MEXICAN NEWS.

From Gen. Scott's Army.

Movement of Santa Anna upon Puebla—Gen. Scott still at Jalapa—Health of Gen. Shields and Gen. P. F. Smith—Arrival of Mr. Trist.

By the arrival of the schooner Eleanor Stevens, Capt. Hall, at New Orleans on the 24th instant, from Vera Cruz, whence she sailed on the 15th instant, the Picayune has letters from Jalapa to the 14th instant—three days later than our previous advices.

The movement of Santa Anna upon Puebla is mentioned in Mr. Kendall's letter below. Hopes are entertained that Gen. Worth may be so fortunate as to encounter him. Gen. Worth left Perote for Puebla on the 10th with his own and Gen. Quitman's divisions. He was expected to enter Puebla on Sunday, the 16th. It is supposed that the authorities of the town will come out to meet him and escort him in.

All will be glad to learn that General Shields is mending, though slowly, and that Gen. P. F. Smith has reported for duty.

Gen. Scott is still detained at Jalapa.

The last number of the Star informs us that rumors were rife on the 12th instant that the troops at Orizaba had pronounced against Santa Anna and made him prisoner. The Star is incredulous.

Col. Childs is Governor of Jalapa, and will remain there with 2,000 picked troops when Gen. Scott moves on to Puebla.—The city of Jalapa is entirely quiet and orderly; no rows or disturbances have occurred there.

We have a paper printed at Puebla on the 9th inst. It announces positively that General Taylor had left Saltillo and moved either upon Zacatacas or San Luis Potosi; one report says with 4,000 men upon the former State, and 6,000 upon the latter. Would that he had the force to do so!

The Yankee or "foreign legion," organized by Santa Anna from deserters from our armies, has been disbanded and ordered out of the city. There immorality and insubordination is assigned for this proceeding. Their manners the Mexicans say are not at all adapted to their society.

A letter from Durango, dated the 26th April states positively that Col. Doniphan's forces had fallen back upon Chihuahua instead of advancing upon Durango.—We think that there can be no doubt of this fact, and consequently that Col. Doniphan has not been defeated. The insurrection of New Mexico is assigned as the cause of his return.

[Editorial correspondence of the Picayune]

JALAPA, MEXICO, May 14, 1847.

Last night an intelligent Spaniard informed me he had seen 2 letters from Orizaba, one dated the 6th and the other the 7th inst. On the first day the letter stated that the first brigade or division of Santa Anna's army started *en route* for Puebla, and on the 7th the other division marched in the same direction. His entire force was put down at 2500, the most of them indifferently armed and under little or no discipline.

If Santa Anna has moved towards the capital, and there certainly is good reason to believe that he has, his intentions are doubtless to control the election for President, which takes place to-morrow. He can of certainly have the temerity to even think of attacking Gen. Worth, whose division could put to flight 10,000 of the best Mexican troops that ever bore arms, so that the conviction is irresistible that he intends having a hand in the coming election.

Gen. Scott's proclamation, which I sent off to you two or three nights since by an express rider, has been read here by all the Mexicans, and in a large majority of cases with excellent effect. It is a most able document, and goes home to the feelings of the people. By this time it has been circulated at Puebla and the city of Mexico, and will doubtless turn the minds, at least of the honest and reflecting, towards peace.

Mr Trist arrived here this morning from Vera Cruz. His business I do not know, but I suppose he goes on with the army. Gen. Scott, owing to the non-arrival of all the train, will not be able to move for two or three days to come.—Capt. Walker, with his Rifles, is on his way up, guarding another smaller train.

The report that Santa has gone towards the capital receives additional confirmation. We hear nothing of Gaineral Worth, but every one hopes he has fallen in with Santa Anna.

P. S. With not a little trouble and expense I have been enabled to procure the very latest dates from the city of Mexico, and also from Puebla. You will see that that the freedom of the press has been suspended, but not until the editors had lied most lustily about us miserable Yankees. The letter about Gen. Scott's destroying Eucero, and offering a reward for Santa Anna, it would puzzle the father of lies to beat. On the contrary, a safeguard was upon the house of Santa Anna, and not a stone of it has been moved.

