MEXICAN NEWS.

From Gen. Taylor's Army.

Preparations to move on San Luis Potosi —Another Battle anticipated—A terrible Duel—The Probable safety of Col. Doniphan—The streets of Saltillo &c.

Advices have been received at New Orleans from the Brazos to the 25th ult., from Monterey to the 15th, and from Saltillo to the 14th.

By the following letter, from the Delta, it will be seen that it was thought that Gen. Taylor would soon take up his line of march for San Luis Potosi:

MONTEREY, Mexico, May 15, 1847.

Editors Delta—Here we are pretty much after the old sort. Again all things seem to denote a movement of this column, and I think, by the 1st of June, old Rough and Ready will pack his knapsack for San Luis Potosi. I intend going, and have attached myself to the company of Captain J. H. Bean. This young Captain, from old Kentuck, and is a good specimen of that noble State, of whose gallantry and courage Americans may well be proud.

You may look out for squalls at San Luis. They say it is there the Mexicans will make their final great struggle, but we will see what we shall see. The weather here, at present, is as hot, if not more so than you have it in New Orleans.

From the Picayune we select the following items of interesting news:

In conversation with Lieut. Aken, of the 2d Kentucky Foot, we learn, that a most deplorable duel occurred at China about the 21st ult. between two Lieutenants in the Virginia regiment. The news was taken to Camargo by Mr. Dowd, beef contractor at China, and was fully credited by all at Camargo.

According to this report, the two lieutenants—one of whom was named Mahan, and the name of the other not being recollected—fought with muskets loaded with ball and buckshot, both parties were killed. Most sincerely do we hope there may be some exaggeration in the statement, but Lieut. Aken leaves but little room for hope. He fully believes it, and it was generally credited at Camargo.

In the first letter of our correspondent below fears are again expressed as to the fate of Col. Doniphan, and even Capt. Pike. We publish the letter as written, but are most happy to learn from Lieut. Aiken, that subsequent to the date of our correspondent's letter, news had been received of Col. Doniphan's advance towards Saltillo. He had gone back to Chihuahua, and there again taken up his line of march for Saltillo.

Lieut. Aken left Saltillo on the 15th ultimo. Before his departure he learned from Gen. Wool himself that Col. Doniphan was no doubt at Parras, and in a day or two would be in.

The Saltillo correspondent of the Picayune says.

Upon reaching Saltillo I was delighted to find that the place had not suffered in the slighest degree from the occupation of our forces. The streets were all clean and in good repair, and in every door and at every window were senoras and senoritas. It was some high church day and observed as a *fete*. The streets were thronged with Mexicans, men, women, and children, and all rigged off in their very best.

FROM THE CITY OF MEXICO.

Supposed Election of Herrera—Triumphs of the Peace party—Movements of Santa Anna—his address to the Mexican people—the Guerilla system, &c.

By the way of Tampico, the Picayune has files of papers from the city of Mexico to the 19th of May, which is eleven days later than the previous advices.

The election for President was held on the 15th, and it was generally supposed that Senor Herrera was the successful candidate. The Picayune thinks this is not the ex-president Herrera. The news of the election is very imperfect. Angel Trias, Governor of Chihuahua, got the vote of the department of Mexico; Herrera succeeded in Queretaro; Puebla voted for D. Melchior Ocampo. The Commercial Times states, that on the 24th intelligence reached Vera Cruz from the capital, that Herrera was elected. The writer on whose authority this is given states, the cause of his success was from a desire generally felt among the thinking part of the people for peace. The statement needs confirmation.

