

FOREIGN NEWS.

Per the Steamer Washington

Two weeks later News.

The full accounts by the steamer Washington came to hand on Saturday, and we subjoin such items as are of interest. Our telegraphic despatch published on Saturday morning, contained a very material error, by quoting corn at a decline instead of an advance, which was noticed too late for correction. Breadstuffs are not on the rise in Europe.

The Washington left Southampton for New York, on July 10th, at 3 P. M., but before she reached the Needles it was found that the furnace bars were partially destroyed. They were, however, replaced with new ones, which in turn became affected; and it became evident that it would be unsafe to continue the voyage. She accordingly put back to Southampton, where she arrived at half past 3, P. M., on Sunday the 11th.

She left again on Thursday, the 15th, and arrived at New York after a passage of fourteen days and twenty one hours.—She brought over 137 passengers among them the Rev. Dr. Tyng, and C. H. Tuckerman, bearer of despatches.

The Cambria, from Boston, arrived at Liverpool on the 13th inst.

The quays at Liverpool are said to be now mostly piled up with flour, grain of all kinds, rice, meal and other articles of food, discharged from the American and other vessels which line them.

The magnificent weather for the past week has done wonders for vegetation generally. With the mercury ranging from 70 to 80 degrees, an almost cloudless sky, and continuous sunshine from sunrise to sunset, the crops are coming to maturity with a rapidity seldom to be witnessed in this kingdom. The wheat is blossoming under the most favorable auspices and though on some of the poor lands the crops look thin and somewhat ragged, the ears are large and well formed, and should we be blessed with a continuance of the present weather, we should say that taking the whole breadth of land sown, and taking an average the yield will turn out very large.

The great decline in the prices of corn in the first week in July, was fully established in the London and Liverpool markets at the commencement of the week—but a frightful storm on Wednesday, 7th accompanied with heavy rain, having swept over the Metropolis and extended its ravages over most parts of the country, the downward tendency of the market was checked, and indeed a nominal improvement of 1s to 2s per quarter took place; but the subsequent fine weather soon carried things back, and prices seemed quoted as a slight advance on those by the steamer of the 4th inst.

The reports from all parts of Europe are of the most promising character. The rumours of appearance of rot among the potatoes are unfounded, even in Ireland, and the early crops brought to market were found to be quite sound.

Willmer & Smith say: "Portions of the large fleet of vessels which lately passed the Dardanelles, laden with wheat for ports in Mediterranean & Western Europe, continue to arrive, and by the last advices more than 500 ships passed the same strait in three days, to load wheat in the ports of the Danube and Black Sea."

Accounts from Palermo of the 12th June give promise of a magnificent harvest in Sicily. It was expected that the wheat would be cut by the end of the month.—The vines and olives promise equally well.

The iron market has rallied, but, inasmuch as the stock in the makers' hands are heavy, no further advance has taken place in prices.

We regret to learn that fever to an alarming degree prevails in Liverpool. The Rev. Wm. Dale, of St. Mary's, Edmund street is the eighth victim to the pestilence amongst the Roman Catholic clergy of Liverpool. Typhus fever is increasing alarmingly among the "navvies" employed on the Caledonia Railway. Intemperance want of vegetable food, and the damp huts which these laborers inhabit, have contributed to increase the prevailing disease.

The King and Queen of the Belgians are in Paris on a visit.

Rumors that Louis Phillippe's health is failing, are current, but attributed to stock jobbing. He and his family are at Dreux commemorating the death of the Duke of Orleans.

The petition of Prince Jerome Bonaparte ex-King of Westphalia, to the chamber of Deputies, praying to be allowed to reside in France, is likely to be granted.

It is stated that France is secretly concentrating forces on the frontiers of Spain, for some unexplained purpose. Intrigues are actively going on at Madrid.

The Dublin and provincial journals continue to express their astonishment at the declaration of Lord Russell respecting the potato crop, and deny its correctness. The young potatoes which have appeared in the market are of good flavor, mealy and sound.