The report that Santa Anna has gone towards the capital receives additional conformation. We hear nothing of Gen. Worth, but every one hopes he has fallen in with Santa Anna

A Mexican officer, Capt. Velasqeuz, died yesterday from a wound recived at Cerro Gordo, and was buried with military honors. Lieut. Shelby Johnson, of the 4th Illinois volunteers, also died yesterday, and was buried with appropriate ceremonies. Gen. Scoot and staff, with many other officers of our army, attended both funerals.

A work has been thrown up near this place which completely commands the city It was constructed under the superintendance of Capt. Beauregard, a native of Louisiana, who enjoys a high reputation in the army.

AMERICAN PRISONERS IN MEXICO.—The following correct list of our countrymen, now prisoners of war in the Castle of St. Jago, in the suburbs of the city of Mexico, has been kindly furnished der my papers, I told him to take charge the New Orleans Commercial Times by a of the ship and consider her as a prize, friend possessed of every advantage in and myself as a prisoner. He then put a gathering authentic information relative to prize crew on board and brought her up our difficulties with Mexico. The Times to this place, informing me on the passage is likewise indebted to the same gentle- that I was seized upon suspicion of having man, for the appended copy of a letter of a large quantity of coffee on board, which remonstrance, which our gallant officers pays a duty here.

addressed to Santa Anna, and which was After keeping us on board under guard presented to him on the 28th of March, for two days after our arrival here, and of which, however, no notice had been making a partial examination of the ship's taken up to the 2d of April, when Santa cargo, and becoming convinced that there Anna left the capital. were no dutiable articles on board, they

FIRST REGIMENT—*Kentucky Cavalry.*—Officers.—Major J. P. Gaines, Captain C. M. Clay, Captain W. J. Heady; Lieuts. T. J. Churchill, and G. R. Davidson; Sergeants J. W. Owings, J. White, and W. L. Payne; Corporals J. Swigart, J. Springer, J. Kemp, and G. Sharp. Privates—John A. Scott, A. W. Holeman, William Whitehead, J. G. Bates, Wm. Thomas, J. W Johnson, John Scott, Wm. Funk, J. F. Bell, A. S. Alexander, J. Kennedy, N. Ware, J. O. Stillman, J. Vittitoe, W. A. Clark, W. Koons, A. S. Marshall, W. P. de Normandie, D. W. Levan, C. Calvert, Z. Dougherty, W. D. Rattcliff, J. Magner, J. Walker. Tenn. cavalry, H. Igo, J. J. Finch, C. E. Mooney, A. Augerbright, B. A. Chapman, J. Richardson, B. S. Dowell, J. Rogers, A. Wilkinson, R. White, A. C. Bryan, H. S. Woods, R. Cochran, D. Jones, J. S. Herring, W. T. Kelly, B R. Myers, S. Burnett, David Berry.

FIRST REGIMENT—*Arkansas Cavalry.*—Officers: Major S. Borland, Capt. C. G. Danley; Sergeants S. Cason, C. S. Lyons, E. P. Martin. Privates: Wm. Rives, Wm. Montgomery, G. Ramey, O. H. P. Billey, J. C. Browers, C. S. Mooney, P. Williams, C. P. Whitten, W. R. Speigle, R. Williams, R. D. Steel, J. W. Curtis, R. F. Huggins, Thomas Webb, Thomas Smart, A. Stinson, Joseph Jester, Stephen Jester, W. L Holeman, A. S. Marshall, R. Adams, J. Richmond, W. T. Edwards, Jas. Crooks, M. Neilson, J. R. Magnes.

Left Sick at San Luis Potosi.—Washington Fugle, William Russel, G. Underwood, John Finley.

SECOND REGIMENT—*U. S. Dragoons.*—S. Turner, J. Burke, J. Foley, E. Todd, W. D. Stone, C. Murry, D. Ceiling, A. King, G. Williams, B. F McCready.

Sick at San Luis.—A. Williams; Henry Fallbush, of the Baltimore battalion.

INTERESTING FROM THE RIO DE LA PLATA.

The Philedelphia U. S. Gazette has received a private letter from a friend at Monte Video, which mentions that Sir Thomas Herbert, the English Admiral commanding on that station, has expressed himself as opposed to the armed interference of France and Great Britain in the affairs of the two nations at war in the Rio de la Plata.

