and Twiggs for Jalapa—the excessive and increasing heat of the weather, inducing much disease chiefly dysenteric—the report that the position at the National Bridge had been abandoned by the Mexicans and their retreat, by order of Santa Anna, to the heights of Cerro Gordo; nine leagues beyond, where the first struggle will take place, to be followed by another at El Encero, a formidable position on the estate of Santa Anna himself, and the strong probability that no resistance or strength of position will be able to check the progress of the invaders. It says—"On their side is not only the superiority of discipline but the *prestige* of victory, heightened by the exaggerated reports of the disbanded garrison from Vera Cruz, who, to excuse the surrender of the city, tell their countrymen that the Yankees are a sort of incarnate demons, giants, with cannons and mortars of terrific power and enormous size, and that their very horses are trained to fight, horrible animals, as swift as lightning, and strong enough to trample whole battalions under foot."

The letter then broaches the great question of the day—Will a new victory tend to bring a peace? Will the submission of Mexico and peace follow even the capture of the city, of Mexico? In this connection it refers to the recent declarations of Santa Anna, promising an interminable war, and then proceeds as follows—

"But the Mexicans are too much in the habit of using these sounding phrases to justify their liberal acceptance. I believe that a guerilla war would be little to the taste of Santa Anna, and that at heart he inclines to peace. If, however, the popular sentiment is for war, he is too politic not to "howl with the wolves." A great influence may be exercised over his views and feelings by a piece of intelligence just received, but which needs confirmation—that Jalapa has declared itself independent under the protection of the United States, and that its example will be followed by the States of Vera Cruz, Puebla, Oajaca and some others. If all this is true the Mexican republic is threatened with a danger more alarming even than the American invasion, and Santa Anna will find himself impelled, alike by necessity and patriotism to agree upon a treaty, throwing even California and the Rio Grande into the arms of the United States to save the heart of the republic.

An interminable war, such as Santa Anna talks of, would find other obstacles.—In reassuming power he has aimed to conciliate all parties and gather all interests around himself. His cabinet has been made up on this plan, forming a piece of political mosaic; Iriarte, his Minister of Justice, is a *puro*, an *exaltado*, a friend of Gomez Farais and of Rejon; Otero, the Minister of Foreign affairs, is a *moderado*, belonging to the party of Gomez Pedraga; the Minister of Finance, Rondero, is a man of probity, enjoying the confidence of the clergy and the great landed proprietors, whose interests he undertakes to defend; the Minister of War, Gutierrez, is Santa Anna's man, who brought him up and to whom he is wholly devoted. By this species of compromise Santa Anna has hoped to obtain from the clergy, in an amicable way, the pecuniary aid which Gomez Farias undertook to seize by force; but the clergy will never open their coffers to him if they can help it. They promised money to Paredes, their creature and instrument, but when Paredes wanted the money it was not forthcoming. And so it will be with Santa Anna. The latter, therefore, if he has any wisdom, will seek rather to attain peace, which will give him time and opportunity for healing the wounds of his unhappy country, than a miserable and desolating war, which can work no good to any.

"An arrangement is not beyond the reach of probability, inasmuch as the bases of one have already been agreed to, on both sides, by all people of sense.—You know that, some time ago, proposition from the cabinet of Washington were brought to that of Mexico by Senor Atocha. I have it in my power to give you exact information respecting these propositions, for I have before me, at this moment, an authentic copy of a letter written by Senor Atocha to Senor Rejon, in which he exhibits his proposals and developes his ideas with the frankness belonging to personal intimacy. The arrangement was presented, not officially but as the basis of a treaty which in Senor Atocha's well advised opinion, would be acceptable to both countries; and consisted of the following articles:

"The adoption of the Rio Grande as the boundary betwen the two republics, from its mouth to the prarallel of California. This parallel strikes the Rio Gila between the 32d and 34th degrees or latitude; the line therefore, would by no means come down as low as the 25th or 26th degree, as has been pretended. Such a line would take from Mexico a third of her territory, whereas Senor Atocha's would cut off only New Mexico and California.

"The United States would pay for this acquisition from fifteen to twenty millions of dollars, besides taking upon themselves the settlement of the old claims, amounting to eleven millions. Adding the expenses of the war, which Senor Atocha estimates at sixty millions, the whole amount thus paid for New Mexico and California would be from eighty-six to ninety-one millions; a large price, and perhaps even more than the territory can be worth.

