

FOREIGN NEWS.

Arrival of the Britannia.

Fifteen days Later from Europe.

The steamer Britannia arrived at Boston on Sunday about midnight, having left Liverpool on the 4th May.

We have received from our correspondent through the Magnetic Telegraph the following abstract of the news brought by this steamer

BREADSTUFFS—London, May 3.—there has been some fluctuation in the prices of Flour and Grain during the month but they appear now to have settled down at 40s for Western Canal Flour; and 10s 6d to 11s 9d per bushel for American red Wheat, and 12s 3d for white Wheat. Indian Corn 51a53s. During the last day or two Wheat has advanced 2d per 70 lbs. Western flour 1s per bbl; and Philadelphia and Baltimore 6d.

LIVERPOOL. May 4.—Yesterday foreign wheat obtained an advance of fully 4s per quarter. The flour trade was very active, and a rise of 2s per bbl. was established on Flour; while Indian Corn was sold at 5 3s to 58s for yellow and 58s to 60s for white.

The quantities of provisions which the Americans have sent to the starving Irish have been the universal theme of eulogy in Ireland, and of firm and generous sympathy in England.

MONEY MARKET.—During the last fortnight the funds have continued uninterruptedly to fall; Bullion in the Bank is still disappearing rapidly. The Directors have been more stringent than ever, in fact, and though they have not publicly made any alteration in their terms of discount, yet they have done what has acted on mercantile business with more severity—they have virtually declined to discount at all whilst the discount houses are charging 6 1-2 to 7 per cent. for short dated bills of first rate quality, and 7 1-8 per cent. for bills running till July. The effect upon business has been almost to put a stop to transactions of magnitude.

During the last few days, however, the Bank has discounted rather more freely, and Consols have rallied a little. The improved feeling has been further strengthened by the announcement that the Russian Government had resolved to invest upwards of two millions sterling in gold in the English funds; still the severity of the pressure is only partially relieved, and it is evident that for some time to come we can only expect a very stringent money market and a higher rate of interest. To day the effect of the investment of Russian gold has been counteracted by advices from the Continent raising the price of Corn prodigiously.

The utter stagnation of trade in the Manufacturing districts has also had its effect Consols declined 1 per cent in the course of the day, and the markets closed heavily.

The European Times says—Since we alluded to the position of the Bank of England, matters have become worse, and the whole commercial world from Cornwall to Caithness, and from Cape Clear to the Giant's Causeway, are up in arms in respect to our absurd monetary policy.

Great is the triumph of the currency doctors, and great is the exultation at the embarrassment which is bringing many to ruin and has already caused proud hearts to bow in humble prostration.

The foreign events of the fortnight are not of a striking interest. In Portugal the Junta, still keep the Queen's forces at bay, the insurgents are now powerful and too wealthy to be extinguished by force.

The Queen of Spain and her husband show symptoms of enduring each other; they have appeared together in public, and the reconciliation is said to have given rise to great rejoicings.

The government execution scheme had passed a third reading in the House of Commons, after three nights debate almost without opposition.

A few days ago not fewer than 2000 emigrants sailed from Hamburg for New York. In some parts of the country emigration is carried on almost to an alarming extent, whole villages going away and entire districts becoming depopulated.

IRELAND.—The latest accounts from Ireland represent the mortal career of the Lord Lieutenant as drawing rapidly to a close. The Dublin Evening Post holds out no hope of his recovering.

Mr. O'Connell is sinking daily. The accounts that come to hand through the medium of the French papers show that his earthly career is near an end.

The potato blight has re-appeared in the neighborhood of Belfast.

The weather had of late undergone a very favorable change, and vegetation is making rapid progress. The accounts of the wheat and oat crops are highly encouraging, and even in regard to potatoes very favorable accounts are received.

FRANCE.—The news of Gen. Taylor's victory at Buena Vista was received with much satisfaction. Great distress continued to exist.—Bread is excessively dear and fears are entertained that during the months of May and June provisions of all kinds will be dearer than they have hitherto been. Vegetation is very backward owing to the cold during the last fortnight.

The bill relative to the establishment of regular steamers between Havre and New York has received the King's assent, and is now the law of the land.

Complaints have been made in the Havre Evening Journal that the Americans have imposed a tax upon foreign shipping arriving on the coast of California. Some of them even say that the conquest of California not having been recognized by France and other countries, this amounts to a robbery.

Mr. Bancroft the American minister to England has been on a visit to Paris. On Sunday the 14th he was received by King Louis Philippe.