The French capitol continues occupied in the trials arising out of the late ministerial disclosures, and the opinion, especially among the enemies of M. Guizot, has gained ground, that sufficient evidence will be adduced to criminate M. Teste, and his confederates. M. Pellapra, one of the accused, has absconded from Paris, and this throws additional suspicion over the case; the friends of M. Teste are, however, confident of his honorable acquittal. General Bedeau, hitherto Governor of Constantine, in Algeria, is appointed Governor General and minister of the colony. The last accounts now state that the government hope to postpone the necessity of a legislative session.

The quarterly revenue returns of Great Britain, although by no means satisfactory, considering the general derangement of trade during the last 3 months, and the greatly diminished employment in our main branches of manufacturing industry. The decreased consumption of cotton wool, amounting to 19,000 bales weekly, has, however been compensated, when viewed with regard to the amount of labor employed in its manufacture, by the additional occupation afforded by the railways now in progress. Indeed, with the exception of a slight decrease in the customs of £1,272 on the quarter, there is a comparative increase in the total revenue for the year of no less a value than £1,094,020. All the permanent sources of income exhibit a favorable turn. The amount arising from reduced sugar duties furnishes the most satisfactory proofs of the fiscal advantages of low duties. Indeed it is mainly from this source that the increase on the year is derived. The sum expended on the railways, which amount to nearly £200,000 during the last six months, and the vast amount of money which has been advanced to the Irish people, a large portion of which has been expended on commodities, which being subject to custom or excise duties, return to the coffers of the state, fully account for the general favorable appearance of the revenue.

MEXICAN NEWS.

The Battle of Huajutla.

Particulars of the Death of Capt. Boyd—Lieut. Tannehill, of Baltimore, Mortally Wounded—Col. De Russey starts to relieve the El Encarnacion prisoners—Attacked by 1,200 Mexicans—Capt. Boyd, of the Baltimore battalion, and others, killed—Col. Marks sent out—Battle—Colonel De Russey's Bravery—Preparations for the Defence of Tampico, &c.

The New Orleans Commercial Times, of the 24th July, contains a detailed account of the battle of Huajutla, which will be read with general interest:

TAMPICO, (MEXICO,) July 18, 1847.

Gentlemen—Considerable excitement has existed in this city for the past two weeks, in relation to the detention, by General Garay, at the town of Guautla, (pronounce Wahoutla,) 110 miles from here, of one hundred and eighty Americans, who were recently liberated in the city of Mexico, and sent towards this city with a small escort.

Six of them made their escape, and arrived in safety in this city, and immediately communicated the above facts to our Governor, Col. Gates.

An expedition was fitted out on the 8th inst., by order of Col. Gates, and the command of it given to Col. De Russey, of the Louisiana regiment. The expedition consisted of one hundred and twenty men, and one six pound field piece.

Their march for four days was uninterrupted, passing through the towns of Pueblo-Viejo, Tampico-Alto, Ozuma & Tantoyuca, in all of which the people made professions of friendship, and had got within seven miles of Guautla, eight miles beyond the last mentioned town, and one mile from Rio Calabasa. Here the Colonel met an Indian, who informed him that a large force of Mexicans, under the command of Garay, had heard of his approach, and was in ambush on both sides of the river. Col. De Russy immediately dispatched Lieutenant Lindenburger, acting adjutant, with an order to halt the column (advanced guard) under command of Captain Boyd. The captain had halted at the river for the purpose of watering his horses, and while in that act, he received a distructive fire from an unseen enemy.—As I said before, the horses were all mustangs, and at the report of the musketry they became unmanageable, threw most of the riders, and created great confusion.—Capt. Boyd dashed across the river, followed by his Lieutenant and men. In crossing the captain was shot in the head, and of course died on reaching the opposite shore. Three of the men were also killed. All this took place before Lieut. Lindenburger reached him. The remainder succeeded in recrossing the river, and joined the main body. Thus fell one of the bravest and finest men that ever lived.