"A treaty of commerce and of alliance, offensive and defensive, to be established, by which the United States should engage to protect Mexico, by force of arms if necessary, against any European attempt of introduce a monarchical system. And the Cabinet of Washington would bind itself not to recognize the independence of any Mexican state which would seek to detach itself from the Mexican confederation, as also to defend the frontier of both republics against Indian hostilities, keeping up for this purpose a force of five or six thousand men.

"These certainly are liberal offers and the Cabinet of Mexico took cognizance of the fact. Heretofore no communication from Washington has received the honor of a reply or even of a passing notice; this time the proposals were read, and in the reply entrusted to Senor Atocha the Mexican Cabinet did not deny the possibility of coming to an arrangement; it even declared itself ready to negotiate, provided the American forces were first withdrawn from the soil of Mexico. This condition was the rock on which the attempt was cast away; but the terms suggested are probably the basis on which, sooner or later, an arrangement will be made, if the Mexicans do not, through a deplorable obstinacy, compel the victors to enlarge their demands while adding to their sacrifices of men and money."

THE BATTLE OF SACRAMENTO.

The Washington Union of Tuesday evening contains the official dispatches from Col Doniphan, relative to the Battle of Sacramento, and the capture of Chihuahua. It was, indeed, brilliant action. The United States forces consisted of 924 Missouri volunteers, with four 6 pounders and two 12-pound howitzers. We lost but 1 killed and 11 wounded.

The Mexican forces on the contrary, mustered 4,220 rank and file, and had with them 10 pieces of artillery varying from 4 to 10 pounders and seven one pound culverins. The Mexicans lost about 300 killed, 500 wounded, all their artillery baggage, stores, amunition; and the rest of the troops were "scattered to the four winds of heaven." The enemy were entrenched on immense piles of volcanic rocks but were driven from their position. Chihuahua was occupied on the 1st of March by a detachment of the 1st artillery and Captain Whiteman.

The following extract from Col. Doniphan's dispatch, details the principal action with the enemy:—

We now commenced the action by a brisk fire from our battery, and the enemy unmasked and commenced also, our fire proved effective at this distance, killing 15 men wounding and disabling one of the enemies guns. We had two men slightly wounded and several horses and mules killed. The enemy then slowly retreated behind their works in some confusion, and we resumed our march in our former order, still diverging more to the right to avoid their battery on our left, (their right,) and their strongest redoubts, which were on the left near where the road passes.—After marching as far as we safely could, without coming within range of their heavy battery on our right. Capt. Weightman of the artillery was ordered to charge with the two 12 pound howitzers, to be supported by the cavalry, under Capts. Reid, Parsons and Hudson. The howitzers charged at speed, and were gallantly sustained by Capt. Reid; by some misunderstanding my order was not given to the other two companies. Captain Hudson, anticipating my order, charged in time to give ample support to the howitzers, Captain Parsons, at the same moment, came to me and asked permission for his company to charge the redoubts immediately to the left of Capt. Weightman, which he did very gallantly.

The remainder of the two battalions of the 1st regiment were dismounted during the cavalry charge, and following rapidly on foot, and Major Clarke advancing as fast as practicable with the remainder of the battery, we charged their redoubts from right to left, with a brisk and deadly fire of riflemen, while Major Clarke opened a rapid and well directed fire on a column of cavalry attempting to pass to our left so as to attack the wagons and our rear. The fire was so well directed as to force them to fall back; and our riflemen, with the cavalry and howitzers, cleared after an obstinate resistance. Our forces advanced to the very brink of their redoubts & attacked them with their sabres. When the redoubts were cleared, and the batteries in the centre and on our left were silenced the main battery on our right still continued to pour in a constant and heavy fire, as it had done during the heat of the engagement; but as the whole fate of the battle depended upon carrying the redoubts and centre battery, this one on the right remained unattacked, and the enemy had rallied there five hundred strong.

Major Clarke was directed to commence a heavy fire upon it, while Lieuts. Col. Mitchell and Jackson, commanding the 1st battalion, were ordered to remount and charge the battery on the left, while Major Gilpin was directed to pass the 2d battalion on foot up the rough ascent of the mountain on the opposite side. The fire of our battery was so effective as to completely silence theirs, and the rapid advance of our column put them to flight over the mountains in great confusion.