Rivera has been most signally routed, and driven from his position by a small band of persons whom they had driven out of a village. After these men had gone, the soldiers proceeded to horrible atrocities with the females. They then got beastly druk, when the men of the village returned, and killed nearly the whole of the wretches. Rivera escaped; he dared not enter Montevideo, but is now on the Island of Martin Garcia, Oribe is gaining influence.

A boat's crew was sent from the U. S. frigate Columbia, (commanded by our townsman, Capt. Ritchie,) to the Mount for water; on their arrival, they found twelve human bodies, with their throats cut—a sample of the warfare that has been carried on in that beautiful country.

Admiral Sir Thomas Hebert dined with Commodore Rousseau and Captain Ritchie, on board the Columbia, early in March. There were a large number of British and French officers, and citizens of Montevideo, at the table.

The letter further mentions that Captain Richie has won golden opinions of the Americans there, by his constant attention to their rights and interests, as also from the foreign officers, by the high order and condition of his ship.

Commodore Rosseau's command on the Rio de la Plata has, we observe, been marked by the harmony and good understanding which he has kept up with the other squadrons, and the two contending powers, and also in his own immediate Command.

SEIZURE OF BARQUE SARAH & ESTHER.

The following is a letter from Rio Janeiro, received at the Boston Merchants, Exchange News Room, from Capt. Griffin, late master of the whaling barque Sarah and Esther, of Greenport, Long Island, giving a detailed account of the seizure of that vessel, while taking in supplies in a port on the coast, in conformity with a custom practised by our whaling ships, and sanctioned by the Brazilian government for many years. We copy from the Boston Journal:

RIO JANEIRO, April 20th, 1847.

I have thought it advisable to furnish Capt. Treadwell, of the barque Lucia Maria, who is now about to leave here for Boston, with a concise account of the seizure of the whaling barque Sarah and Esther, lately under my command; and I do this to correct any mis-statement of this affair, which may get into the public prints previous to his arrival there.

On the 26th of March, having a bad leak in the ship's bows, which I wished to stop, and being also in want of wood and water, I put into Ilha Grand, a place much frequented by American whalers for fifteen or twenty years past. After scraping and painting the ship's beads, I commenced taking in wood and water, but being detained some days by heavy rains, I had not got all on board on the 6th of April, when the government cutter Narcya, from this place, came into the bay, and having taken possession of my papers, on the 8th he came on board with an armed force and ordered me to get the ship under weigh, and proceed with him to this place, which I peremptorily refused to do. After finding that he could not prevail upon me to do so, and he refusing to surrender my papers, I told him to take charge of the ship and consider her as a prize, and myself as a prisoner. He then put a prize crew on board and brought her up to this place, informing me on the passage that I was seized upon suspicion of having a large quantity of coffee on board, which pays a duty here.

After keeping us on board under guard for two days after our arrival here, and making a partial examination of the ship's cargo, and becoming convinced that there were no dutiable articles on board, they took me on shore to the custom house, and examined me, touching the business for which I put into this coast. I was here informed that I should undergo a trial for the disposal of about 100 gallons of oil, which I had exchanged for my supplies.—The vessel has been ordered to be discharged of all her oil, which is now being taken out by themselves and stored in the government warehouse, and this too previous to bringing us to a trial. I have given notice of protest in the Consul's office, intending to extend it after the decision of the Court, which commences our trial to-morrow.

The recruiting of our whale ships all along this coast, where no custom houses are established, has been sanctioned by this government for twenty or more years past, but the public mind here has lately become greatly inflamed towards the United States Government for sanctioning our Minister, Mr. Wise, and Commodore Rosseau for the spirited stand which they have taken in defence of our citizens, against the petty tyranny of this imbecile government.

The papers here almost daily teem with abusive paragraphs towards the United States government, and talk as if a war with our country was now almost inevitable, but no way to be dreaded or feared here.

A Brazilian sloop of war left here as soon as they brought me in, to capture all our whalers found on this coast, at anchor. But Com. Rosseau promptly ordered the brig Bainbridge, Commander Williamson, under weigh, as rumor says, to protect our ships at all hazards.