On hearing the report of musketry from the opposite bank of the river, the Mexicans concealed on this side, commenced firing on the main body of the expedition from every side, when Capt. Wyse came gallantly into action with his field piece and opened a distructive fire on the enemy, with grape and canister. At the same time, Captains Mace and Seguine charged the enemy on the right and left, in the most sprited manner. The battle now raged with great fury on both sides for an hour, when the Mexicans sounded a retreat, at least that portion of them in front.

The colonel now discovered a large body of lancers approaching him in the rear, but before he succeeded in getting within reach of them, they captured a portion of the pack mules and then took to their heels.

During the engagement, Lieut. Tannehill was mortally wounded, a ball passing through his thigh and breaking the bone. The six men at the cannon were all severely wounded; three bullets passed through Col. DeRussy's coat, and so many through Capt. Wyse's. Capt. Mace was struck twice with spent balls, but not hurt.

After the engagement, to the astonishment of all, only one round shot and one charge of canister was left for the gun, when our troops, having fired away the greater part of their ammunition, it was deemed prudent to fall back on Tantoyuca, which was accordingly done.

The road from the river to Tamayoca lay through a narrow defile, the summits of the mountains nearly hanging over the heads of the men as they passed through it. The deep and precipitous sides were covered with a dense chapparal from base to top. Here the enemy rallied, and concealing themselves from view, poured a distructive fire down upon our gallant little band, which, from the nature of the ground, they were unable to return.

In approaching Tamayoca, in which they had encamped the previous night, and from which they had retired previously that morning, our men found, to their surprise, that the plaza, church and streets, were crowded with lancers and other troops. They marched up boldly to the enemy, until they got within a few hundred yards of the plaza, when they opened to the right and left, and gave Capt. Wyse an opportunity to discharge his last round shot. It did some execution, killing and wounding some three or four, and also making a tremendous hole in the walls of the church. Col. DeRussy, with Capt. Seguine, at the same time made a charge up the street, when the Mexicans, for the second time, took to their heels, returning only a few scattering shots. The lowest estimate I have heard of the number of Mexicans engaged in this affair was 1000. Some say as many as 2000 and 3000.—Our troops now took possession of the town, and encamped on the same ground they had occupied the previous night, (Sunday the 11th inst.)

A detachment was now sent through the town to search for ammunition, and they succeeded in finding enough to make five rounds of canister, which, at this time, was an invaluable prize.

A number of the men, contrary to orders, broke open both stores and houses, and helped themselves to every thing valuable they could lay their hands on, and foremost among them were the Mexican muleteers who accompanied the Colonel.—They appeared to be old hands at the business.

After our troops encamped, they could see large bodies of the enemy moving to the rear of them for the purpose of cutting off their farther retreat, but both men and horses were so exhausted, that it was determined to remain in their present position for a short time, to rest.

Near dark, General Garay's aid-de-camp and a Major of the staff, came near Col. DeRussy's camp with a flag of truce.—The Colonel did not allow them to enter his camp, but met them at a short distance outside of it. The Colonel was accompanied by Capt. Wyse. The aid handed the colonel a letter. The colonel told him, what it was too dark to read it, and that he having no candles or light, probably his aid could tell him the purport of it. The aid, who spoke English fluently, replied, that it was a summons for an unconditional surrender, as General Garay had sufficient men and means to conquer us, and he wished to spare an effusion of blood." Col. DeRussy immediately returned the letter, unopened, to the aid, and he told the aid to tell General Garay that the idea of surrender had never entered his mind, and he therefore declined any correspondence on that subject"—when the aid and Major, after the usual compliments, retired.