The Union in reference to these despatches says:—

"There is nothing in the whole course of this active war which surpasses our victory at the Sacramento, whether we consider the disparity of the force engaged, the comparative loss of the two armies, the skill and prowess of our troops, either storming the enemy's batteries, or in flanking their position, the utter discomfiture of the enemy, and the capture of the capital of Chihuahua. This whole enterprise, as well as our decisive victory in California, are but new evidences of the valor of our men and the success of our arms."

P. C. Dummer, Whig, has been elected Mayor of Jersey City, by a majority of 228

EASTON GAZETTE.

EASTON, Md.

SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 8.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"FABER" has been received, and will appear next week. His communication is the first of a series of letters which we hope will be furnished by our excellent friend, with as little interruption as possible. The easy, epistolary style of these papers cannot fail to please.

"LARA" will appear next week.

"HAROLD" is on our table, marked for insertion.

ISTHMUS OF TEHUANTEPEC.

A method has been proposed by a late letter of Vice President Dallas, by which the Atlantic and Pacific are invited to shake hands over the Isthmus of Tehuantepec. The letter is published in the Philadelphia Spirit of the Times, and occupies considerable space in that paper. A communication between the two oceans by a shorter route than that around Cape Horn has, for a long time, been a desideratum. That such communication would be of immense advantage to commerce and especially to the interests of this country, we do not for a moment question;—but whether the plan of Mr. Dallas is destined to accomplish this desirable object we shall not pretend to determine. We are not quite sure that the administration can find any warrant in the Constitution for the construction of the projected canal between the oceans thro' a foreign country, when no authority is guarantied by that instrument for making such a work around any fall, on land wholly the property of the United States. It is somewhat remarkable that the very press (The Union) which approves so highly the vetoes of the President upon River and Harbor Bills within our own admitted limits, should find nothing wrong about this stupendous work in Mexico.—The essay, however, of which we are treating, is worthy attention as a well-written paper, not without some plausibility, and containing data of no considerable interest. It reviews the methods already proposed for the accomplishment of the desired union—viz: 1. By the Isthmus of Panama. 2. By the Isthmus of Darien. 3. By the Lake of Nicaragua.—4. By the river Atrato, from the Gulf of Darien. The fifth plan is that by Tehuantepec, which the article proceeds to discuss at some length. The chief objects to be obtained are summed up, as follows:—A speedy communication between this country and the Western Coasts of North and South America, especially with our territories of Oregon and California—an easy and quick access to China, the groups of the South Sea Archipelago, the Sandwich Islands, Russian Settlements—and even the tempting and untouched treasures of Japan.

In concluding this letter, the Vice President remarks as follows:

Now, I cannot resist the impression that this junction of the two oceans at the isthmus of Tehuantepec would Americanize this vast and augmenting portion of the commerce of the world. It would give to the people of the United States the overwhelming advantage of an abridgment, by fully one-half, of geographical distances. Against the merchants of Europe, it would give ours two voyages to one. There is scarcely a region in the limitless South sea, with which a trade would be lucrative, that could not be reached by them in half the time that would be consumed by English, French, Spanish, Dutch, or Swedish navigators. "If," says Mr. Scarlett, "this scheme were realized, it has been calculated that the navigation from Philadelphia to Nootka sound and the mouth of the Columbia river, which, by Cape Horn, is now 5000 leagues, would be reduced to 3000 only!" In fact, the reduction would be greater. But at this rate, what would the reduction necessarily be as regards the navigation in that direction, from New Orleans, Mobile, St. Augustine, Savannah, and our entire Southern seaboard? The interchanges of commodities between our great and teeming valley of the west, and the rich and rising regions of the Pacific, would be accomplished almost at the mouth of the Mississippi.

Nor can securing, *in this way*, for our own country, the just benefits of her relative position be made the subject of complaint by other nations. We do not propose—at least I hope not—to monopolize the uses of the canal—on the contrary, it would be thrown open on terms, if not on equality and freedom, of the utmost liberality. Although an artificial structure, reared by the money and policy of our people, I would give it the unchangeable character of a public highway of nations in effecting the cession of the Isthmus, therefore, by subdued Mexico, we need apprehend the jealousy of no power worthy of notice. Sir P. Campbell Scarlett, in urging the British government to undertake the Panama route, makes the following shrewd and correct remarks, the tone of which falls in very appropriately with my American view: "Could any other nation blame England for acquiring by the terms of such a treaty, the possession of a narrow neck of land, for the sole purpose of rendering its extraordinary position beneficial to the world? Could France, who under color of resenting a national insult to her consular representative; in pushing her conquest in Morocco, and will probably in the end, be appeased with nothing short of the dominion of all that vast territory lying between the pillars of Hercules and the confines of Egypt—North America is too wise to object to the completion of a design, no matter by what nation, which holds out to her a boundless prospect of future wealth."