Santa Anna had left the command of the army of the east to assume the duties of President. He was to enter the capital on the 19th. In a letter published in the papers he states he had been industriously organizing guerilla parties. He had issued a manifesto to the nation, but no copy of it has been received in this country. It was to be published on the 20th. An account of his operations in the east was published on the 15th. In this he boasts largely of what he has done, but does not say much of the future. We copy one paragraph, written, the Picayune thinks, to prepare for himself a favorable reception in the capital. He is alluding to Puebla:

"The whole population of this beautiful city was in motion at the entrance of my division, and gave signs of the most ardent enthusiasm. I could hardly walk from being surrounded by thousands of citizens, who were hurraing for independence and for the republic, and giving utterance to their hatred of our invaders. In these moments my heart was agitated by different feelings as I looked upon an enthusiastic people calling upon me for arms to defend themselves, giving the most signal proof of their love for the liberty of their country, and as I reflected upon the responsibility of those who having the means had neglected to take advantage of the good dispositions of these people, the only want in this city, your Excellency, was proper men to move in the defence of the national cause."

The government was thinking of some measures to release the American prisoners in the capital.

El Republicano was again trying to excite the fears of the people for the designs of the monarchal party. It says secret agents are at work to change the form of government.

The citizens of the capital seem to be careless as to the fortification of the capital. The papers were appealing to them to turn out and provide defences for it.

The departure of Gen. Valencia from the capital, at the head of 5,000 of the National Guard, to unite his forces with Santa Anna's troops, was daily expected, but had not taken place at last accounts.

Senors Gutierrez and Iriarte have resigned the portfolios of War and Justice. The former is succeeded by Gen. Alcorta, the latter by D. Luis de la Rosa. Senor Barada remains Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Our Pacific squadron (says the Picayune) is busy upon the western ports of Mexico. On the 28th of April a squadron of six or eight vessels was off Mazatlan, and a thousand men were to disembark to take the town. Letters from Mazatlan say they were making there every preparation for defence, but if the descent is made in as great force as is represented, they can make no defence of much account. Other accounts say that the port of San Blas, too, was menaced by our squadron, and that it was the purpose of the Americans to land and take the town.

MEXICAN INTELLIGENCE.

We find a few additional items of intelligence from Mexico in the New Orleans Picayune of the 1st instant:—

El Republicano of the 19th announces that Gen. Bravo has proposed to the Supreme Government that the American prisoners should be sent off "successively and with due security" to Tampico to be released inasmuch as Mexican prisoners taken at the Angostura and Cerro Gordo had been released without condition. This is the first mention of those unfortunate prisoners which we recollect to have seen in the Mexican papers,

The Republicano is again endeavoring to arouse the fears of the Mexicans against the machinations of a monarchical party. It copies, with this view, a long letter from Paris, published in a Madrid Journal, indicating that monarcy is the sole salvation for Mexico. The Republicano intimates that the agents of such a party are still secretly at work in Mexico, and that some traces of their operations have lately been discovered in Puebla.

The Republicano of the 18th tells us that the Mexicans were fortifying the hills or ridges of Loreto, Guadaloupe and San Juan, and that an advanced divisions of Mexicans had been pushed as far as Rio Prieto, four leagues west of Puebla.

The Mexicans say Gen. Worth entered Puebla with 5,000 infantry, 200 cavalry and a train of 400 wagons; and that Gen. Scott left Jalapa for the same destination with 2000 men and a considerable train of artillery.

FROM TAMPICO.—The James L. Day, Capt Wood, at New Orleans, touched at Tampico on the 27th ult. The local news unimportant. The United States schooner Petrel had recently arrived there from Tuspan, leaving the sloop of war Saratoga Capt Farragut, off that port. The Petrel was to return thither on the 27th. She went up to Tampico for stores, and her officers were warmly welcomed there.

LATE FROM COM. PERRY.

Correspondence of the Herald & Tribune.

VERA CRUZ, May 23d, 1847.