Capt. Richie of the frigate Columbia, informed me last evening, that the Brainbridge was not ordered any further down the coast, than Ilha Grand, the Commodore not knowing at the time of her sailing, that our whalers frequented the Island of St. Sebastion, which lies further to the westward. Should a collision take place between these vessels which have left here, I think our situation will be critical here.

CHAS. G. GRIFFING, late master of the barque Sarah and Esther, of Greenport.

AN OFFER OF A SWISS REGIMENT

It is stated on the authority of a letter from Basle, that eight hundred Swiss young men have determined upon making an offer of their services to the United States, to enter the army as soldiers; and thereupon the Richmond Enquirer gravely concludes that "the offer furnishes evidence of the strong impression made upon the Swiss patriots in favor of the justice of the war!"

Mr. Polk should by all means emigrate to Switzerland, and settle down among these eight hundred Swiss patriots, who are so anxious to engage in the business of killing the people of another nation, with whom *they*, certainly, have no cause of quarrel! If the Enquirer is right, they hold opinions of this war opposed to those held by the great body of our people and Mr. Polk, whose war this is, should be glad to be among them, that they might "aid and comfort" him in the deep affliction he suffers from the sense of his own countrymen, who pronounce this war unnecessary and unjust. If these Swiss do believe, as it is inferred they do, that this war is just, they must be men after Mr. Polk's own heart. We should rather suppose, however, that their desire to engage in it is prompted by the pay which they expect to receive; and that to the justice or injustice of the war, they are as indifferent as the renowned Captain Dalgetty of Sir Walter Scott, as to the side on which he fought, provided it was the side that paid best. They can hardly have made their offer in the spirit that moved the young Irishman, who had wandered off into this country, and was engaged in a sociable conversation with some ladies, at the time a row broke out under the window where he was sitting. His quick ear caught the sound of the rising voices, and his sympathetic eye remarked at once the flourish of a shillalah. He hesitated not a moment but rising, he rushed out of the room, saying, "Ladies, excuse me for a few moments; there is a fight, the first I have seen since I left Ireland, and I must take a hand in it. I should never excuse myself, if I let such an opportunity pass unimproved." The story does not say how the descendent of the Milesians enjoyed his fight. It was not, however, the love of the thing, but the profit it procured which induced this offer of eight hundred Swiss. They fight, because it is their vocation—the means by which they live.

But it is said Mr. Polk will not accept the offer. Why not? Does it make any difference to us what manner of men they are who kill the Mexicans—who storm their towns—who commit the murders of the unoffending, of which we hear by almost every account from that disordered country? It makes no manner of difference to the poor Mexican who pulled the trigger which sent the ball, or held the sword that let his life's blood out. Death will not be stripped of its terrors, nor the homicide of its wantonness, as it may be dealt by a native of this country or of another country. Let the eight hundred Swiss be engaged,—the business of killing is a work of their liking—for there is a proverb which says they are indifferent on which side they fight, so they are paid. If they are accepted, as we see no reason why they should not be, Mr. Polk, if he cannot get Mr. Benton or Mr. Marcy to lead them to the fight, should take the command himself. There would be a fitness in his leading a regiment of Swiss soldiers—he has so long acted with the politicians who belong to the Swiss school. —*Balt. Patriot.*

From the North American.

THE NATIONAL DEBT.