Mexico herself would find in this work the quickening impulse and practical example which she had so long wanted, and with which she could not fail to rise rapidly in national power and prosperity. The noble idea of Cortez—quite as much the statesman as the warrior,—has slumbered unimproved for more than three centuries; the spirit of enterprize, once so strong in the Spanish character, having yielded to the idleness of pride. The public means of Mexico, too, are misrably defective, and as well as her political instability, unfit her for the undertaking. While all her reflecting men would see that she would share largely in its blessings, she is unable to contribute for its accomplishment more than a narrow and at present a valuless strip of land. But Mexico, in sober truth, should not, and I trust will not be permitted to act the dog in the manger; to keep perversely and selfiishly useless that which, without injury to her, may be converted into the means of bringing closely together, of improving, and of enriching the whole human family.

ACCIDENT.—We were informed Thursday at Annapolis, of a melancholy casualty which occurred in the Naval School of that place, on the evening previous. During the drill a young midshipman was accidentally shot by one of his companions, the fleshy portion of one side of the face, having been dreadfully lacerated by the charge. The physician in attendance regards the case as involving some danger, and the certainty of permanent deformity should the unfortunate young man survive the effects of the injury.

☞ A stalk of wheat has been handed us by Mr. James C. Hamilton, of the Bayside, which was taken from his field, waist high. It may be seen at our office.

DEATH OF GEN. DROMGOOLE.—We were advised yesterday afternoon, by a telegraphic despatch from, Washington that Gen. Dromgoole had died at his residence, in Brunswick county, (Va.) The Washington Union, of this morning, confirms the report by telegraph from Fredericksburgh.

Gen. D. had been sick only a short time and had been re-elected to Congress only a few days before his death. He was a prominent politician in Virginia and exercised a strong influence in the party to which he was attached. His death leaves a vacancy in the delegation from Virginia, which will have to be filled by a new election.

GEN. TAYLOR IN MISSISSIPPI.—The Loco-focos of Columbus recently held a meeting to glorify their party in *general:* but knowing that there are exceptions to all rules, they adopted a resolution in the following words:

"*Resolved*, That our Senators & Representatives in Congress have faithfully done their duty, and we hereby tender them our cordial approbation and congratulation. *Provided*, that nothing herein contained shall be construed as an approval of the course pursued by the Hon. Jacob Thompson or the resolution of thanks by Congress to General Zachary Taylor."

Ficklin's turn will come next to be disowned by his party.

NAVAL.—The U. S. Sloop of war Levant, Com'r Page, proceeded up to the Navy Yard on Wednesday afternoon.

The Norfolk Beacon says it is rumored that Com. Read is to be succeeded by Com. Bolton, who is to go on, in the U. S. ship Jamestown after her return from Ireland, in the Command of the U. S. Squadron on the coast of Africa. Com. R. is to proceed to the Mediteranian in the frigate United States, which he is to have the command of a squadron. The U. S. frigate Columbia is expected to leave the coast of Brazos for the United States in August or September Com. Th. Ap. Catesby Jones it is said is to have the command of the U. S. Squadron on the coast of Brazil, and Capt. Geisinger of the East Indian Squadron.

FROM THE RIVER PLATTE.—The barque Home; at New York from Rio de Janeiro, March 11, brings Buenos Ayres papers of the 6th of February. The Journal of Commerce, says: They confirm the defeat, of General Rivers in the department of Maldonado, and his subsequent return to Montevideo; and that he there (Feb. 3) took refuge on board the French frigate Africaine. The town of Mercedes was captured by Gen. Gomez, on the same day that Rivera was defeated as above.—Thus the tide of war was turning against the Montevideons. The capital (Montevideo; however still held out. Says the Buenos Ayres Packet, "Messrs Ouseley and Defaudis [British and French Ministers must be on the tenderhooks of desperation, seeing that all their combinations are thus doomed to redound to their dishonor and confusion."

POSTCRIPT.

BY YESTERDAYS STEAMBOAT.

From the Clipper of yesterday.

Arrival of the Caledonia.

FOURTEEN DAYS LATER NEWS.

Advance in Breadstuffs—Supplies Decreasing—Demand for Breadstuffs increasing on the Continent—Active business—Advance in Cotton, &c.