Mr. Ingersoll, the U. S. Minister to Russia accompained by Mr. Colvin, Mr. Ingersoll's attache and embassy, were also received by the King.

INDIA AND CHINA.—The papers contain the advices by the Overland Mail. The most important intelligence seems to be the death of Kara Khan, sort of Dost Mohammed.

FRANCE AND ALGIERS.—The rumour of the submission of Kablyes is confirmed by a telegraphic Despatch of the date of the 20th of April, the mountaineers acknowledged themselves subjects of France and will pay tribute, which shall be remitted to Algiers.

ITALY.—A most diabolical plot to murder the Pope has been discovered. It was first found out by the French Ambassador. He revealed the names to the Pope. Their intention was to assassinate him while giving audience to one of them, who was appointed to kill him. A Capuchin Priest presented himself for the audience of the Pope; he requested his name; this he gave, but before being admited the Pope looked over the list of conspirators and found the name of the Capuchen, when he immediately summoned carbineers who on the Capuchin's entrance seized him and found he had a brace of loaded pistols and a poisoned dagger about his person. The Capuchins were conveyed to prison. Many arrest had taken place.

MEXICAN NEWS.

CAPTURE OF TUXPAN.

DESPATCHES FROM COM. PERRY.

The Union in publishing the subjoined despatches from Com. Perry, says that they furnish an additional evidence of the energy of the Commodore, and the gallantry of his officers and men. Our navy has now in possession, or blockaded every nook on the Gulf coast, into which supplies can be received, except some small ports between Alvarado and the Tabasco. The Commodore deserves great credit for the exertion he is making to carry on the war. We understand that he is organizing a strong corps of officers and men, with several pieces of light artillery, to be ready for landing, in co-operation with the land forces, should it be found expedient to do so.

United States Flag Ship Mississippi,
At Sea, off Vera Cruz, April 24 1847.

SIR: Tuxpan being the only fortified place of importance, situated on the gulf coast not in our possession, and conceiving it to be a point of honor as well as duty, to reclaim the guns taken by the enemy from the wreck of the Truxton, and mounted with others for the defence of the river and town, I determined on attacking it, and left Sacrificios in this ship for that purpose on the 15th instant, having in tow the steamer Spitfire, Vixen and Scourge, and the gun boats Bonita, Petrel, and Reefer, with a detachment of three hundered officers, seamen, and marines from the Ohio, distributed in this and the smaller vessels. On the following day we arrived at Lobos, the appointed place of rendezvous. The Raritan, with a detachment of one hundred and eighty officers, seamen, and marines, from the Potomac, added to her own complement. The Albany, John Adams, and Germantown, with the bomb-vessels Vesuvius, Etna, and Hecla, had been previously despatched for Lobos, where they arrived in good time; and were subsequently joined by the Decatur.

On the 15th all the vessels left Lobos for the anchorage, under Tuxpan reef, but were separated during the night by another. Having again concentrated on the morning of the 17th, the whole of that day was employed in lightening the small vessels, in sounding and buoying the channel of the bar, and in other preparations for ascending the river.

The following morning (the 18th) the bar was safely crossed by the steamers and gun boats, with about thirty barges filled with detachments from the different vessels at anchor outside, having with them four pieces of artillery.

After crossing the bar I hoisted my flag on board the Spitfire, and immediately led up the river to the attack; the steamers having the gun boats and barges in tow, until we got into range of fire of the enemy when I ordered them to cast off the gun boats to follow up the river under sail, and the detachments in the barges to land with the artillery and storm the forts and town. The orders were executed with extraordinary rapidity, while the Flotilla continued its course up the river, and driving, by its well directed fire, the enemy from his defences.

The dispositions of the enemy for defences were judicious; they consisted of two forts on the right, and one on the left bank of the river, with positions well selected for commanding the reaches of the stream. They had seven guns mounted and detachments of infantry firing from the forts and the thick chapparal along the margin of the left bank.

General Cos, chief of the Winward military division of the Mexican army, was in command and had with him, as is believed from the evidence of his order book about 650 rank and file.

But if the dispositions for defence were judicious, the defence itself was feeble; though, had it been more obstinate, the result would have been the same, for I cannot exaggerate the intrepidity of our officers and men, or say too much of the spirit that animated them.

The Truxton's guns were brought off, and the others destroyed; the forts were also destroyed.

Our loss in the attack has been small fourteen killed and wounded. The enclosed papers, lettered A. B. C. and D., will furnish all necessary details.