The U. S. steamer Spitfire arrived here on the 19th from a short cruize of 90 miles up the coast, during which she visited the towns of Puebla, Navita and Tacoluta, demanding from them an acknowledgment of surrender, a notification to which they had received from the "Germantown" some ten days previously. At the approach of the Spitfire, Puebla was deserted and the other towns refused to make any surrender; they being overawed by the people of Mezantla, (a town of considerable size, situated back some thirty miles from the coast,) who supposing themselves inaccessible to our vessels, threaten with extremity all who treat or hold intercourse with us. The towns of Puebla, Nautla and Tacoluta are mere Indian villages; the first containing not more than a dozen huts, and contained some hundred or more French colonists, whose principal men having treated with the "Germantown" brought down upon them the vengeance of the back country people. Immediately after the departure of the Germantown, a descent was made upon the French, and all concerned in the treaty were marched off in irons.

A French schooner trading at Naulta, was seized, plundered and burnt, and part of her crew carried off. These facts were learned from the captain of the schooner, a Frenchman, who was picked up in his boat and brought to this city by the Spitfire. The entire country around Vera Cruz is overrun with the disbanded soldiery of the defeated Mexican armies, who, having no other way of living, become brigands, and in bands of 100 to 200 infest the vicinity of villages, indiscriminately plundering friend and foe. These robbers make any intercourse of the peaceably inclined and industrious villagers with us, the pretext for robbing and murdering them; so that the well disposed dare not submit for fear of encountering a worse fate than our forcible occupation would subject them to. The whole country is in a wretched state of anarchy and disorganization, there being no law or protection for the inhabitants except beneath the "stars and stripes."

Com. Perry on the 9th inst. left Anton Lizardo for Tabasco. His force consisted of the steamers Mississippi, Vixen, Scourge and Scorpion; the frigate Raritan, the sloops-of-war Germantown, Adams and Albany, and several bomb vessels. No resistance was anticipated, and the return of the squadron is daily expected. The frigate Potomac and steamer Spitfire remained to protect this portion of the coast.

LATER FROM VERA CRUZ.

Success of Com. Perry's Expeditions—Preparations to Attack Tabasco—The Vomito—Condition of the City, Hospitals, &c.

The steamer Jas. L. Day, Capt. Wood, arrived at New Orleans on the 31st ult.—She left Vera Cruz on the 25th ult., Tampico on the 27th and Brazos St. Jago on the 28th. Since the departure of the Palmetto, on the 22d, there had been no arrival from Gen. Scott's army. The dilligence from Mexico, due on the 24th ult., had not arrived on the 25th, at the time the Day sailed.

Com. Perry has returned to Sacrificios from his cruise. During his absence he touched at Laguna, Frontera, and other ports on the coast. At Laguna he raised the blockade, giving instructions to the officer in command to levy the new tariff on all imports, and a war-tax of ten per cent. ad valorem on all exports.

He took possession of the fort at the mouth of the river, Guasacualco, destroyed the guns of the enemy found there, raised the American flag on the fort, where it now floats, and saluted it with a salvo of twenty-one guns. He proceeded to a town, up the river some twenty miles, of which he took peaceable possession, and where also, with a national salute, he raised the American flag. The alcaldes of some neighboring villages, while there, came in, offering him peaceful possession of their respective bailiwicks.

What may prove of importance to the Government and save it much trouble and expense, he succeeded in securing at this place a map or chart of the line for the contemplated canal across the isthmus of Tehauntepec, with accompanying topographical notes. He had it taken from the original, drawn out for an English company, at whose instance the survey was made.

As soon as the vessels under Com. Perry take in, at Vera Cruz, the necessary coal, he means, we understand, to make a dash at Tabasco, where it is said the enemy is in force, numbering as many as 2000 of the regular army, waiting to give him resistance.

The correspondent of the Delta, writing on the 24th says:

"There are some six or eight churches, large and massive, each containing a vast number of costly images. Several of the churches are now used as hospitals. I passed through them, thinking I should see some cases of vomito, as upon our arrival it was reported as being dreadful. I found neither vomito or yellow fever, but the head of the medical department told me he thought there had been some three or four cases of yellow fever, two of which were soldiers who had been drunk and exposed for several days.