The steamship Caledonia was telegraphed below Boston at half past nine o'clock yesterday morning, and arrived up at her wharf shortly afterwards—she sailed from Liverpool on the 19th ult., and brings advices two weeks later. We copy the following from the Patriot, received by telegraph:

There is an advance in breadstuffs. American flour is quoted at 38s to 39s 6d. I have not been able to procure the quotations of Indian Corn, of either kind.

Wheat had advanced six shillings per quarter of 480 lbs, during the week prior to the Steamer's departure. An active business was doing in all kinds of breadstuffs the stocks of which had become nearly exhausted, with the demand increasing all over the continent.

Cotton was in active request and prices have advanced three eighths pence per lb.

Distress and starvation still prevailing.

CORN MARKET.—In London, throughout the last fortnight, a heavy business was done, both in wheat flour and Indian corn, and the depression which has prevailed in the latter end of March, has given away to more activity and buoyancy. The operations in foreign wheat were moderate on the 4th, but the transactions effected were on advancing terms. Indian corn was held firmly in consequence of the more encouraging reports from provincial markets, and in townmade flour scarcely anything was done, nor was there much demand for Norfolk household or other markets.

American was in decidedly improved request, being saleable at 37s to 38s. During the week ending on the 12th ult., the transaction in all these articles were to a moderate extent, and rising price genrally, paid, holders feeling reluctant to accept the previous rates. On the 12th wheat advanced 2 to 3s.

VIRGINIA ELECTION.

The Richmond Whig of yesterday thus sums up the result of the election in Virginia for Congressmen, as far as ascertained:

The contest in the First District has been so close, that, until all the returns are in, it will be impossible to determine the result. We believe, however, that Mr. Atkinson (L. F.) has been re-elected.

It is now very certain that Gen. Dromgoole L. F. has been re-elected in the 2nd District, but by a very small majority.

Third District.—We have a few returns from this district—showing large Whig gains, but not sufficiently so, we fear, to justify a hope of the success or Flourny (Whig) over Treadway, the late Locofoco member. We do not, however, give up.

Fourth District.—In this district, Henry P. Irving, the Whig candidate, is, we fear, defeated by the extraordinary course of the Whigs of Campbell, who excited in a remarkable manner by a *local feud*, failed to give Mr. Irving the majority which they could easily have cast for him. Had they done their duty, Irving would have been elected by 150 majority. As it is, Mr. Thomas S. Bocock has triumphed, by a meagre majority.

Fifth District.—The Whigs have achieved a brilliant triumph in the election of that sterling Whig, Wm. L. Goggin, over the Locofoco representative, Shelton F. Leake.

Sixth District.—We have heretofore announced the triumph election of John M. Botts.

Seventh District.—Several counties in this District remain to be heard from; but Gen. Thos. H. Bayly, (Loco) is re-elected.

Eight District.—We regret to announce the defeat of Willoughby Newton, the Whig candidate in this District.

Ninth District.—There is no doubt of the re-election of John S. Pendleton, the Whig candidate.

Tenth District.—The returns from Berkly, Jefferson and Frederick counties show large Whig gains, but not sufficient, we fear, to elect the Whig candidate, Mr. Kennedy. Mr. Bedinger's re-election we regard as pretty certain.

Eleventh District.—James McDowell (Loco) re-elected.

Twelfth District.—We have heard only from Bath and Greenbrier, the returns from which may be found in another column. Strong hopes are entertained that Mr. Preston (Whig) has defeated the Locofoco representative, Gen. Chapman.—We are not yet able, however, to form a reliable opinion.

In the Thirteenth District R. A. Thompson, L. F. is elected.

In the Fifteenth District Wm. S. Brown, L. F. is elected.

The Norfolk Herald of yesterday says—Up to the time our paper went to press, the following was the amount of our information as to the result of the election in this district:

Sussex to hear from, with a probable majority for the Locos of from 150 to 170.

LEGISLATURE.—The Richmond Whig of yesterday says that there has been a clear Whig gain in this body, so far, of five members.

FRUIT TREES.—An excellent plan for preventing young fruit trees from becoming hide-bound and mossy, and for promoting their growth and health, is to take a bucket of soft soap, and apply it with a brush to the stem or trunk, from top to bottom,—this cleanses the bark and destroys the worms, or the egg insects; and the soap becoming dissolved by the rain descends to the roots, and causes the tree to grow vigorously.

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