The Albany and Reefer have been left to watch Tuxpan; the Hecla is ordered to blockade Soto de la Marina; the Etna to occupy the river Tabasco; and the Vesuvius and Porpoise the port of Laguna, while the Germantown is scouring the coast north of Lobos.

I am sir, with great respect your most obedient servant,

M. C. PERRY,
Commanding Home Squadre.

Hon. JOHN Y. MASON, Sec'ry Navy Washington.

From the New Orleans Picayune, My 10,

Later from Gen. Scott's Army.

Plan of Campaign—Guerrilla War—State of Mexico Santa Anna—important Rumors from the City of Mexico—Probable Cessation of Hostilities—Return of Volunteers—Military orders—Probable Recovery of Gen. Shields—Arrival of Gen. Pillow, Lieut. Col. Anderson, &c.

The steamship James L. Day arrived at the Levee early this morning from Vera Cruz, whence she sailed out on the 5th inst. By this vessel we have received our regular correspondence and files of Vera Cruz and Jalapa papers. Apart from the intelligence contained in our letters, we learn verbally that an express reached Vera Cruz, a moment before the sailing of the James L. Day, with information that a deputation had come down from the city of Mexico to request Gen Scott to take the capital under his protection.

The news is almost incredible; but when it is remembered that the system of guerilla warfare has been adopted by Mexico, and that the banditti who engage in this service are as dangerous to their own countrymen as to the enemy, the report gains some probability.

The Mexican papers continue their declamatory strictures upon the mission of Atocha.

The whereabouts of Santa Anna is somewhat probematical. The last authentic intelligence located him at Orizaba with a miscellaneous command of 3,000. Subsequent rumors report him as having gone South to recruit his ranks in Oajaca. It is certain that he has not shown himself at the capital since his defeat.

It was the intention of Gen. Scott, upon the arrival of the wagon train that was to start from Vera Cruz, about the 6th inst., to cut off all connection with the sea coast, rely upon the country for sustenance and push forward for the city. This general order, dated at Jalapa, 30th April, intimates as much.

Gen. Worth was gathering up all the grain he could, and has all the bakaries at work, as if in anticipation of breaking off communication with Vera Cruz.

It will be gratifying to all to learn that Gen. Shields was thought to be in a fair way to recover.

Maj. Gen. Pillow came passenger in the Jas. L. Day. His wound is doing well.

Lieut. Col. Anderson, of the 1st Tennessee Regiment, came over in the Day also. He has seen much service, both under Gen. Taylor and Gen. Scott, at Monterey and Cerro Gordo, and now returns on account of ill health.

Col. May in a Quandary—From Tampico—Arrival of Troops—Treatment of Major Borland, Capt. Clay and other prisoners taken at Encarnation, &c.

The mail from the South last night brought us New Orleans papers of the 12th inst. They contain nothing direct from the seat of war, though we find a few items of interest in them.

Col. May in a Scrape.—The Picayune relates the following stirring incident in which the gallant Col. May figured:

This gallant officer being at the Orleans theatre last evening in company with Gen. Lewis, and several of the audience recognizing him, his name, in a few minutes after his entrance, resounded from every part of the house. Overwhelmed with so enthusiastic a demonstration, he attempted to withdraw, but was prevented by those near him, and on returning to resume his seat in the parquette, the house was filled with vociferous cheering—the ladies waving their handkerchiefs, showered bouquets upon him, and even the leader of the orchestra, forgetting his duties in his desire to behold the gallant soldier, turned from the stage, and struck up, on his violin, "Hail Columbia." It was several minutes before the house returned its attention to the performance.

From Tampico.—The brig E. E. Pierce, Capt. Carr, arrived at New Orleans on the 11th inst. from Tampico, brings no news. All was quiet there and the troops were in good health.

Arrival of Troops.—Great numbers of troops are daily arriving at New Orleans, principally from the west, en route to Vera Cruz and Saltillo.

We regret to learn that Majors Gaines and Borland and Capt. Clay, and the other prisoners taken at Encarnation, notwithstanding Santa Anna's engagement to release them when prisoners were exchanged after the battle of Buena Vista, are closely confined and their wants neglected. Even La Vega, who was treated with so much respect and consideration in this city, turned a deaf ear to their complaints when military commandant of the city of Mexico.