Col. DeRussy now ordered camp fires to be made, and all the horses to be unsaddled, and everything had the appearance, to the Mexicans, of his remaining there all night. In this, however, they were deceived, for the Colonel took up his line of march at 2 o'clock, A. M., during one of the heaviest rain-storms ever experienced, and passed silently through the city.—They took the road for Penuca, passing in a contrary direction to the one he came by, and on which Garay was encamped and was ten miles from Tantayoca, when daylight overtook him.

At 10 o'clock, A. M., the lancers and guerillas again came in sight, and hung in the rear of the detachment all day, spearing and strooling down, without mercy, such unfortunate persons as straggled off from the main body. On one occasion a large body of lancers collected in a group, when Capt. Wyse gave them a salute with a charge of canister, and made great havoc among both horses and riders, killing and wounding about 30 men, and from that time they kept at a respectful distance.

The Mexicans followed our little detachment for two days, occasionally exchanging a few shots. Lieut. Helmburger was shot in the arm during the retreat the first day. When Col. DeRussy got within 15 miles of Penuca, he dispatched Mr. Geo. Lefler, an old citizen of this place, to Col. Gates, giving him an account of his position, and informing him of their being entirely out of ammunition, and a large body of the enemy in his rear.

Col. Gates immediately despatched Lieut. Colonel Marks to his relief with 160 men, two pieces of canon and plenty of ammunition. Lt. Col. Marks went to Penuca with his command per steamboat, where he met Col. DeRussey and his command, completely tired out and almost without a cartridge. As there was an attack anticipated, the following night, on this place, both parties returned.

Thus ended one of the most brilliant affairs, for the number engaged in it, (terminating with a masterly retreat) which has taken place during this war. Col. DeRussy was everywhere in the hotest of the fight, and pointed his solitary gun, several times, while bullets were falling around him as thick as hail.

Capt. Wyse behaved in a most gallant manner, and fully proved himself to be a cool and skilful officer. Capt. Mace, after Lieut. Taneyhill was mortally wounded, placed the latter on a gun carriage amidst a shower of bullets. Capt. Seguine has shown himself to be a brave and efficient officer.

Our loss on the occasion was about thirty killed, and wounded and missing, while that of the Mexicans is set down at 150 killed and wounded, and missing.

P. S.—I have this moment learned that official reports have been received in town, that the number of Mexicans engaged in the late battle was 1500. So you may judge for yourselves of the gallant defence of 120 men against such odds. I had nearly forgotten to mention that we lost thirty horses killed in the battle.

George W. Clinton, Esq. has been appointed by the President, U. S. District Attorney for the Northern District of New York, in place of Wm. F. Allen, Esq. lately a justice of the Supreme Court.—Mr. Clinton is a resident of Buffalo, eldest son of the late Governor DeWitt Clinton, and has been under the Hon. John C. Spencer.

THE GREAT FIRES IN NEW YORK

From the N. Y. Com. of Friday.

FIRES LAST NIGHT.—CHRIST CHURCH DESTROYED.

Between one and two o'clock this morning a fire broke out in the organ manufactory of Mr. George Jardine, in Anthony street, which notwithstanding the vigorous efforts of the fire companies, resulted in a considerable conflagration, and a serious loss of property. The fire raged with great fury until about 5 o'clock, when its ravages were stayed. At nine o'clock, however, when we visited the locality, a dense volume of smoke was still emitted from the burning ruins.

Our information places the origin of the fire in the fourth story of building No. 88 Anthony street, occupied, as we have said, by Mr. George Jardine, the organ manufacturer, who we understand occupied also a part of the second floor in the rear. Before effectual aid could be given, the flames made rapid headway, the contents in each story being of a combustible nature, and when the firemen mustered in force their combined energies were directed to the saving of the adjoining building in which the fire originated. It was soon burned to the ground, effecting a total destruction of the property contained in it.