"I have met with a number of unacclimated persons here who have, and no doubt will, enjoy excellent health, as the vomito season is now nearly passed off. I dwell upon this subject, because I know that the foreigners here, and some others, try every method to induce Americans to leave, or prevent their coming – it is their interest to do so. But Vera Cruz, with its neatly paved streets, its well regulated police, its invigorating sea breezes, must be, and is, as healthy as almost any port south of the Chesapeake."

On the 19th, the English frigate Alarm, brig Daring, and steamer Vesuvius, left the anchorage of Sacrificios for Havana, with several cases of yellow fever on board. The vomito has made its appearance in this city, but as yet in few cases. Vera Cruz has already nearly recovered the effects of the seige—the people are returning, the knocked down houses are being rebuilt, the streets cleaned, shops opened, and all the activity of a seaport displayed. Among other things we have an American circus in full operation.

FROM RIO DE JANEIRO.—The ship Courier arrived at New York on Thursday morning from Rio de Janeiro, which place she left on the 24th of April. The New York Courier says—

We have a letter from our Rio correspondent, stating his conviction that the censure he expressed in a former letter, of the proceedings of Mr. Wise, was entirely unmerited.

Another letter repeats the statement which had already reached us by way of Boston, that orders have been given by the Brazilian authorities to capture all foreign vessels found in the ports of the Empire which are not of Entry. The following are the ports of Entry—

Rio de Janeiro, Bahia, Pernambuco, Maranhas, Para, Rio Grande, St. Ioge de Norte, Porto Allegre; Santos, St. Catharines, Aiagoas, Parahiba, Fostalesa, Sergife, Aracaty, Espirito Santo, Rio Grande de Norte, Paranahiba, Paranagua, St. Borja.

The Rio de Janeiro Jornal of the 13th of April (so says the N. Y. Commercial) "had declared that advice from the seat of Government of the United States were to to the effect that the Brazilian Minister had "given satisfaction" to the Government of the U. States for the supposed insult in the matter of Lieut. Davis, and that Mr. Wise had been ordered by his government to resume his official relations with the Government of Brazil.

"The Jornal of the 23d refers to this declaration with warm expressions of indignation and regret, and adds that the despatches from the Brazilian Minister at Washington, having been forwarded to the Emperor at Quissavan, the Emperor had disapproved the conduct of his Minister, and that he would probably be recalled."

A public dinner was last week tendered by the citizens of Queen Anne's county (Md.) to Major W. H. Emory, who has recently returned to the United States from California. Major Emory is a native of Queen Anne's, and was on a visit to his relatives and friends in that county, and in the letter of invitation to the dinner it was stated that it was tendered as a mark of "high respect both for his moral worth and character as a soldier." The pressing public duties of Major E. obliged him to decline the honor, which he did in a very neat letter.

From the Boston Journal.

When the war with Mexico commenced it was constantly stated in various quarters, and believed by the Government, that the population of Santa Fe and California were dissatisfied with the Mexican government and laws, were ready to act in any enterprise which would free them from the thraldom in which they were held, would welcome a military force from this Republic with open arms, and gladly place themselves under the government of the United States. Our forces took possession of that distant part of Mexico; they found the people unprovided with military stores, destitute of a warlike spirit, and unwilling, as well as unprepared, to resist. The principal cities were subjugated almost without a blow, and the few inhabitants who joined the handful of troops under De Castro, and bravely sought to stem the torrent which threatened to sweep away their indentity, were denounced by our chieftains as rebels and brigands, and proceeded against accordingly. The number of these brave and patriotic men, however, were few; wherever our troops appeared, opposition was withdrawn. The whole country was ours; new regulations and laws were established over a conquered people, and magistrates, elected from among the officers of the American Army or Navy, were appointed to rule over them and execute the laws.