The Pennsylvanian is full of triumph because the bankruptcy which Locofocoism and free trade brought upon the country before the enactment of the tariff of 1842 has not been renewed. It boasts that the Government is not a beggar, but only a beggared borrower; and points with exultation to the huge loans which it is enabled to make. We see nothing in the facts to change our opinions or falsify our predictions. The natural, the inevitable consequence of the policy of the Administration, if it be not checked, is bankruptcy. A foreign famine has, by pouring the wealth of Europe upon our shores, thus far averted it; but the causes are still at work, and the result will come. Indeed, the calamity at which Europe turns pale promises to work evil of a serious character to us. There it is temporary; here it is encouraging a giant scheme of extravagance that must be followed by a woful reaction. The schemes of Mr. Polk have not yet been tried, the providential interposition of the famine having averted their first results; but the very boasts of the Government organs indicate their tendency. Is it a matter for triumph that the Government is for ever upon 'Change a borrower? Will the people rejoice to learn that Mr. Polk is enabled with so much ease to burden them, now with ten and anon with twenty millions of debt? Let the farmers of Pennsylvania determine whether this is the sort of prosperity which they desire. We admit that the boasts of the Pennsylvanian are well founded; that the President is wrapping fetter after fetter, in the shape of Government loans, around the people; and that Sir Robert Walker and his minions are making lordly fortunes out of the premiums. We admit that Mr. Polk has triumphed in his effort to load our country with a national debt sufficient to crush out beneath its mountain weight the liberties and hopes of the people, and raise an aristocracy of loan-holders and a serfdom of tax collectors and dependants. Such is the credit of the Administration that this debt rises and still rises; sums of one hundred millions, one after another, swell the mountain; its shadow grows larger and darker every day, and will eventually cast every cottage of the land in gloom. And where will this triumph of the Administration stop? When will it cease to boast of the loans it makes, and the burdens it imposes upon the people? We only know that, at present, it is hurrying the country on, on, in its career of ruin, without a purpose or a prospect of a change. People of Pennsylvania, are you prepared to rejoice at this system of loans—at a national debt of five hundred millions? Can you be, with the Pennsylvanian, amused at this mortgage upon your farms, this lien upon your labors? For this money must be paid. It will be vain to allege that the State already taxes you to the utmost. Direct taxation by the General Government must and will ensue; and your farms, your tools, the very sweat of your brows will be levied upon to pay the debts of James K. Polk, and if need be at the point of the bayonet. Or, if incapable of discharging these obligations entered into by the President, and over which the Pennsylvanian exults, you may expect to be stripped of your property, sold out, and turned houseless and penniless upon the world. Truly, these national debts and national loans are proud affairs to the officeholders; but we doubt whether the yeomanry of Pennsylvania will be found capable of appreciating their blessings.

OIL OF STONES.—Under this title we find in a recent Paris Journal an account of a singular substance manufactured in France, of peculiar properties. It was discovered several years since, and an interesting paper upon it was read before the Institute. Since then its manufacture, far from being abandoned as many supposed, has been silently undergoing improvements, and recently a company has been formed for its manufacture. It is now termed mineral oil. By means of new and very ingenious intruments and machinery, they obtain an oil as transparent as the purest water. This remarkable liquid is said to have this great advantage of not staining by comact, and of giving an admirable light by the fixedness and clearness of the flame. The company possesses in Autumnois inexhaustible beds of the mineral from which this oil is extracted as well as several other productions, as paraffine, mineral tar, a new kind of manure, invaluable for exhausted land, and many others. However much we may be surprised, adds the journal from which we derive this information, at seeing a vile and despised rock thus yielding a variety of precious matter, there is no room for us to doubt the fact. It only proves that the science of Chemistry is in its infancy, and that no one can assign any limits to its progress. When the first attempts were made to burn bituminous coal, who then would have believed in such results as gaslight, its application to the generation of steam, or the bright future in reserve for so humble a mineral? And yet, are not the mines of Auzin more valuable to their proprietors, than the silver mines of both the Indies?

MEXICAN INDEMNITY.

General Taylor, has resolved on a requisition upon the States of New Leon, Coahuila and Tamaulipas, for indemnification for the destruction of the public property of the United States by Mexican robbers in those departments of Mexico.—Since then, Col. Cushing has received an order directing him to call upon the Alcades of Matamoras, and was about to do so. The proportion of this department is $17,500, and can liquidate in mules at $20 a head beef cattle at 10, and corn at 3 per *fanega*, (three bushels.) The Alcades at Matamoras will confer with the authorities of other towns as to the amount of taxable property in ther several districts, to serve as a date in fixing the proportion of each. The quartermaster at Matamoras will receipt for all that may be "forked over."

THE CASE OF MR. MAFFITT.