It is understood that Mr. Jardine's loss will not be much, if at all, under $6000, and that he is not insured for more than about $2000. A very general and well deserved sympathy is felt for this gentleman. By his industry—and few men have worked harder or labored more perseveringly—and by his acknowledged skill in his business, he had won for himself a high reputation as an organ builder and had a fair prospect of soon entering upon a certain and uniform prosperity as the reward of his attention to his business. By this unfortunate occurence, if our information of his limited insurance and actual loss be correct, the promised and deserved goal will be removed to an unwelcome distance. We understand that Mr. Jardine had in his rooms a partly finished organ which he was building for Rev. Dr. Seabury's Church.

The third floor of this building was occupied by Mr. Ruck, piano forte manufacturer, who also is a heavy loser by the fire. It is said that he was insured for only $500, while the actual loss will be nearly four thousand dollars.

The first and second floors were the workshops of Mr. Jones, carver and gilder who had no insurance and whose loss will probably amount to one thousand dollars; and of Mr. Strong, lamp manufacturer, who suffers a total loss will be about two thousand dollars. The basement was a porter house, kept by Mr. Locey, who was insured for about one half of what he lost. The building was owned by Mr. M. Van Schaick and was probably insured to the full value.

From this building the fire unfortunately communicated to the Epicopal Church adjoining—Christ Church, Rev. Dr. Lyell, rector—which also is entirely destroyed, the front wall and front face of the tower alone remaining; and these, from their dangerous condition, will probably be pulled down immediately. The destruction of this edifice will be much regretted. Strangers passing along Broadway often stopped at the top of Anthony street, struck by its somewhat peculiar style of architecture.

It is twenty four years since Christ Church was consecrated by Bishop Hobart—on the 29th of March, 1823,—at which time it was spoken of as a "very exclusive and splendid edifice," and the site was considered exceedingly favorable, being of easy access from the West side of Broadway; and in the midst of a very respectable population." It was built upon the site of a theatre, known as the "Anthony street theatre," at which Mr. Kean performed during his first visit to the country after the burning of the Park theatre. This theatre was, we believe, bought by the congregation of Christ Church; who sold their building in Ann street to a Rev. Mr. Sellon, from whose possession it afterwards passed, to a Roman Catholic congregation.

When Christ Church in Anthony street was opened, the Rev. Manton Eastburn, now Bishop of Massachusetts, was Dr. Lyell's assistant. The form of the building was oblong, about 100 feet by 65; the sides and rear were of neat grey stone, the front and tower were face with hewn brown stone, of superior workmanship; and the doors and windows were gothic. A quadrangular tower, projecting about three feet from the faced of the front wall, and of about ninety feet elevation, was crowned with an open battlement and diagonal pyramids. It was this tower principally that made the church noticeable, and it gives to the present ruins a somewhat antique appearance.

We have not authentic information about the cost of the edifice. In Dr. Berrian's interesting work on the history of Trinity Church, published by Stanford & Swords, we find the following particulars of appropriations made to the Church by the corporation of Trinity:—

1827 to 1835. Annual allowance to Christ Church	$600 4,800
1835 Grant of	25,000
1846 Allowance to assist minister	300
1843 to 1847 Donations to rector	1,000

Prior to the erection of the present building the following appropriations were made to "Christ Church, New York."

1805. Four lots in Barclay street, worth at present about,	$24,000
Communion plate worth perhaps,	1,000
1839. $500 per annum to rector.	18500
1813. $250 toward support of rector.	250
1814. do do do	250

So that the corporation of Trinity Church has paid about seventy four thousand dollars to sustain Christ Church. Whether the Church will be rebuilt upon its present site we are not able to say. The parsonage adjoined the Church, but we believe suffered no injury beyond what is usual in cases of proximity to such edifice.