Thus New Mexico and California became subjugated provinces; the territory was conquered by the sword, and it was found that the inhabitations, so far from entertaining friendly feelings towards—so far from being desirous of putting themselves under our government and seeking our protection, cherished towards us feelings of hatred, and nothing but their defenceless position, but their want of means, and especially of military resources and habits, prevented them from disputing with energy and desperation the right of conquering their native country, and dictating laws to the inhabitants.

It is found, accordingly, that wherever we have actual possession of a city or province by a sufficient military force, the people are submissive and respectful, promise good fauth and allegiance to the United States, and avow the most friendly feelings towards individuals, and the general government. But the moment our troops are withdrawn, the slumbering volcano bursts forth. Under the combined influence of love of country, and hatred of invaders, the boldest citizens unite and organize a plan of resistance—a "rebellion," as it is called, ensues, and they wreak their vengeance on the few unfortunate foreigners who are found in their midst. Extermination is the word, & deeds are enacted, the relation of which thrills the soul with horror.

The "rebellion" is eventually crushed the reappearance of our forces, and the insurgents (those who have sought to expel the invaders from their soil, and to estore their wanted laws,) are denounced as brigands and assassins, to whom no mercy should be shown. Their property is sequestered, and, if taken, they are *hanged* by the summary process of martial law; or, according to the latest advices from that quarter, are degraded by being *scourged in the public streets!* Such is the boasted conquest of California by the American arms! The records of the event on the page of history, if faithfully chronicled, will be a disgrace not only to this country, but to the age in which we live.

The wrongs of Poland have been a favorite theme for the historian, the novelist, and the poet. The conduct of Russia, especially since the last revolution, or *rebellion*, as it is termed by the Czar and his satellites, is inveighed against as cruel and inhuman to an extent unparelleled in the history of nations; but it falls short of our treatment of the people in Mexico. Nicholas did not invade and conquer Poland; he inherited it from his ancestors; it was already, by the tacit consent of all Europe, a part of his empire. And, when the revolution was overcome by numerical strength, he contented himself with quietly "removing" some of the most noble and patriotic among the citizens—depriving others of all their property, and sending them to Siberia, or degrading them from their rank in society, and condemning them to labor in the fields or the mines, and allow his soldiers to insult and oppress the people, nobility or peasantry, without restraint.

Our Government, however, has invaded and conquered Santa Fe and California, without any cause of offence against the people of those provinces, but to gratify the ambition of Mr. Polk and acquire territory; and having no desert in the frigid zone to which we can exile the most *troublesome* among the citizens, we resort to the more expeditious mode of getting rid of them, by stringing them up to the gallows-tree in the presence of their countrymen, or stripping them of their garments, and *whipping them in public streets*, as an example to others to bear the yoke of oppression without resistance, or even without a murmer. And in this way it is expected that the people will be conciliated, & assassinations, and insurrections, and massacres of Americans be prevented.

Oh, this Mexican war, undertaken without sufficient cause, will long be remembered. We fear there are other and fearful ones to follow.

PUBLIC LIBRARIES.—According to a table compiled from the researches of a literary gentleman of New York, there are in the United States no less than 235 public libraries. The aggregate number of volumes is set down at 2,351,260.

It appears that the State of New York has 33 libraries, with 174,000 volumes; Pennsylvania, 32 libraries, with 176,100 volumes; Massachusetts, 30 libraries, with 203,000 volumes; Ohio, 23 libraries, with 68,000 volumes; Maryland, 11 libraries, with 54,200 volumes; the District of Columbia, 9 libraries, with 75,600 volumes and the other States smaller numbers.—Rhode Island, in proportion to her population, has the largest number of volumes of any State in the Union.

FOOD RIOTS IN THE WESTERN COUNTIES OF ENGLAND.

Besides the disturbances arising out of the scarcity of food on the Continent, and in Ireland, we get accounts of riots from the same cause, in the western counties of England.