On Saturday the Methodist Conference were engaged in the case of Mr. Maffitt which came before them in this wise. It appears that when Mr. Maffitt returned from his western tour he joined the Norfolk street church under the care of the Rev. Mr. Martindale. While there Rev. Dr. Peck, Rev. Mr. Smith and the Rev. M. L. Scudder, were appointed a committee to make charges against him. Before the trial came on, Mr. Maffitt had occasion to go South, & in order to enable him to do so, he obtained from his pastor a certificate of membership in good standing. When he returned from the South he joined the Centenary Church, in Brooklyn, under the pastoral care of Rev. J. C. Green, and the charges being still in the hands of the Committee, he demanded his trial. Rev. Mr. Green appointed the day for that purpose, summoned the prosecutors, and proceeded with the trial. The committee however objected to have Mr. Maffitt tried at Brooklyn, and contended that he should be tried at the Norfolk street church, as he was in fact a member of that church, he having been improperly dismissed, and consequently Mr. Green had no right to receive him in his church.

Complaint was made to the Bishop, who decided that Mr. Maffitt was a member of Rev. Martindale's church. Mr. Maffitt denied the correctness of the Bishop's decision, and refused to be tried in the Norfolk street church.

Before the session of conference commenced, the official board of the Norfolk street church decided that Mr. Maffitt was not a member of that congregation, and the committee, considering that he was virtually unchurched, published the charges made against him in the Journal and Advocate; for doing which he instituted civil suits against them, laying his dangers at fifty thousand dollars The matter was brought before conference, when that body decided that Mr. Maffitt was a member of the Norfolk street church, and that he was illegally dismissed therefrom. The case now comes before conference on charges against Mr. Green, for mal-administration in admitting Mr. Maffitt to membership in his church while charges were hanging over him, to which he refused to answer before the proper tribunal.

To this charge Rev. Mr. Green put in a plea that he was controlled by the action of the stewards & trustees. During the day the conference was engaged in hearing testimony on both sides, after which Rev. Dr. Peck addressed them in favor of the conviction of Rev. Mr. Green. He contended that if Mr. Green was exonerated it would be saying to the preacher that he must bow to the people, and not the people to the preacher—that they must consult the wish of the church officers, and not that of the bishop.

Rev. Mr. Green was to reply to-day, to which the conference adjourned.—*From the N. Y. Post.*

THE NOTORIOUS ROBBER "THUNDERBOLT" DISCOVERED.—The celebrated English robber, Thunderbolt, who has for a number of years past successfully eluded all search, died a few days since at Brattleboro', Vt., where he had resided a number of years, and enjoyed much celebrity as a physician, entirely unsuspected, but much respected. The Barre Patriot gives the following account of the discovery of who he really was:

"During his last illness he refused to be undressed, and when near his end, hired two men to bury him in his clothes, just as he died a contract which was not fulfilled on their part, in consequence of the neighbors, who were desirous of giving us remains a more decent and befitting burial. On removing his clothes, previous to his being laid out, the cause of this eccentric desire of his was manifest—the withered leg and cork heel, the shot marks and the scar which witnessed a previous attempt at suicide—precisely as laid down in Lightfoot's description of him—marked him as the Thunderbolt who had gained such notoriety in England and this country, as one of the most daring and successful highwaymen that ever graced the annals of crime. On his person were also found a dirk and pistol, and among his effects, arms of all descriptions, together with watches, diamonds, jewelry, &c., &c., to an enormous value, packed away in sawdust. He always went dressed in three suits of clothes, to make his figure more portly, and to prevent recognition, and his withered leg was found wound with cloths, to make it appear the size of the other."

A New York letter in the Philadelphia Inquirer says—

A singular suicide was committed by a poor degraded specimen of humanity in this city yesterday, in the following deliberate manner. He went out on the Harlem Railroad as far as 42 street, where he divested himself of all his clothing, save his shirt. He made a bundle of them, and placed his boots on the top, and then left them in the centre of one track. He then laid his body across the rails on the other track, where it was found this morning severed in two. It was one of the most deliberate cases of suicide that ever occured in this city.