We regret to learn from the National Intelligencer that a young man named Wm. T. Jones, a clerk in the post office of that city, has been detected in stealing money from letters. The Washington correspondent of the Clipper has the following notice of the circumstances under which the discovery was made:

To-day, shortly after 12 o'clock, it was rumored in the city that Wm. T. Jones, son of Dr. Jones, the former Postmaster, had been apprehended for abstracting money from letters. On inquiry this evening we ascertained, beyond a doubt, that the rumor had truth for its foundation, and that the attendant circumstances are substantially as follows, viz:—For the last twelve months there have been frequent complaints at the Post Office Department that letters had been intercepted and money stolen from them. The correspondents uniting in their efforts, at last traced delinquencies to the Post Office in Washington. With a good understanding among themselves, an envelope addressed to a fictitious person in Hamilton county, Ohio, and containing five $5 bills, was put into a pouch, at the steamboat landing yesterday afternoon, on the arrival of the Southern boat. The agent between this city and Richmond kept his foot on the pouch, to be certain that the letter could not be taken out on its way, in the wagon, to the Post Office. Mr. Jones was employed in the office as a clerk and it was his night to assort and attend to the mails. There were several others with him. The letter put into the pouch was a mere trap. Early the next morning, Jones having gone home, it was discovered, by those on the scent, that the letter to the fictitious person had *not* been put into the Western bag, to go to Hamilton county, Ohio, and the other letters had to go by the 6 o'clock morning train without it! Two gentlemen in the employment of the Post Office subsequently went to the residence of Jones, who was asleep. How or by what means they entered his chamber we know not, but they searched the pockets of his clothes, which were lying near the bed. In a roll of notes which they discovered, were four of the five $5 notes, which had been previously marked by the cunning agent, and their description fully entered on a piece of paper! Jones was brought to the room of the Postmaster, where an examination took place before Justice Goddard, the result of which was that he was held to bail in the sum of $5 00, to answer to the charge at the next term of the Criminal Court. We have heard the names of the gentlemen who conducted the secret operations, but omit them for fear that we did not understand perfectly the part which each individual undertook. It is said that in the roll of notes of which we mentioned were two half notes, which did not match, being on different banks, and that a number of envelopes, directed, were found upon his person. Jones is a single man, and only twenty-two years of age.

THE ANNAPOLIS RIOT.

We have received a pamphlet of thirty-six pages, from Annapolis, containing a report of the evidence taken by the authorities of that city in relation to the riot on the 5th of July. A hasty glance at the contents of the pamphlet shows the evidence to be altogether different (as we intended to say before) from that taken in this city, and according entirely with the synopsis of it which we published a few days since from the Annapolis Republican. At the town meeting held on the 21st ult, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted.—*Baltimore Sun.*

Whereas, the testimony submitted to this meeting satisfactorily shows, that the affray which occurred at Annapolis on the 5th instant, on the occasion of the visit of the steamer "Jewess," was originated by passengers on board of her. And whereas, on divers previous occasions, disgraceful affrays, of less violence, were in like manner caused within the precincts of the city;

Therefore, be it resolved by the people of Annapolis in town meeting assembled; that whilst they are ever ready to welcome to their city, and extend the offices of hospitality to citizens of other parts of the State, and of the country, as also to strangers demeaning themselves in a mode to authorize such welcome and hospitality, they nevertheless, in view of a maintenance of the peace and character of the community, cannot, hereafter, consent to permit, and will seek to use adequate means to prevent visits to their city, in steamers or otherwise, of crowds of people of offensive conduct, especially whenever such people, by knowledge aforehand, had manifest a disposition to disturb the peace of the city, or invade the rights of property of its inhabitants; and they will likewise use every effort to bring to just punishment, those who by overt acts of their own, do, in any manner, violate such peace, rights or property, or perpetrate acts of outrage or indecency.

Resolved, also, that the corporate authorities of the city be requested to take such action in the premises as will be best calculated to prevent a recurrence of such an event, as well as to meet any similar emergency in future.

These resolutions were unanimously adopted.

William Tell Claude, Esq., then offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That Capt. Robert A. McAllister, with the officers and company under his command, shall never be permitted in their military capacity, under any pretext or for any consideration whatever, to visit the city of Annapolis with our approbation.