In Somersetshire, at Tiverton, a large crowd assembled and attacked the market house, seizing the bread, corn, and other provisions, and retailing them at about half the prices at which they had been selling regularly. From Devonshire, also, the most alarming reports were hourly reaching London of the food riots in this and the adjoining country. One hundred rank and file of the 5th Regiment of Foot had marched from the garrison for Exeter, and in consequence of another despatch received by the commander in chief of the district, calling for assistance, an additional force of 150 rank and file were ordered immediately to Exeter. Applications for military aid had reached the garrison from some of the towns in Cornwall, and parties of soldiers had proceeded to the disaffected spots. The riotous mob had taken possession at Wadebridge, of the various store houses in the place, as also two ships. They had distributed the bread, flour and corn of which they obtained possession, among the multitude. One hundred and fifty special constables had been sworn in. A farmer of the neighborhood, who had been sworn in as a special constable, voluuteered to come away with a request from the local magistrates to the general commanding in the western district, for the soldiery. When the messenger left Wadebridge, multitudes were still thronging into the place. The riot seems to have originated from 1800 miners from places adjacent together with the quarrymen from the quarries at Delabole, near Camelford, who came into the town demanding the prices of provisions to be reduced, and that no more grain should be shipped. Rumors of riots in Tavistock were prevalent. The market was in complete possession of a body of miners from the neighborhood, who were selling corn and butter at their own prices. The deluded men seem to imagine that if they hand over the proceeds of the sales to the rightful owners they will escape all the consequences of taking forcible possession.

The necessaries of life were now almost at famine prices, and with every prospect of a further rise. Bread was selling at 1s 10d per quarter for the seconds, and 2s for the best qual ty. All the poor man's wages are therefore expended on bread. Meat is out of the question, and potatoes are equally so.

From the Carlisle Herald and Expositor.

THURSDAY, June 3, 1847.

Our town was thrown into commotion and excitement yesterday afternoon, by an attempt on the part of [illegible] of our colored population to rescue several slaves, who had been arrested as fugitives. The slaves (one man, a woman and little girl) were arrested in the morning, and in the afternoon taken before Judge Hepburn on a writ of habeas corpus, which resulted in their being fully indentified as the property of Col. Hollingsworth and Mr. Kennedy, of Hagerstown, Md. They were therefore remanded to the custody of their owners.

During the hearing a large crowd of infuriated colored men and women gathered in and about the Court House, who evidenced by their violent conduct a disposition to rescue the fugitives by force. An attempt was made first in the court room, but quickly frustrated by the constables.

A second attempt was made as the slaves were brought down from the court room to the carriage, which resulted in a serious riot. The attack was made at the door of the carriage, where, before the slaves were got into the vehicle, a general rush was made on the slave owners and constables by the negro men and women, and a frightful melee ensued in the street, in which, for some minutes paving stones were hurled in showers, and clubs and canes used with terrible energy.

The result was, that the women and girl escaped, while the man was secured and taken back to Maryland. We regret to say that Mr. Kennedy, one of the owners, was severely hurt, having been felled to the earth under a succession of blows from stones and clubs, which completely disabled him. A boy in the street by the name of Black, we are informed, was also so severely wounded in the head by a stone, that his life is endangered. The remainder of the party received no serious injury.

EMIGRATION ON A GREAT SCALE.

The Montreal Herald has published a letter signed by Morgan and John O'Connell, M. P., Wm. H. Gregory, M. P., John Robert Godley, as a Committee, unfolding the plan of a gigantic scheme of emigration from Ireland to Canada, which they say has been proposed to Lord John Russell, for governmental sanction and assistance. The Committee propose that a sum of about £5 for each emigrant shall be devoted, so that, if the emigration shall, as is hoped, amount within the next three or four years to a million and a half of people, £7,500,000 will be expended by the British Government in settling them upon land in the Colonies.

It is further proposed that aids of settlement shall be granted to the emigrants of various kinds, but especially that their Clergy shall be induced to accompany them, and to act not only as their religious instructors, but as guides and governors to those who, if left unaided, prove too often incapable of benefitting either themselves or the country of their adoption.