The HARPERS, we understand, have in press the "*Diplomatic and Official Papers of* Mr. WEBSTER, *while Secretary of State,*"—which they will publish in two handsome octavo volumes during the present season. This will form, we need not say, a work of the highest value and interest, especially to public and professional men. It will include the correspondence upon the North Eastern Boundary, the Inviolability of Territory, our Relations with Mexico, &c Mr. Webster's labors while Secretary of State were scarcely less remarkable for their great extent, than for the extraordinary ability for which they were pre-eminent.—*N. Y. Courier.*

To Cleanse the Teeth and Improve the Breath.—To four ounces of fresh prepared water, add one drachm of Peruvian bark, and wash the teeth with this water in the morning and evening, before breakfast and after supper. It will effectually destroy the tartar on the teeth, and remove the offensive smell arrising from those that are decayed.

GREAT DISTRESS IN THE ISLAND OF MADEIRA.—The editors of the New York Journal of Commerce have letters from Funchal to March 28. There was scarcely a bushel of corn or a barrel of flour to be bought in the Island, and the distress in the rural districts was extreme. The merchants of Funchal had advanced to the municipal authorities $28,500, and the authorities themselves had contributed $4000 all of which was sent to Gibraltar, Lisbon, and London, wherewith to purchase provisions for the starving population; but the returns had not been received. The Madeira Defensor newspaper, of Friday, 12th March, says:

"The dreadful state which our Island at this moment presents, has not been equalled for many years. All kinds of breadstuffs for sale are entirely finished, and the poor classes who had not the means of providing in time, have before them all the horrors of starvation. The few barrels of flour that still could be got, are held at $25. If within the next two or three days some vessels do not arrive with supplies, we shall have to witness some of the most distressing scenes that ever visited a community. We really are afraid to say more!"

Extract of a letter to one of the Editors, dated

FUNCHAL, 28th March, 1847.

No flour, wheat or corn on the Island for sale.

Nominal values:—Flour, 20$ to 25$ per bbl.; wheat, 60$ to 80$ per moios, (a measure of 24 bushels,) corn, 50$ to 72$ per moios.

I left Mr. Romas well yesterday, and occupied in distributing salt fish, sea-gulls, &c., to about 900 poor, and 12 bushels beans among *all.*

POSTAGE TO EUROPE.—The rates of postage determined on by the Post-office Department at Washington for the American line of European steamers, of which the Washington is the first, are objected to by the *Courier des Etats Uns,* as onerous in all respects, but especially on the press.

Three steamers are to run between N. York and Bremen—touching at Southampton, or Cowes rather, in the British Channel, to land, passengers and the mails for England, France and Belgium.

The regulations as to postage are, that all letters, newspapers, or packages, except those for Bremen and the places which are supplied through the Bremen post-office, (Hamburg excepted,) are to be *pre-paid.* The postage on the others will be paid at Bremen.

All letters and packages weighing less than half an ounce, from New York, are to pay 24 cents; over half an ounce and not exceeding an ounce, 48 cents, and 15 cents for every additional half ounce

Papers from Paris, which are now transmitted to the United States by the way of Liverpool, pay only two or three sous postage. By the Washington they will pay five, two from Paris to Havre, and three from Southampton to New York.

The Courier goes on to say that in respect of letters, a bad precedent was established by the *Great Western*—by reason, it is said, of the exaction by the English post-office of 8d. for every letter landed from the steamers. Such an exaction is surely exorbitant. It is said that an agent of Collins & Co., of New York city, who are to run a new line of steamers to the Channel ports—have gone to London to endeavor to bring about a change in the charge of English post-offices. Should he fail, it is anticipated that the American Post-office Department will be authorised, in the way of reprisals, to impose a like rate on letters landed in the United States from British steamers.

MR. WEBSTER IN CHARLESTON.—The reception at Charleston of the distinguished statesman of Massachusetts was worthy alike of the personage received and of the courteous people who proffered so happily the hospitalities of their city. In reply to Col Elmore's salutation of welcome Mr. Webster spoke briefly in his best style.—The following, both in sentiment and language, is worthy of acceptation every where:

Undoubtedly, gentlemen, differences of opinion on many subjects, exist between your fellow citizens and myself, and between South Carolina and Massachusetts. But how poor must be that spirit—a spirit, which I am sure prevails neither here nor in Massachusetts—which, out of these differences, would extract cause of social alienation, or personal disrespect.