The following resolution, offered by William H. Thompson, Esq., was also adopted:

Resolved, That the Executive of this State, be requested to notice the conduct of Capt. McAllister and the commissioned officers attached to his company, in the late riot of the 5th instant, and, if practicable, withdraw their commissions and arms.

SPEECH BY THE HIBERNIA.—The Boston Traveller says that the amount of specie entered at the Custom House by the steamer Hibernia was $50,037.



EASTON GAZETTE.

EASTON, Md.

SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 7.

FOR GOVERNOR,

Wm. T. GOLDSBOROUGH,

Of Dorchester.

FOR CONGRESS,

JOHN W. CRISFIELD,

Of Somerset.

☞ We invite the attention of the Whigs of Talbot county to the Whig meeting called for Tuesday next, agreeably to adjournment over from the two last meetings of the county. We trust every Whig will be at his post at 2 o'clock on Tuesday next, as on that day the duty devolves on them of nominating three delegates and a County Commissioner for the Chappel district. We hope the interest of the Whig party in every section of the county will be fully represented.

☞ The Convention which assembled at Barren Creek Springs on Wednesday last nominated JOHN W. CRISFIELD, Esq. of Somerset, as a candidate from this district for Congress. Dorchester and Somerset, we learn, cast their undivided vote for Mr. Crisfield; whilst Worcester and Talbot went undivided for Theodore L. Loockerman, Esq. of this county. Although the warm preference of the Whigs of this county was in Convention for Mr. Loockerman, we yet now cheerfully place the name of Mr. Crisfield at the head of our columns. In him we recognize a sound, consistent, undeviating Whig—an able, zealous and efficient champion of Whig principles and measures. If elected, as he undoubtedly will be, the district will have an able and efficient representative in the National Councils. He will receive the undivided support of the Whigs of Talbot.

☞ It is with pain we record the sudden death in this town on Thursday last, of Dr. Tristam Thomas, one of our most valuable and esteemed citizens. The Doctor had been slightly indisposed for some days, but was so far recovered as to inform his numerous friends the hope of his speedy restoration to health. It had been, however, otherwise determined by an all wise Providence. After dining heartily he retired to his chamber where, in less time than we occupy in recording the event, he passed suddenly from life unto death. Thus has gone from our midst a most excellent citizen and a good man. A burning example of all that is courteous and amiable in the profession, of which he was a distinguished ornament for more than half a century; his memory will be treasured as a rich legacy, by those of his medical friends who survive him. By the community at large to whom his presence and services have been familiar for so many years, the death of Dr. Thomas is regarded as no ordinary public calamity; and more than one recipient of his gentle and paternal offices in the sick room will live to drop a tear upon the sod which covers his venerable form and recall in sad though fond remembrance the many which graced his long and useful life.

WHIG CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR.—WM. T. GOLDSBOROUGH the Whig candidate for Governor, is just such a man as the people delight to honor. *He is frank, open and generous.* He possesses a strong, vigorous mind, investigates every question thoroughly, forms a sense of right, and is not to be swerved from his purpose through fear of any one,—it being enough for him to know that justice and propriety justify his conduct. Acting in all he does from conscientious motives, patriotically devoted to the interest of Maryland, and as devotedly *opposed* to all schemes and experiments which look to the favoring of Repudiation, the honor and welfare of our Commonwealth may be safely entrusted to him, as he has the sagacity and wisdom to discover what is best calculated to promote the prosperity of the people, and the firmness to carry into effect what his mind may suggest to himself being right and proper.—*Somerset Herald.*

The Whigs of the Fifth Congressional District of Maryland assembled in Convention at Chestertown, Kent County, on Thursday, and unanimously nominated ALEXANDER EVANS, Esq. as their candidate for Congress. This District is composed of Caroline, Cecil, Harford, Kent and Queen Anne's counties.

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