The Rev. J. N. Maffitt has sued the Rev. Messrs. Peck, Smith and Scudder for libel, in having signed a paper in reference to his expulsion from the Methodist Church of New York, and the publishers of the Christian Advocate for having published it. D. Graham of New York and J. Dikeman of Brooklyn, are the counsel for Mr. Maffitt.—*N. Y. Gazette.*

THE PENN FAMILY.—The following notice appears in the obituary of the London Morning Chronicle of the 30th April:

"On the 29th inst., at the house of her son-in-law, the Earl of Ranfurley, No. 40 Berkley square, the Hon. Sophia Margaret Stuart, grand-daughter of the celebrated William Penn, founder and proprietor of Pennsylvania, and widow of the Hon. and Rev. W. Stuart, D. D., late Lord Primate of all Ireland, in the 83d year of her age."

EASTON GAZETTE.

EASTON, Md.

SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 5.

CONSECRATION.

The new Protestant Episcopal Church of this place was on Thursday last solemnly consecrated to the service of God, by the Right Rev. the Bishop of Maryland, assisted by a number of clergy from various portions of the Diocese. The weather being highly favorable, the chaste and beautiful edifice was filled at an early hour in the morning by a large assemblage from this and the adjacent counties. The ceremonies were in the highest degree solemn and impressive. After the act of consecration had been dispensed, in accordance with the prescribed forms of the church, the Bishop entered the pulpit, and pronounced a deeply interesting and instructive sermon, from Psalms cxxxii: 8, 9.

"Arise, O Lord, into thy rest; thou, and the ark of thy strength.

Let thy priests be clothed with righteousness; and let thy saints shout for joy."

Of this excellent discourse we cannot say too much. It was a manly *expose* of the opinions and purposes of the Church in regard to the act of dedication, and a masterly and eloquent defence of the same. It added no little to the already well-established reputation of Bishop Whittingham, as a divine, and was listened to with profound attention by the large and respectable audience in attendance. The preaching having been concluded a number of candidates for confirmation were presented at the altar by the Rev. H. M. Mason, D. D., Rector of the Parish, after which interesting service the ceremonies of the morning were brought to a close by the administration of the holy Eucharist, to a large number of communicants.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

In the last Gazette we furnished our readers with the sentiments of the press in all parts of the land in reference to the existing war. Mingled with indignant rebukes upon its author, Mr. Polk, were the most urgent demands for an early adjustment of our difficulties with Mexico and a speedy peace. The following from the Baltimore Patriot echoes most forcibly the language of the various papers from which the extracts were derived, and adds another to the scorching animadversions upon the disgraceful policy of the Government. The Patriot says—

We have thought that it was not unbecoming a great nation, like this, to lament over the war; and that it was not unmanly in us to grieve that so many of our gallant citizens had been killed in its prosecution. We have not hesitated to say that we desired peace, and we have insisted that a word from Mr Polk, counselling peace, would have prevented the war—that a word from him, asking peace, would end it. We hold to that belief.—If Henry Clay were now President, instead of James K. Polk, who is there that doubts that the war would at once stop? If he had been President at the time the war commenced, who believes it would not have been avoided, honorably avoided?—What Mr. Clay would do if he were now our Chief Magistrate—would that he were! Mr. Polk may do. We have whipped Mexico, if that is what he desires, to our fullest satisfaction. We have driven her soldiers from the sea shore and from the mountains. We have taken her forts, her cities, and her castles. We have driven them from every field where they have opposed our march, no matter how superior her numbers were to ours, and she is prostrate at our feet. We may over run the whole country—there is nothing now wanting but men and money, and we can take and hold all her cities. The war so far as a successful defence can be made by Mexico, may be said to be at an end. It is for us—for Mr. Polk as the Chief Magistrate—but to say there shall be no more fighting, and there will be no more fighting. What he wants from Mexico, he may take. If he wants to rob her churches: he may do it. If he wants to take her capital he may do it. If he wants a strip of her land as an indemnification for the expenses of the war and the claims of our citizens, he may take it. He has but to do what Gen. Taylor advised so long ago as last November, and of which Mr. Calhoun so warmly approved in the Senate last winter, and the war is at end. He may declare on what terms peace shall exist, what line shall be the boundary, what privileges we may exercise, for Mexico is in no situation to dispute, much less to interfere with our claim. This done, Mr. Polk stops the war and gives us virtual peace—and this is what we mean when we say that he has but to ask for peace and the war is at an end. And he will have to come to this, yet, if all the signs be not misunderstood, though for saying so we have incurred the censure of the o-