DEBTS OF THE STATES.—The total amount of the debts of the several States a the Union, according to the American Almanac, compiled from official returns, is $224,023,827.

EASTON GAZETTE.

EASTON, Md.

SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 12.

HOW IS THE WAR TO END?

The editor of the Richmond Whig in a late number of his paper uses the following language:

"How is the war to end? No one seems able to answer that question. We are told in general terms that we must *conquer* a peace, but in what way is a mystery involved in worse than Egyptian darkness. Is the prowess of our arms to carry panic to the hearts of the Mexicans? That experiment has already been tried in vain. We have hurled destruction and defeat upon their miserable heads from Palo Alto to Buena Vista—from Vera Cruz to Puebla. But with every defeat, their enmity becomes more radical and embittered.—Fear as they may, but their very fear gives new venom to their hate. At one time it was believed that the downfall of their boasted castle, and the occupation of their principal seaports, would teach their stubborn spirits the painful lesson of submission. That expectation disappointed, the disastrous rout at Sierra Gorda was hailed as the precursor of their final overthrow. Their strongest positions taken, their army made prisoners, their Commander-in-chief a fugitive for his life, almost their entire artillery captured, it seemed that even tried valor might despair—that even Castilian pride might succumb. But no such propitious result has followed. There is no lull in the storm of strife, save the portentous silence that precedes a fresh outbreak of the elements. The rainbow of peace which glitters on the retiring cloud of every battle, recedes and appears more distant as we approach. The halls of the Montezumas are in full view, but neither Mexico nor our own government, anticipates that the nation will fall with its capital. Santa Anna is raising new levies, and the Mexicans evincing increased obstinacy. We are groping in the dark to find the vital part of Mexico. Where is it? No one pretends to know. All the while, she loses nothing by our empty possession of her cities. *She can afford to wait.* We CANNOT. Time is every thing with us—it is treasure—it is life With every day we are losing men, losing money, and gaining what? Nothing. No indemnity, even. flowers of glory that grew in the luxuriant garden of Mexico have been culled, and nothing remains but the thorns. And while we injure the enemy, we are inflicting a greater injury on ourselves. The giant has planted his foot upon the serpent's head, but the snake is biting his heel, and its deadly poison bids fair to diffuse itself through every vein and artery of his system."

MAJOR JAMES O. LAW.

The Baltimore papers are full of regretful records of this gentleman's death, and descriptive accounts of his funeral obsequies. By the force of character he had secured at an early age the esteem and confidence of his fellow citizens, and during his short but active life, enjoyed many proofs of their regard. He was ex-Mayor of the city, and at the time of his death, held the office of general Flour Inspector. In administering to the wants of the Irish emigrants he contracted the fatal Typhus fever which was raging among them, and fell a victim to its fury in the flower of his days. The editor of this paper knew him well in former days, and can add with sincerity to all that has been written, the language of the poet—

"None knew *him* but to love *him*—
None named him but to praise!

EDITOR'S TABLE.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK.—The June number of this popular Magazine, containing a full length portrait of Stephen Girard and a fine view of Girard College, is before us. We can pay it no higher compliment than to say that it is fully equal in all respects to former numbers.

CHAMBER'S CYCLOPÆDIA OF ENGLISH LITERATURE.—This splendid work is published in numbers, by Gould, Kendall & Lincoln, Boston. It contains selections from English authors in prose and verse, from the earliest time, accompanied by critical and biographical essays, and elegant wood and mezzotint illustratinos.—The present number contains extracts from the various writers of poetry from Richard Savage to James Macpherson, during the sixth period, running from 1727 to 1780. This is a splendid and comprehensive work, and should be on the table of every man of letters.

THE CULTIVATOR.—The June number of this publication has just reached us, and fully confirms the high opinions we have always entertained and often expressed of its character. In varied and useful selection and sound practical learning it is unsurpassed. Every farmer should subscribe to a work whose monthly issues are in

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