What would be the value of our political institutions, if men might not differ on public questions, without sacrificing mutual esteem, or drowning the sense of common brotherhood? We have diverse political sentiments, but we have but one country; we may differ as to the best manner of serving and honoring that country, but we agree that she is to be served by all, to the utmost of their power; and honored by all, with filial reverence and patriotic devotion. If we do not always think alike, we all feel alike; we feel that much of the individual happiness, as well as the national renown, which belongs to us now, or may belong to us hereafter, does and will attach to us, as the undivided, and I hope always the indivisable members of the great American Republic.

THE FIRST METHODIST CLASS LEADER IN AMERICA.—By a letter addressed to W. L. Mckenzie, of New York, from the late Hon. G. C. Dromgoole, which has been recently published, it appears that Edward Dromgoole, the father of the deceased Mr. D., was a preacher. He commenced his course as minister in 1774; and while residing with a Mr John Haggerty, in or near Baltimore, he formed a society or class of methodists, and held the first methodist Class Meeting in America. From a sense of duty, he entered upon the plan of itinerant labor in the ministry. He proceeded from Maryland to Virginia, and travelled extensively in the latter State and in North Carolina.



EASTON GAZETTE.

EASTON, Md.

SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 22.

THE WAR.

The great public maw is surfeited.—Victories are becoming cheap as air. Every breeze from the plains of Mexico has been telling the tale of some new success, until the edge of curiosity is blunted and a captured castle or city become familiar by repetition. To such as are looking forward to the speedy establishment of the kingdom of peace in the earth, this romantic crusade of the 19th century, nourished by the popular enthusiasm of Christian people, is indeed a startling and melancholy spectacle. Nor is the number small in every community who regard the war with feelings of abhorrence and disgust, as a foul and indelible blot upon our glorious escutcheon and a burning disgrace upon the age in which we live. We utter the sentiment of thousands in all parts of the land, when we declare ourselves sick of the horrid details which reach us by every mail. We could hope that the torrent of human blood already so freely poured out might receive no future stream—in the beautiful language of Scripture, that swords might be turned into ploughshares and spears into pruning hooks, and the nations learn war no more. Devised by a corrupt ambition, prosecuted without the sanction of justice or humanity, this contest holds out no nobler motive, no higher aim than territorial conquest and dominion. The laurels acquired by so unrighteous a conflict have added no peculiar verdancy or freshness to our chaplet of well-earned renown as a nation. We have gained our successes over a pusillanimous people, broken in spirit, distracted by faction, without a treasury, destitute of all but the form and paraphernalia of military organization, against whom it has been only necessary to point a cannon to insure defeat. It is not our purpose in all this to detract from the bravery of our troops. In rallying as one man to the standard of the country, merging private interests into the public good, and sacrificing personal convicitions upon the altar of duty, they have acted nobly, worthy the land with whose history their fame is interwoven. At times, when contending against fearful numerical odds, the American name has shone out in all its lustre. When the enemy has advanced in the utmost force, impelled by the dread of imminent starvation, and in the excitement of temporary enthusiasm become for a time insensible to the national degradation, the American arms have given a battle to posterity to be remembered in all its freshness, long after the actors in the drama shall have crumbled into dust.—True, many engagements and names now taken up by the breeze and wafted into the bosom of an excited and anxious populace will then be forgotten. When history shall hereafter throw upon her immortal canvass the scenes of the times, Monterey, Buena Vista and Cerro Gordo will be the lights of the painting to which all else must be but shadow. There, in collossal proportions and grandeur will be revealed the forms of a Scott and Taylor, with a few kindred spirits, while others must melt into the obscure background, undistinguished and undistinguishable. But while we glory in a few brilliant victories and render the tribute of praise to noble deeds we protest against merging the cause of the war into the war itself. Let it ever be remembered that this iniquitous contest was gotten up for private ends, and without the sanction or approbation of the American people. Let it not be forgotten that when the object had been attained for which the resort to arms was avowedly made, the American standard was ordered to advance, and is now floating upon the walls of all the principal cities of Mexico! In reviewing these facts the author of this war with all its attendant disasters is by no means to be lost sight of. Better for the President of this Union had he never been seduced from the walks of private life, to a post of public and official responsibility in which he has exhibited neither the intellectual ability to achieve greatness nor the moral firmness to resist the promptings of a depraved ambition.

The Baltimore Patriot, than which the country has no more faithful sentinel upon her watch towers; a paper which has ever been distinguished for the manliness with which it fearlessly proclaims the truth upon all subjects of national interest, thus metes out to Mr. Polk the full measure of his deserts. It is the stroke of a sledge hammer falling in the right place. The Patriot, referring to a paragraph in the Union, in contradiction of the rumor of an Extra Session, in which the necessitty of a meeting of Congress is put aside upon the ground that "the Administration have money, men, and munitions sufficient to carry on the war with glory and success, and, unless Mexico be infatuated, to negotiate an honorable peace," remarks:—

"We understand, from this, that Mr. Polk takes the fullest responsibility to himself, for all that concerns the *continuance* of the war. He confesses that he has all the power he desires—he has money, men, and munitions—and he has authority to conclude a peace. If, therefore, peace be not concluded—or rather *conquered,* for that as the term—the fault will not be with the officers in command in Mexico.—thanks to Gen. Taylor and Gen. Scott, who have whipped the enemy at great odds and on all occasions,—but will be upon the administration. They have decided that Mexico should be *forced* to yield what she would gladly have given, if the appearance of free consent had been allowed to the act; and for all the consequences of the needless struggle to conquer and subdue, to humble and degrade Mexico,—the lives lost, the treasure wasted, the immortalities that follow as a shadow hostile armies wherever they go—the responsibility of these consequences rests upon Mr. Polk and his advisers. They take it to themselves, hoping thereby that some of the glory, as it is called, which men gain who fight and win a battle, may be reflected on them, and that from that reflected glory they will be allowed, for the present, to fill high places, and be remembered hereafter, in connection with the brilliant deeds, the dazzling events, of which this war has been so fruitful.

In this Mr. Polk deceives himself or is deceived by those who counsel him. He is, as he may see, if he looks out upon the world from his palace in Washington, and observes the course of public opinion—he is regarded as the author of this war—he entered upon it, when the slightest effort to avoid it would have succeeded—he has ordered it to be prosecuted without a purpose, and he continues it now without a fixed design. How long it is to continue is, for the time being, for himself to say. On him, then, and not on Mexico or any of her rulers, rests the responsibility of its continuance. All the horrors which it may cause—all the lives it may cost—all the treasure it may waste—all these belong to Mr Polk. The glory, so to call it, which may be won on the field of battle, belongs wholy to others. Mr. Polk stands in the gloomy back-ground of the picture. The light of the "meteor of war" but serves to make that gloom more hideous.

CONGRESSIONAL.—A writer in the "Worcester Shield" presents the name of E. Richardson Hooper, Esq., of Cambridge, to the consideration of the nominating power in this district, as a suitable candidate for Congress. Mr. Hooper is a gentleman of acknowledged ability and would no doubt, if elected, discharge the duties of Representative with faithfulness to his constituency and honor to himself.

BRIGADE FROM MARYLAND.—The Government, for sufficient reasons have declined the proffer of Gen. John Spear Smith of two regiments of volunteers to serve during the war. The department it appears is flooded with volunteer applications from all parts of the country, and in some portions no small amount of dissatisfaction prevails in regard to the supposed partiality which has been shown to some of the States, in the selections made for the service.

☞ We invite attention to the sale advertised by Mr. Kerr, of a desirable location for a country store, below St. Michaels, on Tuesday, the first day of June next.

☞ The weather still continues excessively dry in this region, and vegetation is every where seriously suffering in consequence.

Talbot County Court commenced its session on Monday the 17th day of May 1847.

PRESENT.—Hon. Ezekial F. Cambers, Chief Judge, Hon. P. B. Hopper, J. B. Eccleston, Associate Judges.

TUESDAY, May 18.

The case of State vs. Hambleton, Presented for obstructing the public highway was argued by J. Bozman Kerr, Esq, for the State & Samuel Hambleton, jr., & T. R. Loockerman, for the Traverser—verdict not guilty.

The case of State vs. Ewell for selling liquor after midnight was argued by J. B. Kerr for the State J. Ll. Martin for Traverser—verdict not guilty.

WEDNESDAY, May 19.

The case of State use Faulkner use Hopkins vs. Leaverton administrator Leaverton, was argued by Hambleton for the plaintiff, J. B. Kerr, for Defendant—verdict for Plaintiff.

The case of Hall & Co. vs. Covington was argued by E. R. Sprague for Plaintiffs and Martin for Defendant—verdict for Plaintiff.

Case of Ridgeaway vs Miller was argued by Humbleton for Appellant & Martin for appellee—verdict for appellee.

THURSDAY, May 20.

The cases of State vs Jno. Chainy were argued by J. B. Kerr for State & Martin for defendant—verdict guilty.

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